I'm not a bot



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the same cover cheaper on theaa.com within 7 days & we'll beat it by 20%. T&Cs here. You can use this service to replace your driving licence is made up of two parts: a plastic photo card and a paper part which is known as the paper counterpart. If any part has been lost, stolen or destroyed, you must apply for a replacement
licence. Before you start To apply online for a replacement licence you'll need: a credit or debit card a valid email address (if known) your Northern Ireland driving licence number and expiry date (date it ran out on) - both can be found on the plastic card part of your driving licence - '5' is the driving licence number and '4b' the expiry date If your
licence has either expired or is within two months of expiring you cannot apply to replace your driving licence. If your driving licence is due to expire in the next 12 months you can consider applying to renew your licence. If your driving licence is due to expire in the next 12 months you can consider apply to renew your licence. If your driving licence is due to expire in the next 12 months you can consider apply to renew your licence. If your driving licence is due to expire in the next 12 months you can consider apply to renew your licence.
name has changed from that on your existing licence you must fill in and return a driving licence application form (DL1 or DL2 if you have a lorry or bus driving licence application online it can't be cancelled. A
replacement will only give you an identical licence to what you currently hold, it will not upgrade your licence online You do not need to create a nidirect account to replace your driving licence online but it can save you time when you're filling out your application. When you create your account to
and you've had your identity verified you can link your licence so the information from your driving record shows on screen. DVA will also send you updates on your application, such as when it has been processed. You can view your driving record to check the details DVA hold for you, including any penalty points or driving convictions you may have
You can also create a code to allow a third party, for example a car hire company or your employer, to view your driving licence To find out more about identity see: If you already have an account, or need to create an account, you can log in
to the service using the green button above. You can find out how any personal information you send to the Department for Infrastructure (Driver and Vehicle Agency) when using this service will be handled by viewing their privacy notice. For queries For queries about replacing your driving licence online, email: dva@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk. For
queries about your identity check, email nida@nidirect.gov.uk. REPLACEMENT DRIVING LICENCE: After contacting the police you can replace a lost driving licence with the DVLA. Apply online using your Government Gateway ID to log into your account. You will get an ID during the application process if you need to register (or re-register). The
paper counterpart to a driving licence lost its legal status from the 8th of June 2015. Drivers do not need this part any longer. It is best to destroy the paper counterpart if you still have one. But, you must keep the plastic photocard driving licence. Note: There is also a Welsh language version (Cymraeg) explaining how to get a replacement driving
licence. Extra Information Do not delay contacting the police if your driving licence gets stolen. To replace a driving licence is different in Northern Ireland. Have no driving disqualifications (for any reason).
Pay the driver licence fee of £20. You can use Visa, MasterCard, Electron, Maestro or Delta debit or credit card. You can apply for a replacement licence number, NI number, and the number on your passport. Photograph for a Replacement Driving Licence As a rule,
DVLA use an electronic copy of the passport photograph. But, they can only use it for a plastic photocard driving licence if: The photocard driving licence will expire within two (2) years. You have a United Kingdom passport and it is valid. The DVLA will inform you if your electronic photo is unsuitable or unavailable. In this case, they would send you a form
so you can supply them with a new photograph. There is a way to check the updated photo on your driving licence. Use the photo driving licence You must return an old licence to DVLA if you find it after requesting, or receiving, a replacement. Give the DVLA an explanation of
what happened and where you found it. If you find your old driving licence send it to: DVLA Swansea SA99 1AB DVLA LICENCE: You need a drivers licence to use or operate vehicles on the roads and highways in Great Britain. DVLA is the DVLA LICENCE: You need a drivers licence to use or operate vehicles on the roads and highways in Great Britain.
operates a similar role in Northern Ireland. The police and local authorities enforce the Road Traffic Act 1988. The law states you need a driving licence for driving licence may serve as one, in certain situations. A UK driving
licence can meet the same purpose as an identity card even in non-driving situations. For example it may confirm proof of your identity when opening a bank account. In most cases, being the holder of a driver's licence will also verify your age such as when buying fireworks or for alcohol laws under 18. UK Driving Licences Guide Apply for
Provisional or Full Licence Note: Check the current cost to renew, replace, or amend your driving licence in the UK. The section lists driving licence fees for the different types of licence and how to pay. Changing Licence in the UK. The section lists driving licence fees for the different types of licence and how to pay.
changing an address on a driver's licence online or by post. Change of Name Getting married means you may need to change the name on a driving licence. Check how to complete form D1 and what supporting documents you must send to DVLA. Minibus Licence Requirements In most cases, you can drive a minibus on a normal car licence (in the
UK). Check the guide that explains minibus licence requirements and the conditions (e.g. minimum age limit). Note: You may need to upgrade an automatic car driving licence so you can learn to drive a manual car. Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency take between two (2) and six (6)
weeks to process applications. You should wait until the processing time has past before you contact the DVLA. DVLA Vehicle Registration Enquiries Telephone: 0300 790 6802 Monday to Friday: 8am to 7pm Saturday: 8am to 2pm UK Driving LicenceTrwydded YrruExample of a driving licence issued in Great Britain after December 2021Example of a
driving licence issued in Northern Ireland after December 2021TypeDriving licenceIssued byUnited KingdomPurposeAuthorisationExpirationProvisional and full photocard licences are valid for 10 years. Paper licences issued before 1998 valid until 70 years old (If no change in name or address) CostProvisional: £34/£43 (online/postal) (GB), £62.50
(Northern Ireland) Renewal: £14/£17 (online/postal) (GB), £30 (Northern Ireland) In the United Kingdom, a driving licence is the official document which authorises its holder to operate motor vehicles on highways and other public roads. It is administered in England, Scotland and Wales by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) and in
Northern Ireland by the Driver & Vehicle Agency (DVA). A driving licence is required in England, Scotland, and Wales for any person (except the sovereign[1]) driving a vehicle on any highway or other "road", as defined in s.192 Road Traffic Act 1988,[2] irrespective of the ownership of the land over which the road passes. Similar requirements apply
in Northern Ireland under the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981. Prior to the UK leaving the European Union on 31 January 2020 and during licence, [3] adhering to Directive 2006/126/EC and valid throughout the European Economic Area.
A new updated design has been issued from January 2021, now simply reading "UK" in larger blue letters, where the EU flag with the circle of stars surrounding the "UK" code was.[4][5] Since July 2015, all UK driving licence photo-cards issued by the DVLA have displayed the Union Flag, and since December 2021[6] also the Royal Coat of Arms on
the front of the driving licence. This does not apply to driving licence issued by the DVA in Northern Ireland (DVA) issued driving licence and individuals with a Northern Ireland address can not apply for a GB (DVLA) issued driving licence. Both forms of the licence are considered
as a full UK driving licence and have equal status. In Northern Ireland, the paper counterpart is still issued and must be produced when a licence is requested by the PSNI or when taking a practical driving test. If this counterpart is lost, stolen or damaged, a replacement licence must be ordered. This will replace both the photo-card and counterpart.
There is no UK identity card; a photographic driving licence can serve as proof of identity in non-driving contexts, such as alcohol or tobacco). See also: United Kingdom driving test Non-professional drivers are not required to carry a driving
licence while driving, but section 164 of the Road Traffic Act 1988[8] and earlier legislation allows a police officer to require a driver to produce a driving licence within seven days at a police station chosen by the driver. The form which was once issued in such circumstances, the HO/RT 1, was known colloquially as "a producer", as exemplified in
Smiley Culture's hit single "Police Officer".[9] Example of a provisional driving licence issued in Northern Ireland after December 2021 Applications for a provisional driving licence can be made in Great Britain from the age of 15 years and 9 months and in Northern
Ireland from 16 years and 10 months. Once a United Kingdom driving test has been passed, the driving licence is valid for those who receive, or have applied for, the higher or enhanced rate of the mobility component of PIP or DLA.[10][11] A driving test consists of three
sections: theory, hazard perception and a driving examination. [12] Until this test has been passed, a driver may hold only a provisional licence for a particular category of vehicle are: [14] L plateD plate (Wales) Learner driver plates in the UK L-plates or D-plates (in
Wales only) (Welsh: Dysgwr, "learner") must be conspicuously displayed on the front and rear of the vehicle. Learner drivers of a particular category and transmission type for at least three years, except in the
case of solo motorcycles and vehicles of certain categories designed solely for one person. No trailer may be towed, except when driving a tractor or where a full licence gives provisional entitlement to drive a car with trailer. Motorcycle riders must not carry any pillion
passengers. Coach or bus drivers must not carry any passenger except a person giving or receiving instruction. Motorways must not be used by holders of car and motorcycle provisional licences, [15] excluding category B (car) licence holders who are learner drivers for the purposes of the trailer category BE, or unless supervised by an Approved
Driving Instructor in a car fitted with dual controls.[16] In Northern Ireland, learner drivers are limited to a speed of 45 mph (72 km/h) and are not permitted on motorways regardless of whether or not they are under instruction by an ADI (Approved Driving Instructor), and drivers who have passed their test within the previous year must display R
surrendered within two years in exchange for a full UK licence[13] for the relevant kind of vehicle. Full car licences allow use of mopeds and motorcycles provided a CBT (Compulsory Basic Training) course is completed (the requirement to have a CBT in Northern Ireland was introduced on 21 February 2011).[18] R plate that must be displayed by
restricted drivers in Northern IrelandP plates that some new drivers choose to display in Great Britain There are currently no restrictions on newly qualified drivers in England, Wales or Scotland. However, if a newly qualified driver must pass
the full test again; this also applies in Northern Ireland.[19] These six points remain on the new drivers may display green "P" plates ("probationary") on their vehicle to alert other drivers that they have recently passed their driving test. This is optional and not a legal
requirement and may be displayed for as long as desired. P plates are not commonly used in Northern Ireland, new drivers must display orange "R" plates for 1 year after passing the test, and are limited to a maximum speed of 45 mph (72 km/h). This is a legal requirement and failure to display R plates results in 2 penalty points
and a fine.[21] These drivers are known as restricted drivers. In the Isle of Man (a UK Crown dependency), new drivers must display "R" plates similar to those in Northern Ireland, but red, for 1 year after passing the test, and are limited to a maximum speed of 50 mph (80 km/h). The rules on what a driver can tow are different depending on when
they passed their driving test. If they passed their driving test on or after 1 January 1997, they may drive a car or van up to 3,500 kg (7,700 lb) maximum authorised mass (MAM) towing a trailer of up to 750 kg (1,650 lb) MAM as long as the combined MAM of the trailer and towing vehicle is
no more than 3,500 kg (7,700 lb) MAM. They are also allowed to drive a wehicle and trailer combination up to 8,250 kg (18,190 lb) MAM. They are also allowed to drive a minibus with a trailer over 750 kg
(1,650 lb) MAM.[22] On 16 September 2021, the Secretary of State for Transport laid a statutory instrument[23] to retrospectively grant the BE (car and trailer with a MAM of up to 3,500 kg (7,700 lb). An additional
legislative change from 16 December 2021 means that drivers with B (car) entitlement will automatically have BE (car with trailer) entitlement without the need to take a BE test. This allows them to tow vehicles up to 3,500 kg maximum authorised mass (MAM). Motor car licences issued in the United Kingdom distinguish between automatic and
manual transmission vehicles, depending on whether or not a driving test was passed in a vehicle test was taken in the UK before such distinction was made). While a manual transmission vehicle licence permits the holder to drive a vehicle of either kind, an automatic transmission vehicle licence is solely for
vehicles with automatic transmission. The licence also shows whether a driver requires glasses or contact lenses to meet the legal driving requirements, if known. Drivers who obtained rights to drive category D1 minibuses before 1997 (by passing a test for the obsolete class A) must not drive such vehicles for hire or reward, nor accept any form of
payment in money, goods or kind from any passengers carried. Category B licences automatically cover both groups C1 (lorries not exceeding 7.5 tonnes MAM) and D1 but as the holder approaches 45, they must renew their licence. They must provide a doctor's medical report plus an optometrist's report (if the doctor cannot certify the eyesight
requirement).[24] Anyone who has C1 and D1 rights on an older paper licence (before the photocard licence) retains the right to drive C1 and D1 without medical evidence until age 70 (so-called grandfather rights),[25] though, like any responsible driver, should have regular eye checks. There is no maximum age for driving or holding a driving
document were entitled to "drive a motor car or motor cycle". [27] The wording was changed in 1930 after which holders were allowed to "drive a motor car or to drive a motor car or to drive a motor cycle". Shortly afterwards, the document cover was changed to a dark red colour. Holders were for a period entitled to drive a wehicle of "any class or description". [27]
Subsequent changes saw the document list precisely those vehicle types for which holders were licensed. Competency tests were introduced by the Motor Vehicles Regulations 1935 applicable to all drivers who started driving after 1 April 1934. Competency tests were suspended in 1939 for seven years due to the Second World War and in 1956 for
taken to computerise the licensing system to enable it to be linked to the Police National Computer and to extend the licence up to the driver can prove fitness. [30] Except for Northern Ireland, driving licences issued before July 1998 did not have photographs on them
[31] Anyone who holds a licence issued before this date may retain their photo-less licence until expiry (normally one's seventieth birthday) or until they change address, whichever comes sooner. The new plastic photocard driving licences have to be renewed every ten years, for a fee. Until 2015, the licence consisted of both the photocard and a
paper counterpart which detailed the individual's driving entitlements and convictions ("endorsements"). The counterpart was abolished on 8 June 2015[32] and the information formerly recorded on it is now available online via the View Driving Licence service, except in Northern Ireland where the counterpart must be kept with the photocard.[33]
Licences issued to residents of England, Northern Ireland and Scotland appear only in English, while those issued to residents of Wales appear in both English and Welsh. The Union Flag has been included on GB licences since July 2015, but not on Northern Ireland licences.[34] Since December 2021 the Royal Coat of Arms is included on GB
licences.[6] British driving licences followed EU standards until 2021, when the transition period ended. Until 28 September 2021, the distinguishing sign of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, authorised by the UN's Geneva Convention on Road Traffic[36].
and the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic.[37] The UK is party to both conventions, and shall hence issue licences in conformity with the convention on Road Traffic.[37] The UK is party to both conventions, and shall hence issue licences in conformity with Annex 6,
which says that driving licences shall include the name and/or the distinguishing sign of the country which issued the permit. UK licences did include the "GB" distinguishing code until 1990.[38] Example of a driving licence issued in Great Britain between January 2021 and December 2021 From 1 July 1994, Directive 91/439/EEC required EU
Member States to include the emblem of the EU. When the EU and the
the transition period ended on 31 December 2020.[40] The "GB" code or the ellipse from the aforementioned conventions have not been reintroduced; since January 2021, the licences simply read "UK" in larger blue letters where the EU flag with the circle of stars surrounding the "UK" code used to be. The licences simply read "UK" in larger blue letters where the EU flag with the circle of stars surrounding the "UK" code used to be. The licences simply read "UK" in larger blue letters where the EU flag with the circle of stars surrounding the "UK" code used to be. The licences simply read "UK" in larger blue letters where the EU flag with the circle of stars surrounding the "UK" code used to be. The licences simply read "UK" in larger blue letters where the EU flag with the circle of stars surrounding the "UK" code used to be. The licences simply read "UK" in larger blue letters where the EU flag with the circle of stars surrounding the "UK" code used to be.
remain identical to EU driving licences after the Withdrawal Agreement (Brexit).[4][5] On 30 June 2021, the United Kingdom had given three months notification stating that the United Kingdom had given three months notification stating that the United Kingdom had given three months notification that it intended to change its distinguishing sign from "GB" to "UK". This came into effect on 28 September 2021.[41] From 16
December 2021, all GB driving licence holders who passed their test after 1997 became automatically entitled to a BE licence (car with a heavy trailer). This change does not apply to NI driving licence styles were introduced
Changes were made to all versions of the GB driving licence cards and includes:[6] The Union Flag has been moved to the front Colour shifting ink (OVI design) has
been reinstated and updated to the back of the licence New hologram has been added The same changes apply to all versions of the Northern Ireland driving licence, excluding the Union Flag and Royal Coat of Arms. Each licence holder in England, Scotland and Wales has a unique driver number, which is 18 characters long. The characters are
constructed in the following way:[43] 1-5: The first five characters of the surname (padded with 9s if fewer than 5 characters). For surnames beginning with "MAC", they are treated as "MC" for all.[44] 6: The decade digit from the year of birth (e.g. for 1987 it would be 8) 7-8: The month of birth in two digit format (7th character is incremented by 5 if
the driver is female i.e. 51-62 instead of 01-12) 9-10: The date within the month of the day of birth in two digit from the year digit from the ye
passport's machine-readable zone doesn't distinguish between surname and given name, the 12th characters in common 15-16: Two computer check digits which may be letters. 17-18: Two digits representing the licence issue, which
Northern Ireland differ from those issued to drivers in GB. Each Northern Ireland licence holder is assigned a unique, 8 digit driving licence number, e.g. 12345678. This number is assigned randomly and in no specific order. The EEA (blue and green) The UK left the EU on 31 January 2020, starting an 11-month transition period which terminated on
31 December 2020 in accordance with the Brexit withdrawal agreement. [3] EU law continued to apply to the UK during licence were advised to exchange their UK driving licence for a local one before the
transition period ended.[45][46][47] The EU flag was removed from UK driving licence when visiting EEA countries.[48][49] International Driving Permits might be needed in some cases, and depending on which
convention the country in question has ratified, a 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic IDP in others (in practice, only Spain, Cyprus and Malta). However, none of the EEA countries currently require IDPs for visitors staying shorter than 12 months.[47] EEA
countries are no longer obligated to recognise or exchange UK licences if the holder moves to an EEA country, except if the UK has agreed a bilateral agreement with the country, and can be used both if the holder is visiting or residing in the
country. They can also be exchanged for a UK (both GB and NI) licence. [51] [52] This is a list of the categories that might be found on a driving licence in the United Kingdom. [53] Category Vehicle type Minimum age Notes (Notes 1) AM Mopeds 16 2-wheeled or 3-wheeled or 3-whee
than 28 mph (45 km/h). This category also includes light quadricycles with an unladen mass of not more than 350 kg (not including batteries if it is an electric vehicle) and a maximum design speed of over 15.5 mph (25 km/h) but not more than 28 mph (45 km/h). Electrically assisted pedal cycles (with 2 or 3 wheels) are exempt from the requirement
for a licence provided they conform to the EAPC rules, although there is a minimum age of 14. Such vehicles must be equipped with pedals by means of which the vehicle is capable of being propelled. If there are no pedals, then a moped licence is required. [Notes 2] Electrically assisted scooters are considered to be electrically assisted only if they
conform to certain additional EAPC rules, otherwise a licence is required.[54] P Mopeds 16 Motor vehicles with fewer than 4 wheels with a maximum design speed of over 28 mph (45 km/h) but not more than 31 mph (50 km/h). The vehicle's engine size must not be more than 50cc if powered by an internal combustion engine. Q Mopeds 16 Motor
vehicles with fewer than 4 wheels which, if propelled by an internal combustion engine, have a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc and, if not equipped with pedals by means of which the vehicle is capable of being propelled, have a maximum design speed not exceeding 15.5 mph (25 km/h). A1 Motorcycles 17 Light motorbicycles with an engine
size up to 125 cc, a power output of up to 11 kW (14.75 hp), and a power to weight ratio not more than 0.1 kW/kg (136.2 hp/ton). This category also includes motor tricycles with power output up to 15 kW (20.1 hp). A practical training without exam is needed for B licence holders (Compulsory Basic Training). A2 Motorcycles 19 Motorbicycles in
category A1, as well as motorbicycles with a power output up to 35 kW (46.9 hp) and power to weight ratio not more than double its power.[55] A Motorcycles 24[Notes 3] Motorcycles in categories A1 and A2, as well as motorcycles with a power output
more than 35 kW (46.9 hp) or a power to weight ratio more than 0.2 kW/kg (272.5 hp/ton) and motor tricycles with a power output more than 15 kW (20.1 hp). B licence holders who are at least 21 years of age are allowed to drive motor tricycles, including three-wheeled motorcycles with a power exceeding 15 kilowatts (20 hp). B1 Light vehicles and
quadricycles 17[Notes 4] Motor vehicles with 4 wheels up to 400 kg unladen, or 550 kg if they are designed for carrying goods. B Cars 17[Notes 5] Full licence obtained before 1 January 1997: A vehicle and trailer over 750 kg MAM. Full licence obtained after 31
December 1996: Vehicles up to 3,500 kg MAM with up to 8 passenger seats (with a trailer up to 750 kg). Also covers heavier trailers if the total MAM of the vehicle and trailer is not more than 3,500 kg. Motor tricycles with a power output higher than 15 kW if driver is over 21 years old. Physically disabled drivers with provisional category B
entitlement will also have provisional entitlement to ride category A1 or A motor tricycles. Able-bodied drivers can no longer ride motor tricycles with a provisional entitlement to ride category B licence. B auto Cars 17[Notes 4] Same as Category B licence. B auto Cars 17[Notes 6] A vehicle with a MAM of 3,500 kg with a trailer. The size of the
trailer depends on the BE 'valid from' date shown on the licence. If the date is on or after 19 January 2013, the vehicle can tow a trailer with a MAM of up to 3,500 kg. From 15 November 2021, BE will be granted to all category B licence holders. No category BE tests will take
place after 20 September 2021.[56] C1 Medium-sized vehicles 18[Notes 7] Vehicles between 3,500 and 7,500 kg MAM (with a trailer over 750 kg. The combined MAM of both cannot exceed 12,000 kg. C Large vehicles 18[Notes 9] Vehicles over 7,500 kg (with a trailer over 750 kg. The combined MAM of both cannot exceed 12,000 kg. C Large vehicles 18[Notes 9] Vehicles over 7,500 kg (with a trailer over 750 kg.)
trailer up to 750 kg MAM). CE Large vehicles 18[Notes 9] Category C vehicles with a trailer over 750 kg. D1 Minibuses 21[Notes 10] Vehicles with no more than 16 passenger seats, a maximum length of 8 metres, and a trailer over 750 kg. See also Category B. D1E Minibuses 18[Notes 10] D1 category vehicles with a trailer over 750 kg MAM. The
combined MAM of both cannot exceed 12,000 kg. D Buses 18[Notes 10] D category vehicles with a trailer up to 750 kg. F Agricultural tractor 16 Maximum weight with trailer = 24 390 kg. Age 16 for tractors less than 2.45m wide. It must only pull
trailers less than 2.45 m (96 in) wide with two wheels, or four close-coupled. G Road roller 18[Notes 11] H Tracked vehicles 10 L Electrically propelled vehicles 10 L Electrically propelled vehicles 11] H Tracked vehicles 12 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 10 L Electrically propelled vehicles 12 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 12 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 12 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 13 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 14 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 15 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 16 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 16 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 17 K Mowing machine or pedestrian-controlled vehicles 18 K 
appropriate group above.[Notes 13] M Trolley vehicles N Exempt from duty Normally as per group if not exempt Category was reserved for vehicles driven for a government department. Neither the issue of the licence nor the testing were carried out by the normal licensing authorities. Each department
issued the licence to drive (which was similar in appearance to the pre-1973 dark red licence except that it was light blue in colour). This separate licence was proof that the driver had the proper permission to drive an official vehicle (which was neither insured nor taxed and had no MOT). A prerequisite to passing a driving test (and being granted
the licence) for this category was that the driver held a normal full licence appropriate for the type of vehicle (motor-cycles and cars displaying military number plates) could be driven at 16 years of age by a
serving member (not a civilian employee) on behalf of one of the armed services. The category was abandoned because all government departments now hire or lease their vehicles from regular suppliers. The armed services also lease standard civilian-supplied vehicles, with only specialist military vehicles being 'owned' by the Crown. Notes ^ MAM
= Maximum authorised mass ^ Many users of electrically propelled vehicles believe that they are exempt from licensing if they are solely used on the public highway as they are incapable of passing a vehicle test (no braking
system among other reasons). ^ Age 24 or 2 years from date of A2 test pass. ^ a b At age 16, a licence may be issued if the higher rate of the mobility part of PIP. However, if the rate is withdrawn, the normal minimum age for driving a car (17 years) applies. ^ At age 16
a licence may be issued if the licensee is in receipt of the higher rate of the mobility component of DLA, or the higher rate of the mobility part of PIP. However, if the driver has passed their category B or B automatic test before 1 January 1997, their licence will
already show C1, C1E (8.25 tonnes), D1, D1E (not for hire or reward) as entitlement flowing from the category B. ^ Age 17 if the driver is a member of the armed services; Age 18 if they received their driving licence before 10 September 2009 and the weight of the vehicle and trailer together
is under 7,500 kg; Age 18 under certain other circumstances ^ a b Age 17 if the driver is a member of the armed services; Age 18 having passed a passenger carrying vehicle (PCV) test before 10 September 2008 and driving under a authorised
operator's licence (O-licence), or minibus permit, or community bus permit and under certain conditions; Age 18 under certain conditions; Age 18 under certain other circumstances; Age 20 after passing a PCV driving test and Driver Certificate of Professional Competence (DCPC) initial qualification ^ Age 17 for small road-rollers with metal or hard rollers. They must not be steam
powered, weigh more than 11.69 tonnes or be made for carrying loads ^ Age 17 if the MAM of the tracked vehicle does not exceed 3,500 kg ^ Nevertheless, the category system was changed over 25 years ago (1 January 1997), the freight industry and driver recruitment agencies still predominantly
use the obsolete class numbers for the entitlement of HGV drivers. The two systems are not exactly compatible, so the descriptions given are only a guideline. Class 1: any goods vehicle over 7½ long tons (7,620 kg or 16,800 lb) with any trailer. Class 1: any goods vehicle over 7½ long tons. Class 3: any rigid goods vehicle over 7½ long tons (7,620 kg or 16,800 lb) with any trailer.
no more than two axles. Main article: List of UK driving licence endorsements The UK uses a cumulative points system for driving offences. Points are added for driving offences by law courts or where the driver accepts a fixed penalty in lieu of prosecution, and the licence is endorsed accordingly. This also significantly increases insurance premiums
as a driver with penalty points is considered a much higher risk to other road users. A UK driving licence may be endorsed for various offences, not only for those committed while driving or in charge of a vehicle.[57] If the individual committed while driving or in charge of a vehicle [57] If the individual committed while driving or in charge of a vehicle.
Since the end of the counterpart system in 2015, endorsements on GB licences are kept on a computer database only. Most endorsements remain valid for four years; some, such as for driving when unfit through alcohol or drugs, are recorded on the licence for 11 years because more severe penalties apply to those convicted twice within 10 years of
drink or drug driving offences. Twelve points on the licence within three years makes the driver liable to disqualification, usually for six months, under the "totting-up" procedure; however, this is not automatic and must be decided on by a court of law.[58][59] Endorsements remain on the licence for one year longer than their validity (three or ten
years) because a court can consider points awarded even though they are not valid for 'totting up'. Certain codes are included on driving licences to indicate restrictions on use. These codes are listed for each category that is licensed. As long as the UK remained within the
EU, the codes 1-99 were the same as in the rest of the EU, harmonized by Directive 2006/126/EC. The codes and their meanings are as follows:[60] 01 - eyesight correction 02 - hearing/communication aid 10 - modified transmission 15 - modified braking systems 25 - modified accelerator systems 30 - combined braking and
modifications to motorcycles 44 (1) - single operated brake (4) - (adjusted) hand-operated brake (front wheel) 44 (2) - (adjusted) rear-view mirror(s) 44 (7) - (adjusted) commands (direction
indicators, braking light, etc.) 44 (8) - seat height allowing the driver, in sitting position, to have 2 feet on the road at the same time 45 - motorcycles only (for licence 71 - duplicate of licence 78 - restricted to vehicles with automatic transmission 79 - restricted to
vehicles in conformity with the specifications stated in brackets on the licence 79.02 - restricted to category AM vehicles of the 3-wheel or light quadricycle type 79.03 - restricted to tricycles 96 - allowed to drive a vehicle and trailer where the trailer where the trailer weighs at least 750 kg, and the combined weight of the vehicle and trailer is between 3,500 kg and
4,250 kg 97 - not allowed to drive category C1 vehicles which are required to have a tachograph fitted 101 - not for hire or reward (that is, not to make a profit) 102 - drawbar trailers only 103 - subject to certificate of competence 105 - vehicle not more
than 8,250 kilogrammes 108 - subject to minimum age requirements 110 - limited to 16 passenger seats except for automatics 114 - with any special controls required for safe driving 115 - organ donor 118 - start date is for earliest entitlement 119 -
weight limit(s) for vehicle do(es) not apply 121 - restricted to conditions specified in the Secretary of State's notice 122 - valid on successful completion: Basic Moped Training Course 125 - tricycles only (for licences issued before 29 June 2014) See also: Identity Cards Act 2006 Identity cards for UK nationals were introduced in 2009 on a voluntary
basis, but were cancelled in 2010 and all existing cards were invalidated by 2011.[61] Therefore, full driving licences, particularly the photocard driving licence introduced in 1998, along with passports, are the documents most widely used to prove identity in the United Kingdom. Most people do not normally have their passports with them, but
usually carry a driving licences if held. In day-to-day life there is no legal requirement to carry identification, even while driving, and most authorities do not arbitrarily ask for identity by some organisations, [62] but they are not
universally acceptable [63] The UK has an exchange agreement with 22 'designated' countries/regions, but an additional four, namely Taiwan, the United Arab Emirates,
Ukraine and the Republic of North Macedonia, were added from 20 May 2021,[65] To do such licence, a translation thereof if required, an application form and a fee to the DVLA or DVA (for Northern Ireland). The countries/regions are: Andorra, Australia, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman
Islands, Falkland Islands, Faroe Islands, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Japan, Monaco, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of North Macedonia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and Ireland have signed a bilateral agreement, allowing those holding a UK driving licence and living in
Ireland to continue to be able to swap it for an Irish licence after the Brexit transition period ended on 31 December 2020.[66][67] The UK and Norway have agreed to continue existing arrangements on mutual recognition of driving licence British
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