

## What constitute a medium offence?



### Law 1/2011 of 23 March - THE ROAD TRAFFIC CODE

#### Article 146 - Medium offences

The following are considered to be medium driving offences:

- a. Throwing objects or substances out of the vehicle, or leaving them on the road;
- b. Failing to indicate, in advance, by way of a regulated arm gesture or by use of a light indicating the direction of the vehicle, the commencement of travel, the performance of a vehicle stopping maneuver, of a change of direction of travel, or of lane.
- c. Travelling with a vehicle speed less than half of the maximum vehicle speed set down for that road, thereby delaying or obstructing traffic, unless traffic and meteorological conditions do not permit otherwise;
- d. Driving with a vehicle displaying identification plates which do not comply with the specifications and designs established by the National Vehicle Institute (INAV);
- e. Failure to keep parking lights on, at night, when the vehicle is stopped for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers and goods, or unloading merchandise;
- f. Driving with a part of the body outside of the vehicle.
- g. Crossing, or driving without regard for, one or two continuous longitudinal lines delimiting traffic directions, or one mixed line, with the same meaning;
- h. Driving a motorcycle or a moped without the use of a protective helmet;
- i. Travelling with a vehicle which may damage a road, or its installations or equipment;
- j. Excessive speed, in accordance with the classification contained in no. 2 of Article 33;
- k. Not using, or allowing a passenger not to use, a safety belt or protective helmet;
- l. Transporting children in an automobile, without complying with the special safety rules set out in this Code.

#### Special Safety Rules set out in **Article 87 - Use of safety accessories**

1. The driver of, and passengers transported in, automobiles, shall be obliged to use seatbelts and other safety accessories, on the terms set out in regulations.
2. Drivers and passengers of motorcycles, with or without sidecar, and of mopeds shall protect their heads by using helmets, of a type officially approved, duly adjusted and well-fitting.
3. Drivers and passengers of vehicles fitted with a rigid cabin, or of vehicles which have both a hard protective structure and safety belts, are exempted from the provisions of the previous number.

## What constitute a serious offence?

4. Children under the age of 12 who are transported in automobiles fitted with safety belts shall be secured by using a retention system designed for and adapted to their measurements and weight.
5. Children transported in terms of the previous number shall be so transported on the back seat, except in the following situations:
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  - a) if the child is under 3 years of age, and is transported using a back facing retention system, in which case the air cushion in front of the passenger may not be activated;
  - b) if the child is older than 3 years of age, and the vehicle does not have back seat safety belts, or does not have a back seat.
6. The transport of children under 3 years of age is prohibited in automobiles which do not have safety belts.
7. In vehicles intended for the public transport of passengers, children may be transported without compliance with the provisions of the previous numbers, provided that they do not sit in front seats.
8. A contravention of the provisions of no's 4 and 7 is punishable by a fine of 300.00 Mt for each child unduly transported
9. A contravention of the provisions of no. 1 is punishable by a fine of 500.00 Mt.
10. A contravention of the provisions of no. 2 is punishable by a fine of 300.00 Mt.