



Secretariat Unit

Bill Essentials

The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill, 2014

An Act to establish a Motor Vehicles Authority for the registration, licensing and regulation of motor vehicles and drivers, the regulation of road use and for matters connected thereto.

Bill no: HOR Bill 24 of 2014

Introduced in: The House of Representatives

Introduced by: The Minister of Transport, Hon. Stephen Cadiz, MP

Introduced on: November 19, 2014

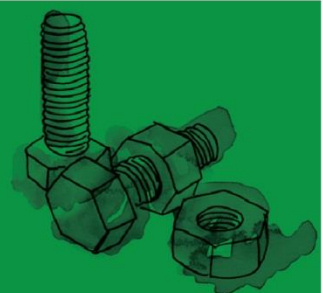


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Background

The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill, 2014 was introduced and read for a first time in the House of Representatives on Wednesday 19th, November 2014 by the Minister of Transport, Hon. Stephen Cadiz, MP.

Purpose of the Bill

The objective of the Bill is to establish a Motor Vehicles Authority to perform certain functions.¹ The Authority's two main functions would be to:

- (a) register, license and regulate motor vehicles and drivers; and
- (b) regulate road usage in Trinidad and Tobago.

The Bill repeals the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act Chap. 48:50, the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Enforcement and Administration) Act Chap. 48:52 and the Maxi-Taxi Act Chap. 48:53. The Bill is comprised of two hundred and seventy-two (272) clauses and eleven (11) schedules.

Legislation mentioned in the Bill

- Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act Chap. 48:50²
- Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Act Chap. 48:51³
- Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Enforcement and Administration) Act Chap. 48:52⁴
- Maxi-Taxi Act Chap. 48:53⁵
- Customs Act Cap. 78:01⁶
- State Liabilities and Proceedings Act Chap. 8:02⁷
- Police Service Act Chap. 15:01⁸
- Special Reserve Police Act Chap. 15:03⁹
- Highways Act Chap. 48:01¹⁰
- Cohabital Relationships Act Chap. 45:55¹¹

¹ <http://www.ttparliament.org/legislations/b2014h24.pdf>

² http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.50.pdf

³ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.51.pdf

⁴ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.52.pdf

⁵ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.53.pdf

⁶ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/78.01ACT.pdf

⁷ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/8.02.pdf

⁸ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/15.01.pdf

⁹ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/15.03.pdf

¹⁰ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.01.pdf

¹¹ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/45.55.pdf

- Income Tax Act Chap. 75:01¹²
- Corporation Tax Act Chap. 75:02¹³
- Value Added Tax Act Chap. 75:06¹⁴
- Oaths Act Chap. 7:01¹⁵
- Exchequer and Audit Act Chap. 69:01¹⁶
- Guarantee of Loans (Statutory Authorities) Act Chap. 71:81¹⁷
- Medical Board Act Chap. 29:50¹⁸
- Municipal Corporations Act Chap. 25:04¹⁹
- Standards Act Chap. 82:03²⁰
- Summary Courts Act Chap. 4:20²¹

Major Changes Proposed by the Legislation

Governance

Currently, responsibility for the registration and inspection of motor vehicles, issue of driving permits and other matters relating to motor vehicles and road traffic is vested in the Transport Commissioner who is the Licensing Authority²². The Transport Commissioner he is appointed by the Public Service Commission. The Trinidad Transport Board²³ is also established to advise the President on all matters pertaining to road traffic. This Board is comprised of:

- (i) Chief Technical Officer, Ministry of Works and Transport (Chairman);
- (ii) Commissioner of Police, or other First Division Police Officer nominated by the Commissioner of Police;
- (iii) The Licensing Authority;
- (iv) Chairman of the Road Safety Association of Trinidad and Tobago;
- (v) A member of the Trinidad and Tobago Automobile Association;

¹² http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/75.01.pdf

¹³ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/75.02.pdf

¹⁴ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/75.06.pdf

¹⁵ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/7.01.pdf

¹⁶ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/69.01.pdf

¹⁷ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/71.81.pdf

¹⁸ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/29.50.pdf

¹⁹ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/25.04.pdf

²⁰ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/82.03.pdf

²¹ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/4.20.pdf

²² http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.50.pdf Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, section 4

²³ *ibid*, section 3

- (vi) Seven other members appointed by the President representing the interests of local government, commerce, industry, agriculture and labour.

The new Motor Vehicles Authority will be governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Minister of Transport. The Board will consist of nine members, including:

- (i) a representative from the Ministry of Transport;
- (ii) a representative of the public's interest;
- (iii) a representative of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service; and
- (iv) six other board members who must possess special qualifications or experience in either finance, law, automotive engineering, motor insurance, traffic engineering or business.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman will be appointed by the Minister of Transport.²⁴

Officers of the Authority

The existing Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act provides for Transport Officers to be under the direction of the Transport Commissioner whose function is to perform such duties as the Commissioner directs. The Act also provides that any reference to an Assistant Transport Commissioner, Automotive Licensing Officer, Motor Vehicles Inspector, Motor Vehicles Officer and Motor Vehicles Supervisor is a reference to a Transport Officer.²⁵

The Bill provides for the employment of Motor Vehicle Enforcement Officers as may be necessary for the efficient administration, management and performance of the Authority's functions.²⁶ The qualifications and experience of these Motor Vehicle Enforcement Officers will be fixed by the Authority subject to approval of the Minister.

Appeals

The Trinidad Transport Board hears and determines any appeal submitted by any aggrieved person against any order or decision of the Licensing Authority or of an Automotive Licensing Officer. The Board's decision on such an appeal is final and conclusive.²⁷ An appeal also lies to the Licensing Authority²⁸ in certain instances.

The Bill establishes an Appeals Committee²⁹ to hear and determine appeals from decisions of the Motor Vehicle Authority. The Appeals Committee will also review any decision of the Authority to refuse to grant

²⁴ <http://www.ttparliament.org/legislations/b2014h24.pdf> The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill 2014, clause 10

²⁵ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.50.pdf The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, section 4(3)

²⁶ The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill 2014, clause 21

²⁷ The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, section 3(3)

²⁸ *ibid*, section 13(3); 37(3); Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations 25(2); 27L

²⁹ The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill, clause 249

any permit licence or Certificate under the Act. The Committee is appointed by the Minister and must comprise the following:

- (i) an attorney-at-law of at least seven years' standing; and
- (ii) four persons, each with knowledge and experience in matters relating to at least one of the following: land transportation; medicine; automotive engineering; or industrial relations management.

The Minister is responsible for appointing the Chairman and Deputy Chairman from among the members of the Committee.

Salaries

The Bill provides that members of the Board will be paid remuneration and allowances as the Minister may approve. Additionally, the Minister will determine the remuneration and allowances of the Appeals Committee and the Maxi-Taxi Advisory Committee. Currently the remuneration and allowances of the maxi-taxi Advisory Committee is determined by the President.³⁰

The Motor Vehicle Authority will determine, subject to the approval of the Minister, the salaries and allowances of the following:

- (i) The Chief Executive Officer;
- (ii) The Registrar of Motor Vehicles;
- (iii) Motor Vehicle Enforcement Officers; and
- (iv) Other officers and employees of the Authority

Differently-Abled Persons Parking Permits

The Bill provides for the issue of differently-abled parking permits to allow access to parking spaces designated for the exclusive use of differently-abled persons. A qualified medical practitioner must certify that an applicant for said permit is differently-abled; differently-abled person is defined as a person whose mobility is limited as a result of severe physical disability including paralysis, lower limb amputation, heart or lung disease, or other debilitating impairment.

Vehicle Inspection Centres

The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations provides that proprietors may apply for authorisation for his premises to be used for the inspection of motor vehicles.

³⁰ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.53.pdf The Maxi-Taxi Act, section 4(3)

The Licensing Authority, after carrying out its investigation may authorise said premises to be used for inspections for one year.³¹

The Bill introduces the requirement that a person must be registered with the Authority to operate a vehicle inspection centre and issued a Vehicle Inspection Centre Registration Certificate.³² This certificate remains valid for five years from the date of issue.

Vehicle Rental Agencies

The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act provides that the owner of a rented car or motorcycle must keep a record of every occasion on which same is hired out.³³ The Bill introduces the requirement for motor vehicle rental agencies to be registered. Persons wishing to engage in the business of leasing vehicles must register with the Authority and be issued a Vehicle Rental Agency Registration Certificate.³⁴

Fleet Management

The Bill introduces the new requirement for a fleet management facility to be registered with the Authority. Clause 145 provides that a person who owns twelve or more vehicles as part of his business operations may establish a fleet management facility to facilitate vehicle inspections by the Authority. An applicant will be issued a Fleet Management Facility Registration Certificate where the facility meets the requirements of the Act.

Vehicle Traders

The Bill introduces the new requirement for vehicle traders to be registered with the Authority and issued a vehicle Trader Registration Certificate.³⁵ Clause 131 provides that dealers trading under the former Act shall apply to the Authority within six months to be registered as vehicle traders.

Driving Schools

The Bill introduces the new requirement for driving schools to be registered with the Authority. The Bill provides that a person shall not carry on a business to teach persons to drive or operate a vehicle unless that person is registered with the Authority and issued a Driving School Registration Certificate.³⁶

³¹ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/48.50.pdf The Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Regulations, section 27B

³² <http://www.ttparliament.org/legislations/b2014h24.pdf> The Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Bill 2014, clause 153

³³ The Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Act, section 40(2)

³⁴ The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Bill, clause 132

³⁵ The Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Bill, clause 117

³⁶ The Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Bill, clause 184

Key Features of Proposed Legislation

PART I PRELIMINARY

- The Bill is inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution and requires a three-fifths majority in the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- The Bill would allow for the Act to come into operation on a day fixed by the President by Proclamation.

PART II ESTABLISHMENT, FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLES AUTHORITY

- Clause 6 of the Bill provides for the establishment of a body corporate to be known as the Motor Vehicles Authority.
- Clause 7 provides for the functions of the Motor Vehicles Authority including *inter alia*:
 - a. the registration, inspection, certification and classification of all vehicles and the issue of driver's licences.
 - b. the registration and regulation of the operations of vehicle traders;
 - c. the registration and monitoring of private school buses;
 - d. the regulation and monitoring of maxi-taxis;
 - e. the registration and regulation of driving schools;
 - f. the development and implementation of a motor vehicle policy and standards for motor vehicles; and
 - g. the development of processes to evaluate compliance with the Act.
- Clause 8 of the Bill empowers the Motor Vehicles Authority to:
 - a. delegate any of its functions in accordance with the Act;
 - b. charge and collect fees associated with the provision of its services; and
 - c. exercise other powers as are prescribed and so such things as may be necessary for or in connection with the performance of its functions
- The Bill provides that the Authority shall exercise its functions and powers in accordance with any special or general directions as may be given to it by the Minister. The Minister may require the Authority to provide him with information concerning any matter relating to its functions, and such must be provided within fourteen days.
- Clause 10 of the Bill would provide for the appointment of the Board of Directors of the Motor Vehicles Authority. The proposed Board will consist of nine persons appointed by the Minister. The Board's composition shall be as follows:
 - a. six persons having special qualifications or experience in finance, law, automotive engineering, motor insurance, traffic engineering or business;

- b. a Ministry representative responsible for transport;
 - c. a person representing the public's interest; and
 - d. a representative from the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

- The Bill also Provides for administrative arrangements of the Board relating to:
 - a. the appointment of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman;
 - b. resignations;
 - c. term of office of Board members;
 - d. revocation of appointments;
 - e. the filling of vacancies; and
 - f. remuneration and allowances.

- Clause 13 of the Bill would provide for the immunity of the members of the Board of Directors in the performance of the duties under the Act.

- The Bill provides for the operation of the Board including:
 - a. meetings of the Board;
 - b. the making of rules to govern its own proceedings;
 - c. the appointment of a person to perform the functions of Secretary to the Board; and
 - d. the appointment of standing or special committees to assist in the performance of its functions.

- Clause 18 of the Bill would require all members of the Board or members of any committee established by the Board to disclose any interest that relates to any activity or business of the Authority. It provides that:
 - a. disclosure must be done at the first meeting of the Board or committee after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge;
 - b. disclosure of an interest must be recorded in the minutes of the relevant meeting; and
 - c. the member shall not vote or participate in any meeting at which the matter is discussed or decided on.

- The Bill provides that a member of the Board has an indirect interest if;
 - a. he is a director, shareholder, trustee, agent or employee of the company or undertaking that is a party to a transaction, arrangement or contract with the authority; or
 - b. his immediate relative holds an interest in the company or undertaking.

- The Bill also provides that immediate relative means the spouse, parent, child, stepchild, brother or sister of the member of the Board or committee or the parent, child, stepchild, brother or sister of the spouse of the member of the Board or committee.

PART III STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

- Clause 21 of the Bill would provide for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Registrar of Motor Vehicles (Registrar) and other members staff of the Authority.
- Clause 22 of the Bill would, subject to the approval of the Authority, allow for the CEO to hire persons on contract to perform specific task that may be required to assist the Authority in performing its functions.
- The Bill provides that the Authority shall, subject to the approval of the Minister:
 - a. fix the qualifications, experience, salaries, allowances, and other terms and conditions of service of the CEO and the Registrar; and
 - b. the maximum remuneration, allowances, and other terms and conditions for Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officers and other officers and employees of the Authority.
- The Bill provides for the term of office of the CEO and Registrar (5 years each), functions and duties to be delegated to them by the Authority and the manner in which they are to perform their functions and duties.
- Clause 25 of the Bill would provide for Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officers to be precepted and assigned to different localities by the Registrar.
- Clause 26 of the Bill allows for public officers employed with the Transport Authority under the former Act, one of the following options:
 - a. voluntary retirement from the public service;
 - b. transfer to the Authority; or
 - c. remain in the public service providing that there is an office in the public service commensurate with the office held by the person prior to the Act coming into operation.
- Clause 27 of the Bill would allow for officers in the public service to be transferred or transferred on secondment to the Authority.

PART IV ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

- Clause 28 of the Bill would deem the Registrar and Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officers to be agents of the State to whom the State Liabilities and Proceedings Act Chap 8:02³⁷ applies in the exercise of their functions and powers under the Act.

³⁷ [The State Liabilities and Proceedings Act Chap 8:02](#)

- The Bill provides that in exercising their powers and duties, the Registrar and any Motor Vehicle Enforcement Officer shall have the authorities, privileges, and immunities of any member of the Police Service.
- Clause 29 of the Bill would provide for the immunities and privileges of the Registrar and Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officers in the exercise of their functions and powers under the Act.
- The Bill prohibits persons from impersonating or wearing the uniform of a Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officer. A person commits either offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) and imprisonment for three (3) years.
- Clause 32 of the Bill would require all members of the Board and officers employed by the Authority to keep confidential any information or knowledge of matters obtained in the course of performing their duties. Any person contravening this provision commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and imprisonment for one (1) year. Additionally, Every Board member, officer or employee of the Authority shall be required to take an oath of secrecy.
- Clause 33 of the Bill provides for the immunity of members of the Board or officers employed by the Authority from personal liability in the course of performing their functions and powers under the Act.
- Clause 34 of the Bill provides for the appointment of Traffic Wardens to assist the Police in regulating the movement of motor vehicle traffic.
- The Bill makes it an offence for a driver to fail to comply with the directions of a Traffic Warden while on duty or obstructs him in the execution of his duties punishable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or imprisonment for six (6) months.

PART V FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

- Clause 35 of the Bill would provide the different means by which the Authority would receive funding.
- Clause 36 of the Bill would allow the Authority to borrow money to exercise its functions and meet its financial obligations but subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance and the Exchequer and Audit Act.
- Clause 37 of the Bill would provide for the manner in which funds and resources of the Authority are to be utilized.

- The Bill provides that the Authority shall keep proper records of all sums received and expended by the Authority and shall submit to the Minister the estimates of revenue and other financial expenditures for the next financial year. Additionally, the Authority shall be exempt from Stamp Duty, Corporation Taxes, Custom Duties, Value Added Taxes, Motor Vehicle Taxes and all other taxes charges, levies and imports.
- Clause 40 of the Bill would declare the accounts of the Authority to be public accounts within the meaning of section 116³⁸ of the Constitution.
- The Bill provides for:
 - a. the establishment of, and administration of, a pension fund plan for the employees of the Authority;
 - b. the preservation and accrual of superannuation benefits for the employees of the Authority; and
 - c. the manner in which superannuation benefits are to be applied

PART VI ISSUANCE OF DRIVER'S LICENCE

- Clause 47 of the Bill would prohibit persons from driving or operating a motor vehicle or to hire other persons to drive or operate a motor vehicle if such persons are not holders of a valid driver's licence.
- The Bill provides that the penalty for driving without a valid driver's licence is a fine of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and imprisonment for nine (9) months on summary conviction.
- The Bill also provides that a person who drives a vehicle without a valid driver's licence and
 - a. was never issued with a driver's licence;
 - b. had his driver's licence suspended;
 - c. was previously denied a driver's licence; or
 - d. was disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence,
 commits an offence and may be arrested without a warrant; and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisonment for two (2) years.
- Clause 52 of the Bill would require a person who is desirous of learning to drive or operate a motor vehicle to be first issued with a learner driver's licence.

³⁸ S 116(2) The public accounts of Trinidad and Tobago and of all officers, Courts and authorities of Trinidad and Tobago shall be audited and reported on annually by the Auditor General, and for that purpose the Auditor General or any person authorised by him in that behalf shall have access to all books, records, returns and other documents relating to those accounts.

- The Bill would impose an obligation on the Authority to ensure that any person who is applying for a driver's licence has good vision, hearing and bodily and mental fitness that would allow that person to drive or operate a vehicle properly. The Bill also requires a person desirous of being issued with a driver's licence to undertake a driving test to determine his driving competence before being issued with a driver's licence.
- The Bill provides that an applicant for the issue or renewal of a driver's licence who has attained the age of sixty-five years shall submit a medical certificate with his application.
- The Bill also provides that where the holder of a licence loses the use of an eye or limb, the licence shall be revoked by the Authority and the licence shall be returned to the Authority by the holder. However, if such persons wish to drive a vehicle they may apply to the Authority to be subjected to a special fitness test.
- The Bill would empower the Authority to refuse to issue or renew a driver's licence or to suspend or revoke a driver's licence where the Authority is satisfied that the applicant for the licence has not satisfied or complied with the requirements of the Act.
- Clause 60 of the Bill would provide for automatic suspension of a driver's licence where the holder of the licence has accrued the maximum amount of penalty points allowed for the commission of specified traffic offences. The clause also provides that the Minister may prescribe by Regulations, a system of awarding penalty points against persons convicted of any offence under the Act.
- Clause 69 of the Bill would allow a person who holds a valid driver's licence from a country listed in the Sixth Schedule to drive or operate a motor vehicle in Trinidad and Tobago for a maximum period of ninety days without being required to have a driver's licence issued by the Authority. Additionally, this clause would also allow any person who holds a valid international driver's licence from any country that is a party to any international convention relating to the international circulation of motor vehicles and to which Trinidad and Tobago is a party, to drive or operate a vehicle in Trinidad and Tobago.

PART VII REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION OF VEHICLES

- Clause 73 of the Bill would allow the Board to approve form, certificate and procedure required by which vehicles are to be registered by the Authority.
- Clause 74 of the Bill would prohibit persons from keeping or using any motor vehicle if the vehicle is not registered under the Act.

- Clause 75 of the Bill would provide for the procedural requirements for the registration of motor vehicles.
- Clause 76 of the Bill would provide for the exemption from registration of specified classes of motor vehicles. This clause would also allow the Minister (by Order) to temporarily exempt from registration vehicles to be used by visiting dignitaries. Vehicles that are owned by the Government and its agencies would also be exempted from the payment of registration fees.
- Clause 81 of the Bill would impose a motor vehicle tax on the purchase of a new motor vehicle. The Bill also provides that certain vehicles shall not be charged registration fees.
- The Bill provides that the Registrar shall require a vehicle to be inspected by a Motor Vehicle Enforcement Officer prior to its registration, but clause 82 of the Bill would allow the Authority to exempt a new motor vehicle from the requirement of being inspected prior to registration.
- The Bill provides that a vehicle owner who is aggrieved by the findings of an inspection may appeal to the Appeals Committee for review.
- Clause 83 of the Bill would require the holder of a Vehicle Certificate of Registration that is lost, stolen, mutilated, destroyed or illegible, to report the occurrence to the Authority.
- Clause 84 of the Bill would make it an offence punishable with a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$20,000) and imprisonment for five (5) years where a person intentionally alters or defaces any Vehicle Certificate of Registration.
- The Bill provides for the procedures to register vehicles owned by a diplomat or diplomatic organization and for the registration of vehicles for differently abled persons and antique vehicles³⁹.
- Clause 88 of the Bill would prohibit the registration of the following type of vehicles:
 - a. a vehicle exceeding fifteen tonnes;
 - b. a trailer exceeding eight tonnes; or
 - c. a vehicle more than nine metres in length and more than two metres in width.
- Clause 90 of the Bill would require an insurer of a motor vehicle to report to the Authority any accident involving the motor vehicle where the accident resulted in a constructive or total loss of the vehicle.

³⁹ Under Clause 4 “antique vehicle” means a private motor vehicle or commercial vehicle, which is at least fifty years old

- Clause 91 of the Bill would require an owner of a motor vehicle that is destroyed, rendered unserviceable or has been removed from Trinidad and Tobago to notify the Authority of the occurrence.
- Clause 94 of the Bill would require the Authority to issue a Validation Certificate in respect of any vehicle that has been registered in accordance with the requirements of the Act and clause 96 of the Bill would provide the circumstances in which a Validation Certificate would be cancelled by the Authority.
- Clause 98 of the Bill would provide the circumstances in which a Validation Certificate would be revoked by the Authority.
- Clause 99 of the Bill would provide the procedure by which transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle is to be affected and clause 100 of the Bill would impose a transfer tax on the transfer of ownership of a used vehicle.
- Clause 104 of the Bill would provide for a transitional period for persons whose vehicles were registered under the former Act, to have their vehicle registered under the new system of registration that would be implemented when the Act comes into operation.

PART VIII DIFFERENTLY – ABLED PERSONS PARKING PERMITS

- Clause 105 of the Bill would provide for the interpretation of certain words, such as “differently abled person” and International Symbol of Access.
- Under clause 105, “*differently abled person*” means a person whose mobility is limited as a result of severe physical disability however caused including paralysis, lower limb amputation, heart or lung disease, or other debilitating impairment to the extent that the person is unable to propel himself without the aid of a wheelchair or walker, or a combination of both or a crutch, cane, leg brace or leg prosthesis; requires the daily use of a device to assist with breathing; has a significant cardio-pulmonary condition, which results in severe shortness of breath with minimum physical activity; or has a severe neuro-muscular or skeletal condition, and because of any of the conditions described in paragraph (i) or (ii) is limited in mobility to 50 metres or less in outdoor weather conditions; or the person is visually impaired.
- Clause 107 of the Bill would provide for the issuance of differently abled parking permit and clause 108 of the Bill would require the holder of a differently abled parking permit to display the permit in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Authority.

- Clause 111 of the Bill prescribes offences and the penalties for contraventions in relation to differently abled parking permits.

PART IX SAFETY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF A MOTOR VEHICLE

- Clause 112 of the Bill would require private motor vehicles, public service vehicles, commercial vehicles and rented vehicles to be fitted with seatbelts.
- Clause 114 of the Bill would require the driver of a motor vehicle and every passenger in the vehicle to wear seat a belt in accordance with specified requirements.
- Clause 115 of the Bill imposes specific restrictions and conditions by which a driver of a motor vehicle can carry children of varying ages in his vehicle. Depending on the age of the child, the driver would be required to secure the child a child restraint. It provides that a driver shall ensure a child:
 - a. under six months of age, is restrained in a properly fastened and adjusted, rear-ward facing child restraint;
 - b. over six months and under four years of age, is restrained in a properly fastened and adjusted, rear-ward facing child restraint or a forward facing child restraint that has an in-built harness;
 - c. over four years and under five years of age, is restrained in a properly fastened and adjusted, forward facing child restraint that has an in-built harness or an approved booster seat that is properly positioned and fastened; and
 - d. five to seven years of age is not without reasonable excuse seated in the front seat of the vehicle.
- Clause 116 of the Bill would require a person while riding a motor cycle and any person while being carried on the motor cycle to wear a safety helmet.

PART X REGISTRATION OF PERSONS TRADING IN VEHICLES

- Clause 117 of the Bill would prohibit a person from trading in motor vehicles unless that person is issued with a Vehicle Trader Registration Certificate by the Authority.
- Clause 120 of the Bill would allow the Authority to issue a Vehicle Trader Registration Certificate to an applicant where the Authority is satisfied that the applicant has met all the necessary requirements. The Bill provides that the Authority must enter the name of the vehicle trader in the Vehicle Trader Register.

- The Bill provides that a vehicle trader shall maintain a record of every vehicle sold or exchanged by him or received or accepted by him for sale or exchange for a period of six (6) years and that a vehicle trader shall provide vehicle records to a Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officer or constable when so requested.
- Clause 125 of the Bill would allow the Authority to issue a Notice of Non-Compliance to a holder of a Vehicle Trader Registration Certificate in circumstances where the holder of the Certificate failed to comply with any requirement of the Act.
- The Bill empowers the Authority to suspend or revoke a Vehicle Trader Registration Certificate in circumstances where the holder of the Certificate fails to complete any defect specified in a Notice of Non-Compliance within the period prescribed or failed to comply with the requirements of the Act.

PART XI REGISTRATION OF VEHICLE RENTAL AGENCY

- Clause 133 of the Bill would require any person who wishes to engage in the business of leasing of vehicles to submit the necessary application to the Authority to be registered as a rental agency.
- Clause 135 of the Bill would require the Authority to register an applicant for the issue of a Vehicle Rental Agency Registration Certificate where the Authority is satisfied that applicant has met all the requirements of the Act. The Vehicle Rental Agency Registration Certificate shall be valid for a period of five (5) years from the date of issue.
- The Bill would allow the Authority to issue a Notice of Non-Compliance to a holder of a Vehicle Rental Agency Registration Certificate in circumstances where the holder of the Certificate failed to comply with any requirement of the Act.
- The Bill empowers the Authority to suspend or revoke a Vehicle Rental Agency Registration Certificate in circumstances where the holder of the Certificate fails to complete any defect specified in a Notice of Non-Compliance within the period prescribed or failed to comply with the requirements of the Act.
- Clause 141 of the Bill would require a rental agency to keep a record of the identification particulars of all persons to whom a vehicle was leased. Such records must be open to inspection by a Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officer or in pursuance of a legal investigation. The Bill also provides that a person who fails to keep records commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000).

- Clause 142 of the Bill would prohibit a person to whom a vehicle is leased from allowing any other person to drive or operate the vehicle without first obtaining consent from the rental agency. The Bill provides that a person who fails to comply commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and imprisonment for nine (9) months.

PART XII CERTIFICATION AND OPERATION OF FLEET MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- Clause 145 of the Bill would require a person who owns twelve or more vehicles as part of a business operation and wishes to establish a Fleet Management Facility for the purpose of facilitating inspections on those vehicles, to submit the necessary application to the Authority to be registered as a Fleet Management Facility.
- Clause 146 of the Bill would allow the Authority to issue a Fleet Management Registration Certificate to an applicant where the Authority is satisfied that the applicant has met all the necessary requirements under the Act. A Fleet Management Registration Certificate is valid for five years (5) after issue.
- The Bill provides that if the holder of a Fleet Management Facility Registration Certificate has failed to comply with the Act, the Authority may issue a Notice of Non-Compliance in circumstances where the holder of the Certificate failed to comply with any requirement of the Act.
- Clause 150 of the Bill would allow the Authority to suspend a Fleet Management Registration Certificate in circumstances where the holder of the Certificate fails to complete any defect specified in a Notice of Non-Compliance within the period prescribed in the Notice.
- Clause 151 of the Bill also provides that a Fleet Management Facility Registration Certificate may be revoked if its holder:
 - a. has committed a criminal offence;
 - b. is adjudged bankrupt; or
 - c. has contravened the requirements of this Act or any condition of his Certificate.

PART XIII CERTIFICATION AND OPERATION OF VEHICLE INSPECTION CENTRES

- Clause 154 of the Bill would require a person who is desirous of engaging in the business of operating a vehicle inspection centre to submit the necessary application to the Authority.
- Clause 155 of the Bill would restrict the validity of a Vehicle Inspection Registration Certificate issued by the Authority to a period of five years from the date of its issue or renewal.

- The Bill provides that if the holder of a Vehicle Inspection Centre Registration Certificate has failed to comply with the Act, the Authority may issue a Notice of Non-Compliance in circumstances where the holder of the Certificate failed to comply with any requirement of the Act.
- The Bill empowers the Authority to suspend or revoke a Vehicle Inspection Centre Registration Certificate in circumstances where the holder of the Certificate fails to complete any defect specified in a Notice of Non-Compliance within the period prescribed or failed to comply with the requirements of the Act.

PART XIV REQUIREMENTS TO OPERATE HIRED VEHICLES

- Clause 161 of the Bill would prohibit a person from holding a vehicle out for hire unless that person is issued with a valid driver's licence and a Hired Driver's Permit issued by the Authority. The Bill provides that a person who fails to comply commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- Clause 163 of the Bill would prohibit a person from operating a maxi-taxi without a Hired Driver's Permit issued by the Authority.
- Clause 165 of the Bill would require the Minister to appoint an Advisory Committee that would be responsible for assisting the Authority in the performing its functions under the Act. The clause provides that the Committee shall consist of not less than three (3) nor more than seven (7) persons who by their qualifications or experience, or both, are competent to assist the Authority.
- Clause 166 of the Bill would allow the Authority to determine the type of vehicles to be used as a maxi-taxi. The Authority, in making a determination under this section, would be required to consider, among other things, the roadworthiness of the vehicle and the convenience and comfort that would be afforded to passengers on the vehicle.
- The Bill provides that a person who wants to own or operate a maxi-taxi must apply to the Authority for a maxi-taxi ownership permit or maxi-taxi operator's permit respectively. Clause 171 of the Bill would allow the Authority to suspend or revoke a maxi-taxi ownership permit where the Authority is satisfied that the holder of the permit has failed to comply with the requirements of the Act.
- Clause 177 of the Bill would restrict the use of television, videos, radios, tape, decks, etc. in a maxi-taxi.
- Clause 178 of the Bill would require a person who is desirous of owning a private school bus to tender the necessary application to the Authority. Clause 179 of the Bill would prohibit a person

from operating a hiring car or a private school bus unless that person complies with the requirements.

PART XV REGISTRATION OF DRIVING SCHOOLS AND TESTING OF DRIVERS

- Clause 184 of the Bill would prohibit a person from carrying on a business of a driving school unless that person is registered with the Authority and has been issued with a Driving School Registration Certificate.
- The Bill would provide for suspension or revocation of a Driving School Registration Certificate where the Authority is of the view that the holder of the said certificate has failed to comply with the requirements of the Act.
- Clause 190 of the Bill would provide for the issue and renewal of a Driving Instructor's Permit which shall be valid for one year from the date of issue or renewal.
- Clause 192 of the Bill would, among other things, require the owner of a vehicle that is being used to teach persons to drive or operate a motor vehicle, to have the vehicle properly equipped for that purpose. The person instructing the learner driver to drive or operate a vehicle would also be required to have on his person a valid Driving Instructor's Permit when conducting any driving class.

PART XVI DRIVING AND OTHER OFFENCES

- Clause 194 of the Bill empowers a constable or a Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officer to stop and inspect vehicles.
- Clause 195 of the Bill would provide for the offence of causing death by dangerous driving and would also allow a constable to arrest any person who has committed this offence without warrant.
- Clause 196 of the Bill would provide for the offence of dangerous driving and the disqualification of a person so convicted from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.
- Clause 198 of the Bill would provide for the offence of careless driving. A person convicted of this offence would be liable to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and to imprisonment for five (5) years.

- Clause 201 of the Bill would create an offence for a person to use a vehicle without the consent of the owner. Under this section, a constable would be allowed to arrest without a warrant any person suspected of having committed this offence.
- Clause 202 of the Bill would provide for the imposition of speed limits which the Minister may, by Order, impose on any road, area or bridge over which a road passes.
- Clause 203 of the Bill would prohibit a person from taking part in any race or trial of speed between vehicles on a road without written permission from the Commissioner of Police. Additionally, this section would also prohibit a person from driving or operating a vehicle in a manner that causes excessive engine, muffler or tyre noise.
- Clause 205 of the Bill would provide for the use of red light camera enforcement technology which would allow for electronic detection of breaches of traffic lights.
- Clause 206 of the Bill would provide for the use of speed detection devices by police officers and Special Reserve Police Officers for the purposes of measuring the speed at which a person is driving a vehicle and to provide for the admissibility of evidence in connection with the use of such devices.
- Clause 207 of the Bill would prohibit the use of any device that is designed to jam, scramble neutralize, etc., a speed measuring device.
- Clause 214 of the Bill would require the driver of a motor vehicle who has caused injury to a person to stop the vehicle and render assistance to the injured person. The driver under this section would also be required to report the accident to the nearest police station.
- Clause 216 of the Bill would prohibit the use of a vehicle for a purpose other than that for which it registered.
- Clause 217 of the Bill would allow the Authority to permit a vehicle registered as a goods vehicle to be used for the conveyance of persons.

PART XVII ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENCES

- Clause 221 of the Bill specifies the penalty for persons who drive or attempt to drive a vehicle whilst under the influence of drink or drug.
- Clause 222 of the Bill would prohibit a person from driving or being in charge of a vehicle while his blood alcohol levels exceed the prescribed limit.

- Clause 223 of the Bill would allow a constable to require a person to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test where the constable has reason to believe that the person was driving while under the influence of alcohol.
- Clause 224 of the Bill would provide for instances where a person who fails to undergo a breath test or as a consequence of having been administered a breath test, it is discovered that the concentration of alcohol in that person's breath exceeds the prescribed limit, the constable may require that person to submit to a breath analysis and failure to comply may render him liable to prosecution.
- Clause 225 of the Bill would provide for instances where a constable in trying to determine whether a person has committed an offence under section 222 may require a person to provide a specimen of blood for a laboratory test if the person is unable by reason of his physical condition to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test.
- Clause 226 of the Bill would provide a penalty for persons under investigation for an offence under section 222, who refuse to provide a sample of blood when requested to do so. It provides that if a person, without reasonable excuse, fails to provide a specimen of breath or fails to submit to a preliminary drug test he commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) and imprisonment for three (3) years.
- The Bill provides the procedures for conducting breath or drug analyses and laboratory testing and provides that a person who refuses to consent for his blood sample to be subjected to laboratory testing commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) and imprisonment for three (3) years.
- The Bill provides that a second conviction for refusing to consent to giving a blood sample for laboratory testing is liable to a fine of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or to imprisonment for five (5) years.
- The Bill provides that a person convicted of an offence under section 221 or 222:
 - a. may be ordered by the Court to participate in an alcohol or drug rehabilitation programme before his licence is reinstated; and
 - b. shall, if the Court makes an order under paragraph (a), provide the Authority with evidence of participation in the alcohol rehabilitation programme.

PART XVIII FIXED PENALTY OFFENCES

- Clause 231 of the Bill would allow a constable or a Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officer who has reason to believe an offence has been or is being committed to give to a driver or affix a notice on the vehicle that charges him with the commission of a traffic offence.
- Clause 238 of the Bill would provide that a notice affixed to a vehicle under section 230(2) shall not be removed or interfered with by, or under the authority of the driver or the person liable for the offence.
- The Bill provides that a notice shall be deemed to have been served upon the person liable for the offence; the owner of the vehicle shall, for the purposes of the proceedings instituted by the notice, be presumed to be the person liable for the offence.
- The Bill also provides that a notice is, from the expiration of time specified for the payment of a fixed penalty, deemed to be a summons issued in accordance with section 43 and served in accordance with section 43, of the Summary Courts Act.
- Clause 232 provides that a notice shall specify:
 - a. the date, time and place of the giving or affixing of the notice;
 - b. the section of the written law creating the offence alleged, and such particulars of the offence as are required for proceedings under the Summary Courts Act;
 - c. the time within which the fixed penalty may be paid in accordance with section 233;
 - d. the amount of the fixed penalty;
 - e. the Clerk to whom, and the address at which the fixed penalty may be paid or remitted; and
 - f. the address of the Court at which the person is required to appear in the event of his failure to pay the fixed penalty within the specified time, and the date and time of the appearance.
- The Bill provides that the Minister may by regulations:
 - a. add to or remove any fixed penalty offence and prescribe in respect of that offence a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000); and
 - b. alter the fixed penalty for any offence so that the penalty as altered does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

PART XIX LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

- Clause 240 of the Bill would provide for a jury to be granted the power to convict a person who is indicted for reckless or dangerous driving on trial for manslaughter.

- Clause 241 of the Bill would provide for a Magistrate to be granted the power to proceed with a charge for careless driving on hearing of charges under section 221 or 223. The Bill also empowers the Court to order disqualification from holding a driver's licence.
- Clause 243 of the Bill would provide for a person who by virtue of a Court order under section 244 is disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's license to be given a right of appeal.
- The Bill provides that when a Court suspends or cancels a driver's licence, or declares a person disqualified from obtaining a driver's licence it shall immediately send the driver's licence that is suspended or cancelled to the Authority.
- Provides that when a person is charged with manslaughter arising out of the use of any vehicle the Authority may, temporarily suspend his driver's licence in the interest of public safety.
- Provides for the offence of fraudulently applying for a driver's licence.

PART XX APPEALS COMMITTEE

- Clause 249 of the Bill would require the Minister to establish of an Appeals Committee that would be responsible for hearing and determining all appeals from the decisions of the Authority.
- Clause 250 of the Bill would provide for the composition of the Appeals Committee.
- The Bill provides that a person shall not be qualified to be a member of the Appeals Committee who is:
 - a. a member of the Senate;
 - b. a member of the House of Representatives;
 - c. a member of the Tobago House of Assembly;
 - d. a member of a local authority;
 - e. a bankrupt; or
 - f. a person who has at any time been convicted of a criminal offence punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding three years.
- Clause 252 of the Bill provides for the term of office of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and other members of the Committee and clause 253 of the Bill would provide for the appointment of the members of the Appeals Committee to be published in the *Gazette*.
- Clause 254 of the Bill would provide that the Appeals Committee shall appoint a suitably qualified person to serve as Secretary to the Appeals Committee.

- Clause 255 of the Bill would provide for the powers which the Appeals Committee can exercise in making a determination of an appeal against a decision of the Authority.
- Clause 256 of the Bill would provide for the effect of a decision of the Authority during an appeal.

PART XXI GENERAL

- Clause 259 of the Bill would create an offence for a person who is alleged to have committed an offence under this Act to refuse to give his name or address or gives a false name or address.
- Clause 260 of the Bill creates the offence of giving any statement or information to the Authority which he know to be false or misleading.
- Clause 261 of the Bill would allow a constable or a Motor Vehicles Enforcement Officer to require a vehicle that is registered according to particular maximum gross weight (MGW) to be weighed in circumstances where the officer is of the opinion that the vehicle exceeds the weight it is permitted to carry.
- Clause 262 of the Bill would prohibit the use of a radio or other electronic device in a loud manner in any vehicle that may be likely to disturb or cause a nuisance to persons in the vicinity.
- Clause 263 of the Bill provides that a person who commits an offence under this Act for which no penalty is prescribed shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and to imprisonment for nine (9) months.
- Clause 264 of the Bill would provide for the liability for offences committed under the Act by a person who is under the age of seventeen.

PART XXII MISCELLANEOUS

- Clause 265 of the Bill would provide for the recovery of damage to roads, bridges, traffic lights, traffic signs etc. where same is damaged by reason of an offence under this Act. It also provides for the issue of a certificate specifying the amount of the cost of making good the damage caused under the hand of the relevant officer in the ministry with responsibility for works or any person authorized by him.
- Clause 270 of the Bill would provide that the Minister may make Regulations subject to the negative resolution of Parliament generally for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

Considerations

- The Bill provides that members of the Board of Directors are to be appointed by the Minister as opposed to the President. Commissioners of the Port Authority⁴⁰, members of the Telecommunications Authority Board⁴¹ and Environmental Management Authority Board⁴² are appointed by the President.
- The Bill provides for six members of the Board of Directors to be qualified **or** experienced in finance, law, automotive engineering, motor insurance, traffic engineering, or business as opposed to being qualified **and** experienced in the foregoing fields.
- The Bill makes no provision for the consequences of a member of the Board or a committee failing to disclose a direct or indirect interest in a transaction or matter being dealt with by the Authority.
- The Authority will be considered a public body as defined in the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Property Act, 2015. The Bill makes no provision for the appointment of a procurement officer as will be required by section 61 of said Act.⁴³
- The Bill provides that the Authority shall inspect premises intended to be used as a vehicle rental agency. Section 133(2) requires the application for registration to be accompanied by a list of vehicles to be used in business however the Bill makes no provision for said vehicles to likewise be inspected.
- The Bill makes no provision for vehicles intended to be used in driving schools to be inspected along with driving school premises.

⁴⁰ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/laws2/alphabetical_list/lawspdfs/51.01.pdf Port Authority Act Chap. 51:01, section 3

⁴¹ http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/47.31.pdf Telecommunications Act Chap. 47:31, section 6

⁴² http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/35.05.pdf Environmental Management Act Chap. 35:05, section 6

⁴³ <http://www.ttparliament.org/legislations/a2015-01.pdf> Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Property Act 2015, Act No. 1 of 2015

Comparative Legislation in Other Jurisdictions

Country	Legislation	Remarks
United Kingdom	Road Traffic Act 1988⁴⁴	An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to road traffic with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission
New Zealand	Land Transport Act 1998⁴⁵	An Act to promote safe road user behaviour and vehicle safety; to provide for a system of rules governing road user behaviour, the licensing of drivers, and technical aspects of land transport, and to recognise reciprocal obligations of persons involved; to consolidate and amend various enactments relating to road safety and land transport; and to enable New Zealand to implement international agreements relating to road safety and land transport.
Canada (Ontario)	Highway Traffic Act RSO 1990 Chapter H.8⁴⁶	The Act regulates the licensing of vehicles, classification of traffic offenses, classification of vehicles and other transport related issues.
Australia (South Australia)	Road Traffic Act 1961⁴⁷	An Act to prescribe the duties of road users; to provide for nationally consistent road rules; to provide for vehicle standards, mass loading requirements and other safety measures in relation to light motor vehicles; to regulate the identification of vehicles: to provide for the installation, use and maintenance of traffic control devices: to provide for the closing of roads for traffic management and other purposes: to provide for the use of photographic detection devices; to provide for the enforcement of Australian road laws and the recognition of administrative actions and court orders of other Australian jurisdictions and for other purposes.
Antigua and Barbuda	The Vehicles and Road Traffic Act Chap 460⁴⁸	The Act provides for the control of importation, registration and licensing of motor vehicles; licensing of drivers and conductors; and driving and other offences.
Uganda	The Traffic and Road Safety Act 1998⁴⁹	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to road traffic; to provide for the National Road Safety Council and the Transport Licensing Board; to revise the penalties prescribed in relation to road traffic offences and for other purposes connected with road traffic and road safety.
Jamaica	The Road Traffic Bill, 2014⁵⁰	An Act to Repeal and Replace the Road Traffic Act, to establish the Island Traffic Authority as the licensing authority for the regulation and control of traffic on roads; to create new categories of drivers' licenses; and for connected purposes.

⁴⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1988/52/contents>

⁴⁵ <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1998/0110/latest/DLM433613.html>

⁴⁶ http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90h08_e.htm

⁴⁷ <http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/ROAD%20TRAFFIC%20ACT%201961/CURRENT/1961.50.UN.PDF>

⁴⁸ <http://www.laws.gov.ag/acts/chapters/cap-460.pdf>

⁴⁹ <http://www.ulii.org/ug/legislation/consolidated-act/361>

⁵⁰ http://www.japarliament.gov.jm/attachments/339_The%20Road%20Traffic%20Act,%202014.pdf

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Trinidad Guardian, June 23rd, 2014 – *Motor Vehicle Authority ready by September*

<http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2014-06-23/motor-vehicle-authority-ready-september>

The Gulf Today, July 16th, 2013 – *Dubai to issue special parking permits for differently-abled*

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Other Information

Ministry of Justice, National Register of Drivers Licences (New Zealand)

<http://www.justice.govt.nz/publications/publications-archived/1996/justice-information-stocktake-1/national-register-of-drivers-licences>

Governors Highway Safety Association, Speed and Red Light Cameras (Washington)

http://www.ghsa.org/html/issues/auto_enforce.html



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January 05, 2015