

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT  
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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

2004 No. 35.

**The Traffic and Road Safety (Rules of the Road) Regulations, 2004.**

*(Under section 78(1) of the Traffic and Road Safety Act, Cap 361)*

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister responsible for works, housing and communications by section 78(1) of the Traffic and Road Safety Act, these Regulations are made this 28th day of May, 2004.

PART I—PRELIMINARY.

**1. Citation**

These Regulations may be cited as the Traffic and Road Safety (Rules of the Road) Regulations, 2004.

**2. Interpretation**

(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“bicycle” or “cycle” means any vehicle which has at least two wheels which is propelled by means of pedals or hand cranks solely by muscular energy of the person riding it;

“carriageway” means that part of a road normally used by vehicular traffic but does not include that part of a road which consists of a street refuge or central reservation whether within the limits of a pedestrian crossing or not;

“driver”—

(a) in relation to a motor vehicle, means a person who drives or attempts to drive or is in charge of a motor vehicle or other vehicle (including a cycle) or an instructor of a learner driver;

(b) in relation to animals, means a person who guides cattle, singly or in herds, or flocks, or draught, pack or saddle animals on a road; and

(c) in relation to a towed vehicle, means a person who drives the towing vehicle;

“intersection” means any level crossroad, junction or fork, including the open areas formed by such crossroads, junctions or forks;

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

“motor-cycle” means a motor vehicle with less than four wheels, the unladen weight of which does not exceed four hundred kilograms;

“motor vehicle”, means any self-propelled vehicle intended or adapted for use on the roads;

“parked” in relation to a vehicle means it is stationary for any reason other than the need to avoid interference with another road user or collision with an obstruction or to comply with traffic regulations, and if the period during which the vehicle is stationary is not limited to the time needed to pick up or set down persons or goods;

“pedestrian crossing” means a crossing for foot passengers of the part of a road normally used by vehicular traffic established under section 133 of the Act and indicated by the prescribed traffic sign;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations;

“rail crossing” means any level intersection between a road and a railway;

“road” means any highway and any other road to which the public have access and includes bridges over which a road passes and includes also car parks whether public or private;

“road user” means anyone travelling or present on a road or in a vehicle on a road;

“parked” in relation to a vehicle means it is stationary for the time needed to pick up or set down persons or to load or unload goods;

“trailer” means any vehicle designed to be drawn or propelled by a motor vehicle;

“traffic sign” means any object or device (whether fixed or portable) for conveying to traffic, warnings, information, requirements, restrictions or prohibitions of any description specified by the Minister by regulations and any line or mark on a road for conveying such warnings, information, requirements, restrictions or prohibitions; and

“vehicle” includes a machine or implement of any kind drawn or propelled along roads whether by animal, mechanical, electrical or any other motive-power.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) the requirement that a driver shall “give way” to other vehicles means that he or she must not continue or resume his or her advance or manoeuvre if by so doing he or she might compel the drivers of other vehicles to change the direction or speed of their vehicle to avoid a collision;
- (b) the requirement that a driver shall “give way” to pedestrians means that he or she must not continue or resume his or her advance or manoeuvre if by so doing he or she might compel one or more pedestrians to change their direction or walking speed to avoid a collision;
- (c) a vehicle is said to be—  
“standing” if it is stationary for the time needed to pick up or set down persons or to load or unload goods.

## PART II—RULES OF THE ROAD.

### **3. General conduct of road users**

(1) Every road user must show due care and attention and be alert and cautious so that he or she does not endanger or obstruct traffic; he or she shall avoid all behaviour that might cause damage to persons, or public or private property.

(2) Any person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **4. Highway Code**

(1) The Minister may publish a Highway Code comprising such directions as appear to him or her to be proper for the guidance of road users.

(2) A failure on the part of any person to observe any provision of any Highway Code produced by authority shall not of itself, unless such failure is an offence under the Act or these Regulations, render that person liable to any criminal proceedings, but any such failure may, in any proceedings, whether criminal or civil, be relied upon by any party to the proceedings as tending to establish or negate any liability which is in question in those proceedings.

### **5. Traffic regulation**

(1) The police can regulate the traffic as circumstances require.

(2) The driver of a car of the President, Vice President, Chief Justice, Speaker to Parliament or the Prime Minister or a police vehicle or other emergency vehicle or a vehicle in a State Motorcade is allowed, in case of emergency or in other cases as prescribed, to deviate from the regulations.

(3) Road users shall comply with the instructions conveyed by traffic signs, traffic signals and road markings.

(4) Instructions conveyed by traffic signals shall take precedence over those conveyed by traffic signs regulating priority.

(5) Instructions given by police directing traffic shall take precedence over those conveyed by traffic signs, traffic signals and road marking and other traffic regulations.

(6) Any person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

## **6. Position on the carriageway**

(1) Drivers shall use the carriageway.

(2) Driving on the pavement or footpath or traffic island is prohibited.

(3) Where there are separate carriageways for different types of vehicles, the carriageway prescribed for the vehicle in question shall be used.

(4) Any person driving a vehicle on a road shall keep his or her vehicle near the left edge of the carriageway.

(5) Any person driving animals on a road shall ensure that the animals keep as near the edge of the road as possible.

(6) On a two-way carriageway having three lanes, no driver shall use the lane on the far right of the carriageway.

(7) On a two-way carriageway having four or more lanes, no driver shall use the lanes situated entirely on the right-hand half of the carriageway.

(8) On a two-way carriageway having three or more lanes, the driver shall use the left lane except when overtaking or otherwise indicated by road signs or road markings.

(9) Any person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

## **7. Overtaking**

(1) Drivers overtaking another vehicle shall do so on the right side; but drivers shall overtake on the left side if the driver to be overtaken has signalled his or her intention to turn to the right and has moved his or her vehicle over towards that side in order to turn into another road, to enter a property bordering on the road, or to stay on that side.

(2) Before overtaking, every driver shall make sure-

(a) that no driver who is following him or her has begun to overtake him or her;

(b) that the driver ahead of him or her in the same lane has not given warning of his or her intention to overtake another;

(c) that the lane he or she is about to enter is clear far enough ahead, having regard to the difference between the speed of his or her vehicle while overtaking and that of the road-users to be overtaken, for him or her not to endanger or impede oncoming traffic; and

(d) that, except when using a lane closed to oncoming traffic, he or she will be able, without inconvenience to the road-user or road-users

overtaken, to resume that position in the flow of traffic without disturbing it.

(3) Overtaking on two-way carriageways is prohibited when approaching the crest of a hill and, if visibility is inadequate, on bends, except when the entire manoeuvre may be performed in a lane closed to oncoming traffic (physically or by a continuous line marking).

(4) When overtaking, a driver shall give the road-user or road-users being overtaken sufficient room for them to continue without the need to slow down or change direction.

(5) On carriageways with at least two lanes reserved for traffic moving in the direction in which he or she is proceeding, a driver who would be obliged to overtake again, immediately or shortly after moving back to the left-hand lane may, in order to perform that manoeuvre and if he or she makes sure he or she can do so without undue inconvenience to the drivers of faster vehicles approaching from behind, remain in the lane he or she has occupied for the first overtaking manoeuvre.

(6) When regulation (5) is applicable and the density of traffic is such that motor vehicles do not only occupy the entire width of the carriageway reserved for traffic taking the direction in which they are moving but can only move at a speed governed by that of the motor vehicles preceding them in that lane,

(a) the movement of the vehicles in one lane at a higher speed than that of those in another shall not be deemed to constitute overtaking within the meaning of this regulation.

(b) a driver not in the lane nearest to the edge of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic may change lanes in order to prepare to turn right or left to park.

(7) When moving in lanes as described in regulations (5) and (6), drivers shall not, if the lanes are indicated on the carriageway by longitudinal markings, straddle those markings.

(8) Without prejudice to subregulation (2), no driver of a vehicle shall overtake a vehicle other than a bicycle, or a motor cycle without a side-car—

(a) immediately before or in an intersection other than a roundabout except:

(i) in the case provided for in subregulation (1);

(ii) where the road on which overtaking takes place has priority at the intersection;

(iii) where traffic is directed at the intersection by an authorized official or by traffic light signals;

(b) immediately before or on a rail crossing not equipped with gates or barriers.

(9) A driver who perceives that a driver following him or her wishes to overtake him or her shall keep to the left side of the carriageway and refrain from accelerating.

(10) If owing to the narrowness, profile or condition of the carriageway, taken in conjunction with the density of oncoming traffic, a vehicle which is slow or bulky or is required to observe a speed limit cannot be easily and safely overtaken, the driver of that vehicle shall slow down and if necessary pull in to the side as soon as possible in order to allow vehicles following him or her to overtake.

(11) Any person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

## **8. Speed etc**

(1) A driver of a vehicle shall have his or her vehicle under control in all circumstances and shall adjust his or her speed in such a way that he or she can stop his or her vehicle within his or her range of forward vision and short of any foreseeable obstruction.

(2) Unless otherwise indicated by a traffic sign, the speed must not exceed 50 km/h in built-up areas and 100 km/h outside built-up areas.

(3) Vehicles of more than 3500 kg maximum permissible weight must never exceed 80 km/h.

(4) A driver of a vehicle shall slow down and, if necessary, stop whenever circumstances so require and particularly when visibility is not good.

(5) A driver of a vehicle shall not impede the normal progress of other vehicles by travelling abnormally slowly without due reason.

(6) A driver of a vehicle moving behind another shall keep at a sufficient distance from the other vehicle so as to avoid collision if the vehicle in front suddenly slow down or stops.

(7) Outside built-up areas, in order to facilitate overtaking, a driver of a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles of more than 3500 kg maximum permissible weight, or more than 10 metres overall length, shall, except when he or she is overtaking or preparing to overtake, keep such a distance from other vehicles ahead that other vehicles overtaking them can do so without any danger.

(8) This subregulation shall not apply in very dense traffic and in circumstances where overtaking is prohibited.

(9) Any driver of a vehicle who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

## **9. Manoeuvring**

(1) A driver of a vehicle wishing to perform a manoeuvre on a public road, shall first make sure that he or she can do so without risk of endangering or impeding other road users travelling behind or ahead of him or about to pass him or her, having regard to their position, direction and speed.

(2) Before turning or before a manoeuvre involving moving laterally, a driver of a vehicle shall give clear and sufficient warning of his or her intention by

means of direction indicator lights, if such are prescribed for the vehicle concerned, or, if not, by means of an appropriate hand signal, and shall continue to do so throughout the manoeuvre.

(3) In built-up areas, in order to facilitate the movement of passenger-carrying public service vehicles the drivers of other vehicles shall slow down and if necessary stop to give the public service vehicle priority to move off from stops marked as such.

(4) A driver of a vehicle shall not make the vehicle travel backwards for a greater distance or time than required for the safety or reasonable convenience of the occupants of that vehicle or of other traffic on the road.

(5) Any driver of a vehicle who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **10. Braking**

(1) A driver of a vehicle shall not apply his or her brakes suddenly unless it is necessary to do so for safety reasons.

(2) A driver of a vehicle intending to slow down or stop shall, except where the slow down is in response to an imminent danger, first make sure that he or she can do so without danger or undue inconvenience to other drivers, and, give a clear and timely signal.

(3) Any driver of a vehicle who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **11. Give way**

(1) A driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall exercise such extra care as may be appropriate to local conditions and, in particular drive at such speed as to enable him or her to stop to allow a vehicle having the right of way to pass.

(2) A driver of a vehicle emerging from a path or an earth track on to a public road other than a path or an earth track shall give way to vehicles travelling on that road.

(3) A driver of a vehicle emerging on to a road from property bordering the property shall give way to vehicles travelling on that road.

(4) Even if the traffic signals authorise him or her to do so, the driver of a vehicle shall not enter an intersection if the density of traffic is such that he or she will probably be obliged to stop in the intersection, thereby obstructing or preventing the passage of cross traffic.

(5) Any driver of a vehicle who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

**12.** (1) A driver of a vehicle who desires to turn to the left shall keep as close as possible to the edge of the carriageway and make as tight a turn as possible.

(2) A driver of a vehicle who desires to turn to the right shall move as close as possible to the centre line of the carriageway if it is a two-way carriageway or to the right edge if it is a one-way carriageway and make his or her turn so as to enter the carriageway on the left hand side of the two-way road he or she wishes to enter.

(3) Vehicles entering an intersection from opposite directions, both intending to turn right shall be driven to the right of each other unless this cannot be done without danger or inconvenience.

(4) Any driver who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **13. Rail crossing**

(1) A driver of a vehicle shall exercise extra care in approaching and traversing rail crossings and in particular approach the rail crossings at a speed reasonable to enable him or her to stop before the rail crossing if circumstances so require.

(2) Without prejudice to the obligation to obey an instruction to stop given by a light signal or police officer or traffic warden or railway-crossing keeper, no road user shall enter a rail crossing at which the gates or barriers are across the road, or in process of being placed across the road or in the process of being raised.

(3) If a rail crossing is not equipped with gates, barriers, light signals and is not controlled by a police officer, traffic warden or railway-crossing keeper, no road user shall enter it without first stopping to check that no rail-borne vehicle is approaching.

(4) No road user shall linger while traversing a rail crossing, and if a vehicle is compelled to stop, the driver of the vehicle shall endeavour to move the vehicle off the track, and if he or she is unable to do so, immediately do everything he or she can to ensure that the drivers of rail-borne vehicles are warned of the danger in time.

(5) Any person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **14. Passing traffic island**

(1) The driver of a vehicle may pass to the left or to the right of traffic islands, posts or other devices set up on the carriageway on which he or she is travelling, except—

(a) where the side on which the traffic island, post or device is to be passed is indicated by a sign;

(b) where the traffic island, post or device is on the centre-line of a two-way carriageway, the driver shall keep to the left side of the island.

(2) Any driver who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **15. Pedestrians**

(1) If there are pavements or suitable footpaths for pedestrians at the side of the carriageway, pedestrians shall use them.

(2) On a public road without a pavement and without suitable footpaths, pedestrians shall walk as near as practicable to the edge of the carriageway on their right hand side so as to face oncoming traffic.

(3) Persons pushing cycles or motor cycles or walking in a procession shall always keep near the edge of the carriageway on their right-hand side.

(4) A pedestrian wishing to cross a carriageway shall exercise due care and use a pedestrian crossing to cross the carriageway, whenever there is one nearby.

(5) In order to cross a carriageway at a pedestrian crossing indicated by the prescribed traffic sign, a pedestrian shall—

(a) if the pedestrian crossing is equipped with pedestrian light signals obey the instructions given by such signals;

(b) if the crossing is not equipped with such signals, but vehicular traffic is regulated by traffic light signals or by a police officer, not step onto the carriageway while the traffic light or the signal given by the police officer indicates that vehicles may proceed along the carriageway;

(c) at other pedestrian crossings, not step onto the carriageway without taking into account the distance and speed of approaching vehicles;

(d) not remain on the crossing longer than is necessary for crossing the carriageway.

(6) No pedestrian on a public road shall conduct himself or herself in a manner which constitutes or is likely to constitute a source of danger to himself or herself or to other road users on the road.

#### **16. Behaviour of drivers towards pedestrians**

(1) If vehicular traffic is regulated at a pedestrian crossing on a carriageway by traffic light signals or by a police officer, a driver of a vehicle prohibited from proceeding shall stop short of that crossing and when permitted to proceed shall not prevent or obstruct the passage of pedestrians who have stepped on to and are proceeding over the crossing.

(2) A driver of a vehicle shall always stop before a pedestrian crossing on a carriageway which is not regulated by traffic light signals or by a police officer, when pedestrians are using that pedestrian crossing.

(3) In the case of a pedestrian crossing on which there is a pedestrian refuge or central reservation, the parts of the crossing on each side of the pedestrian refuge or central reservation shall be treated as a separate crossing for the purposes of the rule in regulation (2).

(4) A driver of a vehicle turning into another road at the entrance to which there is a pedestrian crossing on a carriageway, shall do so slowly and give way to and if necessary stop for pedestrians already using the pedestrian crossing.

(5) A driver of a vehicle turning into another road shall give way to pedestrians who are crossing the entrance of the said road.

(6) A driver of a vehicle intending to overtake another vehicle stopped short of a pedestrian crossing on a carriageway, shall also stop short of that crossing and proceed only after having made sure that no pedestrians are using that crossing.

(7) A driver of a vehicle shall not cut across troop columns, lines of school children accompanied by any person in charge, and other processions.

(8) Any driver of a vehicle who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **17. Parking and standing**

(1) Outside built-up areas standing or parked vehicles or halted animals shall, so far as possible, be stationed elsewhere than on the carriageway, but not on cycle tracks or on pavements and verges especially provided for pedestrian traffic.

(2) Animals halted and vehicles standing or parked on a two-way carriageway shall be kept as close as possible to the left side edge of the carriageway, unless it is prohibited by a traffic sign, or at places specially marked for standing and parked vehicles.

(3) Animals halted and vehicles standing or parked on a one-way carriageway outside built-up areas shall be kept as close as possible to the left edge of the carriageway unless this is prohibited by a traffic sign.

(4) Animals halted and vehicles standing or parked on a one-way carriageway within built-up areas must be kept as close as possible to the edges of the carriageway, unless it is prohibited by a traffic sign, or the place is specially marked for standing and parked vehicles.

(5) Vehicles other than bicycles and motor cycles without a side-car shall not stand or be parked two abreast on the carriageway.

(6) Except in order to avoid an accident or in compliance with a traffic sign or with a direction given by a police officer or for any cause beyond the control of a driver, no person shall keep his or her vehicle standing or parked on a carriageway—

- (a) in contravention of any traffic sign;
- (b) on pedestrian crossings, on crossings for cyclists, and on rail crossings;
- (c) on railway tracks on the road or so close to such tracks that the movement of rail-borne traffic might be impeded;
- (d) alongside or opposite an excavation or obstruction on the public road if other traffic is obstructed or endangered by such standing or parking;
- (e) inside any tunnel or subway or on any bridge, or within 10 metres of any subway or bridge, except in such spaces as may specially be marked for standing or parked vehicles;

- (f)* close to the crest of a hill, and on bends where visibility is not sufficient for the vehicle to be overtaken in complete safety;
- (g)* in or within 10 metres of the beginning or end of any part of a carriageway where the normal width of the carriageway has for any reason been constricted;
- (h)* in any other place where the standing or parking of the vehicle is likely to constitute a danger or any obstruction to other traffic;
- (i)* at a taxi stand.

(7) No person shall park a vehicle on a carriageway:

- (a)* within 5 metres from a pedestrian crossing;
- (b)* within 5 metres from any intersection or rail crossing;
- (c)* at a bus stop or 15 metres to either side of the prescribed sign for a bus stop;
- (d)* in front of a vehicle entry to any property;
- (e)* at any place where the parked vehicle would prevent access to another vehicle properly parked or prevent other vehicles from moving out;
- (f)* at any place where the parked vehicle would conceal traffic signs or traffic light signals from the view of road users;
- (g)* in such manner as to encroach upon the pavement, if any;
- (h)* with the outside of any left-hand wheel of the vehicle more than 400 millimetres within the carriageway unless that parking is done in conformity with an appropriate traffic sign.

(8) A driver shall not leave his or her vehicle or animals without having taken all necessary precautions to avoid any accident and in the case of a motor vehicle, without having set its brake or having adopted such other method as will effectively prevent the motor vehicle from moving or being used without authority.

(9) Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle without a sidecar, and every trailer coupled or uncoupled shall, when stationary on the carriageway outside a built-up area, be signalled to approaching drivers by means of a warning device in the prescribed form placed not less than 30 metres from the vehicle near the edge of the carriageway on both sides of such vehicle—

- (a)* if the vehicle is stationary at night on the carriageway in circumstances such that approaching drivers cannot be aware of the obstacle which the vehicle constitutes;
- (b)* if the driver, in any other case has been compelled to halt his or her vehicle at a place where standing is prohibited.

(10) Every vehicle which is unable to proceed because of a mechanical defect, lack of fuel, or other problem shall be placed close to the side of the road and shall be removed as soon as possible from the road.

(11) A driver of a vehicle who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **18. Use of signals**

(1) When necessary to prevent or avoid danger, a driver shall give warning using audible or luminous signals, or by any other expedient means, to attract the attention of other road users.

(2) Using warning signals for other purposes and unnecessary or inconsiderate signalling are prohibited.

(3) Audible signals shall not be prolonged more than necessary.

(4) A driver intending to move off from the side of the road, turn about, turn, change lanes or in any other way make a significant change in the lateral position of the vehicle, shall, for the guidance of others, signal with direction-indicator lights, if such are prescribed for the vehicle concerned and if not, the driver shall signal by stretching out his arm horizontally to the side.

(5) A driver intending to stop or slow down abruptly shall, to inform others, signal with stop lights when such lights are prescribed for the vehicle and if not, he or she shall signal by stretching out his or her right arm horizontally with the palm of the hand downwards and move the arm slowly up and down.

(6) Signals or signs shall be given in good time before beginning the intended manoeuvre, in a clearly visible and unambiguous manner, and shall cease as soon as the intended manoeuvre has been completed.

(7) The use of signals or signs in conformity with this regulation does not exempt a driver from his or her obligation to observe other regulations applying to the intended manoeuvre.

(8) A driver of a vehicle who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

### **19. Use of lights**

(1) For the purpose of this regulation, “night” means the period between sunset and sunrise, and also other times when visibility is low on account of fog, rain, and passage through a tunnel or any other reason.

(2) For lighting purposes—

(a) every motor vehicle operated on a public road at night, other than a motor cycle without a sidecar, shall make use of the lights as prescribed but with not less than 2 white lights at the front and an even number of red lights at the rear; and

(b) every motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles to which paragraph (a) does not apply, shall always make use of at least one

white light to the front and at least one red light to the rear as prescribed when operated on a public road.

(3) When a motor vehicle is operated on a public road at night, the full beam or dipped headlights shall be switched on depending on the visibility.

(4) Only dipped headlights shall be used—

(a) on streets in built-up areas with street lighting;

(b) when the driver is approaching oncoming traffic so as not to cause undue dazzle or inconvenience to such traffic; and

(c) when the driver is following another vehicle or about to overtake and pass another vehicle so as not to cause undue dazzle or inconvenience to such traffic.

(5) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

## **20. Vehicle loading**

(1) Every load on a vehicle shall be so arranged and if necessary, secured to prevent it from—

(a) endangering persons or causing damage to public or private property, more particularly trailing on or falling on to the road;

(b) obstructing the driver's view or impairing the stability or driving of the vehicle;

(c) causing noise, raising dust, or creating any other nuisance which can be avoided;

(d) concealing lights, including the prescribed stop lights, and direction indicators, reflectors, registration number plates, or concealing signals given by arm.

(2) All accessories such as cables, chains and sheets, used to secure or protect the load shall be drawn tight around the load and be firmly fastened.

(3) Loads projecting beyond the front, rear or side of the vehicle shall be clearly marked in all cases where their projection might not be noticed by the drivers of other vehicles.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

## **21. Smoke, noise etc**

(1) Drivers of motor vehicles shall operate their vehicles in such a way as not to cause undue noise or emit smoke, steam or gas unnecessarily.

(2) When leaving the vehicle or refuelling, the engine shall be stopped.

(3) No unnecessary driving nor driving that disturbs others shall be done in or near residential areas.

(4) In such areas the route, speed and manner of driving shall be adjusted to avoid unnecessary disturbance.

(5) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

## **22. Duty of driver to stop for State Motorcade**

(1) On the approach and during the passing of the State Motorcade the driver of every vehicle on the road shall—

(a) where the road is demarcated into one or two traffic lanes for his or her direction of travel, draw his or her vehicle to a halt at the extreme left of the road;

(b) where the road is demarcated into more than two lanes for his or her direction of travel, draw his or her vehicle to a halt in a safe position which may include a lane reserved for right-turning traffic;

(c) where his or her vehicle is stopped in any lane at a controlled intersection, remain stationary and only proceed when instructed to do so by means of the hand signals of a policeman or when the State Motorcade has passed; or

(d) where the road is not demarcated into traffic lanes for his or her direction of travel, draw his or her vehicle to a halt at the extreme left of the road.

(2) No person driving a vehicle shall overtake or attempt to overtake any vehicle in a State Motorcade.

(3) Under this regulation, “controlled intersection” means an intersection where traffic is controlled by a “stop” or a “give way” sign, automatic traffic signals or hand signals of a police officer.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

## **23. Penalties**

Any person who commits an offence under these Regulations is liable on conviction, to a fine not less than two currency points and not exceeding a fine of thirty currency points or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

JOHN M. NASASIRA,

*Minister of Works, Housing and Communications.*