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THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS



THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

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ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

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PART I. Preliminary

Citation	1. These Regulations may be cited as the Highway Traffic Regulations, 2024.
Interpretation	<p>2. In these Regulations –</p> <p>“articulated motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle that consists of two or more separate frames connected by suitable couplings;</p> <p>“belt anchorages” means a part of a motor vehicle structure or seat structure or any other part of the motor vehicle to which the seat belt assemblies are to be secured;</p> <p>“bi-articulated bus” means an articulated motor vehicle comprised of three passenger compartments attached by a permanent or semi-permanent hinge or pivot which allows the negotiation of sharp turns;</p> <p>“booster cushion” means a cushion which is specially designed for a child to be seated on, in order to facilitate the proper use of a seat belt;</p> <p>“buckle” means a device which is capable of being released quickly and is used for the joining of the straps of a seat belt so as to enable the wearer to be restrained by the belt;</p> <p>“Bureau” means the Bureau of Standards established under section 3 of the Standards Act;</p> <p>“bus” means –</p> <p>(a) a motor vehicle with a permanent top designed to carry more than fifteen passengers; or</p> <p>(b) a motor vehicle with two decks or two levels, with or without a permanent top, designed to carry between sixty and eighty passengers;</p> <p>“certifying officer” means a person authorized by the authority to be an examiner in relation to motor vehicles or driving tests and designated as such by notice in the <i>Gazette</i>;</p> <p>“chassis cab” means a chassis rail and a cab without a factory preassembled flatbed;</p> <p>“chevron” means a “V” shaped pattern or design;</p> <p>“commercial carrier” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Transportation Authority Act;</p> <p>“consignee” means the person who accepts goods which have been transported in a vehicle;</p> <p>“consignor” means the person who offers goods for transport</p> <p>in a vehicle and includes the manufacturer or the agent of the manufacturer, duly appointed as such;</p> <p>“contour markings” means yellow, reflective material used</p>
First Schedule	

as markings on the side and rear of specified trucks and trailers, buses and other vehicles;

“**criminal record check**” means a search of –

(a) the register of all persons convicted of a crime in Nigeria, kept pursuant to section 43 of the Criminal Justice (Administration) Act, or such other records as may be prescribed in relation to the conviction of any person for a criminal offence under the laws of Nigeria; or (b) records similar to those referred to in paragraph (a), kept pursuant to the laws of another country, state or territory;

“**dangerous goods**” means a product, substance or organism, including hazardous wastes (as defined in the Natural Resources (Hazardous Wastes) (Control of Transboundary Movements) Regulations, 2002, which by its nature falls within any of the classes listed in the First Schedule;

“**daytime running lamp**” means an automatic lighting device, installed in pairs (and in the case of a motor cycle, at least one) on the front of a motor vehicle, for the purpose specified in regulation 87;

“**dead vehicle**” means a vehicle certified by the Authority as being no longer Highway worthy or capable of being repaired and only suitable to be dismantled for parts or destroyed;

“**director**” in relation to a driving school means –

(a) in the case of a company, a director of the company;

(b) in the case of a partnership, a partner of the partnership; or

(c) in the case of a sole trader, the owner of the business;

“**driving instructor**” means a person who instructs another for the purpose of teaching that other person to drive a motor vehicle and receives a monetary or other reward for so instructing (whether from the person under instruction or otherwise);

“**electric motor vehicle**” means a motor vehicle that uses electric power as its means of propulsion;

“**electronic detection device**” means a device which remotely captures data about vehicles used on Highways to include electromagnetic sensors, photographic apparatus, licence plate readers, radar detectors and any other device that may be erected in the Highway reserve or nearby;

“**electronic enforcement device**” means a photographic detection apparatus that captures and produces photographic

	<p>images or video recordings of a vehicle being driven and is designed to detect violations under the Act;</p> <p>“emergency brake” means a separate brake system in a motor vehicle for use in the case of the failure of the regular hydraulic or air brakes which can also be used to prevent the vehicle from rolling when parked;</p>
Second Schedule	<p>“emergency warning sign” means a temporary sign, having the features specified in the Second Schedule, which is used by the operator of a motor vehicle to indicate the presence of a disabled vehicle or some other potential hazard or obstacle;</p>
Part XII	<p>“exempt quantity” means the quantity of any dangerous goods to be transported, that is exempted from the requirements of Part XII, in accordance with regulation 287, and specified in the First Schedule;</p>
First Schedule	<p>“fabric”, in relation to tyres, means the reinforcing materials in the body of a tyre including the wire mesh, steel or cord, which is not intended to come in contact with the surface of the Highway;</p> <p>“forward drive vehicle” means a motor vehicle so constructed that the distance measured horizontally and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle between two vertical planes at right angles to such axis passing through the two points specified below does not exceed 2 metres from –</p> <p>(a) the foremost point of the vehicle; or</p> <p>(b) the rearmost point of the driver’s seat;</p> <p>“gangway” means the space provided for obtaining access from any entrance to the passengers’ seats or from any such seat to an exit, other than an emergency exit, but does not include any space in front of a transverse seat which is required only for the use of passengers occupying the seat;</p> <p>“heavy motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle with a laden weight in excess of 12,000 kilogrammes;</p> <p>“height” means the height measured vertically and at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the motor vehicle between two parallel planes to such axis passing through the following two points of the motor vehicle –</p> <p>(a) the highest point of the body or any load thereon; and</p> <p>(b) the centre of the rear axle, in the case of a motor vehicle and in the case of an articulated motor vehicle, the centre of the rear axle of the drawing vehicle;</p> <p>“hybrid motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle that uses a combination of electric power and internal combustion as its</p>

	<p>means of propulsion;</p> <p>“importer” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Customs Act;</p> <p>“indivisible load” means a load which cannot, without undue expense or risk of damage, be divided into two or more loads for the purpose of conveyance on a Highway;</p> <p>“light motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle with a laden weight not exceeding 5,000 kilogrammes;</p> <p>“manifest” means a document signed by the driver or person in receipt of the goods being transported stating the –</p> <p>–</p> <p>(a) amount and type of goods being collected and transported;</p> <p>(b) time of collection and transportation; and</p> <p>(c) route of travel;</p> <p>“mini-bus” means a motor vehicle with a permanent top, which is designed to carry between eight and fifteen passengers;</p> <p>“multi-load” means more than one type or hazard class of dangerous goods or substances transported together;</p> <p>“Natural Resources Conservation Authority” means the body established under section 3 of the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act;</p> <p>“overall length” means the length of a motor vehicle measured between parallel planes passing through the extreme projecting points of a motor vehicle, exclusive of any bonnet, when opened;</p> <p>“overhang” means the distance to any extremity of the vehicle from the nearest axel or wheel;</p> <p>“overall width” means the width measured between parallel planes passing through the extreme projecting points of the motor vehicle, exclusive of the driving mirror, and so much of the distortion of any tyre as is caused by the weight of the motor vehicle;</p> <p>“overrun brake” means a brake system used on a trailer in which the motion of the trailer with respect to the towing vehicle is used to activate the brake;</p> <p>“parking brake” means the mechanical hand or foot operated brake that prevents a motor vehicle from rolling when parked;</p> <p>“pedal cycle” means any vehicle which has at least two wheels and is propelled solely by the muscular energy of the person on that vehicle in particular, by means of pedals or hand cranks;</p>
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“**photo-optic tint meter**” means a calibrated device that is used to measure the percentage of light passing through a transparent material;

“**pneumatic tyre**” means a tyre which complies in all respects with the following requirements –

(a) it has a continuous closed chamber containing air at a pressure substantially exceeding atmospheric pressure, when the tyre is in a condition in which it is normally used, but not subjected to any load;

(b) it is capable of being inflated and deflated without removal from the wheel or vehicle; and

(c) when the tyre is deflated and is subject to a normal load, the sides of the tyre collapse;

“**protective device**” includes a seat belt, belt anchorage, child restraint system, booster cushion, protective helmet or air bag;

“**public passenger vehicle**” means a motor vehicle licensed by the Transport Authority to carry passengers for hire or reward;

“**qualified person**” means a person trained to perform any specific task related to the transportation of dangerous goods, who is nominated by the owner, driver, consignor or consignee of such goods;

“**railway crossing**” means a place where a railway line and a Highway or two railway lines cross at the same level;

“**rear overhang**” means the distance, measured horizontally and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the motor vehicle between two vertical planes, at right angles to such axis passing through the two points specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) respectively, being –

(a) the rearmost point of the motor vehicle exclusive of any –

(i) bonnet, when opened;

(ii) luggage carrier fitted to the motor vehicle;

(b) in the case of –

(i) a motor vehicle having only two axles, through the centre point of the rear axle;

(ii) a motor vehicle having three or more axles, where the front axle is the only steering axle, from the centre point of the rear axle group;

“**rear underrun protection device**” means a contrivance designed to prevent a vehicle from being wedged under the chassis of another vehicle during a collision;

“**reflective material**” means material which, in all

	<p>conditions, is capable of reflecting light;</p> <p>“registered medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner registered under section 7 of the Medical Act;</p> <p>“retired vehicle” means a vehicle certified by the Authority as requiring substantial repairs in order to be brought into a serviceable condition and unlikely to be so restored in the near future;</p> <p>“revolving lamp” in relation to any vehicle, includes a strobe lamp, a flashing lamp and any lamp, other than a dipping headlamp, on the vehicle that is so designed that the light cast by the lamp may be moved by swiveling, deflecting or otherwise;</p> <p>“school safety zone” means a portion of a Highway that is adjacent to or near a school and within which a reduced speed limit applies;</p> <p>“service brake” means a brake for intermittent use that is designed for the purpose of slowing and stopping the vehicle;</p> <p>“strap” means a flexible component of a seat belt which is designed to restrain the body and to transmit stresses to the belt anchorages;</p> <p>“strobe lamp” means a device used to produce regular flashes of light;</p> <p>“tow truck” means a motor vehicle which is constructed or adapted solely for transporting vehicles using a flat bed, wheel lift, boom or other approved apparatus and so certified for such use by the Authority;</p> <p>“Transport Authority” means the Authority established under section 3 of the Transport Authority Act;</p>
<p>Form T</p>	<p>“transport emergency card” means the card in the form set out as Form T in the First Schedule, listing the hazards and emergency information for material being transported;</p> <p>First Schedule. “twist lock” means a device that anchors a container to a transporting vehicle;</p> <p>“veterinary surgeon” means a veterinary surgeon registered under section 8 of the Veterinary Act;</p> <p>“wheel” means a solid disc or circular ring with spokes radiating from the centre on which a tyre may be mounted and attached, or able to be attached, at its centre to an axle around which it revolves and used to facilitate the motion of a vehicle, or for other mechanical purposes;</p> <p>“wheeled” in relation to a vehicle means that the whole weight of the vehicle is transmitted to the Highway surface by means of its wheels and the vehicle is moved as a result</p>

	<p>of the rotation of the wheels; “wheelbase” means the distance, measured horizontally and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle at right angles to such axis, passing through –</p> <p>(a) the centre of the front axle; and (b) the centre of the rear axle unit; or (c) in the case of a vehicle with multiple rear axles, the centre of the axle group.</p>
Duty of owner or operator of motor vehicle.	3. Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle shall ensure that the provisions of these Regulations relating to the operation of that motor vehicle, are complied with.

PART II. *Fitness, Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles*

Certificate of fitness.	<p>4. – (1) A person who desires to obtain a certificate of fitness to facilitate the registration and licensing of a motor vehicle shall –</p> <p>(a) pay the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule; and (b) present the motor vehicle to the Authority for examination.</p> <p>(2) The Authority, upon being satisfied that the motor vehicle is Highwayworthy and is otherwise in fit and proper condition, shall issue a certificate of fitness in the form set out as Form A1 in Part A of the Third Schedule, to the applicant.</p> <p>(3) The Authority shall not issue a certificate of fitness in respect of any motor vehicle which does not comply with the provisions of Part III</p> <p>(4) A certificate of fitness that is –</p> <p>(a) granted for commercial carriers, public passenger vehicles and trailers, shall be valid for a period not exceeding six months; and (b) granted for any other motor vehicle, shall be valid for the period stated on the certificate, which shall not exceed two years.</p> <p>(5) A motor vehicle that is being driven on a Highway from a port of entry in Nigeria, shall not require a certificate of fitness and shall be considered to be driven on a Highway for the purposes of having its fitness tested, in conformity with section 13(7) of the Act.</p> <p>(6) The requirements as to the fitness of a motor vehicle which are to be met pursuant to section 9(1) of the Act, in order to avoid the revocation of a certificate of fitness,</p>
Part B.	
Third Schedule.	
Form A1.	
Part A.	
Third Schedule.	
Part III.	

	<p>include –</p> <p>(a) whether the motor vehicle is in compliance with the provisions of Part III;</p> <p>(b) the level of exhaust or smoke being emitted from the motor vehicle; and</p> <p>(c) whether the motor vehicle has been modified in a way which is not consistent with the requirements of the Act.</p>
Specified motor vehicles to be presented for certificate of fitness.	<p>5. – (1) The owner of a public passenger vehicle shall cause the vehicle to be examined annually by the Authority to certify compliance with the construction requirements of the vehicle, and where the Authority is satisfied that the requirements are met, the Authority shall issue a certificate to the owner of the vehicle in the form set out as Form L in Part A of the Third Schedule, on payment of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule.</p>
Form L. Part A. Third Schedule. Part B. Part III.	<p>(2) Where the Authority has reason to believe that a vehicle is being operated on a Highway that does not comply with the provisions of Part III, the Authority may, by notice, in writing, require the owner of the vehicle to submit that vehicle for examination.</p> <p>(3) The owner of a motor vehicle shall, within seven days of being required so to do, by notice, in writing, signed by or on behalf of the Authority, submit the vehicle for examination at the place specified in the notice.</p>
Assessing engine capacity of motor vehicle.	<p>6. – (1) For the purposes of registering a motor vehicle, the cylinder capacity of that motor vehicle deriving its motive power wholly from an internal combustion engine driven by a cylinder or cylinders, shall be taken to be –</p> <p>(a) in the case of a single cylinder engine, the cylinder capacity attributable to the cylinder of the engine;</p> <p>(b) in the case of an engine having two or more cylinders, the sum of the cylinder capacities attributable to the separate cylinders.</p> <p>(2) The cylinder capacity attributable to any cylinder shall be equal –</p> <p>(a) in the case of a cylinder having a single piston, to the product expressed in cubic centimetres of the square of the internal diameter of such cylinder measured in centimetres, and the distance through which the piston associated with that cylinder moves during one-half of a</p>

	<p>revolution of the engine measured in centimetres multiplied by 0.7854;</p> <p>(b) in the case of a cylinder having more than one piston, to the sum of the products expressed in cubic centimetres of the square of the internal diameter of each part of that cylinder in which a piston moves, measured in centimetres, and the distance through which the piston associated with that diameter moves during one-half of a revolution of the engine measured in centimetres multiplied by 0.7854.</p> <p>(3) In measuring a cylinder for the purpose of calculating cylinder capacity, and in calculating cylinder capacity, fractions of a centimetre are to be taken into account.</p> <p>(4) For the purposes of registering an electric motor vehicle, reference shall be made to the motive power in kilowatts, from the electric motor, of the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of registering a hybrid motor vehicle, reference shall be made to both the cylinder capacity of that motor vehicle and the motive power from the electric motor of that motor vehicle.</p>
<p>Application for registration of motor vehicle.</p> <p>Form MV01.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p>	<p>7. – (1) The owner of a motor vehicle shall, having complied with the provisions of regulation 4, and in accordance with section 10 of the Act, submit an application for the registration of the motor vehicle to the Authority in the form set out as Form MV01 of Part A of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) An application under paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by –</p> <p>(a) the certificate of fitness or verification from the Authority of the motor vehicle particulars, in the case of a motor vehicle that will be registered but will not be used on a Highway;</p> <p>(b) a valid identification of the owner of the motor vehicle, which may be a driver’s licence, an elector’s registration identification card, a passport or any other national identification of the owner of the motor vehicle;</p> <p>(c) a document which provides the proof of the address of the owner, and which may be –</p> <p>(i) a utility bill that was received by the owner within four months of the application;</p> <p>(ii) a letter signed by a Justice of the Peace;</p> <p>(iii) a lease or mortgage statement;</p> <p>(iv) a bank or credit card statement;</p> <p>(v) a pension statement; or</p>

	(vi) correspondence from a Government department or agency; and
Part B. Third Schedule.	(d) the fees specified in Part B of the Third Schedule – (i) for the registration of the motor vehicle; and (ii) if applicable, for the registration plates. (3) Where the Authority is satisfied that the motor vehicle meets the requirements for registration, and the motor vehicle is to be used on a Highway, the Authority shall issue to the owner of the motor vehicle –
Fourth Schedule.	(a) two identical metal registration plates as specified in the Fourth Schedule upon which are marked characters which serve to identify the motor vehicle according to its classification, in the case where the owner of the motor vehicle is not already in possession of registration plates that the owner desires to use; or (b) one metal registration plate, in the case of a trailer of any particular class, denoted by the letters “TT”. (4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), there is no requirement for registration plates to be issued in relation to vehicles that will not be used on a Highway or for registration plates to be affixed to such vehicles. (5) The Authority shall return the original certificate of fitness to the owner and advise that the owner is required to present the certificate of fitness – (a) on the first re-examination of the motor vehicle; and
Form B3. Part A. Third Schedule.	(b) in order to obtain the certificate of title of the motor vehicle. (6) The certificate of title set out as Form B3 in Part A of the Third Schedule shall be issued by the Authority and either such certificate of title or a valid Government issued identification, together with the licence certificate issued under regulation 9, shall be regarded as – (a) evidence of the registration of a motor vehicle; and (b) proof of ownership of the motor vehicle. (7) For the transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle, the registered owner of that vehicle and the transferee shall proceed in accordance with regulation 22.
National Vehicle Register.	8. – (1) The Authority shall enter in the National Vehicle Register, all vehicles in Nigeria (including vehicles imported into or manufactured in Nigeria) whether being used on a Highway or not. (2) The Authority shall, pursuant to section 11(2) of the

	<p>Act, record in the National Vehicle Register, information on all motor vehicles referred to in paragraph (1) including the –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) chassis number of the motor vehicle; (b) motor vehicle identification number; (c) make of the motor vehicle; (d) model of the motor vehicle; (e) model year of the motor vehicle; (f) year of manufacture of the motor vehicle; (g) colour of the motor vehicle; (h) body type of the motor vehicle; (i) engine size of the motor vehicle; (j) power rating of the motor vehicle; (k) motor or engine number of the motor vehicle; (l) reference number of the certificate of title of the motor vehicle; (m) number assigned to the licence decal of the motor vehicle; (n) seating capacity of the motor vehicle; (o) the reasons why the motor vehicle is no longer licenced; (p) characters on the registration plates of the motor vehicle; (q) name, residential address, telephone number and email address of the person in whose name the motor vehicle is registered; (r) status of the motor vehicle; and (s) information on any previous owner of the motor vehicle. <p>(3) For the purposes of subparagraph (2)(r), “status of the motor vehicle” includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) whether the motor vehicle has been certified as a dead or retired vehicle, pursuant to regulation 15; (b) whether the registration plates of the motor vehicle have been temporarily surrendered; (c) whether the motor vehicle was exported; (d) whether there is any other material change to the motor vehicle that will affect the use of the motor vehicle on a Highway.
<p>First time application for licensing of motor vehicle.</p>	<p>9. – (1) The owner of a motor vehicle that is to be used on a Highway shall, having complied with the provisions of regulations 4 and 7, and in accordance with section 12 of the Act, submit an application for the licensing of the motor vehicle to the Authority.</p>

<p>Form B1. Part A.</p> <p>Third Schedule. Form B2.</p>	<p>(2) An application under paragraph (1) shall include the particulars specified in section 12 of the Act.</p> <p>(3) Where the Authority is satisfied that the motor vehicle meets the requirements for licensing, the Authority shall issue to the owner of the motor vehicle, the licence certificate in the form set out as Form B1 in Part A of the Third Schedule and a licence decal in the form set out as Form B2 in Part A of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(4) The date of expiration of a licence issued under this regulation shall be clearly stated on the face of the licence certificate and identified on the licence decal.</p> <p>(5) A licence issued under this regulation is valid for a period of six months or one year, as the case may be, from the date on which it is issued.</p>
<p>Renewal of licensing of motor vehicle.</p> <p>Form B1. Part A.</p> <p>Form B2.</p>	<p>10. – (1) The owner of a motor vehicle who desires to renew the licence of the motor vehicle, shall, having paid the relevant licence duty for renewal set out in the Third Schedule to the Act, renew the licence of the motor vehicle, by furnishing to the Authority –</p> <p>(a) a valid certificate of fitness;</p> <p>(b) the licence certificate (whether expired or having no more than ninety days before the date of expiration, in keeping with section 14(3)(a) of the Act); and</p> <p>(c) the valid certificate of insurance or cover note.</p> <p>(2) Where the Authority is satisfied that the motor vehicle meets the requirements for the renewal of the licence certificate, the Authority shall renew the licence and issue to the owner of the motor vehicle, a licence certificate in the form set out as Form B1 in Part A of the Third Schedule and a licence decal (with the date of expiration of the licence clearly stated on the face of the licence) in the form set out as Form B2 in Part A of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(3) On the expiration of a licence, a further period of one calendar month shall be allowed for the obtaining of a new licence in place of the expired licence, without attracting a penalty, pursuant to section 14 of the Act.</p> <p>(4) The expired licence referred to in paragraph (3) shall continue to be displayed until the new licence is substituted within the calendar month.</p>
<p>Inspection of certificate of fitness, licence certificate,</p>	<p>11. – (1) The owner or driver of a motor vehicle, as the case may be, shall keep the certificate of fitness, the licence certificate and the insurance certificate or cover note or certified copies of the aforementioned documents</p>

<p>insurance certificate or cover note, etc.</p>	<p>for the motor vehicle in his charge, available for inspection, upon request by a constable or an officer authorized by the Authority.</p> <p>(2) A driver of a motor vehicle bearing demonstration plates, in accordance with regulation 27, shall keep the certificate of fitness, the licence certificate, (where applicable), the receipt of the annual fee associated with the demonstration plates and the fleet insurance certificate of the dealer or certified copies of the aforementioned documents, for the motor vehicle in his charge, available for inspection upon request by a constable or an officer authorized by the Authority.</p>
<p>Registration plates and licence decal to be affixed to motor vehicle; covered registration plates prohibited.</p>	<p>12. – (1) The owner or driver of a motor vehicle that is registered and licensed shall ensure that the –</p> <p>(a) registration plates are affixed to the front and back of the motor vehicle so that the characters on the registration plates are upright and in a conspicuous position and are clearly visible from a distance of at least 20 metres; and</p> <p>(b) current licence decal is affixed to the inside of the windscreen in a conspicuous position, to the left, so as to be clearly visible at a distance of 5 metres from the front of the vehicle.</p> <p>(2) In the case of a motor cycle, the owner or driver of the motor cycle shall ensure that –</p> <p>(a) the registration plates are affixed to the front and back of the motor cycle as close to centrally positioned as is practicable so that the characters on the registration plates are upright and in a conspicuous position and are clearly visible from a distance of at least 5 metres; and</p> <p>(b) the current licence decal is placed in a conspicuous position on the front of the motor cycle so that it is clearly visible from a distance of at least 5 metres from the front of the motor cycle.</p> <p>(3) In the case of a truck or trailer, the owner or person in charge of the truck or trailer shall ensure that –</p> <p>(a) the registration plate is affixed to the truck, at the front and rear thereof, and in the case of the trailer, at the rear only on the vehicle so that the characters on the registration plates are upright and in a conspicuous position and are clearly visible from a distance of at least 20 metres; and</p> <p>(b) place the current licence decal in a conspicuous position on the left side of the front windscreen so as to</p>

	<p>be clearly visible at a distance of at least 20 metres from the front of the vehicle.</p> <p>(4) A person is prohibited from covering a registration plate or otherwise placing anything over or on such registration plate which obscures the characters of the registration plates.</p>
Surrender of registration plates.	<p>13. – (1) Where a motor vehicle –</p> <p>(a) is temporarily out of service;</p> <p>(b) will not be in use on a Highway for a period of six months or more; or</p> <p>(c) has not been insured, the owner of the registration plates may temporarily surrender the registration plates to the Authority.</p> <p>(2) Where registration plates have been temporarily surrendered to the Authority, pursuant to paragraph (1), the payment of licence duties shall be suspended for the period during which the registration plates have been temporarily surrendered.</p> <p>(3) Where registration plates have been temporarily surrendered to the Authority under paragraph (1), the owner of the registration plates may retrieve the registration plates from the Authority, before the passing of three years from the date of surrender, where the circumstances for which the registration plates were surrendered has been reversed or rectified.</p> <p>(4) Where registration plates surrendered to the Authority under paragraph (1) have not been retrieved from the Authority within a three year period, as specified under paragraph (3), the Authority may destroy the registration plates, having first issued to the owner of the registration plates, a notice, in writing, of the intention of the Authority to destroy the registration plates.</p> <p>(5) The owner of registration plates may permanently surrender the registration plates to the Authority.</p> <p>(6) Where registration plates have been permanently surrendered to the Authority pursuant to paragraph (5), the Authority shall make a record of the registration plates that have been surrendered and the Authority shall thereafter destroy the registration plates.</p>
Defective motor vehicles.	<p>14. – (1) Any constable in uniform or person authorized by the Authority, having reason to believe that any motor vehicle or trailer is in a defective condition, may require the driver to take such motor vehicle or trailer to the</p>

	<p>nearest certifying officer of the Authority who shall examine the motor vehicle or trailer and indicate its suitability or otherwise to be used on a Highway and shall indicate what ought to be done, if anything, to the motor vehicle or trailer before it may be used on a Highway.</p> <p>(2) Where the certifying officer determines that a motor vehicle or trailer is defective, the certifying officer shall issue a certificate of defects in the form set out as Form E1 in Part A of the Third Schedule and the constable or person authorized by the Authority shall –</p>
<p>Form E1. Part A. Third Schedule.</p> <p>Form E1.</p> <p>Form E2. Part B. Form E2.</p>	<p>(a) remove and retain the registration plates of the motor vehicle or trailer, as the case may be; and</p> <p>(b) direct the owner or person in charge of the motor vehicle or trailer to take the motor vehicle or trailer to a place where repairs can be effected.</p> <p>(3) The owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle for which a Form E1 was issued shall, having had the motor vehicle repaired, thereafter, have the motor vehicle examined by a certified officer, who shall, if satisfied that the defect has been remedied, issue a certificate of defects remedied in the form set out as Form E2 in Part A of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(4) The constable or person authorized by the Authority, as the case may be, shall not return the registration plates to the driver or person in charge of the motor vehicle or trailer unless the driver, owner or person in charge of the motor vehicle, on payment of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule produces a certificate of defects remedied in the form set out as Form E2 in Part A of the Third Schedule from the Authority, indicating that the motor vehicle or trailer, as the case may be, is no longer defective.</p>
<p>Dead or retired motor vehicle, etc. Form E3. Form E4.</p> <p>Form E3. Part A. Third Schedule.</p>	<p>15. – (1) Where a motor vehicle is dismantled or destroyed or has become irreparable or permanently unserviceable or cannot be safely operated on a Highway, the owner may, in the form set out as Form E3 of Part A of the Third Schedule, apply to the Authority for a dead or retired vehicle certificate in the form set out as Form E4 of Part A of the Third Schedule and shall, at the same time, deliver the certificate of title and the licence certificate to the Authority.</p> <p>(2) An insurance company shall, in the form set out as</p>

	<p>(c) pursuant to regulation 16(1)(a), cancel the certificate of title.</p> <p>(7) Where a motor vehicle has not been licensed for five years or more, the Authority shall consider the motor vehicle as being retired and shall amend the documents in the National Vehicle Register relating to the motor vehicle.</p>
<p>Cancellation of certificate of title.</p> <p>Part A. Fifth Schedule.</p>	<p>16. – (1) The Authority shall cancel a certificate of title issued under regulation 7 in respect of a motor vehicle –</p> <p>(a) in the circumstances described in regulation 14; or</p> <p>(b) if it appears to the Authority that the requirements of these Regulations have not been met regarding the issue of the certificate of title.</p> <p>(2) Where the Authority decides to cancel a certificate of title pursuant to this regulation, it shall give notice in writing to the person to whom the certificate of title was issued, requiring that person to surrender to the Authority the certificate of title which is to be cancelled.</p> <p>(3) A person who is served with a notice under paragraph (2) shall immediately surrender to the Authority the certificate of title specified in the notice.</p> <p>(4) A person who contravenes paragraph (3) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p>
<p>Altered motor vehicle and the requirement for amendment of particulars of motor vehicle.</p> <p>Part B. Third Schedule.</p> <p>Form MVO1.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Part B.</p>	<p>17. – (1) Where a motor vehicle is altered or used in such a manner as to affect the accuracy of the particulars entered on the certificate of title and the licence certificate issued in respect of that vehicle, the owner shall immediately take the vehicle to the Authority for examination in order to obtain a certificate of fitness with amended particulars and shall present to the Authority for such amendment, the original certificate of fitness along with the receipt of payment of the fee for amending the certificate of fitness, specified in Part B of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Having obtained an amended certificate of fitness under paragraph</p> <p>(1), the owner of a motor vehicle shall make an application to the Authority in the form set out as MVO1 in Part A of the Third Schedule for an amendment to the certificate of title and the replacement of the licence certificate, and shall forward with the application –</p> <p>(a) the amended certificate of fitness;</p> <p>(b) the original certificate of title;</p>

	<p>(c) the licence certificate; and</p> <p>(d) the fees for amending the certificate of title and replacing the licence certificate, respectively, specified in Part B of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(3) Where the Authority is satisfied with the particulars furnished under paragraph (2), the Authority shall –</p> <p>(a) issue a certificate of title with the amended particulars and a replacement licence certificate to the owner; and</p> <p>(b) enter the amended particulars in the National Vehicle Register.</p>
<p>Defacing or reproducing certificates.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Fifth Schedule</p>	<p>18. – (1) A person shall not –</p> <p>(a) willfully deface or mutilate any certificate of fitness, licence certificate, licence decal or certificate of title or alter or obliterate any entry thereon or make any entry or addition thereto; or</p> <p>(b) reproduce or duplicate any certificate of fitness, licence certificate, licence decal or certificate of title, with the intent of falsifying the document or particulars thereon.</p> <p>(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and, is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p>
<p>Lost plates</p> <p>Form MVO1.</p> <p>Part A</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p> <p>Part B</p>	<p>19. – (1) Where any or all of the registration plates that are in use on a motor vehicle (hereinafter referred to as the original plates) have been lost or destroyed, the owner of the original plates –</p> <p>(a) shall surrender any remaining original plates along with a police report, in respect of the loss or destruction of the original plates, to the Authority; and</p> <p>(b) shall, where the owner desires to replace the original plates, present to the Authority, a completed application, in the form set out as Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Upon receipt of an application under paragraph (1) the Authority shall, upon payment by the applicant of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule, issue to the applicant two registration plates bearing the same marks, numbers and letters as the original plates.</p>
<p>Lost licence certificate, licence decal or certificate of title, etc.</p>	<p>20. – (1) Where a licence certificate has been lost, destroyed, defaced or rendered illegible, the owner shall make an application in the form set out as Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule to the Authority who shall, upon the payment by the applicant of the fee</p>

<p>Form B1.</p> <p>Form MV01.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p> <p>Form B1.</p> <p>Form B2.</p> <p>Part B.</p>	<p>specified in Part B of the Third Schedule, issue to the owner a replacement licence certificate in the form set out as Form B1 in Part A of the of the Third Schedule, which shall have effect for the period for which the original licence certificate would have remained in force.</p> <p>(2) Where a licence decal has been lost, destroyed, defaced or rendered illegible, the owner of the motor vehicle to which the licence relates shall, as soon as possible, make an application, in the form set out as Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule, which shall include the relevant licence certificate, to the Authority for the issue of a new licence certificate and new licence decal in the forms set out as Form B1 and Form B2, respectively, of Part A of the Third Schedule; and the Authority shall issue same upon receipt of payment by the applicant of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(3) Where a certificate of title has been lost or destroyed, the owner shall make an application to the Authority, in the form set out as Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule which shall include a police report, and the Authority shall, upon receipt of payment of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule, issue a substitute certificate of title to the applicant.</p> <p>(4) Where a certificate of title has been defaced or rendered illegible, the owner shall make an application to the Authority, in the form set out as Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule, and the Authority shall, upon receipt of payment of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule, issue a substitute certificate of title to the applicant.</p>
<p>Notation of lien on certificate of title, etc.</p> <p>Part B.</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p>	<p>21. – (1) Where a certificate of title is presented to the Authority, together with a notice of a lien in respect of the motor vehicle to which it relates, the Authority shall enter the details of the lien in the National Vehicle Register and note the fact of such lien on the certificate of title and of any second or subsequent lien and shall require an updated certificate of title to be issued.</p> <p>(2) Where the amount of any lien noted in accordance with this regulation has been paid, the lien holder shall complete a discharge of lien, and shall forward a copy to the Authority and a copy to the owner of the motor vehicle and the Authority shall enter the details of the discharge of lien into the National Vehicle Register and</p>

	<p>note the fact of such discharge of lien on the certificate of title.</p> <p>(3) Where a discharge of lien referred to in paragraph (2) is presented to the Authority, the Authority shall, where requested by the owner of the motor vehicle, issue an updated certificate of title without a notation of the prior lien on the title upon payment of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule.</p>
<p>Transfer of ownership. Form</p> <p>MV01. Part A.</p> <p>Form B1.</p>	<p>22. – (1) Where the owner of a motor vehicle desires to transfer the ownership of that vehicle, the owner shall endorse the certificate of title, in the presence of an officer of the Authority, and shall surrender to the transferee the existing certificate of title, certificate of fitness and licence certificate in respect of the vehicle, and the transferee shall present an application for a certificate of title, in the form set out as Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule, to the Authority.</p> <p>(2) Where a lien has been noted on the certificate of title, the owner of the motor vehicle shall, when the certificate of title is to be endorsed under paragraph (1), produce a copy of any discharge of lien to the Authority.</p> <p>(3) The Authority, on being satisfied that all the requirements under the Act and these Regulations have been fulfilled and that all the duties payable in respect of the said motor vehicle have been paid up at the date of the application, shall, upon receipt of payment of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule by the applicant –</p> <p>(a) in any case where the licence used in respect of the vehicle is still in force, issue a replacement licence certificate in the form set out as Form B1 in Part A of the Third Schedule in the name of the transferee, to have effect for the period for which the licence will remain in force;</p> <p>(b) in any case where the licence is no longer in force, issue a new licence certificate in the name of the transferee;</p> <p>(c) enter the particulars of the transferee in the National Vehicle Register and issue a new certificate of title in the name of the transferee within ninety days.</p>
<p>Remission of Duties on vehicles no longer in use.</p>	<p>23. – (1) The Authority shall, upon being satisfied by the owner of a motor vehicle that the vehicle is no longer in use on the Highway and that the certificate of title and the licence certificate in respect of the vehicle have been</p>

<p>Form MV01.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p>	<p>surrendered, refund to the owner a sum equal to one-twelfth of the annual duty on the motor vehicle for each month of such period, commencing after the vehicle ceased to be in use on a Highway until the expiration date of the original licence certificate.</p> <p>(2) Where the Authority is satisfied that a registered vehicle has been destroyed or become irreparable or permanently unserviceable, the Authority shall, on application by the owner of the vehicle, allow the remainder of the term of the licence issued in respect of the vehicle to be applied to another vehicle, subject to the same rate of duty, full particulars of which shall be furnished on Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule, and the other vehicle shall be registered and a new licence certificate issued for the period for which the duty has been paid.</p>
<p>Exported vehicle.</p> <p>Form E4.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p>	<p>24. – (1) The Authority may, on being satisfied that a vehicle is being taken out of Nigeria either permanently or for an indefinite period, and on surrender of the certificate of title and the licence certificate –</p> <p>(a) refund to the owner in respect of any period for which the licence duty has been paid, a sum equal to one-twelfth of the annual duty on the motor vehicle for each month of such period, commencing after the vehicle is taken out of Nigeria until the expiration date of the original licence certificate;</p> <p>(b) amend the documents in the National Vehicle Register relating to the motor vehicle, to indicate that the motor vehicle is an “exported vehicle”;</p> <p>(c) issue an exported vehicle certificate in the form set out as Form E4 in Part A of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply where a registered motor vehicle is being taken out of Nigeria for a period of less than one year.</p> <p>(3) Where a motor vehicle is being taken out of Nigeria temporarily, the owner of the vehicle shall surrender the registration plates to the Authority in accordance with regulation 13</p>
<p>Seating capacity.</p>	<p>25. – (1) The Authority shall ensure that every certificate of fitness, certificate of title and licence certificate issued in respect of a motor vehicle, states in the part marked “seating capacity”, the maximum number of persons, including the driver, that the vehicle is licensed to carry.</p> <p>(2) In determining the number of persons for which a</p>

	<p>vehicle, other than a motor cycle, has seating capacity –</p> <p>(a) where a separate seat for each person is provided, one person shall be counted for each separate seat so provided;</p> <p>(b) where the vehicle is provided with continuous seats, one person shall be counted for each complete length of 38 centimetres measured in a straight line lengthwise along the front of the seat; and</p> <p>(c) where a continuous seat is fitted with arms for the purpose of separating the seating spaces and the arms are so constructed that they can be folded back or otherwise put out of use, the seat shall be measured, for the purpose of this regulation, as if it had not been fitted with such arms.</p> <p>(3) In the case of a motor tractor or truck, in calculating the seating capacity of such a vehicle, the driver’s seat means any separate seat occupied by the driver or, where no separate seat is provided for that purpose and the driver occupies a portion of a continuous seat, the portion of the seat that extends from the right edge of the seat in the case of a vehicle steered from the right hand side or, from the left edge of the seat in the case of a vehicle steered from the left hand side to a point of 46 centimetres right or left as the case may be, of the point of the seat directly in the rear of the centre of the steering column.</p> <p>(4) Commercial motor vehicles being used by the owners for the conveyance of their employees to and from work are not exempted from any regulation concerning the obligation of persons travelling on public passenger vehicles.</p>
<p>Temporary licence.</p> <p>Form MVO1.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p> <p>Form B1.</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p>	<p>26. – (1) A person who contemplates being in Nigeria, for a period not exceeding six months and brings into Nigeria a motor vehicle for his personal use only, may be permitted to use that vehicle on any Highway, for a period not exceeding six months, subject to the following conditions –</p> <p>(a) that an application be made, in the form set out as Form MVO1 in Part A of the Third Schedule, to the Authority, setting out the name and address of the owner of the vehicle and a full description of the vehicle;</p> <p>(b) that the Authority, on receipt of the application in subparagraph (a) and being satisfied as to the accuracy of the statements made in the application, issues to the</p>

Form B2. Part A.	applicant or to an agent for the applicant – (i) two special registration plates, lettered “VR” and numbered;
Form MVO1. Part A.	(ii) a licence certificate in accordance with Form B1 in Part A of the Third Schedule; and
Third Schedule.	(iii) a licence decal in accordance with Form B2 in Part A of the Third Schedule;
Form B1. Third Schedule.	(c) before the issue of such plates, the licence certificate or the licence decal, the applicant shall –
Form B1. Third Schedule.	(i) pay the duty chargeable on an ordinary licence for six months;
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(ii) pay the ordinary registration fee;
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(iii) produce the valid insurance certificate or cover note;
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(iv) produce the certificate of fitness; and
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(v) provide the customs entry as evidence that the motor vehicle will only be in Nigeria for a period not exceeding six months;
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(d) the applicant shall cause the registration plates and licence decal to be affixed to the motor vehicle in accordance with regulation 12 and shall, prior to departure of the motor vehicle from Nigeria or, on the expiration of six months from the issue and delivery to the applicant of the plates and licence (whichever occurs first), surrender the plates to the Authority.
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(2) A person under paragraph (1) who needs to use a motor vehicle on a Highway for more than six months, but for twelve months or less, shall, prior to the expiration of the first six month period, make a subsequent application to the Authority in the form set out as Form MVO1 in Part A of the Third Schedule along with a deposit equal to the duty chargeable on a licence for the period for which the licence is required.
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(3) On receipt of an application under paragraph (2) and being satisfied as to the accuracy of the statements made in the application, the Authority shall issue to the applicant or to an agent for the applicant –
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(a) a licence certificate in accordance with Form B1 in Part A of the Third Schedule;
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(b) a licence decal in accordance with Form B2 in Part A of the Third Schedule.
Form B2. Form MVO1. Part A.	(4) Where the person under paragraph (1) sells the motor vehicle in Nigeria or, subject to paragraph (2), exceeds a period of twelve months, the owner of the motor vehicle shall make an application to the Authority in the form set

	out as Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule for the licensing of the motor vehicle pursuant to regulation
Dealers' licences and registration plates.	27. – (1) The Authority shall, upon an application in the form set out as Form MVO1 in Part A of the Third Schedule by a dealer in motor vehicles or trailers, and upon –
Part B.	(a) the provision of evidence that the dealer has procured insurance for the dealer's fleet of vehicles; and
Fourth Schedule.	(b) receipt of payment of the requisite fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule, issue to such dealer, in lieu of a licence and registration plates, one or more sets of plates, each set consisting of two plates, (hereinafter referred to as "demonstration plates") bearing such characters and colour as are specified in the Fourth Schedule.
Part B.	(2) Demonstration plates shall be affixed to the front and rear of a vehicle in the manner provided in respect of registration plates under regulation.
Third Schedule	(3) Every dealer in motor vehicles or trailers shall ensure that –
Part A.	(a) demonstration plates are affixed only to vehicles kept for sale by that dealer which are being test driven on a Highway, except when being moved from one location to another;
Fifth Schedule.	(b) demonstration plates are not used on any vehicle carrying goods or passengers for hire or reward, even if such vehicle is kept for sale by the dealer by whom the demonstration plates have been affixed;
	(c) the motor vehicles and trailers bearing demonstration plates and being test driven on a Highway are insured, have a valid certificate of fitness, evidence of payment of the annual fee, the demonstration plates and where applicable, the import entry.
	(4) A dealer in motor vehicles or trailers shall pay an annual renewal fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule, for the continued use of any demonstration plates issued to it by the Authority.
	(5) Where the business of a dealer in motor vehicles or trailers is being wound up or is no longer in operation, the dealer shall forthwith surrender to the Authority all demonstration plates issued by the Authority.
	(6) The Authority shall keep a register for recording the issue and surrender of demonstration plates and the issue of such plates in substitution for plates lost or destroyed,

	<p>showing the names of the persons to whom the plates are issued, the number of plates, the dates of issue and surrender, and the fees paid.</p> <p>(7) A dealer in motor vehicles or trailers shall not transfer the demonstration plates to another person.</p> <p>(8) A dealer who contravenes paragraph (5) or (7) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p> <p>(9) Every dealer in motor vehicles or trailers shall make a quarterly return for the periods ending the 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and the 31st March in each year, to the Authority, showing the number and description of each motor vehicle or trailer imported or constructed by the dealer and disposed of during each period hereinbefore specified, and such return shall be duly declared as accurate pursuant to the Voluntary Declarations Act.</p>
<p>Lost or destroyed demonstration plates.</p> <p>Form MVO1.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Third Schedule.</p> <p>Part B.</p>	<p>28. – (1) Where demonstration plates issued to a dealer have been lost, damaged or destroyed, an application in the form set out as Form MV01 in Part A of the Third Schedule for the issue of demonstration plates in substitution for the plates lost, damaged or destroyed may be made by or on behalf of the dealer in question to the Authority.</p> <p>(2) An application under paragraph (1) shall include a police report in respect of the loss, damage or destruction of the demonstration plates.</p> <p>(3) Upon an application under subsection (1), where the Authority is satisfied as to the loss, damage or destruction of the plates, the Authority shall issue a new set of demonstration plates in substitution for the plates lost, damaged or destroyed, upon receipt of payment of the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule, and shall record the issue of such new plates in the register kept for the purpose.</p>

PART III. Construction and Equipment of Motor Vehicles Calculation of number of wheels.

For the purposes of these Regulations, any two wheels of a vehicle shall be regarded as one wheel if the distance between the centres of the areas of contact of such wheels upon the Highway surface is less than 45 centimetres.

Construction of motor vehicles.	Every motor vehicle used upon a Highway shall be so constructed that it is a wheeled vehicle.
Exemption of motor vehicles with metal wheels used in construction, etc., on Highway.	Regulations 54, 56, 59, 61 and 64 of these Regulations shall not apply to motor vehicles with metal wheels used in the construction, maintenance or repair of a Highway.

Dimensions of Vehicles

Overall length.	32. – (1) The overall length of a motor vehicle shall not exceed 11 metres. (2) The overall length of an articulated motor vehicle shall not exceed 12.8 metres. (3) The overall length of a trailer that is not part of an articulated motor vehicle, including any drawbar, shall not exceed 9 metres. (4) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a tow truck towing another motor vehicle. (5) The equipment fitted to the front of a motor vehicle to protect its bodywork and lighting equipment and which increases the overall length of that vehicle by not more than 30 centimetres, shall be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the overall length of a vehicle; however, this protection equipment shall not include the bumper fitted by the manufacturer of the motor vehicle concerned.
Overall width.	33. - The overall width of a motor vehicle shall not exceed 2.5 metres.
Height.	34 - A motor vehicle shall not exceed 3.2 metres in height.
Overhang.	35– (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway – (a) a motor tractor, where the overhang exceeds 1.8 metres or 50 percent of the wheelbase, whichever is less; (b) a truck, where the overhang exceeds 50 percent of its wheelbase; (c) in the case of a truck that is a forward drive vehicle, where the overhang exceeds 60 percent of its wheelbase;

<p>Side overhang.</p>	<p>(d) a trailer, the overhang of which exceeds 1.8 metres;</p> <p>(e) a vehicle, other than a trailer or a trailer with one axle or one axle unit, the overhang of which exceeds –</p> <p>(i) 60 percent of the wheelbase;</p> <p>(ii) 2 metres, in the case of a vehicle having the front surface of the back rest of the driving seat at a distance no more than 2.2 metres from the front end of the vehicle when the seat, if adjustable, is in the rearmost position, less half the wheelbase; or</p> <p>(iii) 2.4 metres, in the case of any other vehicle, or half the wheel base;</p> <p>(f) a vehicle designed or adapted for use in connection with street cleaning or the disposal of refuse or sewage or any bus, the rear overhang of which exceeds 70 percent of its wheelbase; (g) a trailer, other than a trailer which is equipped with –</p> <p>(i) one axle;</p> <p>(ii) one axle-unit; or</p> <p>(iii) two axles, the distance between the centre line of which is less than 2 metres, and the overhang exceeds 50 percent of the length of the body of the trailer; or</p> <p>(h) any vehicle, not referred to in subparagraphs (f) or (g), the overhang of which exceeds 60 percent of its wheelbase.</p> <p>(2) The wheelbase of a bi-articulated bus shall be the distance measured from the centre of the front axle to the centre of the rear axle.</p> <p>36. No part of a vehicle, other than the direction indicator, when in operation, or a rearview mirror, shall project laterally more than 20 centimetres beyond the outer face of the outer tyre on the rearmost wheel on the same side of the vehicle.</p>
<p>Turning circle.</p>	<p>37. – (1) Every vehicle shall be so constructed as to be capable of turning in either direction in a circle not exceeding 20 metres in diameter.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this regulation, the diameter shall be determined by reference to the extreme outer edge of the wheel track at ground level.</p>
<p>Motor vehicle to be capable of reversing.</p>	<p>38. A motor vehicle other than a motor cycle to be operated on a Highway, shall be equipped to be driven backwards and forwards.</p>

Wheelbase.	39. The wheelbase of a motor vehicle shall not exceed, in the case of – (a) a trailer, 10 metres; (b) a bi-articulated bus, 15 metres; or (c) any other vehicle, 8.5 metres.
Wheel projection.	40. No portion of the wheel or fitting of a motor vehicle shall project more than 9 centimetres beyond the extreme outer face of the body of the vehicle when the tyre is fully inflated.
Projections in case of a vehicle other than a motor cycle.	41. – (1) The overhang (together with any projection) of a vehicle (other than a motor cycle) shall not exceed the overhang as provided in regulation 35(1) (e). (2) The brackets on a vehicle being used on a Highway shall not project more than 15 centimetres beyond the widest part of the vehicle. (3) A side mirror or direction indicator on a vehicle shall not be taken into account if it projects less than 10 percent of the length or width of the vehicle beyond the front end, rear end or side of the vehicle. (4) Paragraph (3) does not apply in relation to articulated motor vehicles. (5) A person shall not operate on a Highway, a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles where the length of such motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, and any projection, exceeds the overall length specified in regulation 32 for such vehicle or combination of vehicles.

General Equipment

Steering mechanism.	42. – (1) The steering mechanism of a motor vehicle shall be – (a) so constructed or arranged that the wheels do not, in any circumstance, make contact with any other part of the vehicle; (b) so adjusted that, unless otherwise designed by the manufacturer, the amount of movement which the steering wheel makes before the steering mechanism becomes effective in changing the direction of the steerable wheels from a position where such wheels are parallel to the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle to the right or left, is not more than 12.5 percent of the outside circumference of the steering wheel, that is to say, an angle of 45 degrees; (c) so constructed or arranged that – (i) where covers are fitted to any joint or connection of the
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	<p>steering mechanism, the covers are capable of being easily removed to facilitate inspection;</p> <p>(ii) where the brake and steering connections are secured by bolts or pins, the bolts and pins are threaded and effectively locked; and</p> <p>(iii) all connections made with bolts or pins are in a position other than the horizontal when the head of the bolt or pin is on top.</p> <p>(2) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle unless all parts of the steering mechanism are maintained in a condition which allow the driver of the vehicle to steer it safely and efficiently.</p> <p>(3) A motor cycle to be operated on a Highway shall be so constructed that the –</p> <p>(a) handlebars are symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal centre line of the motor cycle;</p> <p>(b) distance between the outside edges of the handlebars are at least 60 centimetres in respect of the motor cycle with an engine having a cylinder capacity of 200 cubic centimetres or more, or at least 50 centimetres in respect of all other motor cycles; and</p> <p>(c) outer ends of the handgrips on the handlebars are –</p> <p>(i) no higher than 50 centimetres above the seat height; or</p> <p>(ii) no lower than the seat height, and no more than 80 centimetres apart.</p> <p>(4) The owner of a motor vehicle shall ensure that the steering arm knuckles and joints are kept clean and free from rust.</p>
<p>Fuel tank. Part A. Fifth Schedule.</p>	<p>43. – (1) The fuel tank of a motor vehicle shall not be placed under any part of a gangway which is within 60 centimetres of an entrance or exit to the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(2) A fuel tank shall be so placed that no overflow from the tank falls upon any woodwork or accumulates where it can be readily ignited.</p> <p>(3) All carburettors, fuel injectors and apparatus required for the proper functioning of such carburettors and fuel injectors, shall be so placed or shielded that where there is a leakage of fuel, that fuel does not fall upon any part or fitting which is capable of being ignited or into any receptacle where it might accumulate.</p> <p>(4) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle –</p> <p>(a) where the fuel tank, carburetor, fuel injector, fuel receptacle or fuel</p>

	<p>pipe is defective or so exposed that it constitutes a source of danger; or</p> <p>(b) where the filling orifice of the fuel tank is not fitted with an effective cap.</p> <p>(5) A person who contravene paragraph (4)(a) or (4)(b) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p>
<p>Installation and insulation of electrical leads.</p> <p>Engine of vehicle to be covered.</p> <p>Silencers, mufflers, etc.</p>	<p>44. – (1) The electrical wiring and battery of a motor vehicle shall be properly installed, insulated and maintained so that they do not constitute a source of danger.</p> <p>(2) The electrical leads of a motor vehicle shall be adequately insulated.</p> <p>45. The engine of a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, shall be covered that it is not a source of danger.</p> <p>46. – (1) A motor vehicle which is propelled by an internal combustion engine shall be fitted with a silencer, muffler, expansion chamber or other contrivance suitable and sufficient for reducing the noise caused by the escape of exhaust from the engine so that the noise does not exceed the noise limit referred to in regulation 245(3).</p> <p>(2) The exhaust pipe or silencer of a motor vehicle shall be placed in such a position that oil or other flammable liquid or material does not drip or fall onto the exhaust pipe or silencer.</p> <p>(3) A motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine shall not be used on a Highway in such a manner that the exhaust from the engine escapes into the atmosphere without first passing through a silencer, muffler, expansion chamber or other contrivance required by paragraph (1).</p> <p>(4) The owner of a motor vehicle shall ensure that the silencer, muffler, expansion chamber or other contrivance referred to in paragraph (1) is at all times, while the vehicle is in use on the Highway, maintained in good working order and –</p> <p>(a) is not cut out or disconnected from the engine;</p> <p>(b) is not altered as a result of the removal of any baffle plate;</p>

	<p>(c) is not altered as a result of the opening or widening of the exhaust outlet;</p> <p>(d) is not otherwise altered; or</p> <p>(e) does not have any device attached thereto, so that the noise caused by the escape of exhaust exceeds the noise limit referred to in regulation 247(3).</p>
Part A. Fifth Schedule.	(5) A person who contravenes paragraph (4) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.

Brakes

Brakes on Motor vehicles.	<p>47. – (1) A motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or trailer, being used on a Highway, shall be equipped with –</p> <p>(a) a service brake;</p> <p>(b) a parking brake; and</p> <p>(c) an emergency brake.</p> <p>(2) The emergency brake and the parking brake with which a motor vehicle is equipped may be one and the same brake.</p> <p>(3) Where a motor vehicle is equipped with a service brake, consisting of braking systems, which check the motion of the wheels independently, that service brake is considered to be an emergency brake.</p> <p>(4) Where the motor vehicle is powered by electricity with an engine or motor that can be reversed, the reversing mechanism may be used instead of an emergency brake.</p> <p>(5) The brakes on a motor tractor may be so constructed that the service brake can be used as a parking brake.</p>
Brakes on motor cycles. Table A. Sixth Schedule.	<p>48. – (1) A motor cycle being used on a Highway shall be equipped with two independent braking systems, one of which acts on the front wheel and the other on the rear wheel, each having an efficiency which is at least equivalent to that of an emergency brake.</p> <p>(2) Where two independent braking systems on a motor cycle are applied simultaneously, the combined efficiency shall be at least equivalent to that specified for a service brake in Table A of the Sixth Schedule.</p>
Brakes on trailers.	<p>49. – (1) Subject to paragraph (4), a trailer being driven on a Highway with a laden weight which –</p> <p>(a) exceeds 500 kilogrammes or half the unladen weight of the drawing vehicle, shall be equipped with a parking brake, service brake, overrun brake or other device to keep the trailer stationary;</p>

	<p>(b) does not exceed 500 kilogrammes but exceeds half of the unladen weight of the drawing vehicle, shall be equipped with a parking brake and either a service brake or an overrun brake;</p> <p>(c) does not exceed 500 kilogrammes but exceeds the unladen weight of the drawing vehicle, shall be equipped with a parking brake and a service brake;</p> <p>(d) exceeds 500 kilogrammes but does not exceed 5,000 kilograms or the unladen weight of the drawing vehicle, shall be equipped with a parking brake and either an overrun brake or a service brake;</p> <p>(e) exceeds 500 kilogrammes and the unladen weight of the drawing vehicle, but does not exceed 5,000 kilogrammes, shall be equipped with a parking brake and either an overrun brake or a service brake;</p> <p>(f) is between 500 and 5,000 kilogrammes and exceeds the unladen weight of the drawing vehicle, shall be equipped with a parking brake and a service brake; or</p> <p>(g) exceeds 5,000 kilogrammes, shall be equipped with a parking brake and a service brake.</p> <p>(2) Where more than one trailer is being conveyed by a drawing vehicle, the requirements in paragraph (1) shall apply in respect of each trailer and, in such circumstances, the gross weight of the vehicle shall be construed is the total of the gross weight of all the trailers being drawn.</p> <p>(3) The service brake of a trailer shall be capable of being operated by the driver of the drawing vehicle while the trailer and drawing vehicle are in motion.</p> <p>(4) Where the service or overrun brake of a trailer is capable of being used as a parking brake, a separate parking brake need not be fitted to the trailer.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1)(f), where a trailer is drawn by a tractor not designed for, or capable of operation at a speed exceeding 35 kilometres <i>per</i> hour on a reasonably level Highway, the trailer may be equipped with an overrun brake <i>in lieu</i> of a service brake.</p> <p>(6) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to the use of a trailer on a Highway for the purpose of going from a point contiguous to one side of the Highway to a point contiguous to the other side of the Highway, both of such points being vested in or occupied by the same person, and the distance between such points measured along the Highway, being not more than 1 kilometre.</p>
Brakes on	50. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a pedal

pedal cycles.	<p>cycle unless it is equipped with at least one brake operating on its rear wheel.</p> <p>(2) Where a pedal cycle has one braking system operating on the front wheel and one braking system operating on the rear wheel, the braking system on the front wheel shall not operate so as to check the motion of the wheels independently of the braking system on the rear wheel.</p>
Brakes on unspecified vehicles.	<p>51. A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle for which no braking system is specified by these Regulations, unless it is equipped with a service and parking brake or other device for keeping the vehicle stationary.</p>

Specified Efficiencies of Braking Systems

<p>Braking performance of service, emergency and parking brakes.</p> <p>Table A.</p> <p>Sixth Schedule.</p> <p>Table B.</p> <p>Table C.</p> <p>Table D.</p>	<p>52. – (1) Where a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles which, under these Regulations is required to be equipped with –</p> <p>(a) a service brake, such brake shall, at all times –</p> <p>(i) in a case where the motor vehicle is capable of exceeding a speed of 35 kilometres <i>per</i> hour, comply with the requirements for braking performance set out in Table A of the Sixth Schedule; or</p> <p>(ii) in a case where the motor vehicle is not capable of exceeding a speed of 35 kilometres <i>per</i> hour, comply with the requirements for braking performance set out in Table B of the Sixth Schedule;</p> <p>(b) an emergency brake, such brake shall, at all times –</p> <p>(i) in the case where the motor vehicle is capable of exceeding a speed of 35 kilometres <i>per</i> hour, comply with the requirements for braking performance set out in Table C of the Sixth Schedule; or</p> <p>(ii) in the case where the motor vehicle is not capable of exceeding a speed of 35 kilometres <i>per</i> hour, comply with the requirements for braking performance set out in Table D of the Sixth Schedule;</p> <p>(c) a parking brake, such brake shall, at all times, be capable of keeping the motor vehicle stationary for an indefinite period (with the engine disengaged) on a gradient of not more than 20 percent.</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) applies to a combination of motor vehicles where one of the motor vehicles is being towed.</p> <p>(3) Compliance with the requirements in subparagraphs (1)(a) and (b) shall be determined by –</p>
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	<p>(a) a test conducted on a Highway with a reasonably level, dry, smooth and hard surface which is free from loose material, and with the stopping distance measured from the moment the brake is applied (with the engine disengaged) until the vehicle comes to rest;</p> <p>(b) a suitably recognized mechanical test; or</p> <p>(c) an assessment of both tests contemplated in subparagraphs (a) and (b).</p> <p>(4) Where a test is being conducted on the brakes of a motor vehicle as well as on a vehicle in tow, the brakes of the vehicle being towed shall be applied at the same moment as that of the vehicle which is facilitating the towing.</p> <p>(5) Where in any prosecution under paragraph (1), the question arises whether a motor vehicle or a combination of vehicles travelled at a particular speed, the speed indicated by the speedometer of the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be considered <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the speed.</p>
Condition and operation of brakes.	<p>53. – (1) A motor vehicle to be used on a Highway shall be equipped with brakes that are in good working order.</p> <p>(2) Where the brakes are tested and except in the case of a motor cycle with a sidecar, the brakes shall respond with equal intensity on the wheels when symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle.</p> <p>(3) A motor vehicle to be used on a Highway shall not be equipped with a service brake which is operated solely by air or vacuum pressure, unless there is fitted in the driving compartment of the vehicle a device, other than a gauge indicating pressure, whereby the driver of the vehicle is given visible or audible warning of an incorrect air or vacuum pressure before the pressure decreases to such an extent that the brake, when applied, is incapable of stopping the vehicle.</p>
Speedometer.	<p>54. – (1) A motor vehicle which is designed for, or capable of, reaching a speed of 30 kilometres <i>per</i> hour or more on a reasonably level Highway, shall not be operated on a Highway unless the vehicle is equipped with a speedometer which is in good working order and positioned in the vehicle so as to, at all times, indicate to the driver within a margin of accuracy of plus or minus 10 percent, the speed at which the driver is driving.</p> <p>(2) A speedometer shall be free from any obstruction</p>

	which may prevent it from being easily read.
Odometer.	55. – (1) A motor vehicle which is being operated on a Highway shall be equipped with an odometer which is in good working order and which accurately measures and records the distance travelled by the motor vehicle. (2) A person shall not – (a) advertise for sale, sell, use or install or have installed, any device which causes an odometer to register an inaccurate distance; (b) reset, alter or otherwise interfere with the odometer of a motor vehicle with the intent to change the recorded distance; (c) drive, with fraudulent intent, a motor vehicle with a disconnected or nonfunctional odometer; or (d) conspire with another person to contravene the provisions of this regulation. (3) A person who contravenes or procures another person to contravene paragraph (2) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule. (4) Where a person is charged with an offence under this regulation, it shall be a defence to show that at the time of the alleged offence the person was acting in good faith in order to test, repair or replace the odometer of the motor vehicle.
Part A.	
Fifth Schedule.	
Tyres.	56. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle equipped with tyres which are not pneumatic tyres and such tyres shall conform to the specifications of the tyre manufacturer. (2) A manufacturer, importer or vendor of pneumatic tyres pursuant to paragraph (1), shall ensure that such tyres – (a) are approved by the Bureau; (b) comply with the Nigerian <i>Standard (NS)</i> in the case of motor cars and the Nigerian <i>Standard (NS)</i> for motor vehicles other than motor cars; and (c) are not snow tyres and are suitable for use in tropical conditions. (3) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle – (a) with a tyre unless that tyre displays throughout, across its breadth and around its entire circumference, a pattern which is clearly visible and has a tread of at least 1.6 millimetres in depth, except in the case of a motor cycle

	<p>which has a tread depth of at least 0.8 millimetres, and such tyre shall not –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) be so worn or damaged that the fabric used in the construction of the tyre is exposed or is in such a state of disrepair that it may, or is likely to cause or causes danger to passengers and other Highway users or damage to the surface of the Highway; (ii) be constructed and fitted so that the metal part of the wheel comes in contact with the surface of the Highway; (iii) have a break or cut in excess of 2.5 centimetres or 10 percent of the maximum width of the tyre, whichever is greater, in any direction on the outside of the tyre, of a depth that reaches the fabric used in the construction of the tyre; (iv) have a lump or bulge caused by the separation of or partial break in its structure; (v) exhibit evidence of tread, sidewall, ply, cord, inner liner or bead separation, broken cords, cracking or open splices; (vi) have been exposed to unsafe repair, as specified in paragraph (5); (vii) be a regrooved tyre which has not been designated by the tyre manufacturer to be regrooved and does not have the word “regroovable” written on its sidewall; (viii) where the tyre contains a tyre tread depth indicator, have a tread that is level with, or lower than, the tyre tread depth indicator; or (ix) have an insufficient load capacity as specified by the vehicle manufacturer or tyre manufacturer for its intended use; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) which is equipped with tyres of different dimensions fitted to the same axle except in the case where a tyre is being used temporarily; (c) which is equipped with a pneumatic tyre which is not suitable having regard to the use to which the motor vehicle is being put or to the type of tyres fitted to the other wheels; or (d) which is equipped with a pneumatic tyre which is not inflated so as to be fit for use. <p>(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 229 and 232, a vehicle shall not be fitted with pneumatic tyres if the maximum speed recommended by the manufacturer of such tyres is less than the maximum speed for that type of vehicle.</p>
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	<p>(5) A pneumatic tyre may not be safely repaired, where it meets any of the following conditions –</p> <p>(a) the tyre is punctured, except in the case of the tyres of a truck or bus with a laden weight not exceeding 3,500 kilogrammes where the size of the damage to the tread area of the tyre is greater than 6.4 millimetres;</p> <p>(b) the tyre of a truck or bus with a laden weight exceeding 3,500 kilogrammes is punctured, and the size of the damage to the tread area of the tyre is greater than 9 millimetres;</p> <p>(c) the tyre has damage on its sidewall or shoulder;</p> <p>(d) the fabric of the tyre is exposed, or broken or there are severe sidewall abrasions; or</p> <p>(e) the tyre has separation in the tread area or sidewall.</p> <p>(6) A person shall not operate a motor cycle –</p> <p>(a) which is equipped with retreaded tyres; or</p> <p>(b) with an engine having a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cubic centimetres, which is fitted with a pneumatic tyre which does not have on any portion of the tread of the tyre, a visible tread pattern over at least 80 percent of the full width of the tyre.</p>
<p>Maintenance of tyres.</p>	<p>57. A person who operates a vehicle on a Highway shall ensure that all the tyres of the vehicle are maintained in such a condition as to be free from every defect which may cause –</p> <p>(a) danger to passengers and other Highway users; or</p> <p>(b) damage to the surface of the Highway.</p>
<p>Metal wheels.</p> <p>Mud guards.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Seventh Schedule.</p>	<p>58. Unless the motor vehicle is one being used in the construction, maintenance or repair of a Highway, that motor vehicle shall not be equipped with wheels so that the metal part of the wheels make contact with the Highway.</p> <p>59. – (1) A motor vehicle which is being operated on a Highway shall be fitted with mud guards or other similar fittings to catch, so far as practicable, mud, water or any debris that is thrown up by the rotation of the wheels, unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the vehicle.</p> <p>(2) A person shall not operate a motor vehicle which draws a trailer with a laden weight exceeding 3,500 kilogrammes or operate a bus or other vehicle with a laden weight exceeding 7,500 kilogrammes on a Highway, unless it is fitted with mud guards which –</p> <p>(a) are kept in a manner approved by the vehicle</p>

	<p>manufacturer; or</p> <p>(b) comply with the standard specification as set out in Part A of the Seventh Schedule, unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the vehicle.</p> <p>(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to a chassis cab or other chassis which is being driven to a manufacturer or builder of motor vehicles or a dealer in motor vehicles or trailers.</p>
<p>Rear and side underrun protection device. Part B.</p>	<p>60. A rear underrun protection device and a side underrun protection device which complies with the standard specifications as set out in Part B of the Seventh Schedule shall be fitted to –</p> <p>(a) every trailer, the laden weight of which exceeds 3,500 kilogrammes; and</p> <p>(b) any other commercial motor vehicle, the laden weight of which exceeds 12,000 kilogrammes.</p>
<p>Mirrors and drivers' field of vision.</p> <p>Material of windscreen, window and partitions.</p>	<p>61. – (1) A motor vehicle which is being operated on a Highway shall be –</p> <p>(a) constructed and maintained so as to afford the driver a full and clear view of the Highwayway, and the traffic ahead and to the right and left of the vehicle; and</p> <p>(b) fitted with a rear-view mirror or mirrors, whether on the interior or exterior of the vehicle, which enable the driver of the vehicle to see a clear view of the traffic to the rear of the vehicle.</p> <p>(2) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor cycle unless it is fitted with a rear-view mirror on both the right and left sides.</p> <p>(3) Every rear-view mirror of a motor vehicle shall be either flat or spherically convex and have an average radius or curvature of not less than 1.8 metres.</p> <p>62. – (1) A motor vehicle having a windscreen, window or partition made of transparent material shall not be operated on a Highway unless –</p> <p>(a) the material affords the driver sufficient visibility for safe driving of the motor vehicle;</p> <p>(b) in the case of a windscreen, other than a windscreen fitted to a motor cycle, the material complies with paragraph (a), even where the windscreen is damaged; and</p> <p>(c) the transparent material is safety glass and every pane is permanently marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer or the trade name of the glass and is clearly identifiable by a permanent mark as safety glass.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (b) and (c) of</p>

	<p>paragraph (1) –</p> <p>(a) the transparent material used in the construction of –</p> <p>(i) a window in the roof of a motor vehicle;</p> <p>(ii) a partition of a bus or minibus; or</p> <p>(iii) a partition of a trailer, designed or adapted for the conveyance of passengers, may consist of ultra high impact acrylic or polycarbonate plastic, and each pane of such window or partition is permanently marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer or the trade name of the material from which it is made and such material is to be clearly identifiable as ultra high impact acrylic or polycarbonate plastic material, by a permanent mark describing it as such;</p> <p>(b) a window or partition or a removable or collapsible bonnet or canopy of a motor vehicle, may consist of a flexible plastic or other material;</p> <p>(c) a window or partition of a trailer, not designed or adapted for the conveyance of passengers, may consist of acrylic or polycarbonate plastic material.</p> <p>(3) A motor vehicle shall not be operated on a Highway unless –</p> <p>(a) the visible light transmittance through the –</p> <p>(i) windows of the front doors are at least 70 percent and any other window is 40 percent;</p> <p>(ii) windscreen is at least 80 percent, when measured with a photo-optic tint meter; and</p> <p>(b) any film or tinting material applied to the windscreen is –</p> <p>(i) placed only at the top of the windscreen and measures no more than fifteen centimetres in height from the top edge of the windscreen; and</p> <p>(ii) free from bubbles, tears or scratches and is non-reflective.</p> <p>(4) The requirements of subparagraph (a) of paragraph (3), shall not apply to an ambulance.</p> <p>(5) The requirements of subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (1) shall not apply in respect of a motor vehicle which was registered for the first time before 1958.</p>
Maintenance of transparent material.	63. The owner or driver, as the case may be, of a motor vehicle, shall ensure that all transparent material fitted to the motor vehicle is maintained in such condition as not to obscure the vision of the driver.
Windscreen	64. – (1) Where a motor vehicle is constructed with a

<p>wipers.</p> <p>Exhaust pipe.</p>	<p>front windscreen, the windscreen wiper or wipers shall be fitted so as to allow a clear view of the Highway when the wiper or wipers are not in use.</p> <p>(2) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle with a front windscreen which is not fitted with at least one automatic windscreen wiper which, when in operation, wipes the outside of the windscreen directly in front of the driver, evenly and adequately.</p> <p>(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply to a motor cycle.</p> <p>65. – (1) The exhaust pipe of a motor vehicle shall be so fitted or shielded, that –</p> <p>(a) no flammable material can be thrown in or upon it; and</p> <p>(b) it is not likely to cause a fire through proximity to any flammable material on the vehicle.</p> <p>(2) The outlet of the exhaust pipe shall be placed far enough from the motor vehicle so as to prevent, as far as practicable, fumes from entering the vehicle.</p>
<p>Escape of exhaust; silencer, exhaust pipe, catalytic converter, oxygen sensor, diesel pumps, etc.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Eighth Schedule.</p> <p>Part A.</p> <p>Eighth Schedule.</p> <p>Part A.</p>	<p>66. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle where the –</p> <p>(a) exhaust or smoke from the engine exceeds the <i>Nigeria Motor Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards</i> specified in Part A of the Eighth Schedule;</p> <p>(b) exhaust or smoke from the engine is so thick as to cause a nuisance to, or obstruct the vision of other Highway users; or</p> <p>(c) exhaust pipe or silencer –</p> <p>(i) is so placed and maintained that exhaust or smoke leaks into the driving cab or passenger compartment of the vehicle;</p> <p>(ii) is not in good working order; or</p> <p>(iii) is in such a position that oil or other flammable liquid or material can drip or fall onto the exhaust pipe or silencer;</p> <p>(iv) when tested, emits exhaust or smoke which exceeds the limits specified in the <i>Nigeria Motor Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards</i> set out in Part A of the Eighth Schedule.</p> <p>(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p> <p>(3) A person shall not operate a motor vehicle with an internal combustion engine on a Highway unless the motor vehicle is fitted with a catalytic converter in its</p>

<p>Fifth Schedule.</p>	<p>exhaust system.</p> <p>(4) Subject to paragraph (5), a person shall not remove from, modify or disable a catalytic converter of a motor vehicle.</p> <p>(5) The catalytic converter of a motor vehicle shall be replaced if the catalytic converter is missing or damaged.</p> <p>(6) The owner of a motor vehicle shall ensure that the catalytic converter of the motor vehicle is maintained so as to prevent emission of noxious gases from the motor vehicle which exceeds the <i>Nigeria Motor Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards</i> specified in Part A of the Eighth Schedule.</p> <p>(7) The owner of a motor vehicle shall maintain the oxygen sensor in the exhaust system of a motor vehicle.</p> <p>(8) A person shall not remove, modify or disable an oxygen sensor from the exhaust system of a motor vehicle.</p> <p>(9) The owner of a motor vehicle shall maintain the diesel pumps of a motor vehicle and shall not adjust the diesel pumps so as to cause the emittance of exhaust which exceeds the <i>Nigeria Motor Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards</i> specified in Part A of the Eighth Schedule.</p>
<p>Emissions.</p>	<p>67. – (1) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed that it conforms with regulation 66 and that no smoke, visible emissions, grit, sparks or oily substance is emitted from the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(2) The owner or driver of a motor vehicle shall conform with regulation and maintain the vehicle in a condition so that no smoke, visible emissions, grits, sparks or oily substances are emitted from the vehicle in a manner which could endanger the safety of other users of the Highway or cause damage to property.</p>

Reflective Material

<p>White reflectors to be fitted on the front of certain vehicles.</p>	<p>68. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway, non-motorized vehicles, excluding pedal cycles, unless those vehicles are fitted on the front, at the same height, with two white reflectors, one on each side and equidistant from the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle and otherwise complying with the provisions of these Regulations.</p> <p>(2) Each reflector referred to in paragraph (1) shall be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest</p>
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	<p>from the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle is not further than 40 centimetres from the outer edge of the widest part of the vehicle.</p> <p>(3) A person shall not operate a pedal cycle on a Highway unless there is fitted on the front of the pedal cycle, a white reflector, in compliance with the provisions of these Regulations.</p> <p>(4) A white reflector may be fitted to a motor vehicle, other than a trailer, in the manner specified in paragraph (1), and the reflector shall be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre line of the motor vehicle is not further than 40 centimetres from the outer edge of the widest portion of the motor vehicle.</p>
<p>Red reflectors to be fitted on rear of certain vehicles.</p>	<p>69. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a vehicle except a twowheeled vehicle, unless the vehicle is fitted on its rear at the same height, with at least two red reflectors, one on each side and equidistant from the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle and otherwise complying with the provisions of these Regulations.</p> <p>(2) In the case of a combination of motor vehicles, which are being towed, both the drawing vehicle and the rearmost vehicle shall be fitted with red reflectors.</p> <p>(3) A person shall not operate on a Highway –</p> <p>(a) a motor cycle which is not equipped with a sidecar fitted with one red reflector on the rear of the motor cycle and one red reflector on the rear of the sidecar; and</p> <p>(b) a threewheeled motor cycle with one wheel at the rear, unless there is fitted on the rear of the vehicle, at least one red reflector, in compliance with the provisions of these Regulations.</p> <p>(4) A person shall not operate on a Highway a pedal cycle unless there is fitted on the rear of the pedal cycle a red reflector, in compliance with the provisions of these Regulations.</p>
<p>Yellow reflectors to be fitted on sides of certain vehicles.</p>	<p>70. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles where the overall length of such motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles exceeds 7 metres, unless there is fitted on each side of the motor vehicle or on each side of every motor vehicle in the combination of motor vehicles, as the case may be –</p> <p>(a) one yellow reflector –</p> <p>(i) within 3 metres of the front of the motor vehicle or</p>

	<p>combination of motor vehicles; and (ii) within 1 metre of the back of the motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles; and (b) so many additional yellow reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two successive yellow reflectors on any side of the motor vehicle are more than 3.6 metres apart in conformity with regulations. (2) A yellow reflector need not be fitted to a – (a) bus which is not a school bus, including a bus which forms part of a combination of motor vehicles; (b) motor vehicle fitted with reflective material on the sides, as specified in regulation; and (c) motor car being used as a drawing vehicle for a combination of motor vehicles.</p>
<p>General requirements for reflectors.</p> <p>Second Schedule.</p>	<p>71. – (1) Every reflector required to be fitted to a vehicle or load pursuant to these Regulations shall – (a) not be lower than 30 centimetres nor higher than 1.5 metres from ground level, measured to the centre of the reflector; (b) where it is a – (i) white reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the front; (ii) red reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the rear; or (iii) yellow reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the side; (c) be clean and in good condition and not obscured to the extent that it may be rendered ineffective; (d) not be fitted to any moveable part of the vehicle; (e) be fitted in compliance with the illustrations set out in the Second Schedule. (2) Subparagraph (1)(d) shall not apply to warning markings mentioned in regulation 73. (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Regulations, a motor vehicle manufactured, built or imported by a manufacturer, builder or importer of motor vehicles may have a red reflector fitted at the side towards the rear of the motor vehicle. (4) Every red reflector shall be installed so as to comply with the following conditions – (a) the reflector shall be so constructed that where it is placed 100 metres from and squarely facing the lighted headlamps of a properly lit motor vehicle, it will reflect a beam of red light which shall be visible from the front of</p>

	<p>that motor vehicle, and shall not reflect any character or other mark;</p> <p>(b) the reflecting area shall, where circular, be 20 centimetres square or less in diameter, or where not circular, be of such a shape that a circle of 1.5 centimetres in diameter may be inscribed therein;</p> <p>(c) the reflecting area shall be of such a shape as to be capable of lying wholly within a circle of 15 centimetres in diameter;</p> <p>(d) the reflector shall be plainly visible from the rear of the vehicle.</p> <p>(5) Every white reflector shall comply with the provisions relating to red reflectors contained in paragraph (4) except that the white reflector shall –</p> <p>(a) reflect a white light instead of a red light; and</p> <p>(b) be plainly visible from the front of the vehicle.</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Regulations, where, due to the design of the vehicle, it is not possible to fit a reflector in the specified position, it may be fitted as closely as possible to the specified position.</p>
<p>Rear reflectors on vehicles with certain bodies</p>	<p>72. Where it is impossible to fit reflectors on the body of a vehicle so as to comply with the requirements of regulations 69(1) and 71(1)(a), two red reflectors shall be fitted to the rear of the vehicle in the manner contemplated in regulation 69(1) as low as possible on the body of such vehicle, and two additional red reflectors shall be fitted on the underframe to the rear of the vehicle at the height contemplated in regulation 71(1)(a), as far apart as such underframe will permit.</p>
<p>Warning markings on rear of certain motor vehicles. Second Schedule.</p>	<p>73. – (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a motor vehicle the laden weight of which exceeds 5,000 kilogrammes shall be fitted at the rear of the motor vehicle with warning markings which –</p> <p>(a) have a chevron pattern which complies with the requirements set out in the Second Schedule; and</p> <p>(b) notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), incorporates red reflective, white reflective and yellow reflective strips.</p> <p>(2) Where the design or construction of a motor vehicle does not allow a reflective material to be fitted to the motor vehicle, the reflective material may be cut into sections to avoid the interference of protrusions, or the edges of the reflective material may be trimmed to permit</p>

<p>Second Schedule.</p>	<p>the fitting of the reflective material to the contour of the vehicle or its equipment, but the pattern of the reflective material shall be substantially maintained.</p> <p>(3) Where the design or construction of a motor vehicle does not allow a modified reflective material to be fitted to the motor vehicle as contemplated in paragraph (1) –</p> <p>(a) at least eleven reflectors shall be fitted to the motor vehicle, as set out in the Second Schedule; and</p> <p>(b) in the case of a trailer, the laden weight of which exceeds 3,500 kilogrammes at least –</p> <p>(i) seven reflectors shall be fitted to such trailer as set out in the Second Schedule; or</p> <p>(ii) one triangular reflector shall be fitted at each side of the trailer no further than 40 centimetres from the outer edge of the widest part of the trailer, that complies with the requirements of the standard specifications set out in the Second Schedule.</p> <p>(4) All warning markings required, pursuant to this regulation, to be displayed on a motor vehicle or on a trailer referred to in paragraph (1) shall –</p> <p>(a) be in an upright position or within 15 degrees of such position and face squarely to the rear;</p> <p>(b) be so placed that the lower edge of the markings is not more than 1 metre above ground level;</p> <p>(c) extend horizontally for such distance as is necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle to which it is fitted to within 40 centimetres of either side; and</p> <p>(d) be clean and in good condition and not be obscured to the extent that it is rendered ineffective.</p> <p>(5) Where, owing to the structure of the vehicle, it is impossible to fit the warning markings at the height specified, the mark shall be fitted as near as possible to such height.</p> <p>(6) A motor vehicle (except an ambulance) the laden weight of which exceeds 5,000 kilogrammes, shall be equipped with at least two emergency warning signs which shall be used in accordance with regulation 262.</p>
<p>Contour markings to be fitted to commercial motor vehicles, trucks, etc.</p>	<p>74. A commercial motor vehicle, truck, trailer, bus or other vehicle –</p> <p>(a) having a laden weight exceeding 10,000 kilogrammes; or</p> <p>(b) with a length measuring more than 6 metres, shall be fitted with contour markings made from reflective material on the side and rear of such vehicle and the rear</p>

	contour markings shall not be fitted more than 60 centimetres from the lower part of the body lamps of the vehicle.
Unlawful use of reflector or reflective material.	<p>75. – (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle with a reflector or reflective material which does not reflect a –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) white colour to the front of the vehicle; (b) red colour to the rear of the vehicle; or (c) yellow colour to the side of the vehicle. <p>(2) The provisions of this regulation do not apply in respect of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an ambulance; (b) a firefighting vehicle; (c) a vehicle driven by a constable in the execution of his duties; (d) a registration plate; (e) a warning sign referred to in regulation; (f) direction indicators referred to in regulation; or (g) contour markings as contemplated in regulation. <p>(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the pedals, pedal arms or spokes of a pedal cycle shall, if such pedal cycle is operated on a Highway, during the period between sunset and sunrise, or at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the Highway are not clearly discernable at a distance of 150 metres, be fitted with white reflectors or other reflective material.</p>

Lamps

Mandatory lamps.	<p>76. A person shall not operate a motor vehicle on a Highway unless the motor vehicle is fitted with –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) headlamps, as described in regulation 86; (b) daytime running lamps, as described in regulation 87; (c) parking lamps, as described in regulation 89; (d) front-position lamps, where so required, as described in regulation 91; (e) rear lamps, as described in regulation 93; (f) brake lamps, as described in regulation 94; (g) registration plate lamps, as described in regulation 95; (h) reversing lamps, as described in regulation 99; and (i) identification lamps, as described in regulation 102, <p>where the laden weight of the goods being carried by the motor vehicle exceeds that specified in that regulation.</p>
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<p>Optional lamps</p>	<p>77. A motor vehicle may be equipped with –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fog lamps, as described in regulation; (b) light bars, that may be used only in accordance with regulation; (c) marker or clearance lamps, as described in regulation; (d) side marker lamps, as described in regulation 96; (e) interior lamps, as described in regulation 97; and (f) a lamp which illuminates a notice, an identification letter, a number, a licence decal, a disk or other mark on a motor vehicle, as described in regulation
<p>Prohibited lamps</p>	<p>78 - (1) Except where permitted by these Regulations, a motor vehicle shall not be fitted with –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) spot lamps, as described in regulation 101; or (b) a revolving lamp, as described in regulation 103. <p>(2) Where the owner or operator of a motor vehicle desires to fit or have fitted to the motor vehicle, a lamp, other than a lamp permitted by these Regulations, the owner or operator shall obtain the approval of the Authority.</p>
<p>Motor vehicles to be equipped with lights</p> <p>Part A. Fifth Schedule. Second Schedule</p>	<p>79. (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle unless –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all lamps fitted to the vehicle, pursuant to these Regulations, are in good working condition, capable of being lit and properly secured; (b) the headlamps, rear lamps and registration plate lamps are kept lit during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise and at any other time when due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles on the Highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres <p>(2) A person who contravenes subparagraph (1)(b) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p> <p>(3) A person operating a motor vehicle on a Highway shall extinguish the high beam of the light emitted by the headlamp of the motor vehicle, where the high beam could cause a glare that presents danger to oncoming traffic or to traffic driving in front of the person in the same direction.</p> <p>(4) The owner of a bus, truck or trailer shall ensure that the lamps fitted to such vehicles are positioned as shown in the illustrations in the Second Schedule.</p>
<p>Distance from</p>	<p>80. – (1) Where these Regulations specify the distance</p>

<p>which lights to be visible</p>	<p>from which certain lights are to be visible, such provision shall apply during the times stated in regulation 79(1)(b), in respect of a motor vehicle when upon a straight, reasonably level, unlit Highway in clear weather, unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.</p> <p>(2) Every lamp required to be fitted or to be used pursuant to these Regulations shall emit a light of sufficient brilliance to be visible from a distance of at least 150 metres.</p>
<p>Lamps on unspecified vehicles</p>	<p>81. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a vehicle, between sunset and sunrise or any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles on the Highway are not clearly visible at a distance of 150 metres, unless the vehicle is fitted –</p> <p>(a) in front, on both sides with lamps emitting a white light; and</p> <p>(b) at the rear, on the extreme right side of the body with a lamp emitting a red light.</p> <p>(2) A lamp referred to in paragraph (1)(a) shall emit a beam of light of sufficient power to illuminate the Highway immediately ahead of the vehicle, but shall not be of such power or design or so fitted as to cause a glare to oncoming traffic, on a level Highway</p>
<p>Colour of lights</p>	<p>82. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle which is fitted with, or carries on it, a lamp which –</p> <p>(a) except in the case of a brake anti-lock warning light to the front of a trailer, emits a light which is not white, amber or yellow in colour, towards the front of the motor vehicle;</p> <p>(b) emits a light, which is not yellow or amber in colour, towards either side of the motor vehicle; or</p> <p>(c) except in the case of a direction indicator or reversing lamp, emits a light which is not red in colour, towards the rear of the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(2) Where two or more lamps of the same specification emitting light in the same direction are fitted to a motor vehicle they shall be fitted so as to emit light of the same colour.</p>

<p>Certain lamps to emit diffused light</p>	<p>83. Every lamp fitted to a vehicle, other than the headlamps of a motor vehicle, the front lamp of a pedal cycle, spot lamps and fog lamps, shall be fitted so as to emit a diffused light when the vehicle is in operation on a Highway.</p>
<p>Lamps to emit steady light</p>	<p>84. – (1) Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, a lamp fitted to any motor vehicle shall emit a steady light, when in operation. (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) – (a) an ambulance; (b) a firefighting vehicle; or (c) a vehicle operated by a member of the Nigeria Constabulary Force or the Nigeria Defence Force or a correctional officer or other authorized person of the Correctional Services in the execution of the duties of that person, may be equipped with a device which enables the driver of the vehicle to operate the lamps of same in such a manner that they flash intermittently.</p>
<p>Manner in which lamps to be fitted and</p> <p>Part A. Fifth Schedule maintained</p>	<p>85. – (1) The headlamps of a motor vehicle shall be fitted – (a) at a height of no less than 45 centimetres and no more than 2 metres above ground level, measured to the centre of the lamp; (b) no more than 50 centimetres behind the foremost end of the vehicle. (2) The headlamps and fog lamps of a motor vehicle shall not, unless the design of the lamps incorporates some other means of preventing a glare to oncoming traffic, be fitted with lenses of clear glass or other like material. (3) Where two or more of the same type of lamps are fitted to a vehicle, they shall – (a) be placed symmetrically in relation to the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle; and (b) except in the case of side marker lamps and direction indicator lamps, be so placed that a lamp on the side of the vehicle shall have a corresponding lamp at the same height on the other side of the vehicle. (4) Every lamp required to be fitted to a vehicle shall be securely fixed. (5) The lens and reflector of a lamp required to be fitted to or used in connection with a motor vehicle shall be maintained in a working and reasonably clean condition. (6) A lamp required to be fitted to, or displayed in connection with a vehicle, shall not be totally or partially</p>

	<p>obscured by any fitting or object on the vehicle.</p> <p>(7) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to lamps that comply with the standard specification of vehicles not normally operated on a Highway.</p> <p>(8) A lamp shall not be fitted to a motor vehicle or used in contravention of these Regulations</p> <p>(9) A person who contravenes paragraph (8) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p>
<p>Headlamps</p>	<p>86. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a –</p> <p>(a) motor vehicle other than a motor cycle or a trailer, unless the vehicle is equipped in front on each side of its longitudinal centre line with –</p> <p>(i) at least one headlamp capable of emitting a high beam and a low beam; or</p> <p>(ii) one headlamp capable of emitting only a high beam and one headlamp capable of emitting only a low beam which deflects downwards to the left;</p> <p>(b) motor cycle without a side car or a motor tricycle with one wheel in front, unless it is equipped in front with –</p> <p>(i) one headlamp capable of emitting a high beam and a low beam;</p> <p>(ii) one headlamp capable of emitting a high beam and one headlamp capable of emitting a low beam, both of which are fitted in the same vertical plane; or</p> <p>(iii) two headlamps, each capable of emitting a high beam and a low beam, and both of which are fitted in the same horizontal plane; or</p> <p>(c) motor cycle with a side car, unless the –</p> <p>(i) motor cycle is equipped in front with one headlamp as specified in subparagraph (b)(i) or headlamps specified in subparagraph (b)(ii) or (b)(iii); and</p> <p>(ii) side car is equipped with one parking lamp which complies with regulation 89 or with one headlamp as specified in subparagraph (b)(i).</p> <p>(2) At least one headlamp described in subparagraph (1)(a) capable of emitting a low beam, or a parking lamp, shall be so fitted on each side of the longitudinal centre line of a motor vehicle that the portion of the illuminating surface furthest from the longitudinal centre line of the motor vehicle is no more than 40 centimetres from the outer edge of the front of the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(3) Every headlamp emitting a high beam of light shall</p>

	<p>be so adjusted and maintained that it –</p> <p>(a) is capable of adequately illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle, enabling the driver to see any person, vehicle or object at a distance of at least 100 metres ahead; and</p> <p>(b) can be extinguished by the use of a device which simultaneously causes or allows the low beam of light to be emitted or continue to be emitted from a headlamp.</p> <p>(4) Every headlamp emitting a low beam of light shall be so adjusted and maintained that –</p> <p>(a) it is capable of adequately illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle, enabling the driver of the motor vehicle to see any person, vehicle or any other object at a distance not exceeding 90 metres ahead of the motor vehicle;</p> <p>(b) it does not cause a glare that presents danger to oncoming traffic on a level Highway; and</p> <p>(c) the low beam does not deflect to the right.</p> <p>(5) Every headlamp emitting a low beam of light which, when projected onto a vertical screen, shows a symmetrical light pattern, or does not have a diagonal and horizontal cut-off line, shall be so adjusted and maintained that when the motor vehicle is on a reasonably level Highway, the centre of the intense part of the beam slants downwards to strike the Highway surface ahead of the motor vehicle within a distance not exceeding 90 metres.</p> <p>(6) A headlamp shall be made of rigid transparent or translucent material and emit a white light.</p>
<p>Daytime running lamps</p>	<p>87. A motor vehicle of model year 2024 or later, shall not be driven on a Highway unless the motor vehicle is fitted with daytime running lamps which is automatically switched on when the vehicle is moving forward, emitting a white, yellow or amber light (which enable Highway users to see the motor vehicle) and which shall be mounted –</p> <p>(a) not less than 25 centimetres or more than 1.5 metres above ground level; and</p> <p>(b) towards the front of the motor vehicle in such a manner that the light emitted from the lamp does not cause discomfort to the driver, either directly or indirectly, through any of the rear view mirrors or any other reflecting surfaces of the vehicle or to any other Highway user.</p>

<p>Fog lamps</p>	<p>88. – (1) A motor vehicle may be equipped with fog lamps at the front and at the rear, or at the front or rear of the vehicle which emit a bright beam of light in order to improve visibility during foggy conditions.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle which is equipped with fog lamps, unless each fog lamp at the –</p> <p>(a) front is so adjusted and maintained that it is only capable of emitting a high beam and the centre of the intense part of the beam slants downwards to strike the Highway surface ahead of the motor vehicle within a distance not exceeding 90 metres and points straight ahead or to the left; or</p> <p>(b) rear can only be brought into operation when a fog lamp at the front or any headlamp of the vehicle is brought into operation.</p> <p>(3) A fog lamp mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be fitted at the –</p> <p>(a) front of a motor vehicle with the highest point of its illuminating surface in line with or below the surface of a headlamp emitting a low beam; or</p> <p>(b) rear of a motor vehicle with the lowest point of its illuminating surface not less than 25 centimetres and the highest point not more than 1 metre from ground level.</p> <p>(4) Where a fog lamp is illuminated, parking lamps shall be brought into operation simultaneously.</p> <p>(5) A fog lamp shall not be fitted at the front of the sidecar of a motor cycle, unless the motor cycle concerned is equipped with a fog lamp or a parking lamp which complies with these Regulations and which can be brought into operation simultaneously with the fog lamp on the sidecar.</p> <p>(6) Where a fog lamp is fitted at the front of a motor cycle that has a sidecar without a fog lamp, the sidecar shall be equipped with one parking lamp, described in regulation 89, and the parking lamp shall be capable of being brought into operation simultaneously with the fog lamp that is on the motor cycle.</p> <p>(7) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle, while a fog lamp fitted to that vehicle is lit, except in conditions of poor visibility caused by fog, rain, mist, dust or smoke and the fog lamp shall only be used when the low beam is operational.</p> <p>(8) A fog lamp which is fitted to a vehicle shall be</p>
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	capable of being operated independently of the headlamp by means of a separate switch
Parking lamps	<p>89. – (1) A motor vehicle shall be equipped –</p> <p>(a) in front, with two parking lamps which shall be visible directly from the front; and</p> <p>(b) at the rear, with two parking lamps which shall be visible directly from the rear; or</p> <p>(c) on each side, with one parking lamp which shall be visible directly from the front and the rear of the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(2) A parking lamp, described in subparagraph (1)(a), may form part of a –</p> <p>(a) headlamp described in regulation 86;</p> <p>(b) fog lamp described in regulation 88; or</p> <p>(c) front position lamp described in regulation 91.</p> <p>(3) A parking lamp, described in subparagraph (1)(b), may form part of a –</p> <p>(a) fog lamp, described in regulation 88;</p> <p>(b) rear lamp, described in regulation 93; or</p> <p>(c) brake lamp, described in regulation 94.</p> <p>(4) Where a motor vehicle is, in accordance with paragraph (1), equipped at the front or the rear with two parking lamps, one parking lamp shall be fitted on each side of the longitudinal centre line of the motor vehicle, so that the portion of the illuminating surface furthest from the longitudinal centre line of the motor vehicle is not further than 40 centimetres from the outer edge of the front or rear of the motor vehicle, as the case may require.</p>
When parking lamps to be kept lit	<p>90. A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle –</p> <p>(a) where on any side of the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle, a headlamp in use is so placed that the portion of its illuminating surface furthest from the centre line is within 40 centimetres from the outer edge of the front of the vehicle, unless a parking lamp fitted to that side of the vehicle and complying with regulation 89 is kept lit; and</p> <p>(b) where only the parking lamps are lit.</p>
Front-position lamp	<p>91. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles, other than a motor cycle, where any of the outer edges of the widest part of such vehicle or combination of vehicles or any load thereon projects more than 40 centimetres</p>

	<p>beyond the illuminating surface of the outermost lamp to the front of the vehicle or combination of vehicles, unless there is fitted on each side of the widest part, one front-position lamp which shall be visible directly from the front and which enables other Highway users to see the vehicle if the vehicle is stopped or parked.</p> <p>(2) The owner of the vehicle shall ensure that the front-position lamps described in paragraph (1) shall –</p> <p>(a) emit a white light; and</p> <p>(b) be fitted, as near as possible to, but no more than 40 centimetres from; or in the case of a trailer, converter dolly or adapter dolly, no more than 15 centimetres from the outer edges of the widest part of the vehicle or any load thereon, and shall not be less than 35 centimetres or more than 1 metre above ground level.</p> <p>(3) A motor vehicle first registered prior to 1st January, 1985, may have its front-position lamps fitted less than 35 centimetres above ground level, but such lamps shall be fitted as high as possible on the motor vehicle.</p>
<p>Marker or clearance lamps</p>	<p>92. – (1) A motor vehicle may be equipped –</p> <p>(a) in front, on each side of the longitudinal centre line, with one marker or clearance lamp which shall be visible directly from the front of the vehicle; and</p> <p>(b) at the rear, on each side of the longitudinal centre line, with one marker or clearance lamp which shall be visible directly from the rear, and which illuminates the front or rear of the motor vehicle in order to indicate the overall width and height of the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(2) The marker or clearance lamps described in paragraph (1) shall –</p> <p>(a) be fitted as near as possible to the outer edges of the front and rear of the motor vehicle and as high as possible; and</p> <p>(b) emit an amber or white light to the front and a red light to the rear of the motor vehicle.</p>
<p>Rear lamps</p>	<p>93. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle which was first registered before the 1st day of January, 2023 or a motor cycle, unless the motor vehicle is fitted with at least one lamp on each side at the rear of the vehicle (which increases the visibility of and indicates the width of the vehicle) –</p> <p>(a) emitting a red light with a minimum intensity of two candelas;</p>

	<p>(b) positioned not further than 40 centimetres from the outer edges of the widest part of the motor vehicle;</p> <p>(c) positioned no lower than 35 centimetres or higher than 1.5 metres above ground level, but where it is impractical or impossible due to the structure of the motor vehicle to position the lamps within 1.5 metres above ground level, they may be placed not higher than 1 metre above ground level.</p> <p>(2) A motor vehicle which was first registered before the 1st day of January, 1981, may be fitted with lamps to the rear of the vehicle in such positions as are set out in paragraph (1), and shall also be fitted with at least one lamp at the rear, emitting a red light with a minimum intensity of two candelas, positioned in the centre or to the right of the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle, not lower than 30 centimetres and not higher than 1 metre above ground level.</p> <p>(3) A person shall not operate a motor cycle on a Highway, unless it is fitted with a lamp in a position at the rear of the vehicle as set out in paragraph (2).</p> <p>(4) Rear lamps fitted to a motor vehicle, in addition to those specified in these Regulations, may be fitted higher than 2.1 metres above ground level.</p> <p>(5) A motor vehicle which is being towed by a tow truck vehicle shall be fitted with a separate and temporary set of rear lamps.</p>
<p>Brake lamps</p>	<p>94. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is fitted with at least one brake lamp on each side at the rear of the vehicle and, in the case of a motor cycle, one brake lamp at the rear, (which are lit when the brakes of the vehicle are applied) and which shall –</p> <p>(a) be visible within angles of –</p> <p>(i) 45 degrees, measured across the width of the vehicle on either side of a line parallel to the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle and passing through the centre line of each brake lamp; and</p> <p>(ii) 15 degrees, measured vertically on either side of a horizontal line parallel to the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle and passing through the centre line of each brake lamp, but where the height of the brake lamp above ground level is less than centimetres, such angles, measured below the horizontal line may be reduced by 5 degrees;</p>

	<p>(b) be fitted at a height of not less than 30 centimetres and no more than 2.1 metres above ground level, measured to the centre of the lamp, however, additional brake lamps may be fitted above 2.1 metres on the vehicle;</p> <p>(c) be fitted equidistant from and on each side of the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle;</p> <p>(d) be so connected that where the vehicle is in motion, the lamp shall come into operation as soon as the operating device of the service brake or similar brake of the vehicle or in the case of a combination of vehicles, of the drawing vehicle, is activated;</p> <p>(e) when in use, emit a red light, the intensity of which shall be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamp and shall be visible in sunlight at a distance of not less than 30 metres; and</p> <p>(f) be maintained in clean condition and in good working order.</p> <p>(2) A motor vehicle which is being towed by a tow truck shall be fitted with an additional and temporary set of brake lamps which are mounted on the rearmost point of the disabled vehicle and are adjusted to work in coordination with the brake lamps of the tow truck.</p> <p>(3) A brake lamp which complies with paragraph (1) may be incorporated in a rear lamp fitted to a motor vehicle in compliance with regulation 93.</p> <p>(4) A motor vehicle may, in addition to the brake lamps specified in paragraph (1), be fitted with a pulsating brake lamp (located in the centre of the rear window of the motor vehicle) which –</p> <p>(a) emits a red light;</p> <p>(b) is located not lower than 38 centimetres above ground level; and</p> <p>(c) is on the vertical centre line of the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(5) A pulsating brake lamp specified in paragraph (4) shall emit a flashing light for no more than five seconds when the brake is applied, which converts to a continuous light until the time when the brake is released and that flashing light shall not be repeated upon a subsequent application of the brakes for a period of at least five seconds after the release of the brakes.</p>
Registration plate lamps	95. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle, other than a tractor, unless it is fitted with at least one registration plate lamp at the rear of the

	<p>vehicle, which illuminates the registration plate by means of a white light so that every character is plainly distinguishable from a distance of at least 20 metres.</p> <p>(2) A registration plate lamp is not required to be kept lit on a motor vehicle parked on a Highway.</p> <p>(3) The beam of light of a registration plate lamp shall be directed at the registration plate to the rear of the vehicle</p>
Side marker lamps	<p>96. – (1) A vehicle may, when in operation, be fitted with side marker lamps along each side of the vehicle which shall emit a diffused amber light which enables the driver of the motor vehicle to see another motor vehicle that is approaching at an angle.</p> <p>(2) The side marker lamp positioned closest to the front of the motor vehicle may diffuse a white or amber light.</p> <p>(3) The side marker lamp which is positioned closest to the rear of the vehicle may emit a diffused red or amber light.</p> <p>(4) The side marker lamps shall be so placed that –</p> <p>(a) there is a lamp within 40 centimetres of each end of the body of the vehicle;</p> <p>(b) the distance between successive lamps on any vehicle is not more than 3 metres;</p> <p>(c) they are not less than 30 centimetres from the ground; and</p> <p>(d) they face directly outwards from the side to which they are fitted in a direction at right angles to the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle.</p>
Interior lamps	<p>97. A lamp emitting a diffused light may be fitted onto a motor vehicle for the purpose of illuminating the interior of the motor vehicle, including the instrument panel</p>
Lamps illuminating notice on motor vehicle	<p>98. – (1) A lamp which illuminates a notice relating to the destination of a motor vehicle or its availability for hire may be fitted to a motor vehicle.</p> <p>(2) A lamp which illuminates a notice, an identification letter, a number, a licence decal, a disk or other mark, indicating the use of the motor vehicle –</p> <p>(a) as an ambulance;</p> <p>(b) as a blood transfusion service vehicle;</p> <p>(c) as a fire truck;</p> <p>(d) as a police or traffic control vehicle;</p> <p>(e) as a correctional service vehicle; or</p> <p>(f) as a patrol service vehicle, may be fitted to such vehicle on the approval of the Authority</p>
Reversing	<p>99. – (1) A motor vehicle shall be fitted with a reversing</p>

lamps	<p>lamp which is lit when the vehicle is put in reverse gear, emitting a white light which illuminates the Highway to the rear of the motor vehicle.</p> <p>(2) A reversing lamp shall be under the direct control of the driver and shall be either fitted so as to operate only when the vehicle is placed in reverse gear or is connected with a device by which the driver is made aware that the lamp is in operation.</p>
Light bars	<p>100. Where a motor vehicle is fitted with a light bar, which is mounted on the roof of the motor vehicle with rotating beacons or other lights, a person shall not operate the motor vehicle on a Highway while the light bar is lit</p>
Spot lamps	<p>101. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle fitted with a spot lamp, which can be so adjusted as to enable a beam of light emitted from the lamp to be deflected in any direction.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a spot lamp, which is adjustable, may be –</p> <p>(a) fitted and used for official purposes on –</p> <p>(i) an ambulance;</p> <p>(ii) a firefighting vehicle;</p> <p>(iii) a police vehicle; or</p> <p>(iv) a traffic control vehicle;</p> <p>(b) fitted to a vehicle owned by a registered medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon, and used in the execution of the professional duties of the medical practitioner or veterinarian; or</p> <p>(c) fitted to a vehicle employed in connection with –</p> <p>(i) the supply of electricity or water;</p> <p>(ii) the supply of telecommunications or other utility services;</p> <p>(iii) services provided at the scene of a collision; or</p> <p>(iv) other services approved by the Authority.</p>
Part A. Fifth Schedule	<p>(3) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule</p>
Identification lamps	<p>102. – (1) A motor vehicle carrying goods, the laden weight of which exceeds 5,000 kilogrammes and which is not a motor vehicle referred to in paragraph (2) or (6), shall be fitted, above the windscreen, with two or more identification lamps and each such lamp shall –</p> <p>(a) not exceed a capacity of 2 candelas;</p> <p>(b) be visible from directly in front of the motor vehicle</p>

	<p>to which it is fitted; and</p> <p>(c) emit a white or amber light.</p> <p>(2) An ambulance or firefighting vehicle may be fitted with an identification lamp or lamps emitting an intermittently flashing red light.</p> <p>(3) Subject to paragraph (5), a person shall not operate a motor vehicle fitted with, or which displays, a lamp or lamps emitting a blue light or which is capable of emitting a blue light.</p>
Part A. Fifth Schedule	<p>(4) A person who contravenes paragraph (3) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p> <p>(5) Paragraph (3) shall not apply to a motor vehicle operated by a member of the Nigeria Constabulary Force or a correctional officer or other authorized person of the Correctional Services in the execution of official duties.</p> <p>(6) A motor vehicle which is –</p> <p>(a) employed in connection with the maintenance of Highways;</p> <p>(b) engaged in the distribution and supply of electricity;</p> <p>(c) engaged in the supply of essential services other than those specified in paragraph (b);</p> <p>(d) disabled;</p> <p>(e) a refuse compactor vehicle; or</p> <p>(f) carrying an oversized load and a vehicle escorting it, if any, may be fitted with a lamp or lamps capable of emitting an intermittently flashing amber light.</p>
Revolving lamps	<p>103. – (1) Subject to paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5), a motor vehicle shall not be equipped with a revolving lamp which may be used to warn other users of the Highway and indicate priority of movement in traffic.</p> <p>(2) A motor vehicle may be equipped with a revolving lamp that, when lit, casts a blue light, only if the vehicle is operated by or on behalf of –</p> <p>(a) the Nigeria Constabulary Force constituted under section 3(1) of the Constabulary Force Act; or</p> <p>(b) the Commissioner of Corrections referred to in section 3 of the Corrections Act, for the administration of the Correctional Services.</p> <p>(3) A motor vehicle may be equipped with a revolving lamp that, when lit, casts a red light, only if the vehicle is an ambulance or a motor vehicle operated by or on behalf of the Nigeria Fire Brigade established by section 3 of the Fire Brigade Act.</p>

(4) A motor vehicle may be equipped with a revolving lamp that, when lit, casts an amber light, only if –

- (a) the vehicle is operated by or on behalf of the Independent Commission of Investigations constituted under section 3 of the Independent Commission of Investigations Act;
- (b) the vehicle is to be used for the investigation of criminal offences and the owner of the vehicle has obtained the approval of the Authority, in writing, for the vehicle to be so equipped with the revolving lamp;
- (c) the vehicle is an articulated vehicle;
- (d) the vehicle is a disabled vehicle;
- (e) the vehicle is used for piloting or towing another vehicle;
- (f) the vehicle is used for piloting a vehicle which has a special permit in accordance with regulation 113;
- (g) the vehicle is a refuse compactor;
- (h) the vehicle is carrying an oversized load or the vehicle is escorting a vehicle which is carrying an oversized load;
- (i) the vehicle is in the service of or used by a provider of a utility service for the purpose of carrying out repairs to, or the installation of, plant or equipment for the provision of the utility service and the Authority has, in writing, approved the equipping of the vehicle with the revolving lamp for that use;
- (j) the vehicle is used for Highway repair or the control of traffic; or
- (k) the vehicle is to be used for a purpose not set out in paragraphs (a) to (j) and the owner of the vehicle has obtained the approval of the Authority, in writing, for the vehicle to be so equipped with the revolving lamp.

(5) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall prevent the use of a revolving lamp in the course of taking any steps for the purposes of dealing with an emergency arising out of aviation by or on behalf of –

- (a) the Government of Nigeria; or
- (b) the Airports Authority of Nigeria established under section 3(1) of the Airports Authority Act.

(6) A motor vehicle used by a medical practitioner, in the *bona fide* exercise of the duties of the medical practitioner, may be fitted above the windscreen with one lamp emitting an intermittently flashing red light.

<p>Part A. Fifth Schedule.</p>	<p>(7) A person who uses a revolving lamp in contravention of this regulation commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p> <p>(8) In this regulation “utility service” means the provision of –</p> <p>(a) a telecommunications service;</p> <p>(b) a sewerage service;</p> <p>(c) a service for the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of gas or electricity; or</p> <p>(d) the supply and distribution of water</p>
<p>Lamps on pedal cycles. Part A. Fifth Schedule</p>	<p>104. – (1) A pedal cycle shall be fitted in the front with a lamp emitting a white light, the intense part of the beam of which shall, when the pedal cycle is on a level Highway, strike the surface ahead of the pedal cycle at a distance of not less than 3 metres and no more than 30 metres.</p> <p>(2) A pedal cycle shall be fitted with one or more lamps emitting a red light directly to the rear of the pedal cycle.</p> <p>(3) A person shall not operate a pedal cycle on a Highway between half-an-hour before sunset and half-an-hour after sunrise unless the front and rear lamps are lit.</p> <p>(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule</p>
<p>Lamps on animal-drawn vehicles</p>	<p>105. – (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a person shall not operate on a Highway an animal-drawn vehicle, unless it is fitted in front on both sides with lamps emitting a white light and at the rear, on both sides with lamps emitting a red light.</p> <p>(2) Where a vehicle is being drawn by animals which are not controlled by reins, a person shall be responsible for leading the animals and that person shall carry a lamp emitting a white light, <i>in lieu</i> of the lamps required in paragraph (1).</p> <p>(3) This regulation shall only apply where the vehicle referred to in paragraph (1) is used between half-an-hour before sunset and half-an-hour after sunrise, and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles on the Highway are not clearly visible at a distance of 150 metres.</p>

Direction Indicators and Warning Devices

<p>Direction indicators</p>	<p>106. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a motor vehicle, other than a tractor or a trailer drawn by a tractor, unless it is equipped on both sides with either the flasher type or illuminated window-type direction indicators.</p> <p>(2) Where a motor vehicle forms part of a combination of motor vehicles and the direction indicators with which the motor vehicle is required to be equipped are obscured by a trailer forming part of the combination of motor vehicles, the trailer shall be fitted with the requisite direction indicators.</p>
<p>General requirements for direction indicators</p>	<p>107. – (1) A direction indicator shall be fitted at a height of no less than 45 centimetres and no more than 2.1 metres above ground level and shall be so fitted as not to be obscured when in use.</p> <p>(2) In respect of an additional direction indicator, no minimum height shall apply except in the circumstances outlined in paragraph (3).</p> <p>(3) Where a flasher type direction indicator is fitted on to the side of a motor vehicle it shall not be more than 3 metres above ground level. (4) Where direction indicators are incorporated in lamps, the lamps fitted to the front shall be located at the same level and the lamps fitted to the rear shall be located at the same level.</p> <p>(5) When the driver is in the driving position, unless the direction indicators are so fitted that they are directly or by reflection visible to the driver of the motor vehicle concerned, a device shall be provided whereby the driver is given visible or audible warning when the indicators are in operation.</p> <p>(6) Paragraph (5) shall not apply to a –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) tractor; (b) trailer; or (c) motor cycle. <p>(7) The direction indicators shall be so fitted that the indicators on one side can be operated separately from the indicators on the other side.</p> <p>(8) A motor vehicle, to be operated on a Highway, shall be fitted with a separate switch to operate the direction indicators simultaneously.</p> <p>(9) Where more than one direction indicator is fitted to indicate any one turning movement, every such indicator shall be interconnected to the other so as to be</p>

	<p>capable of being operated simultaneously.</p> <p>(10) Every direction indicator shall be kept in good working order.</p> <p>(11) All lamps fitted to direction indicators shall, when in use, emit a diffused light</p>
<p>Flasher type direction indicators</p>	<p>108. A direction indicator of the flasher type shall be operated in compliance with the following requirements –</p> <p>(a) each indicator shall incorporate a lamp or lamps;</p> <p>(b) when in use, the lamp shall show an intermittently flashing light of an intensity that is clearly visible, in daylight, at a distance of no less than 30 metres;</p> <p>(c) the indicators shall be equidistant from the longitudinal centre line of the motor vehicle and as near as possible to, but no more than 50 centimetres from the outer edge of the front or rear of the motor vehicle;</p> <p>(d) subject to paragraph (e), the indicators shall be so mounted that they are visible from the –</p> <p>(i) rear, within an angle of 15 degrees inside and 45 degrees outside; and</p> <p>(ii) front, within an angle of 45 degrees outside, of a line which is parallel to the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle and which passes through the centre of the illuminated area of the indicator;</p> <p>(e) the indicator shall not be fitted in a manner so that it is higher than the highest point of the roof of the vehicle to which it is fitted;</p> <p>(f) where it is not possible to comply with paragraph (d), in the case of a single indicator on any one side, one indicator shall be mounted towards the front and one towards the rear so that one shall be visible from the front and the other from the rear of the vehicle to which it is fitted, within the limits specified in that paragraph;</p> <p>(g) where an indicator is combined with or mounted within 15 centimetres of a lamp, the intensity of the light emitted from the indicator shall be greater than that from the lamp; and</p> <p>(h) the indicator shall be fitted so that when in use, it emits a white, yellow or amber light to the front, and a yellow, amber or red light to the rear, and any one indicator may emit light towards the front and the rear simultaneously, or emit light only to the front or only to the rear, according to its position on the vehicle</p>

Illuminated window-type indicators	109. A direction indicator of the illuminated window-type shall incorporate a lamp which, when in operation, emits a red, yellow or amber light to the rear of the vehicle and with such intensity that it is clearly visible in daylight at a distance of no less than 30 metres.
Combination of different types of direction indicators	110. – (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Regulations, the fitting of two direction indicators of one of the types referred to in regulation 106 on the front of the vehicle and two direction indicators of another type referred to in these Regulations, on the rear of the vehicle, is permitted. (2) A person shall not fit a direction indicator to a motor vehicle in contravention of these Regulations
Part A. Fifth Schedule	(3) A person who contravenes paragraph (2) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.
Use of direction indicators simultaneously or hazard lights	111. – (1) A person shall only use the direction indicators simultaneously or the hazard lights of a motor vehicle where – (a) the motor vehicle is stationary or in motion, while in the circumstances of an emergency on or within 2 metres of the Highwayway; (b) the motor vehicle is being used to tow another vehicle; (c) a dangerous circumstance arises on the Highway and the driver needs to warn other Highway users; (d) the motor vehicle is a bus in the process of picking up or setting down passengers; (e) the motor vehicle is being used in the construction, maintenance or inspection of a Highway and the motor vehicle is within 2 metres of the Highwayway; or (f) the motor vehicle is a piloting vehicle. (2) Where the driver of a motor vehicle has the hazard lights of the motor vehicle in operation, the driver shall forthwith, turn off the hazard lights when the driver intends to use the direction indicators
Warning devices	112. – (1) A person shall not operate on a Highway a – (a) motor vehicle, unless it is equipped with a warning device which is in good working order, and when used, is capable of emitting a sound which, under normal conditions, is clearly audible, from a distance of at least 90 metres; (b) pedal cycle unless it is equipped with a warning device which is in good working order and, when in

	<p>use, is capable of emitting a sound which, under normal conditions, is clearly audible from a distance of at least 20 metres; or</p> <p>(c) vehicle to which a warning device that emits a sound similar to that used by an emergency vehicle is fitted.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of subparagraph (1)(c) shall not apply to –</p> <p>(a) an emergency vehicle; or</p> <p>(b) a vehicle being driven by an agent or employee of the Independent Commission of Investigations in the performance of the duties of that agent or employee.</p> <p>(3) A warning device may only be used –</p> <p>(a) to give due warning with a view to avoiding an accident;</p> <p>(b) outside a built-up area, when it is desirable to warn a driver that he is about to be overtaken.</p> <p>(4) The sounds emitted by a warning device shall not be prolonged more than necessary</p>
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Special Permits

<p>Vehicles requiring special permit. Parts II and III. Form ASP. Part A</p> <p>Third Schedule. Form SP. Part B</p>	<p>113. – (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Parts II and this Part, a person who desires to use or operate on a Highway a motor vehicle of which the overall length, width, height, weight, design, construction or other specification is in contravention of that permitted by these Regulations, or otherwise does not comply with these Regulations, may apply to the Minister, in the form set out as Form ASP in Part A of the Third Schedule, for a special permit to do so, set out as Form SP in Part A of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) An application under paragraph (1) shall include the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(3) The Authority shall review an application under paragraph (2) and make a written recommendation to the Minister for the grant of a special permit, with or without terms and conditions, or the refusal of the grant of a special permit.</p> <p>(4) The Minister may, after considering the recommendation of the Authority, and if the Minister thinks fit, grant the special permit applied for under paragraph (1) subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister considers necessary.</p>
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	(5) Where a special permit is granted under paragraph (3), the Authority shall not refuse to issue a certificate of fitness in relation to that motor vehicle, by reason only that its overall length, width, height or weight is in excess of that permitted by these Regulations or that its construction or design does not comply with these Regulations.
Ninth Schedule	(6) The overall length, width, height and weight and other specifications of a motor vehicle are set out in the Ninth Schedule.
Part A. Fifth Schedule	(7) A person who uses or operates on a Highway a motor vehicle that requires a special permit, under this regulation, without obtaining such special permit, commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.
Schedule	(8) A person who breaches any term or condition of a special permit, issued under these Regulations, commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule. (9) The Minister may, pursuant to the recommendation of the Authority, revoke a special permit granted under paragraph (3) where the terms or conditions of the permit have been breached.
Special permit for trailers. Form ASP. Part A. Third Schedule. Form SP. Part B	114. – (1) A person who desires to operate on a Highway a motor vehicle with trailers, the total length of which exceeds 13 metres, may apply to the Minister, in the form set out as Form ASP in Part A of the Third Schedule, for a special permit to do so, set out as Form SP in Part A of the Third Schedule. (2) A application under paragraph (1) shall include the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule. (3) The Authority shall review an application under paragraph (2) and make a written recommendation to the Minister for the grant of a special permit, with or without terms and conditions, or the refusal of the grant of a special permit. (4) The Minister may, after considering the recommendation of the Authority, and if the Minister thinks fit, grant the special permit applied for under paragraph (1) subject to such terms and conditions, as the Minister considers necessary.
Part A.	(5) A person who operates on a Highway a motor

<p>Fifth Schedule</p>	<p>vehicle with trailers, that requires a special permit under this regulation, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction, to a fine specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p> <p>(6) The Minister may, pursuant to the recommendations of the Authority, revoke a special permit granted under paragraph (4) where the terms or conditions of the permit have been breached</p>
<p>Special permits for cane farmers and sugar manufacturers.</p> <p>Form ASP. Part A Third Schedule. Form SP. Part B.</p>	<p>115. – (1) A cane farmer or sugar manufacturer who is the owner of a trailer with a braking system not conforming to the requirements of these Regulations, may, in the form set out as Form ASP in Part A of the Third Schedule, apply to the Minister for a special permit, in the form set out as Form SP in Part A of the Third Schedule, for an authorization to use the trailer upon a Highway, during such period and subject to such conditions, as the Minister thinks fit.</p> <p>(2) An application under paragraph (1) shall include the fee specified in Part B of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(3) The Authority shall review an application under paragraph (1) and make a written recommendation to the Minister for the grant of a special permit, with or without terms and conditions, or the refusal of the grant of a special permit.</p> <p>(4) The Minister may, after considering the recommendation of the Authority, and if the Minister thinks fit, grant the special permit applied for under paragraph (1), subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister thinks necessary.</p> <p>(5) The Minister may, pursuant to a recommendation of the Authority, revoke the special permit granted in paragraph (1), where the terms and conditions of the permit have been breached, and no compensation shall be payable in respect of any loss or damage suffered, directly or indirectly, consequent upon the revocation of the special permit.</p>

Disposal of Waste

<p>Disposal of waste.</p>	<p>116. A motor vehicle or trailer shall not be equipped with a lavatory, urinal, lavatory basin or sink unless the following requirements are complied with, that is to say, every closet pan or urinal pan shall empty into a tank carried by the motor vehicle or trailer, as the case may be,</p>
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	<p>such tank –</p> <p>(a) being efficiently ventilated by means of a pipe, the outlet of which is outside the vehicle;</p> <p>(b) containing non-inflammable and non-irritant chemicals, of such character and in such quantity as to form, at all times, an efficient deodorant and germicide in respect of the contents of the tank; and</p> <p>(c) the contents of which shall not be discharged or be allowed to leak unto the Highwayway</p>
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Public Passenger Vehicles

Overall length.	117. The overall length of a public passenger vehicle shall not exceed 12 metres.
Height	118. A public passenger vehicle shall not exceed 3.2 metres in height
Weight; maximum allowable	<p>119. – (1) The sum of the weights transmitted to the Highway surface by all the wheels of a public passenger vehicle shall not exceed 14,500 kilogrammes and the weight so transmitted by any axle of the vehicle shall not exceed 8,000 kilogrammes.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this regulation, the weight transmitted to the Highway surface by a public passenger vehicle shall be taken to be the weight so transmitted by the vehicle when it is complete and fully equipped for service with a full supply of water, oil and fuel and loaded with weights of 63.5 kilogrammes <i>per</i> person, placed in the correct relative positions for each passenger for whom a seat is provided and for the driver and conductor.</p> <p>(3) The maximum laden weight of any vehicle shall not exceed the weight fixed by the manufacturer of such vehicle.</p>
Stability.	120. The stability of a public passenger vehicle shall be such that under any conditions of load, if the surface on which the vehicle stands were tilted to either side to an angle 350 from the horizontal, the point at which the overturning occurs would not be passed
Turning circle	<p>121. – (1) Every public passenger vehicle shall be so constructed as to be capable of turning in either direction in a circle not exceeding 20 metres in diameter.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this regulation, such diameter shall be determined by reference to the extreme outer edge of the wheel track at ground level</p>

Guard rails	122. If any two wheels on either side of a public passenger vehicle have a clear space of more than 60 centimetres between the nearest points, a guard rail, running board or other similar device, which shall extend to within 20 centimetres of the front wheel and 15 centimetres of the rear wheel, shall be fixed to guard such space, effectively, to within at least 25 centimetres of the ground, when the vehicles is carrying no passengers and is standing on level ground.
Side overhang	123. No part of a public passenger vehicle, other than a direction indicator when in operation, or a driving mirror, shall project laterally more than 15 centimetres beyond the outer face of the outer tyre on the rearmost wheel on the same side of the vehicle.
Steering	124. – (1) The steering mechanism of a public passenger vehicle shall be so constructed or arranged that the wheels do not in any circumstances make contact with any other part of the vehicle. (2) The dust-excluding covers fitted to any joint or connection of the steering mechanism of a public passenger vehicle shall be capable of being easily removed to facilitate inspection
Connections	125. – (1) Where on a public passenger vehicle, brake and steering connections are secured with bolts or pins, the bolts or pins shall be threaded and effectively locked. (2) All connections on a public passenger vehicle made with bolts or pins shall be such that when they are in any position other than horizontal, the head of the bolt or pin shall be uppermost.
Tyres	126. Every public passenger vehicle shall be equipped with pneumatic tyres
Wheel projection	127. No portion of any Highway wheel or any fittings of the Highway wheel shall project more than 9 centimetres beyond the extreme outer face of the tyre when fully inflated
Fuel tanks, carburettors, etc.	128. – (1) No fuel tank shall be placed under any part of any gangway which is within 60 centimetres of any entrance or exit of a public passenger vehicle. (2) A fuel tank shall be so placed that no overflow from the fuel tank falls upon any woodwork or accumulates where it can be readily ignited. (3) The filling point of a fuel tank shall be outside the body of the vehicle, and the filler cap shall be so designed and constructed that it can be securely fixed in position.

	(4) All carburettors and apparatus associated with the carburetors shall be so placed or shielded that no fuel leaking from the carburetors shall fall upon any part or fitting which is capable of being ignited or into any receptacle where the fuel might accumulate
Exhaust pipe	129. – (1) The exhaust pipe of a public passenger vehicle shall be so fitted or shielded that no inflammable material can be thrown upon it from any other part of the vehicle and that it is not likely to cause a fire through proximity to any inflammable material on the vehicle. (2) The outlet of the exhaust pipe shall be placed far enough to the rear of the vehicle to prevent, so far as practicable, fumes from entering the vehicle
Insulation of electric leads	130. All electric leads of a public passenger vehicle shall be adequately insulated.
Moving parts	131. All moving parts and all parts of a public passenger vehicle subject to severe vibration connected by bolts or studs and nuts shall be fastened by lock nuts or nuts and efficient spring or lock nut washers, or by castellated nuts and split pins or by some other efficient device, so as to prevent their working or coming loose.
Body	132. The body of a public passenger vehicle shall be securely affixed to each side of the chassis – (a) in the case of a vehicle with a permanent top, by five ‘U’ bolts, or clamps and plates, each ‘U’ bolt or clamp to be not less than 15 centimetres in diameter and each plate to be not less than 15 centimetres thick; and (b) in any other case, by not less than four such ‘U’ bolts or clamps and plates of the measurements specified in paragraph (a).
Height of sides of body above seats	133. – (1) In the case of a public passenger vehicle without a permanent top, the height of the bodysides and of the front and of the rear of the vehicle from the top of the seats, shall not be less than 40 centimetres, however, in the case of a vehicle used for carrying an indivisible load, the rear of the vehicle may be lowered if no person is carried within 150 centimetres of the rear of the vehicle. (2) This regulation shall not apply to vehicles constructed for the carriage of eight persons or less.
Steps	134. – (1) The top of the tread of the lowest step for any entrance or exit to a public passenger vehicle, other than an emergency exit, shall not be more than 40 centimetres or less than 25 centimetres above the ground when the vehicle is empty.

	<p>(2) All steps on public passenger vehicles shall be fitted with non-slip treads.</p> <p>(3) Fixed steps on public passenger vehicles shall not be less than 25 centimetres wide and shall in no case project laterally beyond the body of the vehicle unless they are protected by the wings (or otherwise) that they are not liable to injure pedestrians</p>
Number and position of entrances and exits	<p>135. – (1) A public passenger vehicle with a permanent top shall be provided with not less than two exits (one of which may be an emergency exit) which shall not both be situated on the same side of the vehicle.</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the vehicle has a seating capacity of eight persons or less</p>
Width of entrances and exits	<p>136. – (1) Every entrance and exit of a public passenger vehicle shall be at least 50 centimetres wide.</p> <p>(2) The size of an emergency exit of a public passenger vehicle shall not be less than 0.65 square metres and not less than 46 centimetres in width.</p>
Doors	<p>137. – (1) Every entrance and exit door of a public passenger vehicle shall be capable of being opened by one operation of the locking mechanism.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of securing a public passenger vehicle when unattended, it shall be permissible to fit to any entrance or exit door a supplementary lock, with or without a detachable actuating mechanism, if such lock is so designed and constructed that the door can, at all times, be opened by a person inside the vehicle by one operation of the ordinary locking mechanism.</p> <p>(3) Door handles or levers to door catches of a public passenger vehicle shall be so designed and fitted that they are not likely to be dislodged or to be operated accidentally.</p> <p>(4) A grab handle shall be fitted to each entrance or exit other than an emergency exit to assist passengers in boarding or alighting from a public passenger vehicle.</p> <p>(5) All doors (including those of emergency exits) shall be so designed as to be readily opened, in case of need, from both the inside and the outside of a public passenger vehicle.</p>
Emergency exits	<p>138. – (1) The means of operation of all emergency doors on a public passenger vehicle shall be clearly indicated.</p> <p>(2) All emergency exits on a public passenger vehicle shall –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be clearly marked as such; (b) be fitted with doors which open outwards; and

	<p>(c) be easily accessible to the passengers and between the exit and any gangway, there shall be a passage which shall not be less in dimensions than those specified in paragraph (1) of regulation 140, for a gangway.</p> <p>(3) The actuating mechanism of all emergency exits of a public passenger vehicle shall be easily accessible to persons of normal height, standing on ground level, outside the vehicle.</p>
Access to exits	<p>139. – (1) There shall be unobstructed access from every seat of a public passenger vehicle to at least one exit.</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply –</p> <p>(a) to any seats alongside the driver, if there is access to such seats by an entrance other than the driver’s entrance;</p> <p>(b) to seats on a public passenger vehicle not provided with a permanent top; or</p> <p>(c) if the vehicle has a seating capacity of eight persons or less.</p> <p>(3) No seat of a public passenger vehicle shall be fitted to a door</p>
Width of gangways	<p>140. – (1) The width of every gangway of a public passenger vehicle shall not be less than 36 centimetres.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this regulation, when any space in front of a seat is required for the accommodation of seated passengers, the space within 23 centimetres of the seat shall not be taken into account in measuring the width of a gangway</p>
Height of gangways	<p>141. The clear height at the centre line of any gangway of a public passenger vehicle, extending from the front edge of the foremost passenger seat to the front edge of the rearmost passenger seat, served by that gangway, shall be not less than 180 centimetres.</p>
Seat supports	<p>142. The supports of all seats of a public passenger vehicle shall be firmly fixed in position and at least 40 centimetres, measured in a straight line along the front of each seat, shall be allowed for each passenger.</p>
Seats, generally	<p>143. – (1) No part of the back of any seat of a public passenger vehicle, placed lengthwise, shall be less than 137 centimetres from the corresponding part of the seat facing it.</p> <p>(2) Transverse seats shall be so fitted that –</p> <p>(a) there is a clear space of at least 70 centimetres in front of every part of the top of the back of the seat, any handles or grips which do not project more than 10 centimetres from the back of a seat being disregarded when measuring</p>

	the clear space herein referred to; (b) there is a clear space of at least 48 centimetres between any part of the front of a seat and any part of any other seat which faces it.
Seats over wheel arch	144. Seats over a wheel arch of a public passenger vehicle shall not be placed in such a position as to cause discomfort to passengers
Stepwell	145. The shortest distance between the edge of any stepwell and a vertical plane passing through the front edge of a seat, shall not be less than 23 centimetres.
Lighting	146. – (1) Adequate artificial lighting shall be provided for the illumination of a public passenger vehicle with a permanent top. (2) At least one lamp shall be provided as near as is practicable to every entrance and exit of a public passenger vehicle.
Ventilation	147. There shall be adequate ventilation for both passengers and the driver of a public passenger vehicle, without the necessity for opening any main window or windscreen
Driver’s accommodation	148. Every public passenger vehicle shall be so designed that the driver has adequate room and can easily reach and quickly operate the controls, and means shall be provided, where necessary, to prevent light from the interior of the vehicle from causing discomfort to the driver
Windscreen wipers	149. Where a public passenger vehicle is fitted with a front glass windscreen for the driver, an efficient automatic windscreen wiper shall be fitted to the vehicle
Passengers communication with the driver.	150. Public passenger vehicles with a seating capacity in excess of eight persons shall be fitted with a device to enable passengers to signal the driver
Fire extinguisher	151. – (1) In or upon every public passenger vehicle, there shall be carried, in such a position as to be readily available for use, suitable and efficient apparatus for extinguishing a fire and shall be one or more of the following types, namely – (a) foam producing fire extinguisher; (b) soda acid chemical fire extinguisher; (c) carbon tetra chloride fire extinguisher; or (d) chloro-bromomethane fire extinguisher. (2) This regulation shall not apply to a public passenger vehicle licensed to carry less than 8 passengers.
Jacks.	152. In or upon every public passenger vehicle there shall

	be carried apparatus capable of raising any wheel fitted to the vehicle, not less than 15 centimetres clear of the ground
Requirement of compliance with the construction, weight and equipment of motor vehicles. Part A. Fifth Schedule	<p>153. – (1) A public passenger vehicle shall be in compliance with the requirements as to the construction, weight, and equipment of motor vehicles contained in these Regulations, including all bodywork, upholstery and fittings, and shall be soundly and properly constructed of suitable materials, well finished and in good and serviceable condition, and of such design that it is capable of withstanding the loads and stresses likely to be met with, in operation.</p> <p>(2) A person who operates a public passenger vehicle on a Highway in contravention of the requirements specified under paragraph (1) commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalty specified in Part A of the Fifth Schedule.</p>
Offences and penalties in Part III	<p>154. If any person commits an offence against this Part (other than an offence in respect of which a penalty is specifically provided for by this Part) that person shall, in respect of the offence, be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.</p>



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