



SAFE & SMART DRIVING

IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

2nd Edition

Your Driving
Safety Handbook

Initiative by:



Collaboration with:



INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications (MTIC) through the Land Transport Department (LTD) in collaboration with the Brunei National Road Safety Council (BNSRC) is pleased to launch the revised and updated version of the “Safe and Smart Driving in Brunei Darussalam” safety handbook as a basic guideline to raise awareness and knowledge for a smart and safer road community.

This guideline provides all road-users including drivers, pedestrians and cyclists an easily accessible and user-friendly reference book covering most aspects of driving in Brunei Darussalam that could not only potentially save lives but also share simplified knowledge on vehicle maintenance and fuel economy.

Over the past 4 years, 85–95% of road accidents recorded were due to the behaviours of the driver. This handbook aims to educate and promote road safety for all road users.

DISCLAIMER: This book contains a summary of laws, rules and safe driving practices that apply to all road users in Brunei Darussalam. It is based on current laws and policies and is subject to change. It should not be used as a basis for any legal claims and is not intended for use in court.

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Assalamualaikum and greetings!

My name is Ali and I'll guide you throughout this LTD handbook. Look out for me as I provide useful information, reminders, and "Did You Know?" trivia which will help you learn more about the road rules and regulations in Brunei Darussalam.



LOOK OUT FOR ME



Information



Did You Know?



Reminder

01





DRIVING LICENCES

CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLE

Driving licences are issued by the Land Transport Department (LTD) and are classified according to the different types of vehicles.

The different classifications of driving licences and their requirements are shown below:

Licence Class	Vehicle Classification	Requirements
1B 	Motorcycle & Autocycle ✓ Engine capacity not exceeding 250cc	✓ 18 years old & above
1A 	Motorcycle & Autocycle ✓ Engine capacity between 250cc & 500cc	✓ Has held a Class 1B licence for at least a year
1 	Motorcycle & Autocycle ✓ Engine capacity of 500cc & over	✓ Has held a Class 1A licence for at least a year
2B 	Articulate Vehicle ✓ Unladen weight below 3000kg	✓ 21 years old and above ✓ Has held a Class 3 licence for at least a year ✓ Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate
2A 	Articulate Vehicle ✓ Unladen weight between 3000kg and 6000kg	✓ 21 years old and above ✓ Has held a Class 3 licence for at least a year ✓ Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate

Additional terms and condition may apply (for all commenrcial vehicle class 2,4,5,6, 8,9,10,11,12)

Disclaimer: For purpose of illustration only

Licence Class	Vehicle Classification	Requirements
2 	Articulate Vehicle Unladen weight of 6000kg and over	21 years old and above - Has held a Class 3 licence for at least a year - Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate
3 	Lorem ipsum Private and Commercial Vehicles Net weight of below 3000kg	18 years old & above
4 	Commercial Vehicles Net weight of 3000kg and over	21 years old and above - Has held a Class 3 licence for at least a year
5 	Commercial Vehicles Net weight of 4500kg and over	Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate
6 	Omnibus (Public Service Vehicle) Any bus with more than 16 passenger seats	21 years old and above - Has held a Class 3 licence for at least a year - Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate
6A 	Omnibus (Public Service Vehicle) Minibus with not more than 16 passenger seats	21 years old and above - Has held a Class 3 licence for at least a year - Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate
7 	Invalid Carriage and Pedestrian Controlled Vehicle	18 years old and above

Additional terms and condition may apply (for all commenrcial vehicle class 2,4,5,6, 8,9,10,11,12)

Disclaimer: For purpose of illustration only

01 – DRIVING LICENCES

Licence Class	Vehicle Classification	Requirements
8	Road Roller	
9	Steam Driven Vehicle	✓ 21 years old and above ✓ Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate
10	Track Laying Vehicle	
11	Wheeled Tractor	✓ 21 years old and above ✓ Has held a Class 3 licence for at least a year ✓ Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate
12	Taxicab (Public Service Vehicle)	✓ 21 years old and above ✓ Has held a Class 3 licence for at least a year ✓ Possesses a satisfactory medical certificate
	E-Hailing (Public Service Vehicle)	

APPLYING FOR A NEW LICENCE

EYESIGHT

Letters & Numbers

You must be able to read the letters and numbers on a registration plate **from a distance of 23 metres** with or without a visual aid.

Red, Amber & Green

You must be able to distinguish the colours red, amber and green **from a distance of 23 metres**.



AGE



18

You must be **at least 18 years old** to obtain:

Class 1B, 1A, 1, 3 & 7 licences.



21

You must be **at least 21 years old** to obtain:

Class 2B, 2A, 2, 4, 5, 6A, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 licences.



70+

70-85 years old: Submit self-health check declaration form.

86 & above: Submit medical certificate.

Note: 70 - 85 years old can renew their driving licences for 1, 3, 5 years for class 3 only.

If there is more than one class, renewal of driving licences will be done annually.

COLOUR BLIND

People with color blindness may not be able differentiate **between reds and greens and occasionally blues**

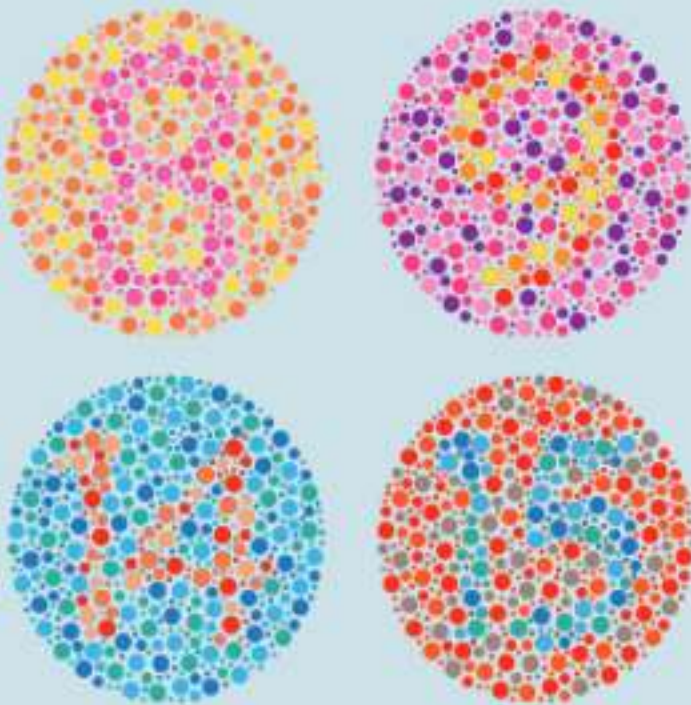
At the traffic light, the vertical placement of the lights will help a colour-blind driver:

- Red (Stop) – Top
- Yellow (Prepare to stop) – Middle
- Green (Go) – Bottom



Below are images that can test your colour vision deficiency.

Can you identify these numbers?



If you are colour blind but would like to obtain a driving licence, an eye specialist from a registered medical institution must verify that your colour blindness will not affect your driving.

HEALTH

You **must not** be suffering from



Mental disorder



Epilepsy

OR

Be liable to sudden attacks of



Disabling giddiness



Fainting

TYPES OF DRIVING LICENCES & FEES

TYPES OF LICENCES	FEES (BND)
Application for driving licence of different vehicle classes	\$10
Issuing or renewal of driving licence: 1 year 3 years 5 years 10 years Note: If your driving licence has expired for more than 60 days, a late charge of \$10 will apply.	\$10 \$30 \$50 \$100
Practical driving test	\$10
Provisional driving licence: Issuance Renewal	\$5 \$10

PROVISIONAL DRIVING LICENCE

The provisional driving licence allows you to practice driving on a driving circuit and on public roads under the supervision of a driving instructor.

You must pass the Highway Code Test before a provisional driving licence can be issued. It is valid for 3 months.



NEGARA BRUNEI
DARUSSALAM
LESEN MEMANOU
DRIVING LICENCE

SEMENTARA/PROVISIONAL
KELAS/CLASS FOR DRIVING LICENCE

NO. / NO.

DATE FROM

ALAMAT/ADDRESS

NO. / NO.

WILAYAH/REGION

DRIVING CLASS

NO. PASPORT (ORANG ASING SAHA)
PASPORT NO. (FOREIGNERS ONLY)

NO. / NO.

MOHON
SERIAL NO.

TAARIF
DATE

PEJABAT NEKSEN
LICENSING OFFICE

35.00

Front

NEKSEN MEMANOU
CLASS OF DRIVING LICENCE

1. 100cc-125cc motor vehicle

2. 125cc-150cc motor vehicle

3. 150cc-200cc motor vehicle

4. 200cc-250cc motor vehicle

5. 250cc-300cc motor vehicle

6. 300cc-350cc motor vehicle

7. 350cc-400cc motor vehicle

8. 400cc-450cc motor vehicle

9. 450cc-500cc motor vehicle

10. 500cc-550cc motor vehicle

11. 550cc-600cc motor vehicle

12. 600cc-650cc motor vehicle

13. 650cc-700cc motor vehicle

14. 700cc-750cc motor vehicle

15. 750cc-800cc motor vehicle

16. 800cc-850cc motor vehicle

17. 850cc-900cc motor vehicle

18. 900cc-950cc motor vehicle

19. 950cc-1000cc motor vehicle

20. 1000cc-1050cc motor vehicle

21. 1050cc-1100cc motor vehicle

22. 1100cc-1150cc motor vehicle

23. 1150cc-1200cc motor vehicle

24. 1200cc-1250cc motor vehicle

25. 1250cc-1300cc motor vehicle

26. 1300cc-1350cc motor vehicle

27. 1350cc-1400cc motor vehicle

28. 1400cc-1450cc motor vehicle

29. 1450cc-1500cc motor vehicle

30. 1500cc-1550cc motor vehicle

31. 1550cc-1600cc motor vehicle

32. 1600cc-1650cc motor vehicle

33. 1650cc-1700cc motor vehicle

34. 1700cc-1750cc motor vehicle

35. 1750cc-1800cc motor vehicle

36. 1800cc-1850cc motor vehicle

37. 1850cc-1900cc motor vehicle

38. 1900cc-1950cc motor vehicle

39. 1950cc-2000cc motor vehicle

40. 2000cc-2050cc motor vehicle

41. 2050cc-2100cc motor vehicle

42. 2100cc-2150cc motor vehicle

43. 2150cc-2200cc motor vehicle

44. 2200cc-2250cc motor vehicle

45. 2250cc-2300cc motor vehicle

46. 2300cc-2350cc motor vehicle

47. 2350cc-2400cc motor vehicle

48. 2400cc-2450cc motor vehicle

49. 2450cc-2500cc motor vehicle

50. 2500cc-2550cc motor vehicle

51. 2550cc-2600cc motor vehicle

52. 2600cc-2650cc motor vehicle

53. 2650cc-2700cc motor vehicle

54. 2700cc-2750cc motor vehicle

55. 2750cc-2800cc motor vehicle

56. 2800cc-2850cc motor vehicle

57. 2850cc-2900cc motor vehicle

58. 2900cc-2950cc motor vehicle

59. 2950cc-3000cc motor vehicle

60. 3000cc-3050cc motor vehicle

61. 3050cc-3100cc motor vehicle

62. 3100cc-3150cc motor vehicle

63. 3150cc-3200cc motor vehicle

64. 3200cc-3250cc motor vehicle

65. 3250cc-3300cc motor vehicle

66. 3300cc-3350cc motor vehicle

67. 3350cc-3400cc motor vehicle

68. 3400cc-3450cc motor vehicle

69. 3450cc-3500cc motor vehicle

70. 3500cc-3550cc motor vehicle

71. 3550cc-3600cc motor vehicle

72. 3600cc-3650cc motor vehicle

73. 3650cc-3700cc motor vehicle

74. 3700cc-3750cc motor vehicle

75. 3750cc-3800cc motor vehicle

76. 3800cc-3850cc motor vehicle

77. 3850cc-3900cc motor vehicle

78. 3900cc-3950cc motor vehicle

79. 3950cc-4000cc motor vehicle

80. 4000cc-4050cc motor vehicle

81. 4050cc-4100cc motor vehicle

82. 4100cc-4150cc motor vehicle

83. 4150cc-4200cc motor vehicle

84. 4200cc-4250cc motor vehicle

85. 4250cc-4300cc motor vehicle

86. 4300cc-4350cc motor vehicle

87. 4350cc-4400cc motor vehicle

88. 4400cc-4450cc motor vehicle

89. 4450cc-4500cc motor vehicle

90. 4500cc-4550cc motor vehicle

91. 4550cc-4600cc motor vehicle

92. 4600cc-4650cc motor vehicle

93. 4650cc-4700cc motor vehicle

94. 4700cc-4750cc motor vehicle

95. 4750cc-4800cc motor vehicle

96. 4800cc-4850cc motor vehicle

97. 4850cc-4900cc motor vehicle

98. 4900cc-4950cc motor vehicle

99. 4950cc-5000cc motor vehicle

100. 5000cc-5050cc motor vehicle

101. 5050cc-5100cc motor vehicle

102. 5100cc-5150cc motor vehicle

103. 5150cc-5200cc motor vehicle

104. 5200cc-5250cc motor vehicle

105. 5250cc-5300cc motor vehicle

106. 5300cc-5350cc motor vehicle

107. 5350cc-5400cc motor vehicle

108. 5400cc-5450cc motor vehicle

109. 5450cc-5500cc motor vehicle

110. 5500cc-5550cc motor vehicle

111. 5550cc-5600cc motor vehicle

112. 5600cc-5650cc motor vehicle

113. 5650cc-5700cc motor vehicle

114. 5700cc-5750cc motor vehicle

115. 5750cc-5800cc motor vehicle

116. 5800cc-5850cc motor vehicle

117. 5850cc-5900cc motor vehicle

118. 5900cc-5950cc motor vehicle

119. 5950cc-6000cc motor vehicle

120. 6000cc-6050cc motor vehicle

121. 6050cc-6100cc motor vehicle

122. 6100cc-6150cc motor vehicle

123. 6150cc-6200cc motor vehicle

124. 6200cc-6250cc motor vehicle

125. 6250cc-6300cc motor vehicle

126. 6300cc-6350cc motor vehicle

127. 6350cc-6400cc motor vehicle

128. 6400cc-6450cc motor vehicle

129. 6450cc-6500cc motor vehicle

130. 6500cc-6550cc motor vehicle

131. 6550cc-6600cc motor vehicle

132. 6600cc-6650cc motor vehicle

133. 6650cc-6700cc motor vehicle

134. 6700cc-6750cc motor vehicle

135. 6750cc-6800cc motor vehicle

136. 6800cc-6850cc motor vehicle

137. 6850cc-6900cc motor vehicle

138. 6900cc-6950cc motor vehicle

139. 6950cc-7000cc motor vehicle

140. 7000cc-7050cc motor vehicle

141. 7050cc-7100cc motor vehicle

142. 7100cc-7150cc motor vehicle

143. 7150cc-7200cc motor vehicle

144. 7200cc-7250cc motor vehicle

145. 7250cc-7300cc motor vehicle

146. 7300cc-7350cc motor vehicle

147. 7350cc-7400cc motor vehicle

148. 7400cc-7450cc motor vehicle

149. 7450cc-7500cc motor vehicle

150. 7500cc-7550cc motor vehicle

151. 7550cc-7600cc motor vehicle

152. 7600cc-7650cc motor vehicle

153. 7650cc-7700cc motor vehicle

154. 7700cc-7750cc motor vehicle

155. 7750cc-7800cc motor vehicle

156. 7800cc-7850cc motor vehicle

157. 7850cc-7900cc motor vehicle

158. 7900cc-7950cc motor vehicle

159. 7950cc-8000cc motor vehicle

160. 8000cc-8050cc motor vehicle

161. 8050cc-8100cc motor vehicle

162. 8100cc-8150cc motor vehicle

163. 8150cc-8200cc motor vehicle

164. 8200cc-8250cc motor vehicle

165. 8250cc-8300cc motor vehicle

166. 8300cc-8350cc motor vehicle

167. 8350cc-8400cc motor vehicle

168. 8400cc-8450cc motor vehicle

169. 8450cc-8500cc motor vehicle

170. 8500cc-8550cc motor vehicle

171. 8550cc-8600cc motor vehicle

172. 8600cc-8650cc motor vehicle

173. 8650cc-8700cc motor vehicle

174. 8700cc-8750cc motor vehicle

175. 8750cc-8800cc motor vehicle

176. 8800cc-8850cc motor vehicle

177. 8850cc-8900cc motor vehicle

178. 8900cc-8950cc motor vehicle

179. 8950cc-9000cc motor vehicle

180. 9000cc-9050cc motor vehicle

181. 9050cc-9100cc motor vehicle

182. 9100cc-9150cc motor vehicle

183. 9150cc-9200cc motor vehicle

184. 9200cc-9250cc motor vehicle

185. 9250cc-9300cc motor vehicle

186. 9300cc-9350cc motor vehicle

187. 9350cc-9400cc motor vehicle

188. 9400cc-9450cc motor vehicle

189. 9450cc-9500cc motor vehicle

190. 9500cc-9550cc motor vehicle

191. 9550cc-9600cc motor vehicle

192. 9600cc-9650cc motor vehicle

193. 9650cc-9700cc motor vehicle

194. 9700cc-9750cc motor vehicle

195. 9750cc-9800cc motor vehicle

196. 9800cc-9850cc motor vehicle

197. 9850cc-9900cc motor vehicle

198. 9900cc-9950cc motor vehicle

199. 9950cc-10000cc motor vehicle

200. 10000cc-10050cc motor vehicle

201. 10050cc-10100cc motor vehicle

202. 10100cc-10150cc motor vehicle

203. 10150cc-10200cc motor vehicle

204. 10200cc-10250cc motor vehicle

205. 10250cc-10300cc motor vehicle

206. 10300cc-10350cc motor vehicle

207. 10350cc-10400cc motor vehicle

208. 10400cc-10450cc motor vehicle

209. 10450cc-10500cc motor vehicle

210. 10500cc-10550cc motor vehicle

211. 10550cc-10600cc motor vehicle

212. 10600cc-10650cc motor vehicle

213. 10650cc-10700cc motor vehicle

214. 10700cc-10750cc motor vehicle

215. 10750cc-10800cc motor vehicle

216. 10800cc-10850cc motor vehicle

217. 10850cc-10900cc motor vehicle

218. 10900cc-10950cc motor vehicle

219. 10950cc-11000cc motor vehicle

220. 11000cc-11050cc motor vehicle

221. 11050cc-11100cc motor vehicle

222. 11100cc-11150cc motor vehicle

223. 11150cc-11200cc motor vehicle

224. 11200cc-11250cc motor vehicle

225. 11250cc-11300cc motor vehicle

226. 11300cc-11350cc motor vehicle

227. 11350cc-11400cc motor vehicle

228. 11400cc-11450cc motor vehicle

229. 11450cc-11500cc motor vehicle

230. 11500cc-11550cc motor vehicle

231. 11550cc-11600cc motor vehicle

232. 11600cc-11650cc motor vehicle

233. 11650cc-11700cc motor vehicle

234. 11700cc-11750cc motor vehicle

235. 11750cc-11800cc motor vehicle

236. 11800cc-11850cc motor vehicle

237. 11850cc-11900cc motor vehicle

238. 11900cc-11950cc motor vehicle

239. 11950cc-12000cc motor vehicle

240. 12000cc-12050cc motor vehicle

241. 12050cc-12100cc motor vehicle

242. 12100cc-12150cc motor vehicle

243. 12150cc-12200cc motor vehicle

244. 12200cc-12250cc motor vehicle

245. 12250cc-12300cc motor vehicle

246. 12300cc-12350cc motor vehicle

247. 12350cc-12400cc motor vehicle

248. 12400cc-12450cc motor vehicle

249. 12450cc-12500cc motor vehicle

250. 12500cc-12550cc motor vehicle

251. 12550cc-12600cc motor vehicle

252. 12600cc-12650cc motor vehicle

253. 12650cc-12700cc motor vehicle

254. 12700cc-12750cc motor vehicle

255. 12750cc-12800cc motor vehicle

256. 12800cc-12850cc motor vehicle

257. 12850cc-12900cc motor vehicle

258. 12900cc-12950cc motor vehicle

259. 12950cc-13000cc motor vehicle

260. 13000cc-13050cc motor vehicle

261. 13050cc-13100cc motor vehicle

262. 13100cc-13150cc motor vehicle

263. 13150cc-13200cc motor vehicle

264. 13200cc-13250cc motor vehicle

265. 13250cc-13300cc motor vehicle

266. 13300cc-13350cc motor vehicle

267. 13350cc-13400cc motor vehicle

268. 13400cc-13450cc motor vehicle

269. 13450cc-13500cc motor vehicle

270. 13500cc-13550cc motor vehicle

271. 13550cc-13600cc motor vehicle

272. 13600cc-13650cc motor vehicle

273. 13650cc-13700cc motor vehicle

274. 13700cc-13750cc motor vehicle

275. 13750cc-13800cc motor vehicle

276. 13800cc-13850cc motor vehicle

277. 13850cc-13900cc motor vehicle

278. 13900cc-13950cc motor vehicle

279. 13950cc-14000cc motor vehicle

280. 14000cc-14050cc motor vehicle

281. 14050cc-14100cc motor vehicle

282. 14100cc-14150cc motor vehicle

283. 14150cc-14200cc motor vehicle

284. 14200cc-14250cc motor vehicle

285. 14250cc-14300cc motor vehicle

286. 14300cc-14350cc motor vehicle

287. 14350cc-14400cc motor vehicle

288. 14400cc-14450cc motor vehicle

289. 14450cc-14500cc motor vehicle

290. 14500cc-14550cc motor vehicle

291. 14550cc-14600cc motor vehicle

292. 14600cc-14650cc motor vehicle

293. 14650cc-14700cc motor vehicle

294. 14700cc-14750cc motor vehicle

295. 14750cc-14800cc motor vehicle

296. 14800cc-14850cc motor vehicle

297. 14850cc-14900cc motor vehicle

298. 14900cc-14950cc motor vehicle

299. 14950cc-15000cc motor vehicle

300. 15000cc-15050cc motor vehicle

301. 15050cc-15100cc motor vehicle

302. 15100cc-15150cc motor vehicle

303. 15150cc-15200cc motor vehicle

304. 15200cc-15250cc motor vehicle

305. 15250cc-15300cc motor vehicle

306. 15300cc-15350cc motor vehicle

307. 15350cc-15400cc motor vehicle

308. 15400cc-15450cc motor vehicle

309. 15450cc-15500cc motor vehicle

310. 15500cc-15550cc motor vehicle

311. 15550cc-15600cc motor vehicle

312. 15600cc-15650cc motor vehicle

313. 15650cc-15700cc motor vehicle

314. 15700cc-15750cc motor vehicle

315. 15750cc-15800cc motor vehicle

316. 15800cc-15850cc motor vehicle

317. 15850cc-15900cc motor vehicle

318. 15900cc-15950cc motor vehicle

319. 15950cc-16000cc motor vehicle

320. 16000cc-16050cc motor vehicle

321. 16050cc-16100cc motor vehicle

322. 16100cc-16150cc motor vehicle

323. 16150cc-16200cc motor vehicle

324. 16200cc-16250cc motor vehicle

325. 16250cc-16300cc motor vehicle

326. 16300cc-16350cc motor vehicle

327. 16350cc-16400cc motor vehicle

328. 16400cc-16450cc motor vehicle

329. 16450cc-16500cc motor vehicle

330. 16500cc-16550cc motor vehicle

331. 16550cc-16600cc motor vehicle

332. 16600cc-16650cc motor vehicle

333. 16650cc-16700cc motor vehicle

334. 16700cc-16750cc motor vehicle

335. 16750cc-16800cc motor vehicle

336. 16800cc-16850cc motor vehicle

337. 16850cc-16900cc motor vehicle

338. 16900cc-16950cc motor vehicle

339. 16950cc-17000cc motor vehicle

340. 17000cc-17050cc motor vehicle

341. 17050cc-17100cc motor vehicle

342. 17100cc-17150cc motor vehicle

343. 17150cc-17200cc motor vehicle

344. 17200cc-17250cc motor vehicle

345. 17250cc-17300cc motor vehicle

346. 17300cc-17350cc motor vehicle

347. 17350cc-17400cc motor vehicle

348. 17400cc-17450cc motor vehicle

349. 17450cc-17500cc motor vehicle

350. 17500cc-17550cc motor vehicle

351. 17550cc-17600cc motor vehicle

352. 17600cc-17650cc motor vehicle

353. 17650cc-17700cc motor vehicle

354. 17700cc-17750cc motor vehicle

355. 17750cc-17800cc motor vehicle

356. 17800cc-17850cc motor vehicle

357. 17850cc-17900cc motor vehicle

358. 17900cc-17950cc motor vehicle

359. 17950cc-18000cc motor vehicle

360. 18000cc-18050cc motor vehicle

361. 18050cc-18100cc motor vehicle

362. 18100cc-18150cc motor vehicle

363. 18150cc-18200cc motor vehicle

364. 18200cc-18250cc motor vehicle

365. 18250cc-18300cc motor vehicle

366. 18300cc-18350cc motor vehicle

367. 18350cc-18400cc motor vehicle

368. 18400cc-18450cc motor vehicle

369. 18450cc-18500cc motor vehicle

370. 18500cc-18550cc motor vehicle

371. 18550cc-18600cc motor vehicle

372. 18600cc-18650cc motor vehicle

373. 18650cc-18700cc motor vehicle

374. 18700cc-18750cc motor vehicle

375. 18750cc-18800cc motor vehicle

376. 18800cc-18850cc motor vehicle

377. 18850cc-18900cc motor vehicle

378. 18900cc-18950cc motor vehicle

379. 18950cc-19000cc motor vehicle

380. 19000cc-19050cc motor vehicle

381. 19050cc-19100cc motor vehicle

382. 19100cc-19150cc motor vehicle

383. 19150cc-19200cc motor vehicle

384. 19200cc-19250cc motor vehicle

385. 19250cc-19300cc motor vehicle

386. 19300cc-19350cc motor vehicle

387. 19350cc-19400cc motor vehicle

388. 19400cc-19450cc motor vehicle

389. 19450cc-19500cc motor vehicle

390. 19500cc-19550cc motor vehicle

391. 19550cc-19600cc motor vehicle

392. 19600cc-19650cc motor vehicle

393. 19650cc-19700cc motor vehicle

394. 19700cc-19750cc motor vehicle

395. 19750cc-19800cc motor vehicle

396. 19800cc-19850cc motor vehicle

397. 19850cc-19900cc motor vehicle

398. 19900cc-19950cc motor vehicle

399. 19950cc-20000cc motor vehicle

400. 20000cc-20050cc motor vehicle

401. 20050cc-20100cc motor vehicle

402. 20100cc-20150cc motor vehicle

403. 20150cc-20200cc motor vehicle

404. 20200cc-20250cc motor vehicle

405. 20250cc-20300cc motor vehicle

406. 20300cc-20350cc motor vehicle

407. 20350cc-20400cc motor vehicle

408. 20400cc-20450cc motor vehicle

409. 20450cc-20500cc motor vehicle

410. 20500cc-20550cc motor vehicle

411. 20550cc-20600cc motor vehicle

412. 20600cc-20650cc motor vehicle

413. 20650cc-20700cc motor vehicle

414. 20700cc-20750cc motor vehicle

415. 20750cc-20800cc motor vehicle

416. 20800cc-20850cc motor vehicle

417. 20850cc-20900cc motor vehicle

418. 20900cc-20950cc motor vehicle

419. 20950cc-21000cc motor vehicle

420. 21000cc-21050cc motor vehicle

421. 21050cc-21100cc motor vehicle

422. 21100cc-21150cc motor vehicle

423. 21150cc-21200cc motor vehicle

424. 21200cc-21250cc motor vehicle

425. 21250cc-21300cc motor vehicle

426. 21300cc-21350cc motor vehicle

427. 21350cc-21400cc motor vehicle

428. 21400cc-21450cc motor vehicle

429. 21450cc-21500cc motor vehicle

430. 21500cc-21550cc motor vehicle

431. 21550cc-21600cc motor vehicle

432. 21600cc-21650cc motor vehicle

433. 21650cc-21700cc motor vehicle

434. 21700cc-21750cc motor vehicle

435. 21750cc-21800cc motor vehicle

436. 21800cc-21850cc motor vehicle

437. 21850cc-21900cc motor vehicle

438. 21900cc-21950cc motor vehicle

439. 21950cc-22000cc motor vehicle

440. 22000cc-22050cc motor vehicle

441. 22050cc-22100cc motor vehicle

442. 22100cc-22150cc motor vehicle

443. 22150cc-22200cc motor vehicle

444. 22200cc-22250cc motor vehicle

445. 22250cc-22300cc motor vehicle

446. 22300cc-22350cc motor vehicle

447. 22350cc-22400cc motor vehicle

448. 22400cc-22450cc motor vehicle

449. 22450cc-22500cc motor vehicle

450. 22500cc-22550cc motor vehicle

451. 22550cc-22600cc motor vehicle

452. 22600cc-22650cc motor vehicle

453. 22650cc-22700cc motor vehicle

454. 22700cc-22750cc motor vehicle

455. 22750cc-22800cc motor vehicle

456. 22800cc-22850cc motor vehicle

457. 22850cc-22900cc motor vehicle

458. 22900cc-22950cc motor vehicle

459. 22950cc-23000cc motor vehicle

460. 23000cc-23050cc motor vehicle

461. 23050cc-23100cc motor vehicle

462. 23100cc-23150cc motor vehicle

463. 23150cc-23200cc motor vehicle

464. 23200cc-23250cc motor vehicle

465. 23250cc-23300cc motor vehicle

466. 23300cc-23350cc motor vehicle

467. 23350cc-23400cc motor vehicle

468. 23400cc-23450cc motor vehicle

469. 23450cc-23500cc motor vehicle

470. 23500cc-23550cc motor vehicle

471. 23550cc-23600cc motor vehicle

472. 23600cc-23650cc motor vehicle

473. 23650cc-23700cc motor vehicle

474. 23700cc-23750cc motor vehicle

475. 23750cc-23800cc motor vehicle

476. 23800cc-23850cc motor vehicle

477. 23850cc-23900cc motor vehicle

478. 23900cc-23950cc motor vehicle

479. 23950cc-24000cc motor vehicle

480. 24000cc-24050cc motor vehicle

481. 24050cc-24100cc motor vehicle

482. 24100cc-24150cc motor vehicle

483. 24150cc-24200cc motor vehicle

484. 24200cc-

DRIVING LICENCE

Probationary Driving Period

After passing the driving test, you can apply for a driving licence, which is valid for 1 year.

Driving Licence

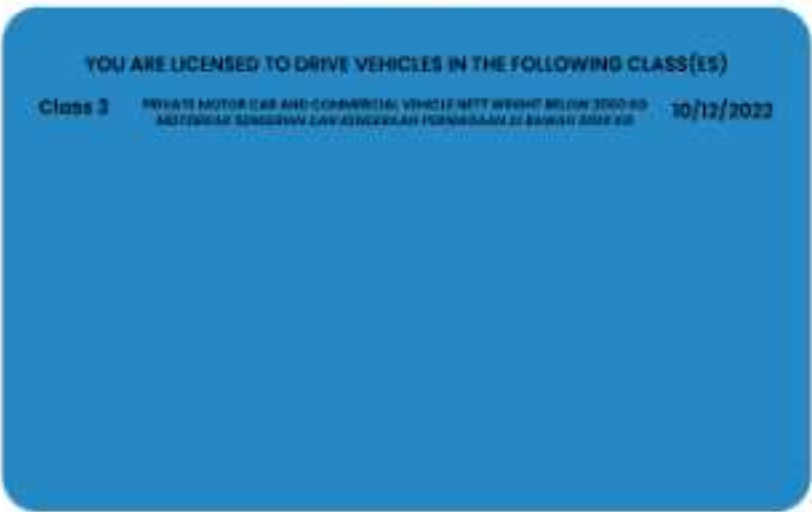
After becoming a probationary driver for 1 year, with the condition that you commit no violations and receive no demerit points, you then become a qualified driver.

You can choose to renew your driving licence for a period of 1, 3, 5, or 10 years.

For foreign drivers driving a Public Service Vehicle, his/her driving license shall be valid for a period of not more than 1 year.



Front



Back



Digital License

Digital license was introduced in December 2021. This can be accessed online through TransportBN mobile application. It contains the information of the driving license of the driver such as validity period, classification and etc.

Class 2B, 2A, 2, 4, 5, 6A, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Driving Licenses

Your driving licence allows you to apply for other driving licence classes (such as Class 2B, 2A, 2, 4, 5, 6A, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12) if you are already 21 years old.



Probationary Driver

If a probationary driver has accumulated 13 or more demerit points (SiKAP) over a period of 12 months, his/her driving licence will be revoked.

If a qualified driver has accumulated 24 or more demerit points over a period of 24 months, his/her driving licence will be suspended.

For more information on SiKAP, please refer to Chapter 17: SiKAP & Traffic Offences.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A DRIVING LICENCE?



LICENCE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The driving licence classification for people with disabilities is **Class 7**.

People with hearing loss or impairment are classified under **Class 3**, provided that their physical condition is similar to normal people.

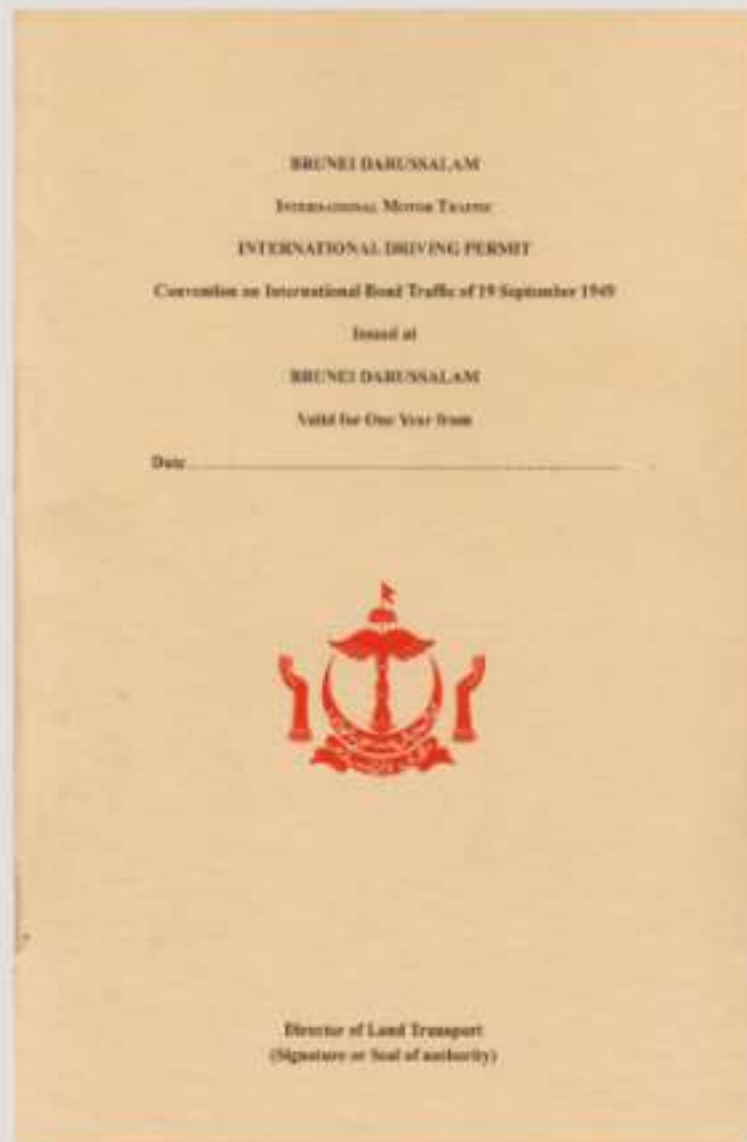
People with disabilities must also obtain a letter from a certified medical practitioner (government hospitals only) stating that they can drive with the inherent condition.



Their vehicle may also need to be modified to suit their needs—any modification must be applied to and approved by LTD.



A Person with Disability Parking Permit must be placed on the back and side of the vehicle.



INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMITS (IDP)

If you **plan to drive in a foreign country**, you can **apply for an International Driving Permit (IDP)** from LTD. This permit is **valid for 1 year** and allows you to drive a private vehicle (Class 1, 3, or similar driving licence class).

The validity of your **Brunei driving licence** must **not be less than 1 year** for you to be eligible to apply for an IDP.



Brunei Darussalam allows **foreign nationals holding a Class 1, 3 or similar driving licence class** issued by a foreign country to **drive without an IDP** for a specified period of 1 year.

HOW TO APPLY FOR AN IDP?

Documents required



Original and copy of a valid identity card (IC)



2 coloured passport-sized photos



Original and copy of valid driving licence (validity must not be less than 1 year)



Go to any LTD branch and fill in the IDP Application Form



The form can also be downloaded from the LTD website
www.jpd.gov.bn



Allow 3 working days before collecting your IDP



Submit the form and the required documents to the licensing officer at the LTD branch



Your IDP is only valid for **12 months**. Once expired, a new application is required provided that the validity of your Brunei driving license is not less than 1 year

HELPFUL TIPS WHEN DRIVING OVERSEAS

BEFORE YOU PLAN TO VISIT THE COUNTRY

TIP 1

- Know the driving licence requirements
- Know the road rules and regulations, including the penalties

IF YOU PLAN TO DRIVE YOUR CAR ACROSS THE BORDER

TIP 2

- Know the vehicle specifications allowed in the country you plan to visit
- Contact the Brunei Embassy or the embassy of the country for the above information

CHECK WITH YOUR CAR INSURANCE COMPANY

TIP 3

- Ensure you are fully covered to drive abroad
- If you're renting a car, have sufficient liability insurance

MAKE SURE ALL THE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS ARE

TIP 4

- Valid
- Kept in a safe place

PREPARE YOURSELF AND YOUR CAR FOR THE JOURNEY

TIP 5

- Are you fit to drive?
- Find out your travel routes beforehand
- Do self-checks and necessary vehicle maintenance beforehand
- Stock up on essentials, including a first aid kit

CONVERSION OF FOREIGN DRIVING LICENCE TO BRUNEI DRIVING LICENCE



Non-citizens are allowed to hold a **foreign driving licence** to drive private vehicles in Brunei Darussalam for **not more than a year**.

However, the foreign driving licence must be **issued by countries that are parties to the 1949 Geneva Convention**.

Non-citizens or foreign driving licence holders who wish to reside in Brunei Darussalam for more than a year **must apply for a Brunei driving licence**.

HOW FOREIGNERS CAN OBTAIN A DRIVING LICENCE IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Documents required



Original and a copy of Brunei IC (or payment receipt for a Brunei IC application)



Original passport

+

A copy of passport's front page (containing applicant's details)

+

A copy of Employment Pass page in passport

+

Verification letter on the issuance of driving licence from the relevant authority from country of origin



A copy of Foreign Worker Licence (FWL)



A supporting letter from employer (on the class of driving licence to be applied)

A letter from the respective embassy on the translated driving licence (if the foreign driving licence is not in English or Malay)

(NOTE: Applicable for commercial vehicles)



Original and two copies of foreign driving licence

Step

1



Go to any LTD branch and fill in the application form

2



Submit the form and required documents

3



Meet the licensing officer

4

QUALIFIED

Applicant to undergo Highway Test Code and practical driving test.

If **FAILED**, applicant must register with a licenced driving school and attend 3 hours of Highway Code classes and 5 hours of practical driving lessons.

5



Collect driving licence after 5 working days of application date

RENEWING YOUR DRIVING LICENCE

Renewal of driving licence can be done

- 1



At any LTD Branch
- 2



At selected post office
- 3



On TransportBN or Gov.BN

HOWEVER

Renewal can only be done at LTD branches for

- 1



86+

Those aged 86 years old and above
- 2



Holders of driving licences for commercial and public service class 6 and 12
- 3



Holders of driving licences that have expired for more than 3 years

APPLYING OVER THE COUNTER

Documents required



Original IC

Please refer to “Classification of Licence” and “Applying for a New Licence” Sections for other requirements

1



Fulfill general requirements

2



Go to any LTD branch or selected post office

3



Take a queue number and wait for your number to be called

4



If you wish to change your photo, you must have your picture taken first

5



Submit the form, required documents and renewal fee



APPLYING ONLINE

To apply online, you must first be registered with e-Darussalam.

WHO CAN APPLY?

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Online renewal of driving licenses are for Classes 1 and 3 licence holders.

Renewal can be made **1 month before the date of expiry.**

If you wish to change your photo, you are required to have your picture taken at any LTD branch or the 8 post offices that provide the service.

For more information,
call the e-Darussalam



A one-year driving licence in the early 1980s cost a mere \$1

POST OFFICES

BRUNEI MUARA

- 1 Gadong Post Office
- 2 Mail Processing Centre, Berakas
- 3 Muara Post Office
- 4 Seri Complex Post Office
- 5 Sengkurong Post Office

BELAIT

- 6 Seria Post Office
- 7 Lumut Post Office

TUTONG

- 8 Tutong Post Office

HOW TO APPLY FOR A DRIVING LICENCE ONLINE

STEP 1

REGISTER WITH E-DARUSSALAM

Go to www.gov.bn or using TransportBN app

ACTIVATE YOUR E-DARUSSALAM ACCOUNT

STEP 2

Once activation is successful, you will:

- Receive an email with a password
- Be requested to change your password

STEP 3

CHOOSE YOUR LTD E-SERVICE

- Click e-Services ➤ Transportation ➤ Renewal of Driving Licence
- Follow the instructions for renewal

STEP 4

PAYMENT

Pay by credit, debit or cash card

Upon successful payment. You will receive an email for further instruction on collection.

OR

Pay by cash at the designated LTD online counter

STEP 5

COLLECTION

You can collect it at the designated LTD online counter

OR

Your renewed driving licence will be delivered to you by Pos Laju

IF YOUR DRIVING LICENCE HAS EXPIRED FOR MORE THAN 3 YEARS

You will be asked to **retake a practical driving test.**

OR

You can **produce proof** that sometime within the 3 years you have held a driver's certificate or **driving licence issued by a foreign country** that permits you to drive a motor vehicle of a similar class.



Driving without a valid driving licence, driving with an **expired driving licence**, or **allowing someone without a driving licence to drive** a vehicle are serious offences.

If found guilty, you will be issued the following fines:

- 1st offence: \$50
- 2nd offence: : \$150
- 3rd offence: : \$300
- 4th offence: : \$500
- 5th offence: : Can be brought to court



CHANGES IN PARTICULAR DETAILS

If you have changed your personal details—such as your name (due to marriage or other reasons), address or IC number—you must notify LTD **within 1 month** from the date of the change.

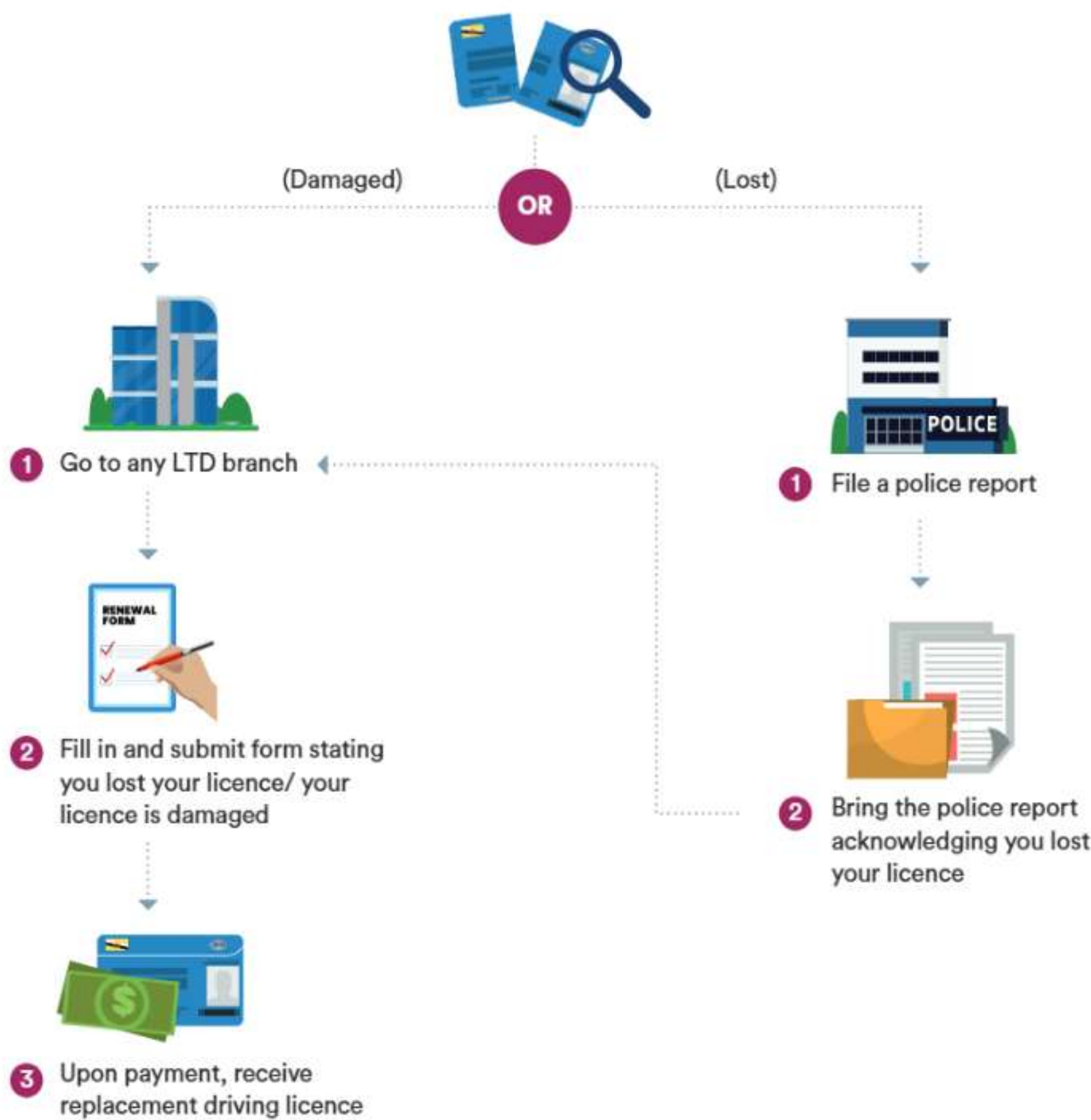
If the changes occur when you are outside Brunei Darussalam, you must notify LTD **within 1 month** upon your return to the Sultanate.



Failure to comply with these rules may result in a **fine not exceeding \$500** for the **first offence** and **\$1,000** for the **second and subsequent offences**.

1 ST OFFENCE	\$500
2 ND & SUBSEQUENT OFFENCES	\$1000

WHAT TO DO IF YOU LOSE OR DAMAGE YOUR DRIVING LICENCE?



CHAPTER

02



DRIVING TEST

THEORY AND PRACTICAL

As explained in **Chapter 1**, to obtain a driving licence, a candidate has to go through two tests: Basic Theory and Practical.



STEP 1 – HIGHWAY CODE TEST (THEORY)

Enrolment

Candidates must



Enrol at certified driving schools



Attend theory classes



Learning minimum of 6 hours

Refer to pages 39 to 40 for the list of schools available in the 4 districts.

Highway Code Test

This test ensures a candidate has adequate knowledge on



Road Signages



Markings



Signals



Traffic Rules and Regulations



Road Safety



It consists of



60 multiple choice questions

STEP 2 – PRACTICAL DRIVING TEST

It tests



A candidate's competency to drive



Safe interaction with other road users on different road and traffic conditions.

To be eligible, a candidate has to learn minimum of 15 hours:



Pass the Highway Code Test



Been issued with a Provisional Driving Licence.

It involves candidates



Driving on the public road and/or driving circuit.



Attend minimum 15 hours of practical driving lessons

REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIVING WITH A PROVISIONAL DRIVING LICENCE

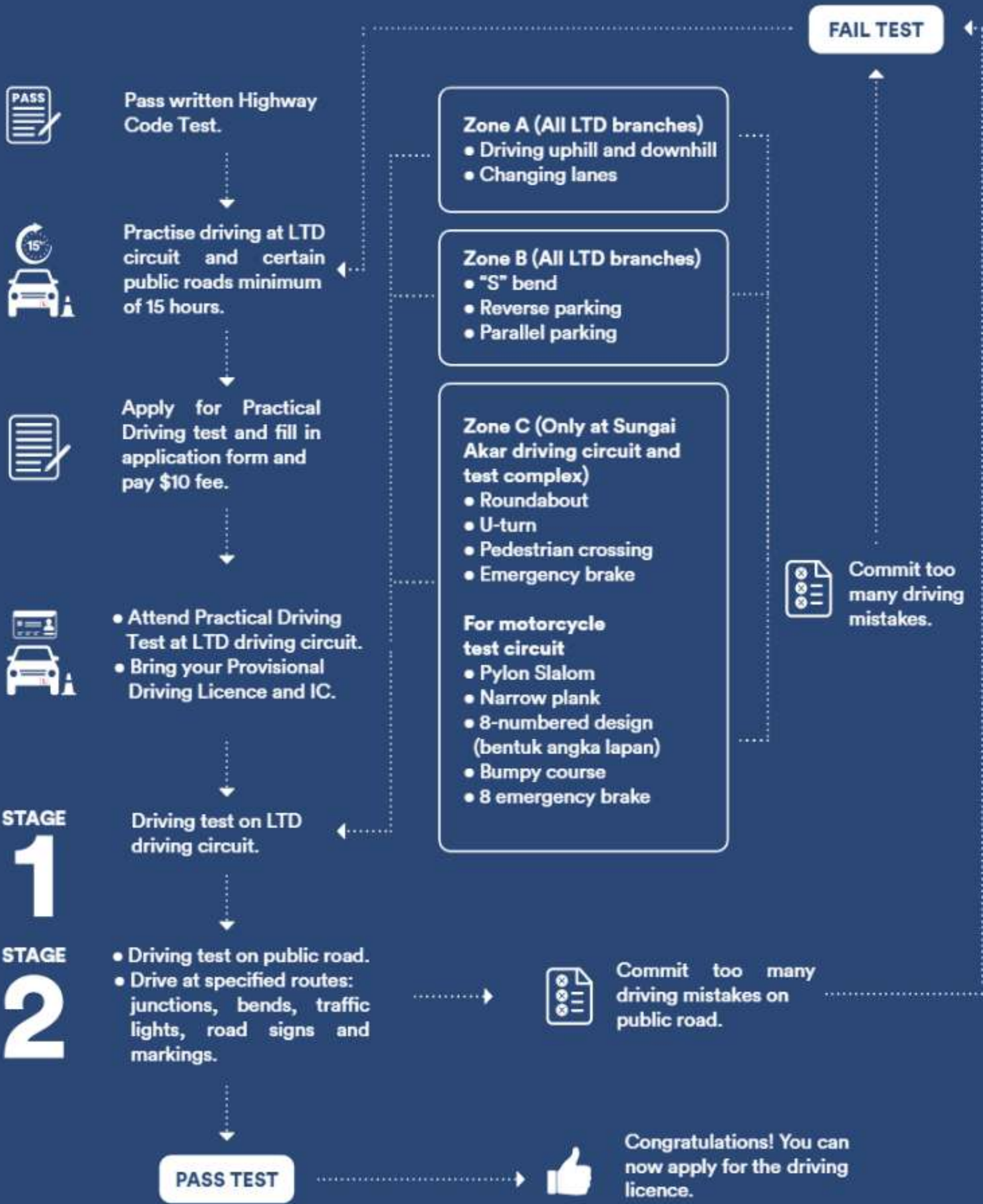


- 1 You must be supervised by your driving instructor at all times.
- 2 The 2 “L” plates (red coloured figure against a white background) must be displayed at the **front** and **rear** of the vehicle you are using.
- 3 The vehicle must be **insured against third-party risks on the road**.
- 4 You are not allowed to carry passengers or cargo.



The Provisional Driving Licence is valid for 3 months. If you are not able to take the driving test within this period, you can renew it for another **3 months** upon the discretion of the Director of Land Transport.

PRACTICAL DRIVING TEST PROCESS



DRIVING SCHOOLS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

DRIVING SCHOOLS IN BRUNEI MUARA

Shak Enterprise Driving Centre & Instructor

📍 No.112, 1st Floor, Bangunan Batu Bersurat,
KM 4.5, Jalan Batu Bersurat, Gadong

☎ 8816426 1B 1A 1 2B 2A 2 3 4 5 10 11

Redza Driving Company

📍 No.8, Simpang 7, Jalan 3, Kampong
Perpindahan Awam Rimba Gadong.

☎ 2461937 | 8737937 1B 1A 1 2B 2A 2 3 4 5 11

Sekolah Latihan Memandu Sutifah

📍 Flat 147, Simpang 145, Jalan Kumbang
Pasang

☎ 2225038 | 8777535 1B 1A 1 3 4 5

Sekolah Memandu Harmadina

📍 No.14, Simpang 544, Kampong Jerudong

☎ 8869230 3

Sekolah Memandu Jarudin bin Hj Ibrahim

📍 Brunei-Muara, Unit 4 Atas, Lot 34054,
Bangunan Amar Salmhy, Kiarong.

☎ 2445354 | 8757722 1B 1A 1 3 4 5

Sekolah Memandu Dk Hjh Zaayah

📍 No.9, Kampong Sengkurong, Jalan Mulaut

☎ 8714850 3 4 5

7 Sekolah Memandu Syarikat Salfa

📍 No.10, simpang 52, Kampong Manggis
Satu, Jalan Muara

☎ 8711643 1B 3

Sekolah Memandu Hjh Noraini

📍 No.61, Jalan 39, Perumahan Kampong
Rimba, Gadong

☎ 8784428 1B 1A 1 3 4 5

Sekolah Memandu Hj Mazin Hj Damit

📍 No.576, Kampong Dato Gandhi, Jalan
Kota Batu

☎ 8779074 1B 1A 1 3 4 5

ZINr Driving School

📍 No.24, Simpang 542, Lucky Garden,
Kampong Sungai Hanching, Jalan Muara

☎ 8835886 1B 1A 1 3

Mahabumi Driving School

📍 No.2, 1st Floor, Simpang 590, Telanai
Point Complex, Jalan Tutong

☎ 2652556 8776769 1B 1A 1 2B 2A 2 3 4 5 6A 6 7 8 9 10 11

Hak Speed Driving School

📍 No.8, Simpang 759, Kampong Tasek
Meradun, Jalan Tutong

☎ 2651732 8777376 1B 1A 1 3 4 5 6 6A

The next few pages contain lists of driving schools in Brunei Darussalam.

DRIVING SCHOOLS IN BELAIT

NBSHR Driving School

X7 1/2, No.22, Simpang 382, Jalan Maulana. Kuala Belait

8821356 1B 1A 1 3 4 5 6A

DRIVING SCHOOLS IN TUTONG

Sitiara Driving Tuition

No.6, Simpang 1296, Kampong Sungai Kelugos, Jalan Tutong

4240047 | 8764828 1B 1A 1 3 4 5 6A 6

Sekolah Latihan Memandu Syarikat Saldi

No.51, Kampong Suran, Tutong

8734034 1B 1A 1 2 3 4 5 6A 6 11

Sekolah Memandu Usaha Salihah

No.17, Simpang 151, Kampong Biong Lamunin

8758378 1B 1A 1 2B 2A 2 3 4 5 6A 6 11

Sekolah Memadu Khairul Qiadah

1st Floor Unit 4 Bangunan Hajah Marianah D.H Hj Wahab kg Petani Pekan Tutong. TA2141

7253948 1B 1A 1 2B 2A 2 3 4 5 6A 6 11 12

ASYRIFHM Driving School

Unit No.5, 1st Floor, Simpang 45, Lot 3496 EDR 3511, Kg.Petani, Jalan Sengkarai.

7109386 1B 2B 1 3 6A 6

DRIVING SCHOOLS IN TEMBURONG

Sekolah Memandu Normah NT

No.303, Simpang 526, Kampong Sungai Radang, Jalan Selapon Batu Apoi

8896405 3

Zaimah Driving Centre

No.190, Kampong Batang Tuau

8765373 1B 1A 1 2B 2A 2 3 4 5 6A 6 11

A new grading system was introduced in the fourth quarter of 2014. Driving schools are awarded grades A, B, or C depending on how well they meet the 4 sets of predefined criteria, which includes experience and expertise of driving instructors, vehicles used for driving lessons, classrooms used for the teaching of the Highway Code and organisational structure.



CHAPTER 03



**VEHICLE
REGISTRATION
NUMBER AND
PLATE**

NomborKu

What is NomborKu?

NomborKu is an online platform for public who wish to participate in the tendering of Vehicle Registration Number (VRN) through Click-and-Buy or Click-and-Bid

Required documents



Email Address



Card Payment

1

Click-and-Buy



- STEP 1:**
Go to www.nomborku.gov.bn
- STEP 2:**
Click on "Click-and-Buy"
- STEP 3:**
Choose the VRN of your desire
- STEP 4:**
Fill in the application form
- STEP 5:**
Pay the tender fee service of \$25
- STEP 6:**
Pay the amount quoted for the chosen VRN

2

Click-and-Bid



- STEP 1:**
Go to www.nomborku.gov.bn
- STEP 2:**
Click on "Click-and-Bid"
- STEP 3:**
Choose the VRN of your desire
- STEP 4:**
Fill in the application form and pay the tender fee service of \$25
- STEP 5:**
An email from LTD will verify and acknowledge that the applicant was successful and are participating in the tender

TENDERING FOR A VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER (VRN)

There are 3 different ways that the public can apply for a VRN:

- 1 Closed Tender
- 2 Open Tender
- 3 Running Numbers

Click-and-Bid (Closed Tender)

- At any start of any given series, numbers from 100 - 9999 will be open to public through Nomborku: Click-and-Bid platform via www.nomborku.gov.bn.
- All tenderers will be notified through their email whether their bidding price for the VRN was succesful or not.
- If the VRN was not tendered, it will be displayed under Click-and-Buy (Open Tender)

Click-and-Buy (Open Tender)

VRNs that were not registered within the specified time or were not tendered out will be listed under Click-and-Buy (Open Tender)

Running Numbers



- Displayed in batches
- Issued in sequence of application received
- No fee

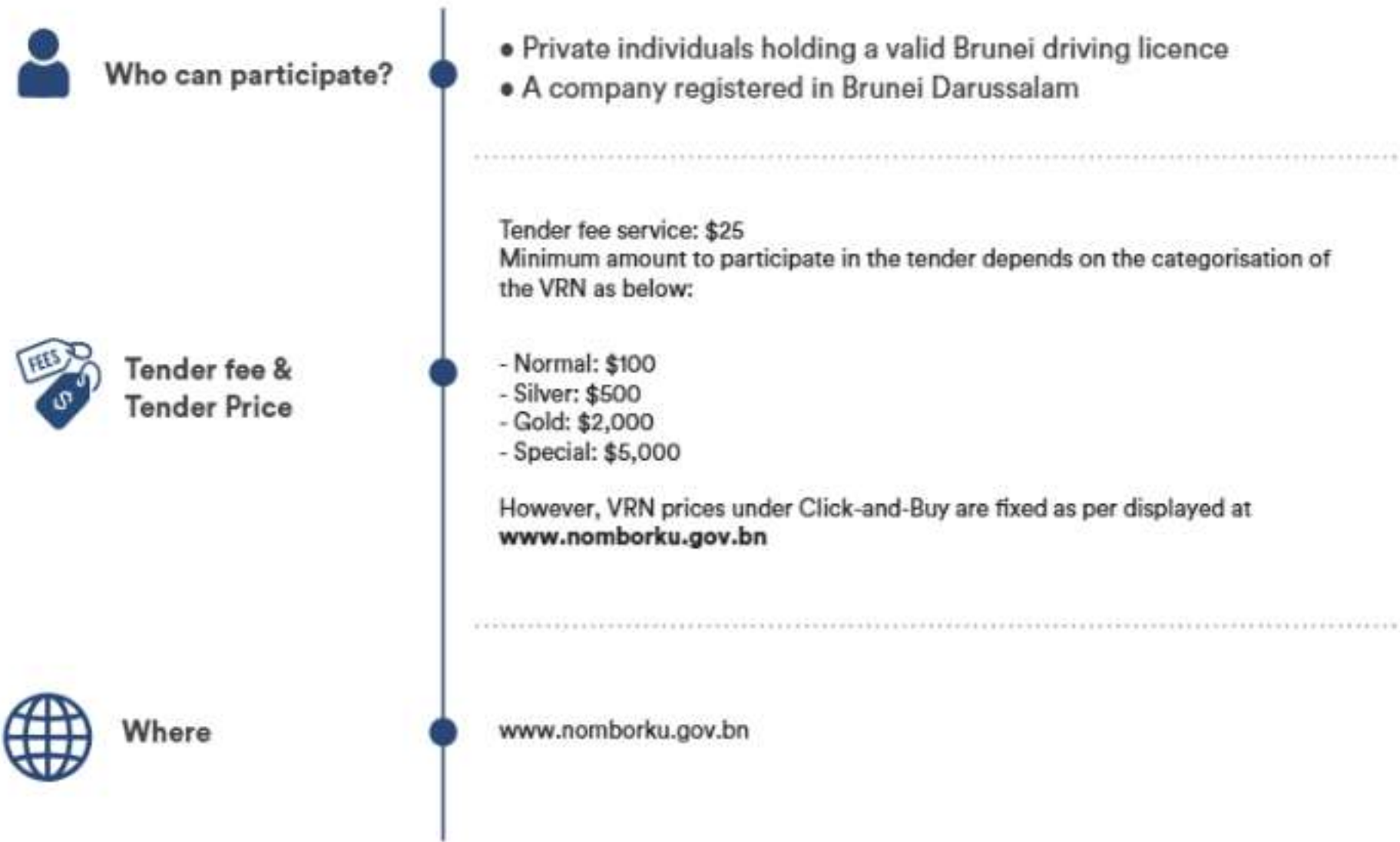
If a person desires to apply for a number but not in the sequence displayed, he/she will have to apply for the number through Click-and-Buy (Open Tender).

CLICK-AND-BID (CLOSED TENDER)



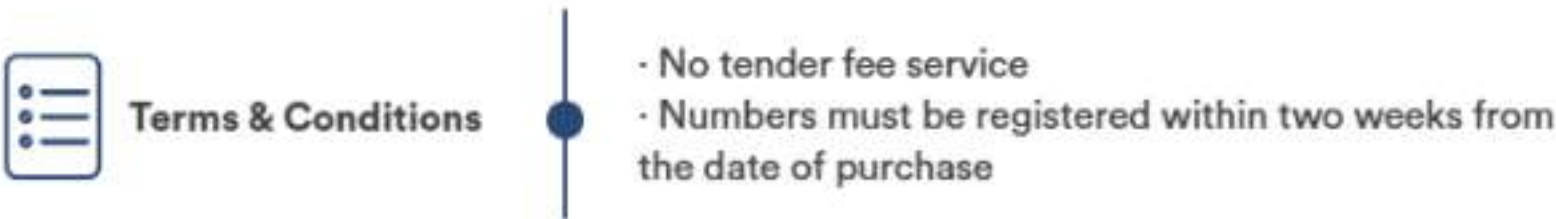
Note: The terms and conditions listed above are subject to change from time to time.

CLICK-AND-BUY (OPEN TENDER)



Note: The terms and conditions listed above are subject to change from time to time.

RUNNING NUMBERS



VEHICLE REGISTRATION PLATE

Vehicle Registration or Identification Plates in Brunei Darussalam are required to conform to the shape, colour and size specified under the Road Traffic (Identification Marks), Regulation 2008.

		
Licence Plate	Any vehicle except motorcycle (Private & Commercial)	Motorcycle (Private & Commercial)
Colour	- White (Letters & Numerals) - Black Background - White Theron	- White (Letters & Numerals) - Black Background - White Theron
Shape	- Flat - Rectangular	- Flat - Rectangular - Curve-shaped for front

03 – VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER AND PLATE

Type of Vehicle

Plate Appearance

Colour Combination

**Private &
Commercial
Vehicle**

BBI 0123

**White letter & numerals on
black background at the front
and rear**

**Public Service
Vehicle
(Taxis & buses)**

BBI 0123

**White letter & numerals on
green background at the front
and rear**

**General
Dealers
Licence**

BBI 0123

**Red letter & numerals on
white background at the front
and rear**

Motorcycles

**BBI
0123**

BBI 0123

**White letter & numerals on
black background at the front
and rear**

**Government
Registered
Vehicle
(BG, BX, BZ)**

BG 0123

**White letter & numerals on
black background at the front
and rear**

**Diplomat
Vehicle**

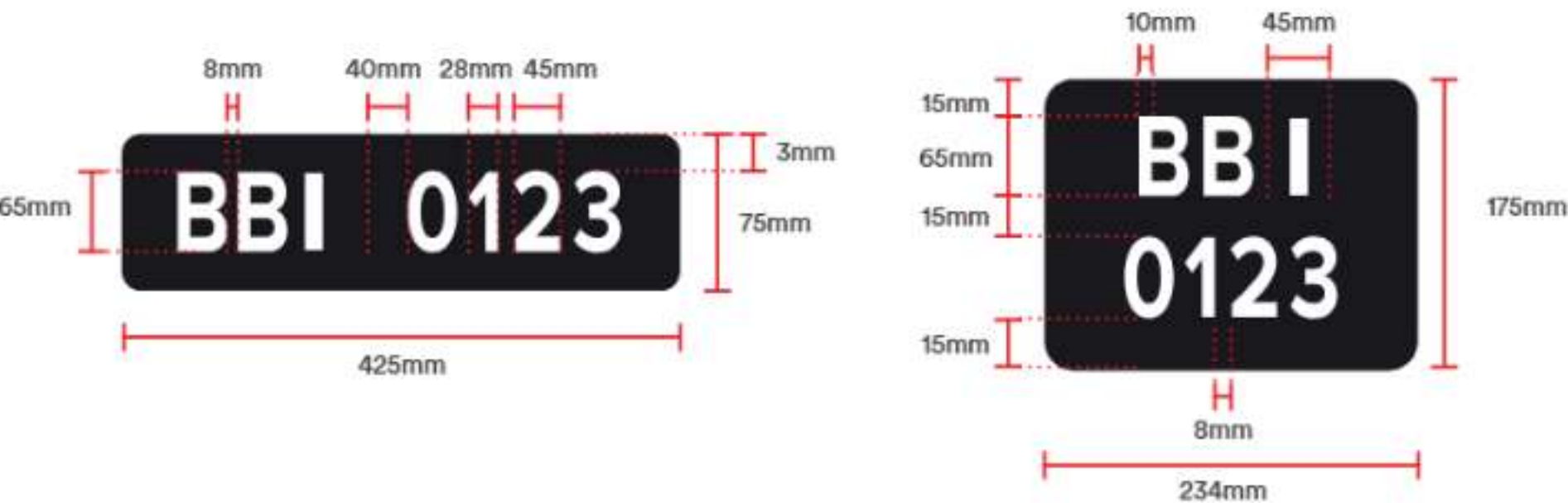
002-3-DC

**Black letter & numerals on
white background at the front
and rear (DC)**

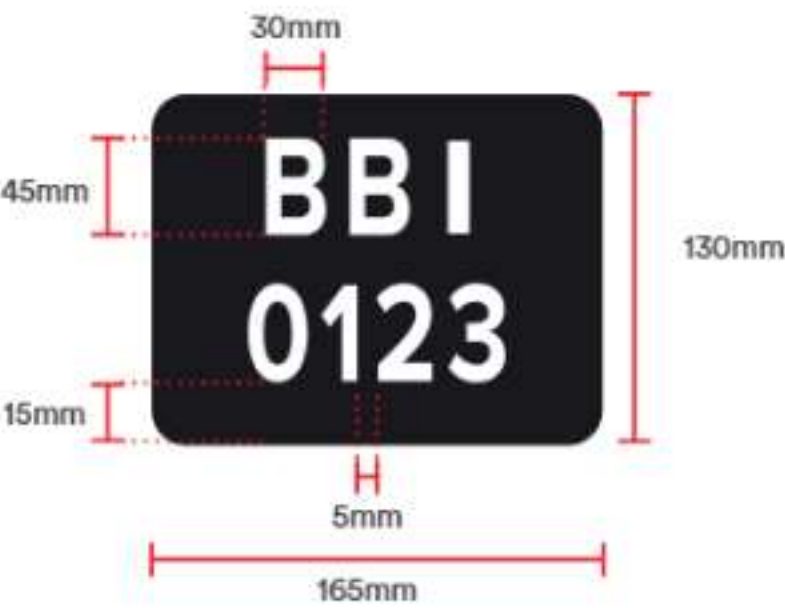


**Faded registration plates must be replaced at
companies authorised to supply and install the plates.
Failure to replace a faded plate is a traffic offence and
offender is subject to a fine.**

ANY VEHICLE (OTHER THAN MOTORCYCLE)



RECTANGULAR PLATE AT THE REAR OF A MOTORCYCLE (MANDATORY)



CURVED PLATE AT THE FRONT OF A MOTORCYCLE



HOW TO INSTALL A REGISTRATION PLATE

ANY VEHICLE (OTHER THAN MOTORCYCLE)

The plates must be fixed at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the motor vehicle.



Lower Front End



Lower Rear End

RECTANGULAR & CURVED PLATE FOR MOTORCYCLE



A plate must be fixed at the rear at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the motorcycle.



A plate fixed on the front mudguard should conform to the mudguard's curvature.

PLATES FOR DEALER'S GENERAL LICENCE & TRAILERS

Any plate fixed on a vehicle used under the authority of a dealer's general licence may be suspended on that vehicle.



Lower Rear End

When a trailer is attached to a motor vehicle, a duplicate of the vehicle's plate must be displayed at the rear of the rear-most trailer.

CHAPTER 04



**BUYING
A CAR**

BUYING A CAR

You can buy cars by



Cash/Cheque/Card



Financing (Bank/Goverment Loan)

- More procedures and documents required.
- May vary between finance companies.



LOOK FOR SAFE VEHICLES WHEN YOU DECIDE TO BUY A CAR.

The New Car Assessment Programme (NCAP) rating is a good indicator. For details on NCAP, please refer to Page XX.

TIPS ON BUYING A NEW CAR

TIP 1

- ✓ Choose one that meets your lifestyle, suitability, and practicality.

TIP 2

- ✓ Plan your budget.

TIP 3

- ✓ Assess the maintenance cost.
 - Fuel type and respective consumption
 - Spare parts availability
 - Safety features

SAFETY FEATURES

ACTIVE SAFETY



- Technology that assists in crash prevention.
- Such as good steering & braking systems.

PASSIVE SAFETY



- Components that help protect the driver and passengers.
- Such as airbags, seatbelts and vehicle’s physical structure.

ACTIVE SAFETY FEATURES



Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)

- Reduces the risk of tyres skidding under heavy braking.
- Allows the driver to maintain steering control.
- Only operates under heavy braking or on slippery surfaces.

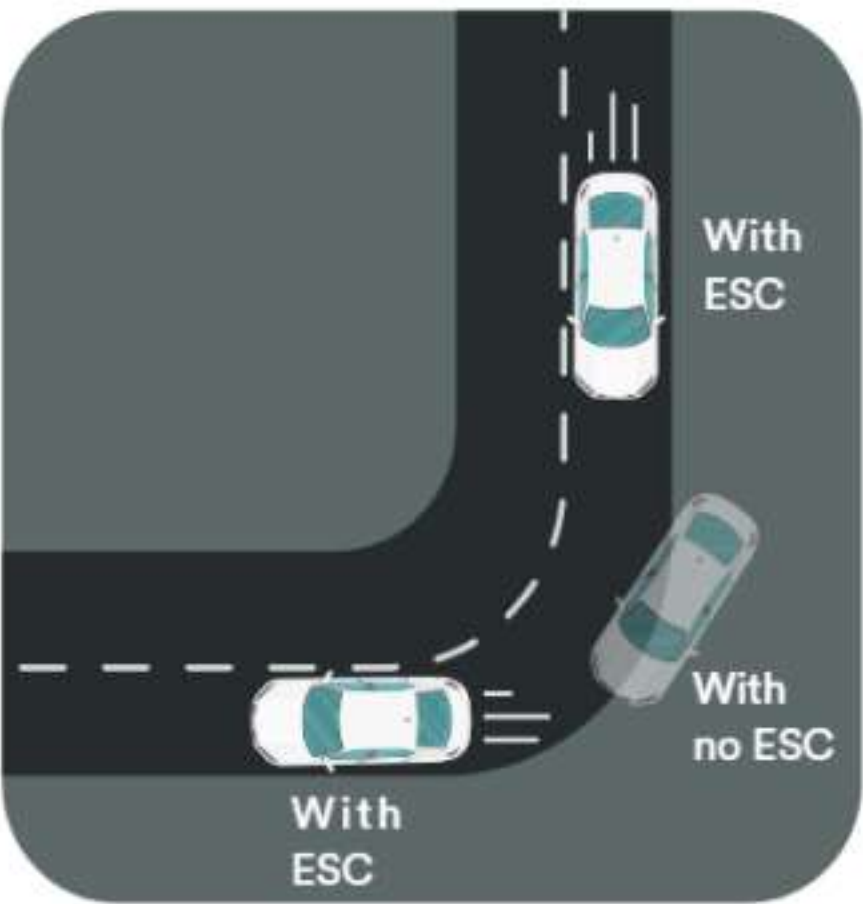
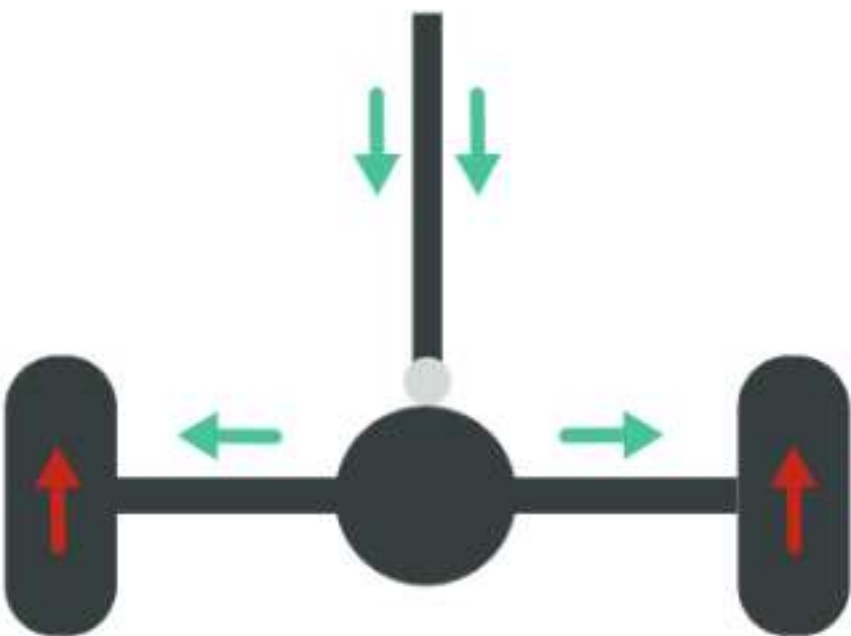


Intermittent braking is a good technique to use where you alternatively step and release your foot on the brake pedal twice or thrice. This prevents the wheels from locking altogether (skidding).

More importantly, this activates the brake lights to flash and alerts drivers behind you of your intention to slow down or stop to avoid a collision if they are driving at high speed.

Traction Control System (TCS)

- 1
- Optimises car’s grip and stability on the road during acceleration by measuring wheel rotation
- 2
- Stops wheels from spinning
 - by reducing engine power
 - temporarily applying the brakes to that wheel
 - allowing the car to accelerate smoothly, even on slippery surfaces
- 3
- Limited slip differentials
 - provide even distribution of traction forces when the car is on a slippery surface



Electronic Stability Control (ESC)

- 1
- Helps drivers avoid crashes by reducing the danger of skidding or losing control because of over-steering.
- 2
- Becomes active when a driver loses control of their car.
- 3
- Uses computer-controlled technology to apply individual brakes.
- 4
- Helps bring the car safely back on track, without the danger of fishtailing.



ESC systems have different names:

- Dynamic Stability Control
- Vehicle Stability Control
- StabiliTrak
- AdvanceTrac



Is ESC different from ABS and TCS?

- ✓ ABS and TCS are integral components of an ESC system.
- ✓ Every car with ESC has ABS and TCS; those with ABS and TCS do not necessarily have ESC.
- ✓ ABS and TCS only work in the driving (longitudinal) direction.
- ✓ ESC can help drivers cope with sideways (lateral) movements which create instability.
- ✓ Unlike ABS and TCS, ESC is a holistic system that can control a car's entire movement.



Pedestrian Safety

- ✓ Some cars offer an optional pedestrian detection system.
 - uses radar and cameras to detect people in front of the car.
- ✓ At speeds up to 35 km/h.
 - automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to react in time.



Blind-spot Warning

- ✓ Uses radar or cameras
 - illuminates a light or icon in or adjacent to the outside mirrors
 - to warn that another vehicle is
 - lurking in the next lane
 - possibly hidden in your car's blind spot
- ✓ Sounds an audible warning if you
 - attempt to change lanes
 - operate your signal indicating where you're turning
- ✓ Outside mirrors
 - with a small convex section for a wide-angle rearward view



Lane Departure Warning (LDW)

- ✓ Alerts if your car drives out of lane without the turn signals activated.
- ✓ Uses camera or lasers to monitor lane markers.
- ✓ May sound a chime, blink a dashboard tell-tale, and/or vibrate the steering wheel or seat.
- ✓ High-tech versions can intervene.
 - uses stability-control system to help prevent sideswiping another car.

PASSIVE SAFETY
FEATURES

Seatbelts



- ✓ Designed to reduce the extent of injury in the event of an accident.
- ✓ Without it, you face a greater risk of serious injury or death by being thrown out of a vehicle or flung onto the dashboard.
- ✓ Not more than one person—adult or child—should be allowed to share a single seatbelt.
 - Doing so risks either one or both being killed or seriously hurt.
- ✓ Small children strapped in on an adult’s lap are particularly at risk.
 - Exposes the child to being crushed between the adult’s body and the seatbelt.
- ✓ An unbelted passenger in the rear seat, even a child, is also a danger to a belted passenger in the front.
 - In a head-on collision, they will be thrown forward to the front seat passenger with a force of 30-60 times their bodyweight.
 - Odds of death
 - Almost 3 times higher for the unbelted passenger.
 - 2 times higher for the front passenger.



Passenger
Seatbelt



Child
Restraints



Rear Passenger
Seatbelt

Seatbelt
Pretensioner



- ✓ Tightens and reduces slack in seat belts.
- ✓ Protects occupants from rapidly moving forward.
- ✓ Helps position occupants properly.
- ✓ Force limiters, a companion feature to pretensioners, manage the force that the shoulder belt builds up on the occupant’s chest
 - After the pretensioners tighten, it lets the belt back out a little to reduce force



Wearing a seatbelt reduces the risk of a fatal injury by



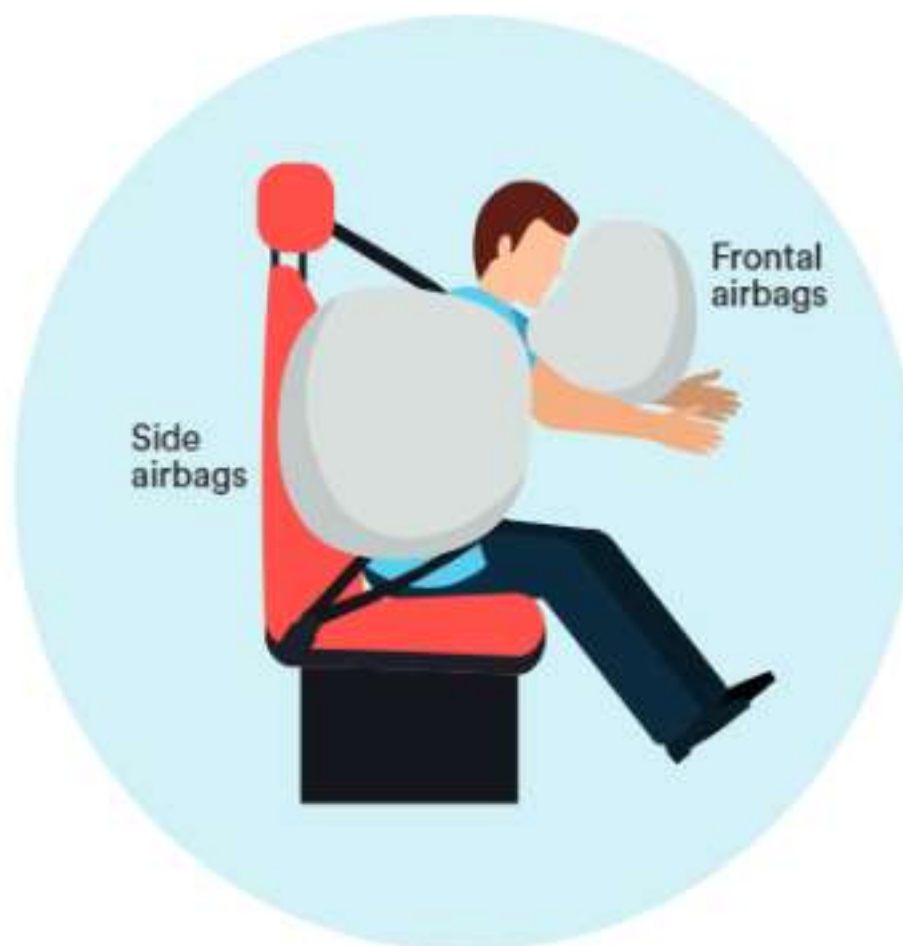
Seatbelts for Children

Failing to put on seatbelts for children 12 years old or younger may result in a fine of \$2,000, imprisonment of 6 months, or both, under the Road Traffic Regulations (Seat Belts for Children) 2004.

Driver and passengers, young and old, **MUST** always wear their seatbelts inside a vehicle **before driving!**

Airbags

- ✓ Inflatable devices designed to protect drivers and passengers from injuries & death.
- ✓ Especially in head-on collisions.



Frontal airbags

- ✓ Provide additional protection (over and above your seatbelt) during a severe collision.
 - When the head and chest of a buckled-up driver and passengers can move forward and strike the steering wheel or dashboard.
- ✓ Usually don't deploy in rear-end collisions, side impacts or rollovers.

Side airbags

- ✓ Deploy during side impacts and rollovers.
- ✓ Provide buffers between the driver and passengers, and the vehicle structure (i.e., doors, windows, roof, etc.)



Active head restraints move up and forward in a rear crash to cradle the head and absorb energy to mitigate whiplash injury.



Crumple zones help to absorb and distribute crash forces in frontal, rear, and offset (occurs at an angle) crashes before they reach the passenger and driver's seats.

GLOBAL NCAP

NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME (NCAP)



- ✓ A star rating that provides consumers with relevant information to aid in purchasing decisions.
- ✓ A 5-Star Rating represents the highest level of car safety.
- ✓ Different cars offer varying levels of protection due to car manufacturers' safety features.

CRASH PROTECTION FEATURES

- ✓ Safety features assessed by NCAP bodies globally.
- ✓ Includes seatbelts, curtain airbags, and crumple zones.



Protection devices in the modern car

- ✓ Allows better safety to the occupants.
- ✓ Car structure and driver and passenger restraints work together with the related protection devices as an integrated system.



A car with an **NCAP 5-Star Rating** can save you in a crash **3 times more** than a car with an NCAP 2-Star Rating.

NCAP PROGRAMMES

JNCAP	Japan New Car Assessment Programme
Latin NCAP	Latin New Car Assessment Programme
KNCAP	Korean New Car Assessment Programme
Euro NCAP	European New Car Assessment Programme
ANCAP	Australasian New Car Assessment Programme
C-NCAP	China New Car Assessment Procedure
US NCAP	United States New Car Assessment Programme
ASEAN NCAP	New Car Assessment Programme for Southeast Asia

TEST DRIVE



It is vital to **have a good feel** of the car you intend to buy.



Your **best chance** to make sure you'll enjoy driving the car.



That **it's right** for all your needs.



It's **more important** – if you're buying a second-hand car or used car.



To make sure everything's in **working order**, including engine, suspension, steering, brakes, clutch, & gears.



Car dealers usually let you test drive a new car for an extended time – don't be shy to ask.



If you do not understand cars, arrange for a specialised mechanic in your vehicle's brand/type to inspect and look over the car for you.

NEGOTIATING WITH A SALES PERSON

- ✓ Always be polite
- ✓ Avoid using threatening words
- ✓ Be mindful and sensitive
- ✓ Negotiate until you reach the best outcome



The **first car imported into Brunei Darussalam** was in **1924** and there were only 4 such cars at that time. Six years later, 73 cars were registered in the country.

BUYING A USED CAR

Buying a used car is risky but here are some tips to assist you:

Buying directly from the owner

Inspect the owner, not just the car

- Has the owner neglected maintenance?
- Is the owner eager or not willing to sell it?

Find out the car's history

- Accident history (if any), mileage, car model, who drove it most of the time, and defects.

Do a self-check or get a mechanic to

- Inspect the engine, suspension, steering, brakes, clutch, gears, interior, safety features, and overall condition.

Negotiate directly to get a good bargain and price.

Test drive the vehicle thoroughly

- Includes acceleration, cornering and braking.

Buying from a Used Car Dealer

✓ Shortlist cars

- Look through auto classifieds, adverts, and used car dealers.

✓ Request for the vehicle history report.

✓ Make sure they have a good reputation.

✓ Don't pay more than the car's worth.

✓ Buy a vehicle with low mileage

- It will last longer.
- It has fewer problems.

✓ Advisable to buy a vehicle with only one previous owner

- It is always in better condition.

✓ Test drive the vehicle thoroughly

- Includes acceleration, cornering & braking.

✓ Have a mechanic you trust do a thorough inspection

IMPORTING A CAR

FOR BRUNEIANS & STUDENTS OVERSEAS

You can import a new or used vehicle yourself if the vehicle is not available in Brunei Darussalam.



DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

- Import Application Form
- Export Certificate/Cancellation of Registration (From Country of Origin)
- Vehicle Technical Data/Specifications
- Translation of the Technical Data (either in English or Malay)
- Invoice to prove purchase
- Glass Certification
- Vehicle pictures

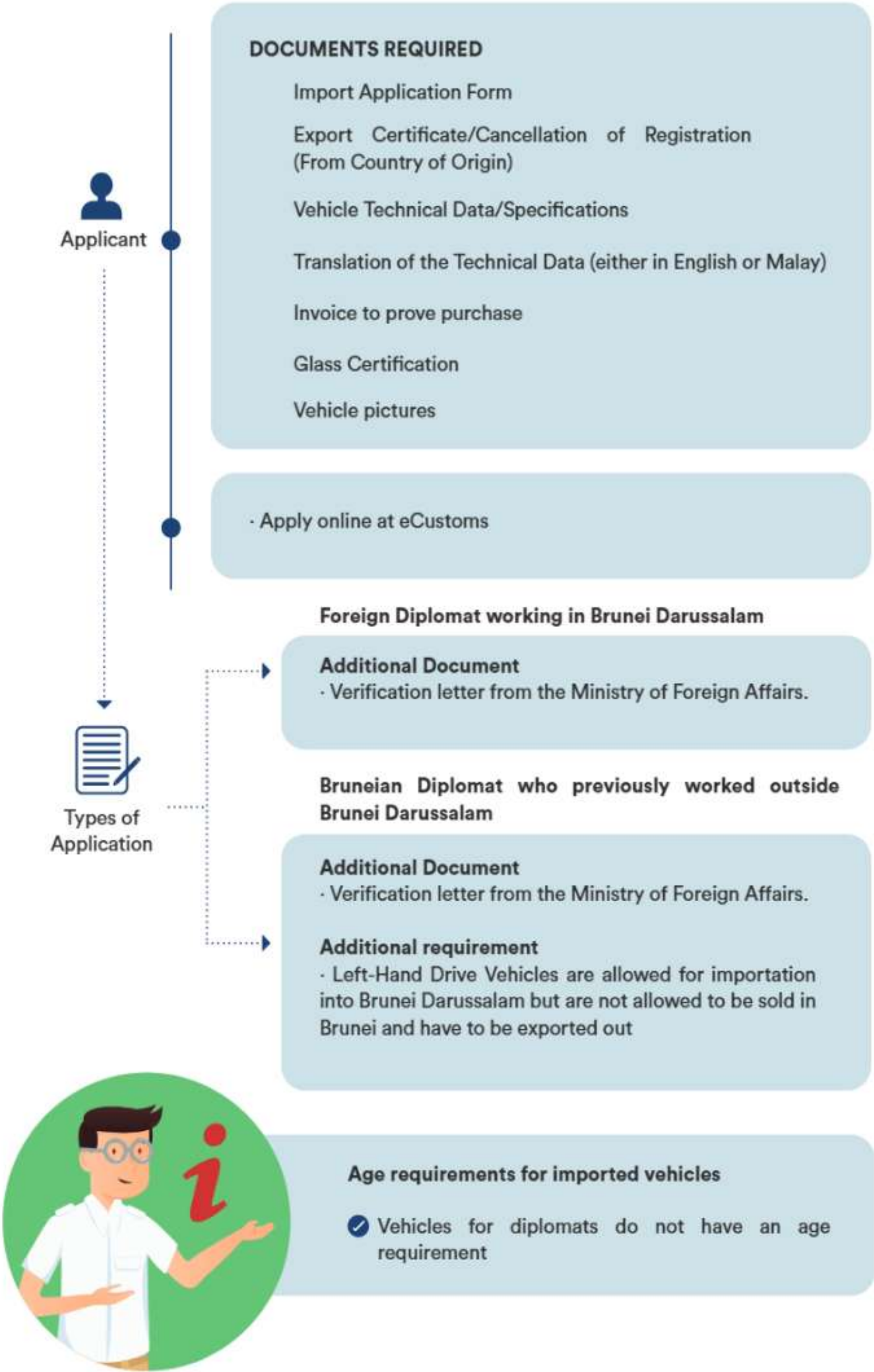
- Fee (for each vehicle)
- A Statutory Declaration Letter from the Ministry of Education (for students)
- Apply online at eCustoms



Age requirements for imported vehicles

- ✓ Private vehicles – not more than 3 years
- ✓ Commercial vehicles – not more than 5 years
- ✓ Off-road vehicles – not more than 8 years
- ✓ Vehicles imported by Bruneians working at Brunei Embassies overseas do not have age requirements

FOR DIPLOMATS



CHAPTER 05



**RENTING
A CAR**

FACTORS TO CONSIDER



Terms and conditions – Read through properly



Make deposit payment according to car rental company's requirement



Space or number of passengers



Vehicle rental rate – Differs between rental companies and sizes



Duration of rental – For longer durations, negotiate for a discount

CAR RENTAL COMPANIES IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

BRUNEI MUARA

AZIZ LATIF & COMPANY

 Lot 21-22 Beribi Industrial Complex II, Jalan Gadong, BE1118
 2453442  2450596

AUTORENT SDN BHD

 Unit 3, Beribi Complex, Jalan Gadong, BE 1118
 2650075 | 7318993

BENGKEL KERETA BERAKAS SDN BHD

 Simpang 281, Lot 309/90, Lambak Kanan Industrial, Jalan Berakas
 2390968  2391110

EM PREZ SDN BHD

 Unit 12, Blk A, Simpang 209, Jalan Utama, Kg Lambak Kanan (B), Mukim Berakas BB2713
 8731621  2336636

JATI RENT A-CAR SDN BHD

 Lots 14, 15 & 16, Beribi Industrial Estate II, Gadong
 2441763  2427101

L&W AUTOMOBILE RENTAL & SERVICE SDN BHD

 Unit 5, 2nd Floor, Block A, Muhibbah Complex 2, Kg Menglait, Gadong, BE3919
 8710783 | 2424246  2424248

PHLS SDN BHD

 No 115, Kg Sabun, Jalan Muara, BT2128
 2773818 | 2771668 | 2773828  2770038

STRATARENT SERVICES

 No. 1 Simpang 6, 3rd Floor, Block A Desa Complex Jalan Batu Bersurat, BE3179
 2428989

SRI SENTOSA SDN BHD

 Lot Q33 – Q35, Ground and 1st Floor, Lambak Kanan Industrial Estate West, Berakas Link, BB1714
 2390329 | 2390300 | 2390314  2390308

BELAIT

BIRGETTA TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

 Lot 4705, Simpang 77, Jalan Jaya Negara, Kuala Belait
 3332941 | 8617784  3334738

HATA REKAJAYA SDN BHD

 Lot 6579, Jalan Sungai Duhon, Kuala Belait
 3337979 | 8980555 | 8748391  3335119

MK JOHAN TECHNICAL SERVICES SDN BHD

 Block 4/4A, Industrial Complex, Jalan Setia Diraja, Kuala Belait
 3334661  3332917

MOC SDN BHD

 Lot 4507, Simpang 73, Sungai Duhon, KA3131
 3330903 | 3330818 | 3333968  3335836

05 – RENTING A CAR

JASRA CAR RENTAL SDN BHD	 Lot 2068, Jalan Maulana, Kuala Belait, KA1931  3331664 3335490 3340305  3334330
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TUTONG

SAMAKDAY SDN BHD	 Simpang 245, Lot 12B, Perindustrian Serambangun Tutong  7179930  4260276
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Different car rental companies charge different rates and it is best to check and compare them to find the one you like.

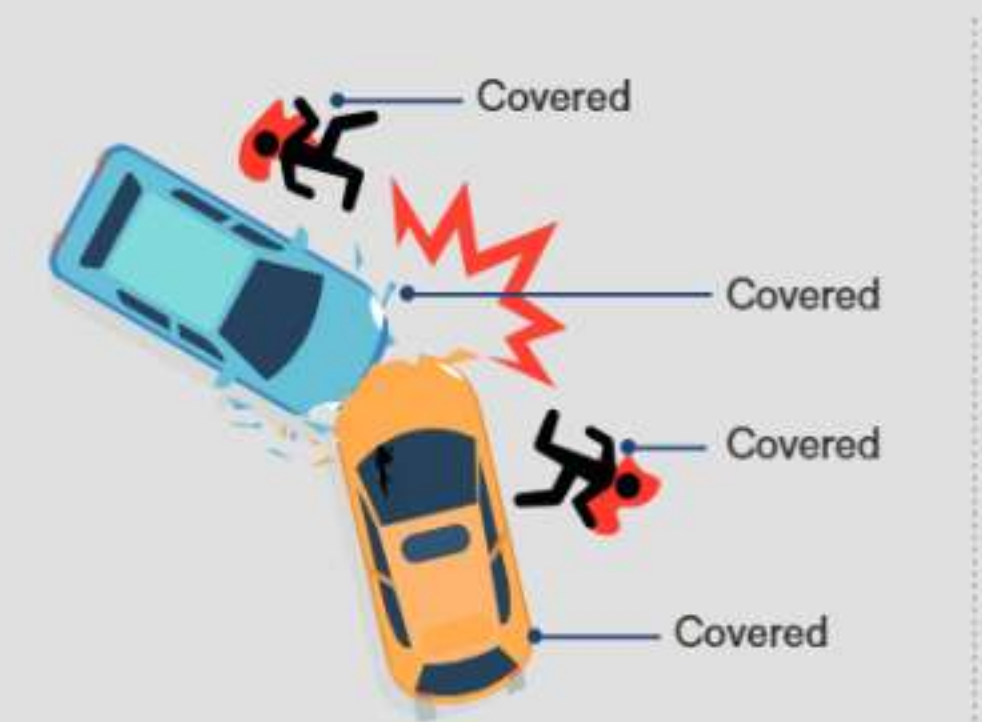
CHAPTER 06



**MOTOR
INSURANCE**

TYPES OF INSURANCE COVERAGE

There are 2 types of motor insurance



Comprehensive

- ✓ Insures the holder for loss or damage to the vehicle in the event of accident or theft
- ✓ Includes liability for bodily injury or property damage to a third party or public property caused by the vehicle



Third Party

- ✓ Insures the holder for third party damage to private or public property and bodily injury caused by the insured vehicle

Note: Coverage may vary from one insurance policy to another.



Before a vehicle licence can be issued or renewed by LTD, the owner must obtain a **valid vehicle insurance**.

Under the **Road Traffic Act and Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Act**, vehicles in Brunei Darussalam are required to be insured at least against third party risks.

MCG (THE MOTOR CLAIMS GUIDELINES)

The **Motor Claims Guidelines (MCG)** is a best practice undertaken by all motor insurers in Brunei Darussalam – it provides a clear and common procedure on what to do when a motor accident occurs.

MCG Scenarios

- Accidents with no injuries or fatalities
- Accidents that do not involve the properties of Brunei Darussalam Government

MCG Steps

1



OR



Call your insurers and authorised towing operator OR Call 993 OR Call a tow truck if your car cannot be driven

2



Exchange particulars of all parties involved including

- Name
- IC details
- Driving licence number
- Telephone number
- Address
- Insurance details

3



Take pictures

a. Scene – Take pictures of the accident vehicles with licence plate and surrounding area

b. Own vehicle – Take pictures of the damages to your own vehicle with licence plate

c. Other damaged vehicle(s) – Take pictures of the damages to other vehicles involved in the accident with licence plate(s)

4



Report and bring your vehicle

a. Accident Reporting Centre -> Inspection and survey -> Fill in Accident Reporting Statement (Claim Form) and submit pictures to your insurers

Note: No matter how minor your accident or vehicle damage is, you must report within 24 hours or the next working day as directed by your respective insure

NON – MCG (THE MOTOR CLAIMS GUIDELINES)

NON - MCG Scenarios

- Accidents resulting in serious injuries or fatalities and requires an ambulance
- Accidents involving:
 - o The property of Brunei Darussalam
 - o Drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs
 - o Hit-and-run
 - o Pedestrians or cyclists
 - o Exempted special registered vehicles
 - o Foreign registered vehicles
 - o Motor vehicle on fire

Call 993 and your insurers

Under the aforementioned circumstances, parties will still be required to notify RBPF and lodge a Traffic Police Report.



IMPORTANT NOTE

Not all injuries can be seen, or they may seem minor at first. If you or anyone is slightly hurt, ask the medical personnel for further examination. Ignoring it may turn your injuries into something more serious!

Try asking any witnesses to get their side of the story – Get their names and contact details so they can be called to aid in the investigation process.

DID YOU KNOW?

Failure to give assistance to a road accident victim is a traffic offence and is subject to a \$8,000 fine and 1-year imprisonment. If the injury is caused by the driver, their driving licence will be suspended for not longer than 2 years



HOW TO CLAIM

STEP
1



Make a police report and avoid any outside negotiations with the other party

STEP
2



Bring your driving licence and IC to the Police Station

STEP
3



If the situation permits, you may need to drive your car to the Police Station. Otherwise, tow the car.

STEP
4



Report immediately to the insurance company **within 14 days**



Bring:
The police report



Blue card of vehicle and road tax



Driving licence copies for the one insured and the driver



Copy of insurance



IC copies of the insured and the driver



Pictures of the accident and damage sustained



Other requested documents

STEP
5



If you surpass the 14 days, you will have to submit a “Notice of Late Report” to the insurance company

CHAPTER

07



VEHICLE LICENCE (ROAD TAX)

AGC AUTO
// (E6) 43R-000305
DOT-305 M31
SNI
LAMISA
2
2 4

All registered vehicles must have a **valid Vehicle Licence (Road Tax)** before they can be used legally on a public road.



Digital Vehicle License

Digital license was introduced in **December 2021**. This can be accessed online through **TransportBN** mobile application. It contains the information of the vehicle license such as validity period, vehicle registration number and etc.



TransportBN
by E-Government National Center

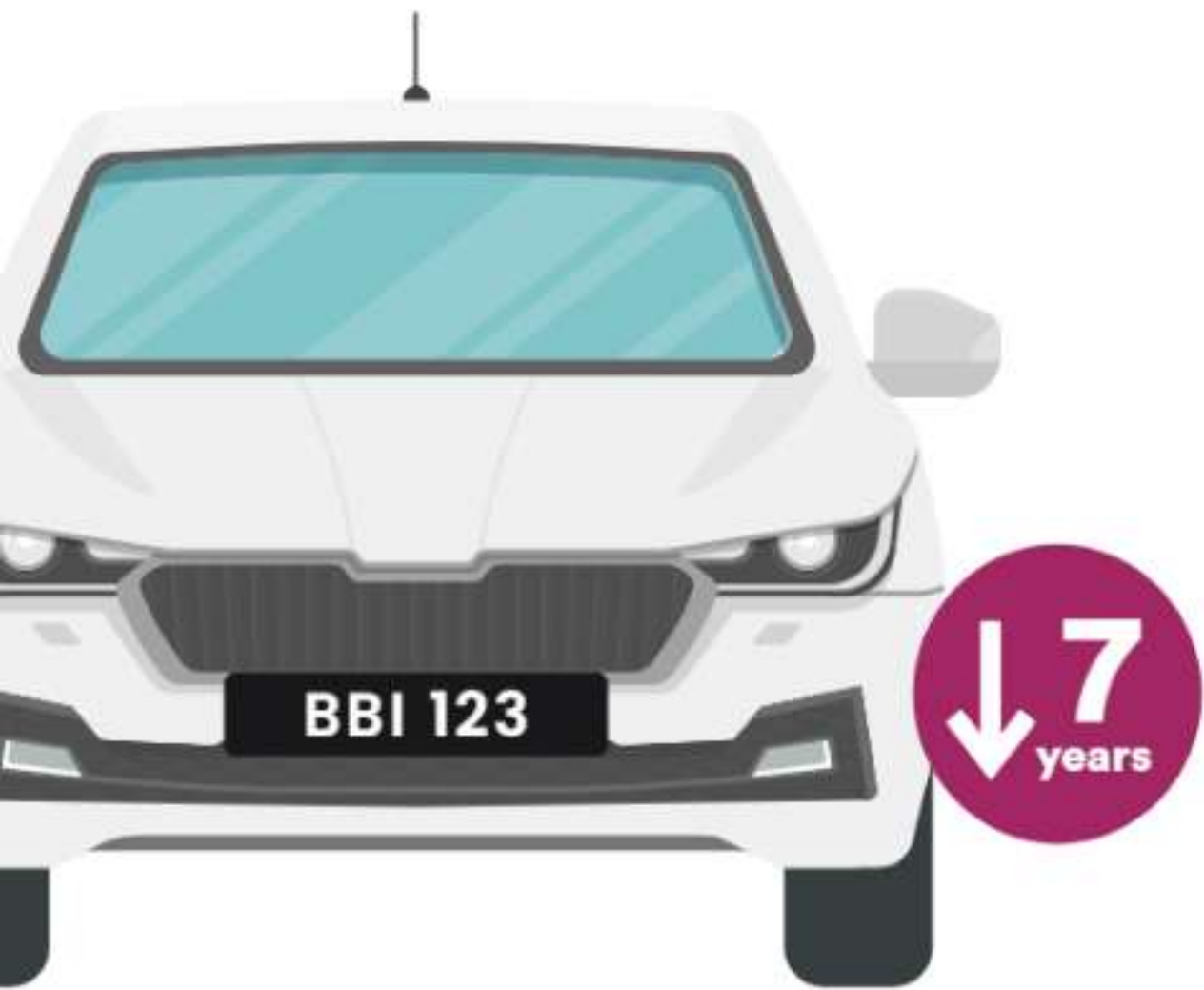


VEHICLE LICENCE FEES AND RENEWAL FREQUENCY

Type	Fee (Per 100cc)	Renewal Frequency
Motorcycles & Private Cars	\$2.25	Annually once it reaches 7 years & above
Taxi	\$4.50	Every 6 months, after first year of registration
Commercial	\$4.50	Every 6 months, after first year of registration (except for company registered cars, where inspection is done annually once it reaches 7 years & above)
Omnibus (Public Service Vehicle)	\$6.00	Every 6 months, after first year of registration
Trailers	\$10.00	Every 6 months, after first year of registration
Dealer's General Licence	\$100.00	Annually

Note: The odd cent shall be counted as \$1 in calculating fees

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A VEHICLE LICENCE



FOR VEHICLES BELOW 7 YEARS



Renewed Insurance



FOR VEHICLES 7 YEARS & ABOVE



Renewed Insurance



Vehicle Inspection Report



Certificate for Road Worthiness

STICKER APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Place the vehicle licence inside the **bottom left-hand** side of the front windscreen.



Front



Back



1 Peel off sticker at left hand corner



2 Peel off the paper & leave the information part



3 Stick to the windscreen from the inside



4 The sticker should be located on the bottom left corner

WHEN & WHERE YOU CAN RENEW YOUR VEHICLE LICENCE

Land Transport Department Branches

- Land Transport HQ
- Belait
- Tutong
- Temburong

Note: Closed on Fridays, Sundays & public holidays

You can also renew at selected post offices:

POST OFFICES

BRUNEI MUARA

- 1 Gadong Post Office
- 2 Mail Processing Centre, Berakas
- 3 Muara Post Office
- 4 Seri Complex Post Office
- 5 Sengkurong Post Office

BELAIT

- 6 Seria Post Office
- 7 Lumut Post Office

TUTONG

- 8 Tutong Post Office



The vehicle licence, in the form of a rectangular temper-proof sticker, was **launched in May 2013**.

NON-USER APPLICATION

For non-used vehicles

- 1 To avoid accumulation of vehicle license fees, the owner is required to **apply for a non user form** from LTD
- 2 Applications for a non-user
 - Only valid for 12 months
 - Must be renewed 2 weeks before the 12-month expiry date



Driving without a vehicle licence

- Is a traffic offence

If found guilty

- The driver will be subject to a \$200 fine
- Imprisonment of 2 months, or BOTH
- 6 demerit points

CHAPTER

08



**STAGE
2**

- Headlight Test
- Sound Level Test

Side Slip Test
Suspension Test
Brake Test

RESULT:
EXCEEDING

VEHICLE INSPECTION

WHAT IS INSPECTED IN MY VEHICLE?

Private vehicles **aged 7 years and above from the date of registration** are required to be inspected at any LTD-approved Vehicle Inspection Station (VIS) before their vehicle licence can be renewed.

A roadworthy inspection covers:



Wheels and tyres



Steering, suspension & braking system



Seats & seatbelts



Lamps & reflectors



Windscreen & windows, including front windscreen wipers & washers



The vehicle's structure



Other safety related items on the body, chassis, or engine

These inspections ensure

- 1 The vehicle's body and components are in good condition
- 2 Whether replacements, repairs, or adjustments are required
- 3 To ensure the vehicle's roadworthiness and safety to the driver and passengers

The roadworthiness test is **NOT** a check of the mechanical reliability or general condition of the vehicle.

If the vehicle requires a comprehensive check on its overall condition and reliability

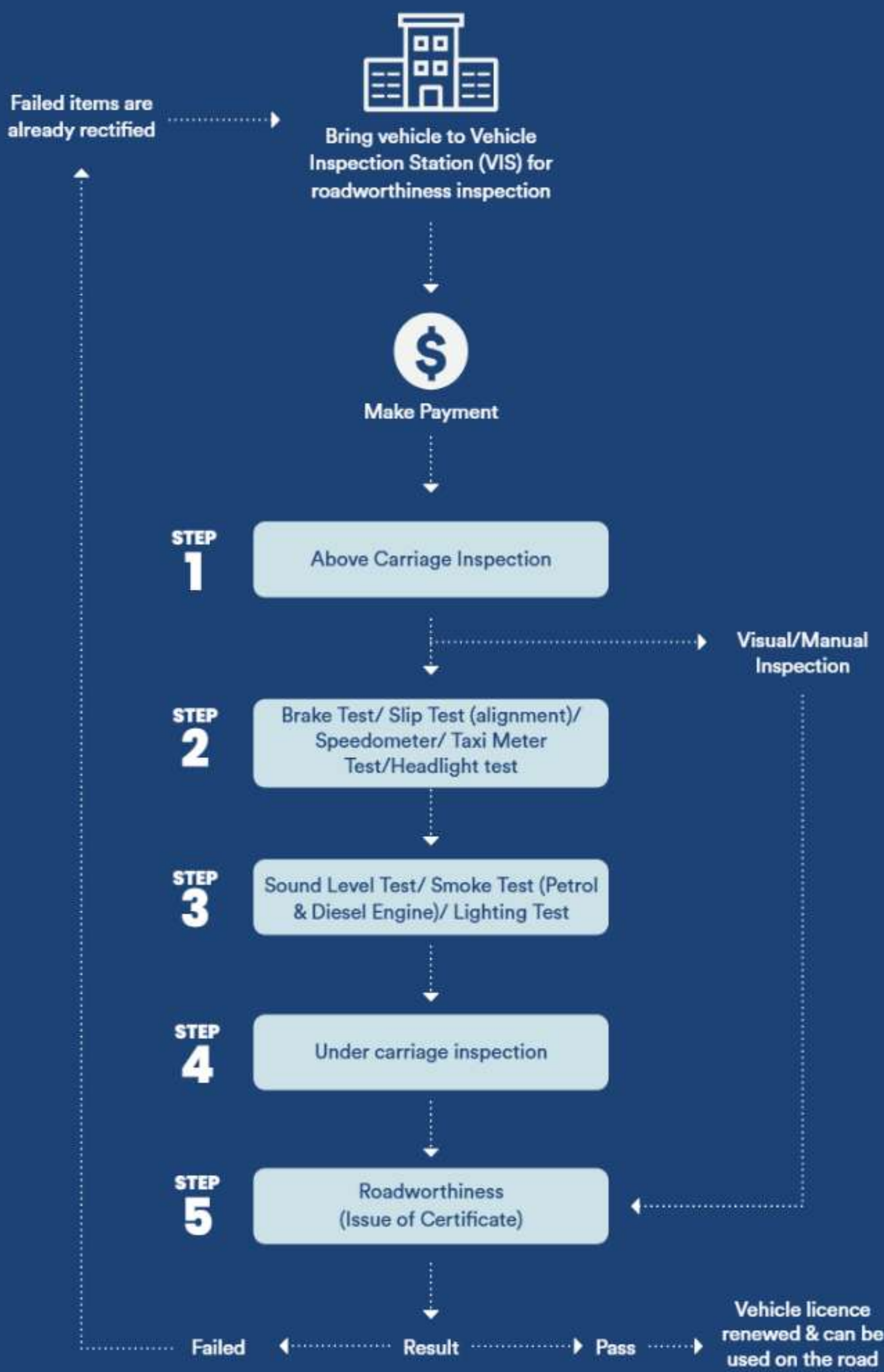
- Arrange for a separate inspection by the car dealer or a car workshop approved by LTD.

ROAD WORTHINESS INSPECTION STANDARD

No	Inspection Type	Recommended Figures/ Value Requirements
1	Tinted Glass Test	Light Transmittance Not Less Than 70%
2	Side Slip Test	Light Transmittance Not Less Than 70%
3	Braking Efficiency Test	
	a) Drag	10% (Over Axle Weight)
	b) Different	8% (Over Vehicle Weight) 15% (Over Vehicle Weight)
	c) Sum (Handbrake)	10% (Over Vehicle Weight) 20% (Over Axle Weight)
	d) Sum (Footbrake)	60% (Over Vehicle Weight) 50% (Over Axle Weight)
4	Headlight Test	
	a) Light Alignment	Up : <0 Down: <2/100 Left: <2/100 Right: <2/100 (right lamp) <2/100 (right lamp)
	b) Luminous intensity	Incase of four (4) lamps > 12,000 C,D or more Incase of four (2) lamps > 15,000 C,D or more
5	HC-CO Test (Petrol powered Vehicle)	<4.5% for CO Gas by volume HC <1200 ppm for HC
6	Diesel Smoke Test (Diesel Powered Vehicle)	<50% HSU or Bosch Unit
7	Sound Level Test	
	a) Heavy Vehicle	<91 dB (A) for trucks
	b) Light Vehicle	<91 dB (A) for cars
	c) Motorcycle	<91 dB (A) for motorcycles
8	Speedometer Test	+10% and -15%
9	Taxi Meter Test	Plus, 7% variance of standard distance = 10% Interval 5%
10	Above Carriage Inspection	Refer to form; List of items inspected
11	Under Carriage Inspection	Refer to form; List of items inspected
12	Motorcycle Inspection	Refer to form; List of items inspected

NOTE: If your car is approaching its 7th year but it has not been 7 years since its registration date, your car does not need to be inspected. Please refer to the date of your vehicle's first registration as stated in your Vehicle Registration Book/Blue Card.

INSPECTION PROCESS



WHAT IF MY VEHICLE FAILS THE TEST?



If any of your vehicle parts fail to meet LTD's inspection requirements

- ✓ The VIS Examiner will issue an inspection report stating which parts failed the test

Once you have fixed the defective parts

- ✓ Bring your vehicle to the VIS for a second inspection
- ✓ Re-inspection must be done within 30 days (for both manual & computerised inspection)

If re-inspection is done **after** the given period

- ✓ **A complete inspection** must be carried out on the vehicle.

CHAPTER

09



**KNOWING YOUR
VEHICLE & VEHICLE
MAINTENANCE**

KNOWING YOUR VEHICLE



Check your vehicle before driving. It can save your vehicle from breaking down on the road.

INSPECT P-O-W-E-R

Check the following before you drive:



PETROL
Ensure enough is left



OIL
No leakage under vehicle



WATER
No leakage under vehicle



ELECTRIC
Car lights, indicator lights & switches are working



RUBBER
Sufficient tyre pressure, no tyre punctures, no excessive tyre wear

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Design your own to keep your vehicle in good condition.

- 1 Is there enough engine oil left?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 2 Is there enough radiator coolant left?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 3 Is there enough washer fluid left?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 4 Is there enough brake fluid left?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 5 Is there enough power steering fluid left?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 6 Is the handbrake working?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 7 Are the engine hoses in good condition?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 8 Is the fan belt in good condition?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 9 Are all the lights (headlights, taillights, brake lights, signal lights, etc.) working?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 10 Are the windscreen wipers in good condition?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 11 Is the pressure in the tyres at the sufficient level?
☐ YES ☐ NO
- 12 Is the spare tyre also at the recommended level of pressure? Are the tyres in good condition (no wear and tear, no punctures, etc.)?
☐ YES ☐ NO



Checking your vehicle and repairing defects before you drive can help keep you and your loved ones safe.

SEATING OR DRIVING POSITION

SEATING

What is the correct seating position?

Distance, height & reclining position of your seat should be adjusted

- ✓ With fully depressed pedals, your knees remain slightly bent
- ✓ Allows you to see forward clearly
- ✓ Allows you to reach the steering wheel properly

Your headrest

- ✓ Should be at least as high as the head's centre of gravity (eye level and higher)
- ✓ As close to the back of the head as possible to prevent whiplash

If your steering wheel is adjustable

- ✓ Adjust it so you can grip the wheel properly

Once your seat is properly adjusted, position yourself correctly

- ✓ Sit up straight
- ✓ Ensure your back is square against the seat
- ✓ Helps avoid backaches and injuries



Always check and adjust your seating and headrest for the **most comfortable** driving position.



- ✓ Move front and back



- ✓ Bend front and back

HAND & FOOT CONTROLS

GEAR

Car with manual gear stick



Car with automatic gear shift



Car with automatic column shift



STEERING



Steering wheel

- ✔ Helps you balance and stabilise your vehicle
- ✔ Controls the wheels
- ✔ Always use both hands

If you are driving a **manual transmission vehicle**

- ✔ Take one hand off the wheel briefly to change gears
- ✔ Then drive with both hands again

How to hold the steering wheel

- ✔ Depends on several factors
- ✔ E.g., weather and road conditions
- ✔ Grip it **gently yet firmly** when on a **flat, smooth road**
- ✔ Grip it **tighter** on a **wet, slippery road**

✔ “Quarter-to-three” position



✔ “Ten-to-two” position



✘ Wrong handling



✘ Wrong handling



MIRRORS

Adjust the rear view and side mirrors properly before you start driving

- ✓ To see events behind and vehicles approaching from the back corners



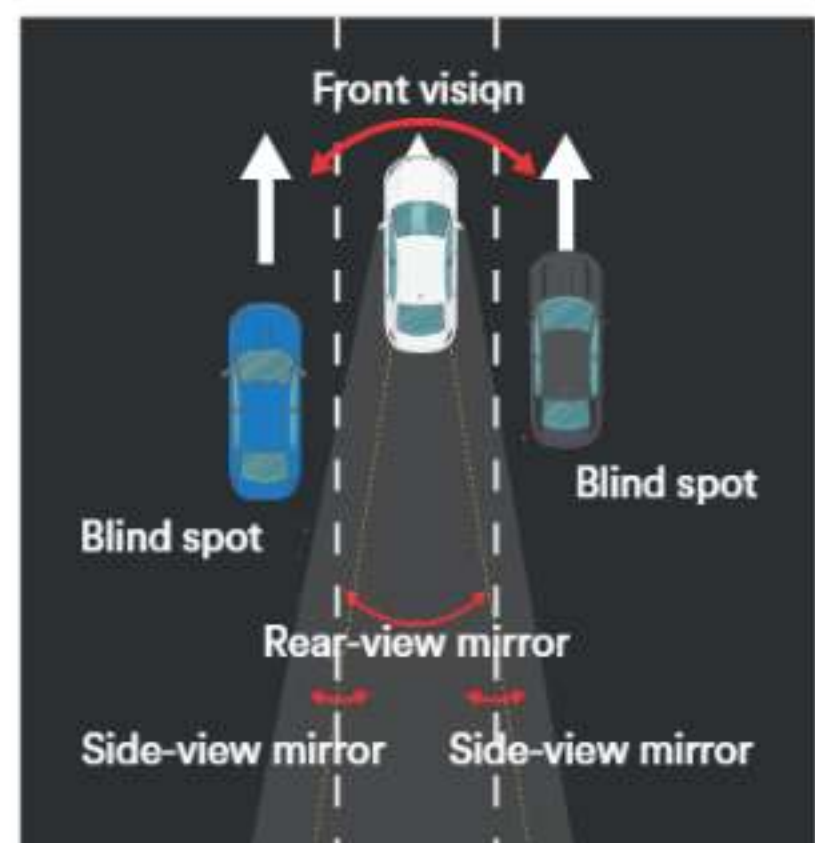
Glance at these mirrors frequently when driving

- ✓ To observe events on the road
- ✓ To respond when necessary



Good mirror adjustment

- ✓ Will help reduce blind spots but not eliminate them completely



Most cars nowadays come equipped with a **start-stop** button.

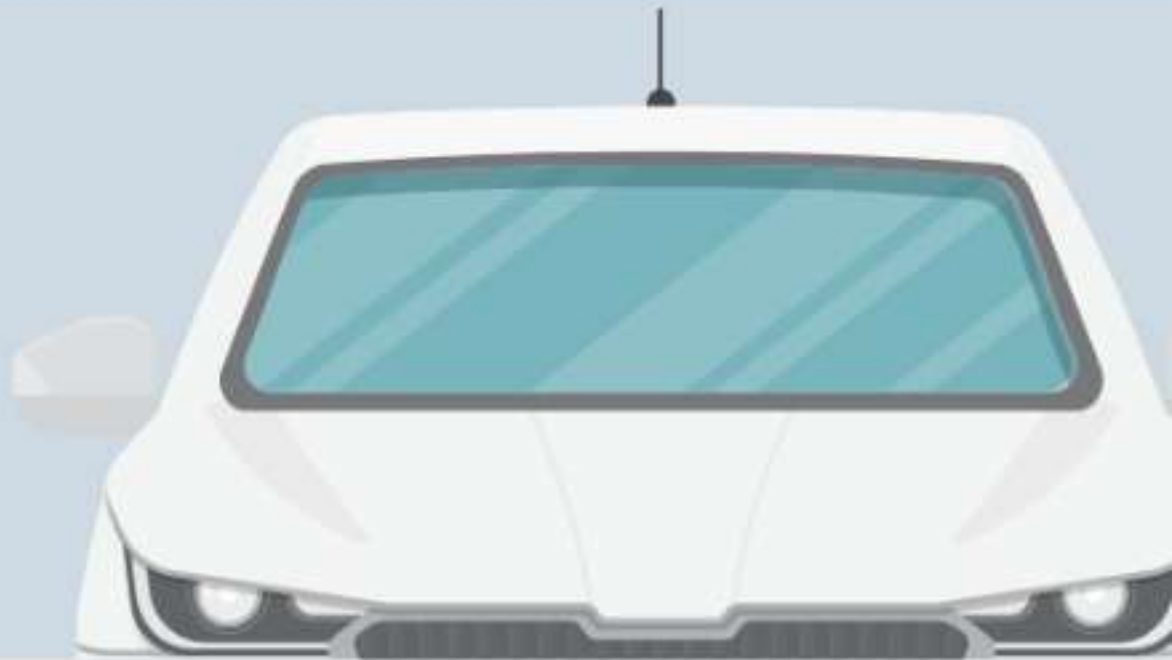
- ✓ The **special remote key** lowers the probability of your car getting stolen.
- ✓ It allows a certain distance limit for the car to activate.



WINDSCREENS, WIPERS & WASHER

WINDSCREEN

- ✓ Generally made of laminated safety glass
 - To prevent the glass from breaking
 - To reduce danger of injury in the event of an accident
- ✓ Should always be kept in good, clean, and clear condition

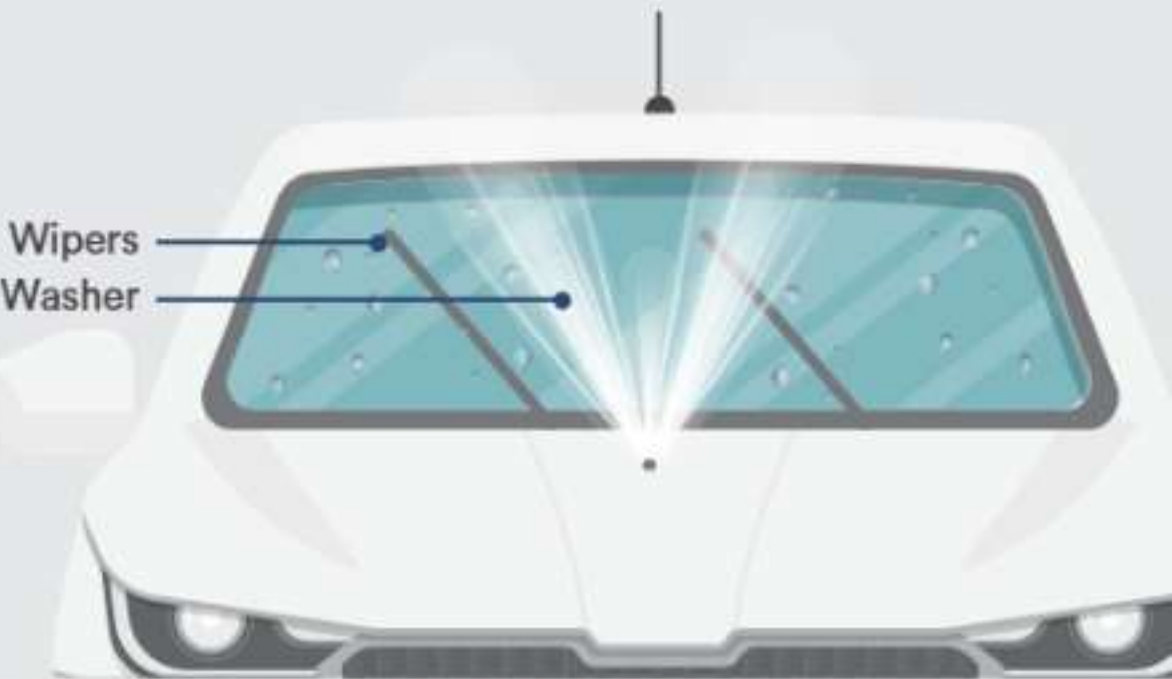


WIPERS AND WASHER

Make sure your wipers are in working condition.

Signs that your wipers need changing

- ✓ Streaking water
- ✓ Unusual sounds
- ✓ Milky film left when wiping



- ✓ Wet the surface of your windscreen before you switch on your wiper
- ✓ Wiping a dry windscreen can cause scratches
- ✓ It will shorten the lifespan of the wiper blades



Water repellent products for your windscreen – can improve visibility when driving in wet weather.

LIGHTS & REFLECTORS

When is it best to switch your beams?

- ✓ According to visibility, and road and traffic conditions.
- ✓ When there is sufficient darkness and visibility is reduced at night, dawn, during rain and foggy condition
- ✓ When there are sources of lights in the area
- ✓ When there are reflective objects in the surrounding area such as reflective signs
- ✓ When driving on roads with sharp curves or undulations
- ✓ When the luggage compartment is loaded with objects



Commercial vehicles are required to be fitted with **retroreflective stickers** at both its **sides** (yellow) and its **rear** (red).



SWITCHES & FUNCTIONS

There are various switches on the dashboard that you should be familiar with.

They do not primarily operate the vehicle (apart from the ignition switch), but they all serve an equally important supporting role in helping you drive safely.



- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Ignition switch (starter switch) | 5 Windscreen wiper and washer |
| 2 Directional indicator switch (signal switch) | 6 Hazard warning light and switch |
| 3 Light switch | 7 Demister |
| 4 Horn button | |



Do not turn the key repetitively to the start position when the engine is already running, or you will damage the starter motor!

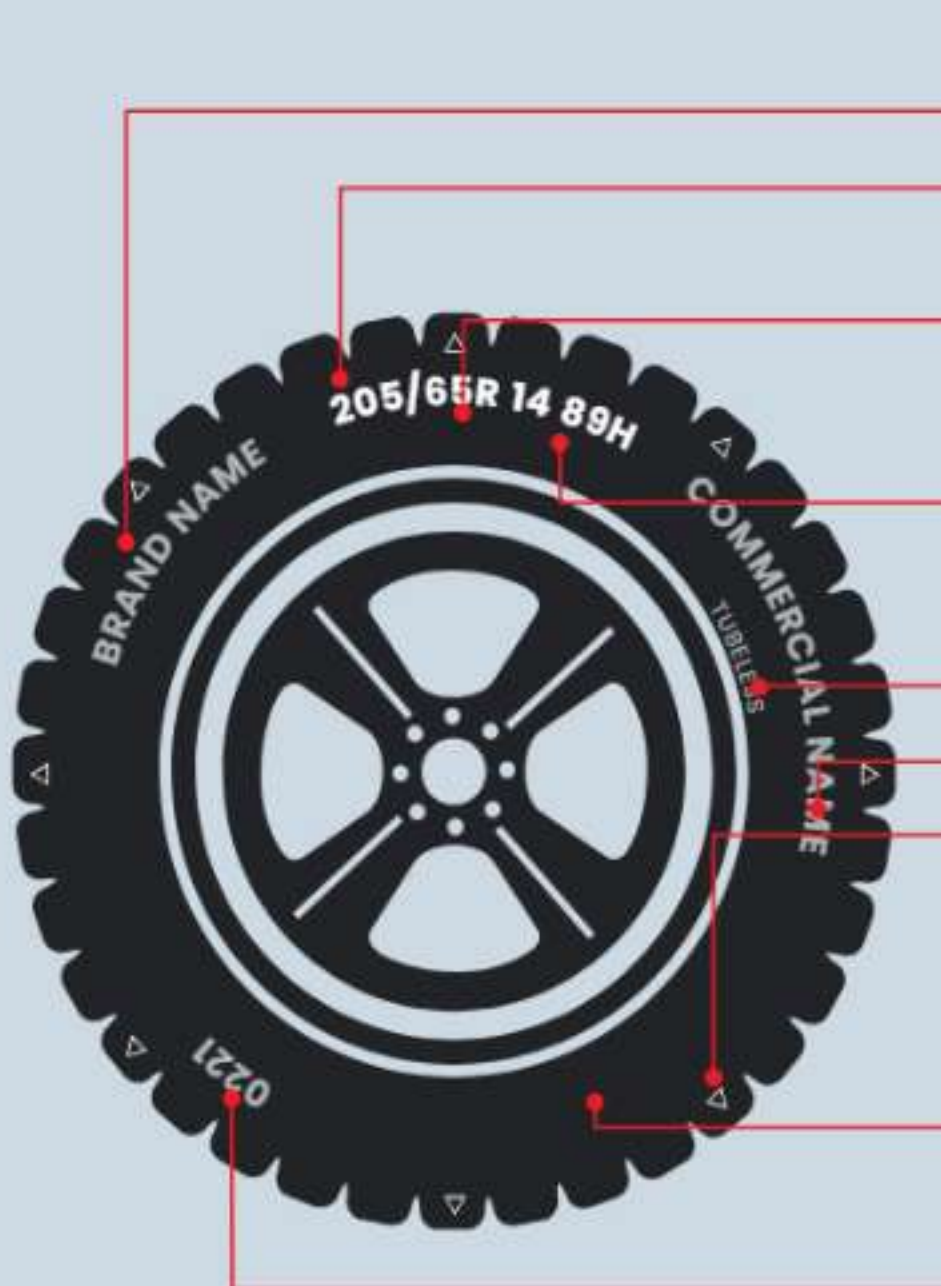


TYRES

- ✓ Good working tyres ensure a proper grip on the road
- ✓ Helps to increase friction
 - To avoid skidding during rainy days
- ✓ When filling air into your tyres
 - Make sure you fill in the right amount
 - Do not fill up too much or too little air. Filling in too much air will result in an over-inflated tyre. It will wear out faster in the centre. Under inflating the tyres will result in more wear on the tyres' sides
- ✓ Ensure correct air pressure is maintained
 - Allows for a much safer journey
 - Saves you money on tyres
- ✓ Make periodical checks on the spare tyre
 - To ensure it is not flat



TYRE CHARACTERISTICS



Tyre sidewall markings

- 1 **Brand name**
- 2 **205 Tyre width in mm**
 - The tire's sidewall high is 65% of its width
- 3 **Radial or R indicates radial ply tyres**
 - The number (e.g., 14/15/16/17) indicates the rim size in inches
- 4 **Load capacity index/Speed category**
 - 89/H = Max load 1289lbs and speed rating is 210 km/h/in inches
- 5 **TUBELESS** Identification of tubeless tyres
- 6 **Commercial name**
- 7 **Tread wear indicator (TWI) or a Triangular shape (Δ)**
 - When the TWI or the triangular shape is at the same level with the remaining tread, it's time to change the tyre.
- 8 **ROTATION**
 - Ensure your tyre direction is correct as per the manufacturer's recommendation.
- 9 **MANUFACTURE DATE**
 - 02 = Week 2 and 21 is the year of making

SPEED RATING

Speed Symbol	Maximum Speed (km/h)t	Maximum Speed (mph)
Q	160	100
R	170	106
S	180	112
T	190	118
U	200	124
H	210	130
V*	Above 210	Above 130
V	240	149
W	270	168
Y	300	186
Z	Above 300	Above 186



The best time to check your tyre pressure is when they are cool.

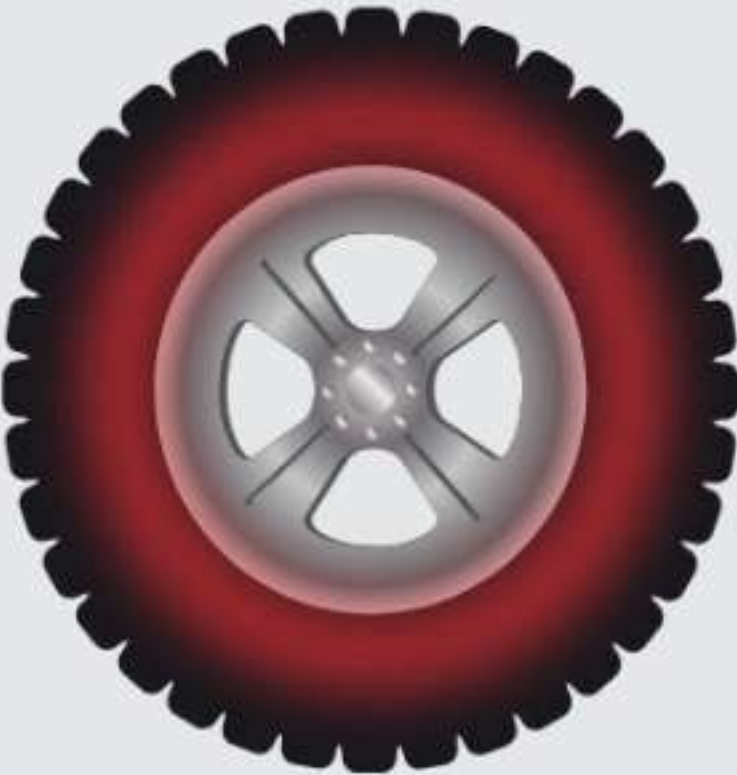
LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY

Load Index	Kilogrammes (kg)	Pounds (lbs)	Load Index	Kilogrammes (kg)	Pounds (lbs)
71	345	761	99	775	1709
72	355	783	100	800	1764
73	365	805	101	825	1819
74	375	827	102	850	1874
75	387	853	103	875	1929
76	400	882	104	900	1984
77	412	908	105	925	2039
78	425	937	106	950	2094
79	437	963	107	975	2149
80	450	992	108	1000	2205
81	462	1019	109	1030	2271
82	475	1047	110	1060	2337
83	487	1074	111	1095	2409
84	500	1102	112	1129	2484
85	515	1135	113	1164	2561
86	530	1168	114	1200	2640
87	545	1202	115	1237	2721
88	560	1235	116	1275	2806
89	580	1279	117	1315	2892
90	600	1323	118	1355	2982
91	615	1358	119	1397	3074
92	630	1389	120	1440	3169
93	650	1433	121	1485	3267
94	670	1477	122	1531	3368
95	690	1521	123	1578	3472
96	710	1565	124	1627	3580
97	730	1609	125	1677	3690
98	750	1653			

TEMPERATURE RESISTANCE

Symbol	Area Type
A	Hot Area
B	Normal Area
C	Cold Area

SYMPTOMS OF TYRE PROBLEMS



Incorrect tyre type

- ✔ If used, the tyre's side wall may detach.



Under-inflated tyre

- ✔ If used, the side wall's plies may separate.



Tyres have their own expiration dates – usually 5 years from the manufacturing date.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



Tread wear indicator marks

The tyre should be replaced if the tread is the same level as the TWI or the triangular shape.



Tyre inflation

Always check to ensure they are in working condition.



Tyre expiry dates

Usually 5 years from the manufacturing date.



A tyre will generally lose 1 PSI every month under normal operating conditions. Regularly top up your tyres' air capacity at your nearest fuel station.

BATTERIES

There are two types of batteries:



Conventional battery



Maintenance free battery

SYMPTOMS OF BATTERY PROBLEMS



Slow engine cranking

- ✓ This could either be the motor or your battery.



Battery warning light comes ON.



Never allow the contents of a car battery to splash on you. Its acidic content will cause skin ailments.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



Always ensure you fill the battery with battery water to **at least the minimum level.**



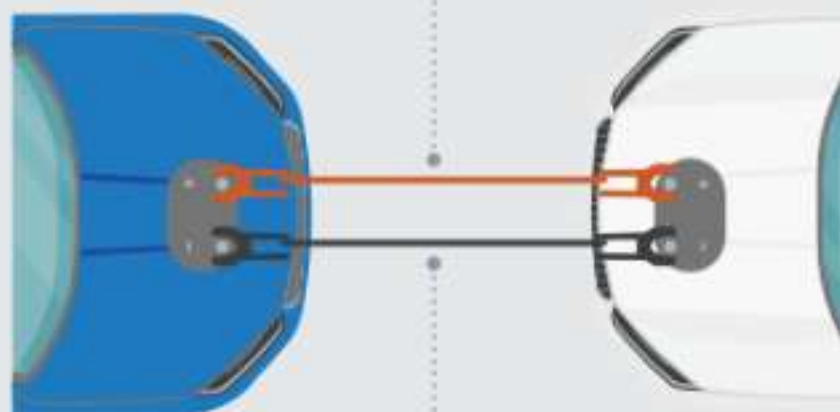
Ensure the respective terminals are tightened.



Check for carbon buildup.

Carbon deposit

Positive terminal connects to the **RED** jumper cable

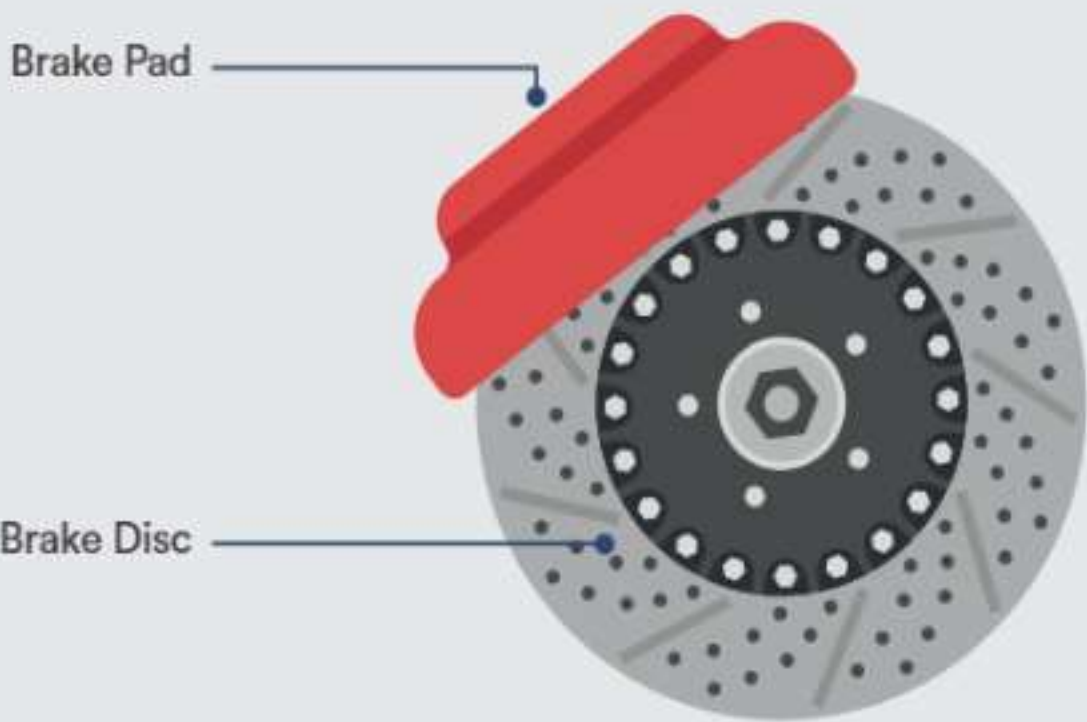


Negative terminal connects to the **BLACK** jumper cable



When jump starting another car, ensure your jumper cables are attached to the correct terminal.

BRAKE PAD



SYMPTOMS OF BRAKING PROBLEMS



When your brake starts screeching, it's time to check your brake pads or disc



Brake warning light comes on



Steering wheel shakes when braking



Brake fluid level is low



Brake fluid warning light comes on

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



Check your brake fluid level

- ✓ To ensure the hydraulics is functioning properly.

AIR FILTER

Its function is to filter out all foreign particles and send clean air to the engine.



Round Air Filter



Flat Air Filter

SYMPTOMS OF AIR FILTER PROBLEMS



Increased **fuel consumption**



Overflow of fuel while starting the engine

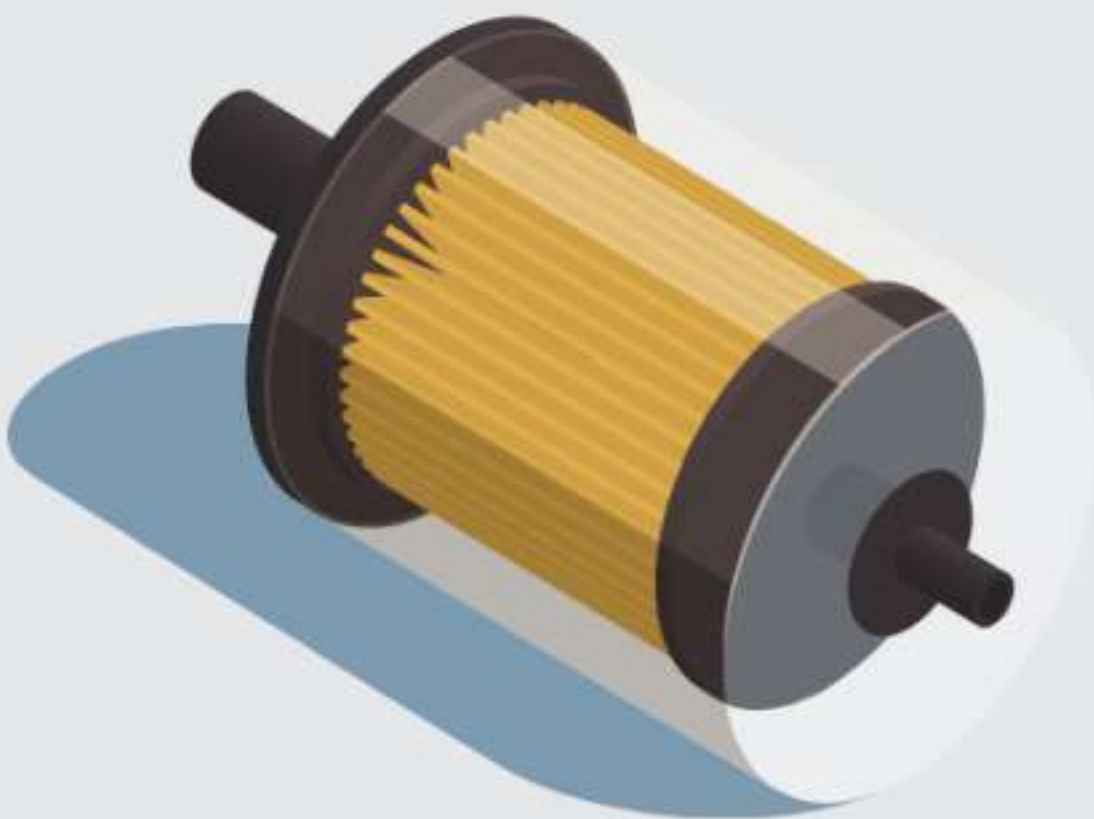
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



Change your air filter **every 100,000 to 100,500 km** or once a year

FUEL FILTER

Its function is to trap large particles from entering the engine.



SYMPTOMS OF FUEL FILTER PROBLEMS



Difficulties in starting your car can be attributed to a dirty or clogged up fuel line.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Replace the fuel filter annually or whenever huge amounts of dirt start to accumulate.

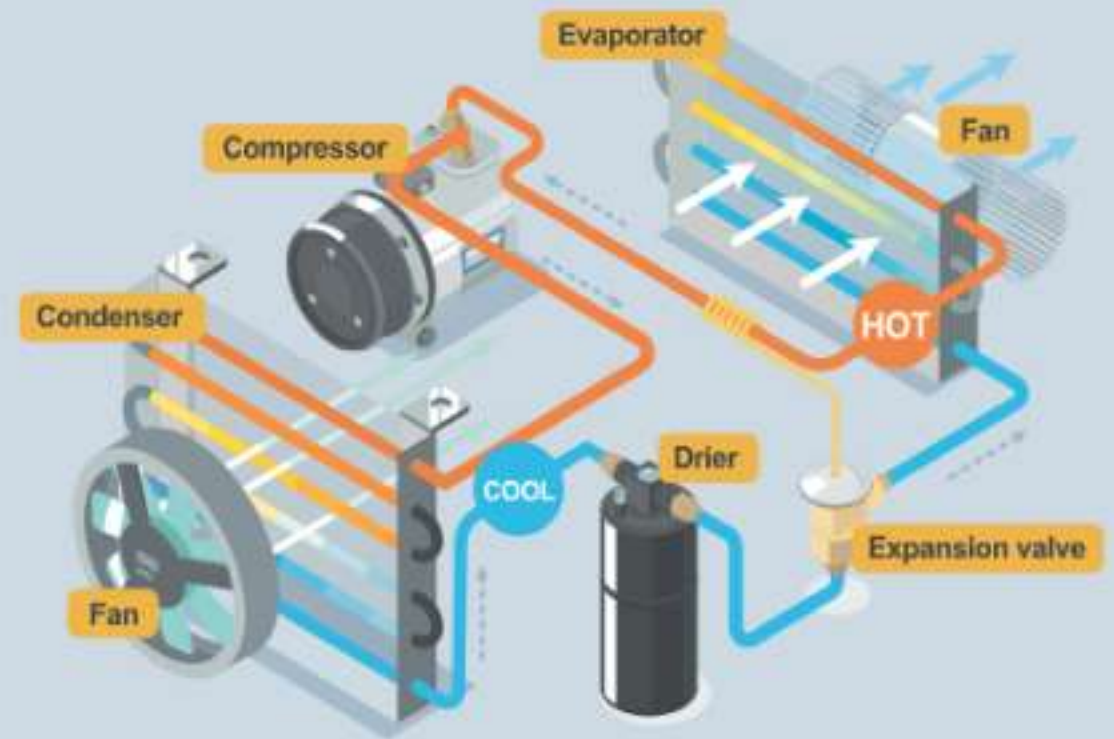
Specifically for diesel engines

- ✓ Diesel fuel absorbs water more than other types of fuels – easily results in contamination.
- ✓ Many diesel vehicles come with a water separator – collects water from the fuel
 - It is usually located in the vicinity of the fuel filter
- ✓ If your car is not equipped with a water separator – have one installed
- ✓ Check the water separator weekly – to see how fast it fills up under normal conditions
 - Drain the water by loosening the drain plug below the fuel filter
 - If the fuel contains a lot of water, consider buying fuel elsewhere

COOLING SYSTEM & RADIATOR

They work together to ensure the engine cools properly.

If one or more components fail, your car may overheat or encounter other problems.



SYMPTOMS OF RADIATOR PROBLEMS

Coolant leak

- ✓ Coolants have a distinctive sweet smell.
- ✓ When the leakage is severe, DO NOT attempt to drive your vehicle.

Coolant evaporates/disappears from radiator

- ✓ If you notice a sudden disappearance of coolant from your radiator, this may be due to a faulty radiator cap – Purchase a new one!

Faulty thermostat

- ✓ The thermostat – maintains your car's minimum operating temperature.
- ✓ Over time, the thermostat could wear down and get stuck – results in coolant block and engine overheating.

Faulty cooling fans & weak water pump

- ✓ If your car's cooling fans don't work – your car will overheat.
- ✓ If a water pump is weak – results in slow distribution of water around the engine and its surroundings.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



Ensure your coolants are properly filled and change your radiator hose every 3 years.



If you smell coolant vapour, do not inhale as this is very harmful to your health.

WHEEL ALIGNMENT AND BALANCING

When your car is not properly aligned – road resistance increases, and your tyres may wear out faster.



SYMPTOMS OF ALIGNMENT PROBLEMS

-  **Uneven tread wear on tyres**
 - ✓ Poor alignment will wear out your tyres on either side.
-  **Steering wheel veering to one side**
 - ✓ If you must hold your steering wheel at an angle to drive straight – there is a problem with your alignment.
-  **Return of steering after turn**
 - ✓ After a turn, your steering wheel should return to its horizontal position without extra effort by you.
 - ✓ Cars with alignment problems will face problems with steering wheel returning after a turn.
-  **Shaking steering wheel**
 - ✓ When you experience a shaking steering wheel at a specific—not necessarily high—speed, this indicates an alignment issue.
 - ✓ Different cars may suffer different degrees of shaking at different speeds.

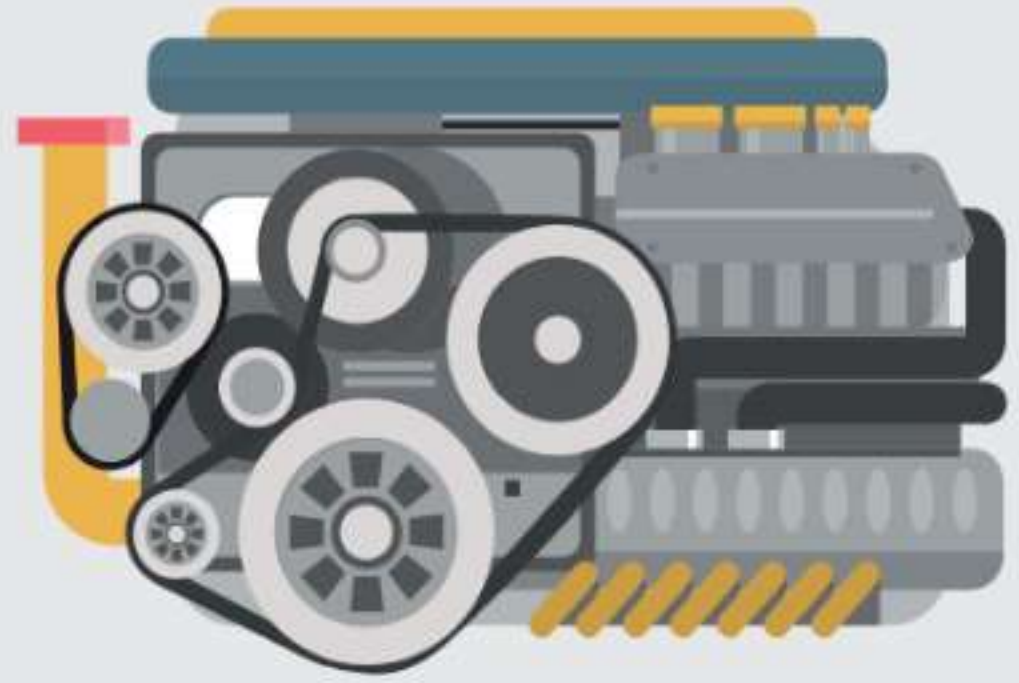
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



When you experience any of the above symptoms, go to the closest workshop.

LUBRICATION SYSTEM AND OIL FILTER

Motor oil and oil filters must be changed **every 6 months** or according to your car mileage as specified by your car agent.



SYMPTOMS OF LUBRICATION SYSTEM PROBLEMS



- ✓ When the motor oil is not changed on time – it leads to a loss of power and increased fuel consumption.



- ✓ Driving with little motor oil – damages your engine over time.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



Regularly check your motor oil level – with the dipstick, which is located to the side of your engine

ABSORBERS AND SPRINGS

Part of the vehicle suspension system



SYMPTOMS OF SUSPENSION PROBLEMS

Faulty shock absorbers



- ✓ Your car continues bouncing even after driving over a bump or rough road surface



- ✓ Uneven tyre treads



- ✓ Dips or nose dives when stopping



- ✓ Drifting or pulling during turns



- ✓ Check for oil marks on the shock or strut body – oil leaks mean it won't have the power to absorb and dissipate energy



How to check worn out shock absorbers

- ✓ Try to bounce the vehicle up and down – must be done at each wheel – note how many times the vehicle bounces.
- ✓ If your car bounces twice or more – a sign of weak shock absorbers.



How to check for a weak spring

- ✓ If one corner of your car is lower than the others – replace the spring

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



- ✓ Check your shock absorbers every 30,000 km.



- ✓ If they are not changed on time – other components may start wearing out.



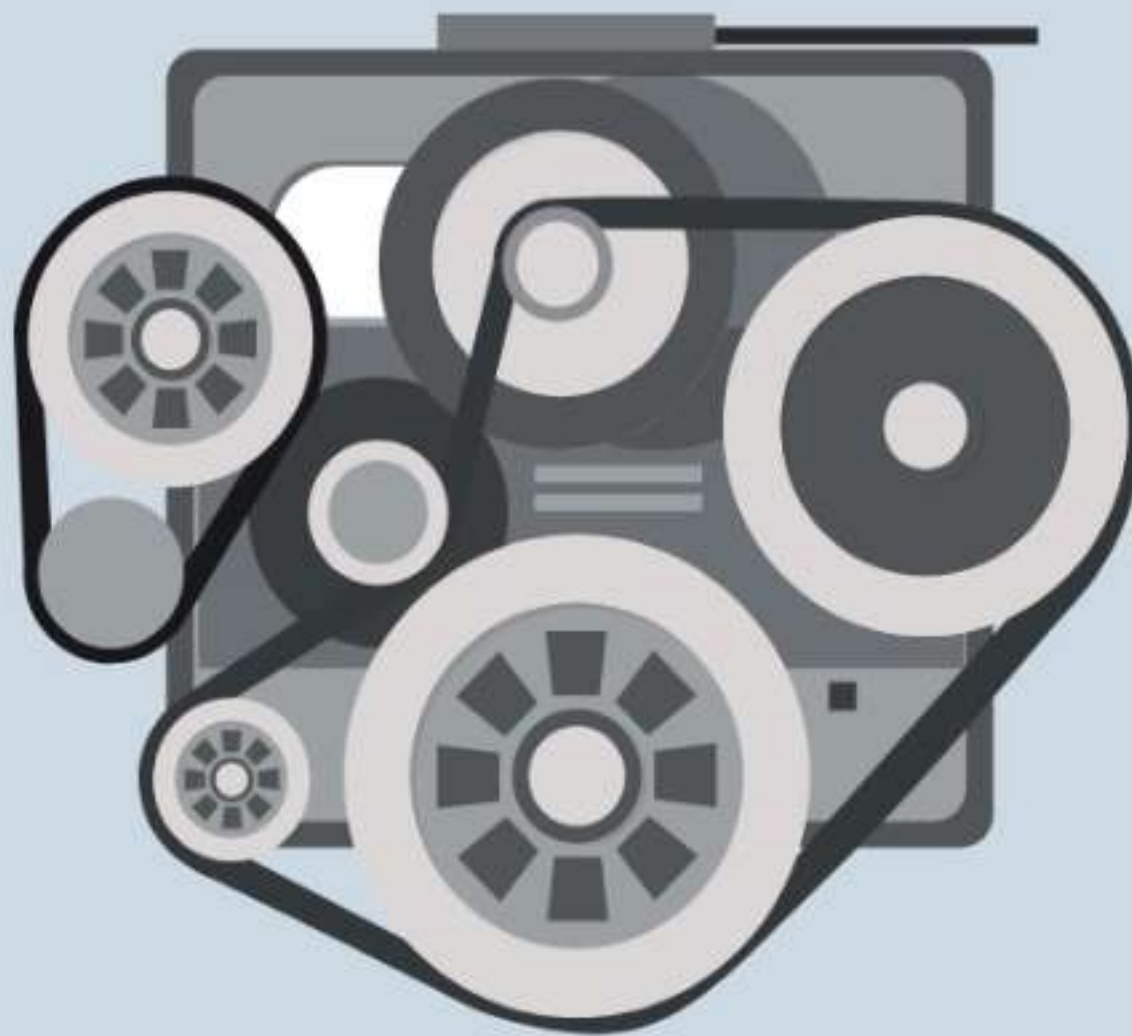
- ✓ To avoid premature wear of suspension and steering components – ensure your tyres are properly balanced.



- ✓ Overloading your vehicle – may damage your springs.

TIMING BELT & OTHER BELTINGS

A few belts are crucial to the proper functioning of a vehicle, such as:



✓ **Cooling fan belt**

Connected to the crankshaft; turns the fans to draw in air through the radiator to cool the engine.

✓ **Alternator belt**

Recharges the battery; gives the battery enough power to start up the car for the next trip.

✓ **Timing belt**

Found in a casing beside the engine; connects and synchronises the movement of the crankshaft and camshaft – allowing combustion to take place.

SYMPTOMS OF BELTING PROBLEMS

Faulty belt

- ✓ When not replaced on time – may crack and snap off.
- ✓ Always allow less than half an inch (expect for timing belts) before replacing.

Alternator belt

- ✓ A loose one won't allow proper charging of the battery – not enough voltage to start the motor.

Cooling fan belt

- ✓ A loose one will cause your car to overheat.

Timing belt

- ✓ If it's loose or has slipped – may cause major damage to your engine.
- ✓ There may be a constant slapping sound coming from the engine – indicates that the valves are hitting the pistons, which may result in costly repair work.
- ✓ DO NOT attempt to restart your engine.

Air conditioning belt

- ✓ A loose one will result in a squealing sound

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



50,000km

- ✓ Belts are made of rubber and will harden after a certain period – check them every 50,000 km.



80,000km

- ✓ A change is necessary at 80,000 km – depending on vehicle model as different models have different mileage requirements.



- ✓ If your car has symptoms which are beyond your expertise – take it to the nearest approved workshop to have it checked.

CHAPTER

10



CAR MODIFICATIONS

WHAT ARE MODIFICATIONS?

Modifications are changes in the vehicle's system which are not from manufacturer's original specifications.

Giving your car a new look such as rims, spoilers, and body kits are subjected to approval by LTD – Hence “not all modifications are allowed”.



CHECKLIST FOR APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1

Letter / Form of Application

2

Pictures of your car from three angles:



2.1 Front view



2.2 Side view



2.3 Back view
(except for engine
replacements)

3

Vehicle specifications,

3.1 Invoice/receipt of purchase

3.2 Customs declaration

3.3 Letter from Car agent, if required

4

Rim and tyre specifications

4.1 Approval certificate from the vehicle
manufacturer

5

Body kit specifications

5.1 Approval certificate from the vehicle
manufacturer

6

Bullbar and side step specification

6.1 Approval certificate from the vehicle
manufacturer

APPROVAL CRITERIA

1

Consideration is subject to technical inspection and will be based on the specification of the vehicle only.

2

Optional measurements for tyres and alloy rims can be found in “Vehicle Specification”. Alloy rims must have approval letter from car agent.

3

Rims or tyres should not exceed the mudguards.

4

Installation of body kits should not exceed the vehicle’s width or length.

5

Spoilers should not exceed 20% of the rear windscreen’s height.

Important:-

Requests for installation of additional items and modifications to vehicles must **undergo** technical inspection.

The add-on items have to be original and their authenticity must be validated by the car manufacturer.

Note:-

Installation of air press (visor), sports steering, sports lights, and low-profile suspension systems are not allowed.



Your car’s rim size and other tyre information are always placed beside the door.

The rim size can also be found on the rim.



TINTED FILM

- ✓ In Brunei Darussalam, all vehicles with factory fitted windows and glasses are required to have windows and windscreens with 70% light transmittance.
- ✓ Vehicles using tinted film must have approval from LTD with a laboratory test certificate from British Institute of Standards (BIS) or Japanese Institute of Standards (JIS).



Factory fitted glass marking certificate

CHAPTER

11



**ROADS, ROAD
SIGNS, SIGNALS &
MARKINGS**

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURES

As of October 2022, a total of 3,086.0 kilometres of carriageway has been built in Brunei Darussalam.

Brunei Darussalam also has the following road infrastructures:



1 UNDERPASS



270 ROAD BRIDGES



13 VARIABLE MESSAGE SIGN (VMS) GANTRIES



119 TRAFFIC JUNCTIONS



18 MAJOR ROUNDABOUTS



31 PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES



ROAD CAPACITY

The permissible laden weight for a vehicle on the road is 8 tonnes per axle.

Vehicle overloading is a traffic offence and if found guilty, the driver will be fined.



ROAD SIGNS

Some accidents are due to the driver's recklessness towards road signs.

For your safety and others, it is important to know what these signs mean and to comply with them.

Most road signs in Brunei Darussalam follow international standards; we do have our own additional signs to suit our roads and driving culture.

There are 3 ways to identify traffic signs: **Shapes, Colours and the Wordings** on the signage.



In Brunei Darussalam, most road signs are written in Malay, the country's official language, while some are in English.

	
Malay	English

ROAD SIGNS COLOR CODE

	Red Warning and prohibitory		Orange Construction area
	Green Directional and distance indicator		Blue Mandatory road information
	White Regulation and Guidance		Brown Off-Road Facilities

Identifying road signs by their shapes

				
Octagon Stop	Circle Prohibitory	Inverted triangle Prohibitory	Triangle Warning	Rectangle Information

MANDATORY SIGNS

These signs tell you what you **must do**. They are mostly **circular with a white border and a blue background**.



Keep Left

Maintain your vehicle following the left arrow.



Turn Left

Drive according to the arrow which points to the left.



Keep Right

Maintain your vehicle following the right arrow.



Turn Right

Drive according to the arrow which points to the right.



**Split traffic
(Follow left or right)**

- i. Drive your vehicle following the arrow, either left or right.
- ii. If you wish to make a left turn, slow down, give signal and turn left.



Turn Left Ahead

You have to turn left ahead.



Turn Right Ahead

You have to turn right ahead.



Stop

- i. All vehicles must stop upon seeing this sign.
- ii. Stop, look to your left and right.
- iii. If there is no other vehicle crossing, you may continue driving.



Temporary go sign

- i. Temporary sign manually operated and removed upon completion of road works/projects.
- ii. Vehicles must slow down as you are passing through an area undergoing construction.



Temporary stop sign

- i. Temporary sign manually operated and removed upon completion of road works/projects.
- ii. Vehicles must stop to give way to other vehicles from the opposite direction as you are passing through an area undergoing construction.

PROHIBITORY SIGNS

Prohibitory signs tell you what you **must not do**. They are mostly **circular with a red border and a symbol on a white background**.



Give Way (Beri Laluan)

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Give way to other vehicles coming from your right.
- iii. Proceed once it is safe to do so (no nearby incoming vehicles from the right side).



No U-turn



No Left Turn



No entry for vehicles with larger width limit

Any vehicles exceeding the indicated width limit are prohibited from entering at all.



No Entry



Height limit

Any vehicles exceeding indicated height limit are prohibited from entering.



No Stopping



No entry for pedestrian (No crossing zone)

Pedestrians are prohibited from crossing.



No Waiting



No Overtaking



Speed limit

All vehicles are prohibited from going beyond the indicated speed limit, measured in km/h.



No Left Turn



Hazardous loads prohibition

Vehicles carrying hazardous loads are prohibited from crossing the tunnel.



No sounding of horn

Except to prevent an accident



No parking for buses and lorries

Larger vehicles such as buses and lorries are prohibited from parking.



No entry for bicycles

Bicycles are prohibited from entering.



No entry for motorcycles

Motorcycles are prohibited from entering.



No entry for bicycles and motorcycles

Bicycles and motorcycles are prohibited from entering



Lorry restriction (No entry for lorry)

All lorries carrying goods are prohibited from entering, except for an additional signage.

For example: Not exceeding 2,500 kg inclusive of cargo.



No entry for vehicles with 3 or more axles

All heavy vehicles with 3 or more axles are prohibited from entering or passing through.



Weight limit

Vehicles, with or without loads, exceeding 10 tonnes are prohibited from entering



National end of speed limit

Drivers are allowed to speed up upon seeing this signage provided it is safe to do so.



STOP Children crossing (children crossing patrol)

i. Stop your vehicle, be careful and give way to children crossing the road.

ii. This signage is mostly seen in school areas.

WARNING SIGNS

Warning signs warn drivers of **possible dangers or unusual conditions ahead**. They are mostly **triangular with a red border and symbols on a white background**. Drivers must slow down and be alert when approaching these signs.



Tunnel ahead

- i. Drive carefully.
- ii. Switch on the headlights when passing through a dark tunnel.



U-turn ahead (other vehicles using the U-turn)

Slow down and be careful of incoming vehicles making a U-turn up ahead from the opposite side of the road.



Low-flying aircraft

Don't get unnerved by sudden noise from low-flying aircraft.



Two-way traffic across a one-way road

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Beware of the traffic from the right and left side.



Roundabout ahead

- i. Make sure you are driving on the correct lane.
- ii. Slow down and give the correct signal.
- iii. Give way to vehicles coming from the right lane and you may continue driving provided it is safe.



Dual carriageway ends ahead

- i. The dual carriageway will merge to become a one-way lane ahead.
- ii. Slow down.
- iii. Overtaking and parking are prohibited.



U-turn ahead (using the U-turn)

Slow down, put your turn signal on, and be careful of incoming vehicles from your left.



Narrow roads on both sides ahead

- i. Slow down and make way for other vehicles coming from the narrower lane first. Do it alternately.
- ii. Overtaking is prohibited.



Narrow roads on the right ahead

- i. Use the left lane and drive carefully.
- ii. Overtaking, parking, and making a U-turn are prohibited.
- iii. Make way for vehicles coming from the right lane.



Expressway ahead

- i. The expressway is ahead of you.
- ii. You must comply with the indicated speed limit.



Narrow roads on the left ahead

- i. Use the left lane and drive carefully.
- ii. Overtaking, parking, and making a U-Turn are prohibited.
- iii. Make way for vehicles coming from the left lane.



Traffic merges from right

- i. Be careful before driving down to the opposite lane.
- ii. Give a signal when going out of the junction to the main road.
- iii. If you are driving on the main road, slow down and give way to other vehicles coming out from the junction.



Soft road tables

Drive slowly and do not overtake or stop.



Traffic merges from left

- i. Be careful before driving down to the opposite lane.
- ii. Give signal when going out of the junction to the main road.
- iii. If you are driving on the main road, slow down and give way to other vehicles coming out from the junction.



Right lane closed to traffic

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Give signal when entering the left lane and this should be done alternately.



Lane merging ahead (lanes merging)

Slow down and be careful when driving down from the left or right lane.



Middle lane closed to traffic

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Give signal when entering either the left lane or the right lane and this should be done alternately.



Winding road

Slow down and do not overtake or stop.



Two-way traffic

- i. Always use the left lane.
- ii. Overtaking or making a U-turn is prohibited if there is an incoming vehicle from the opposite lane.



Cows/Bufaloes crossing

Slow down and beware animals crossing.



Narrow bridge ahead

- i. Slow down your vehicle upon reaching the bridge.
- ii. Give way to other vehicles closer to the bridge.
- iii. Overtaking and parking on the bridge are prohibited.



Horses/Ponies crossing

You must slow down and do not honk.



Series of bends first to the left

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Reduce speed.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.



Traffic light ahead

- i. Slow down. Get ready to stop when the light turns yellow and stop when the light turns red.
- ii. Look to your left and right first when the light turns green and continue driving provided it is safe.



Diversion from the left side (stray from outside left)

Slow down and beware because the right lane is under construction or maintenance work.



Pedestrian crossing ahead

- i. Stop when you see pedestrian crossing.
- ii. Drive carefully.
- iii. Make way for pedestrians to cross.
- iv. No vehicles should be parked within 13 metres from the crossroad.



Diversion from the right side (stray from outside right)

Slow down and beware because the left lane is under construction or maintenance work.



Fallen rock area

- i. Beware when passing through due to the possibility of landslides or fallen rocks.
- ii. Make sure the road is safe for you to pass through before you continue driving.



T-junction

- i. Slow down and stop at the junction.
- ii. Give the correct signal, either left or right.
- iii. Give priority to vehicles coming from the main road.
- iv. It is prohibited to park within 6 metres from the junction.



Staggered junction on right and left (Staggered junction, right turn first ahead)

- i. Slow down and give the correct signal whether going to the right or left junction.
- ii. Overtaking is prohibited due to the possibility of other vehicles coming out of the junction.



Slippery road

- i. Slow down and carefully step on your brake pedal.
- ii. Overtaking is prohibited.
- iii. Keep a safe distance when following the vehicle in front and make space for stopping whenever necessary.



Staggered junction on left and right (Staggered junction, left turn first ahead)

- i. Slow down and give the correct signal whether going to the right or left junction.
- ii. Overtaking is prohibited due to the possibility of other vehicles coming out of the junction.



Diversion to another carriageway to the right

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Give signal when driving down to the left lane and do it alternately.
- iii. Give way for incoming vehicles.



Cross junction (crossroad ahead)

- i. Slow down and stop before the intersection.
- ii. Look out for vehicles coming from your right, left and front.
- iii. Give way to vehicles coming from your right.
- iv. Proceed (turn left, right or drive straight on) once it is safe to do so.



Diversion to another carriageway to the left

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Give signal when driving down to the right lane and do it alternately.
- iii. Give way for incoming vehicles.



Steep hill upwards

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change gears to reduce speed and control the brake pedal.
- iii. Overtaking is prohibited.



Bend to the right (Right bend ahead)

- i. Slow down and do not exceed the indicated speed limit.
- ii. Beware of the road bend ahead.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.



Steep hill downwards

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change gears to reduce speed and control the brake pedal.
- iii. Overtaking is prohibited.



Bend to the left (Left bend ahead)

- i. Slow down, do not exceed the indicated speed limit.
- ii. Beware of the road bend ahead.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.



Quayside/Riverbank

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Be careful as you are nearing the river bank area or end of road.



Y-junction

- i. Slow down and stop at the junction.
- ii. Beware of traffic from the left and right side and give a correct signal when entering a junction.



Double bend

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Overtaking or parking at the road bend is prohibited.



Men at work ahead

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Beware when entering any area undergoing construction and maintenance.



Merging into traffic on right

- i. Be careful when you are crossing this junction.
- ii. If you are driving on the main road, give way to vehicles coming out from the junction.



Beware (Awaz)

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Beware when entering any area undergoing construction or maintenance.



Merging into traffic on left

- i. Be careful when you are crossing this junction.
- ii. If you are driving on the main road, give way to vehicles coming out from the junction.



Hump ahead

- i. Slow down your vehicle.
- ii. Change gears to reduce speed and continue driving.

11 – ROADS, ROAD SIGNS, SIGNALS & MARKINGS



Road junction to the left

- i. Drive carefully.
- ii. Give signal before making a left turn.
- iii. Keep your vehicle closer to the left lane.



Road junction to the left

- i. Drive carefully.
- ii. Give signal before making a right turn.
- iii. Give way to incoming vehicles.
- iv. Keep your vehicle closer to the middle lane and turn right provided it is safe.



Accident area ahead

It is an accident-prone area, so you must drive slowly and carefully.



Children crossing ahead (children crossing)

- i. Slow down your vehicle, be careful and give way to children crossing the road.
- ii. This signage is mostly seen at school areas and playgrounds.



Blind people/ Elderly people

Be careful, slow down, and wait for the blind/elderly to cross.



Side Winds

Slow down and drive carefully.



Double bend ahead first to the left

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change the gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Avoid overtaking



Double bend ahead first to the right

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change the gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.



Gated level crossing ahead

Slow down and drive carefully.



Series of bends first to the right

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change the gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.



General warning (other dangers ahead)

- i. Slow down your vehicle.
- ii. Overtaking and parking are prohibited.



Uneven road ahead

- i. Drive slowly and carefully.
- ii. Keep left to avoid from going into other drivers' lane.

REGULATORY SIGNS

Regulatory signs tell you the **regulation and flow of traffic** at a particular area.



Red light camera

- i. Placed before the traffic light.
- ii. Slow down when the traffic light is about to turn red and you must get ready to stop.



Exit

- i. You are about to exit an area and enter the road.
- ii. Watch out for incoming vehicles.
- iii. Turn on left or right signal light to show intended direction (if you do not intend to drive straight on or it is not possible to drive straight on).
- iv. Proceed once it is safe to do so.



One-way street to the right

- i. Incoming vehicles going to the right.
- ii. Turning left is prohibited.



One-way street to the left

- i. Incoming vehicles going to the left.
- ii. Turning right is prohibited.



One-way traffic

- i. One-way traffic up ahead
- ii. You can turn left or right when it is safe to do so.



Barrier

- i. Barriers are installed along the road to keep vehicles on the road and to prevent them from colliding with off-road obstacles such as trees, boulders, and large drains.
- ii. Vehicles are prohibited from driving past the barriers.



Reduce speed now

Slow down. This sign is often seen right before traffic lights and school zones.



Keep left unless overtaking

- i. Stick to driving on the left lane.
- ii. Only use the right lane to overtake and to drive faster.



School area ahead

Approaching school zone sign



Underpass

- i. Underpass bridge/road/tunnel up ahead.
- ii. Drive carefully and watch out for pedestrians attempting to cross bridge/road/tunnel.



Pay parking area for vehicles not exceeding 1,500kg

- i. You must pay a parking fee if you intend to park your vehicle in any area with this sign, provided that your vehicle weighs less than 1,500kg.
- ii. Vehicles exceeding 1,500kg in weight are prohibited from parking in any area with this sign.



Sharp deviation ahead (Chevron)

- i. Often found at sharp diversions, roundabouts, and T-junctions.
- ii. Beware when you want to exit the junction and make sure there are no incoming vehicles from the left side when you are at the T-junction.



Overpass

- i. Overpass bridge/road up ahead.
- ii. Drive carefully and watch out for pedestrians attempting to cross the bridge/road.



Sharp deviation to the left

- i. Often found at sharp diversions and bends.
- ii. Beware when driving and be careful of incoming cars from opposite road.



Slow down, school area ahead

Slow down when approaching the school zone.



Slow

Slow down and be careful as you are passing through an area undergoing construction or maintenance as there is a possibility of danger/accident occurring.



Chevron

- i. Slow down, give the correct signal and stop at the junction.
- ii. Give way to vehicles coming from your left and right.
- iii. You may continue driving provided no vehicles are coming from the left and right sides.



Obstruction marker within 2 lanes

Drive carefully.



Obstruction marker

Drive carefully.



Sharp deviation to the right

- i. Often found at sharp diversions and bends.
- ii. Beware when driving and be careful of incoming cars from opposite road.

INFORMATION SIGNS



Pedestrian crossing

Place for pedestrians to cross.



No through road

Road ends ahead.



U-turn

U-turn ahead.



No through road on the right side

Road on the right ends.



Expressway

- About to enter an expressway.
- Drive carefully according to the expressway regulations (for example, comply with the indicated speed limit).



No through road on the left side

Road on the left ends.



Parking area

Vehicles are allowed to park in the area.



End of expressway

Slow down and comply with the indicated speed limit.



No parking

Vehicles are prohibited from parking in the area; often comes with an additional sign below it (arrow).



Pay parking area for vehicles weighing 1,500kg and above

- A vehicle weighing 1,500kg or more can be parked in this area provided that the driver pays the parking fee.
- Vehicles not exceeding 1,500kg in weight are prohibited from parking in this area.



Hospital

- Slow down.
- Always be careful and give priority to the ambulance.
- Parking in front of the hospital's entrances/exits is prohibited.
- Honking is prohibited.



Parking for disabled person

Parking is prohibited except for the disabled.



Bus stop

Vehicles are prohibited from parking or stopping within 9 metres from the bus stop or in the yellow line meant for bus stop.

EXPLANATORY SIGNS



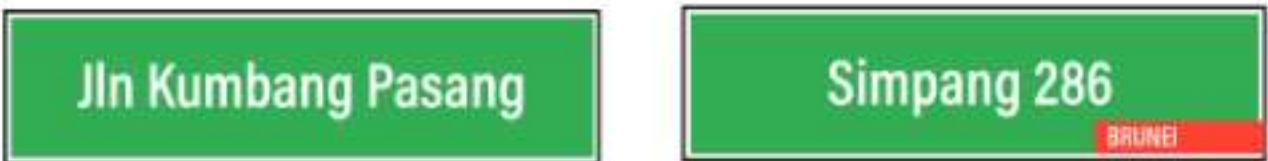
DIRECTIONAL SIGNS



DISTANCE SIGNS



ROAD NAME SIGNS

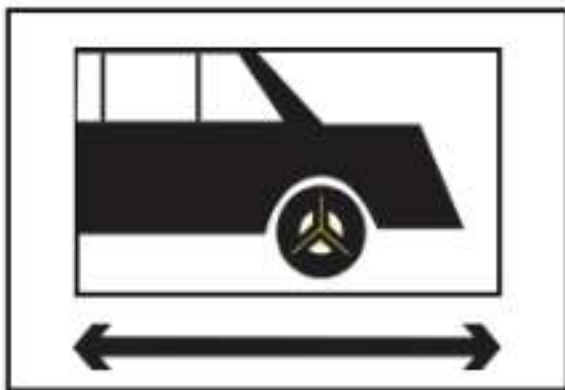


PLACE OF INTEREST SIGNS

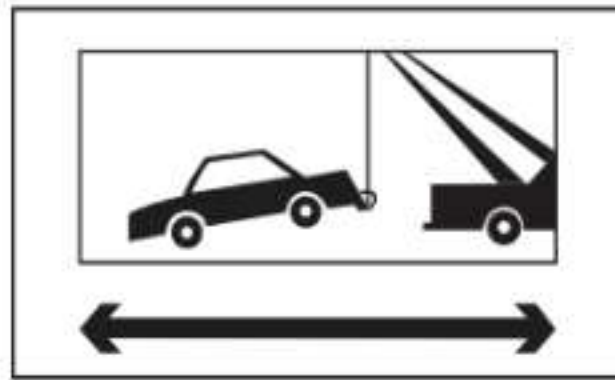
TAMAN REKREASI BUKIT SHAHBANDAR

RBC Golf Club

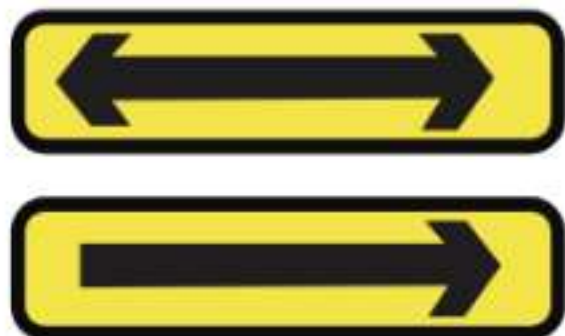
ADDITIONAL SIGNS



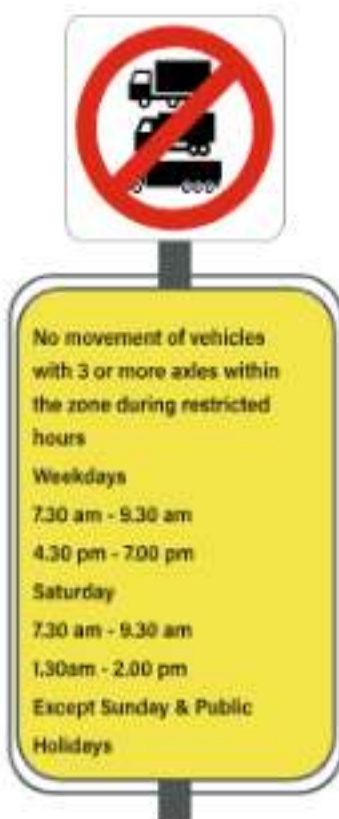
Vehicle Clamped



Vehicle Towed



Directional Arrow

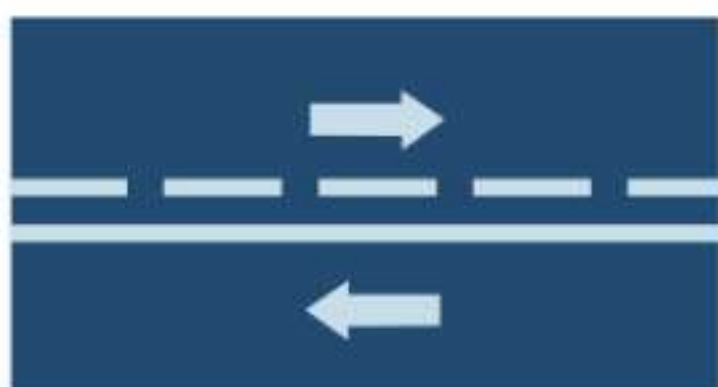


Restriction of movement
for heavy vehicles



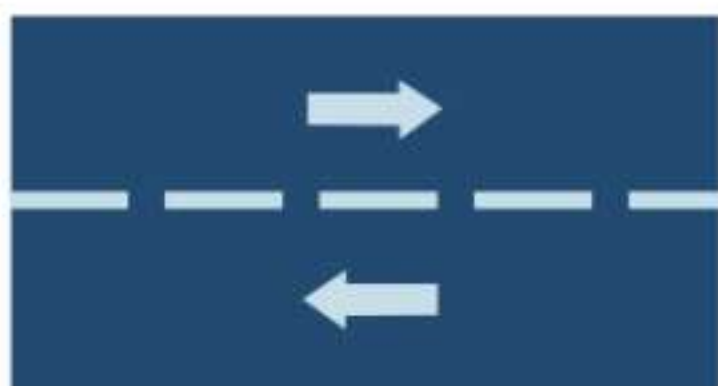
ROAD MARKINGS

Road markings help regulate, warn, and guide traffic flow.



Combination lines

This shows that vehicles driven on the broken lines lane may overtake when there is no incoming vehicle provided it is safe. However, vehicles driven on the continuous line lane are prohibited from overtaking.



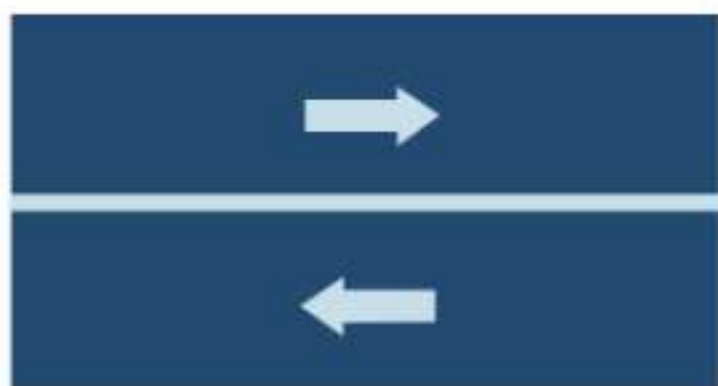
Broken lines

Vehicles may overtake when there is no incoming vehicle provided it is safe to do so.



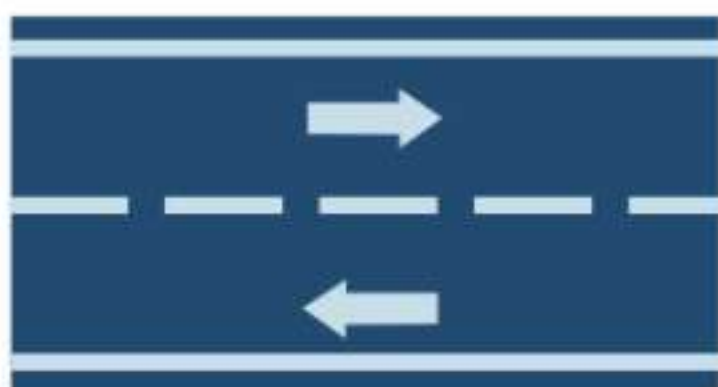
Continuous double lines

You are prohibited from overtaking, parking, leaving behind your vehicle on either side of the lanes, or making a U-Turn.



Continuous white lines

You are prohibited from overtaking, parking, leaving behind your vehicle, or making a U-turn.



Continuous white lines on the road shoulder

Stopping and parking on the shoulder of the road is prohibited, except in the case of an emergency.



Chevron markings

There is an obstruction ahead. Vehicles are prohibited from entering the area.



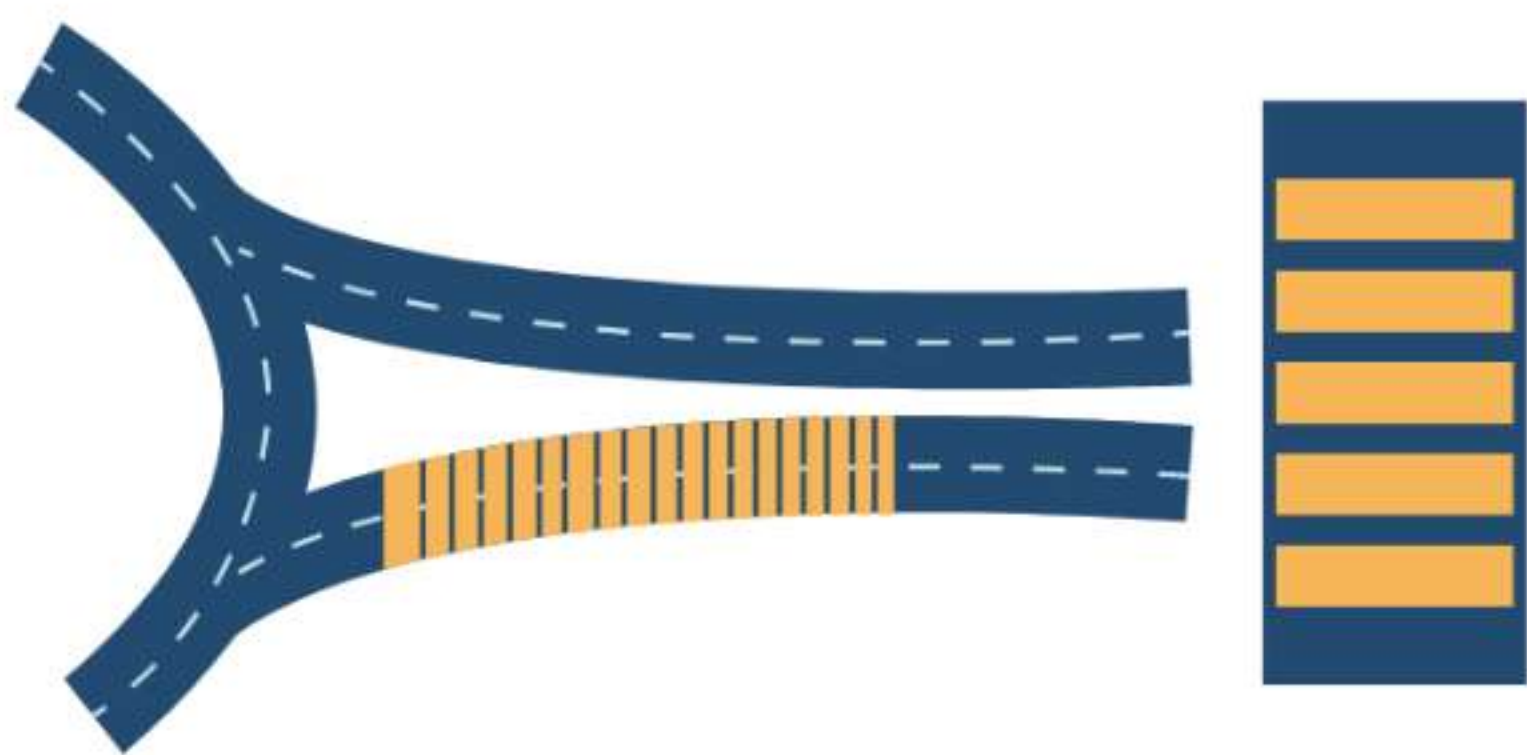
Road markings with stop sign

The continuous white line means you must stop your vehicle at least 1 metre from the line.



Road markings with give way sign

The double broken white lines mean you must give priority to vehicles from the main road.



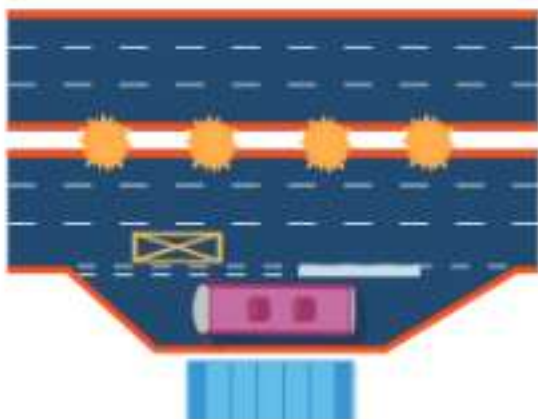
Rumble strips give warning to reduce speed

The yellow lines are a warning that you should slow down/reduce your speed.



Yellow box at junction

No one is allowed to cross and stop in the yellow box, unless they can cross without stopping in it.



Yellow box near bus bay

No one is allowed to cross and stop in the yellow line box, unless they can cross without stopping in it.



Pedestrian crossing marking

Slow down your vehicle, be careful, and give way to any pedestrians crossing the road before proceeding onwards



DID YOU KNOW?

Dual speed limit sign

These signs are displayed on some roads, especially on highways, which show one maximum speed limit when driving in normal weather conditions and another when driving in rainy conditions.

HAND SIGNALS

Drivers must know the use of hand signals – it can act as a substitute when a vehicle's signal or brake lights break.

Drivers should be able to understand these hand signals when used by other drivers to stay safe and avoid an accident.



Driver is making a **left turn** (driver's finger is making an anticlockwise rotation)



Driver is making a **right turn**.



Driver is **slowing down**.



Driver is **stopping**.



TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Traffic lights control road traffic; they control vehicle movement at all crossroads as well as at some particular roads. Failure to follow the traffic lights may result in an accident.



RED LIGHT

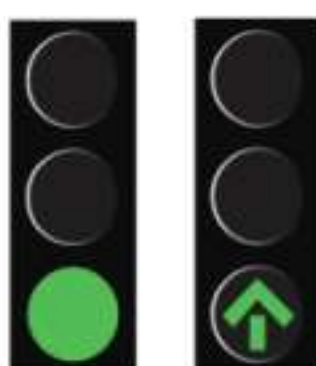
Stop



AMBER LIGHT

Slow down and get ready to stop.

If you are driving fast and cannot stop, you may continue driving if it is safe to do so.



GREEN LIGHT (SOLID & FILTERED)

Drive forward if it is safe to do so and if there is no obstruction (traffic congestion).

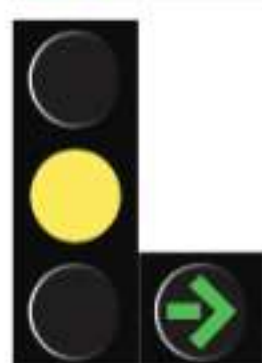
- Look on your left and right before you continue driving.
- If there is a yellow box, do not move forward if there are cars congested ahead.
- Proceed only when the yellow box is clear of vehicles.



GREEN ARROW (SOLID & FILTERED)

You may continue driving in the direction shown provided it is safe to do so.

- If the green arrow is flashing, it means it will soon change to the red light.



HAND SIGNALS BY POLICE OFFICERS AND SCHOOL CROSSING PATROL



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **right side** may **continue driving**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **back** must **stop**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **front and back** must **stop**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **front** must **stop**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **right side** may **continue driving past the pointed direction**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **right side** may **continue driving past the pointed direction**.



Lollipop (School's crossing patrol) – School children are prohibited from crossing the road.



Lollipop (School's crossing patrol) – Vehicles must stop to give way for school children to cross the road.

CHAPTER

12



TOWING, TRAILERS & ROOF RACKS

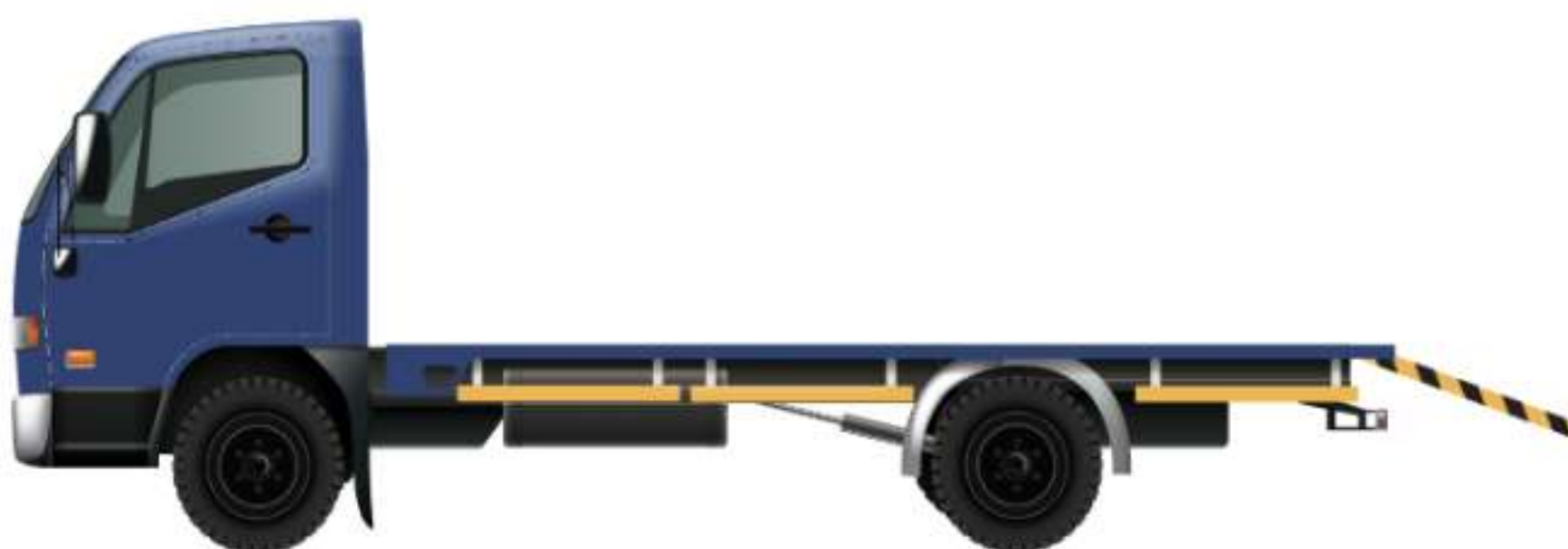
Vehicles towing or drawing another vehicle or trailer

– must comply with certain technical requirements and rules.

Towing a trailer – needs additional knowledge and skills –Class 2B, 2A, or 2 licence (Refer to Chapter 1 on Classification of Driving Licences).

TOWING (RECOVERY) TRUCKS

TOWING TRUCKS



BRUNEI DARUSSALAM HAS 24-HOUR TOWING companies which will tow or transport your car safely from one place to another.

Insurance companies provide free towing for your car as part of the insurance premium package.

TRAILERS



Trailers must be **registered and licensed with LTD.**

The **heavy articulated vehicle** shown above is

- factory assembled
- constructed to follow international standard and road traffic rules
- designed to carry heavy loads safely

It is not uncommon to come across a vehicle towing a boat trailer, a caravan used as a mobile stall, or a box trailer used to transport merchandise – they are often assembled by small local companies and are drawn by private vehicles.



DID YOU KNOW?

Trailers are a stationary vehicle that can be attached to or driven by a motor vehicle, except a sidecar for a motorcycle.

Road Traffic Act Chapter 68, Sec 2 (a)

Trailers are a convenient way to carry goods, such as boats, to a destination.

Using a trailer on the roads – has certain limits – to not be an inconvenience or danger to you and other road users.

DID YOU KNOW?

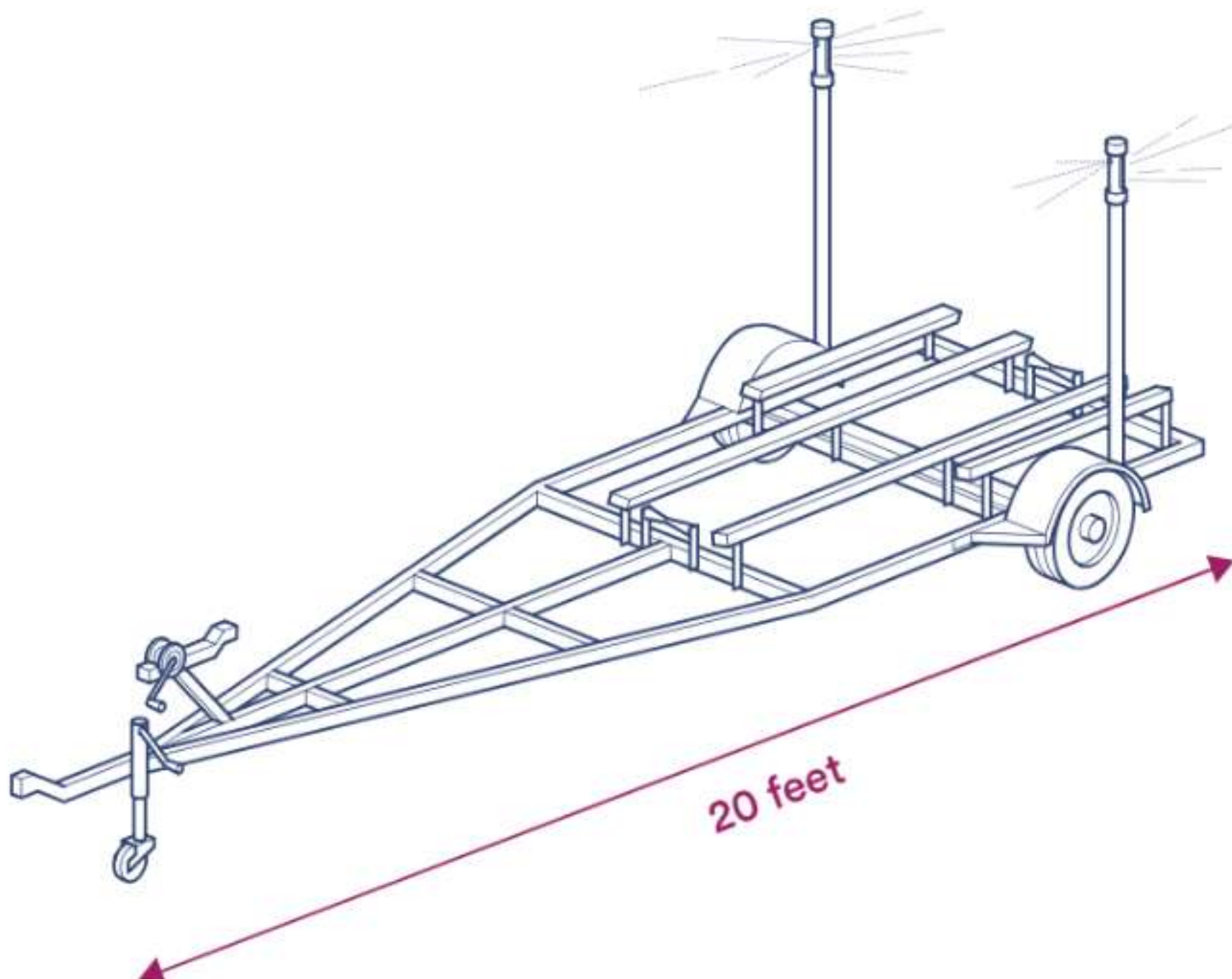
You can also refer to the owner's manual of your car for a proper guideline on safe towing.

Visit LTD to find out more on the technical requirements of towing and trailers.

LENGTH OF TRAILERS

BOAT TRAILER

THE LENGTH ALLOWED FOR A TRAILER – NOT LONGER THAN 20 FEET (6.1M)

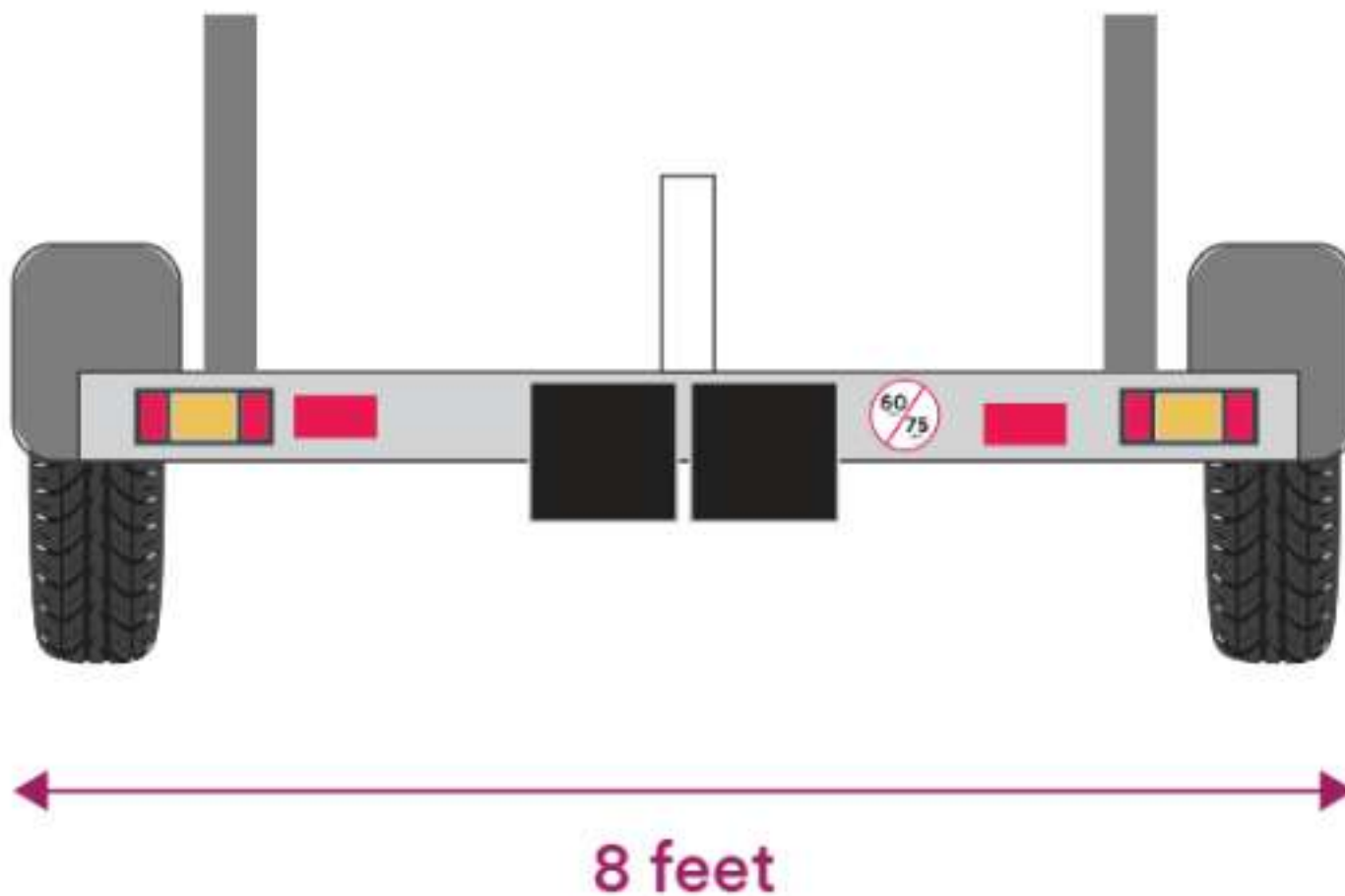


If it is longer than 20 feet

- You must apply for an exemption at LTD
- It will be difficult to manoeuvre, especially when doing a tight U-turn
- Exposes you and other road users to risks

An exception – when you need a trailer that can carry **object(s) that are exceptionally long in general** and cannot be conveniently divided into pieces, e.g., a truck carrying timber or a fuel tank.

WIDTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAILERS



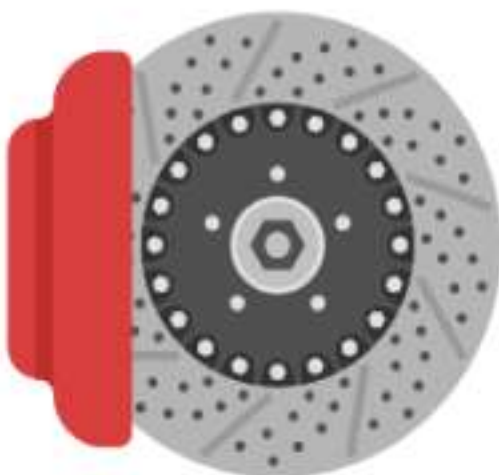
Your trailer must not be more than 8 feet wide (2.4m)

To ensure that it does not use up too much space. This might block the vision of other users in front of you, behind you and on the opposite lane(s).

WEIGHT OF TRAILERS

Your trailer alone (unladen) – **must not** weigh more than 6000 kilogrammes (6 tonnes). Apply to LTD for any exemptions.

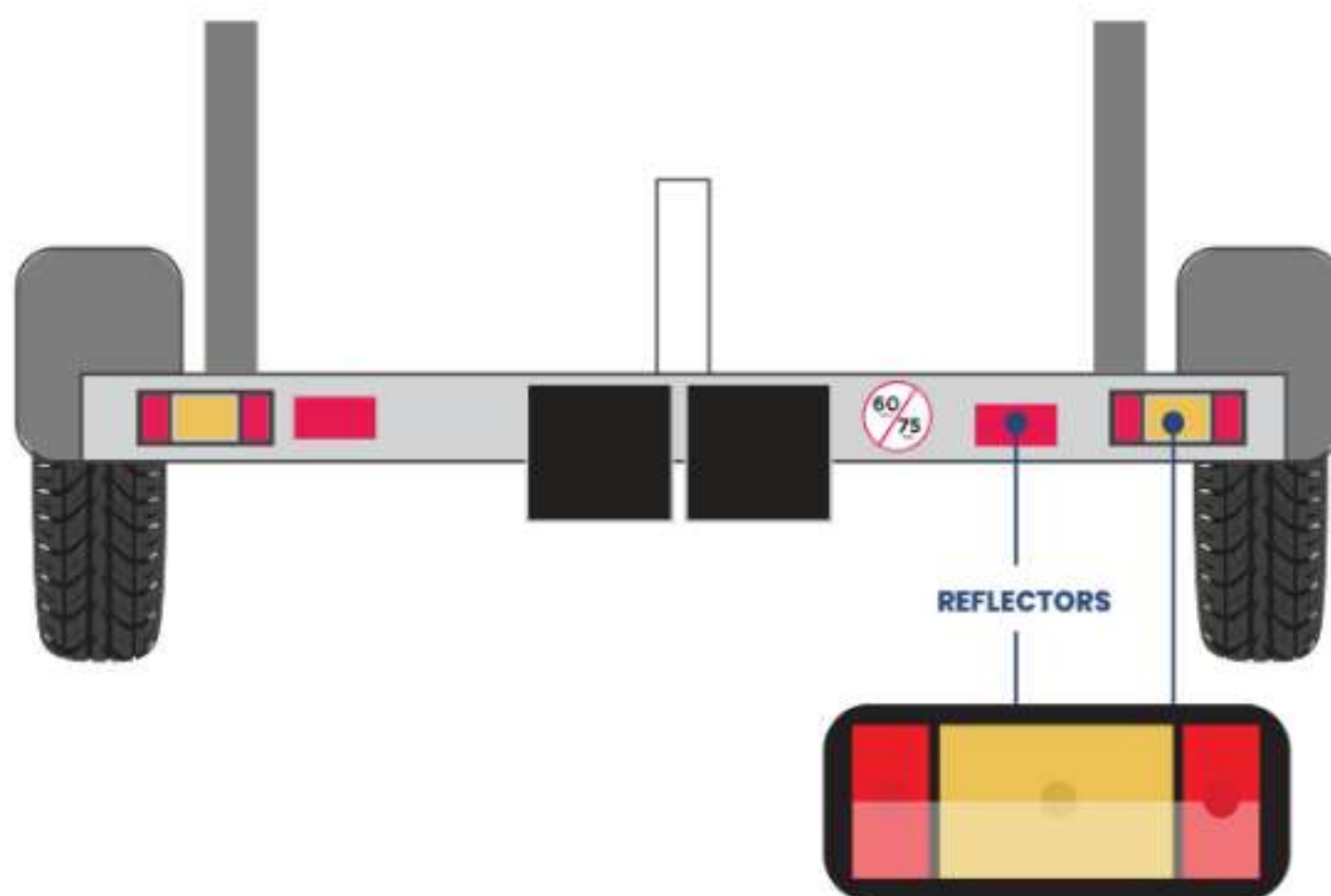
INSTALL BRAKES ON YOUR TRAILERS



If your trailer exceeds 101kg (unladen)

- it must come with its own brakes – so that it can safely slow down or stop

BRAKE LIGHTS AND INDICATOR LIGHTS



A braked trailer has brakes fitted – often known as “overrun brakes” – applied through a mechanical linkage connected to the tow bar.

When the car brakes, it puts a force through the tow bar, then activates the linkage that applies the trailer’s brakes – it shortens the overall stopping distance.

If a trailer has less than 4 wheels: the braking system must be installed to at least two wheels.

If it has more than 4 wheels: install the brakes on at least four wheels.

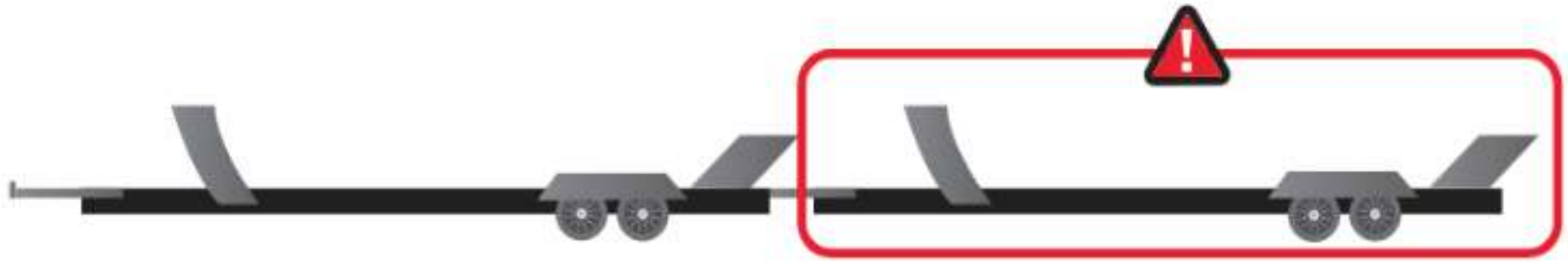
This is to ensure that the braking power can cover enough distance and space to make a safe deceleration and then stop.



DID YOU KNOW?

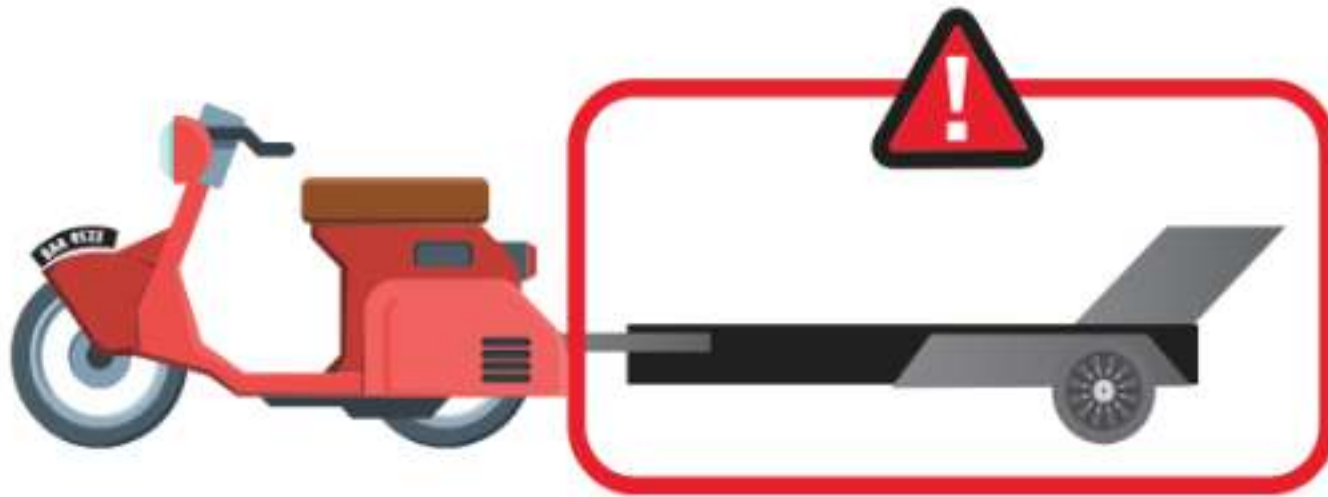
Even if your trailer is **lighter than 101.6kg**, you are **encouraged to install a proper braking system** – ensure the brakes are designed to not be affected by the vehicle’s non-rotating engines (so it can stop properly).

NUMBER OF TRAILERS PERMITTED



You can only draw one trailer at a time – drawing more than one poses multiple hazards to – the vehicle, the trailer, you, and other road users.

TYPES OF VEHICLES TO DRAW TRAILERS



You must not draw a trailer with a motorcycle or bicycle – this is impractical; you will not be able to carry the load, let alone handle the motorcycle/bicycle.

NO PAYING PASSENGERS ON TRAILERS

You must **never use trailers** to carry passengers onboard for monetary gains or financial rewards – the passengers may expose themselves to great risks on the road.

Before you decide to buy a trailer – to tow a fishing boat or an off-road ATV

- read your car manual
- get to know and obey – technical and legal requirements of towing and trailers.



IMPORTANT NOTE

No trailer shall be used for the conveyance of passengers for hire or reward.

Road Traffic Regulations 1955, Reg. 39

ROOF RACKS



Roof Rack

- Used to transport something that cannot fit into your car, such as bicycles or bulky boxes

Follow these safety steps:



No heavy objects

- The weight of the object must not be heavier than the maximum weight capacity of your car's roof.



Fasten objects securely

- Securely fasten the objects so that it does not fall off onto the road.

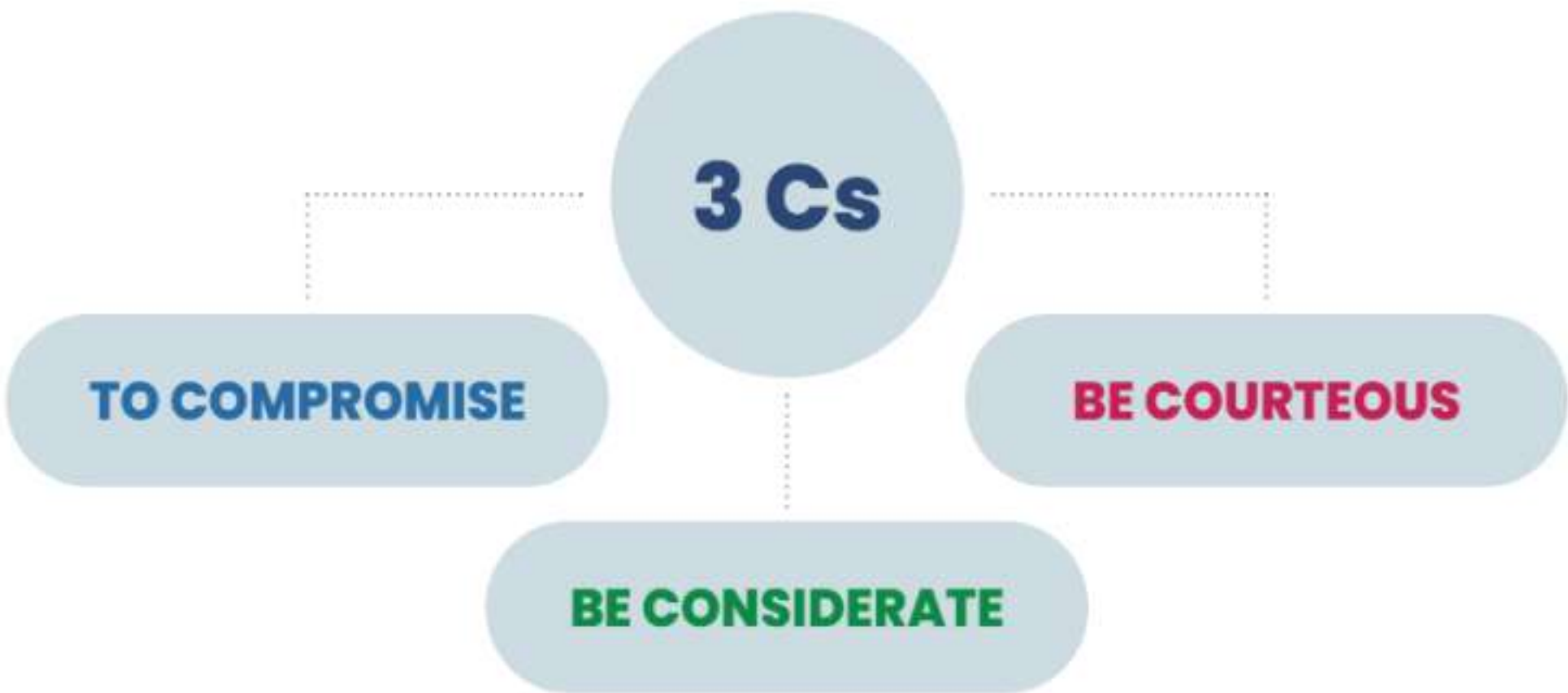
CHAPTER

13

A close-up photograph of a person's hands on a car's steering wheel. The person is wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt. The steering wheel is black with a silver gear shift knob in the center. To the left of the steering wheel, a black turn signal stalk is visible. In the background, the car's dashboard and a blurred view of a residential street with trees and a brick wall are visible through the windshield. The text "DRIVING ETIQUETTE" is overlaid in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters at the bottom of the image.

DRIVING ETIQUETTE

This chapter explains driving etiquette and shows how to improve road safety.



PLANNING YOUR JOURNEY

- Have enough rest and do not take medication which may cause drowsiness
- Make sure your vehicle is functioning well. Otherwise it is advisable to seek alternative options
- Plan your route in advance – Keep yourself updated with the latest traffic news
- Plan your travel time to avoid rushing



Most road accidents
are caused by a
driver's behaviour

PRAYERS WHEN BOARDING A VEHICLE (FOR MUSLIMS)

سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُّقْرِنِينَ ﴿١٣﴾
وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ ﴿١٤﴾

“Exalted is He who has subjected this to us, and we could not have (otherwise) subdued it. And indeed we, to our Lord, will (surely) return.”

SURAH AZ-ZUKHRUF, VERSE 43:13-14

An Islamic approach to
road safety



SAFE DRIVING

Practising safe driving benefits - you and other road users.

STAY FOCUSED



Be aware of the road situation while driving. pay attention to your surroundings. Do not joke/mess around while driving



Obey road rules and regulations



Avoid using your phone, even with hands-free technology



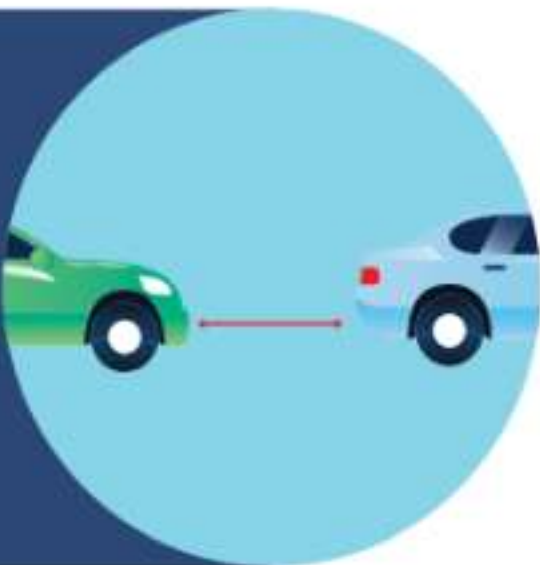
SAFER DRIVERS + SAFER ROADS + SAFER ROAD USERS =
SAFER DRIVING

ADOPT SAFER DRIVING PRACTICES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL
ROAD USERS.

DRIVING ON THE ROAD

KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE

Ensure that you keep a safe driving distance from the vehicle in front of you –equivalent to 3 saloon cars when travelling at 50 km/h, 4 saloon cars when travelling 65km/h and 5 saloon cars when travelling at 80km/h.



MAINTAIN YOUR SPEED

Drive within the speed limit and avoid sudden braking and accelerating.



PAY ATTENTION TO ROAD SIGNS

Road signs will provide critical information including directions, hazards, road situations, etc.

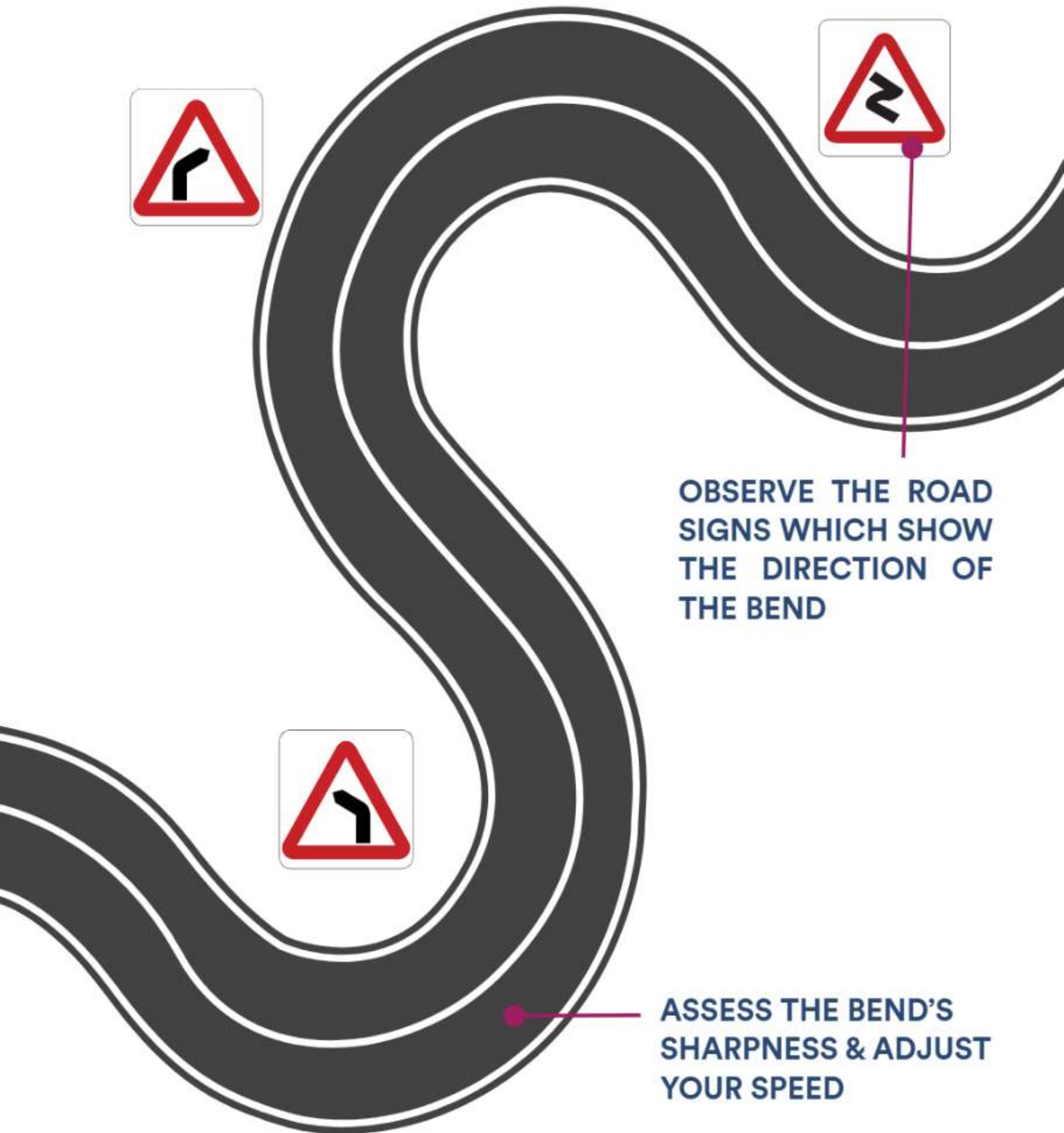


CHECK YOUR REAR AND SIDES

In addition to looking ahead while driving, always check your side-view and rear-view mirrors – to know what is ahead, behind, and beside you – before making necessary adjustments.



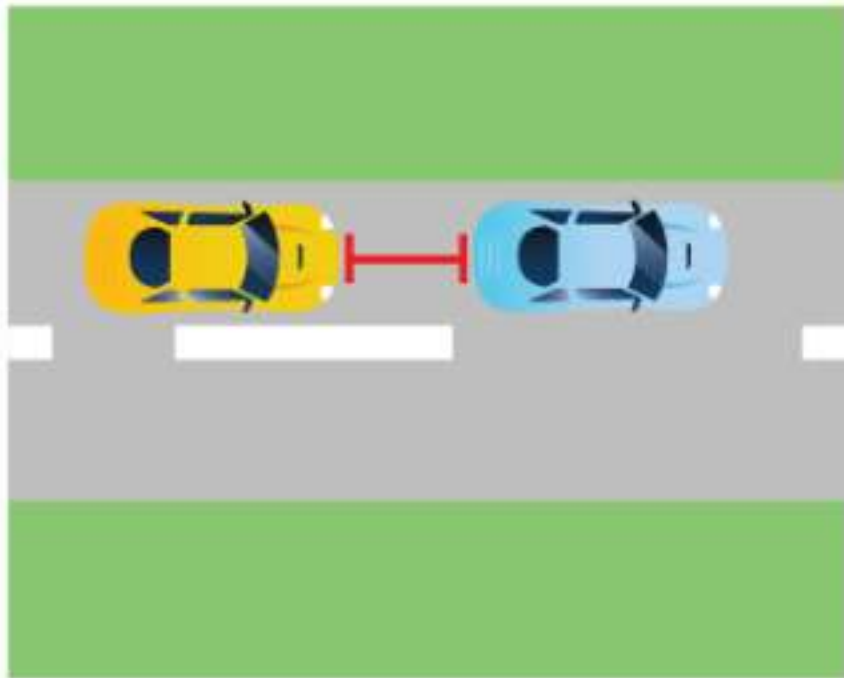
APPROACHING A BEND



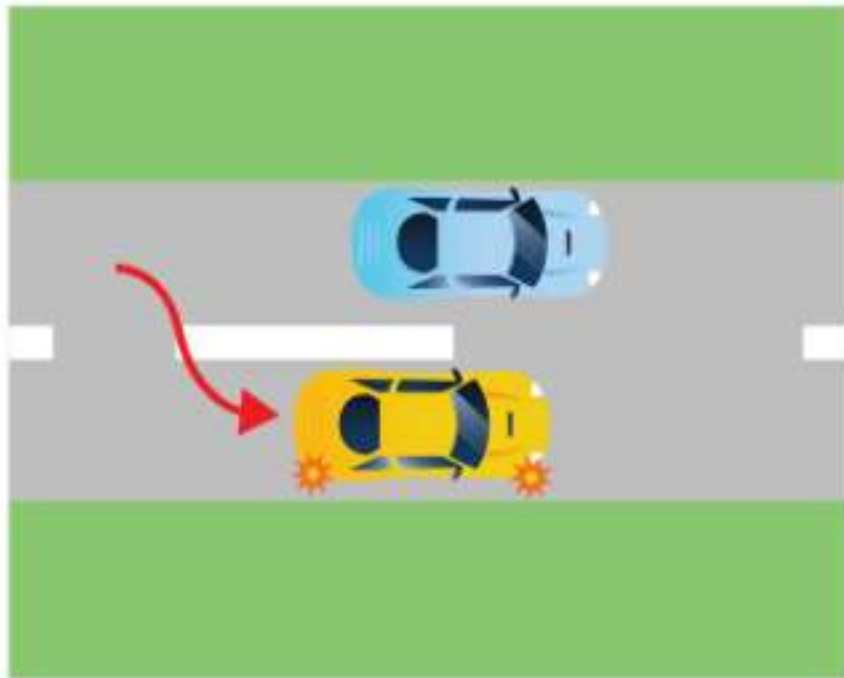
OBSERVE THE ROAD SIGNS WHICH SHOW THE DIRECTION OF THE BEND

ASSESS THE BEND'S SHARPNESS & ADJUST YOUR SPEED

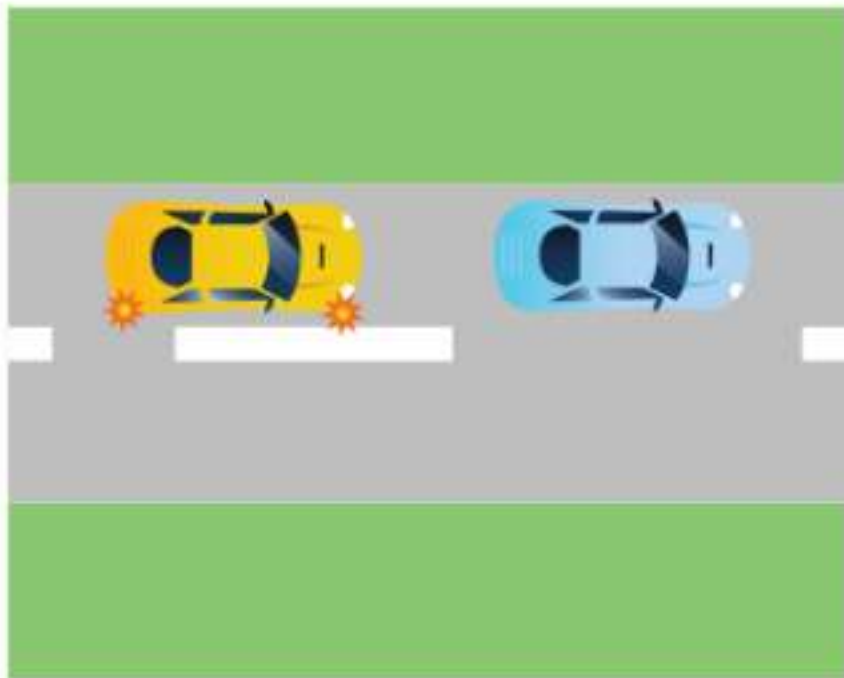
CHANGING LANES



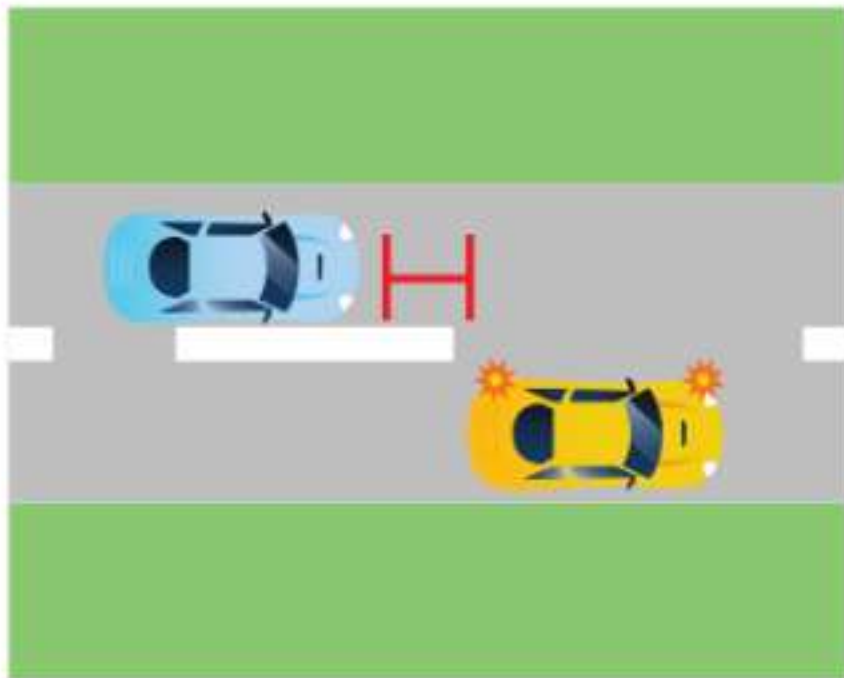
1 Maintain a safe distance



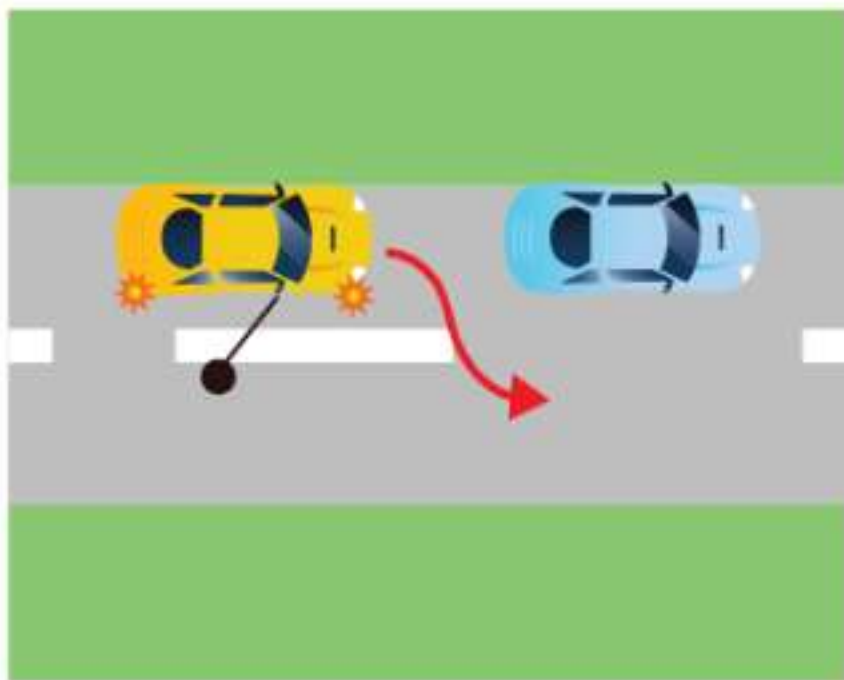
4 Make the turn into the right lane



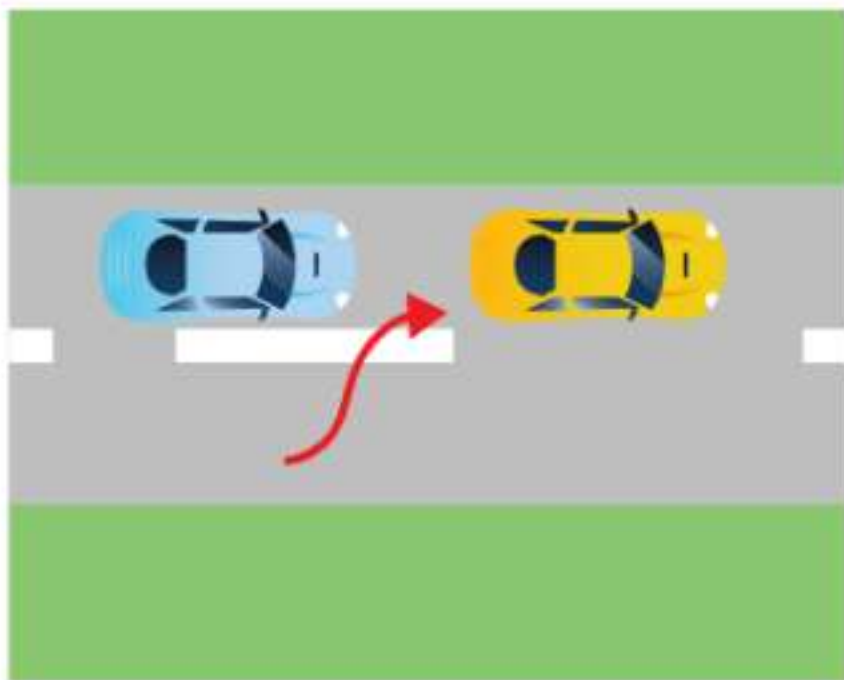
2 Turn on your signal



5 Maintain a safe distance



3 Check your blind spots



6 Make the turn back into the left lane

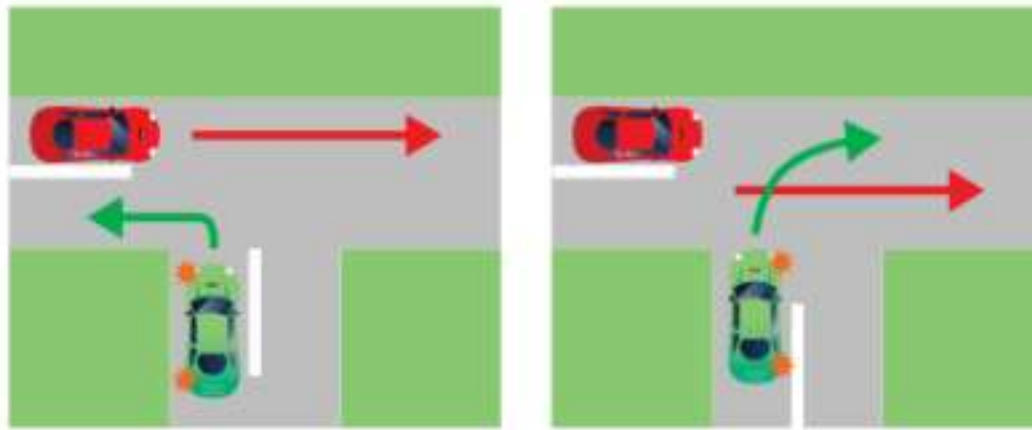
NAVIGATING A JUNCTION

NON-TRAFFIC AND TRAFFIC LIGHT CONTROLLED JUNCTIONS

Traffic light controlled junctions

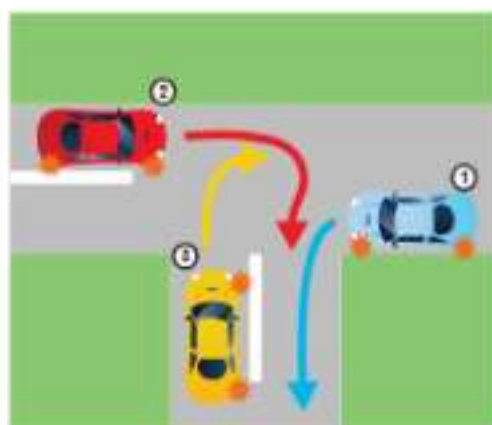
1. Observe and obey traffic lights at the junctions.
2. Watch out for cyclists or pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross the roads.
3. When the traffic light turns green – assess the traffic situation and move slowly.
4. Proceed when it is safe.

Non-traffic light controlled junctions



1. Ensure you are on the intended lane.
2. Turn on your signal to show whether you're turning left or right.
3. If you are approaching an uncontrolled junction with no traffic light, slow down and assess the traffic situation.
4. Proceed when it is safe

Three cars at a T-junction



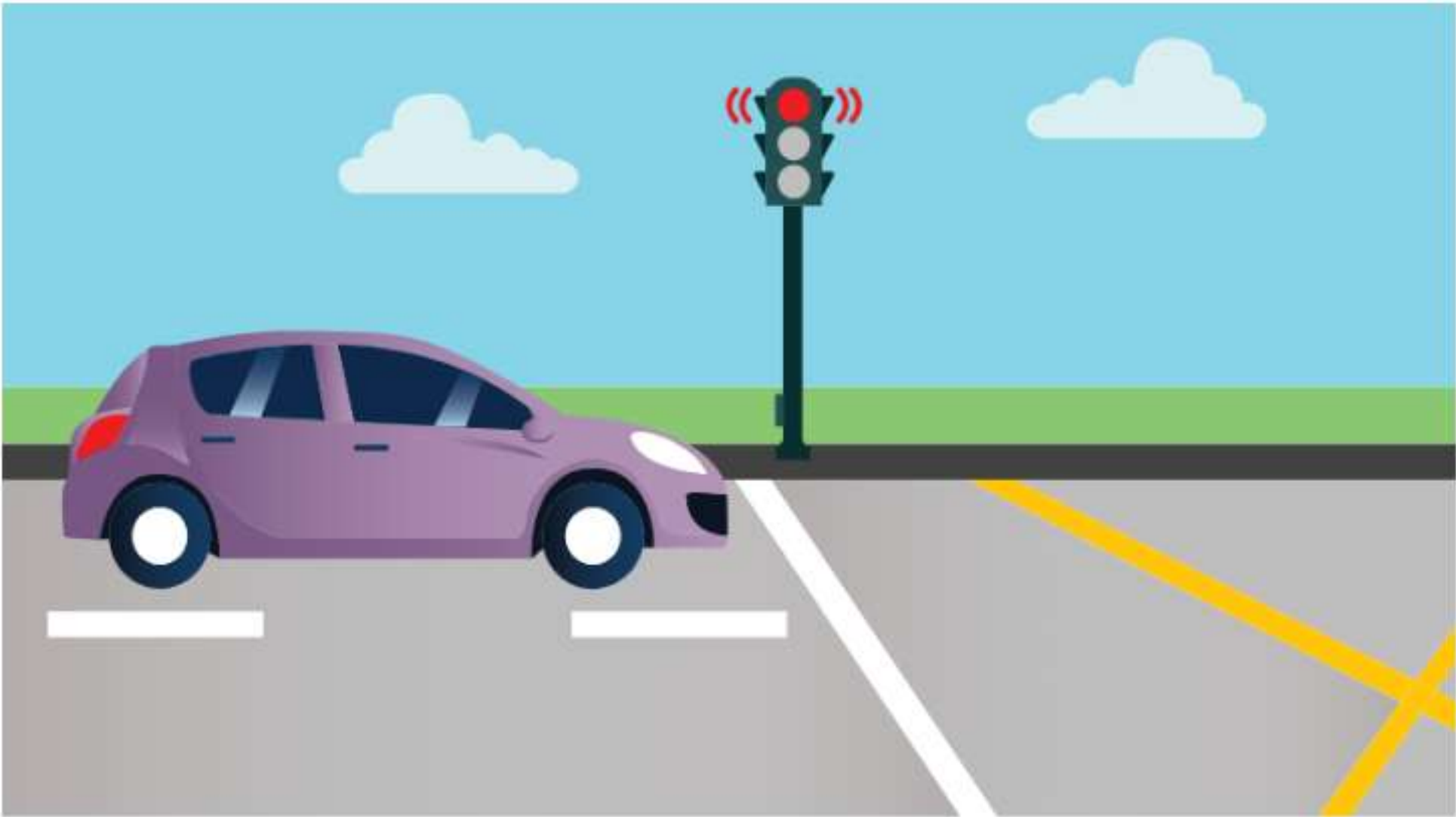
1. Give way to vehicles on the major road first before turning.
2. Turn on your signal to show whether you're turning left or right and give way to vehicles going straight past you.
3. Do not assume that you will be given way.
4. Proceed when it is safe.

APPROACHING A TRAFFIC LIGHT

- 1

SLOW DOWN
- 2

ENSURE YOU ARE ON THE INTENDED LANE



- 3

LOOK OUT FOR PEDESTRIANS OR CARS FROM OTHER SIDES



DRIVING IN BAD WEATHER



- SLOW DOWN**
- BE CAUTIOUS**
- TURN ON YOUR HEADLIGHTS DURING LOW VISIBILITY**

DRIVING AT NIGHT



- OBEY THE SPEED LIMIT**
- SLOW DOWN IN DIMLY LIT AREAS**
- TURN ON YOUR HEADLIGHTS**



Installing front lights with colours other than white can confuse other road users and cause accidents. Installing such lights can also result in a fine and demerit points. (For more information on Demerit Points, refer to Chapter 18: SiKAP and Traffic Offences.)

DRIVING ON ROUGH ROADS



AVOID OR SLOW DOWN WHEN APPROACHING POTHOLES

APPROACHING A ROUNDABOUT

A roundabout is a one-way road system which moves clockwise to lessen traffic congestion.

SMALL, MINOR ROUNDABOUTS	MAIN, MAJOR ROUNDABOUTS
Small roundabouts are fairly easy to maneuver around.	Larger roundabouts can intimidate drivers young and old, beginner and experienced.

ROUNABOUT TIPS



Slow down



Use your rear-view and side-view mirrors



Be on the correct or intended lane



Turn on your signal to inform other road users



Give way to vehicles coming from your right side



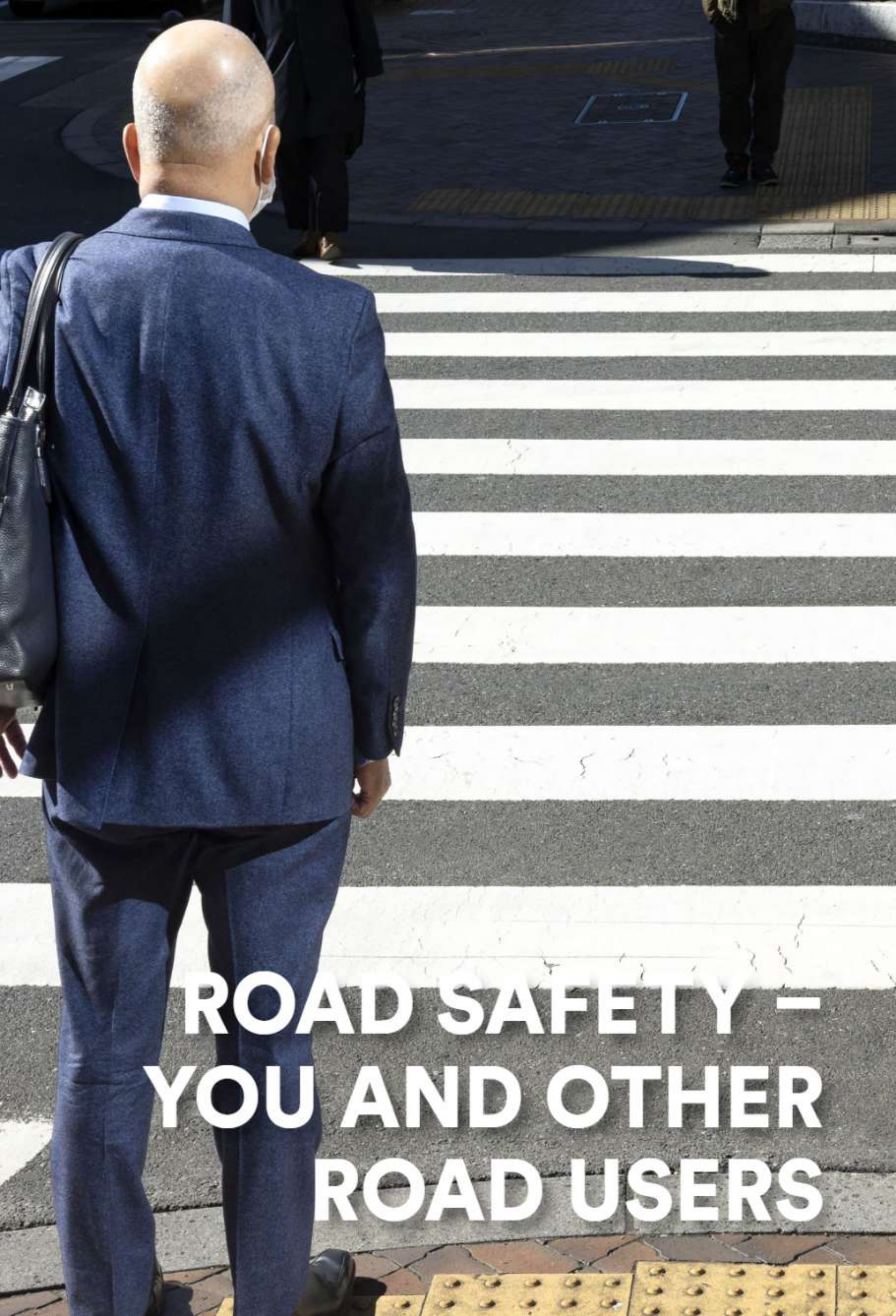
Proceed when it is safe



Check your blind spots in case you want to change lanes on the roundabout

CHAPTER

14

A man in a blue suit and face mask is walking away from the camera on a zebra crossing. The crossing has white stripes on a dark asphalt surface. In the background, other pedestrians are visible, and a yellow tactile paving strip is at the bottom of the frame.

**ROAD SAFETY –
YOU AND OTHER
ROAD USERS**

BE AWARE OF PEDESTRIANS

Be aware of pedestrians when driving and keep the following tips in mind:

- ✓ Slow down when approaching a pedestrian crossing
- ✓ Give way to pedestrians using a pedestrian crossing especially senior citizens and people with disability
- ✓ Lower your speed at night especially in dark places
- ✓ Be alert in areas with a high levels of pedestrian activities, such as near schools, playgrounds, and entertainment venues
- ✓ Prepare to stop if you see another vehicle stopping or slowing down near a pedestrian crossing

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Slow down and assess the situation

- ✓ Give way to pedestrians
- ✓ If there is a pedestrian traffic light at the crossing, obey the lights
- ✓ If the light turns red, slow down, stop, and give way to pedestrians
- ✓ If the light is green ahead, be mindful of pedestrians attempting to cross



WATCH OUT FOR CYCLISTS

Check your mirrors and blind spot before making a turn or changing lanes – cyclists may be hidden completely in your blind spot.



Side-View Mirror



Rear-View Mirror

To share the road safely with cyclists, you should:

- ✓ Scan the road ahead
- ✓ Be aware – anticipate cyclists' movement and observe their hand signals
- ✓ Always stay a safe distance away from them
- ✓ Give way to cyclists when turning or entering an intersection
- ✓ Before opening a car door, look behind and over your shoulder for cyclists
- ✓ Do not drive, stop, or park in a bicycle lane
- ✓ When overtaking cyclists, provide plenty of space and only overtake when it is safe to do so

BE AWARE OF MOTORCYCLISTS

To share the road safely with motorcyclists, you should:

- ✓ Check your blind spots before changing lanes, turning, or manoeuvring your vehicle
- ✓ Be extra cautious at night, as motorcycles have lower visibility than other vehicles
- ✓ Signal in time so that a motorcyclist may react to your vehicle, when overtaking or changing lanes.
- ✓ Allow a safe distance between you and the motorcyclist
- ✓ Anticipate a motorcyclist's actions on hazardous roads

CHECK YOUR BLIND SPOTS & STAY OUT OF OTHERS' BLIND SPOTS



Side-View Mirror



Rear-View Mirror

Checking your rear and side-view mirrors will not help to detect your blind spot, especially when you are about to make a turn or change lanes.

Therefore, after checking the mirrors, make a quick over-the-shoulder check to the intended direction to see if there is any vehicle in your blind spot.



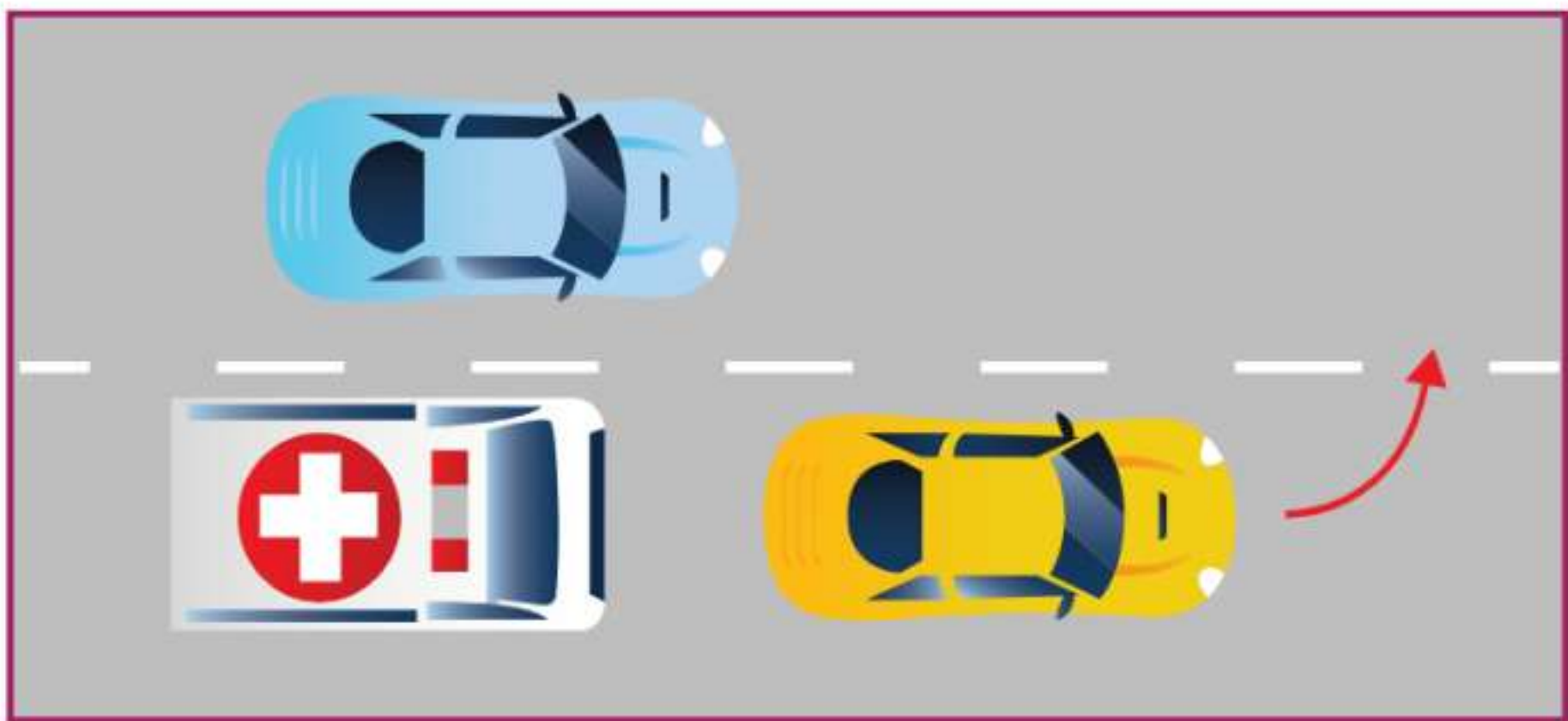
IMPORTANT NOTE:

Your blind spot is a large area – big enough for bikes and cars to lurk undetected. If you are bringing along friends or families, you can ask them to help spot any vehicles behind you as well as to inform them to be mindful if they are blocking your view from all sides of the vehicle. Stay out of other vehicles' blind spots as well.

BE AWARE OF EMERGENCY VEHICLES

To share the road safely with emergency vehicles, you should:

- ✓ Be alert and always give way to approaching emergency vehicles
- ✓ Keep noise levels at a level that allows you to hear the sirens
- ✓ Do not tailgate or overtake an emergency vehicle.
- ✓ Never race after an emergency vehicle to run a traffic light
- ✓ Do not run a red light to allow emergency vehicles to pass



You will hear sirens and see emergency vehicles approaching from behind through your rear-view mirror.

BE AWARE OF VEHICLES CARRYING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE

- ✓ These vehicles are usually big and heavy. They often carry highly flammable, explosive or dangerous liquids, gas, or materials
- ✓ Be patient and do not overtake them on narrow roads
- ✓ Do not tailgate and keep a safe distance from them

CHAPTER

15



ROAD SAFETY - CYCLISTS & MOTORCYCLISTS

CYCLISTS

Cycling and motorcycling have become increasingly popular in Brunei Darussalam. However, cyclists and motorcyclists are also among the most vulnerable road users.

Under the Road Traffic Regulations (Bicycle), 2006

- Cyclists **must** wear their helmets.
- Bicycles cannot be towed by any vehicle when travelling on any road.
- A bicycle cannot be used to bring more than the number of people catered for it.
- Cyclists must give proper signals when stopping, slowing down, and making a right turn or a left turn.
- Bicycles must be ridden on the left side of the road.
- Bicycles are **NOT** allowed to ride side by side.



The failure to comply with these rules and regulations is a traffic offence –if found guilty, you may be fined not more than \$200 for the first offence and not more than \$500 for the second and subsequent offences.

For the safety of cyclists and other road users, all the road rules need to be observed.

Keep an eye on children when they are cycling – **NEVER LEAVE THEM UNATTENDED!**

GUIDE TO CYCLING

Keep these tips in mind:

- Ensure your state of health & mind is satisfactory prior to cycling.
- “Buckle up!” - Ensure your helmet is the correct size and is securely fastened.
- Only cycle in the specified cycling lane, if/when available.
- “Light up your ride!” - Use lights when cycling at night or during low visibility.
- Ensure you’re constantly hydrated – to keep yourself focused and alert
- Avoid cycling when it is raining.
- Do not ride side by side with other cyclists.
- Focus on the road and avoid distractions.
- Be careful in accident-prone areas.
- Be aware of road situations.
- Give way to other road users.
- Do not use your handphone.
- Wear appropriate clothing, securely fastened to avoid pieces of fabric obscuring lights and getting entangled with wheel or chain.
- Wear high visibility clothing or clothing with reflective material to improve visibility to other road users – wear reflective material on helmets, shoes, bands or other accessories designed to improve visibility.
- Park your bicycle where it can be seen by others – do not leave your bicycle where it can be an obstruction or hazard to others.
- Use locks or chains to deter bicycle theft.

CYCLING GEARS



Ensure your bicycle is in working condition

Ensure both brakes are working

Use the cycling pathways

At night – wear a helmet and bright clothing with reflectors

Use blinking lights.

Check your tyre pressure

Equip your bicycle with front white light and rear red light and add reflectors – ensure the lights and reflectors are working and kept clean

Keep your bike chain clean and lubricated

MOTORCYCLISTS

Motorcyclists must have a valid Class 1B, 1A, or 1 license to ride legally on the road. (Refer to Chapter 1 for further details on the different types of licenses and their requirements).

Motorcyclists are also legally required to wear approved safety helmets correctly.

GUIDE TO CYCLING

- Ensure you have a valid driving licence
- If you wish to ride a bike with a much higher engine capacity get the appropriate license class.
- Invest in good safety gear.
- Do a pre-check before riding.
- Be seen especially at night – apart from wearing bright and reflective clothing, always keep your headlights on and ride in a position where other road users can see you.
- Be alert and anticipate the actions of other road users
- No tailgating – keep a safe distance from other vehicles.
- Look out for hazardous road conditions.
- Take breaks to avoid fatigue.
- Obey traffic rules and regulations.
- Learn about the common causes of motorcycle accidents.

ROAD SAFETY BEGINS WITH YOU AND ME

CHAPTER

16

**ROAD SAFETY –
CAUSES OF ROAD
ACCIDENTS &
ACCIDENT STATISTICS**

COMMON CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS



Speeding



Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs



Tailgating



Driving recklessly



Overtaking Dangerously



Using mobile phone while driving



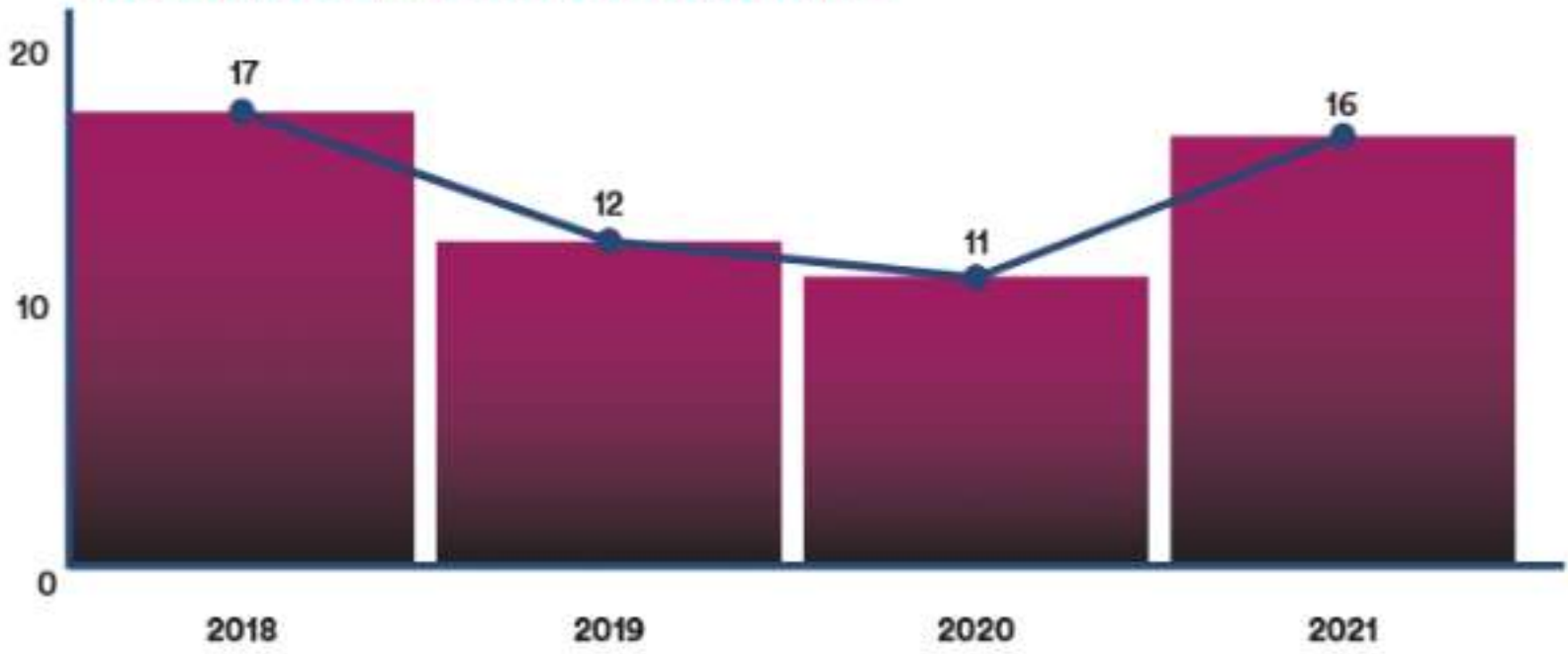
Changing lanes without consideration/indication



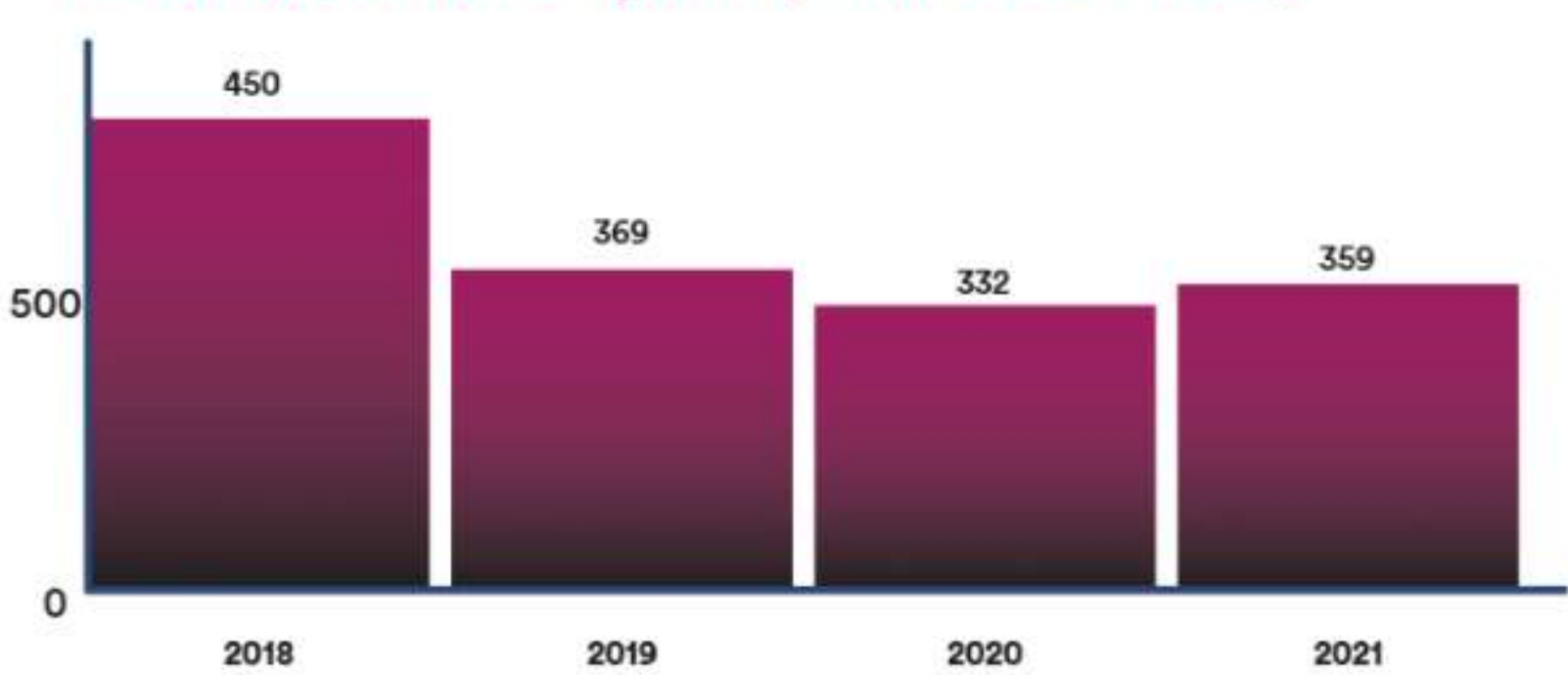
Ignoring traffic lights

ACCIDENT STATISTIC

No. Of Road Accident Fatalities



No. Of Road Traffic Injuries (Minor And Serious)



The factors that contributed to road accidents **recorded*** were:

- A** Driver behaviour (85-95%)
- B** Vehicle defects (4-5%)
- C** Road environment (3-4%)

***Source:** Department of Traffic Investigation and Control, RBPF



A car with an electronic braking system can help prevent self-accidents (e.g.: skidding).

A study has shown that if all cars are equipped with Electronic Stability Control or its equivalent, self-accidents can be reduced by 37%. (Source: Monash University)

CHAPTER

17



SiKAP & TRAFFIC OFFENCES

WHAT IS SiKAP?

Si

SISTEM (SYSTEM)

K

KESELAMATAN (SAFETY)

A

AMALAN (PRACTICE)

P

PEMANDU (DRIVER)

SiKAP is an acronym for **Sistem Keselamatan Amalan Pemandu (Driver Safety Practices System)** – A system where a driver will be **awarded with a demerit point** if they **commit a traffic offence** which could **lead to either suspension or revocation** of their driving license depending on the severity of the offence committed.

The system is meant to be a corrective measure rather than a penalisation of the driver.

Why was SiKAP introduced?

It was designed to ensure drivers in Brunei Darussalam are more **disciplined, careful, and compliant** with existing regulations.

Through this system, enforcement agencies will be able to **identify high risk drivers** who may cause danger and road accidents.

No driver will be exempted from this system – It applies to all drivers, including foreigners. It was introduced to **create a safer driving environment for all road users**.

CATEGORIES & PENALTIES

HOW IS SIKAP IMPLEMENTED?

There are 9 offence categories that carry demerit points: They are 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 21, and 24 demerit points, depending on the severity.

Each category consists of offences mainly related to the driver’s attitude.

3

Carrying a load on a vehicle in a dangerous manner or load falling off from a vehicle that may endanger other road users

Vehicle left unattended with engine running, and/or brakes not set, causing the vehicle to move and pose as a danger

Failing to switch on vehicle headlights between sunset and sunrise

Failing to keep left except when overtaking another vehicle or when turning to the right

Failing to give way to an ambulance, fire brigade, or police vehicle

Parking vehicles haphazardly, dangerously, or illegally

Turning or stopping without proper signals

4

Stopping in a yellow box and obstructing traffic flow

Driving a vehicle without the owner’s consent

6

Driving a vehicle with bald tyres

Installing red lights at the front of a motor vehicle

Installing white lights other than reverse lights at the rear of a vehicle

Installing lights other than white headlights at the front of a vehicle

Disobeying direction of traffic police

6

Driving without a valid motor vehicle licence (road tax)

Driving without a valid driving licence

Disobeying traffic signs or traffic lights

8

Exceeding speed limit impose on road or on vehicle up to 30 km/h

9

Exceeding speed limit impose on road or on vehicle by more than 30 km/h up to 40 km/h

Not wearing a helmet or not wearing it correctly

Failing to ensure that the front seat passenger wears a seat belt

9
Driver failing to wear a seat belt

Illegal racing or speed trials on roads or public places

Using a private vehicle for commercial purposes without a valid licence or permit

Driving a commercial or public transport vehicle exceeding the maximum number of passengers allowed

12

Failing to stop and give way to pedestrians at zebra crossing

Exceeding speed limit impose on road or on vehicle by more than 40 km/h up to 50 km/h

Careless driving

Using mobile phone while driving

18

Exceeding speed limit impose on road or on vehicle by more than 50 km/h up to 60 km/h

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Reckless or dangerous driving

21

Exceeding speed limit impose on road or on vehicle by more than 60 km/h

24

Reckless driving causing death

INCENTIVES UNDER SiKAP

If a driver has a **clean driving record for 12 months** from the last date of receiving demerit points, his accumulated demerit points will be **erased from the system**.

If a driver **has been suspended** and has a **clean driving record for 24 months** from the last date of suspension, their suspension record will be **erased from the system**.

If the same driver attends a short driving course at LTD, his suspension period will be reduced as follows:

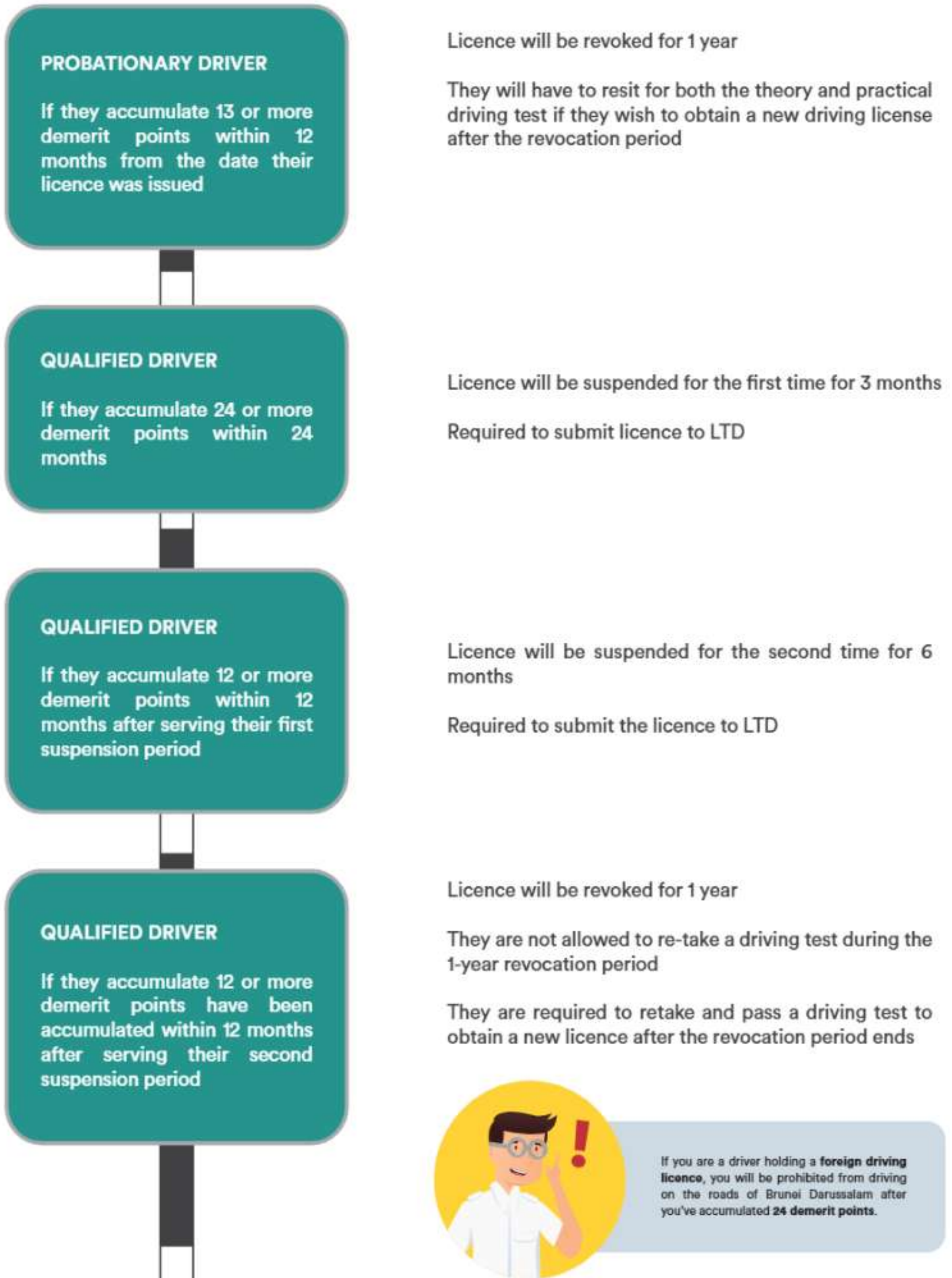
From 3 months to 1 month

From 6 months to 3 months

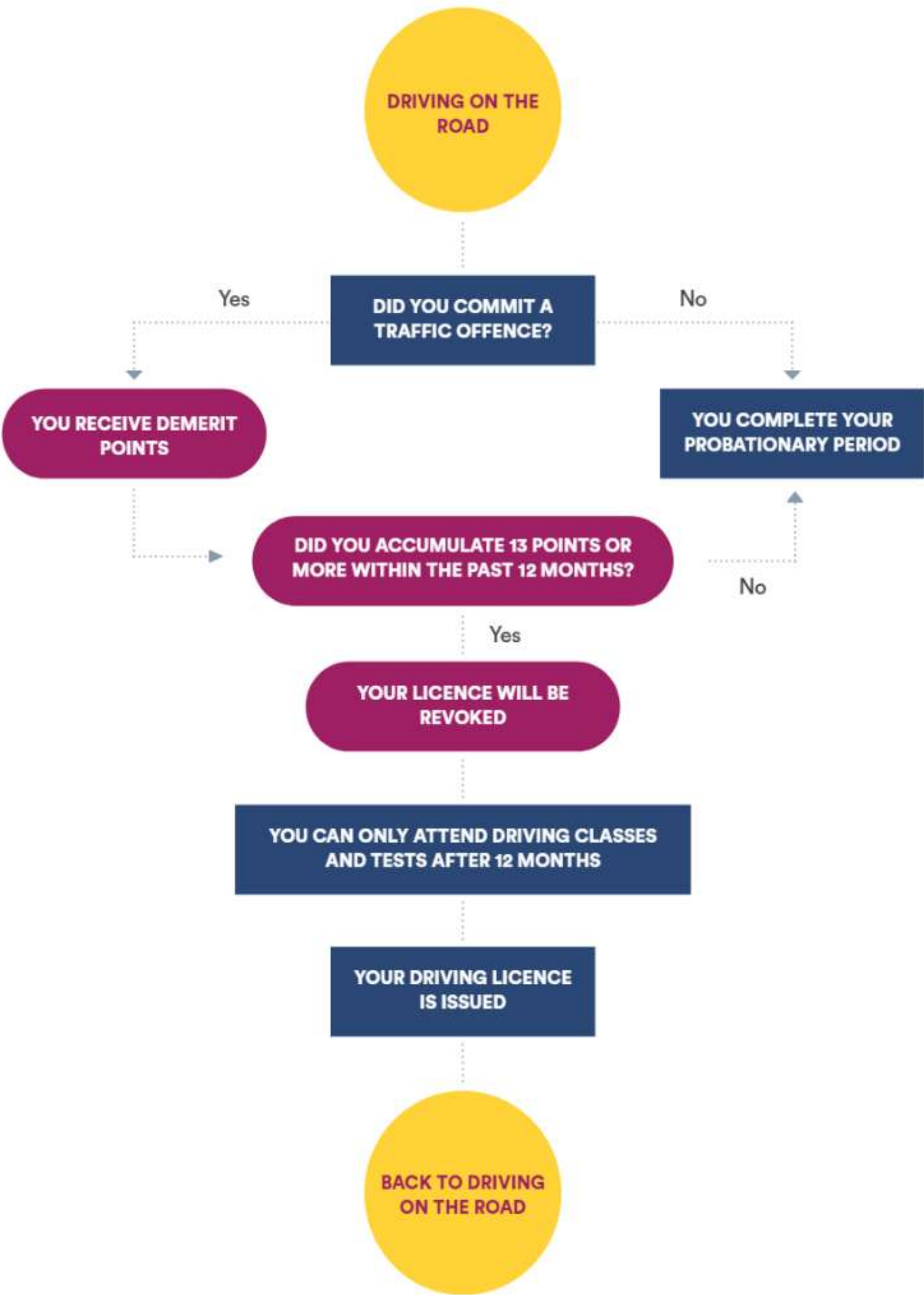
Drivers who are liable for “first suspension” may serve their suspension period at a later date provided that:

- Offences committed are not related to road traffic accidents
- They have passed the one-day short course at LTD

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

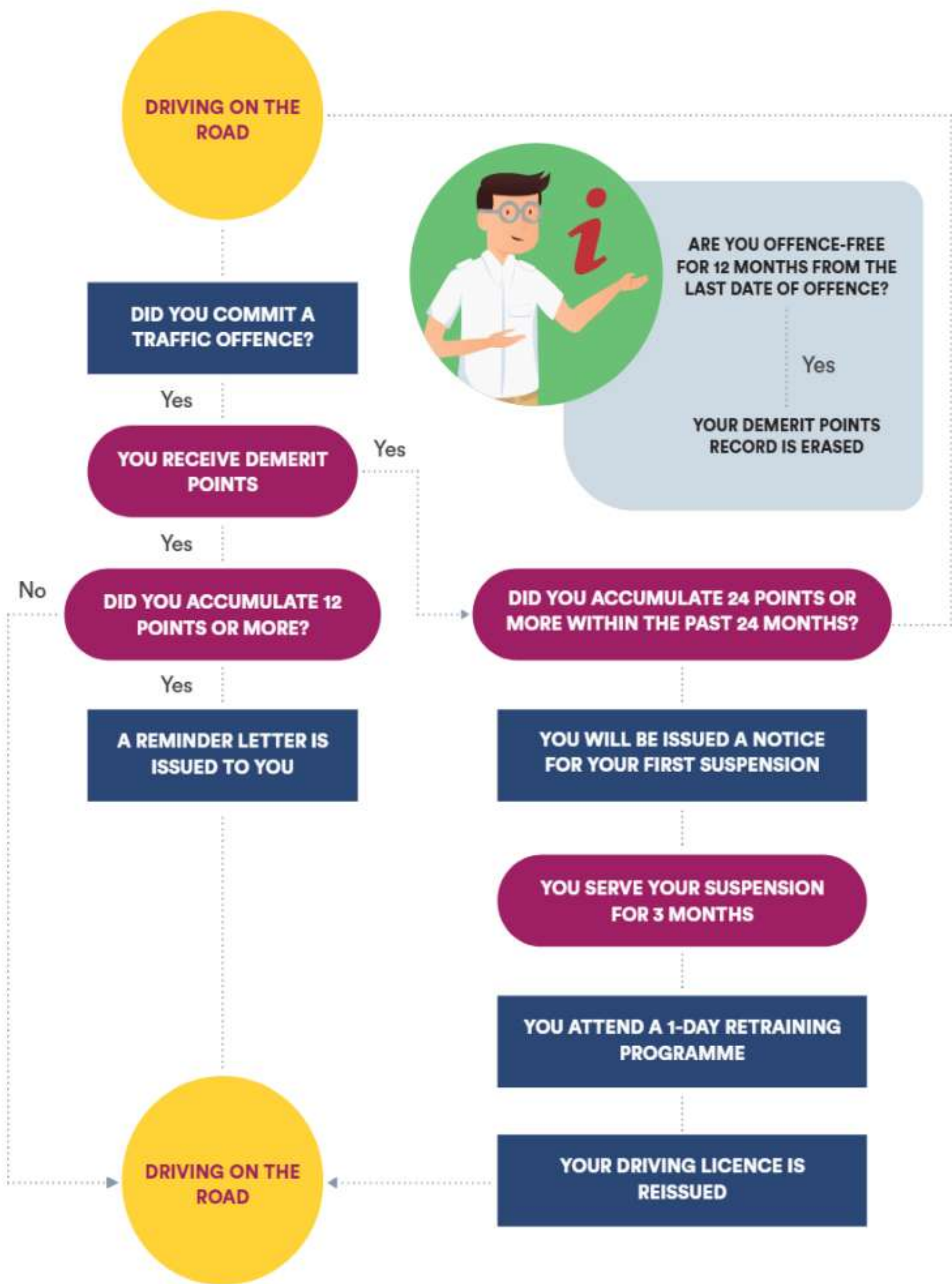


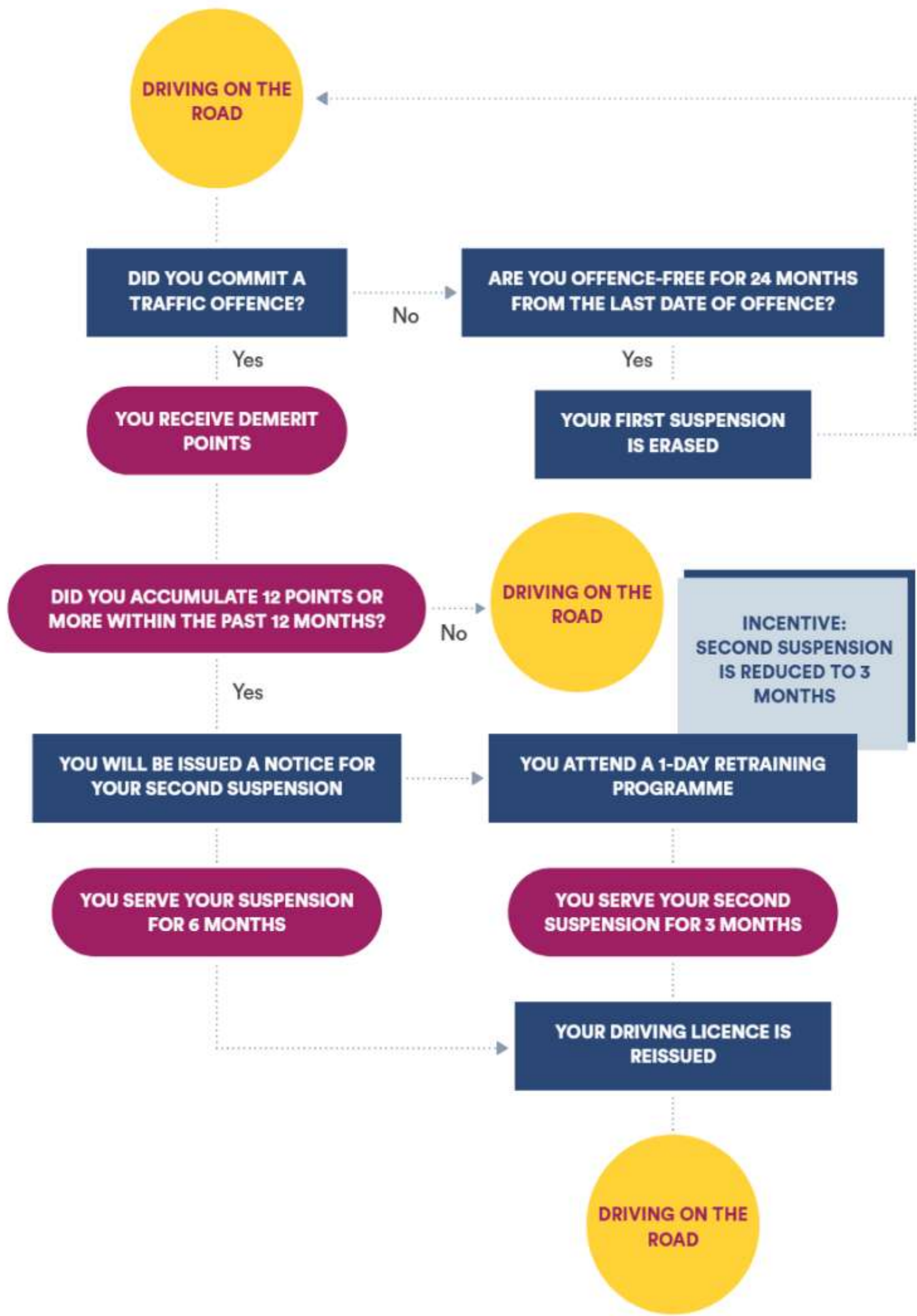
WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU COMMIT AN OFFENCE?
PROBATIONARY DRIVER



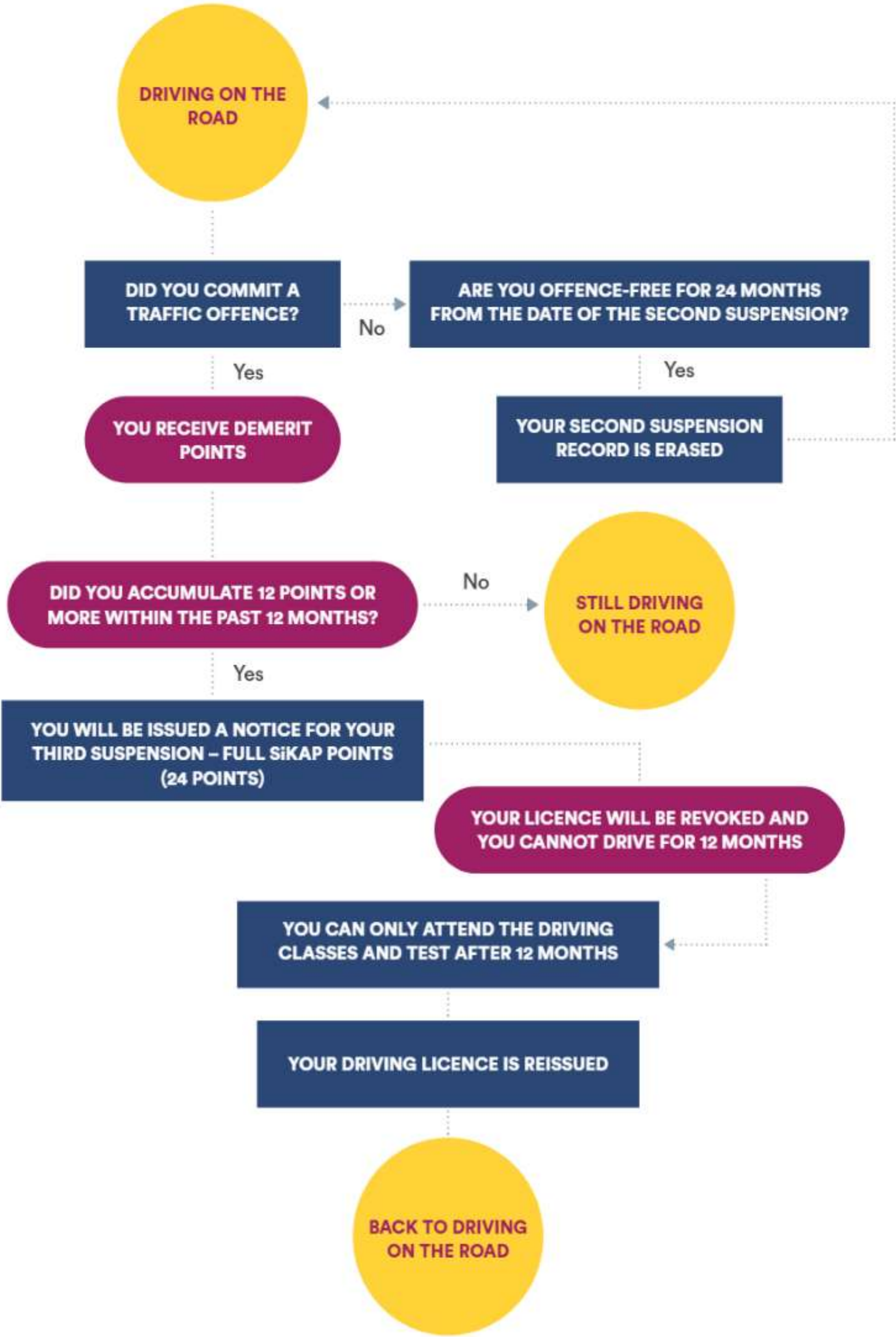


QUALIFIED DRIVER (FIRST SUSPENSION & INCENTIVES)

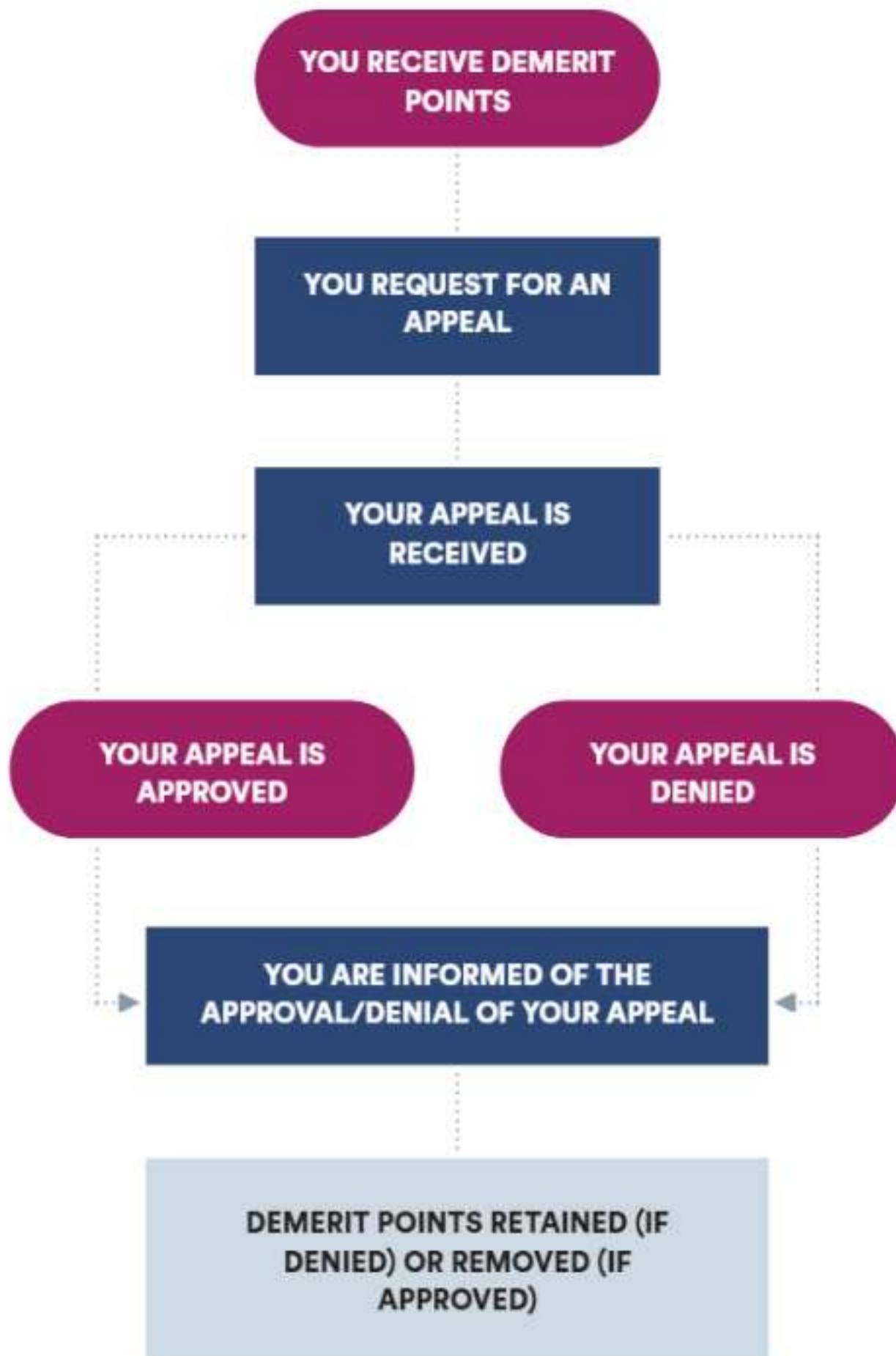




AFTER COMPLETING YOUR SECOND SUSPENSION



IF YOU SEEK TO APPEAL FOR THE OFFENCE YOU HAVE COMMITTED



You can check your demerit points on the TransportBN Mobile App. The application is available to download through app store on both Android and iOS.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTIES
Driving without a valid driving licence	Section 16 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	First offence: \$2,000 fine Second and subsequent offence: \$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months
Driving without a valid vehicle licence	Section 8 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 3 months
Driving without a valid insurance protection	Section 3 (1) Motor Vehicle Insurance (Third Party Risk) Chapter 90	\$1,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months The court can also suspend the offender's licence immediately for not longer than 12 months starting from the conviction date
Failing to show a driving licence to a police officer within 5 days when committing an offence	Section 23 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$1,000 fine and imprisonment for 1 month
Speeding (driving over the speed limit)	Section 24 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	First offence: \$600-\$2,000 fine Second and subsequent offence: \$600-\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months Details of the offence will be recorded in your driving licence The court can suspend your driving licence for not less than 3 months starting from the conviction date

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTIES
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	Section 26 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	First offence: \$10,000 fine and imprisonment for 2 years Second and subsequent offence: \$20,000 fine and imprisonment for 4 years. The court can suspend your driving licence for not less than 3 years starting from the conviction date
Dangerous and negligent driving leading to death	Section 27 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	\$20,000 fine and imprisonment for 7 years (same punishment applies for second and subsequent offence) The court can suspend your driving licence for life starting from the conviction date
Negligent or dangerous driving	Section 28 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	First offence: \$10,000 fine and imprisonment for 2 years Second and subsequent offence: \$20,000 fine and imprisonment for 4 years The court can suspend your driving licence for not more than 3 years
Careless driving	Section 29 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	First offence: \$600-\$5,000 fine and imprisonment for 12 months Second and subsequent offence: Details of the offence will be recorded in your driving licence The court can suspend your driving licence for not less than 18 months starting from the conviction date

17 – SIKAP & TRAFFIC OFFENCES

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTIES
Using a handphone when driving	Section 29A (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	First offence: \$600-\$1,000 fine, imprisonment for 6 months, or both Second and subsequent offence: \$600-\$2,000 fine, imprisonment for 12 months, or both
Failure to give assistance to an accident victim	Section 31 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$8,000 fine and imprisonment for 1 year If the injury is caused by you (as the driver of a motor vehicle), your driving licence will be suspended for not longer than 2 years
Giving false information in the case of an accident that has happened	Section 32 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$2,000 fine
Failing to stop when an accident happened and failing to report the accident to a police station within 24 hours	Section 33 (1) (2) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	First offence: \$2,000 fine Second and subsequent offence: \$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months
Causing hurt or death to others when providing help, and you are the driver of the motor vehicle that caused the accident which led to serious injury or death	Section 33 (6) (7) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	First offence: \$3,000 fine or imprisonment for 12 months Second and subsequent offence: \$5,000 fine or imprisonment for 2 years
Failing to give necessary information within 7 days, if suspected of being guilty, and giving false information	Section 34 (1) (2) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTIES
Taking a motor vehicle or trailer on the road without legal authorisation or reasonable cause	Section 35 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$1,000 fine
Interfering with or taking a motor vehicle without consent	Section 36 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$8,000 fine and imprisonment for 18 months
Driving a vehicle without the owner's permission	Section 36 (2) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$10,000 fine and imprisonment for 3 years
Leaving a vehicle without supervision and not turning the engine off	Section 37 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	First offence: \$2,000 fine Second and subsequent offence: \$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months
Not turning the engine off when refuelling a vehicle	Section 37 (2) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	First offence: \$2,000 fine Second and subsequent offence: \$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months
Testing the speed of a vehicle or involved in a race without written permission from the police commissioner	Section 37 A Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	First offence: \$1,000-\$2,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months Second and subsequent offence: \$2,000-\$3,000 fine and imprisonment for 12 months
Disobeying instructions on the road/traffic signboards	Section 39 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	\$600-\$3,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months

17 – SIKAP & TRAFFIC OFFENCES

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTIES
Disobeying orders of the traffic police officer on duty	Section 39 (1) (b) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$600-\$3,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months
Driving while your driving licence has been suspended	Section 45 (a) (b) (c) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$6,000 fine and imprisonment for 1 year
Carrying more passengers than is allowed (for public service vehicles)	Section 72 (3) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$2,000 fine and imprisonment for 1 month
Not carrying a certificate of fitness (for public service vehicles/heavy vehicles)	Section 76 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 3 months
Failing to stop at a pedestrian crossing	Section 81A (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	First offence: A fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for 3 months Second and subsequent offence: A fine not exceeding \$2,000, imprisonment for 6 months, or both
Not wearing a seat belt	Regulation 8(1) Motor Vehicle Regulations (Seat Belt), 1988	A fine not exceeding \$2,000, imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both
Not putting on seat belts for children	Road Traffic Regulations (Seat Belts for Children), 2004	A fine not exceeding \$2,000, imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both
Failing to stop at school crossings	Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 Road Traffic Regulations (School Crossing Guard) 2006	First offence: A fine not exceeding \$1,000 Second and subsequent offence: A fine not exceeding \$2,000

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTIES
Carrying a load or an item in an unsafe manner and posing danger to other road users (for example, carrying items that can easily fall off the vehicle)	Regulation 27 Road Traffic Regulations 1955	First offence: \$200 fine Second and subsequent offence: \$500 fine
Not installing a red flag (measuring 12 square inches) when carrying extended item(s)	Regulation 29 (2) Road Traffic Regulations 1955	First offence: \$200 fine Second and subsequent offence: \$500 fine
Measurements of the vehicle's registration plate number is not following standard regulations	Regulation 51 Road Traffic Regulations 1955 Road Traffic (Identification Marks), 2008	First offence: \$1,000 fine Second and subsequent offence: \$2,000 fine and imprisonment for 3 months
Not installing a vehicle licence on the vehicle	Regulation 77 Road Traffic Regulations 1955	\$100 fine and imprisonment for 1 month
Overtaking at bends or curved roads/bridge/hill/four-way junction (box junction)	Regulation 148 Road Traffic Regulations 1955	\$100 fine
Stopping, waiting, and parking a vehicle in a position which can disturb or pose danger to other road users	Regulation 149(2) Road Traffic Regulations 1955	\$100 fine



Additionally, if there are controlled drugs found in a vehicle, it is assumed that the drugs belong to the owner of the vehicle until proven otherwise.

Section 19, Drug Abuse Act, Chapter 27

17 – SIKAP & TRAFFIC OFFENCES

OFFENCE	SECTION	PENALTIES
Suspected of consuming controlled drugs	Section 6 (b) Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27	First offence: \$20,000 fine, imprisonment for a maximum 10 years, or both Second and subsequent offence: Imprisonment for a minimum of 3 years
Vehicle is suspected, or there are reasons to suspect it, to be carrying controlled drugs or any related items	Section 23 (1) (a) Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27	All Narcotics Control Bureau Officers have the authority to stop, enter, and inspect the said vehicle
	Section 23 (1) (b) Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27	All Narcotics Control Bureau Officers have the authority to inspect anybody inside the said vehicle
	Section 23 (2) Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27	All Narcotics Control Bureau Officers have the authority to seize and keep controlled drugs or any related items that can be seized as a result of the inspection This power of authority also includes seizing and keeping any vehicles used to commit offences under the Act

CHAPTER

18

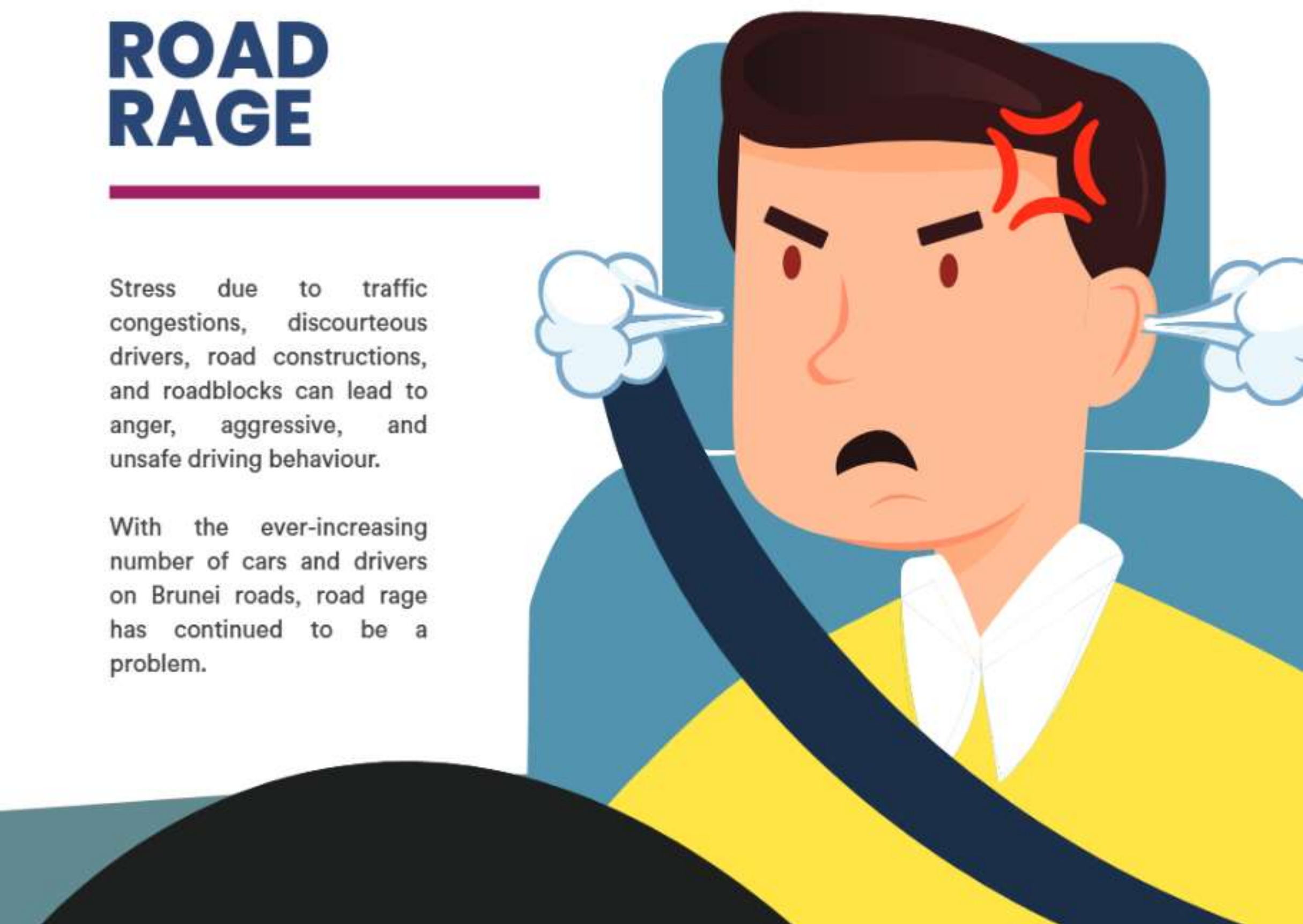


ROAD RAGE

ROAD RAGE

Stress due to traffic congestions, discourteous drivers, road constructions, and roadblocks can lead to anger, aggressive, and unsafe driving behaviour.

With the ever-increasing number of cars and drivers on Brunei roads, road rage has continued to be a problem.



POSSIBLE REASONS FOR ROAD RAGE

- Tailgating or following another vehicle too closely
- Obscene gestures
- Yelling, screaming, and cursing
- Deliberately cutting off other motorists in traffic
- Intentionally causing an accident
- Angry and hostile behaviour
- Sounding the horn in an intimidating way
- Flashing lights excessively

TIPS TO AVOID ANGER WHILE DRIVING

- Recite prayers while driving.
- Take deep breaths if something starts to bother you.
- Do not let your emotions affect your driving
- Plan your journey and give ample time to reach your destination – Study the peak traffic hours and identify alternative roads.



Forgive when others make mistakes – Learn to **drive proactively**, not aggressively, and drive with courtesy. With a **safe driving mentality**, you can avoid traffic violations and accidents.

HOW TO DEAL WITH ROAD RAGE

Back off from aggressive drivers

When you encounter an aggressive driver, do not try to counteract – Instead, take deep breaths while remaining calm, and you can then defuse a potentially dangerous situation.

Know your own driving style

You may not realise your driving style and the effect it has on other drivers – Analyse it by asking your friends or family, and if their feedback is a negative one, consider changing your driving habit.

Admit your mistake and apologise

If you know that you've made a mistake, do not be ashamed to apologise – Raise your hands in an apologetic manner.

Talk to others

Share your road rage experience with family and friends – This will help you better understand the situation and protect you in future incidents.

CHAPTER

19

A person wearing a blue hooded sweatshirt is shown from the back, reaching their arm into the open driver-side window of a dark-colored car. The car's windshield is covered in raindrops. The background consists of green trees and a cloudy sky. The text "VEHICLE THEFT & THEFT FROM VEHICLE" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font at the bottom of the image.

VEHICLE THEFT & THEFT FROM VEHICLE

VEHICLE THEFT

Vehicles may be stolen for several reasons:



To sell the entire vehicle

One of the most common reasons to steal a car is to sell it again – Thieves will often take the car across the border. To escape detection, registration numbers may be altered, and the vehicle repainted.

To sell the parts

Some thieves target cars for their spare parts to sell without detection – They may have access to workshops that provide stripping services and circulate the parts within their own circle.

For own transportation

Thieves will use a stolen car for a certain period of time and then abandon it.

WAYS TO PREVENT THEFT

CAR THEFT



Lock all your doors and wind up all the windows even if you are going to be away for a short time.

Always park your car in well-lit areas frequented by people.

Do not leave spare keys in your car.

Do not leave your valuable belongings in your car

Do not leave documents related to car ownership or insurance in the car – Keep them in a safe place at home.

MOTORCYCLE THEFT



If you do not have a storage box for your helmet, carry it with you – Do not leave it on your bike even for a short while.

Do not leave belongings exposed and unsecured.

Install additional safety devices such as an immobiliser and an alarm.

Always Park in well-lit areas frequented by people.

Use a handlebar lock, cable lock, or wheel lock.

CHAPTER

20



**STRATEGIES ON
SAVING FUEL**

FUEL ECONOMY

Fuel prices in Brunei Darussalam have always remained the same – Though highly subsidised, petrol makes up a sizeable fraction of a person's monthly spending.

Here are some tips to boost the fuel efficiency of your car:



Drive efficiently

- You use up more fuel by driving aggressively, such as speeding, rapid acceleration, and braking.
- Give adequate space to the car in front of you avoid unnecessary acceleration and braking.
- For cars with a manual transmission, shift the gears as soon as possible.
- Automatic transmissions will shift up more quickly and smoothly if you accelerate moderately.
- Use overdrive gears (highest gear) high speed – This will not only save fuel but reduce engine wear as well.
- Observe the speed limit and travel at a constant speed (especially on highways) – Fuel usage decreases rapidly once it reaches its optimal speed.
- Avoid driving during rush hour

Remove excess weight

Unnecessary weight consume fuels – Smaller vehicles are affected more.

Avoid engine idling

- Leaving your engine running while stationary consumes fuel
 - Switch off your engine when waiting for someone
-

Maintain vehicle efficiency

- Regular servicing will help you save fuel and reduce the chances of your car breaking down.
 - Check your tyre pressure regularly – Under inflated tyres increase your vehicle's drag, which increases fuel consumption
-

Commuting

If you plan to commute, consider carpooling with friends or colleagues – This way, you can share costs with them.

Turn the air-conditioner off

The air conditioner causes the engine to consume more fuel

Keep windows closed

Open windows, especially at highway speeds, increase drag.

Purchase fuel-efficient vehicles

When you buy a new vehicle, examine its fuel efficiency.

Plan your route

Before you begin your journey, plan your route to avoid unnecessary fuel consumption

CHAPTER

21



ACCIDENTS & EMERGENCIES

WHAT TO DO IN A CAR ACCIDENT?

Traffic accidents can happen even to the most responsible driver. Being involved in one can be a very scary and stressful experience – Most people are not prepared for it.

Below are some tips on what you should do if you are involved in a car accident or are a witness – to prevent further injury and claim insurance.

Stay calm

After a crash, you will feel emotions such as shock, stress, anger, and helplessness. Being calm helps you regain your senses and stay in control of the situation and evaluate whether it is a major or minor accident.

CHECK ON YOURSELF AND EVERYONE ELSE

If it's a minor injury and you can move:

- ✓ Ensure you and your passengers are safe.
- ✓ If no one is injured and can move safely out of the vehicle, move to a safe location.
- ✓ If anyone is injured, call the ambulance on 991.
- ✓ Switch off the engine and turn on the hazard warning lights to warn incoming traffic.
- ✓ If you have the warning triangle sign, place it at least 50m behind your vehicle.
- ✓ If you cannot move or it is not safe to do so, do not panic
- ✓ Keep your seatbelt fastened
- ✓ Turn on your hazard lights
- ✓ Call 991 or ask anyone nearby to call
- ✓ Do not try to move casualties unless it poses further danger.

MCG (THE MOTOR CLAIMS GUIDELINES)

The Motor Claims Guidelines (MCG) is a best practice undertaken by all motor insurers in Brunei Darussalam – it provides a clear and common procedure on what to do when a motor accident occurs.

MCG Scenarios

- Accidents with no injuries or fatalities
- Accidents that do not involve the properties of Brunei Darussalam Government

MCG Steps

1



OR



Call your insurers and authorised towing operator OR Call 993 OR Call a tow truck if your car cannot be driven

2



Exchange particulars of all parties involved including

- Name
- IC details
- Driving licence number
- Telephone number
- Address
- Insurance details

3



Take pictures

- Scene** – Take pictures of the accident vehicles with licence plate and surrounding area
- Own vehicle** – Take pictures of the damages to your own vehicle with licence plate
- Other damaged vehicle(s)** – Take pictures of the damages to other vehicles involved in the accident with licence plate(s)

4



Report and bring your vehicle

- Accident Reporting Centre -> Inspection and survey -> Fill in Accident Reporting Statement (Claim Form) and submit pictures to your insurers

Note: No matter how minor your accident or vehicle damage is, you must report within 24 hours or the next working day as directed by your respective insure

NON – MCG (THE MOTOR CLAIMS GUIDELINES)

NON - MCG Scenarios

- Accidents resulting in serious injuries or fatalities and requires an ambulance
- Accidents involving:
 - o The property of Brunei Darussalam
 - o Drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs
 - o Hit-and-run
 - o Pedestrians or cyclists
 - o Exempted special registered vehicles
 - o Foreign registered vehicles
 - o Motor vehicle on fire

Call 993 and your insurers

Under the aforementioned circumstances, parties will still be required to notify RBPF and lodge a Traffic Police Report.



IMPORTANT NOTE

Not all injuries can be seen, or they may seem minor at first. If you or anyone is slightly hurt, ask the medical personnel for further examination. Ignoring it may turn your injuries into something more serious!

Try asking any witnesses to get their side of the story – Get their names and contact details so they can be called to aid in the investigation process.

DID YOU KNOW?

Failure to give assistance to a road accident victim is a traffic offence and is subject to a \$8,000 fine and 1-year imprisonment. If the injury is caused by the driver, their driving licence will be suspended for not longer than 2 years



TAKE NOTE

Detailed notes and photos of the accident scene can help the court and insurance agencies decide who is responsible.

If you think you are responsible for the accident, it might not be the case – This is why insurance companies say that you should not admit fault or accept blame at the scene unless proven otherwise.



IMPORTANT NOTE

Some car accident victims get traumatised by the experience, which could potentially affect their daily lives long after it has happened.

If you are unable to sleep or have mood swings after an accident, try talking about the experience with friends or family you trust – Doing so will help you gradually move on.

However, if symptoms persist, seek professional help.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOUR CAR BREAKS DOWN?



Remain calm
Don't panic! Stay calm and assess the situation.



Switch on your hazard lights to notify other road users that your car has broken down.



Put on a reflective vest at night or wear bright clothing so that other road users can see you clearly.



Move your vehicle to the side to not obstruct other vehicles. If the vehicle cannot be moved at all, get out and keep a safe distance.



Escort your passengers to a safe location, away from the road and the traffic. If you are on the highway, stay outside the guard rail.



Place a cone If you have a vehicle breakdown triangle sign or a cone in your car, place it 50 metres or more behind your car to alert other road users.



DID YOU KNOW?

A **Multi-Function Car Emergency Safety Hammer** may save your life if you find yourself trapped in your car. It has safety tools such as a **seatbelt cutter**, a **hammer designed to break car windows**, and **lights to attract help at night**. You can find this useful life saver at department stores at an affordable price.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

After an accident has occurred, you must contact the relevant authorities for assistance.



AMBULANCE 991

Call the ambulance for medical assistance.



POLICE 993

Call the police if necessary



FIRE AND RESCUE 995

Call the fire brigade and rescue if the vehicle on fire

SEARCH AND RESCUE

SEARCH AND RESCUE 998

Call Search and Rescue if your loved ones have gone missing or you find yourself in a deserted location.

DO NOT TRY TO FIX THE SITUATION BY YOURSELF
and let the professionals handle it.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Create a list of emergency contact details in your mobile phone – such as the names and contact details of your family and friends, as well as emergency numbers and add them in your emergency contact list.

This can save you precious moments during emergency situations.



You can also place a sticker on your phone with the name and number of the person to be contacted during an emergency.

TOOLBOX AND FIRST AID KIT



SAFETY TOOLS

Be prepared! Buy a toolbox at a hardware store/vehicle store – Store it somewhere safe, such as in the trunk.

You may need these tools during an emergency, such as when a vehicle breaks down or after an accident.

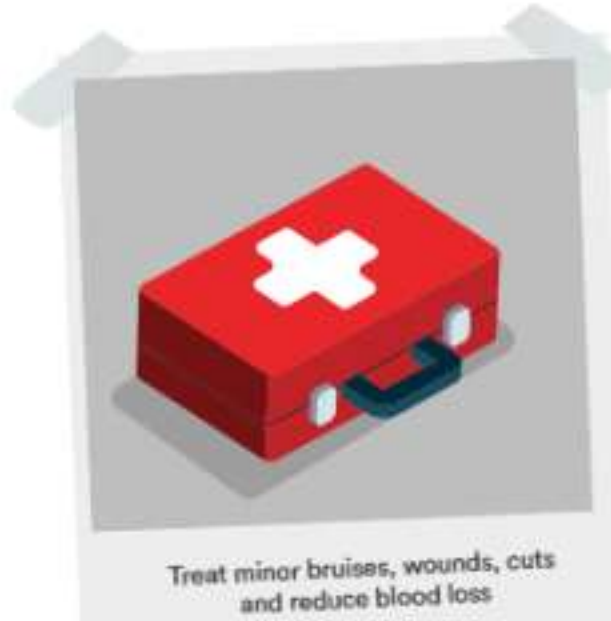


FIRST AID KIT

While waiting for the ambulance to arrive, you can use the first aid kit aid to treat any injuries sustained.

FIRST AID TREATMENTS

Simple first aid procedures can greatly reduce the impact of injuries and help victims recover faster or not suffer from additional injuries. However, these are the instructions that can be followed:



Do not attempt procedures like Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) unless you are certified



Do not remove the victim's helmet



Do not feed the victim



Do not move the victim

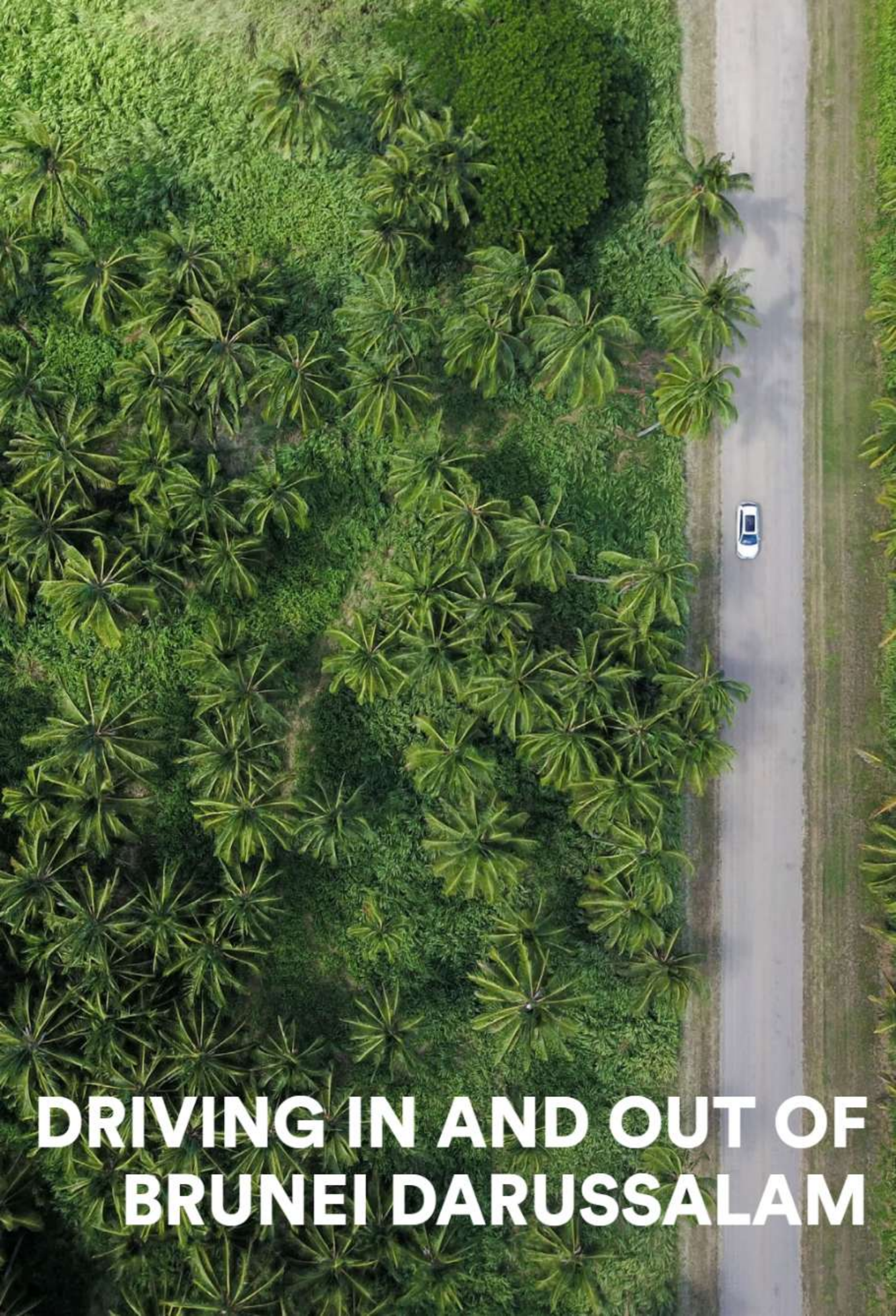


IMPORTANT NOTE

- If you have never performed any first-aid procedures, understandably you will be nervous to touch or treat a victim.
- Learn first aid skills from relevant organisations, such as your local hospital – This will give you the confidence to save lives on the road.

CHAPTER

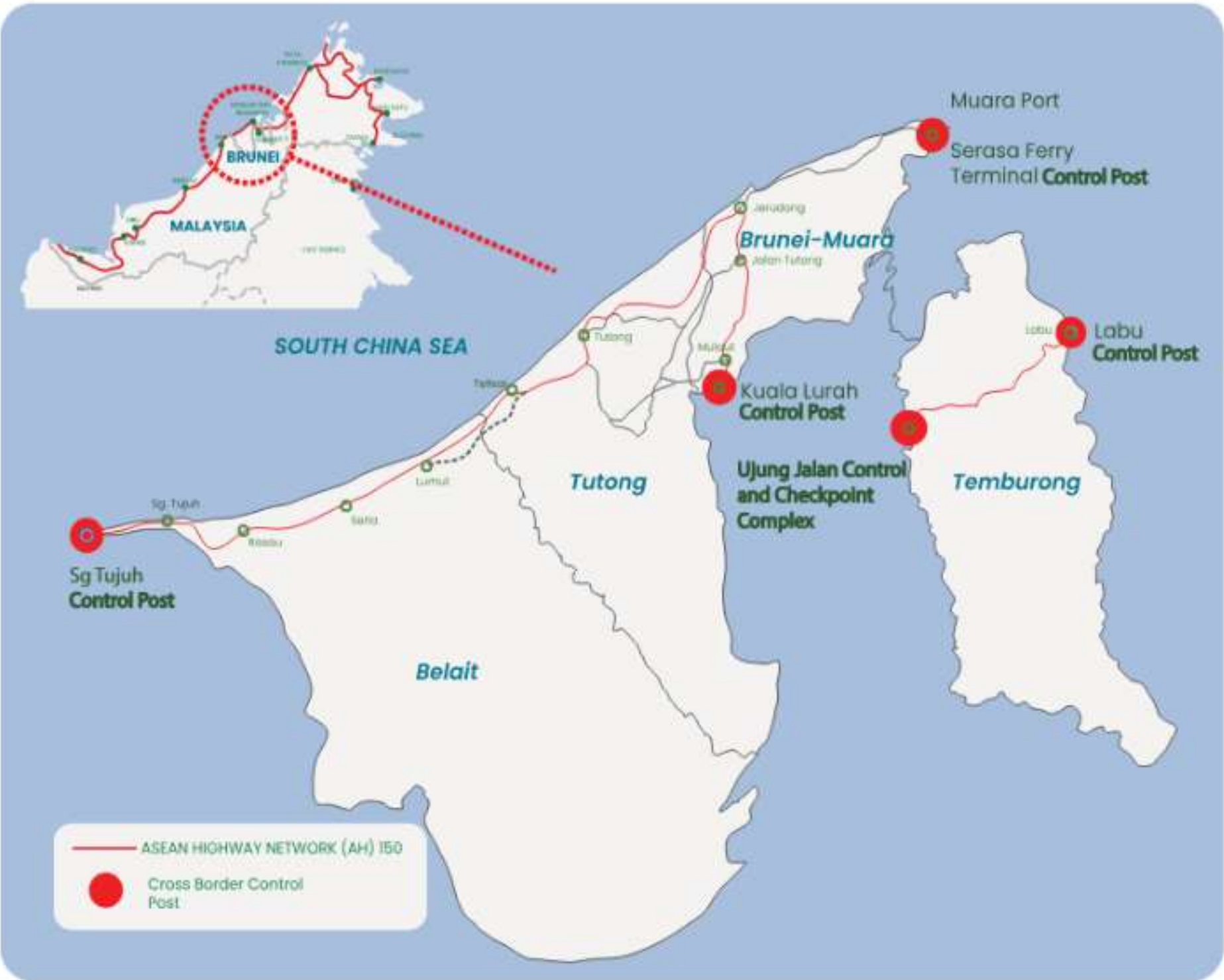
22



DRIVING IN AND OUT OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

DRIVING IN AND OUT OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Driving across the border can be a joyful experience if you plan your journey properly, have the right documents ready, and follow the traffic rules and regulations of the country of destination accident.



DID YOU KNOW?

A road network in the form of highways numbered **AH150** was completed in 1997 to make travelling by motor vehicles between the Sultanate and the Malaysian States of Sabah and Sarawak possible.



EXIT & ENTRY SYSTEM (EES)

When entering and exiting Brunei Darussalam, An exit charge and an entry charge shall be payable on every occasion any person intends to enter or leave Brunei Darussalam by land respectively

BND\$3.00 service charge will be imposed to all citizens who intend to leave or enter Brunei Darussalam through the land control posts (checkpoints) via vehicle or as a pedestrian for each one-way trip.

Every applicant and road vehicle used for temporarily outward purposes must meet Brunei's enforced Road Traffic Act.

Any modification and alteration to the vehicle's parts and equipment while abroad must be declared to the proper officer of customs upon arrival.

Information as of November 2022, subject to change.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

- Application and payment of service charge need to be applied in advance before travelling.
- Travel documents must be valid of at least three (3) months at the time of application and vehicle license must be valid during travelling.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ENTERING AND EXITING BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Commercial vehicles entering from neighbouring countries are inspected at the control posts for valid documentation (e.g. valid cross border permit) and in conformance with Brunei Darussalam's rules and regulations.

A commercial vehicle entering and exiting Brunei Darussalam must apply for a cross border permit from the Land Transport Department (LTD). For more details, you can call the Darussalam hotline at 123 or visit LTD at the following address:

LTD
Land Transport Department Headquarters
Beribi, Jalan Gadong
Bandar Seri Begawan BE1110
Brunei Darussalam



Control Post Inspection
Sungai Tujoh, Belait



Control Post Inspection
Labu, Temburong



Control Post Inspection
Ferry Terminal, Muara



Control Post
Inspection
Ujong Jalan,
Temburong



Control Post Inspection
Kuala Lurah,
Brunei-Muara

GLOSSARY

A

ACCELERATION

The rate of change of speed over time.

AIR BAG

A vehicle safety device that consists of a cushion that inflates rapidly upon a high-speed collision. It safeguards a vehicle occupant by cushioning them, absorbs collision impact, and protects them against sustaining major injuries. It is stored mainly in front of a passenger's seating, such as in the steering wheel.

AIR FILTER

A device which clears solid substances from the air, such as dust and mould, which may disrupt the effectiveness of the vehicle's air-conditioner and heating system.

**ALL-TERRAIN
VEHICLE (ATV)**

A vehicle that travels on low pressure tyres with a seat straddled by a driver and uses handlebars for steering. It is designed to travel on various types of terrain. It is also known as a **quad**, **quad bike**, **three-wheeler**, or **four-wheeler**.

ALTERNATOR BELT

A type of belt that recharges a vehicle's battery by giving it enough power to start up the vehicle.

**AUTOMATIC
TRANSMISSION**

A type of transmission which can automatically change the gear ratio. Also known as an **automatic gearbox**.

B

**BATTERY (IN
MOTOR VEHICLES)**

A type of electrical battery that supplies energy to a motor vehicle. It powers the motor, lights, a vehicle's ignition system, radio, and other electrical appliances.

**BATTERY
WARNING LIGHT**

An icon that lights up briefly when the car key is inserted into the ignition switch and turned "on". It turns off after the engine is activated. It remains lit if the battery has not been charged or if there is a fault with the alternator.

**BEATING THE
RED LIGHT**

The act of a motor vehicle speeding when the traffic light just turned red.

BEND

A type of road that is crooked or shaped like a zigzag (bendy). There are different types of bends, such as a **double bend**, which is a road or path containing two bends, and more than two bends (a series of bends). Degree of bendiness also vary, such as a **sharp bend** (zigzag) and a **gradual bend** (half-circular).

BICYCLE RACK

A set of bars secured to the roof or rear of a motor vehicle. Used to carry a bicycle.

BLIND SPOT	An area outside a vehicle that a driver cannot directly see, even when using rear-view and side-view mirrors. It varies in size depending on the type of vehicle.
BRAKE	A mechanical device that stops movement.
BRAKE FLUID	A type of fluid used in hydraulic brakes and clutch machineries. It converts force into pressure which enables the vehicle to slow down and stop.
BRAKE LIGHT	A red light at the rear of a vehicle that turns on when the brake pedal is pressed to visually alert other drivers that the vehicle is ready to slow down and stop.
BRAKE REACTION TIME	The time between when a driver notices the need to brake and when the brake is used.
BRAKE WARNING LIGHT	An icon that lights up when the car key is inserted into the ignition switch and turned “on”. It turns off when the handbrake is released. It also indicates if the handbrake is not completely released, or the brake fluid level is low.
BRAKING DISTANCE	The distance a vehicle travels from the time the brakes are pressed until the vehicle stops completely.

C

CAMSHAFT	A rotating cylindrical shaft that controls the flow of vaporised fuel in an internal combustion engine.
CARRIAGEWAY	A type of road which allows vehicles to move laterally without any physical obstruction. It can consist of one or more lanes and varies in size and design. For example, a single carriageway is a road that has one carriageway with one or more lanes, whereas a dual carriageway has two carriageways separated from each other by a physical barricade in the middle. Also known as a roadway in US English.
CAR PARK	An area used only to park vehicles. It is present in places where motor vehicles are the dominant form of transportation, such as in schools and shopping malls. Also known as a parking lot .
CHANGING LANE	The act of a vehicle moving from one lane to another in the same direction.
CHEVRON	A V-shaped pattern marked on the road that guides motorists when driving on a curved road.
CHILD RESTRAINT	A safety seat specifically designed to protect infants and young children (7 years or younger) from injury or death during a collision. It is secured to a vehicle seat. Also known as a child safety seat .

CHILD SAFETY LOCK	A type of lock installed into the rear door of that prevents it from being opened by a child passenger.
CLUTCH (PEDAL)	A mechanical device that transmits engine power and speed to the vehicle when the pedal is stepped on, and then the gears are engaged and disengaged by a lever.
COLOUR BLINDNESS	A condition where the person cannot see or perceive the differences in primary colours.
COMBUSTION CHAMBER	A part where the fuel is burned to power the engine.
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE	Any type of motor vehicle that is used for transporting goods and passengers and where the driver gets paid for such services, such as buses and taxicabs.
COMPRESSION-IGNITION ENGINE	An engine that uses compression heat to ignite the fuel injected into the combustion chamber.
COOLANT	A fluid that flows around the engine to prevent it from overheating. Stored in a coolant tank or reservoir.
COOLING FAN BELT	A belt connected to the engine's crankshaft which draws in air through the radiator to cool the engine.
CRANKSHAFT	A device located in a vehicle's engine that moves the wheels and enables the vehicle to move forward.
CUBIC CAPACITY	The measurement of an engine's total displacement and the area where all the cylinders are displaced during engine operation.
CYCLING PATHWAY	A path used for cycling.

D

DEMERIT POINTS SYSTEM	A system where the driver will be awarded with demerit points for committing a traffic offence, which can lead to their licence being revoked or suspended depending on the severity of the offence committed and the number of demerit points accumulated after a certain period.
DEMISTER	A heating device that removes condensation and misting that has built up on a windscreen. Also known as a defogger or defroster .
DIPSTICK (IN MOTOR VEHICLES)	A measuring stick used to measure fuel or motor oil quantity which is stored in a space that is unreachable.
DISTRIBUTOR	A device that transfers electricity (and electric spark) from the ignition coil to spark plugs. It is part of the ignition system.

DOOR WARNING LIGHT	An icon that lights up to indicate that a vehicle door is not closed securely.
DOUBLE-PARKING	The oft-illegal act of parking a vehicle over the lines separating two designated parking spots, taking up more space than necessary. Also applies to parking parallel alongside a motor vehicle already parked on a kerb.
DRIVER	A person who operates the vehicle to travel. Also known as a motorist .
DRIVING	The act of controlling the direction and movement of a vehicle.
DIRECTION INDICATOR SWITCH	A switch that activates the flashing yellow lights to signal a driver's intention to change direction (such as making a turn or changing lane) to other drivers. Also known as a turn signal switch .
DRIVING CIRCUIT	An area designed to simulate real-life driving to help learner drivers practise driving a motor vehicle through different traffic scenarios without real-life challenges such as actual pedestrians and vehicles.
DRIVING EXAMINER	A person authorised to assess learner drivers during the practical driving test.
DRIVING INSTRUCTOR	A person hired to teach a learner driver how to drive a vehicle, often to prepare them for a practical driving test. The driving instructor also manages classes and teaches learner drivers driving theory, road safety, and road/traffic rules, among others.
DRIVING LICENCE	An official document that states the holder is legally allowed to operate one (or more) type of motor vehicles such as a motorcycle, car, or truck without in-vehicle supervision. Also known as a driving permit or full driving licence .
DRIVING SCHOOL	A school that teaches learner drivers the theory or basics of driving and road safety and prepares them for the written and practical driving test.

E

ENGINE	A machine designed to convert energy into kinetic energy to move an object. In motor vehicles, the engine converts heat and electrical energy into kinetic energy for the drivers to operate them (to move). Also known as an internal combustion engine . There are two types of engines in motor vehicles: spark-ignition engine and compression-ignition engine.
ENGINE WARNING LIGHT	An icon that lights up when there is a malfunction in the vehicle's engine.

EXPRESSWAY

A highway (road) designed for high-speed vehicle traffic with no traffic lights, intersections, or buildings to hinder traffic flow but instead assisted by overpasses and underpasses. Designed to improve road safety, fuel consumption, and travel time.

F**FOOTBRAKE**

A type of brake used to stop vehicle movement and it is operated by stepping on the pedal.

FRONT SEAT

The seating inside a vehicle that faces the windscreen, consisting of a driver's and passenger's seat.

FUEL FILTER

A type of filter which removes contaminants such as dirt and dust particles from the fuel and prevents rapid wear and tear of fuel pump and injectors and improves vehicle performance.

FUEL GAUGE

A meter that displays the amount of fuel left in a vehicle's fuel tank.

FUEL INJECTOR

A machine that injects fuel into the engine to operate a motor vehicle.

FUEL WARNING LIGHT

A yellow or orange that lights up in intervals when a vehicle's fuel is very low, which indicates the need to refuel immediately.

FULL DRIVING LICENCE

A type of driving licence that states the holder is able and allowed to drive one (or more) vehicle on the road competently with minimal to zero in-vehicle supervision. It is applied for and obtained after a learner driver has passed the practical driving test. Also known as a **driving licence**, **driving permit**, or **driver's permit**.

G**GAS PEDAL**

A device that controls fuel and air supply to the vehicle's engine. It is operated by the (right) foot and is pressure sensitive (the harder the pedal is pressed, the more power is released and moves the vehicle faster). It is also designed as a fail-safe where it automatically returns to an idle position when it is not pressed (which slows down the vehicle). Also known as an **accelerator** or a **throttle**.

GEARBOX

A machine connected to the gear lever that contains parts such as gears (to change speed) and a propeller shaft (to transmit power from the engine to the wheel). Also known as a **transmission**.

GEAR LEVER

A device used to change gears to change vehicle speed, move forward, reverse, or stay neutral. Also known as a **gear stick**.

GEAR RATIO

The ratio of the angular velocity of input (small) gear to the angular velocity of output (large) gear. An engine's speed and engine power are influenced by the revolutions (turning speed) of the gears. A greater revolution results in a faster driving speed.

H

HANDBRAKE

A type of brake that keeps a vehicle stationary by locking the tyres to prevent it from moving and is operated by hand. Also known as a **parking brake** or an **emergency brake**.

HANDLING

A term used to describe how a vehicle performs in terms of turning, cornering, and stability when driving in a straight line.

HAZARD WARNING LIGHT

A light that prompts both indicator lights to flash simultaneously when the switch is turned on. It is used to alert drivers in the event of a car breakdown.

HEADLIGHTS

A lamp attached to the front of a vehicle that lights up the road ahead when the light switch is turned on. Also known as a **headlamp**. There are two types of headlights: low beam and high beam.

HEAD-ON COLLISION

A type of traffic collision where the front end of two vehicles hit each other.

HEADREST

A safety feature attached to the top of each seat that prevents the occupant's head from being thrown violently backward in a collision; it prevents or reduces the occurrence of whiplash injuries and a broken neck. Also known as a **head restraint**.

HIGH BEAM HEADLIGHT

A type of light that produces brighter lights that covers greater distances compared to a low beam headlight. It is best used when driving alone since its high brightness can temporarily blind other drivers.

HIGH BEAM INDICATOR LIGHT

An icon that lights up to indicate that a high beam headlight is in use.

HIGHWAY CODE BOOK

A guidebook provided by driving schools to learner drivers which contain rules and advice designed to promote safe and proper driving.

HIGHWAY CODE WRITTEN TEST

A multiple-choice question test which learner drivers must pass before they are allowed to practise driving a motor vehicle on the driving circuit and certain public roads.

HIT-AND-RUN

The act of leaving an accident scene without stopping or helping the injured party. It is a serious offence.

HORN BUTTON

A button that emits a loud honking sound when pressed. It is used to alert other drivers or to avoid a potential collision. Generally located in the middle of the steering wheel.

HUMP BRIDGE

A type of bridge which is arched in the middle, its top higher than the ramps on both sides. It enables motor vehicles to cross over a body of water, valley, or road.

I**IGNITION COIL**

A device that converts electricity voltage into volts to create an electric spark that ignites the fuel in engine. Part of the ignition system.

IGNITION SWITCH

A switch that turns a vehicle on or off. It is activated by inserting a car key. Also known as a **starter switch** or a **starter**.

IGNITION SYSTEM

A system used to ignite a fuel-air mixture to power motor vehicles. Consists of a spark plug, spark plug cables, ignition coil, distributor, and rotor.

INSTRUMENT PANEL

A control panel placed in front of the driver's seat which houses the instruments and controls used to operate the vehicle. Also known as a **dashboard**.

INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMIT

An official document that enables the holder to drive a motor vehicle in any foreign country that recognises and acknowledges the document.

J**JUMPER CABLE**

An electric cable that connects two motor vehicles in an effort to start a vehicle that is not able to self-start.

JUNCTION

A location where multiple roads intersect and where vehicles change from one road to another. There are different types of junctions depending on the shape and number of roads connected, such as a Y-junction and a T-junction.

K

KERB

A concrete edge which connects a raised platform such as a pavement or crosswalk to an unraised road. Referred to as a curb in US English.

L

“L” PLATE

A white square plate with a large red letter “L” that is attached to the front and back of a vehicle and is used by a learner driver while they practise driving on the circuit and public road. The “L” stands for “learning” or “learner driver”.

LICENCE CLASS

A classification of the different types of motor vehicles by number based on their respective specifications. It is often shown on the back of a driving licence. For example, a Class 3 vehicle is generally a car not exceeding 2032kg (4480lbs) and is used for private or commercial purposes.

LICENCE PLATE

A metal or plastic plate attached to a motor vehicle that displays the registration numbers and letters for official identification purposes. Also called a **licence plate**, **number plate**, **registration plate**, or **vehicle registration plate**.

LICENCING OFFICER

A person authorised to handle and process a driving licence application and renewal, along with other licence-related matters such as lost driving licence.

LIGHT SWITCH

A switch that activates a vehicle’s headlights. It helps the driver see well when driving in the dark, such as at night or when poor weather conditions affect visibility.

LOW BEAM HEADLIGHTS

A type of light that is bright enough to cover a good distance and enables the driver to see clearly.

M

MAJOR ROAD

Another term for a **highway** or **public road**.

MANUAL TRANSMISSION

A type of transmission which driver operates by using the clutch and gear stick to change gear ratios. Also known as a **manual gearbox** or a **manual**.

MINOR ROAD

A road or highway that leaves the major road (public road), and usually leads to a private or residential area such as a building or a village.

MOTOR VEHICLE

A vehicle that operates on wheels and propelled by an engine or a motor. It is used to travel on road surfaces but not on rails such as trains and trolleys.

MOTORCYCLE

A two-or three-wheeled motor vehicle. Also known as a **motorbike, bike, motor, or cycle.**

O

ODOMETER

A meter that records the total distance a vehicle has travelled since it was manufactured. It cannot be reset.

OIL FILTER

A type of filter that removes contaminants from the oil used in vehicles, such as transmission oil and lubricating oil.

**OIL PRESSURE
WARNING LIGHT**

An icon that lights up when the car key is inserted into the ignition and switched “on”. It turns off when the key is turned to start the vehicle. It remains lit when the engine oil is not circulating at the right pressure.

**ONE-WAY
TRAFFIC**

A type of traffic which moves in a single direction. Also known as a **one-way road.**

OMNIBUS

A synonym for **public transport bus.**

OVERPASS

A bridge, road, railway, or any similar structure that crosses over another bridge, road, or railway.

OVERTAKING

The act of a vehicle moving past a slower-moving vehicle travelling in the same direction.

P

**PARALLEL
PARKING**

A parking method where a driver parks a vehicle in a parking space between two parked vehicles.

PARKING LOT

An area used only to park vehicles. It is present in places where motor vehicles are the dominant form of transportation, such as in schools and shopping malls. Also known as a **car park.**

PARKING LIGHT

A small yellow or white light located at the front and a red light at the rear of vehicle which turns on when the driver is parking the vehicle.

PASSENGER	A person who travels in a vehicle but does not operate the vehicle.
PEDESTRIAN	A person who travels on foot by walking or running, or operates a non-motored, wheeled vehicle such as a wheelchair or roller skates (bicycles are excluded).
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING	A selected part on a road designed to assist pedestrians intending to cross safely. They are most often found on busy roads which are unsafe to cross unaided. Some also have signal lights installed to stop traffic briefly. Also known as a crosswalk .
PERPENDICULAR PARKING	A parking method where a vehicle is parked at a 90-degree angle, with its front or rear parallel to the kerb. Also known as vertical parking .
POTHOLE	A hole that forms on the road surface.
POWER STEERING PUMP	A device that pumps hydraulic fluid to the steering wheel to make it firm that helps the driver to manoeuvre a vehicle better.
PRACTICAL DRIVING TEST	A test which evaluates a learner driver’s driving capabilities in a real-life traffic setting, typically at the driving circuit and on public roads.
PRIVATE VEHICLE	Any type of motor vehicle that is used for personal use.
PROVISIONAL DRIVING LICENCE	A type of licence carried by a learner driver to indicate that they learning to drive (driver-in-training) but have not yet fulfilled the requirements to obtain a full driving licence. Also known as a learner’s licence , learner’s permit , or provisional licence .
PUBLIC ROAD	A road designed and available for use by the public to travel between destinations, whether by transportation or on foot. Also known as a highway .

R

RADIATOR	A type of device in the motor vehicle that transfers heat from one part to another for cooling and heating purposes.
REFLECTOR	A device or surface that reflects light back to its source.
REACTION TIME (IN DRIVING)	The time required to respond to an external stimulus when driving, such as the time needed for a driver to slow down and stop when a pedestrian suddenly crosses in front of them.
REAR SEAT	The seating inside a vehicle behind the front seat to accommodate additional passengers.

REAR-VIEW MIRROR	A mirror designed to help the driver see what's behind the vehicle. It is attached to the top centre of front windscreen and can be adjusted to suit the driver's height and viewing angle.
REVERSE LIGHT	A type of light that is activated when a vehicle is in reverse.
REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE (RPM)	The measure of rotational speed of a vehicle's engine. Measured by a tachometer.
RIGHT-HAND DRIVE	A driving system where motorists mainly drive on the left side of the road and the steering wheel is located on the right side of a motor vehicle.
RIGHT-OF-WAY	The right of a driver in a situation where two or more drivers enter an area at the same time.
RIM	The outer edge of a wheel that holds a tyre. It is circular on the outside while the inside is attached to the vehicle.
ROAD	A route between two places designed to allow convenient travelling using transportation such as a motor vehicle. It includes bridges, tunnels, junctions, and anything that enables travelling on motor vehicles with wheels, except for cycling paths.
ROAD BULLY	A term used to describe a driver who often violates traffic rules and endangers other drivers by speeding and tailgating.
ROAD HUMP	A type of physical design on the road that temporarily slows down motor vehicles. It is shaped like a medium-sized curvy hill or bump. Also known as a speed bump or speed hump .
ROAD PRICING	A fee charged to motorists for road usage to gain profits, which in turn can be used to finance the construction of new roads or to reduce travel demands which brings negative effects such as traffic congestion, air pollution and road accidents. The fee can be based on time travelled, distance travelled, or road tolls.
ROAD RAGE	A term used to describe aggressive driving behaviours such as speeding, honking non-stop during a traffic jam, and tailgating, due to the driver being in a state of anger and/or impatience.
ROAD SIGN	A type of sign used at the side of or above roads to display instructions, warnings, or information to road users. Each sign displays different information depending on its shape, colour, and wording.
ROAD TOLL	A type of road pricing in the form of a row of booths across a road (mainly a highway) where motorists are charged a fee before they are allowed to proceed.
ROLLOVER	A type of vehicle accident where a vehicle flips over and ends up on its back or side.
ROOF RACK	A set of bars secured to the roof of a motor vehicle. It is used to carry heavy items such as luggage, bicycle, or containers.

ROTOR

A part of the distributor which rotates to deliver high voltage currents from the ignition coil to the spark plug. It is part of the ignition system.

ROUNDBABOUT

A circular or round-shaped traffic that merges multiple road paths in one place. It varies in sizes.

S

SEATBELT

A safety device that secures the occupant and helps protect them against any harmful movements in case of a collision or the vehicle stopping suddenly. It also reduces the chances of suffering serious injury or death in the event of a high-speed collision. Also known as a **safety belt**.

SEAT-BELT WARNING LIGHT

An icon that lights up when the driver has not fastened their seatbelt.

SHOCK ABSORBER

A device that helps limit the wheels' rapid movement and ensures smooth travelling and vehicle handling, especially on rough road surfaces.

SIDE-VIEW MIRROR

A mirror attached outside a motor vehicle that enables the driver to view objects on the side.

SIGNAL INDICATOR LIGHT

A yellow light that flashes in correspondence to the direction the driver intends to take. Both lights will flash simultaneously if the hazard light button is switched on. In both situations, an audible ticking sound will occur to indicate that the lights are in use.

SiKAP

A Malay acronym for Sistem Keselamatan Amalan Pemandu. It is translated loosely as "Driver Safety Practice System" in English, which refers to the **Demerit Points System** in Brunei Darussalam.

SLIP ROAD

A part of a road that enables vehicles to move in and out of a highway. Also known as an **exit ramp** and **entrance ramp**.

SPARK-IGNITION ENGINE

An engine which powers a motor vehicle by igniting a fuel-air mixture (formed through a combustion process) from a spark plug.

SPARK PLUG

A device that creates and delivers an electric spark from the ignition system to the combustion chamber to burn the compressed mixture of fuel-air to create engine power. It is not used in motor vehicles with diesel engines.

SPARK PLUG CABLE

A wire that connects the distributor and ignition coil to spark plugs. Also known as a **spark plug wire**.

SPEEDING

The act of a motor vehicle is driven at a speed that exceeds the speed limit.

SPEED LIMIT	A limit which indicates how fast a driver is legally allowed to drive a motor vehicle along a certain road. It is normally displayed on road signs. A dual speed limit sign displays two speed limits for a road: one for normal driving conditions and the other during unfavourable conditions such as rain and slippery road.
SPEEDOMETER	A meter that records the speed travelled by a vehicle.
STEER	The act of controlling the vehicle's movement and direction by using the steering wheel.
STEERING COLUMN	A device that connects the steering wheel to the steering machinery such as the wheels; when the steering wheel is steered to the left, the machinery responds by moving the vehicle in the same direction.
STEERING WHEEL	A type of device used to control the vehicle's movement. It is generally circular in design and attached to the steering column.
STOPPING DISTANCE	The necessary distance to stop a vehicle from when it is time to brake (reaction distance) to when the vehicle stops completely (braking distance).

T

TACHOMETER	A meter that records the speed at which the vehicle's engine turns in RPM. A higher RPM produces more engine power and generates faster speed. Also known as a rev meter .
TAILGATING	The act of driving a vehicle really close to another vehicle, where the front bumper nearly touches the rear bumper of the vehicle in front.
TAILLIGHT	A red-coloured light installed at the rear of a motor vehicle. It alerts motorists of the presence of a vehicle from the back, especially at night.
TEMPERATURE GAUGE	A meter that displays the vehicle's engine temperature.
TIMING BELT	A type of belt that connects and synchronises the movement of the crankshaft and camshaft and allows the engine valves to open and close at the right time.
TOWING	The act of attaching a vehicle to another, so that one (towed vehicle) can be pulled behind the other (towing vehicle). The towed vehicle may be attached using a chain, rope, or other means.

TRAFFIC	A term to describe a road containing pedestrians, animals (either ridden or herded) and vehicles, either separately or together, who use the roads for the purpose of travelling.
TRAFFIC LIGHT	A signalling device installed at road intersections, pedestrian crossings, and other locations to control traffic flow. Three lights signal to stop (red), get ready to stop or proceed (yellow), and proceed in the direction if it is safe to do so (green).
TREAD PATTERN	A tyre's external design which appears in the form of grooves and sipes. Each pattern differs from one another but all serve the same function – to disperse water, enhance traction, and reduce noise.
TRIP ODOMETER	A meter that records the distance travelled by a vehicle on a trip or journey. Can be reset anytime using a reset knob.
THREE-POINT TURN	A driving technique where a vehicle tries to change direction on a narrow road by first turning sharply to the right until they reach the opposite kerb, then reverse to the left, before they move forward in the opposite direction. It is used in a situation where a driver realised they are not driving on the intended path or has reached a dead end.
TWO-SECOND RULE	A driving safety technique used to find out if your vehicle is too close to the vehicle in front of you. It is executed by picking an object ahead of you and counting to two seconds the moment the front vehicle reaches the object. If your vehicle reaches the object before you complete counting to two seconds, then you are driving too close to the front vehicle.
TWO-WAY TRAFFIC	A type of traffic which moves in two different directions, displayed by lines painted at the centre of the road.
TYRE	A ring-shaped covering that fits around a rim that provides traction and acts as a shock absorber. It is made of tough rubber, wire, and fabric along with carbon black and other chemical components. It consists of a tread (outer layer), which provides the traction, and a body (inner layer), which contains compressed air to absorb the shock. Tire in US English.

U

UNDERPASS	A bridge, road, railway, or any similar structure that crosses below another bridge, road, or railway.
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V

VEHICLE

A mobile machine that carries passengers or items from one place to another, such as an airplane, a ship, or a car.

VEHICLE INSURANCE

A type of insurance that drivers are required by law to buy for any motor vehicle to be used on the road. It offers financial protection from physical damage and/or injury due to traffic collisions as well as from any liability that may arise.

VEHICLE LICENCE

A licence that legally permits a registered motor vehicle to be used on the road. The law requires all drivers obtain the licence and display it on their vehicles prior to using them on the road. Known as a **road tax** in Brunei Darussalam.

W

WATER PUMP

A part of a vehicle's cooling system that distributes coolant in the radiator.

WHEEL ALIGNMENT

A standard vehicle maintenance procedure whereby the vehicle's wheel angles are adjusted to meet the manufacturer's specifications. It reduces tyre wear and ensures the vehicle able to travel in a straight line. The angle can be aligned beyond the manufacturer's specifications to achieve the desired handling.

WHEEL BALANCING

A standard vehicle maintenance procedure of balancing the weight of the combined tyre and wheel assembly so that it spins smoothly at high speed. Simply put, all the tyres and their respective wheels must be of same weight for the vehicle to travel well.

WINDSCREENS

The front window of a motor vehicle. It is made of two tough safety glasses with a plastic layer in between to protect the driver from wind force as well as approaching flying debris such as rocks, dust, and insects. It is also known as a **windshield wiper**.

WINDSCREEN WASHER

A tank that supplies a mixture of water, alcohol and detergent and is spurted on the windscreen, where the windscreen wiper is then used to wipe the surface. It helps to clean the windscreen's surface. Also known as a **windshield washer fluid** or a **wiper fluid reservoir**.

WINDSCREEN WIPER

A device which swings back and forth that is used to remove liquid and debris from a windscreen. It consists of an arm with a pivot at one end and a long rubber blade at the other. Most motor vehicles have a pair of wipers while some also having a wiper at the rear. Also known as a **windshield wiper**.

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