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Legislation incorporated in this Consolidation	Public Instrument	Date in Force
Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations 2013	22/13	01 July 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 10(6) • Parts 1,2,3 and 5 of Schedule 2A 	35/13	20 August 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Annex for Table of Equivalent Provisions 		
Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic (Amendment) Regulations 2015	7/15	06 April 2015

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MOTOR VEHICLES AND ROAD TRAFFIC
REGULATIONS 2013

The Administrator make these Regulations under section 3 of the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Consolidation) Ordinance 2006.

PART 1
Preliminary

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations 2013.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) these Regulations come into force on 1 July 2013.

(3) The following provisions come into force on a date to be appointed by the Administrator by order—

(a) regulation 10(6); and

(b) Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Schedule 2A.

(4) Subject to regulation 84, Schedule 2 ceases to have effect on the date that parts 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Schedule 2A come into force.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the 2007 Ordinance” means the Delegation of Functions to the Republic Ordinance 2007 (a);

“articulated vehicle” means the combination of a motor vehicle (the “drawing vehicle”) and a trailer which is superimposed on the drawing vehicle such that a substantial part of the weight of the trailer and of its load is borne by the drawing vehicle;

“bus” means a motor vehicle of category M2 or M3;

“carriage” means a vehicle which has no independent power of its own constructed or adapted for the carriage of persons and which is drawn by a motor vehicle and includes a caravan;

“certificate of compliance” means the certificate of compliance referred to in regulation 24;

“certificate of registration” means the certificate issued under regulation 8(1) of the corresponding Republican Regulations;

“certificate of roadworthiness” means the certificate referred to in regulation 57 certifying that a motor vehicle was in a good and safe condition on the date on which it was inspected under that regulation;

“corresponding Republican Regulations” means the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations 1984 (b) as amended or substituted from time to time whether before or after the coming into force of these Regulations;

“corresponding Republican Law” means the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Law of 1972(a) as amended or substituted from time to time and includes any public instrument made under it;

(a) Ordinance 17/2007

(b) Public Instrument 66/1984, Republic of Cyprus

“cycle corridor” means a lane (whether or not part of, or an extension to, a cycle lane) that—

- (a) is on a road;*
- (b) may be used by cyclists and by drivers of motor vehicles; and*
- (c) is marked as a cycle corridor with traffic signs prescribed in accordance with regulation 80 contained in the Highway Code; (b)*

~~“cycle lane” means a part of the road intended for the safe transit of cyclists distinguished from the rest of the road by colouring of the surface of that part of the road, by road markings or by appropriate signs;~~

“cycle lane” means a one-way or two-way lane that is—

- (a) on a road;*
- (b) to be used exclusively by cyclists; and*
- (c) marked as a cycle lane with traffic signs prescribed in accordance with regulation 80 or contained in the Highway Code; (c)*

“cycle route” means a route that—

- (a) is on a road or other place in, or on the outskirts of, a residential area;*
- (b) may be used by cyclists; and*
- (c) is marked as a cycle route with traffic signs prescribed in accordance with regulation 80 or contained in the Highway Code; (d)*

~~“cycle zone” means a road intended for the use of cyclists;~~

~~“disabled motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle which due to a mechanical or some other reason cannot be driven under its own power;~~

“cycle zone” means a one-way or two-way lane (whether continuous or not) that—

- (a) is on, or runs adjacent to, a road;*
- (b) may be used by cyclists;*
- (c) is separated, by any means (including by road markings), from the part of the road used by drivers of motor vehicles; and*
- (d) is marked as a cycle zone with traffic signs prescribed in accordance with regulation 80 or contained in the Highway Code; (e)*

~~“electric bicycle” means a bicycle which operates with pedal assistance which is equipped with an auxiliary electric motor having a maximum continuous rated power of 25 kW, of which the output is progressively reduced and finally cut off as the vehicle reaches a speed of 25 km/h or if the cyclist stops pedalling;~~

“electric bicycle” means a bicycle which is equipped with an auxiliary electric motor engine with a maximum continuous power of 0.25 kilowatt where the output is progressively reduced and finally cut off, either when the bicycle reaches or exceeds a speed of 25 kilometres per hour or earlier if the cyclist stops pedalling; (f)

~~“emergency vehicle” means an ambulance, a police vehicle, a vehicle belonging to the fire service or a vehicle owned or operated by the Republic and defined as an emergency vehicle in the corresponding Republican Regulations;~~

“emergency vehicle” means a vehicle that is being used in the course of official duties and is—

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- (a) Law 86/1972, Republic of Cyprus
 - (b) Definition inserted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015
 - (c) Definition substituted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015
 - (d) Definition inserted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015
 - (e) Definition substituted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015
 - (f) Definition substituted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015

- (a) *an ambulance;*
- (b) *a vehicle owned or operated by—*
 - (i) *the police;*
 - (ii) *the Fire Service (a);*
 - (iii) *the Crown in right of Her Majesty’s Government of the United Kingdom;*
 - (iv) *the Republic of Cyprus, where the vehicle is defined as an emergency vehicle in the corresponding Republican Regulations; (b)*

“functions” is to be construed in accordance with section 2(1) of the 2007 Ordinance;

“gross weight” includes the weight of a vehicle unladen as well as the weight of the load, tools, fuel, passengers and anything carried on the vehicle and in the case of an articulated vehicle it also includes the weight of the trailer and any load carried on the trailer;

“*Highway Code*” means the *Highway Code* which may, from time to time, be issued by the Republic under the corresponding Republican Regulations; (c)

“heavy motor vehicle” means a motor lorry the weight of which unladen exceeds 2 tonnes;

“lane” means any one of the longitudinal strips into which the carriage-way is divisible whether or not defined by longitudinal road markings, but wide enough for a moving line of motor vehicles other than motor cycles;

“mobile motor crane” means a motor vehicle fitted with mechanism for lifting or moving weights by means of a projecting arm or a horizontal beam which travels over a surface;

“motor bicycle” means a motor cycle with 2 wheels;

“motor cycle” means a motor vehicle of category L1e to L7e;

“motor lorry” means a vehicle of category N;

“pavement” means an elevated part of the road intended for pedestrians to walk on;

“pedestrian crossing” means a transverse strip of the carriage-way established by the appropriate authority for crossing of the road by pedestrians;

“rear overhang” means the distance between the centre of the rear axle and the farthest projecting rear point of the motor vehicle, but where the vehicle is fitted with more than one rear axle, the distance from the centre of the two rear axles and the farthest projecting point of the vehicle;

“Republican registrar” means the person appointed as registrar under the corresponding Republican Law;

“roadside inspection” means a technical inspection of any nature carried out by or on behalf of the Chief Officer on any vehicle used for professional purposes which is travelling on a public road;

“self-drive motor vehicle” means a public service motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than six passengers which is not licensed as a taxi, hired out to the driver by the hirer or the agent of the hirer;

“semi-trailer” means a vehicle intended to be coupled to a motor vehicle in such a way that part of it rests on the motor vehicle with a substantial part of its weight and the weight of its load being borne by the motor vehicle and constructed and equipped for carrying goods;

“taxi” means a public service motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than eight passengers which is licensed as a taxi;

“track” (except in the context of caterpillar tracks) means—

(a) The definition of “Fire Service” was inserted into Ordinance 5/2006 by Ordinance 4/2010 and includes the Fire Service of the Republic
 (b) Definition substituted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015
 (c) Definition inserted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015

- (c) the distance between the centre of the two wheels on the same axle;
- (d) if the vehicle is fitted with more than two wheels on the same axle, the distance between the centres of the two outer wheels; or
- (e) if the vehicle is fitted with more than two axles of varying lengths, the track is the distance between the centre of the two wheels on the longer axle;

“traffic sign” means any object or device (whether fixed or portable) or any sign, mark, symbol or line for conveying to traffic on roads in general or any specified description of traffic, warnings, information, requirements, restrictions or prohibitions of any description, as well as any sign, mark, symbol or line on or near a road or inscribed on the road surface, for so conveying such warnings, information, requirements, restrictions or prohibitions;

“visitor” means a person who enters the Island of Cyprus temporarily but does not include any person who enters the Island of Cyprus to take up employment for a period exceeding six months or who normally resides in the Areas or the Republic;

“wheel base” means the distance from the centre of the front wheel to the centre of the rear wheel and in case the vehicle is fitted with more than one rear axle the distance measured in accordance with regulation 21(11).

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), in these Regulations a reference to a category of vehicle identified by letter, number or word or by any combination of letters, numbers and words is a reference to the category defined in the second column of Schedule 1 opposite that letter, number or word or combination of them in the first column of Schedule 1.

(3) A reference to a category of vehicle in regulation 57 is a reference to the categories of vehicle identified in that regulation.

(4) In these Regulations, reference to a vehicle that is registered is a reference to a vehicle that is registered in accordance with regulation 3 and reference to a vehicle that is licensed is a reference to a vehicle that is licensed in accordance with regulation 16.

PART 2

Registration of motor vehicles

Requirement for motor vehicles to be registered

3.—(1) Unless otherwise provided, a person must not drive or allow another person to drive a motor vehicle unless that vehicle is registered under the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(2) A person may drive an unregistered motor vehicle—

- (a) on a road for the purpose of its being registered or inspected; or
- (b) if specially licensed under the corresponding Republican Regulations for a single journey for a specified purpose.

(3) A person must not drive or allow another person to drive a motor vehicle—

- (a) if the vehicle has been declared to the Republican registrar as being off the road in accordance with section 5B of the corresponding Republican Law; or
- (b) unless that vehicle complies with these Regulations.

(4) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

Certificate of registration

4.—(1) The owner, driver or the person in charge of a motor vehicle while it is used on any road must carry in the vehicle the certificate of registration and on being required to do so, is to allow a police officer or a person appointed by the Chief Officer to examine that certificate.

(2) A certificate of registration is evidence that the motor vehicle to which it refers is registered as required by regulation 3.

(3) If a person is unable to produce a certificate of registration on being required to do so under paragraph (1), that person may instead, within 24 hours, produce the certificate at a place specified by the police officer or by a person appointed by the Chief Officer.

(4) A person who fails to produce a certificate of registration when required to do so under this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

Visitor vehicles

5.—(1) A motor vehicle imported by a visitor for use by that visitor is not required to comply with Regulation 3 or 4 if the motor vehicle is accompanied by one of the documents specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The documents specified are—

- (a) a certificate issued under an international convention concerning the international movement of motor vehicles which has been ratified by the Republic;
- (b) a registration certificate issued by the country in which the motor vehicle is registered containing the information referred to in the International Convention on Road Traffic of 1949 and any amendment to that Convention;
- (c) any other document which is required or recognised either in addition to or in place of a document specified in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) under—
 - (i) any international agreement concerning international road traffic which is binding on the Republic; or
 - (ii) any law (including the corresponding Republican Law), regulation or administrative act of the Republic in force from time to time in accordance with the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(3) If a visitor's motor vehicle is not accompanied by the documents specified in paragraph (2), or if such document ceases to be valid during the visit to the Island of Cyprus, the vehicle must be accompanied by a temporary registration certificate issued under the corresponding Republican Regulations.

Registered owner to be absolute owner

6. A person who is registered by the Republican registrar as the registered owner of a motor vehicle is deemed to be the absolute owner for the purpose of these Regulations.

Change of ownership or address

7.—(1) On the change of ownership of a motor vehicle other than by death—

- (a) the vehicle may not be used for more than 30 days after the change of ownership unless the new owner is registered under the corresponding Republican Regulations as the owner of the vehicle;
- (b) the registered owner must within 30 days inform the Republican registrar in writing of the name and address of the new owner, the date of the change of ownership of the vehicle and, in the case of a vehicle which is subject to a hire purchase agreement, confirmation of the person having absolute ownership of the vehicle;

(c) the registered owner must within 30 days deliver the certificate of registration to the Republican registrar.

(2) On the death of the registered owner of a motor vehicle the person into whose custody the vehicle comes (the “custodian”) is within 1 month of its coming into that person’s custody to give notice of the fact to the Republican registrar and may use the vehicle subject to any conditions imposed by the Republican registrar.

(3) A custodian to whom permission is given under paragraph (2) to use a motor vehicle is, for the purposes of these Regulations, deemed to be the owner during the period for which such permission is given.

(4) The registered owner must notify the Republican registrar of any change of address of the registered owner in accordance with the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(5) A person who does not comply with paragraphs (1), (2) or (4) and who uses or drives or allows another person to drive the motor vehicle in question commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

Owner temporarily leaving the Island of Cyprus

8.—(1) If the owner of a motor vehicle leaves the island of Cyprus for more than 12 months, the vehicle may not be driven by a person other than the owner unless it is registered in the name of some other person.

(2) A person commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties if a period of more than 12 months has elapsed since the owner has left the Island of Cyprus and that person—

- (a) being the owner, allows another person to drive the motor vehicle in question; or
- (b) being a person other than the owner, drives the vehicle in question.

PART 3

Identification marks and registration plates for motor vehicles

Meaning of “authorised person”

9. In this Part, an “authorised person” means a person authorised under regulation 11 to manufacture and fit registration plates.

Motor vehicles to have identification marks

10.—(1) Subject to paragraph (10), a person must not drive, use, stop or park in a public place, or public road a motor vehicle unless that vehicle bears the identification marks issued in respect of that vehicle under the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(2) The identification marks referred to in paragraph (1) must be displayed on registration plates.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), the identification marks on a motor vehicle and the registration plates must—

- (a) until a date to be appointed by the Administrator by order, conform to the requirements specified in Schedule 2;
- (b) from a date to be appointed by the Administrator by order, conform to the requirements specified in Schedule 2A; and
- (c) be manufactured and fitted by a garage approved for that purpose—
 - (i) by the Administrator; or

(ii) under the corresponding Republican Law.

(4) Identification marks issued in respect of a motor vehicle must conform with any particular characteristics or special dimensions as specified by the Republican registrar in, or in accordance with, the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(5) Paragraph (3)(a) and (b) and paragraph (4) do not apply to a motor vehicle if identification marks sold by the Republican registrar in accordance with the corresponding Republican Regulations are fitted to that vehicle.

(6) The identification marks given to any motor vehicle must be displayed on registration plates as follows—

- (a) on a registration plate on the rear of a vehicle of category O, L1e, or L3e;
- (b) on a registration plate on the front and rear of all vehicles (other than those referred to in sub-paragraph (a)); and
- (c) if a motor vehicle is towing a category O vehicle—
 - (i) on the category O vehicle in accordance with sub-paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) on the last vehicle being towed, on that vehicle in a manner and position specified by the Administrator by order.

(7) If a motor vehicle does not bear on it an identification mark prescribed in these Regulations that fact is to be regarded as evidence that the vehicle is not registered.

(8) A person must not drive, use, stop or park in a public place, or on a public road a motor vehicle—

- (a) which has on it—
 - (i) identification marks other than those under which it has been registered;
 - (ii) distorted or altered identification marks;
 - (iii) any placard indicating that the vehicle is of any category, class or description other than that for which it is registered; or
 - (iv) a mechanism or object for impairing the visibility of the registration plate;
- (b) whose registration plate is—
 - (i) distorted or altered or whose seal is distorted, altered or removed;
 - (ii) so dirty that the identification marks cannot be read from a distance of 20 metres or a legible photographic image of the identification marks cannot be taken from that distance.

(9) A person who contravenes paragraphs (1), (2) or (8) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

(10) A vehicle belonging to the Crown is exempt from the requirements of this regulation.

Approval of garages for manufacturing and fitting registration plates

11.—(1) A person must not manufacture and fit registration plates to a motor vehicle unless authorised by the Chief Officer to do so under these Regulations.

(2) A person must not, unless authorised to do so under these Regulations—

- (a) distort a registration plate of a motor vehicle;
- (b) have on a motor vehicle a registration plate on which has been fitted any mechanism, object, screw or material which alters the appearance or legibility of the particulars on the registration plate or which obstructs the taking of an accurate photograph of the registration plate and the particulars on it;
- (c) alter a registration plate, the particulars displayed on it or the seal; or
- (d) remove the seal relating to a registration plate.

(3) A person (the “applicant”) may apply to the Chief Officer for authorisation to manufacture and fit registration plates.

(4) An application under paragraph (3) is to be in such form and to contain such matters as the Chief Officer may specify from time to time.

(5) The Chief Officer must, within 45 days of receiving a completed application under paragraph (3), decide whether to—

- (a) grant the authorisation, subject to such conditions as the Chief Officer considers appropriate, and issue a certificate of authorisation on payment of the appropriate fee by the applicant; or
- (b) refuse the application.

(6) The Chief Officer may only grant an authorisation if the applicant meets the requirements specified in Part 4 of Schedule 2A.

(7) The Chief Officer is to—

- (a) assign a recognition number to each person (the “authorised person”) authorised to manufacture and fit registration plates under this regulation which is to be inscribed in a manner instructed from time to time by the Chief Officer on every registration plate fitted by that person; and
- (b) provide seals or specify such other methods of affixing security features and the recognition number of the authorised person to the registration plates manufactured and fitted by that person.

(8) The Chief Officer is to maintain a register of the authorisations granted under paragraph (5) containing such information on authorised persons as the Chief Officer considers appropriate.

(9) The Chief Officer—

- (a) is to publish the names and addresses of authorised persons listed in the register referred to in paragraph (8); and
- (b) may make available other information in the register to those persons whom the Chief Officer considers have an interest in that information.

(10) In this regulation, the “appropriate fee” means the same fee as that fee charged in the Republic under the corresponding Republican Regulations in respect of a similar or substantially similar matter.

(11) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

(12) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Obligations of authorised persons

12.—(1) An authorised person may manufacture and fit a registration plate on a motor vehicle only on—

- (a) receiving a certificate relating to the motor vehicle issued under regulation 6(20) of the corresponding Republican Regulations; and
- (b) confirming that the chassis number and engine number of the vehicle onto which the registration plate is to be fitted corresponds to the chassis number and engine number referred to in the certificate.

(2) An authorised person must fit a registration plate on a motor vehicle showing only the identification marks specified in the certificate issued under regulation 6(20) of the corresponding Republican Regulations in accordance with these Regulations.

(3) An authorised person must ensure that a seal or other security feature is affixed to each registration plate by a person appointed by the authorised person and notified by the authorised person to the Chief Officer.

(4) An authorised person must keep a record of all motor vehicles on which that person has affixed or repaired a registration plate, including—

- (a) the chassis and engine number of the vehicle;
- (b) the identification mark assigned to that vehicle;
- (c) the number of the certificate referred to in paragraph (1)(a); and
- (d) the name and signature of the person affixing the seal or security feature to that registration plate.

(5) The records referred to in paragraph (4)—

- (a) must be kept for at least 5 years by the authorised person; and
- (b) if a person ceases to be an authorised person, must within 15 days of ceasing to be authorised—
 - (i) be delivered to the Chief Constable by that person; or
 - (ii) be disposed of in accordance with the Chief Constable's instructions by that person.

(6) An authorised person must—

- (a) display the certificate of authorisation in a prominent place;
- (b) keep the seals provided by the Chief Officer in a safe and secure place;
- (c) provide the information referred to in paragraph (4) to the Chief Officer in accordance with the frequency and manner specified by the Chief Officer;
- (d) permit the Chief Officer or any police officer to enter the premises where the undertaking is carried on to confirm that—
 - (i) the criteria on which the authorisation was issued are satisfied;
 - (ii) the registration plates are sealed in the correct manner;
 - (iii) the seals are in good condition and stored safely and securely; and
 - (iv) the authorised person complies with its obligations under these Regulations.
- (e) immediately notify the Chief Officer of the loss of any seals or other security feature intended to be affixed to registration plates, and within 72 hours of making such a notification, report the circumstances of such loss to the Chief Officer.

(7) If an authorised person loses any seals or other security feature intended to be affixed to registration plates, the authorisation issued under regulation 11(5) ceases to be valid from the time the authorised person becomes aware of the loss.

(8) An authorised person whose authorisation ceases to be valid as a result of paragraph (7) may submit an application for a new authorisation no sooner than 1 month after the Chief Officer was informed of the loss of the seals or other security feature intended to be affixed to registration plates.

(9) An authorised person who contravenes paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4) or (6) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine of €1,706 or both such penalties.

(10) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Inspection of premises and vehicles

13.—(1) A police officer (“P”) or a person appointed by the Chief Officer (also “P”) may, for the purposes of ensuring compliance with these Regulations or for investigating any breaches of these Regulations—

- (a) enter any premises (other than a dwelling), which P reasonably believes is used for the sale or sealing of registration plates and inspect any documents, evidence, books, vehicles, registration plates, equipment, seals or appliances;
 - (b) request any person who is on the premises and whom P reasonably believes can do so, to produce information, documents, evidence, books, vehicles, registration plates, equipment, seals or appliances kept for the purpose of these Regulations;
 - (c) inspect, and (where appropriate) take copies of any documents, evidence, books, vehicles, registration plates, equipment, seals or appliances kept for the purpose of these Regulations and require from any person such documents, evidence or books so that P may certify a copy as a true copy;
 - (d) if reasonably necessary for the investigation of an offence, transfer or seize any documents, evidence, books, vehicles, registration plates, equipment, seals or appliances kept or used on the premises or in any other place; or
 - (e) take the samples required under paragraph 4 of the Second Schedule of the corresponding Republican Regulations and transfer those samples to a laboratory for the purpose of carrying out inspections and tests.
- (2) P may, for the purposes of investigating any breaches of these Regulations—
- (a) inspect any motor vehicle parked on a road or close to a road or in any place where it is located for the purposes of a test under regulation 57; or
 - (b) request from any person in a motor vehicle or from any person who possesses or owns a motor vehicle such information or documents as he or she may reasonably require.
- (3) P may detain a motor vehicle in any public space or road if that vehicle—
- (a) does not have registration plates;
 - (b) is fitted with any mechanism or object which—
 - (i) impairs the visibility of the identification marks; or
 - (ii) prevents the taking of a clear photograph of the identification marks;
 - (c) has a registration plate which is distorted or altered or the seal on which has been distorted, altered forced or removed; or
 - (d) whose registration plates do not conform to the requirements of these Regulations.
- (4) A motor vehicle detained under paragraph (3) may be moved to a place for safe keeping and the charges and expenses (as defined in regulation 56) in connection with such removal and detention are to be met by the owner or driver before the vehicle is returned to that person.
- (5) If a motor vehicle detained under paragraph (3) is not claimed within 2 months of the date on which the owner or driver of that vehicle was notified by the Chief Constable of its detention, the vehicle is to be disposed of in accordance with section 26(3) to (5) of the Police Ordinance 2007 (a).
- (6) A person commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding €2,000 or both if that person—
- (a) impedes P from exercising the powers conferred by this regulation;
 - (b) without reasonable cause, fails to provide to P any assistance or information which may reasonably be required by P for the purposes of performing functions under these Regulations;
 - (c) breaches the conditions of the authorisation given to that person;
 - (d) provides false information to P; or
 - (e) issues documents provided for in this Part without having the required approval or power to do so.

(a) Ordinance 6/2007

(7) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

(8) The functions exercisable by a person appointed by the Chief Officer under paragraph (1) are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance (irrespective of whether any person is so appointed).

Suspension or revocation of authorisation

14.—(1) The Chief Officer may suspend or revoke an authorisation issued under regulation 11 if—

- (a) the authorised person no longer meets the requirements specified in Part 4 of Schedule 2A;
- (b) a second administrative penalty is imposed on an authorised person under regulation 15; or
- (c) the authorised person breaches regulation 12(1) or (2).

(2) An authorised person whose authorisation is revoked under paragraph (1) may submit an application for a new authorisation no sooner than 2 years from the date that the authorisation was revoked.

(3) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are qualified delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Administrative penalties for breach of Part 3

15.—(1) Without prejudice to any other power which the Chief Officer may have to suspend or revoke an authorisation issued under this Part, the Chief Officer may conduct an investigation into whether an authorised person is in breach of this Part and impose an administrative penalty not exceeding €10,000 on an authorised person in respect of such a breach.

(2) The Chief Officer is to allow an authorised person a period of at least 15 days in which to make representations before imposing an administrative penalty and must give reasons for imposing such a penalty.

(3) An administrative penalty becomes payable 3 months from the day it is notified to the authorised person.

(4) An administrative penalty is enforceable as a civil debt.

(5) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation, other than the power to impose an administrative penalty, are qualified delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

PART 4

Licensing of motor vehicles

Motor vehicles to be licensed

16.—(1) Subject to regulation 19, a person must not—

- (a) use, or allow to be used, a motor vehicle, other than a vehicle propelled on caterpillar tracks, for which a motor vehicle licence is not in force, or
- (b) use, or allow to be used, a motor vehicle for a purpose not authorised by, or in breach of, any condition of the motor vehicle licence in force relating to that vehicle; or
- (c) use, or allow to be used, a motor vehicle except as a motor vehicle of the type or class in respect of which a motor vehicle licence was issued.

(2) A motor vehicle may be driven on a road without a motor vehicle licence for any demonstration purpose by a person registered as a dealer under the corresponding Republican

Regulations, a person authorised by such a dealer to demonstrate the vehicle or a person testing the vehicle with a view to purchasing it.

(3) A motor vehicle may be used or driven on any road in order that it may be presented for inspection under regulation 57.

(4) In this Part—

- (a) “motor vehicle licence” means a valid motor vehicle licence issued under regulation 18 of the corresponding Republican Regulations; and
- (b) “type or class” of motor vehicle means the type or class of motor vehicle referred to in regulation 18(7) of the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(5) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

Duplicate licence

17.—(1) If a motor vehicle licence is lost and subsequently found and the holder has been issued with a duplicate licence, the holder is to return the licence or the duplicate to the officer by whom it was issued in accordance with the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

Production of motor vehicle licences

18.—(1) Every owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle must on being required by a police officer—

- (a) permit the police officer or any person authorised by the Chief Officer to examine the motor vehicle licence for that vehicle; or
- (b) produce that licence to a police officer in charge of a police station within 24 hours of being so required.

(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

Visitor licences

19. A visitor may use or drive a motor vehicle in respect of which an international certificate for the circulation of motor vehicles has been issued under any international convention to which either the Republic or the United Kingdom are a party if that vehicle has been imported for use by the visitor.

PART 5

Maximum permitted dimensions, weights, etc of motor vehicles

Introduction to Part 5

20.—(1) This Part applies to motor vehicles and trailers of category M2, M3, N2, N3, O3 and O4 and, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to “motor vehicle” in this Part includes all such categories of vehicles and trailers.

(2) In this Part—

“articulated bus” means a bus consisting of two rigid sections connected to each other by an articulated section—

- (a) having intercommunicating passenger compartments in each of the two rigid sections permitting the free movement of travellers between the rigid sections; and
- (b) with connection and disconnection of the two rigid sections being possible only in a workshop;

“axle weight” means the weight of a laden axle or group of axles;

“maximum permitted dimensions” means the maximum dimensions for the use of a vehicle specified in regulation 21;

“maximum permitted weight” means the maximum weight for use of a laden vehicle in international transport;

“refrigerated vehicle” means a vehicle—

- (a) whose fixed or movable superstructures are equipped for the carriage of goods at controlled temperatures; and
- (b) whose side walls, inclusive of insulation, are each at least 45 mm thick;

“trailer” means a vehicle intended to be coupled to a motor vehicle excluding semi-trailers, and constructed and equipped for the carriage of goods; and

“vehicle combination” means either—

- (a) a road train consisting of a motor vehicle coupled to a trailer; or
- (b) an articulated vehicle consisting of a motor vehicle coupled to a semitrailer.

Maximum permitted dimensions

21.—(1) Subject to such exceptions as the Chief Officer may from time to time permit in individual cases, and subject to any conditions which the Chief Officer may impose, the maximum permitted dimensions of a motor vehicle are specified in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4).

(2) The maximum lengths specified in this paragraph are for—

- (a) a motor vehicle other than a bus, 12.00 metres;
- (b) a trailer, 12.00 metres;
- (c) an articulated vehicle (other than an articulated bus), 16.50 metres;
- (d) a road train, 18.75 metres;
- (e) an articulated bus, 18.75 metres;
- (f) a bus with 2 axles, 13.50 metres;
- (g) a bus with more than 2 axles, 15.00 metres;
- (h) a bus and trailer, 18.75 metres.

(3) The maximum widths specified in this paragraph are for—

- (a) the superstructure of a refrigerated vehicle, 2.60 metres;
- (b) any other type of vehicle, 2.55 metres.

(4) The maximum height of any type of vehicle is 4 metres.

(5) The dimensions specified in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) include any movable superstructures or cargo packages.

(6) If a detachable component is fitted to a bus, the maximum length of the vehicle, including the additional component, must not exceed the dimensions specified in paragraph (2).

(7) Any motor vehicle or vehicle combination which is in motion must be able to turn within a swept circle having an outer radius of 12.50 metres and an inner radius of 5.30 metres.

(8) In addition to paragraph (7), a bus is to comply with the following requirement—

- (a) with the bus stationary, a vertical plane tangential to the side of the vehicle and facing outwards from the circle is to be established by marking a line on the ground;
- (b) in the case of an articulated bus, the two rigid portions are to be aligned with the plane;
- (c) as the bus moves from a straight line approach into the circular area described in paragraph (7), no part of the bus is to move outside of that vertical plane by more than 0.60 m.

(9) Subject to paragraph (12), the maximum distance between axis of the coupling screw and the rear extremity of a semi-trailer is 12.00 metres.

(10) The maximum distance measured parallel to the longitudinal axis of a road train from the foremost external point of the loading area behind the cabin to the rearmost external point of the trailer of the combination, minus the distance between the rear of the drawing vehicle and the front of the trailer, is 15.65 metres.

(11) The maximum distance measured parallel to the longitudinal axis of a road train from the foremost external point of the loading area behind the cabin to the rearmost external point of the trailer of the combination is 16.40 metres.

(12) Paragraph (9) does not apply to an articulated motor vehicle in use prior to 1 January 1991.

(13) *The owner or driver of a motor vehicle who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties. (a)*

Maximum permitted weight

22.—(1) Subject to such exceptions as the Chief Officer may from time to time permit in individual cases, and subject to any conditions which the Chief Officer may impose—

- (a) the maximum permitted weight of a motor vehicle must not exceed the weights specified in paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6); and
- (b) the maximum permitted weight per axle must not exceed the weights specified in paragraphs (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11); and
- (c) the maximum permitted weight of any vehicle of any type or category must not exceed 44 tonnes.

(2) For motor vehicles forming part of a vehicle combination the maximum permitted weight for a 2 axle trailer is 18 tonnes and for a 3 axle trailer is 24 tonnes.

(3) For vehicle combinations, the maximum permitted weights are as follows—

- (a) for road trains with 5 or 6 axles—
 - (i) 2 axle motor vehicle with 3 axle trailer, 40 tonnes;
 - (ii) 3 axle motor vehicle with 2 or 3 axle trailer, 40 tonnes;
- (b) for articulated vehicles with 5 or 6 axles—
 - (i) 2 axle motor vehicle with 3 axle semi-trailer, 40 tonnes;
 - (ii) 3 axle motor vehicle with 2 or 3 axle semi-trailer, 40 tonnes;
 - (iii) 3 axle motor vehicle with 2 or 3 axle semi-trailer carrying a 40-foot ISO container as a combined transport operation, 44 tonnes;
- (c) for road trains with 4 axles consisting of a 2-axle motor vehicle and a two axle trailer, 36 tonnes;
- (d) for articulated vehicles with 4 axles consisting of a 2 axle motor vehicle and a 2 axle semi-trailer, if the distance between the axles of the semi-trailer is 1.3 metres or greater but not more than 1.8 metres, 36 tonnes;

(a) Regulation 22(13) inserted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015

- (e) subject to paragraph (4), for articulated vehicles with 4 axles consisting of a 2 axle motor vehicle and a 2 axle semi-trailer, if the distance between the axles of the semi-trailer is greater than 1.8 metres, 36 tonnes.

(4) The maximum permitted weight for an articulated vehicle with 4 axles consisting of a 2 axle motor vehicle and a 2 axle semi-trailer is 38 tonnes if—

- (a) the distance between the axles of the semi-trailer is greater than 1.8 metres;
- (b) the maximum authorized weight of the drawing vehicle does not exceed 18 tonnes;
- (c) the sum of the axle weights of the semi-trailer does not exceed 20 tonnes; and
- (d) the vehicle is fitted with a specified twin tyre and suspension system.

(5) For motor vehicles, the maximum permitted weights are as follows—

- (a) 2 axle vehicles, 18 tonnes;
- (b) 3 axle vehicles—
 - (i) 25 tonnes; or
 - (ii) 26 tonnes, if the vehicle is fitted with a specified twin tyre and suspension system;
- (c) 4 axle motor vehicles with 2 steering axles, 32 tonnes if the vehicle is fitted with a specified twin tyre and suspension system.

(6) For 3 axle articulated buses, the maximum permitted weight is 28 tonnes.

(7) The maximum permitted weight per axle of a single non-driving axle is 10 tonnes.

(8) The sum of the axle weights per tandem axle for a trailer or a semi-trailer must not exceed the weights set out in the following table—

Distance between the axles of trailer	Maximum weight
Less than 1.0 metres	11 tonnes
1.0 metres or more but less than 1.3 metres	16 tonnes
1.3 metres or more but less than 1.8 metres	18 tonnes
1.8 metres or more	20 tonnes

(9) The sum of the axle weights per tri-axle for a trailer or a semi-trailer must not exceed, if the distance between the axles is—

- (a) 1.3 metres or less, 21 tonnes;
- (b) more than 1.3 metres but not exceeding 1.4 metres, 24 tonnes.

(10) For driving axles of motor vehicles referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), (5) and (6) the maximum permitted weight per axle is 11.5 tonnes.

(11) The sum of the axle weights per tandem axle for tandem axles of a motor vehicle must not exceed the weight set out in the following table—

Distance between the axles of trailer	Maximum weight
Less than 1.0 metres	11.5 tonnes
1.0 metres or more but less than 1.3 metres	16 tonnes
1.3 metres or more but less than 1.8 metres	18 tonnes (or 19 tonnes if the vehicle is fitted with a specified twin tyre and suspension system)

(12) In this regulation “specified twin tyre and suspension system” means in relation to a vehicle that—

- (a) the driving axle is fitted with twin tyres and air suspension or a suspension system equivalent to air suspension; or

- (b) each driving axle is fitted with twin tyres and the maximum weight of each axle does not exceed 9.5 tonnes.

Relevant features of motor vehicles

23.—(1) The weight borne by the driving axle or driving axles of any motor vehicle or motor vehicle combination must not be less than 25% of the total laden weight of the vehicle or vehicle combination.

(2) The distance between the rear axle of the motor vehicle and the front axle of the trailer on a road train of a must not be less than 3.00 metres.

(3) The maximum permitted weight in tonnes of a four-axle motor vehicle may not exceed 5 times the distance in metres between the axles of the foremost and rearmost axles of the vehicle.

(4) The distance measured horizontally between the axis of the coupling screw and any point at the front of the semi-trailer must not exceed 2.04 metres.

(5) Paragraph (4) does not apply to an articulated motor vehicle of less than 15.50 metres in length which was in use prior to 1 January 1991.

Certificate of compliance, inspection and offences

24.—(1) A person must not use or drive or allow another person to use or drive a motor vehicle to which this Part applies unless that vehicle has issued in respect of it—

- (a) a certificate of compliance under regulation 50(4G) of the corresponding Republican Regulations; or
- (b) a certificate of compliance issued by the competent authorities of a Member State other than the Republic.

(2) The Chief Officer may require a motor vehicle to which this Part applies to be inspected—

- (a) randomly, as regards common standards on weights;
- (b) if there is a reasonable suspicion that the common standards on dimensions are not being complied with.

(3) The owner or driver of a motor vehicle to which this Part applies commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties—

- (a) if that vehicle does not comply with regulation 21, 22 or 23;
- (b) if the owner or driver fails to permit an inspection under paragraph (2).

(4) The owner or driver of a motor vehicle to which this Part applies commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties if the owner contravenes paragraph (1).

(5) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Savings in relation to road restrictions

25. Nothing in regulations 20 to 24 affects any restrictions relating to weights and dimensions which may be imposed on a particular road because of the characteristics of that road or the area through which it passes.

PART 6

Construction of motor vehicles

Construction and fitting of motor vehicles and general conditions for their use on the road

26.—(1) A person must not use or cause or permit a motor vehicle to be used on a road or drive or have charge or control of a motor vehicle when so used, unless this Part is satisfied.

(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

Tyres

27.—(1) A motor vehicle must not be driven on any road if any of its tyres are in a dangerous condition.

(2) Tyres fitted to a motor vehicle of categories M1, N1, O1 and O2 must have primary grooves with a tread depth of at least 1.6 millimetres on the width of the whole surface of the tread around the whole circumference of the tyre.

Gross weight

28. The gross weight on each axle of a motor vehicle must not exceed the weight prescribed by the Republican Registrar in respect of that vehicle in accordance with the corresponding Republican Regulations.

Horn

29. A motor vehicle—

- (a) must carry no more than 2 horns emitting a continuous sound of the same tone and capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of the approach or position of the vehicle; and
- (b) must not carry any horn other than those referred to in sub-paragraph (a).

Mirrors

30.—(1) Every motor vehicle is to be equipped with at least 2 reflecting mirrors so constructed and fitted as to enable the driver of that motor vehicle to be or become aware of the presence in the rear of that vehicle of any other vehicle which might overtake it.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a motor cycle without a side car.

(3) Every motor vehicle of category N2 or N3 which is registered between 1 January 2000 and 21 May 2009 inclusive must satisfy the requirements specified in either paragraph (5) or (6).

(4) Every motor vehicle of category N2 or N3 which is registered on or after 22 May 2009 must satisfy the requirements specified in paragraph (6).

(5) A motor vehicle satisfies the requirements of this paragraph if—

- (a) it is equipped on the passenger side with wide-angle and close-proximity mirrors with a combined field of vision of not less than 95% of the field of vision at ground level in the case of a class IV mirror and not less than 85% of the field of vision at ground level in the case of a class V mirror; or
- (b) in the event of lack of available and economically viable technical solutions, it is equipped on the passenger side with supplementary mirrors or devices of indirect vision the combination of which covers not less than 95% of the field of vision at ground level

in the case of a class IV mirror and not less than 85% of the field of vision at ground level in the case of a class V mirror.

(6) A motor vehicle satisfies the requirements of this paragraph if it is equipped on the passenger side with wide-angle and close-proximity mirrors satisfying the requirements of class IV and class V mirrors of Directive 2003/97/EC respectively.

(7) Paragraph (3) does not apply to a vehicle of category N2 having a maximum permitted weight not exceeding 7.5 tonnes if it is not possible to mount a class V mirror in a way which satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) no part of the mirror is less than 2 metres (+ 10 centimetres tolerance) from the ground regardless of the adjustment position, if the vehicle is under a load corresponding to the maximum permitted weight; and
- (b) the mirror is fully visible from the driving position.

(8) Compliance with paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) is to be established by means of the periodic roadworthiness test conducted under regulation 57 and the issue of a certificate of compliance under that regulation is proof of compliance with those paragraphs.

(9) The methods of testing for compliance with the requirements specified in paragraph (5) and (6) are those prescribed under the corresponding Republican Regulations (a).

(10) In this regulation—

- (a) “wide-angle mirror”, “close proximity mirror” “class IV mirror” “class V mirror” and “indirect vision system” have the meanings assigned to them by Annexes I and II of Directive 2003/97/EC;
- (b) “maximum permitted weight” has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 20; and
- (c) “Directive 2003/97/EC” means European Parliament and Council Directive 2003/97/EC of 10 November 2003 for the approximation of the laws of the member States in relation to the type approval of indirect vision devices and the vehicles equipped with those devices and amending Directive 70/156/EC and repealing Directive 71/127/EEC.

Lights

31.—(1) A motor vehicle must have fitted 2 or more lamps constructed and placed on the vehicle in a manner complying with this regulation.

(2) A motor vehicle must have fitted 2 lamps on the front of the vehicle, one on each side of the vehicle so fixed that no part of the vehicle or its equipment extends laterally on the side of the lamp more than 30 centimetres beyond the centre of the lamp.

(3) The lamps prescribed in paragraph (2) are to exhibit—

- (a) white light visible within a reasonable distance in the direction towards which the vehicle is proceeding or intending to proceed; or
- (b) yellow light if each lamp is of the same pattern and each shows a yellow light visible within a reasonable distance in the direction towards which the vehicle is proceeding or intending to proceed.

(4) In addition to the lamps prescribed in paragraph (2), a motor vehicle must also have fitted 2 rear lamps, 1 on each side of the vehicle and so fixed that no part of the vehicle or its equipment extends laterally on the same side as the light more than 40 centimetres beyond the centre of the lamp.

(5) The lamps prescribed in paragraph (4)—

- (a) are to exhibit a red light in the reverse direction; and

(a) See Public Instrument 62/2012, Republic of Cyprus

- (b) are to be constructed and fitted so as to illuminate and render easily distinguishable every character on the identification plate fitted to the back of the motor vehicle unless some other device is fitted for that purpose.
- (6) A motor cycle (including an autocycle but not including a motor cycle with a side car) may, instead of the lamps prescribed in paragraphs (2) and (4), have fitted—
- (a) a lamp so fitted as to exhibit a white light in the direction in which the motor cycle is proceeding or intending to proceed; and
 - (b) a lamp fitted at the back of the motor cycle showing a red light in the reverse direction.
- (7) A motor vehicle (other than a motor bicycle and an autocycle) and every trailer at the end of a combination of vehicles is to have fitted at least 2 stop lights, one on either side at the rear of the vehicle showing a red light.
- (8) The stop lights referred to in paragraph (7) are to be activated on the application of the service brake.
- (9) If the stop lights are incorporated into or associated with the lights prescribed in paragraph (4) their intensity is to be greater than the lights prescribed in paragraph (4).
- (10) A searchlight must not be fitted to, kept or used on a vehicle other than a vehicle operated by the Crown or the Republic.
- (11) Subject to paragraph (12), a front lamp must not be fitted to a motor vehicle so as to project above the bottom frame of the windscreen.
- (12) A motor vehicle exceeding the dimensions specified in regulation 21 or paragraph (5) of regulation 78 (Trailers and articulated vehicles) is to have fitted—
- (a) 2 additional white side lights, 1 on either side in front at the highest point of the body indicating both the extreme width and the extreme height of the vehicle; and
 - (b) 2 additional red lights at the rear of the highest point of the body indicating both the extreme width and the extreme height of the vehicle.
- (13) Subject to paragraph (14), a motor vehicle must not display—
- (a) a red light, a red reflector or red reflecting material on the front of the vehicle; or
 - (b) a white light, a white reflector or white reflecting material at the rear of the vehicle.
- (14) Paragraph (13)(b) does not apply to a white reversing light or the illumination or reflectorisation of the rear registration plate.
- (15) If motor vehicle is fitted with electrical direction indicators they must be one of the following types—
- (a) a movable arm protruding beyond each side of the vehicle and illuminated by a steady amber light when the arm is in the horizontal position;
 - (b) a constantly blinking or flashing amber light fitted to each side of the vehicle visible from the front and the rear; or
 - (c) a constantly blinking or flashing light placed at each side of the front and rear of the vehicle, the lights at the front displaying a white or amber light and the rear a red or amber light.
- ~~(16) An ambulance may, when responding to an emergency—~~
- ~~(a) exhibit a red or a blue flashing light visible from all directions; and~~
 - ~~(b) sound 2-tone sirens.~~
- (16) When responding to an emergency, a person driving an emergency vehicle may—*
- (a) use a blue or red flashing light on the vehicle that is visible from all directions; and*
 - (b) sound a 2-tone siren.*

(16A) Without limit to paragraph (16), the Chief Officer, in consultation with the Chief Constable, may authorise any person to use a blue or red flashing light or a 2-tone siren on a motor vehicle.

(16B) An authorisation under paragraph (16A) may be given subject to such conditions as the Chief Officer considers appropriate including the purposes for which red or blue flashing lights or 2-tone sirens may be used and any days on which, or times of the day that, such use is prohibited. (a)

(17) The following vehicles are to exhibit a yellow flashing light visible from all directions—

- (a) a vehicle with a width in excess of 2.6 metres;
- (b) a vehicle with a length in excess of 9.15 metres;
- (c) a vehicle with a height in excess of 3.36 metres;
- (d) a vehicle registered for the purpose of towing broken down or damaged vehicles.

(18) The dimensions referred to in paragraph (17) include any load carried by the vehicle in question.

(19) Subject to paragraph (8), every vehicle is to have its lamps lit between 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise.

Parking lights and warning triangles

32.—(1) A motor vehicle if stationary or parked on a road during the period between 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise must display a white lighted parking lamp in the front and a red lighted parking lamp to the rear.

(2) The parking lamps referred to in paragraph (1) are to be on the side of the vehicle nearest to the centre of the road.

(3) A red folding triangle must be placed—

- (a) at a distance of approximately 6 metres in front of and 6 metres to the rear of a motor vehicle referred to in paragraph (1) when parked in a built-up area; and
- (b) a distance of approximately 50 metres in front of and 50 metres to the rear of a vehicle referred to in paragraph (1) when parked outside a built-up area or on a motorway.

(4) This regulation does not apply to a motor vehicle parked away from a road or parked on a road which is adequately lit.

Condition of motor vehicle and fittings

33. A motor vehicle and its fittings and accessories are to be in such condition as not to cause, or be likely to cause danger to any person in or on the motor vehicle, on the road or in, or on, another vehicle.

Engine noise

34.—(1) A motor vehicle must be constructed so as to enable the driver to stop the action of machinery attached to or forming part of the vehicle when the vehicle is stationary so as to prevent noise.

(2) The driver of a motor vehicle must make prompt and effective use of any means fitted to stop the action of machinery attached to or forming part of the vehicle when the vehicle is stationary so as to prevent noise.

(3) The reference in paragraphs (1) and (2) to a vehicle being stationary does not apply to an enforced stoppage owing to the necessities of traffic.

(a) Regulation 31(16) substituted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015

(4) Nothing in this regulation prevents the examination or working of machinery attached to or forming part of a motor vehicle necessary for the repair or maintenance of that machinery.

Braking systems

35.—(1) A motor vehicle is to be fitted with 2 independent braking systems in good working order.

(2) The application of 1 braking system is to cause all of the wheels of the motor vehicle to be held so that the vehicle is effectively prevented from moving.

(3) The application of the other braking system is to cause—

- (a) on a vehicle with 4 or more wheels, 2 of the wheels on the front or the rear axle to be effectively prevented from rotating;
- (b) on a vehicle with fewer than 4 wheels, the one and only wheel on the axle with one wheel to be effectively prevented from rotating.

(4) A tractor is to be fitted with one set of brakes on the wheels of the driving axle.

Projections

36.—(1) Unless the Chief Officer otherwise authorises (and subject to any conditions imposed by the Chief Officer), no part of the body or fitting of a motor vehicle other than rear view mirrors are to project beyond the standard wings or mudguards fitted by the manufacturer of the motor vehicle.

(2) If a bumper, wing or other fitting is added to a motor vehicle other than by the manufacturer, it must not project more than 10 centimetres beyond the outside edge of the wheels.

(3) A motor vehicle is not to have fitted onto the front bumper any bars, rods or other

- (a) fittings which project beyond the bumper in any direction.

(4) For the purpose of paragraph (3), “bumper” means a support fitting placed by the manufacturer horizontally over the front lower length of the vehicle to protect the vehicle or its chassis in the event of a collision.

(5) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Loads

37.—(1) Unless the Chief Officer otherwise authorises (and subject to any conditions imposed by the Chief Officer), a load carried by a motor vehicle must not—

- (a) project beyond the width of the body of the motor vehicle;
- (b) project beyond the length of the motor vehicle by more than 10% of the overall length of the vehicle; or
- (c) be of a greater height than 4 metres from the ground.

(2) A load carried by a motor vehicle must not be carried in such a way as to endanger the driver, passengers or other persons or to risk damage to property.

(3) Unless the Chief Officer otherwise authorises (and subject to any conditions imposed by the Chief Officer) any load carried by a motor vehicle must—

- (a) if such load contains sand, gravel, lime, grains or any other type of load which may be scattered by the wind or the movement of the motor vehicle, be covered with a protective cover;
- (b) if such load contains any other substance which is likely to pour out including concrete or any liquid other than water, be subjected to such safety measures sufficient to protect pedestrians, drivers and the environment;

(c) if such load contains animals, be carried in a cage or animal box or on a motor vehicle especially constructed for the safe and humane carriage of the type and number of animals being carried.

(4) A load carried on a motor cycle must not project beyond the width of the handle bars, beyond the overall length of the motor cycle or above a height greater than the shoulders of the driver.

(5) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Silencers, expansion chambers and exhausts

38.—(1) The exhaust gases from the engine of a motor vehicle must pass through a silencer, expansion chamber or other device used for reducing the gas emissions and noise which would otherwise be caused by the escape of such gases.

(2) A person must not remove a catalytic converter or any of its components fitted by the manufacturer of a motor vehicle to the exhaust gas system other than for the repair or maintenance of that system.

(3) The Chief Officer may make an order specifying—

- (a) the maximum permitted noise levels which may be emitted by a vehicle; and
- (b) the means by which noise levels may be measured.

(4) The engine and power mechanism on a motor vehicle is to be equipped and adjusted so that—

- (a) no coloured opaque or otherwise visible smoke, vapour or exhaust gas is emitted from that vehicle except for momentary emissions occurring when the vehicle is started or its gears changed, and
- (b) no sparks, grit, ashes, cinders or oily substances are emitted from the vehicle.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6) and (7), the outlet of the exhaust pipe of any motor vehicle driven by an engine other than a petrol engine—

- (a) is to be at the back of the vehicle;
- (b) is not to extend beyond the width or length of the motor vehicle;
- (c) is not to be higher than the wheels; and
- (d) is to be placed horizontally but slightly inclined towards the ground.

(6) The outlet of an exhaust pipe may extend to the rear axle of the motor vehicle but is not to extend beyond the width of the vehicle if by reason of the construction of the vehicle it cannot reach the rear edge of the vehicle.

(7) The Chief Officer may, in view of the construction or the nature of work for which a particular motor vehicle is used, exempt that motor vehicle from paragraphs (5) or (6) if the exhaust pipe cannot be fitted in the position provided for in those paragraphs.

(8) The functions of the Chief Officer under paragraph (7) are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Windscreen, glass and wipers

39.—(1) The windscreen of a motor vehicle is not to have an inscription of any kind written, printed, painted or fixed on it.

(2) The glass fitted to screens, windows and partitions of a motor vehicle is to be non-splintering and is to be maintained in such condition that it does not obscure the vision of the driver while the vehicle is being driven on the road.

(3) A vehicle which is fitted with a windscreen is to have such numbers of windscreen wipers as the Chief Officer may direct so that the driver of the motor vehicle has an adequate view.

(4) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Wheels, steering, suspension and mudguards

40.—(1) A motor vehicle when moving along a road is to have its wheels properly aligned to the chassis so that the true rolling motion of the wheels is conveyed to the road.

(2) A motor vehicle must not be used on a road if that vehicle has a defective wheel, wheel hub or axle tree.

(3) A motor vehicle is to be fitted with a strong and reliable steering gear kept in such a state of repair and adjustment as to allow the vehicle to be turned readily and with certainty.

(4) The steering apparatus and driving gear of a motor vehicle are to be so arranged that the driver can manipulate the controls with certainty while at the same time having a clear view of the road.

(5) Subject to paragraph (7) every motor vehicle is to be equipped with suitable, free acting and efficient springs complying with paragraph (6).

(6) The springs must be kept at all times in proper alignment and properly secured to the axle or by a hydrostatic suspension system and, except in the case of independent springing, to the frame of the vehicle, so that no undue lateral movement may occur.

(7) Paragraph (5) does not apply to tractors, agricultural tractors, road rollers, mobile cranes, motor cycles, autocycles, trailers and motor vehicle the unladen weight of which is under 101.604 kilograms.

(8) A motor vehicle is to be fitted with guards or similar means of catching, as far as practicable, mud or water thrown up by the rotation of the wheels, unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the vehicle.

Speed limiting devices

41.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and (3), this regulation applies to motor vehicles—

(a) of the categories M2, M3, N2 and N3 intended for use on the road, having at least four wheels and a maximum design speed exceeding 25 kilometres per hour; and

(b) which received a vehicle licence on or after 1 May 2004.

(2) This regulation also applies to motor vehicles of category M3 having a maximum weight exceeding 10 tonnes registered before 1 May 2004 and category N3 which received a vehicle licence before that date and—

(a) either—

(i) the vehicle was registered on or after 1 January 1988; or

(ii) the engine of the vehicle has been replaced after that date; and

(b) (in the case of a vehicle of category N3) the vehicle is used exclusively for the carriage of dangerous goods.

(3) This regulation does not apply to motor vehicles—

(a) operated by the Republic for the purposes specified in article 6 of the Council Directive 92/6/EEC of 10 February 1992 on the installation and use of speed limitation devices for certain categories of motor vehicles in the Community;

(b) used only for the provision of public services in built-up areas;

(c) used for scientific tests on any road; or

(d) which by their construction, cannot exceed the speeds prescribed in paragraphs (4) or (5).

(4) A motor vehicle of category M2 or M3 is not to be used on a road unless it is fitted with an apparatus limiting its maximum speed (a “speed limiting device”) to 100 kilometres per hour.

(5) A motor vehicle of category N2 or N3 is not to be used on a road unless it is fitted with a speed limiting device limiting its maximum speed to 90 kilometres per hour.

(6) The speed limiting device of a vehicle—

- (a) must comply with the technical requirements specified by the Chief Officer; and
- (b) must be fitted by a garage authorised—
 - (i) by the Chief Officer; or
 - (ii) under the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(7) A garage authorised under paragraph (6)(b)(i) is to be issued by the Chief Officer with a unique identification code which is to be marked on a lead seal issued by the Chief Officer used for sealing speed limiting devices.

(8) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

(9) In this regulation “dangerous goods” has the same meaning as in the Republican Road Transport of Dangerous Goods Law of 2004 (a).

Approved garages

42.—(1) An application for authorisation to fit speed limiting devices to a vehicle is to be made to the Chief Officer.

(2) The Chief Officer is to consider an application and, within 45 days of receiving the application, either authorise the garage or refuse the application, explaining the reasons for the refusal.

(3) A garage must meet the requirements of this regulation before the Chief Officer authorises it to fit speed limiting devices.

(4) A garage must—

- (a) have a minimum area of 60 square metres;
- (b) be equipped with—
 - (i) a calibration system for a speed limiting device;
 - (ii) a 4 post jack with a capacity of at least 12 tonnes or a suitable pit;
 - (iii) a synchronisation lamp;
 - (iv) a polychromator; and
 - (v) a volt meter.

(5) The calibration system referred to in paragraph (4)(b)(i) is to be approved by the Chief Officer or accompanied by a manufacturer’s certificate stating that the system may calibrate speed limiting devices installed on category M3 vehicles with a maximum weight exceeding 10 tonnes or an N3 vehicle.

(6) A garage must employ at least 1 speed limiting device technician who must hold one of the following qualifications—

- (a) a university degree in mechanical engineering or electrical engineering;
- (b) a college diploma in mechanical engineering or electrical engineering;
- (c) a Higher Technical Institute diploma or an equivalent qualification in mechanical engineering or electrical engineering;

(a) Law No. 29(I)/2004, Republic of Cyprus

- (d) a school leaver's certificate in engineering or electrical engineering from a technical school and at least three years experience in automobile engineering;
 - (e) a high school leaver's certificate and at least four years' experience in automobile engineering; or
 - (f) each of the following—
 - (i) a vocational training diploma or training courses based on the syllabus prepared by the Republican Ministry of Education and Culture;
 - (ii) at least five years' experience working in automobile engineering;
 - (iii) training by a manufacturer of speed limiting devices;
 - (iv) training either by a manufacturer of category M3 vehicles with a maximum weight exceeding ten tons or category N3 vehicles; and
 - (v) a certificate of training or a relevant certificate from a manufacturer.
- (7) An authorised garage must—
- (a) ensure that any installation, calibration, maintenance, repair or setting of a speed limiting device carried out at the garage is conducted by a speed limiting device technician employed for this purpose by the garage or under the direct supervision of such technician;
 - (b) keep a record of all vehicles in which installation, calibration, maintenance, repair, setting or sealing of a speed limiting device took place by the garage in the past five years;
 - (c) keep a record for each vehicle in which an installation, calibration, maintenance, repair, setting or sealing of a speed limiting device took place by the garage in the past five years containing—
 - (i) the make and type of the vehicle;
 - (ii) the vehicle registration number;
 - (iii) the chassis number of the vehicle;
 - (iv) the diameter of the wheels of the vehicle;
 - (v) the first name and surname of the owner of the vehicle;
 - (vi) the labelling number, the series number, the make and the type of the speed limiting device that has been installed in the vehicle;
 - (vii) a short description of the work carried out;
 - (viii) the date of installation, calibration, maintenance, repair, setting and sealing of the device;
 - (ix) the speed set on the speed limiting device; and
 - (x) the name and signature of the natural person who carried out or supervised the relevant work and sealed the speed limiting device;
 - (d) keep a single lead stamp on which is printed the recognition code for the garage issued by the Chief Officer under regulation 41(7);
 - (e) ensure that the lead stamp is kept at a safe place and is only used by the speed limiting devices technician employed for the purposes of this regulation by the garage;
 - (f) seal, after the completion of any calibration, repair, maintenance, repair or setting of any speed limiting device, all the setting points of the device and all the points from which the device may be set and issue a certificate to the owner of the vehicle containing the information referred to in sub-paragraph (c); and
 - (g) allow persons authorised by the Chief Officer to enter the garage so as to ascertain—
 - (i) whether the criteria on the basis of which the authorisation was granted to install, calibrate, repair, maintain, set, seal the speed limitation devices are complied with;

- (ii) the labelling of any speed limitation device intended to be installed in an M3 category vehicle with a maximum weight exceeding ten tons or category N3 vehicle;
- (iii) whether the lead stamp is in a good condition;
- (iv) whether the garage fulfils the requirements for its operation referred to in this regulation.

(8) If a lead stamp issued under regulation 41(7) is lost the Chief Officer is to be notified about the loss and the circumstances of the loss within 3 days.

(9) On becoming aware of the loss of a lead seal used for the purpose of this regulation, the Chief Officer is to cancel the unique identification code.

(10) A garage which loses the lead stamp issued under regulation 41(7) may apply to be granted a new authorisation under regulation 41(6).

(11) A person driving a motor vehicle fitted with a speed limitation device is to carry in the vehicle the certificate issued under paragraph (7)(f) and produce it to any police officer or to any person appointed by the Chief Officer on being required to do so.

(12) A person must not—

- (a) interfere with or alter a speed limiting device or a seal on a speed limiting device;
- (b) change the maximum speed limits on a speed limiting device from those prescribed in regulation 41.

(13) The owner and the person in charge of a garage authorised for the purpose of this regulation which does not comply with paragraphs (6), (7) or (8) each commit an offence and are liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

(14) A person who contravenes paragraph (11) or (12) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or both such penalties.

(15) The Chief Officer may revoke, cancel or suspend an authorisation issued under this regulation if the owner of a garage or any person employed by the owner

- (a) breaches this regulation; or
- (b) alters the calibration, maintenance, setting or sealing of a speed limiting device so as to allow the vehicle to which it is fitted to exceed the speed limits prescribed in regulation 41.

(16) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

(17) The functions exercisable by a person authorised by the Chief Officer under paragraph (7)(g) are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance (irrespective of whether any person is so authorised).

Lateral protection

43.—(1) A motor vehicle with an unladen weight exceeding 1,000 kilograms registered on or after 1 July 1999—

- (a) must comply with paragraph (2) if—
 - (i) the chassis or body of the motor vehicle extends more than 60 centimetres beyond the outside circumference of the rear wheels or, in the case of a vehicle with more than 1 axle, the rear axle; and
 - (ii) the height of the motor vehicle at the lowest end is more than 55 centimetres from the ground; and

(b) must comply with paragraph (3) if, by reason of its height from the ground, there are spaces—

(i) between the axles; or

(ii) in the case of a towed or semi-towed vehicle, between the wheels and its coupling with the towing vehicle.

(2) A motor vehicle which must comply with this paragraph is to be equipped and fitted with a rear under-run protection device at the rear part of the chassis or body at a point not exceeding 60 centimetres from the rear end and not exceeding 50 centimetres from the ground at such point.

(3) A motor vehicle which must comply with this paragraph is to be equipped and fitted with sideguards running along the total length of the spaces between the axles or (as the case may be) between the wheels and the coupling at a height not exceeding 50 centimetres from the ground.

(4) The protection devices and sideguards must be—

(a) made of metal of—

(i) circular bar 60 to 100 millimetres in external diameter and 2.5 to 4 millimetres in thickness;

(ii) rectangular cross section of external size of 60 to 100 millimetres by 50 to 100 millimetres and 2.5 to 4 millimetres in thickness;

(iii) a cross section channel bar (with the open section facing downwards) of the same dimensions and thickness as the rectangular cross section; or

(iv) such other dimensions or thickness as the Chief Officer may approve; and

(b) painted in red reflective paint or covered in red reflective tape and marked with vertical or diagonal amber lines approximately 100 + 2.5 millimetres wide and 100 + 2.5 millimetres apart.

(5) The Chief Officer may require that a second protective device be added to a motor vehicle if the distance between the body or chassis and the protective device exceeds 40 millimetres.

(6) The Chief Officer may, if satisfied that having regard to the nature of the vehicle in question that compliance is impossible or unduly onerous—

(a) exempt the vehicle from the requirements of this regulation;

(b) permit changes to the heights or distances specified in this regulation; or

(c) require construction of a different device or safeguard.

(7) The Chief Office is to issue a certificate confirming the changes agreed to, permitted or required under paragraph (6).

(8) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Antique vehicles

44.—(1) The Chief Officer may permit a vehicle which, because of its antiquity, does not comply with this Part to be used on a road, subject to such conditions which the Chief Officer may impose from time to time.

(2) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Provisions relating to motor lorries

45.—(1) In addition to complying with this Part, a motor lorry must also comply with this regulation unless the Chief Officer directs otherwise in a licence issued by the Chief Officer and subject to any conditions of that licence.

(2) The engine of a motor lorry must be capable of accelerating to 4.4 net kilowatts for every 1000 kilograms of gross weight.

(3) The rear overhang of a motor lorry must not exceed 60 per cent of its wheel base calculated on the basis of CYS ISO 612: 1978 Standard "Road vehicles Dimensions of motor vehicles and towed vehicles terms and definitions 1978".

(4) A person must not be carried in a motor lorry unless that person is the owner or hirer of the lorry or the employee of the owner or hirer.

(5) In addition to the driver, the maximum number of persons which may be carried in a motor lorry is—

- (a) in the case of a lorry with a single cab, 2 persons adjacent to the driver;
- (b) in the case of a heavy goods vehicle with a double cab, 5 persons in total all of whom must be carried on properly secured seats.

(6) The maximum number of persons which may be carried in a motor vehicle of category N1 or N2 is 5 if—

- (a) the vehicle is equipped with a double cabin;
- (b) the vehicle is not used for hire or reward;
- (c) the vehicle is used exclusively for the carriage of persons in the employment of the owner; and
- (d) there are sufficient properly secured seats.

(7) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Provisions relating to buses

46.—(1) In addition to complying with this Part, a bus must also comply with this regulation unless the Chief Officer directs otherwise in a licence issued by the Chief Officer and subject to any conditions of that licence.

(2) The engine of a bus must be capable of accelerating to 4.4 net kilowatts for every 1,000 kilograms of gross weight.

(3) The rear overhang of a bus must not exceed 65 per cent of its wheel base.

(4) Subject to paragraph (6), a bus is to be properly constructed and provided with fixed seats for the passengers to be carried and a passenger must not be carried in any part of the bus other than on the seats provided.

(5) The maximum permitted number of passengers which may be conveyed on a bus is to be marked or otherwise indicated on the outside right side of that bus.

(6) The Chief Officer may permit, subject to any conditions imposed, a bus used for the urban transport of standing passengers and is to specify the maximum number of standing passengers in the vehicle licence.

(7) If a bus is used for tourist purposes a passenger acting as a guide or who is in the employment of the owner of the bus or a person who is in charge of the tour may be carried in a single reclining seat.

(8) If a bus is permitted to carry goods as well as passengers, the goods are to be carried either on the roof of the bus or to the rear of all passengers, as provided on the licence issued by the Chief Officer and are to be so separated from the passengers as not to cause danger or discomfort to them.

(9) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Left hand drive motor vehicles

47.—(1) Subject to regulation 19, a person must not drive a motor vehicle fitted with left hand drive unless that vehicle—

- (a) is registered in the Republic under corresponding Republican Law, or
- (b) belongs to the Crown.

Changes to motor vehicles

48.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), the engine, steering gear, braking system, cylinder block or chassis or body of a motor vehicle must not be changed, modified or adjusted.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), a change, modification or adjustment must not be made to a motor vehicle which—

- (a) affects the dimensions or weight of the vehicle; or
- (b) alters the type, class or category of the vehicle, including the addition of seats or windows to the sides of the vehicle.

(3) A change, modification or adjustment referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) may only be made if approved, in writing, by the Chief Officer and subject to such conditions as the Chief Officer may impose.

(4) Any change, modification or adjustment made to a motor vehicle contrary to this regulation or to any condition in a licence granted by the Chief Officer under this regulation renders any registration under the corresponding Republican Regulations void and the licence and certificate of roadworthiness is to be returned to the Chief Officer.

(5) The change of the engine or cylinder block or a change of the chassis to a motor vehicle renders the existing registration of the vehicle void and a new registration is required in respect of that vehicle.

(6) The change of the body together with a change of the chassis of a motor vehicle renders the existing registration of the vehicle void and a new registration is required in respect of that vehicle.

(7) A motor vehicle may not be re-registered in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (6) unless the new body and the new chassis are of the same make, type model and dimensions as those of the original vehicle.

(8) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Capacity of a motor vehicle

49. No person or goods are to be conveyed or carried on a motor vehicle or carriage in excess of the number or weight specified in the licence issued under the corresponding Republican Regulations.

PART 7

Driving

Behaviour, actions and obligations when driving

50.—(1) A driver or person having charge or control of a motor vehicle on any road must—

- (a) drive in such a position in the motor vehicle that the person has full control of the vehicle and a full view of the road and traffic ahead of the vehicle, and through every reflecting mirror fitted on such vehicle have a full view to the rear of the vehicle;

- (b) not allow any person, goods, animal or thing to be in or on the vehicle in such a position as to interfere with the driver's—
 - (i) control of the vehicle;
 - (ii) full view of the road or traffic ahead or at the side along the driver's line of vision and through any reflecting mirror the road and traffic to the rear of the vehicle; or
 - (iii) ability to make hand signals as prescribed in Schedule 3;
 - (c) not allow persons to sit on the right hand side of the driver or more than two persons to sit on the left hand side of the driver in a right hand drive motor vehicle;
 - (d) not allow persons to sit on the left hand side of the driver or more than two persons to sit on the right hand side of the driver in a left hand drive motor vehicle;
 - (e) not cause or allow a person to ride in or on any part of the motor vehicle other than on the fixed seats unless licensed to do so under regulation 46.
- (2) A driver or person having charge or control of a motor vehicle on any road must—
- (a) not extend a hand or arm outside the vehicle except if required to do so by these Regulations;
 - (b) if turning left or right, or altering course, speed or direction use—
 - (i) the appropriate electrical direction indicators; or
 - (ii) the hand signals prescribed in Schedule 3;
 - (c) pay regard to the signals made by other persons;
 - (d) obey all directions of a police officer in uniform;
 - (e) unless permitted or required by a police officer in uniform to do otherwise, comply with all traffic signs placed or marked on or near any road by a police officer or other authority empowered to regulate or control traffic for the guidance of drivers of motor vehicles;
 - (f) on approaching any police officer in uniform on point duty at any road junction, give the appropriate signal to that police officer and obey any signals given by that police officer;
 - (g) at the request of any police officer in uniform, stop the motor vehicle and keep it stationary until the officer allows the vehicle to proceed;
 - (h) at the request of any person having charge of an animal or vehicle, if such person raises a hand as a signal for that purpose, slow the vehicle down;
 - (i) at the request of a police officer in uniform or following an accident involving the motor vehicle, provide to the police officer or (in the case of an accident) to any other person witnessing the accident or to the insurer of any other person involved in the accident, the name and address of the driver and the owner of the vehicle.
- (3) If a motor vehicle is overtaking other traffic—
- (a) the driver of a motor vehicle which is overtaking traffic proceeding in the same direction must ensure that the motor vehicle passes to the right of that traffic except—
 - (i) if the driver of a vehicle to be overtaken indicates an intention to turn right and has taken up a position near the centre of the road; or
 - (ii) on a road with 2 or more traffic lanes for the same direction, if, the traffic in the right hand lane is moving at a slower speed than the traffic in the left hand lane;
 - (b) the driver of a motor vehicle which is being overtaken must—
 - (i) maintain the speed of that vehicle until the overtaking vehicle is level and thereafter must reduce speed to allow the overtaking vehicle to pass; and
 - (ii) so far as possible, keep to the left of the road so as to allow as much space as possible for the overtaking vehicle.
- (4) If the width and condition of the road so requires—
- (a) where two or more motor vehicles are approaching one another on a road—

- (i) the driver of each vehicle must reduce the speed of the relevant vehicle to permit safe passing of the other vehicle (or any other traffic) on the road; and
 - (ii) a motor vehicle travelling downhill must give way to a motor vehicle travelling uphill;
 - (b) the driver of a motor lorry or a bus must stop the lorry or bus to allow lighter motor vehicles which are approaching or overtaking to pass.
- (5) The driver of a motor vehicle—
- (a) must not overtake or attempt to overtake another motor vehicle—
 - (i) on any part of a road where there is a continuous white line painted in the centre of the road (other than as provided for in the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Traffic Signs) Regulations 2012 (a));
 - (ii) if overtaking is prohibited by a traffic sign;
 - (iii) on a turn where it is not possible to see more than 100 metres ahead;
 - (iv) at a road junction;
 - (v) on a bridge where the view of the road ahead is obscured;
 - (vi) at a pedestrian crossing;
 - (vii) on entering or crossing a road or approaching a fork;
 - (viii) at the top of a hill, if a motor vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction (in which case the driver must give way to the vehicle ascending the hill);
 - (b) if entering a main road from a minor road must slow down or stop and give way to any traffic on the main road;
 - (c) must give way to vehicles approaching from the right at roundabouts (unless a traffic sign indicates otherwise) and at uncontrolled crossroads of equal importance;
 - (d) when turning right at cross-roads must—
 - (i) give way to traffic travelling from the opposite direction which is going straight on or turning left;
 - (ii) if a vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction and is intending to turn right, depending on the road layout and traffic conditions, either advance keeping the other vehicle to the right and turn right behind it or pass to the right and in front of the other vehicle;
 - (e) before rounding a bend or a corner or entering or crossing a road or approaching a fork, must reduce speed to a safe speed and when rounding a bend or corner or approaching the brow of a hill must keep as close as possible to the left hand side of the road;
 - (f) must not, except in the case of enforced stops, as a result of traffic movement or at a parking place designated by a police officer or other authority empowered to regulate or control traffic, stop or leave the motor vehicle—
 - (i) within 10 metres of any corner or traffic sign;
 - (ii) within 50 metres of a traffic light;
 - (iii) within 15 metres of a pedestrian crossing or a bus stop; or
 - (iv) on a road with a yellow line along the edge of the road;
 - (g) must—
 - (i) give way to an approaching Fire Service vehicle, a vehicle operated by the Sovereign Base Area Police Service or a vehicle operated by the Republic of Cyprus Police or an ambulance using a warning sound or light signal (or both);

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- (ii) promptly position the vehicle to a position as close as possible to and parallel with the kerb or near side edge of the road, clear of any junctions; and
 - (iii) stop the vehicle and wait until the Police or Fire Service vehicle or an ambulance in question has passed unless instructed to do otherwise by a police officer in uniform;
 - (h) must stop and give way to a pedestrian who is making use of a marked pedestrian crossing or has indicated an intention to do so;
 - (i) must—
 - (i) stop the vehicle when requested to do so by a police officer in uniform or an inspector authorised in accordance with these Regulations;
 - (ii) allow such police officer or inspector to examine the vehicle to determine whether or not it complies with these Regulations; and
 - (iii) drive the vehicle under the supervision of such police officer or inspector for such distance at such speed and in such manner as directed by that police officer or inspector.
- (6) The driver of a motor vehicle—
- (a) must drive as close as possible to the left or near side edge of the road and in particular—
 - (i) on roads marked with one traffic lane for each direction of travel, keep to the left hand edge of the lane, unless turning right, avoiding a pedestrian or a parked car;
 - (ii) on roads marked with 2 or more traffic lanes for each direction, travel in the left hand lane unless overtaking, unless that lane is not available or unless turning right, in which case the vehicle may be driven in the right hand lane at an appropriate distance from the turn;
 - (b) if approaching a cross-road or corner, must keep the vehicle within the lane markings appropriate to the direction in which the vehicle will proceed;
 - (c) if changing from one lane to another—
 - (i) ensure that it is safe to enter the other lane;
 - (ii) make an appropriate signal to other road users; and
 - (iii) move in such a manner as not to cause inconvenience or danger to other road users;
 - (d) if moving on a road consisting of 2 distinct carriageways separated by a central dividing line or running at different levels, must keep to the carriageway on the left towards the direction of travel;
 - (e) must not, without reasonable cause, drive on any line separating directions of travel, any central barrier or any road island;
 - (f) must not inconvenience other road users by repeatedly changing lanes.
- (7) The driver of a motor vehicle must not sound the horn of the motor vehicle in any built up area unless it is necessary to do so.
- (8) A driver or person having charge or control of a motor vehicle on any road must not carry or permit to be carried goods on the roof of that vehicle unless—
- (a) the roof is equipped with a roof rack of sufficient strength that it can keep the goods in place;
 - (b) the weight on the load is spread over the roof as evenly as possible and the goods are securely and safely fixed or attached to the rails;
 - (c) the maximum height of the load is 4 metres from the ground; and
 - (d) the total weight of passengers and goods does not exceed the maximum permitted weight (as defined in regulation 20) in accordance with these Regulations.
- (9) A driver or person having charge or control of a motor vehicle must not, stop the motor vehicle or leave it standing—

- (a) at the entrance or exit of a fire station, a police station, a cinema or theatre, a bank, a church, a mosque, a hospital, a clinic or a school, the parking space for a residence or a multi-story building;
 - (b) on a public road in such a position as to be facing the permitted direction of travel;
 - (c) on a cycle lane, *cycle corridor or cycle route unless it is necessary to stop the motor vehicle to allow a person to get into or disembark from the motor vehicle or a traffic sign, prescribed in accordance with regulation 80 or contained in the Highway Code, permits this*; (a) or
 - (d) on a pavement or a road used exclusively by pedestrians.
- (10) A driver or person having charge or control of a motor vehicle must not—
- (a) obstruct, annoy or interrupt the movement of persons or traffic on a road and for this purpose must keep the vehicle to the left hand side of the road;
 - (b) cause the vehicle to travel backwards for a greater distance or time than is necessary for the safety or convenience of the occupants of the vehicle and other road users;
 - (c) leave the vehicle without taking all necessary precautions so that it cannot be started in the driver's absence;
 - (d) allow the vehicle to cause an unnecessary obstruction on the road;
 - (e) slow down or obstruct the normal movement of other vehicles unless it is necessary to do so for safety reasons and if it is necessary to slow down, the driver must drive the vehicle as closely as possible to the left-hand side of the road to allow the movement of other vehicles;
 - (f) drive backwards from a side street onto a main road;
 - (g) ~~drive on a pavement, on a pedestrianised road, in a bicycle zone or in a cycle lane.~~
(g) drive on a pavement, pedestrian area, cycle zone or cycle lane. (b)

(11) A driver or person having charge or control of a motor vehicle (other than a motor bicycle without a side car) must carry in the vehicle two red folding reflecting triangle danger signs, each being at least 40 centimetres high and 4 centimetres wide and which are manufactured so that they can be placed on a flat surface.

(12) A driver or person having charge or control of a motor vehicle must not cause or permit a person riding a bicycle, motor bicycle or moped to hold onto that vehicle for the purpose of being towed and a person riding a bicycle, motor bicycle or moped must not hold onto a vehicle for the purpose of being towed.

(13) The driver of a motor vehicle must ensure that his or her hands are free at all times for immediate, full and safe control of the vehicle, and in particular, while the vehicle is in motion must not—

- (a) hold or use a hand-held telephone;
- (b) hold any other thing which is not necessary for driving the vehicle.

(14) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Obligations of drivers of motor cycles

51.—(1) The driver of a motor cycle must not carry a person—

- (a) in front of the driver's position;
- (b) who is younger than 12 years; or

(a) Text inserted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015
 (b) Regulation 50(10)(g) substituted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015

- (c) other than on a seat which is firmly affixed to the frame and appropriate for the purpose of carrying a person by reason of its design and construction.
- (2) The driver of a motor cycle and any person carried on a motor cycle must each wear a protective helmet securely fastened on that person's head.
- (3) For the purpose of this Part a "protective helmet" means a helmet of a type approved by the Chief Officer by order in relation to the type of motor cycle specified in the order.
- (4) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Sale of non-approved helmets prohibited

- 52.**—(1) A person must not sell or dispose for sale or use a helmet to be used as a protective helmet for the purpose of these Regulations if that helmet is not approved in accordance with regulation 51(3).
- (2) A person who in the course of a business sells or disposes of a helmet which is approved only for use on mopeds is to make clear to a purchaser that the helmet is only to be used for mopeds.
- (3) A police officer may—
 - (a) enter a premises without a warrant if there is a reasonable suspicion that helmets are being sold on that premises in breach of this regulation; and
 - (b) may inspect any relevant documents, goods or samples and retain such documents, goods or samples if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that they may be needed as evidence in relation to proceedings for a breach of these Regulations.
- (4) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Duties of persons following an accident

- 53.**—(1) If an accident occurs owing to the presence of a motor vehicle on the road, the driver ("D") of a motor vehicle involved in the accident must—
 - (a) stop the motor vehicle as close as possible to the scene of the accident;
 - (b) take such measures as are necessary to avoid causing further accidents arising out of the presence of the vehicles or persons involved in the accident;
 - (c) if the accident involves death or injury to a person—
 - (i) notify the police without delay and comply with the instructions of any police officer; and
 - (ii) remain at the scene of the accident until informed by a police officer that examination of the scene by the police has been concluded or until D is informed by a police officer that D may leave the scene;
 - (d) provide to the driver of any other vehicle, or to any other person who is present and may reasonably require it, the following information—
 - (i) D's name, address, licence number and (if D has an identity card) identity card number;
 - (ii) the name and address of the owner of the vehicle;
 - (iii) the name of the insurer of the vehicle and the number of the insurance certificate;
 - (iv) the identification marks of the vehicle;
 - (e) notify the insurer of the vehicle within 24 hours of the accident, or if the insurer is closed for business as a result of a holiday, as soon as the insurer reopens for business;

- (f) on conclusion of any examination of the scene of the accident by the police or when instructed to do so by the police, remove the vehicle and any debris from the scene of the accident.

(2) If any vehicle or goods are damaged, or any animal is killed or injured as a result of an accident and if the person in charge of the vehicle or owner is not at the scene of the accident or is unable to take the information referred to in paragraph (1)(d), the driver of any other motor vehicle involved in the accident must report the accident to a police officer or at a police station as soon as practicable and in any case within 24 hours of the accident happening and must provide the information referred to in paragraph (1)(d) to the police.

(3) If the driver of a motor vehicle which has been involved in an accident is unable to comply with this regulation, any passenger travelling in that vehicle must, so far as the circumstances of the case permit, comply with the duties imposed on the driver.

(4) A person who contravenes paragraph (1), (2) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

PART 8

Conduct of passengers and other persons

Conduct of passengers

54.—(1) A passenger in a motor vehicle must not—

- (a) do anything or behave in any manner which interferes with the normal operation of the vehicle;
- (b) carry in the vehicle any bulky or sharp loads which may cause danger to persons in the vehicle or to other road users;
- (c) project any body parts out of the vehicle;
- (d) make any signal or gesture that is likely to be taken as a traffic signal given by the driver of the vehicle; or
- (e) stand in the vehicle unless standing in the vehicle is permitted under the motor vehicle licence and there is no seat available.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Conduct of other persons

55.—(1) A person must not—

- (a) open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless it is safe to do so and it does not obstruct traffic;
- (b) leave a door open on the side of a motor vehicle available to moving traffic for any longer than necessary for passengers to get in or out of the vehicle;
- (c) enter or travel on a motor vehicle carrying a loaded firearm or any other object capable of causing alarm or injury to other persons on the vehicle or to pedestrians;
- (d) place, abandon, throw or allow the throwing, abandoning or placing of any object or substance on the road in such a manner as to endanger or cause a nuisance to traffic or pedestrians or cause pollution to the environment.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

PART 9

Removal of motor vehicles

Removal of motor vehicles by the police

56.—(1) A police officer in uniform may require the owner, driver or person in charge of a motor vehicle which has been unlawfully parked or which has been abandoned in a dangerous position on that road to move the vehicle or to cause it to be removed.

(2) A requirement under paragraph (1) may include a requirement that the motor vehicle is not to be removed to a road or a position on a road as may be specified.

(3) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), if a motor vehicle has, owing to any mechanical defect or failure, been unlawfully parked or abandoned for any period in any position on a road, the owner, driver or other person in control or in charge of such vehicle is regarded as having permitted the vehicle to be unlawfully parked or abandoned during such period and in such position.

(4) A police officer in uniform may remove the motor vehicle or arrange for it to be removed from that road or may move it or arrange for it to be moved to another position on that or any other road if—

- (a) the owner or other person in control or in charge of a motor vehicle which has been found in circumstances described in paragraph (1) cannot be traced within a reasonable time; or
- (b) having been traced and required by a police officer in uniform to move the motor vehicle or cause it to be moved, refuses to comply with such requirement.

(5) A person removing or moving a motor vehicle under this regulation may do so by towing or driving the vehicle in such other manner as that person may think necessary and may take such measures in relation to the vehicle as the person thinks necessary to remove or move the vehicle.

(6) A person removing any motor vehicle under this regulation is liable for any damage negligently caused to the vehicle by such removal.

(7) If a police officer removes or makes arrangements for the removal of a motor vehicle from a road under this regulation the police officer is to make such arrangements as may be reasonably necessary for the safe custody of the vehicle.

(8) The owner of a vehicle removed in accordance with paragraph (4) must pay in connection with the removal—

- (a) a charge; and
- (b) expenses.

(9) Any expenses incurred for the removal and safe custody of a motor vehicle under this regulation in addition to any charge payable must be paid by the owner, driver or other person in control or in charge of the vehicle to the Administration.

(10) A person who fails to comply as soon as practicable with a requirement under paragraphs (1) and (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

(11) In this regulation—

- (a) “expenses” means any expenses necessarily incurred in the removal of a motor vehicle but do not include charges; and
- (b) “charge” means—
 - (i) €5.13 for the initial removal of any vehicle which has sustained mechanical defect or failure;

- (ii) €0.21 for every kilometre or part of a kilometre for which the vehicle is transported, the maximum charge being the amount in respect of the distance from and to the nearest police station; and
- (iii) €0.85 for each period of twenty four hours or part of such period reckoned from the noon of the day following the day on which the vehicle was removed and kept at the station.

PART 10

Inspection of motor vehicles

Inspection of motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers

57.—(1) The owner or person having control of a motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer registered under the corresponding Republican Regulations is to ensure that the vehicle undergoes a periodic roadworthiness test specified in regulation 65 of and the fifth Schedule to the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(2) The categories of vehicle to be tested and the frequency of the test are specified in the following table—

Categories of vehicles subject to periodic roadworthiness tests and frequency of the tests

Categories of vehicle	Frequency of tests
Motor vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and with more than eight seats, excluding the driver's seat	Within one year after the date on which the vehicle was first used, and thereafter annually
Motor vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3,500 kg	Within one year after the date on which the vehicle was first used, and thereafter annually
Trailers and semi-trailers with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3,500 kg	Within one year after the date on which the vehicle was first used, and thereafter annually
Taxis, ambulances	Within one year after the date on which the vehicle was first used, and thereafter annually
Motor vehicles having at least four wheels, normally used for the road carriage of goods and with a maximum permissible mass not exceeding 3,500 kg, excluding agricultural tractors and machinery	Within four years after the date on which the vehicle was first used, and thereafter every two years
Motor vehicles having at least four wheels, used for the carriage of passengers and with not more than eight seats excluding the driver's seat	Within four years after the date on which the vehicle was first used, and thereafter every two years
Any other motor vehicles not included in the above categories	As the Chief Officer may decided from time to time

- (3) Tests carried out for the purposes of this regulation are to be carried out—
- (a) under the corresponding Republican Regulations; or
 - (b) by an inspector appointed by the Chief Officer for this purpose.

(4) If the inspector is not satisfied that a motor vehicle is in a good and safe condition, the inspector is to specify such repairs or adjustments to be carried out as are necessary in order to pass the test.

(5) The Chief Officer may specify the circumstances in which a vehicle which is found to be defective during a periodic roadworthiness test may be used before passing another such test.

(6) If the inspector is satisfied that the motor vehicle is in a good and safe condition and that any adjustments or repairs ordered under paragraph (4) have been made, the inspector is to issue to the owner or person having control of the vehicle a certificate of roadworthiness in such form as is prescribed from time to time under regulation 65 of the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(7) A certificate of roadworthiness issued under paragraph (6) or under the corresponding Republican Regulations is to be carried by the driver of a motor vehicle at all times and is to be produced on demand of a police officer in uniform.

(8) If an inspector is satisfied that a certificate of roadworthiness has been lost, defaced, mutilated or rendered illegible, the inspector may issue a duplicate certificate on payment of a fee prescribed under the corresponding Republican Law.

(9) A certificate of roadworthiness is evidence that a motor vehicle has successfully passed a periodic roadworthiness inspection under these Regulations.

(10) A certificate of roadworthiness or other document issued by a member State demonstrating that a motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer registered in that country has passed a periodic roadworthiness inspection is recognised in the same manner as a certificate of roadworthiness issued under these Regulations.

(11) A motor vehicle must not be used and its motor vehicle licence is deemed to be suspended if the motor vehicle is required to have a valid certificate of roadworthiness issued under this regulation but no such certificate has been issued or (if a certificate has been issued) the certificate has expired.

(12) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) or (11) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

(13) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

(14) The functions exercisable by a person appointed by the Chief Officer under paragraph (13) are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance (irrespective of whether any person is so appointed).

Fees

58. The fees payable for a periodic roadworthiness inspection under regulation 57 are the same as the fees payable under the corresponding Republican Law.

Roadside inspection of vehicles used for professional purposes

59.—(1) A roadside inspection may be carried out on a specified vehicle by a police officer or by an inspector appointed by the Chief Officer.

(2) A roadside inspection is to be conducted in accordance with regulation 65 of the corresponding Republican Regulation.

(3) An inspector may require the driver of a specified vehicle to produce the report of any roadside inspection or any other document or certificate relating to the compliance of that vehicle with any legislation in force for the time being.

(4) In this Regulation “specified vehicle” means the categories of vehicles referred to in the table in regulation 57(2).

(5) A person who refuses to permit an inspector to conduct an inspection under this regulation or who does not produce a document when required to do so in accordance with this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

(6) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

(7) The functions exercisable by an inspector appointed by the Chief Officer under paragraph (1) are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance (irrespective of whether any inspector is so appointed).

Further checks following roadside inspection

60.—(1) If, following an inspection under regulation 59, a police officer or an inspector is of the opinion that a motor vehicle does not meet the minimum requirements specified in the corresponding Republican Regulations to the extent that makes it possible that the vehicle presents a risk to its occupants or other road users, the police officer or inspector may, by serving a written instruction on the driver, require the vehicle to be taken to the nearest motor vehicle testing centre operated by the Republic.

(2) A copy of a written instruction issued under paragraph (1) is to be sent by the inspector to the Republican Registrar.

(3) A driver who is given an instruction under paragraph (1) is to—

- (a) take the motor vehicle in question to the motor vehicle testing centre specified in the instruction immediately, and in no case later than the next working day;
- (b) deliver the instruction to that test centre; and
- (c) make the vehicle available at the test centre for inspection.

(4) A person who breaches paragraph (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Vehicle presenting a risk

61.—(1) If, following an inspection under regulation 59 or 60, a police officer or inspector is of the opinion that a motor vehicle does not meet the minimum requirements specified in the corresponding Republican Regulations to the extent that the vehicle presents a risk its occupants or other road users, the inspector may, by serving a written instruction on the driver, require the motor vehicle not to be driven.

(2) A copy of a written instruction issued under paragraph (1) is to be sent by the inspector to the Republican Registrar.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4) a person must not drive a motor vehicle in respect of which an instruction has been given under paragraph (1) on a public road.

(4) A person may drive a motor vehicle in respect of which an instruction has been given—

- (a) so that it can be moved in accordance with instructions given by an inspector to a place for testing, repair or permanent immobilisation;
- (b) if, following an inspection at a motor vehicle testing centre operated by the Republic, it is determined that the motor vehicle meets the minimum requirements specified in the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(5) A person who contravenes paragraph (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Stopping of motor vehicles

62.—(1) A police officer in uniform may stop any motor vehicle to determine whether the motor vehicle is being used in breach of these Regulations.

(2) If a motor vehicle is being used in breach of these Regulations, any inspector appointed by the Chief Officer under these Regulations or a police officer in uniform may take the vehicle to a police station or other safe place to be stored until the motor vehicle and driver can be identified and any mechanical defect in the vehicle remedied.

(3) A police officer in uniform may stop any motor vehicle used on any road and cause the vehicle and its load to be weighed on the spot or require the owner, driver or person having control of the vehicle to take it to the nearest suitable place for the purpose of weighing the vehicle.

(4) The driver of a motor vehicle who fails to comply with an instruction given by a police officer in uniform for the purposes of paragraph (1) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

(5) The functions exercisable under this regulation by a person appointed by the Chief Officer under these Regulations are qualified delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance (irrespective of whether any person is so appointed).

PART 11

Traffic lights for regulating traffic

Traffic lights

63.—(1) Traffic may be regulated by means of traffic lights in accordance with this Part.

(2) Subject to this regulation, the Chief Officer may, by order published in the Gazette, specify requirements for traffic lights which may be used to regulate traffic.

(3) Traffic lights of the following type may be used either separately or together for regulating traffic—

(a) a traffic light for the regulation of vehicles is to comprise 3 lights placed vertically, the upper light being red, the middle light amber and the lower light either—

(i) green; or

(ii) one or more green arrows to indicate permitted directions of travel;

(b) a traffic light for the regulation of pedestrians is to comprise 2 lights placed vertically, with the upper light being red and depicting a human figure standing still and the lower light being green and depicting a human figure walking; and

(c) a traffic light for the regulation of cyclists is to comprise 2 lights placed vertically, with the upper light being red and the lower light being green with both lights depicting a bicycle.

(4) The lights referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) may be combined showing either—

(a) both sets of lights together; or

(b) 2 red upper lights placed horizontally, one depicting a human figure standing still and the other depicting a cycle, together with a single lower green light depicting a bicycle.

(5) Traffic lights intended to regulate vehicles are to operate by the consecutive activation of the lights described in paragraph (3)(a), the simultaneous activation of the red and amber lights or the interrupted activation of the amber light only.

(6) Traffic lights intended to regulate pedestrians are to operate by the consecutive activation of the lights described in paragraph (3)(b) or the interrupted activation of the green light only.

(7) The sequence of operation of traffic lights intended to regulate both pedestrian and cyclists crossings are as follows—

- (a) for vehicles—
 - (i) green
 - (ii) amber
 - (iii) red
 - (iv) red and amber simultaneously;
- (b) for cyclists and pedestrians—
 - (i) red figure depicting a human standing still and red sign depicting a bicycle;
 - (ii) green figure depicting a human walking and green sign depicting a bicycle.

Manner of regulating traffic

64.—(1) Traffic lights are to be used to regulate traffic in the manner prescribed in this regulation.

(2) Vehicles are to be regulated by the following signals—

- (a) subject to sub-paragraph (b), the display of a red traffic light means that the driver of a vehicle must not pass the stop line;
- (b) ~~in relation to an emergency vehicle, the display of a red traffic light means that the driver of motor vehicle, when responding to an emergency and displaying a blue or red flashing light, may pass the stop line if it is safe to do so;~~ (a)
- (c) the simultaneous display of a red and amber traffic light means that the driver of motor vehicle may prepare to move off, but does not mean that the driver may move off;
- (d) the display of a green traffic light means that the driver of motor vehicle may pass the stop line unless the intended course is obstructed by other vehicles;
- (e) the display of an amber traffic light means that the driver of motor vehicle must not pass the stop line unless the vehicle is so close to the stop line that it would be dangerous to stop before the stop line;
- (f) the display of a flashing amber traffic light at a crossing or a road junction means that the junction is uncontrolled by traffic lights and that the driver of a motor vehicle must give way to vehicles approaching from the right;
- (g) the display of a flashing amber traffic light at a pedestrian crossing means that the driver of a motor vehicle must stop the vehicle if there is a pedestrian on the crossing, otherwise the vehicle may proceed with care;
- (h) the display of a green traffic light showing an arrow means that the driver of a motor vehicle may pass the stop line only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

(2A) Where a red traffic light is being displayed, the driver of an emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency, may pass the stop line if—

- (a) a red or blue flashing light on the vehicle is being used and is visible from all directions; and*
- (b) it is safe to do so; (b)*

(3) Crossings for the use of both pedestrians and cyclists are to be regulated in accordance with paragraphs (4) and (5).

(4) Pedestrians intending to cross a road are to be regulated by the following signals—

(a) Omitted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015
(b) Paragraph (2A) inserted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015

- (a) the display of a red light depicting a human figure standing still means that a pedestrian must not cross the road;
 - (b) the display of a green light depicting a human figure walking means that a pedestrian may cross the road on the pedestrian crossing if it is safe to do so;
 - (c) the display of a flashing green light depicting a human figure walking means that a pedestrian who has not yet stepped onto the road may not cross the road, but a pedestrian may continue to cross the road if already doing so.
- (5) Cyclists intending to cross a road are to be regulated by the following signals—
- (a) the display of a red light depicting a bicycle means that a cyclist must not cross the road;
 - (b) the display of a green light depicting a bicycle means that a cyclist may cross the road only on the pedestrian crossing if it is safe to do so;
 - (c) the display of a flashing green light depicting a bicycle at a crossing used by pedestrians and cyclists means that a cyclist who has not yet stepped onto the road may not cross the road, but a cyclist may continue to cross the road if already doing so.
- (6) If a police officer in uniform is regulating traffic at a place where there is a traffic light, a person must obey the signals of the police officer.
- (7) A person who fails to comply with a signal prescribed under this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.
- (8) In this regulation, the “stop line” means a white line painted transversely across the road or if a stop line is not clearly visible, means the point adjacent to the traffic light on the left hand side.

PART 12

Motorways, dual carriageways and roundabouts

Interpretation of this part

65.—(1) In this Part—

“carriageway” means that part of a motorway or dual carriageway intended for the movement of motor vehicles, but does not include the hard shoulder;

“dual carriageway” means a road designed and constructed for the movement of motor vehicles which does not serve the properties adjacent to it and which—

- (a) except for short stretches, has 2 separate carriageways for traffic separated by a central reservation, one for each direction of travel;
- (b) except for short stretches, is connected to the rest of the road network only by way of flyovers, or at grade junctions and has no other connection with any road, path or pavement;
- (c) does not have any at grade junctions directly crossing the carriageways;
- (d) (d) except for short stretches, has a hard shoulder on the left hand side of each carriageway; and
- (e) except for short stretches, is fitted with a barrier at the boundary of the occupancy of the road;

“excluded vehicles” are vehicles which are not permitted by this Part to use a motorway or a dual carriageway;

“hard shoulder” means that part of a motorway or dual carriageway adjacent to the left hand side of the carriageway (when facing the direction of travel) separated from the carriageway by a continuous white line and being wide enough for a vehicle to stop safely; and

“roundabout” means a road junction where vehicles move in a clockwise direction around a central traffic island.

(2) In this Part, any prohibition or restriction in relation to driving, crossing, stopping or parking a motor vehicle is to be construed as a provision prohibiting a person from using a motorway or a dual carriageway to drive, cross, stop or park a motor vehicle or cause or allow the driving, crossing, stopping or parking or stopping of a motor vehicle in breach of the prohibition or restriction.

Driving on a motorway or dual carriageway

66.—(1) A person must not drive a motor vehicle on a motorway or dual carriageway other than on a carriageway of that motorway or dual carriageway.

(2) On a carriageway with 2 traffic lanes—

- (a) a motor vehicle must be driven on the left hand lane;
- (b) the right hand lane may be used for driving or for overtaking so long as the left hand lane is occupied for any reason or for so long and for such distance as it takes to get back into the left hand lane or so as to give priority to another motor vehicle joining the left hand lane;
- (c) a motor vehicle must not use the left hand lane to overtake a vehicle in the right hand lane unless the traffic in the right hand lane is moving at a slower speed than the traffic in the left hand lane;
- (d) a motor vehicle must not change from the right hand lane to the left hand lane in order to overtake another vehicle.

(3) On a carriageway with 3 or more traffic lanes—

- (a) a motor vehicle must be driven on the left hand lane;
- (b) the middle lane or right hand lane may be used for driving or for overtaking so long as the lane to the immediate left is occupied for any reason or for so long and for such distance as it takes to get back into the lane to the immediate left or so as to give priority to another motor vehicle joining the left hand lane;
- (c) a motor vehicle must not use the left hand lane or middle lane to overtake a vehicle to the right unless the traffic to the right is moving at a slower speed than the traffic in the left hand lane or middle lane as the case may be;
- (d) the following motor vehicles must not use the right hand lane—
 - (i) a motor vehicle towing a trailer;
 - (ii) motor vehicle with a gross weight exceeding 7.5 tonnes; or
 - (iii) a bus with a gross weight exceeding 7.5 tonnes.

(4) A driver must signal an intention to change traffic lanes and must not change lanes until it is safe to do so.

(5) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Direction of travel

67.—(1) A person must not drive a motor vehicle on the right hand carriageway of a motorway or dual carriageway unless in accordance with temporary arrangements made to facilitate road works.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Restrictions on stopping

68.—(1) A person driving a motor vehicle on a motorway or dual carriageway must not stop on the carriageway except in accordance with this regulation.

(2) A driver may stop a motor vehicle on the hard shoulder if it is necessary to do so as a result of mechanical failure, shortage of fuel, lubricant or water necessary for the functioning of the vehicle, illness, accident or other emergency.

(3) A motor vehicle which needs to be stopped on the hard shoulder must be driven onto the section of hard shoulder immediately adjacent to the traffic lane as quickly and safely as circumstances permit.

(4) A motor vehicle which has been stopped on the hard shoulder in accordance with paragraph (1) may remain there for a reasonable period (not exceeding 24 hours) if it does not cause an obstruction or a danger to other motor vehicles using the road.

(5) A person driving a motor vehicle on a motorway or dual carriageway may stop the vehicle if the vehicle is prevented from moving forward by the presence of other vehicles, persons or obstructions on the carriageway.

(6) If a motor vehicle is stopped on the hard shoulder—

- (a) a red warning reflecting triangle danger sign is to be placed at a distance of approximately 50 metres from the rear of the vehicle and at a point where the vehicle protrudes into the road;
- (b) the police must be notified as soon as possible by the driver or person having control of the vehicle; and
- (c) the driver or person having control of the vehicle is to comply with the instructions of a police officer in uniform.

(7) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Reversing

69.—(1) A driver must not reverse a motor vehicle on a motorway or a dual carriageway unless such a manoeuvre is necessary for the vehicle to be able to advance forward or to be connected to another vehicle.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Use of the hard shoulder

70.—(1) A driver must not drive or stop a motor vehicle on the hard shoulder other than in accordance with regulation 68.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, to a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Restrictions on learner drivers

71.—(1) A person holding a learner licence must not drive a motor vehicle on a motorway or dual carriageway except—

- (a) when accompanied by a licensed driving instructor for the purpose of being instructed; or
- (b) when accompanied by a person conducting a driving test on behalf of the Republic, for the purpose of being examined for a driving licence.

(2) In this regulation—

- (a) “learner licence” has the same meaning as in the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Driver Licencing) Regulations 2009 (a); and
- (b) “licensed driving instructor” means a person who is licensed as a driving instructor under the Motor Vehicles (Instruction of Drivers) Law 1968 (b) of the Republic.

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Excluded vehicles

72.—(1) A person must not take onto or drive on a motorway or dual carriageway any of the following vehicles unless that vehicle is being used in connection with works on the motorway or dual carriageway—

- (a) a bicycle, electric bicycle or moped;
- (b) a tractor, digger or machinery used for earthworks or construction;
- (c) a motor-driven or towed mowing machine;
- (d) a motor-driven or towed threshing machine;
- (e) a three-wheeled vehicle;
- (f) a vehicle moving on a caterpillar track;
- (g) a self-propelled or towed crane;
- (h) any other vehicle specified by the Chief Officer in an order published in the Gazette; or
- (i) any vehicle whose use on a motorway or dual carriageway was prohibited at time that the vehicle was registered.

(2) The Chief Constable may permit the use of an excluded vehicle on a motorway or a dual carriageway subject to any conditions or arrangements which the Chief Constable considers necessary.

(3) Subsection (1) does not preclude the presence of an excluded vehicle on a motorway or dual carriageway when the excluded vehicle is being carried on a vehicle which is not an excluded vehicle.

(4) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Carrying animals on a motorway or dual carriageway

73.—(1) A person in charge of transporting an animal in a motor vehicle using a motorway or dual carriageway must, so far as reasonably possible, ensure that—

- (a) the animal remains safely in the vehicle while it is on the motorway or dual carriageway; and
- (b) if it is necessary for the animal to be moved from the vehicle—
 - (i) the animal does not enter or remain on any part of the motorway or dual carriageway other than the hard shoulder; and
 - (ii) the animal is suitably tethered or kept under the control of a person while it is on the hard shoulder.

(a) Public Instrument 35/2009
(b) Law No. 112/1968, Republic of Cyprus

(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Presence of persons

74.—(1) A person must not move or be present at any place on a motorway or dual carriageway unless the person—

- (a) is a driver or passenger travelling in a vehicle or lawfully stopped on the motorway or dual carriageway;
- (b) is engaged in employment in any works connected with the motorway or dual carriageway or in installations on or under the motorway or dual carriageway;
- (c) is a police officer, fire fighter, a doctor, nurse or paramedic who is on duty on the motorway or dual carriageway;
- (d) is engaged in the investigation of accidents or the provision of assistance to victims of accidents on the motorway or dual carriageway;
- (e) is engaged in repairing a vehicle or trailer on the motorway or dual carriageway or towing or removing a vehicle, trailer or any other item from the motorway or dual carriageway;
or
- (f) is carrying out any work pursuant to a written authorisation from the Republic or the Chief Officer.

(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

U-turns

75.—(1) The driver of a vehicle other than an emergency vehicle must not perform a u-turn on a motorway or a dual carriageway.

(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Roundabouts

76.—(1) The driver of a vehicle approaching or on a roundabout is to comply with this regulation.

(2) A vehicle approaching a roundabout is to give priority to a vehicle already on the roundabout or approaching it from the right.

(3) If the driver of a vehicle intends to leave the roundabout at the first exit after entry the driver must—

- (a) give a signal indicating that the vehicle will turn left;
- (b) if there are 2 or more entry lanes—
 - (i) use the left hand lane to enter the roundabout;
 - (ii) use the outer lane of the roundabout; and
 - (iii) use the left hand exit lane (if there are more than 2 exit lanes).

(4) If the driver of a motor vehicle intends to leave the roundabout at the second exit after entry the driver—

- (a) must initially refrain from giving a signal;

- (b) as soon as the vehicle has passed the exit immediately before the intended exit, must give a signal indicating that the vehicle will turn left;
 - (c) subject to sub-paragraph (d), must, if there are 2 entry lanes, use the left hand lane entry lane, the outer lane of the roundabout and the left hand exit lane;
 - (d) if there are 2 entry lanes and the left hand entry lane is occupied, may use the right hand entry lane, the appropriate lane of the roundabout and either the right hand exit lane or (if circumstances permit) the left hand exit lane;
 - (e) if there are 3 entry lanes, must enter from the middle lane, the appropriate lane of the roundabout and the left hand exit lane if there are 2 exit lanes;
 - (f) if there are 3 entry lanes and the middle lane is occupied, may use the right hand entry lane, the appropriate lane of the roundabout and either the right hand exit lane or (if circumstances permit) the left hand exit lane.
- (5) If the driver of a motor vehicle intends to leave the roundabout at the third exit after entry the driver—
- (a) subject to paragraph (b), must give a signal indicating that the vehicle will turn right;
 - (b) as soon as the vehicle has passed the exit immediately before the intended exit, must give a signal indicating that the vehicle will turn left;
 - (c) if there are 2 entry lanes, must use the right hand entry lane unless conditions permit the driver to use the left hand lane;
 - (d) if there are 3 entry lanes, may use the middle or right hand lane, the appropriate lane of the roundabout and either the right hand exit lane or (if circumstances permit) the left hand exit lane.
- ~~(6) If the driver of a motor vehicle intends to leave the roundabout at the fourth exit or intends to leave at the exit from which the vehicle entered, the driver—~~
- ~~(a) subject to paragraph (b), must give a signal indicating that the vehicle will turn right;~~
 - ~~(b) as soon as the vehicle has passed the exit immediately before the intended exit, must give a signal indicating that the vehicle will turn left;~~
 - ~~(c) if there are 2 or more entry lanes, must use the right hand entry lane, the right hand lane of the roundabout and either the right hand exit lane or (if circumstances permit) the left hand exit lane. (a)~~
- (7) If the intended exit from a roundabout has only a single exit lane, the driver of a motor vehicle which is on the roundabout must give priority to vehicles which are to the left.
- (8) If entry lanes to a roundabout are marked on the road by direction arrows or a direction sign, the entry lane corresponding to the direction which the driver wishes to take is to be used.
- (9) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

PART 13

Miscellaneous and final provisions

Record of use of public service motor vehicles

77.—(1) The owner of a public service motor vehicle who hires or allows such vehicle to be used or driven on any road by a person other than a person in the employment of the owner, must keep a record showing—

(a) Regulation 76(6) omitted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015

- (a) the number and type of the motor vehicle,
- (b) the name and address and the number and date of the driving licence of the person using the motor vehicle;
- (c) the date and time during which such person uses or drives the motor vehicle.

(2) If a public service motor vehicle is hired to a person who is not ordinarily resident in the Island of Cyprus or is issued to or driven by such a person, the owner of that motor vehicle must, in addition to the particulars, referred to in paragraph (1) record in relation to that person—

- (a) the number and other details of the passport of that person;
- (b) date of arrival and date of departure of that person from the Island of Cyprus; and
- (c) any other detail which may be notified in writing from time to time by the Chief Officer.

(3) A copy of the records referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) must be retained by the owner and delivered to the officer in charge of a police station within 24 hours of the owner being instructed by a police officer to produce those records.

(4) A police officer or a person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer may inspect the records referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) at all reasonable times.

(5) A person who contravenes paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

(6) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

Trailers and articulated vehicles

78.—(1) A person must not operate or use or permit another person to operate or use a trailer towed by a motor vehicle unless that trailer is registered under the corresponding Republican Regulations and a licence has been issued under those Regulations in respect of that trailer.

(2) The owner or person in charge of a trailer towed by a motor vehicle must on being required by a police officer—

- (a) permit any police officer or any person authorised by the Chief Officer to examine the licence issued in respect of that trailer; or
- (b) produce that licence to a police officer in charge of a police station within 24 hours of being so required.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), a motor vehicle may tow only one trailer at any one time.

(4) The Chief Officer may issue a licence to the owner of a motor vehicle permitting that motor vehicle to tow more than 1 trailer at a time.

(5) The overall length, including the draw-bar and the load carried of a trailer, must not exceed the overall length of the towing vehicle unless the towing vehicle is specially constructed for the purpose of towing and in no case must the overall length of a towing vehicle and a trailer drawn by it exceed 18.75 metres.

(6) Paragraph (5) does not apply to an articulated vehicle registered in the Republic.

(7) The Chief Officer may from time to time impose conditions on the use of an articulated motor vehicle.

(8) Any load carried by an articulated motor vehicle must not project more than ½ metre beyond any point on the vehicle.

(9) The Chief Officer may permit the towing of an unregistered vehicle for a single journey by a registered motor vehicle the dimensions of which are in excess of the dimensions provided by this regulation and may impose conditions on any such permit.

(10) The overall width of an articulated vehicle-refrigerator must not exceed 2.60 metres, the width being measured from the extreme projecting points on the articulated vehicle-refrigerator.

(11) The overall width of a trailer-refrigerator must not exceed 2.60 metres, the width being measured from the extreme projecting points on the trailer.

(12) Every trailer vehicle with a gross weight exceeding 750 kilograms must have an effective braking system complying with regulation 68 of the corresponding Republican Regulations and so constructed that—

- (a) subject to paragraph (14), it is capable of being applied by the driver of the towing vehicle or by some other person on the vehicle;
- (b) in the case of a trailer on which the brakes are capable of being set, when the brakes are set, at least 2 of the wheels are prevented from moving.

(13) Paragraph (12)(a) does not apply to a trailer fitted with brakes the unladen weight of which does not exceed 1,016 kilograms unladen and does not exceed 2,286 kilograms in total, if the brakes of the trailer automatically come into operation when the towing vehicle reduces its speed or stops.

(14) Subject to these Regulations, the total laden weight of a trailer must not exceed the weight permitted to be towed by the towing vehicle as specified by the manufacturer.

(15) In the case of an articulated vehicle, the overall weight of the towing vehicle, the trailer and its load must not exceed the maximum gross weight as specified by the manufacturer of the towing vehicle.

(16) Other than in the case of articulated vehicles, the height of a load carried by a trailer measured from the ground must not exceed—

- (a) 1.83 metres in the case of trailers having 2 wheels with a track not exceeding 1.07 metres;
- (b) 2.44 metres in the case of trailer having 2 wheels with a track exceeding 1.07 metres;
- (c) 2.44 metres in the case of trailers having 4 wheels with a track not exceeding 1.07 metres;
- (d) 3.36 metres in the case of trailers having 4 wheels with a track exceeding 1.07 metres.

(17) A trailer must not be towed—

- (a) by a bus except and in accordance with conditions that the Chief Officer may impose from time to time;
- (b) by a motor tractor unless the trailer is designed for use in private premises, custom houses or warehouses and is used on a road only in passing from one part of any such premises to another, or to other premises in the immediate vicinity;
- (c) by a motor lorry except under such conditions as the Chief Officer may impose.

(18) Trailers having four wheels must be so constructed that the wheels on the front axle are to alter direction to follow the direction of the towing vehicle.

(19) No person may be carried on or in a trailer.

(20) The weight in kilograms of the trailer unladen is to be painted on the side of the trailer and its load is to appear on the licence of the towing vehicle.

(21) A person commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties if that person—

- (a) contravenes paragraph (1) or (19);
- (b) uses, drives or permits another person to use or drive a trailer which does not comply with this regulation; or
- (c) contravenes any conditions imposed by the Chief Officer under this regulation.

(22) The functions of the Chief Officer under this regulation are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance.

(23) The functions exercisable by a person authorised by the Chief Officer under paragraph (3) are general delegated functions for the purposes of the 2007 Ordinance (irrespective of whether any person is so authorised).

Disabled vehicles

79.—(1) The owner or person having control of a vehicle which is disabled for any cause is to remove that vehicle from the road to a garage or a place of safety as soon as possible.

(2) If a motor vehicle becomes disabled on a road the following persons may, having taken all reasonable safety precautions, remove the disabled motor vehicle from the road by towing it using another motor vehicle—

- (a) a police officer;
- (b) the owner of the disabled motor vehicle;
- (c) a person authorised by the Chief Constable or by the Republic of Cyprus Police to remove disabled motor vehicles from a road.

(3) A motor vehicle which is towed in the circumstances described in paragraph (2) is not a trailer for the purposes of these Regulations.

(4) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding €1,706 or to both such penalties.

Traffic signs

80. Traffic signs are to be—

- (a) signs prescribed in the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Traffic Signs) Regulations 2012 (a) or in any other enactment;
- (b) such signs as are contained in the Highway Code ~~which may be issued by the Republic from time to time under the corresponding Republican Regulations;~~ (b)
- (c) signs which may be prescribed by any authority charged with the control or regulation of traffic; or
- (d) signs prescribed in any international convention to which the Republic is a party.

Endorsement on driving licences

81. If the particulars of any conviction or disqualification are endorsed on the driving licence of any person by a Court, the Senior Registrar is to inform the Chief Officer that such endorsement has taken place and of the offence in respect of which it took place.

Exemptions

82.—(1) Nothing in these Regulations requires a vehicle belonging to the Crown to be registered or licensed under these Regulations.

(2) The Administrator may exempt from registration or licensing any motor vehicle to be used solely within the Areas other than for private purposes by any person or organisation connected with the Administration or Her Majesty's Forces.

(3) Nothing in these Regulations requires a vehicle owned by the Republic to be registered or licensed under these Regulations.

Orders

83. Any order made under these Regulations must be made by public instrument.

(a) Public Instrument 12/2012

(b) Text omitted by Public Instrument 7/2015 – came into force on 06 April 2015

Revocation and Savings

84.—(1) Subject to this regulation, the following Regulations are revoked—

- (a) the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations 1985 **(a)** (“the 1985 Regulations”);
- (b) the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Regulations 1993 **(b)**;
- (c) the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Regulations 1993 **(c)**;
- (d) the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Regulations 2001 **(d)**; and
- (e) the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Regulations 2002 **(e)**.

(2) The 1985 Regulations continue to have effect in relation to—

- (a) any vehicle which is registered under those Regulations and any registration contained in such a register is deemed to be a registration made under those Regulations
- (b) a licence issued in respect of a motor vehicle under those Regulations and in force at the time of these Regulations coming into operation; and
- (c) an identification mark assigned to a motor vehicle under those Regulations.

(3) Schedule 2 of the 1985 Regulations is to continue to have effect in relation identification marks referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) An order, notice, appointment, authority, licence, approval, prescription or other act whatsoever made, given or done by the Administrator, the Chief Officer, or any other person under the 1985 Regulations is deemed to have been made, given or done under these Regulations.

(5) Any function performed by the Republican registrar under regulation 56 of the 1985 Regulations is deemed to have been performed under these Regulations.

(a) Public Instrument 35/1985
(b) Public Instrument 39/1993
(c) Public Instrument 80/1993
(d) Public Instrument 55/2001
(e) Public Instrument 58/2002

SCHEDULE 1

(Regulation 2)

Categories of vehicles

Category	Classes of vehicle included
Category L1e	Mopeds, namely two-wheel vehicles with a maximum design speed of not more than 45 km/h and characterised by an engine whose: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cylinder capacity does not exceed 50 cm³ in the case of the internal combustion type; or 2. maximum continuous rated power is no more than 4 kW in the case of an electric motor.
Category L2e	Three-wheel vehicles with a maximum design speed of not more than 45 km/h and characterised by an engine whose: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cylinder capacity does not exceed 50 cm³ if of the spark (positive) ignition type; or 2. maximum net power output does not exceed 4 kW in the case of other internal combustion engines; or 3. maximum continuous rated power does not exceed 4 kW in the case of an electric motor.
Category L3e	Two-wheel vehicles without a sidecar fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of more than 50 cm ³ if of the internal combustion type or having a maximum design speed of more than 45 km/h.
Category L4e	Two-wheel vehicles with a sidecar fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of more than 50 cm ³ if of the internal combustion type or having a maximum design speed of more than 45 km/h.
Category L5e	Vehicles with three symmetrically arranged wheels fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of more than 50 cm ³ if of the internal combustion type or a maximum design speed of more than 45 km/h.
Category L6e	Quadricycles whose unladen mass is not more than 350 kg, not including the mass of the batteries in case of electric vehicles, whose maximum design speed is not more than 45 km/h, and <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. whose engine cylinder capacity does not exceed 50 cm³ for spark (positive) ignition engines, or 2. whose maximum net power output does not exceed 4 kW in the case of other internal combustion engines, or 3. whose maximum continuous rated power does not exceed 4 kW in the case of an electric motor. These vehicles must fulfil the technical requirements applicable to three-wheel mopeds

	of category L2e unless specified differently.
Category L7e	Quadricycles other than those referred to in category L6e, whose unladen mass is not more than 400 kg (550 kg for vehicles intended for carrying goods), not including the mass of batteries in the case of electric vehicles, and whose maximum net engine power does not exceed 15 kW. These vehicles are to be considered to be motor tricycles and are to fulfil the technical requirements applicable to motor tricycles of category L5e unless specified differently.
Category M	Motor vehicles having at least four wheels, or having three wheels when the maximum weight exceeds 1 tonne, and used for the carriage of passengers.
Category M1	Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and comprising no more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat.
Category M2	Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight not exceeding 5 tonnes.
Category M3	Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding 5 tonnes.
Category N	Motor vehicles having at least four wheels, or having three wheels when the maximum weight exceeds 1 tonne, and used for the carriage of goods.
Category N1	Vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
Category N2	N2 Vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12 tonnes.
Category N3	Vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum weight exceeding 12 tonnes.
Category O	Trailers (including semi-trailers)
Category O1	Trailers with a maximum weight not exceeding 0.775 tonnes.
Category O2	Trailers with a maximum weight exceeding 0.775 tonnes but not exceeding 3.75 tonnes.
Category O3	Trailers with a maximum weight exceeding 3.75 but not exceeding 10 tonnes.
Category O4	Trailers with a maximum weight exceeding 10 tonnes.

SCHEDULE 2

(Regulation 10)

Identification marks

1. An identification mark is to be displayed on 2 registration plates (“a plate”).

Shape and size

2. Each plate must be rectangular and must have marked on it those letters and figures that are assigned by the Republican registrar.

3. All letters and figures on the plate must be black.

4. The background of the plate must be made of reflecting material and—

- (a) in the case of motor vehicles owned by members of the Diplomatic Corps or Foreign Missions coloured green;
- (b) in the case of self-drive hired motor vehicles coloured red; and
- (c) in the case of any other motor vehicles coloured white and yellow at the front and rear of the motor vehicle respectively.

5. The inscription on the plate must be kept easily legible at all times from a distance of at least 40 metres.

6. The dimensions (height, width and size) of letters and numerals on a plate must confirm with the requirements for plates that are specified in, or in accordance with, the corresponding Republican Regulations.

Position

7. The plates forming the identification mark must be fixed—

- (a) one on the front of and the other on the back of the motor vehicle; and
- (b) in an upright position so that every letter or figure on the plate is upright and easily distinguishable in the case of the plate placed on the front of the motor vehicle from in front of the vehicle, and in the case of the plate placed at the rear of the motor vehicle from behind the vehicle.

8. In the case of a motor cycle, the plate fixed on the front of the cycle may, if it has duplicate faces, be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letter or figures on one or other face of the plate are easily visible, though they may not be visible from the front of the cycle.

9. Nothing may be carried on any part of the motor vehicle that will in any way obstruct the view of the numbers on the plates.

10. If a trailer is attached to a motor vehicle, either in front or behind, the plate required to be fixed on the front or on the back of the motor vehicle, or a duplicate of such plate, is to be fixed on the front or on the back of the trailer attached, as the case requires, in the same manner as the plate is required to be fixed upon the motor vehicle.

SCHEDULE 2A
Registration Plates

(Regulation 10)

PART 1

Letters and numerals on registration plates

Letters and numerals on registration plates

1.—(1) The following letters and any numeral may be displayed on a registration plate (a “plate”): A B E H K M N P T X Y Z.

(2) If the Republican Registrar issues identification marks consisting of a letter or letters followed by a number or numbers—

- (a) the figure “0” is to appear twice before any single numeral; and
- (b) the figure “0” is to appear once before any pair of numerals.

(3) The dimensions of letters and numerals on a plate, the distances between those letters and numerals and the distances between the letters and numerals and the edges of the plate are as provided in the diagrams in Part 5.

(4) The dimensions of the letters and numerals on the plate of a motor vehicle referred to in paragraph 2(3) may be reduced in accordance with sub-paragraph (5) so that it is possible to fit plates of the size specified in paragraph 2(3) to such a motor vehicle.

(5) The dimensions of the characters on a plate—

- (a) may only be reduced by the minimum amount necessary to fit the number plate;
- (b) may, within a tolerance of ± 0.5 millimetre—
 - (i) have a height of not less than 45 millimetres;
 - (ii) have, other than for the letter “I”, a total width of not less than 30 millimetres; and
 - (iii) have a stroke width of not less than 9 millimetres.

PART 2

Requirements for plates

Dimensions of plates

2.—(1) Plates are to be rectangular and are to have the dimensions specified in this paragraph within a tolerance of ± 1 millimetre.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraphs (3) and (4)—

- (a) if the registration number on a plate appears on a single line, the plate is to have a width of 520 millimetres and a height of 110 millimetres; and
- (b) if the registration number on a plate appears on 2 lines the plate is to have a width of 340 millimetres and a height of 200 millimetres.

(3) A vehicle of category L1e or L3e may, instead of the dimensions prescribed in subparagraph (2), have a rear plate with a width of between 240 millimetres and 280 millimetres and a height of 200 millimetres.

(4) A vehicle of category L2e, L4e, L5e, L6e or L7e is to have, instead of the width and height specified in sub-paragraph (2)—

- (a) a rear plate with a width of between 240 millimetres and 280 millimetres; and

- (b) a front plate with a height of 110 millimetres.

Layout of letters, numbers and signs on plates

3.—(1) The markings on a plate are to project no more than 1.6 millimetres from the plane of the plate and the edges of the markings are to form an angle of 45 degrees to the plane of the plate.

(2) Letters and numbers on plates are to be in an upright position.

(3) The seal referred to in regulation 12(3) is to be affixed—

- (a) in the middle of a plate referred to in paragraph 2(2)(a) and 2(4); or
- (b) on any other plate, in the middle of a rectangle of width 45 millimetres and height 112 millimetres at the lower left end of the black border frame prescribed in paragraph 10(7).

Manner of fixing plates onto a motor vehicle

4.—(1) A plate is to be firmly fixed onto a motor vehicle using screws or solder within the spaces prescribed in paragraphs 5 to 8.

(2) The method of fixing the plate to the motor vehicle must not affect the space available for mounting the plate.

(3) Subject to paragraph 5—

- (a) in every motor vehicle of category M, N and O, the space for mounting a plate is to be such as to allow, after correct fixing, the plates to have the characteristics prescribed in paragraph 6;
- (b) in every motor vehicle of category L1e, L2e, L3e, L4e, L5e, L6e and L7e the space for mounting a plate is to be such as to allow, after correct fixing, the plates to have the characteristics prescribed in paragraph 7; and
- (c) in every other motor vehicle the space for mounting a plate is to be such as to allow, after correct fixing, the plates to have the characteristics prescribed in paragraph 8.

Plate mounting provided for in certificate of conformity or EC type approval

5.—(1) In the case of a motor vehicle specified in sub-paragraph (2) which is registered in the Republic in accordance with a certificate of conformity for that vehicle or in relation to which an EC type approval for the vehicle was issued, the space for mounting the plate is that which is specified by the manufacturer of the vehicle in accordance with the Directive under which the certificate of conformity or type approval was issued.

(2) The motor vehicles specified in this sub-paragraph are those in categories M1, L1e, L2e, L3e, L4e, L5e, L6e and L7e.

(3) If the dimensions of a space for mounting plates on a motor vehicle of category L1e, L2e, L3e, L4e, L5e, L6e or L7e are not large enough to fit a plate of a type prescribed in this Schedule, the plate may be mounted, to the extent that this is practicable, in the middle of the space for mounting the plate and is to protrude evenly around that space.

(4) In this paragraph—

- (a) “certificate of conformity”,—
 - (i) in relation to a motor vehicle of category M1, has the meaning given in the Republican Type Approval of Motor Vehicles (Categories M, N and O), of their

Components, Systems and Separate Technical Units Regulations 2010 (a) as amended from time to time;

- (ii) in relation to a motor vehicle of category L1e, L2e, L3e, L4e, L5e, L6e and L7e has the meaning given in the Republican Type Approval of Motor Vehicles (Categories L1e to L7e), their Components, Systems and Separate Technical Units Regulations 2005 (b) as amended from time to time; and
- (b) “EC type approval” has the meaning assigned to it in the Republican Type Approval of Vehicles Law of 2005 and 2010(s) as amended from time to time.

Position of the plate in for a vehicle of category M, N or O

6.—(1) This paragraph applies to a vehicle of category M, N, and O.

(2) The centre point of the plate is not to be situated to the right of the longitudinal plane of symmetry of the vehicle.

(3) The left-hand edge of the plate is not to be situated to the left of the vertical plane which is parallel to the longitudinal plane of symmetry and touches the extreme outer edge of the vehicle.

(4) The plate is to be perpendicular, or practically perpendicular, to the longitudinal plane of symmetry of the vehicle.

(5) Subject to sub-paragraph (6), the plate is to be vertical subject to a tolerance of 5°.

(6) If the shape of a vehicle so requires, the plate may be inclined to the vertical—

- (a) at not more than 30° when the surface bearing the registration number faces upwards, provided that the height of the upper edge of the plate is not more than 1·20 metres from the ground;
- (b) at not more than 15° when the surface bearing the registration number faces downwards, provided that the height of the upper edge of the plate is more than 1·20 metres from the ground.

(7) Subject to sub-paragraph (8), the height of the lower edge of the plate from the ground is not to be less than 0·30 metres and the height of the upper edge of the plate from the ground is not to be more than 1·20 metres.

(8) If it is not possible in practice to comply with sub-paragraph (7), the height of the lower edge of the plate from the ground may exceed 1·20 metres but it must be as close to 1·20 metres from the ground as the constructional characteristics of the motor vehicle allow and must in no case exceed 2 metres.

(9) The plate must be visible in the whole space included within the following four planes—

- (a) the two vertical planes touching the two lateral edges of the plate and forming an angle measured outwards of 30° with the longitudinal median of the motor vehicle;
- (b) the plane touching the upper edge of the plate and forming an angle measured upwards of 15° with the horizontal;
- (c) the horizontal plane through the lower edge of the plate (however, if the height of the upper edge of the plate from the ground is greater than 1·20 metres, this latter plane is to form an angle measured downwards of 15° with the horizontal).

(10) The heights prescribed in this paragraph are to be measured with the vehicle unladen.

Position of the plate for a vehicle of category L1e, L2e, L3e, L4e, L5e, L6e or L7e

7.—(1) This paragraph applies to a motor vehicle of category L1e, L2e, L3e, L4e, L5e, L6e and L7e.

(a) Public Instrument 218/2010, Republic of Cyprus
(b) Public Instrument 284/2005, Republic of Cyprus

(2) The plates must be positioned so that their longitudinal planes pass through the outer extremities of the motor vehicle.

(3) Subject to sub-paragraphs (4) and (5), the plates must be positioned at right angles to the median longitudinal plane of the motor vehicle.

(4) The rear registration plate of a motor vehicle may be inclined from the vertical, while the vehicle is unladen—

- (a) by no more than 30° if the backing plate for the registration number faces upwards; and
- (b) by no more than 15° if the backing plate for the registration number faces downwards.

(5) The front registration plate of a motor vehicle may be inclined from the vertical, while the vehicle is unladen—

- (a) by no more than 45° if the backing plate for the registration number faces upwards; and
- (b) by no more than 15° if the backing plate for the registration number faces downwards.

(6) Subject to sub-paragraph (7), no point on the plate is to be higher than 1.5 metres and lower than 0.20 metres from the ground when the vehicle is unladen.

(7) If the length of the radius of the wheel of a motor vehicle is less than 0.20 metres, no point on the plate must be less than the length of that radius from the ground when the vehicle is unladen.

(8) The plate fitted to a motor vehicle must be visible and in addition, the rear registration plate must be visible within the following 2 dihedrals—

- (a) one dihedral with a horizontal edge defined by 2 planes passing through the upper and lower horizontal edges of the space for mounting the plate, the angles of which in relation to the horizontal plane are shown in diagram 4 of Part 5; and
- (b) the other dihedral with a perceptibly vertical angle defined by 2 planes passing through each side of the plate, the angles of which in relation to the median longitudinal plane of the vehicle are shown in diagram 5 of Part 5.

Position of the plate in for a vehicle of other categories

8.—(1) This paragraph applies to motor vehicle other than those in the categories referred to in paragraphs 6 or 7.

(2) The centre of the plate must not be further to the right than the plane of symmetry of the motor vehicle.

(3) The left lateral edge of the plate must not be further to the left of the vertical plane of symmetry of the motor vehicle and tangent to the point where the cross section of the vehicle is at its widest.

(4) The plate must be perpendicular or practically perpendicular to the plane of symmetry of the vehicle.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), the plate must be vertical within a tolerance of 5°.

(6) If the shape of the vehicle is such that the requirement prescribed in paragraph cannot be satisfied, the plate may be inclined to the vertical—

- (a) at an angle not exceeding 30° if the surface bearing the registration number is inclined upwards, provided that the height of the upper edge of the plate is no more than 1.20 metres from the ground; and
- (b) at an angle not exceeding 15° if the surface bearing the registration number is inclined downwards, provided the height of the upper edge of the plate is more than 1.20 metres from the ground.

(7) The height of the lower edge of the plate from the ground is not to be less than 0.30 metres; the height of the upper edge of the plate from the ground is not to be more than 4.0 metres.

(8) The heights prescribed in this paragraph are to be measured with the vehicle unladen.

Specifications for the manufacturing of registration plates

9. Plates must comply with either—

- (a) paragraph 4 of Part 2 of the second Schedule to the corresponding Republican Regulations; or
- (b) International Standards Organisation “ISO 7591:1982 Road Vehicles – retroreflective registration plates for motor vehicles and trailers - specification”.

Plate colours

10.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (5), each plate is to have a white retro-reflective background except for that part of the plate on which the distinguishing mark of the Republic is displayed in accordance with Part 3.

(2) A plate fitted to a motor vehicle belonging to the Republic may be of a type prescribed by the corresponding Republican Regulations.

(3) A plate fitted to antique motor vehicles or to motor vehicles registered in the Republic prior to 31 December 1974 may have a black background except for that part of the plate on which the distinguishing mark of the Republic is displayed in accordance with Part 3.

(4) A plate fitted to a taxi or to a truck as defined in the paragraph (a) of the definition of the term “licensed vehicle” in the Admission to the Occupation of Road Haulage Law of 2001(a) is to have a yellow retro-reflective background except for that part of the plate on which the distinguishing mark of the Republic is displayed in accordance with Part 3.

(5) A plate fitted to a self-drive hired motor vehicle is to have a red retro-reflective background except for that part of the plate on which the distinguishing mark of the Republic is displayed in accordance with Part 3.

(6) The markings on a plate are to be black except for those markings on a plate referred to in sub-paragraph (3) which are to be white or silver.

(7) Other than those plates referred to in paragraph (3), a plate must have a black border frame 4 millimetres thick, with a tolerance of ± 0.5 millimetres and ending with an external lip 1 millimetre wide around the perimeter of the plate.

PART 3

Distinguishing mark of the Republic

Distinguishing mark of the Republic

11.—(1) A plate is to be fitted with the distinguishing mark of the Republic as described in this paragraph.

(2) The distinguishing mark of the Republic is to comply with the specifications in the Annex to Council Regulation (EC) No 2411/98 of 3 November 1998 on the recognition in intra-community traffic of the distinguishing sign of the Member State in which motor vehicles and their trailers are registered.

(3) The distinguishing mark of the Republic is to consist of the letters “CY” on a blue background, it is to be retro-reflective and is to be affixed below the 12 stars referred to in the Annex referred to in sub-paragraph (2).

(4) The letters “CY” must be the same colour as the retro-reflective surface of the section of the plate on which the identification marks of the vehicle are affixed, except where those surfaces are not white or yellow in colour, in which case the letters “CY” must be white.

(a) Law 61(I)/2005 and Law 45(I)/2010, Republic of Cyprus

PART 4

Workshops

Criteria for granting authorisation to a workshop that manufactures and fixes registration plates

- 12.—(1) A person must meet the requirements prescribed in this paragraph in order to be, or continue to remain an authorised person for the purposes of Part 3 of these Regulations.
- (2) The person must operate a workshop from premises (the “premises”) which has access to a public road so that members of the public may approach the premises through a road.
- (3) If the person is not a natural person it must have at least 1 natural person to act as a director and to represent it.
- (4) The person must demonstrate that it is legally entitled to occupy and use the premises for the purpose of the undertaking of manufacturing or fitting plates to motor vehicles (the “undertaking”) and for all activities associated with that activity.
- (5) The premises must have adequate means of fulfilling the administrative activities associated with the undertaking and in particular must have—
- (a) a computerised register organised in a systematic manner where the records referred to in regulation 12 are kept;
 - (b) the following means of communications—
 - (i) a fixed telephone line;
 - (ii) a facsimile; and
 - (iii) a computer system connected to the internet through a dedicated fast access line (such as ADSL); and
 - (c) a computerised accounting system which is capable of providing in a systematic, detailed and concise form, details of the charges made by the undertaking for manufacturing and fitting number plates.
- (6) The workshop must have machinery and equipment capable of manufacturing and fitting plates which comply with this Schedule.
- (7) The undertaking must have adequately trained staff to conduct the activities of the undertaking including, in particular—
- (a) providing information to and assisting any person with obtaining plates and having them fitted to a motor vehicle in accordance with these Regulations;
 - (b) completing any administrative tasks, including maintaining computerised records, associated with the undertaking;
 - (c) manufacturing and fitting plates to motor vehicles in accordance with these Regulations.
- (8) The workshop must have a notice board used for posting notices and information from the Republican registrar which—
- (a) has a transparent protective cover;
 - (b) is of sufficient size so that 4 A4 sized posters, together with a sample of each plate which may be fixed to a motor vehicle may be displayed without any overlap;
 - (c) is affixed in a place and a manner that it can be easily seen by persons present in the workshop.
- (9) The premises must have a separate room fitted with a secure lock which is accessible only to those employed at the premises which—
- (a) must be equipped with a wall safe, a floor safe or a sturdy cabinet fixed to the ground and fitted with a heavy duty lock;

(b) must be used for storing the seals referred to in regulation 11 within the safe or cabinet referred to in sub-paragraph (a).

(10) The premises must have available for use by the staff—

(a) up to date legislation relating to plates applicable in the European Union, the Republic and the Areas; and

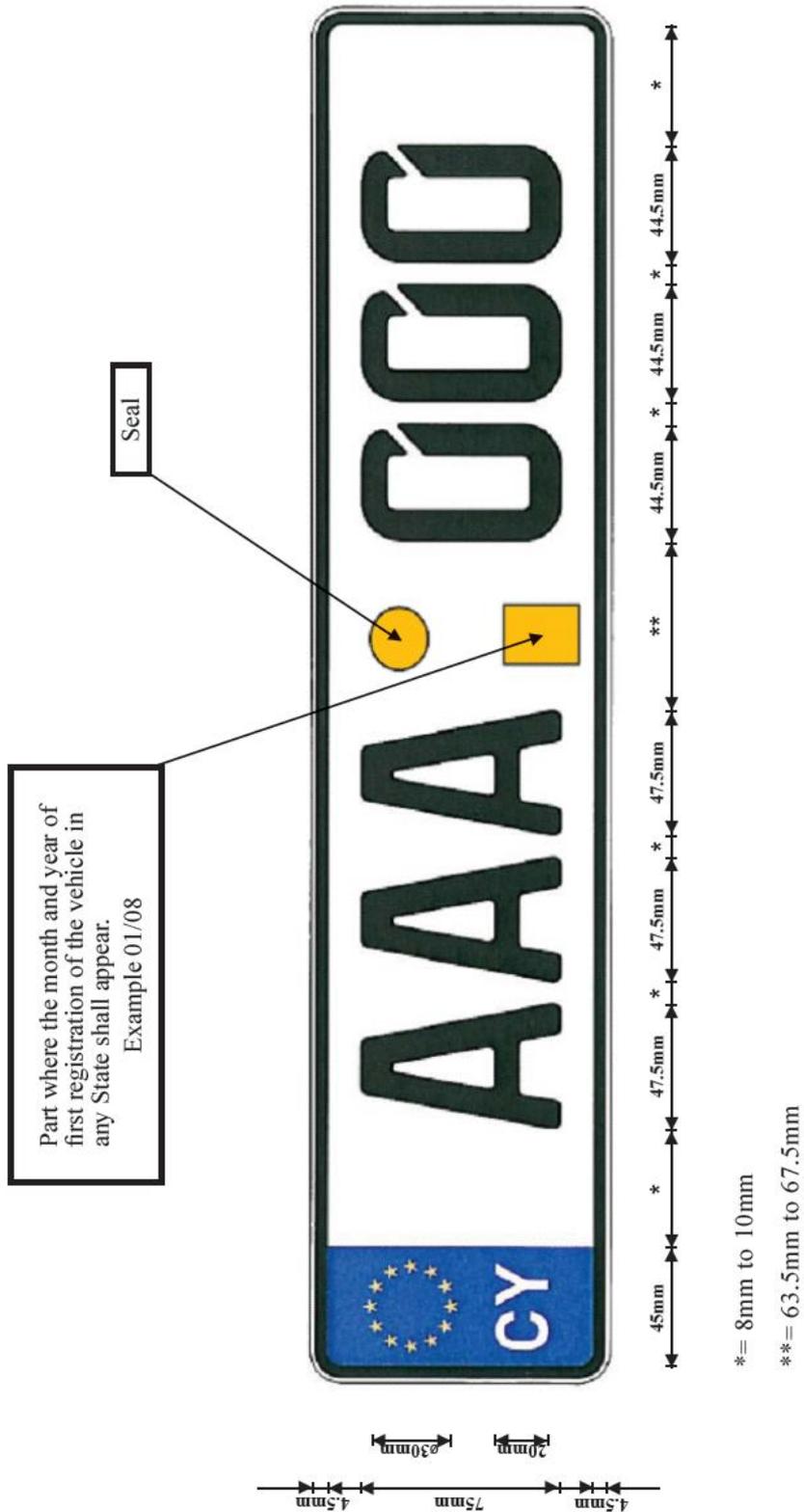
(b) technical manuals for the equipment used for the manufacture and fixing of plates.

PART 5

Diagram 1

(Paragraph 1(3))

Plate where identification marks appear on 1 line (Dimensions 520 x 100mm)



The width of the writing of the character of each letter and number of the discretionary marks shall be equal to 11mm.

Diagram 2
(Paragraph 1(3))

Plate where identification marks appear on 2 lines (Dimensions 340 x 200mm)



Diagram 3
(Paragraph 1(3))

Plate where identification marks appear on 2 lines for vehicle referred to in paragraph 2(3)

Dimensions 240-280 x 200mm)

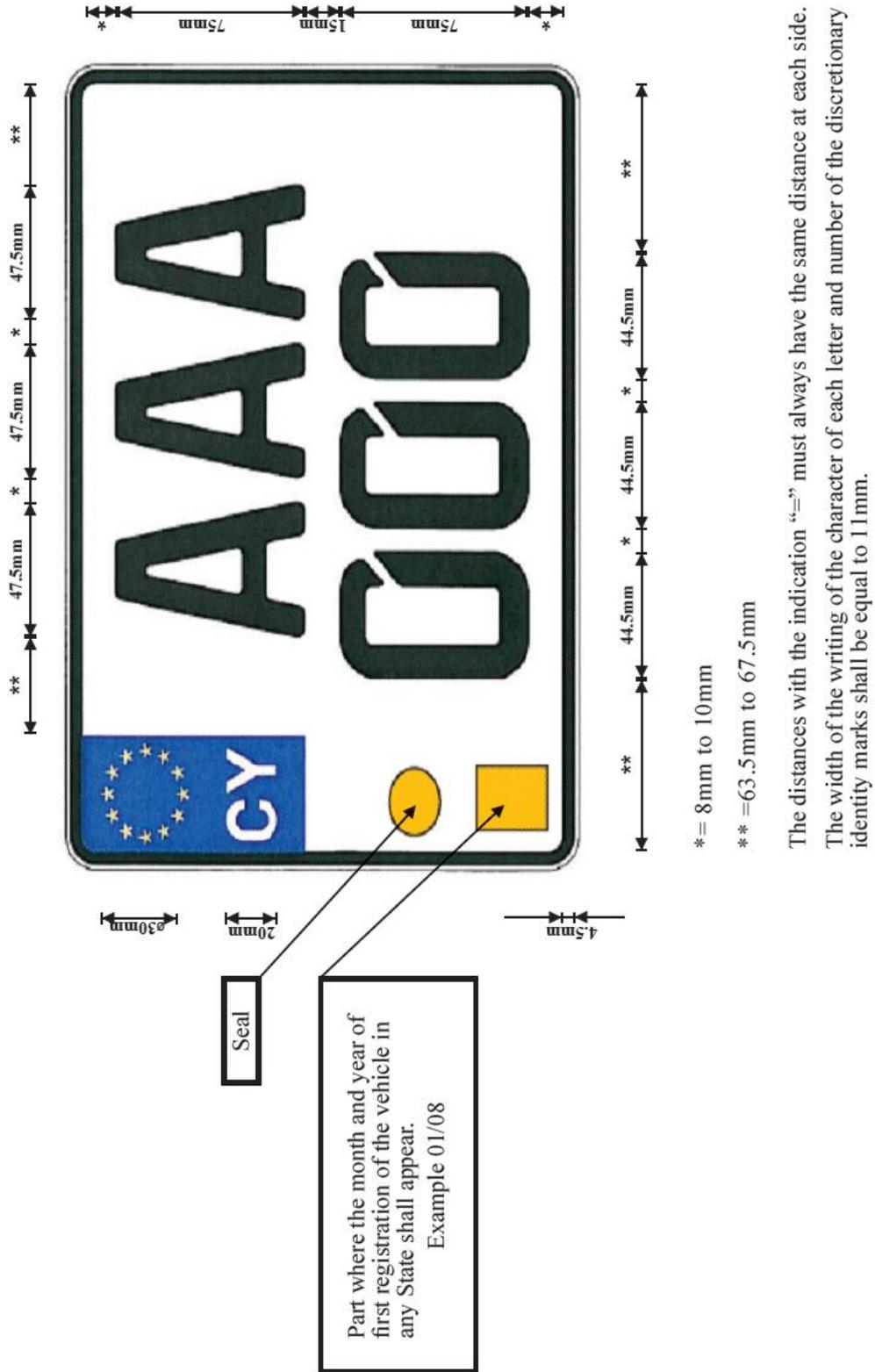


Diagram 4
(Paragraph 7(8)(a))

Angle of geometric visibility (dihedral with horizontal edge)

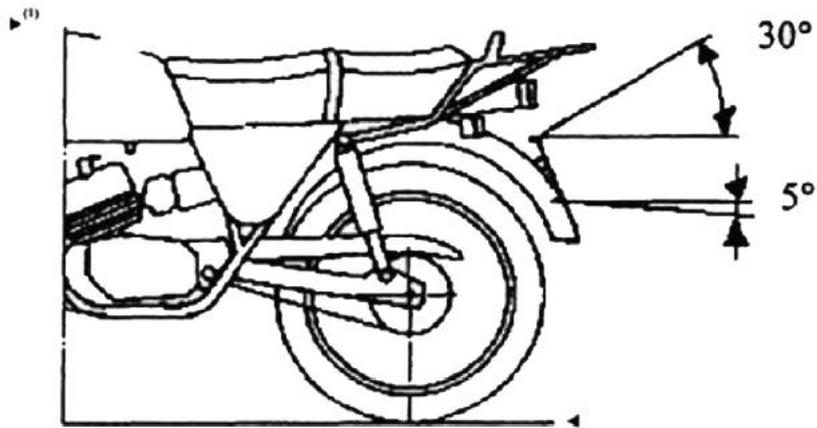
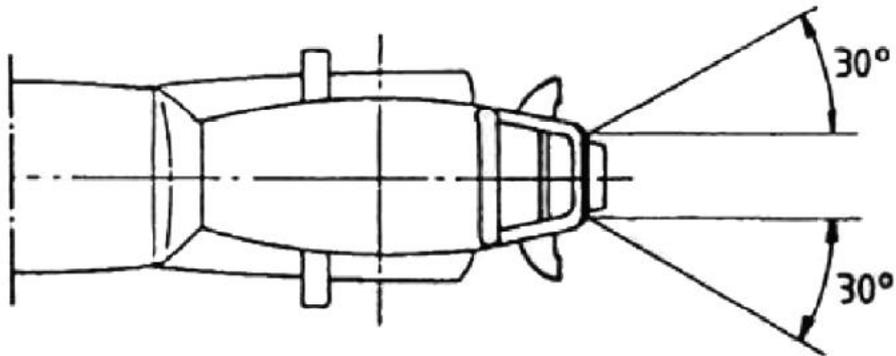


Diagram 5
(Paragraph 7(8)(b))

Angle of geometric visibility (dihedral with perceptibly vertical edge)



SCHEDULE 3

(Regulation 50)

Registration Plates

Hand signals

1. The driver of a motor vehicle is to indicate an intention to turn at a junction or an intention to change the course, direction or speed of the vehicle by using—

- (a) the appropriate electrical direction indicator; or
- (b) the hand signal specified in paragraph 2.

2. A hand signal is to be given by projecting the arm from the side of the motor vehicle at least as far as the elbow—

- (a) when about to slow down or to stop, by extending the right arm with the palm or the hand turned downwards, and moving the arm slowly up and down, keeping the wrist loose;
- (b) when about to turn to the right, by extending the right arm and hand with the palm turned to the front, and holding the arm and the palm rigid in a horizontal position straight out from the off side of the motor vehicle;
- (c) when about to turn to the left, by extending the right arm and rotating it from the shoulder in an anti-clock wise direction;
- (d) when indicating to following traffic that it may overtake on the right, by extending the right arm and hand below the level of the shoulder and move the arm and the hand backwards and forwards.