**LAW**

ROAD TRAFFIC ORDER AND SAFETY

*Pursuant to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;*

*The National Assembly promulgates the Law on Road Traffic Order and Safety.*

**Chapter I**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1. Scope of adjustment**

This Law provides for rules, vehicles, road traffic participants, command, control, patrol, control and settlement of road traffic accidents, state management responsibilities and responsibilities of agencies, organizations and individuals related to road traffic order and safety.

**Article 2. Interpretation of terms**

1.  *Road traffic order and safety* means an orderly state of traffic on roads, ensuring safety and smoothness; formed and regulated by rules, principles and legal norms in the field of road traffic.

2. *Road means* vehicles, including: road motor vehicles (hereinafter referred to as motor vehicles), road rudimentary vehicles (hereinafter referred to as rudimentary vehicles), special-use vehicles and similar vehicles.

3. *Vehicles participating in road traffic* means of road traffic participating in traffic on roads.

4. *Priority road* means a road on which vehicles participating in road traffic are given way by vehicles participating in road traffic coming from the other direction when passing through an intersection, and are posted with signs signaling priority roads.

5. *Carriageway section* means the part of a road used for road vehicles.

6. *Lane* means a part of a road divided vertically by the length of the road, which is wide enough for vehicles to run safely.

7. *Vehicle renovation* (hereinafter referred to as vehicle renovation) means a change in the characteristics of a vehicle that has been granted vehicle registration, number plates or imported used vehicles, leading to a change in vehicle type as prescribed by competent agencies.

8. *Road traffic participants* include: drivers and persons transported on vehicles participating in road traffic; persons who control and lead livestock on roads; pedestrians on roads.

9. *Drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic* include: drivers of motor vehicles (hereinafter referred to as drivers), drivers of rudimentary vehicles and operators of special-use vehicles.

10. *Road traffic controllers* (hereinafter referred to as traffic controllers) include: Traffic police officers and persons assigned to guide traffic on roads.

11.  *Road traffic congestion* (hereinafter referred to as traffic congestion) means a situation in which people and vehicles participating in road traffic are accumulated, moving at a very slow speed or unable to move.

12. *Road traffic accident* means a collision involving a person or vehicle while participating in road traffic, which occurs against the will of a road user or causes damage to the life, health or property of an individual or property of an agency or organization.

13.  *Child safety device* means a device capable of ensuring the safety of children in a sitting or lying position in a car, designed to reduce the risk of injury to the user in the event of a collision or the car suddenly slows down, by restricting the movement of children's bodies.

14. *Intelligent equipment to support road traffic command and control* means technical and technological equipment capable of detecting, analyzing and evaluating road traffic situations and law violations on roads; used by functional forces to support the command and control road traffic, solve situations and handle violations of law on roads.

**Article 3. Principles of ensuring road traffic order and safety**

1. To comply with the Constitution and laws of Vietnam and treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party.

2. To ensure that road traffic is orderly, safe and smooth, contributing to socio-economic development, national defense, security and environmental protection; prevent violations of the law on road traffic order and safety, road traffic accidents and traffic congestion; protect the life, health and property of individuals and assets of agencies and organizations.

3. Ensuring road traffic order and safety is the responsibility of agencies, organizations and individuals.

4. Road traffic participants must comply with the provisions of law on road traffic order and safety and other relevant provisions of law, and have the responsibility to keep themselves and others safe.

5. All acts of violating the law on road traffic order and safety must be promptly detected and prevented and strictly handled in accordance with law.

6. Activities to ensure road traffic order and safety must be public, transparent and convenient for the people.

7. The work of ensuring road traffic order and safety shall be uniformly carried out on the basis of assignment and decentralization, in accordance with the functions and tasks and close coordination among relevant agencies, organizations and individuals.

**Article 4. The State's policies on road traffic order and safety**

1. To ensure the state budget, material foundations, modern means and equipment, conditions for ensuring and improving the capacity to perform tasks of the forces directly ensuring road traffic order and safety. Mobilize and use resources to ensure road traffic order and safety. Corresponding arrangements shall be made from the revenues from fines for administrative violations of road traffic order and safety and the auction of license plates after they are remitted into the state budget to strengthen and modernize material foundations, means and equipment, in service of ensuring security, traffic order and safety in accordance with the Government's regulations.

2. To modernize traffic command centers; ensure the connection and sharing of the database on road traffic order and safety among relevant state agencies.

3. To create conditions for domestic and foreign agencies, organizations and individuals to research, apply and transfer science and technology in the work of ensuring road traffic order and safety, investing, building and transferring supervision systems, means and equipment in service of order assurance and road traffic safety; encourage agencies, organizations and individuals to voluntarily participate in coordinating to ensure road traffic order and safety in accordance with the provisions of law, provide information and documents in service of ensuring road traffic order and safety and handling violations of the law on order, road traffic safety.

4. To ensure fairness, equality and safety for road traffic users; creating favorable conditions for children, pregnant women, the elderly and people with disabilities to participate in road traffic; building traffic culture; educate, disseminate and foster legal knowledge on road traffic for children and pupils to form and raise their sense of self-protection and self-compliance with the law when participating in road traffic.

5. Agencies, organizations and individuals participating in coordinating, cooperating, supporting and assisting state agencies in performing the task of ensuring road traffic order and safety shall be commended and rewarded for their achievements, and compensation shall be made for property damage; persons whose honor and dignity are harmed shall be restored; persons who are injured or harmed in health or life shall be entitled to regimes and policies in accordance with law.

6. To develop road means of transport in sync with the development of road infrastructure, socio-economic conditions and people's travel demands; importing, manufacturing and assembling road vehicles to ensure quality, technical safety and environmental protection, in line with the trend of technological development for vehicles in the world; prioritize the development of public means of transport, limit the use of personal means of transport to participate in traffic in large urban areas; prioritize the conversion of fossil fuel-powered vehicles to electricity-using vehicles, green energy, environmentally friendly, and clean energy supply infrastructure.

**Article 5. Propagating and disseminating the law on road traffic order and safety**

1. Propagation and dissemination of the law on road traffic order and safety shall be carried out regularly and widely and in accordance with all strata of the people and foreigners in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

2. The state management agency in charge of road traffic order and safety shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies, organizations and individuals in, propagating and disseminating the law on road traffic order and safety.

3. Information and communication agencies shall have to organize the propagation and dissemination of the law on road traffic order and safety on the mass media and media.

4. The Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations shall coordinate with concerned agencies and local administrations in propagating and mobilizing the people to implement the law on road traffic order and safety.

5. Ministries, ministerial-level agencies and People's Committees at all levels shall, within the ambit of their tasks and powers, organize the propagation and dissemination of the law on road traffic order and safety, in a form of propaganda and dissemination suitable to each subject.

6. People's armed forces units, agencies, organizations and educational institutions shall organize the propagation and dissemination of the law on road traffic order and safety to subjects under their management.

7. Family members shall propagate and remind other members to abide by the law on road traffic order and safety, use seat belts, seats for children or have adults sitting with children in the back when carrying children under 6 years old on motorcycles, motorcycles.

**Article 6. Education on legal knowledge of road traffic order and safety**

1. To educate children of preschool education institutions (hereinafter referred to as preschool children), pupils of general education institutions and vocational education institutions.

2. The Traffic Police Force shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the management agencies of high schools and vocational education institutions in, providing guidance on safe motorcycle driving skills for pupils at such educational institutions.

3. The Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Public Security and relevant ministries and ministerial-level agencies in, developing, integrating and integrating legal knowledge on road traffic order and safety into the curricula in preschool education institutions. general education institutions and vocational education institutions suitable to each level and discipline.

**Article 7. Database on road traffic order and safety**

1. The database on road traffic order and safety includes:

a) Database on registration and management of motor vehicles and special-use machinery;

b) Database on registration and inspection of motor vehicles and special-use machinery;

c) Database on training, testing and issuance of driving licenses and certificates of fostering legal knowledge on road traffic;

d) Database on drivers of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles;

dd) Database on insurance of owners of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles;

e) Database on handling of administrative violations of road traffic order and safety;

g) A database on road traffic accidents;

h) Database on the journey of road vehicles, images of drivers in accordance with this Law;

i) Database on management of vehicle driving time of drivers in accordance with this Law;

k) Other databases related to the assurance of road traffic order and safety.

2. Database on road traffic order and safety is a shared database; connected and shared with the National Population Database, the Road Database and other relevant databases.

3. The Government shall detail Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article; regulating the collection, management and exploitation of information in the database on road traffic order and safety.

**Article 8. International cooperation on road traffic order and safety**

1. To carry out international cooperation on road traffic order and safety on the basis of compliance with Vietnamese law and relevant international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party; respect the basic principles of international law; ensuring the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Fatherland; protect the interests of the State, the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals.

2. Contents of international cooperation on road traffic order and safety include:

a) Signing international treaties and agreements related to road traffic order and safety;

b) Exchange of information and transfer of technologies related to road traffic order and safety;

c) Training, training and capacity building for the force to ensure road traffic order and safety;

d) Strengthen material conditions to ensure road traffic order and safety;

dd) Settlement of road traffic accidents;

e) Carry out other contents of international cooperation in accordance with the provisions of Vietnamese law and relevant international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party.

3. The Ministry of Public Security shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant ministries and sectors in, assisting the Government in negotiating and concluding international treaties and agreements or proposing competent authorities to sign international treaties and agreements on road traffic order and safety; assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant ministries and sectors in, implementing international cooperation on road traffic order and safety.

**Article 9. Prohibited acts**

1. Driving motor vehicles participating in road traffic without driving licenses as prescribed by law; driving special-use vehicles participating in road traffic without driving licenses or certificates of fostering legal knowledge on road traffic, licenses or certificates of operation of special-use vehicles.

2. Driving a vehicle participating in road traffic with an alcohol concentration in the blood or breath.

3. Driving a vehicle participating in road traffic with narcotic substances or other stimulants in their bodies prohibited by law.

4. Insulting, threatening, obstructing, opposing or failing to comply with orders, instructions and requests for inspection and control of official-duty performers on ensuring road traffic order and safety.

5. Racing, organizing racing, instigating, assisting or encouraging illegal racing; driving vehicles participating in road traffic swerving, hitting hammocks, roaring continuously.

6. Use the handle and use of a telephone or other electronic device when controlling a vehicle participating in traffic moving on the road.

7. Assign motor vehicles and special-use vehicles to persons who do not meet the conditions prescribed by law to drive vehicles to participate in road traffic.

8. Bringing motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles that do not comply with the provisions of law on technical safety and environmental protection, and other vehicles that do not meet the conditions prescribed by law to participate in road traffic.

9. Importing, manufacturing and assembling motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles without complying with the provisions of law on quality, technical safety and environmental protection.

10. Conversion of automobiles of other types into passenger cars, except for conversion into passenger cars in service of national defense and security purposes.

11. Illegal renovation; deliberately intervening to falsify the index on the car's mileage indicator; illegally cutting, welding, erasing, chiseling and reclosing frame numbers and engine numbers of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles.

12. Deliberately intervening with or changing the control software of the vehicle or the engine of the vehicle which has been registered with the management agency, for the purpose of fraudulently inspecting, testing or inspecting the results; renting or borrowing spare parts for motor vehicles only to carry out the inspection.

13. Carrying goods in excess of the total volume, axle load or permissible size of the vehicle or exceeding the permissible load and size limit of the road without being licensed by the management agency or failing to meet the requirements prescribed by this Law; carrying goods on vehicles that must be tied but not tied or tied in contravention of law; carrying more than the number of people as prescribed by law.

14. Transporting goods banned from circulation, illegally transported or failing to fully comply with the provisions of law on transportation of dangerous goods and wild animals.

15. Threatening, insulting, quarreling or enticing passengers; threatening or coercing passengers to use services unintentionally; transfer or unload passengers or other acts in order to avoid detection of overloaded vehicles or excess number of people as prescribed by law.

16. Installing and using sound and light equipment on motor vehicles and special-use vehicles causing disorder and safety in road traffic.

17. Illegally producing, using, buying and selling vehicle number plates; driving motor vehicles and special-use vehicles with license plates not issued by competent state agencies, or attaching license plates in the wrong position; bending and concealing license plates; changing the letters, numbers, colors, shapes and sizes of license plates.

18. Interrupting the operation or falsifying data of cruise monitoring devices and cameras installed on vehicles in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

19. Destroying, damaging or rendering ineffective road traffic control and monitoring equipment and intelligent equipment supporting road traffic command and control.

20. Illegally placing or leaving obstacles or other obstacles on roads; scattering sharp objects, pouring slippery substances on roads; spilling soil, stones, goods, construction materials, and waste on roads; dumping, discharging waste, spilling chemicals and waste, causing road traffic safety.

21. Obstructing people and vehicles from participating in traffic on roads; throwing bricks, soil, stones, sand or other objects at people and vehicles participating in road traffic.

22. Abusing or abusing the task of ensuring road traffic order and safety to commit acts of law violation, corruption, infringing upon the interests of the State, the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals.

23. Abusing their positions, powers and professions of themselves or others to violate the law on road traffic order and safety or to interfere with or affect the process of handling violations of the law on road traffic order and safety.

24. To use the right of priority vehicles when failing to perform their duties as prescribed by law; installing and using priority signal transmitters in contravention of law.

25. Failing to declare, falsely declare or provide untrue information and documents in order to evade responsibility when detected violating the law on road traffic order and safety.

26. Fleeing after causing a road traffic accident in order to evade responsibility; when conditions permit, deliberately failing to help people suffering from road traffic accidents; infringing upon the life, health and property of the victim, the person causing the road traffic accident or the person who helps, rescues or takes the victim to the emergency room; taking advantage of the occurrence of road traffic accidents to assault, threaten, incite, exert pressure, disorder and obstruct the handling of road traffic accidents.

27. Controlling flying objects, unmanned aircraft and ultralight aircraft operating within the road limits, obstructing or posing a risk of unsafety to people and vehicles participating in road traffic, except for unmanned aircraft and ultralight aircraft licensed to fly.

28. Other acts of violating road traffic rules specified in Chapter II of this Law.

**Chapter II**

**ROAD TRAFFIC RULES**

**Article 10. General rules**

1. Road traffic participants must walk on the right side in their direction of travel, follow the prescribed lanes and road sections, and obey road signals and other road traffic rules.

2. Drivers and persons carried in automobiles must wear seat belts at places equipped with seat belts when participating in road traffic.

3. When carrying children under 10 years old and under 1.35 meters in height, children must not be allowed to sit in the same row as the driver, except for cars with only one row of seats; drivers must use and instruct the use of safety equipment suitable for children.

**Article 11. Obey road signs**

1. Road signs include: signals of traffic controllers; traffic signal lights; road signs; road markings and other signs on the road surface; marker piles, protective walls, barriers, reflective nails, reflective poles, Km poles, H piles; road signaling sound equipment.

2. Road traffic participants must obey road signals in order of priority from top to bottom as follows:

a) Signals of traffic controllers;

b) Traffic light signals;

c) Road signs;

d) Road markings and other signs on the road surface;

dd) Pillars, protective walls, barriers, reflective nails, reflective pillars, Km pillars, H piles;

e) Sound equipment for road signals.

3. Orders of traffic controllers are prescribed as follows:

a) The right hand is raised vertically to signal road traffic users in all directions to stop;

b) Two arms or one arm extended horizontally to signal road traffic users in front and behind the traffic controller to stop; road traffic users on the right and left sides of traffic controllers are allowed to go;

c) The right hand is raised forward to signal road traffic users behind and the right hand of the traffic controller must stop; road traffic users in front of traffic controllers are allowed to turn right; road traffic users on the left side of traffic controllers are allowed to go in all directions; pedestrians crossing the road must walk behind the traffic controller.

4. Traffic light signals have 03 colors, including: blue, yellow, red; with or without time display. Road traffic participants must comply with the following:

a) The green light signal is to go; In case a pedestrian or wheelchair of a disabled person is walking on the road, the driver of a vehicle participating in road traffic must slow down or stop to give way to a pedestrian or wheelchair of a disabled person to cross the road;

b) The yellow light signal must stop before the stop line; in case they are walking on the stop line or have passed the stop line with a yellow light signal, they may continue walking; in case the yellow light signal flashes, the driver of the vehicle participating in road traffic is allowed to travel but must observe, slow down or stop to give way to pedestrians, wheelchairs of disabled people crossing the road or other vehicles;

c) The red light signal is prohibited.

5. Signs of road signboards are prescribed as follows:

a) Prohibition signs to indicate prohibitions;

b) Danger signs to warn of possible dangerous situations;

c) An order sign to signal the order to be executed;

d) Signboards to indicate directions or things to be known;

dd) Auxiliary signs to supplement prohibition signs, danger signs, command signs and instruction signs.

6. Road marking means a line indicating the division of lanes, positions or directions or stopping positions.

7. Marker posts and protective walls to guide road traffic users to know the safety range of the roadbed and the direction of the road.

8. Barriers to prevent people and vehicles from passing.

9. Reflective nails and reflectors for information and warning about roads and lanes.

10. Km pillars, H-piles to signal road users about road road information.

11. Road signal sound equipment to assist in warning of danger to road road users.

12. When in a location with both fixed and temporary signs, the two signs have different meanings, road traffic users must obey the orders of the temporary signs.

13. The Minister of Transport shall promulgate national technical regulations on road signals, except for the orders of traffic controllers.

14. The Minister of Public Security shall detail Clause 3 of this Article.

**Article 12. Comply with regulations on speed and distance between vehicles**

1. Drivers and operators of special-use vehicles must comply with regulations on speed and minimum safe distance from vehicles in front of them in the same lane or road section.

2. Drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic must ensure the speed suitable to the conditions of bridges and roads, traffic density, terrain, weather and other influencing factors to ensure safety.

3. Drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic must observe, slow down or stop to ensure safety in the following cases:

a) At places where there are road markings or other signs for pedestrians or at places where pedestrians or wheelchairs of persons with disabilities are crossing the road;

b) There are danger warning signs or obstacles on the road;

c) Changing the direction of the vehicle or having limited visibility;

d) Where roads intersect at the same level as roads, roads intersect at the same level as railways; narrow roads, detours, winding roads, passes, slopes;

dd) Places of bridges, narrow culverts, spillway dams, underground roads, underpasses and road tunnels;

e) Areas with schools, hospitals, bus stations, public works with large concentrations of people, densely populated areas, markets, areas under construction on roads, and scenes of road traffic accidents;

g) Having pets walking on the road or grazing on the roadside;

h) Avoid vehicles going in the opposite direction or when allowing vehicles to overtake; when there is a signal to ask for directions, the emergency signal of the vehicle going in the same direction ahead;

i) Stops and parking places on roads with passengers getting on and off the buses;

k) Encountering vehicles transporting oversized and overweight goods or dangerous goods; pedestrian groups;

l) Meeting priority vehicles;

m) Conditions of rain, wind, fog, smoke, dust, slippery and muddy road surface, with a lot of soil and rocks and spilled materials affecting road traffic safety;

n) Areas where road traffic control is being organized.

4. The Minister of Transport shall detail the speed and safe distance of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic.

**Article 13. Use of lanes**

1. Vehicles participating in road traffic moving at a lower speed must go to the right in their direction of travel.

2. On roads with many lanes for vehicles traveling in the same direction, which are distinguished by lane demarcation markings, drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic must let their vehicles drive in one lane and may change lanes only in permitted places; each lane change is only allowed to change to one adjacent lane; when changing lanes, there must be a warning signal; must observe to ensure a safe distance from the vehicle in front, rear and both sides before changing lanes.

3. On a road with lane demarcation marks, rudimentary vehicles must travel on the innermost right lane, motor vehicles and special-use vehicles traveling on the left lane.

4. On a lane reserved for a type of vehicle or a group of types of vehicles, operators of other types of vehicles are not allowed to enter such lanes.

**Article 14. Overtaking and giving way to the vehicle to overtake**

1. Overtaking means a traffic situation on a road where there is only one lane for motor vehicles in each direction, the vehicle traveling behind moves to the left to move in front of the vehicle in front.

On a road with two lanes for motor vehicles in the same direction or more, which are distinguished by road markings, and vehicles traveling behind moving in front of vehicles in front shall apply the rules for using lanes specified in Article 13 of this Law.

2. When overtaking, vehicles must overtake on the left; in case the vehicle in front has a signal to turn left or is turning left or when a special-use vehicle is working on the road but cannot overtake on the left, it may overtake to the right.

3. Vehicles applying for overtaking may only overtake when there are no obstacles ahead, no vehicles running in the opposite direction in the road section intended to overtake, vehicles in front of them have no overtaking signals, there are signals to turn right and avoid to the right.

4. When a vehicle requests to overtake, the driver of the vehicle participating in the road traffic in front must observe the road section ahead, if the safety conditions are met, he must reduce the speed and give a right turn signal to signal the driver of the vehicle participating in the road behind to overtake and go close to the right side of the road until When the vehicle behind has passed, it is not allowed to obstruct the vehicle requesting to overtake.

In case there is an obstacle or the safety conditions are not met, the driver of the vehicle participating in the road traffic in front shall give a left turn signal to signal to the driver of the vehicle participating in the road traffic behind that he has not overtaken.

5. Vehicles applying for overtaking must have flashing signals with front lights or horns, except for rudimentary vehicles without lights and horns, when overtaking, there must be a turning direction signal, a turning direction signal must be used, ensuring a safe distance from the vehicle in front and behind during the process of overtaking; in urban areas and densely populated areas during the period from 22 hours of the previous day to 05 hours of the next day, they may only be signaled to overtake by lights.

6. Overtaking is prohibited in the following cases:

a) Failing to satisfy the conditions specified in Clause 3 of this Article;

b) There is one lane on a narrow bridge;

c) Curves with limited visibility;

d) On two-way roads at the top of slopes with limited visibility;

dd) Where roads and roads intersect at the same level as railways;

e) When the weather conditions or roads are not safe for overtaking;

g) When encountering priority vehicles;

h) On the section of the road reserved for pedestrians to cross the road;

i) When a pedestrian or wheelchair of a disabled person crosses the road;

k) In road tunnels.

**Article 15. Vehicle Direction**

1. Vehicle diversion means a traffic situation in which a vehicle turns left or right or makes a U-turn.

2. Before changing direction, the driver of a vehicle participating in road traffic must observe and ensure a safe distance from the vehicle behind, reduce the speed and have a signal to indicate the direction of turning or a manual signal in the direction of turn, for rudimentary vehicles without a light indicating the direction of turn. gradually switch to the lane closest to the direction of turn. Turn signal or manual signal must be used continuously during diversion. When ensuring safety and not causing obstacles to people and other vehicles, they can be diverted.

3. When changing direction, drivers and operators of special-use vehicles must give way to pedestrians, rudimentary vehicles or vehicles traveling in the opposite direction and only change direction when they do not cause obstruction or danger to other people or vehicles.

4. It is forbidden to make a U-turn at pedestrian crossing roads, on bridges, bridgeheads, under overpasses or underground, at places where roads intersect at the same level as railways, narrow roads, ramps, curves with obscured visibility, on expressways, in road tunnels, on one-way roads, unless there is a signal from a traffic controller or an indication of a temporary sign.

**Article 16. Reversing the car**

1. When reversing a vehicle, the driver of a vehicle participating in road traffic must observe the sides and rear of the vehicle, have a reverse signal and only reverse the vehicle when ensuring safety.

2. Vehicles must not be reversed on one-way roads, no-stop zones, on sections of roads reserved for pedestrians to cross roads, where roads intersect, roads intersect at the same level as railways, where visibility is obscured, in road tunnels, on expressways.

**Article 17. Avoid cars going in the opposite direction**

1. On roads that are not divided into two separate directions, two vehicles traveling in opposite directions avoid each other, drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic must reduce their speed and let their vehicles go to the right in the direction of their vehicles.

2. Cases of giving way when avoiding each other include:

a) Where the road is narrow enough for only one vehicle to run and there is a place to avoid the vehicle, the vehicle that is closer to the avoidance must enter the position of avoiding or give way to the vehicle going in the opposite direction;

b) Vehicles going downhill must give way to vehicles going uphill;

c) Vehicles with obstacles in front must give way to vehicles without obstacles in front.

**Article 18. Stopping, parking**

1. Stopping a vehicle means a temporary stationary state of a vehicle for a period of time necessary to allow people to board the vehicle, disembark from the vehicle, load and unload goods, inspect the vehicle's technical equipment or perform other activities. When stopping, the engine must not be turned off and must not leave the driving position, except for the case of leaving the driving position to close, open the car door, load and unload goods, check the vehicle technically, but must use the parking brake or take other safety measures.

2. Parking is the stationary state of the vehicle without time limit. When parking, drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic are only allowed to leave their vehicles when they have used the parking brake or taken other safety measures. Cars parked on the slope must steer towards the curb and insert wheels.

3. Drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic when stopping or parking on roads must comply with the following provisions:

a) There is a signal to notify the driver of other vehicles participating in road traffic when exiting or entering the stopping or parking position;

b) Not affecting pedestrians and vehicles participating in road traffic.

4. Drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic are not allowed to stop or park their vehicles at the following locations:

a) On the left side of a one-way road;

b) On a curved road or near a slope where the view is obscured;

c) On bridges, except for cases permitted by traffic organizations;

d) Underpassing bridges, except for places where parking and parking are permitted;

dd) Parallel in the same direction with another vehicle that is stopped or parked on the road;

e) Less than 20 meters away from cars parked in the opposite direction on narrow streets, less than 40 meters on roads with one lane of motor vehicles on one direction;

g) On the section of the road reserved for pedestrians to cross the road;

h) The place where the road intersects and within 05 meters from the edge of the intersection;

i) Pick-up and drop-off points;

k) In front of the gate and within 05 meters of both sides of the gate of the head office of the agency or organization with roads for vehicles to enter and exit;

l) Where the road section is only wide enough for one lane for motor vehicles;

m) Within the safety range of the railway;

n) Obscuring road signs and traffic signals;

o) On roads reserved for buses, on the mouths of sewers, tunnels of telephone lines, high-voltage electricity, places reserved for fire trucks to take water; on the roads and sidewalks in contravention of the law.

5. On roads, drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic may only stop and park their vehicles in places with wide curbs or land areas outside the road where they run; in case the roadside is narrow or there is no curb, they are only allowed to stop and park close to the edge of the road on the right in their direction.

6. On the streets, drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic may only stop and park their vehicles close to the roadside or sidewalk on the right side in the direction of their travel; the nearest wheel must not be more than 0.25 meters away from the curb or sidewalk and must not obstruct or endanger people and vehicles participating in road traffic.

7. In case of technical problems or other force majeure forced to park, when parking occupies a part of the road or in a place where parking is not permitted, there must be an emergency light signal or a warning sign must be placed behind the vehicle for the driver of another vehicle participating in road traffic to know.

**Article 19. Opening the car door**

1. Vehicle doors may be opened only when vehicles have stopped or parked.

2. Before opening the car door, the person who opens the door must observe the front, rear and side of the car door opening, and when it is safe to do so, open the car door and get out of the car; do not leave the car door open if safety is not ensured.

**Article 20. Use of Lights**

1. Drivers and operators of special-use vehicles participating in road traffic must turn on their front lights from 18:00 the previous day to 06:00 the next day or when there is fog, smoke, dust, rain or bad weather that limits visibility.

2. Drivers and operators of special-use machinery vehicles must turn off their high-beam lights or turn on their near-beam lights in the following cases:

a) When encountering pedestrians crossing the road;

b) When traveling on road sections through densely populated areas with operating lighting systems;

c) When encountering a vehicle traveling in the opposite direction, except for the case where the separator is anti-glare;

d) When changing the direction of vehicles at the intersection.

3. Drivers and operators of special-use vehicles when performing work on roads must turn on yellow warning lights.

**Article 21. Using the Horn Signal**

1. Horn signals of vehicles participating in road traffic may only be used in the following cases:

a) Signaling road traffic users when situations that may cause traffic safety to arise;

b) Signaling to prepare for overtaking.

2. Do not use the horn continuously; do not use horns with improper volumes; do not use the horn during the period from 22:00 the previous day to 05:00 the next day in densely populated areas and areas of medical examination and treatment establishments, except for priority vehicles.

**Article 22. Give way at the intersection**

When approaching an intersection, drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic must observe, slow down and give way according to the following regulations:

1. At the intersection of non-priority roads and priority roads or between branch roads and main roads, vehicles traveling from non-priority roads or branch roads must give way to vehicles traveling on priority roads or main roads from any direction;

2. At the intersection where there is no circular signal, the vehicle must give way to the vehicle coming from the right;

3. At the intersection where there is a circular signal, the vehicle must give way to the vehicle coming from the left.

**Article 23. By ferry, by pontoon bridge**

1. Upon arrival at the ferry terminal or pontoon bridge, the vehicles must queue up according to regulations, not obstructing traffic.

2. Vehicles passing through ferries and pontoon bridges in the order of priority from top to bottom are as follows:

a) Priority vehicles;

b) Vehicles carrying newspapers;

c) Trucks carrying fresh food;

d) Public passenger vehicles.

In case the vehicles in the same order have priority to the ferry terminal or pontoon bridge, the first vehicle to come first can pass first.

3. When crossing the ferry, the following provisions must be observed:

a) When the vehicle gets off the ferry, is on the ferry and when boarding the terminal, everyone is not allowed to stay on the vehicle, except for drivers, operators of special-use vehicles, children, pregnant women, the elderly, the disabled and the sick;

b) When getting off the ferry, motor vehicles or special-use vehicles get off first, rudimentary vehicles and pedestrians get off later; When getting on the wharf, pedestrians go first, road vehicles go back according to the instructions of traffic controllers.

4. When crossing a pontoon bridge, the following provisions must be observed:

a) Motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles must follow a line in the direction of movement, not obstructing people and vehicles going in the opposite direction;

b) Rudimentary vehicles and pedestrians must walk close to the right side in their direction of travel, not obstructing motor vehicles and special-use vehicles;

c) Motor vehicles, special-use vehicles, rudimentary vehicles and pedestrians must comply with the instructions of traffic controllers.

**Article 24. Traffic at railway crossings and bridges**

1. When there is a signal from a guard, a flashing red light, a bell ringing, a road barrier that is moving or closed, road traffic users must stop to the right of their road, in front of the stop line.

2. When arriving at a crossing without a road guard or roadblock, bell or signal light, road traffic participants must stop on the right side of their road, in front of the stop line and observe both sides, when there is no incoming railway vehicle, they may pass.

3. When a vehicle participating in road traffic is damaged, has an accident or goods fall on a railway crossing or bridge but cannot immediately move out of the railway safety range, the driver of the vehicle participating in road traffic and the person present must immediately signal to stop the train, take measures to ensure safety.

**Article 25. Highway traffic**

1. Drivers and operators of special-use vehicles on expressways must comply with the following road traffic rules:

a) Before merging into the lane of the expressway, there must be a signal to enter and give way to vehicles running on the road, observe the vehicles behind to ensure a new safe distance for vehicles to merge into the lane close to the right, if there is an acceleration lane, the vehicle must be allowed to run on that lane before merging into the lane of the expressway;

b) When preparing to exit the expressway, it is necessary to observe the signs, gradually change to the lane adjacent to the right, if there is a deceleration lane, the vehicle must be allowed to move on that lane before exiting the expressway;

c) Do not allow vehicles to run in emergency stop lanes and roadsides;

d) Other road traffic rules specified in this Chapter.

2. To stop and park only in prescribed places; in case of technical problems or other force majeure forced to stop or park the vehicle, the vehicle may be stopped or parked in the emergency stop lane in the same direction of the vehicle and must be signaled by emergency lights; in case the vehicle cannot move into the emergency stop lane, it must be signaled by emergency lights and place signs or warning lights behind the vehicle at a distance of at least 150 meters, promptly notify the traffic police agency to perform the task of ensuring order, traffic safety on the route or highway management agency.

3. Special-use vehicles with a design speed smaller than the minimum speed prescribed for highways, four-wheeled passenger vehicles with engines, four-wheeled cargo vehicles with engines, motorcycles, mopeds, vehicles similar to motorcycles, mopeds, rudimentary vehicles and pedestrians are not allowed to travel on the expressway, except for people, road vehicles and equipment in service of the management and maintenance of the expressway.

**Article 26. Traffic in road tunnels**

Drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic when operating vehicles in road tunnels must comply with the following road traffic rules:

1. Motor vehicles and special-use vehicles must turn on their proximity lights; rudimentary vehicles must turn on their lights or have a signal glow;

2. Failing to stop or park vehicles in road tunnels; In case of technical problems or other force majeure forced to stop or park the vehicle, the driver or operator of the special-use vehicle must bring the vehicle into the emergency stopping or parking position, if it cannot be moved, there must be an emergency light signal and place a sign or warning light behind the vehicle at a safe distance. promptly notify the Traffic Police agency to perform the task of ensuring traffic order and safety on the route or the road tunnel management agency;

3. Other road traffic rules specified in this Chapter.

**Article 27. Priority vehicles**

1. Priority vehicles include fire-fighting vehicles of the Fire Prevention and Fighting and Rescue Police and fire-fighting vehicles of other forces mobilized to perform firefighting tasks; vehicles of military forces, police and procurators on emergency duty; convoys with traffic police vehicles leading the way; ambulances on emergency duty; dike guard vehicles go on duty; vehicles on duty for rescue, rescue and remedy of natural disasters or epidemics or vehicles on duty in an emergency state as prescribed by law; the funeral procession.

2. Priority vehicles are entitled to go ahead of other vehicles when crossing the intersection from any direction in the order of priority from top to bottom as follows:

a) Fire fighting vehicles of the Fire Prevention and Fighting and Rescue Police and fire fighting vehicles of other forces mobilized to perform firefighting tasks;

b) Vehicles of military, police and procuracy forces on emergency duty; convoys with traffic police vehicles leading the way;

c) Ambulances going on emergency duty;

d) Dike protection vehicles going on duty; vehicles on duty for rescue, rescue and remedy of natural disasters or epidemics or vehicles on duty in an emergency state as prescribed by law;

dd) Hearse convoys.

3. Priority vehicles specified at Points a, b, c and d, Clause 2 of this Article must have priority signals as prescribed by law. The color of the priority light signal is prescribed as follows:

a) Fire-fighting vehicles of the Fire Prevention and Fighting and Rescue Police and fire-fighting vehicles of other forces mobilized to perform firefighting tasks, vehicles of military forces on emergency duty, ambulances on emergency duty with flashing red lights;

b) Vehicles of the police force or procuratorate on emergency duty, traffic police vehicles guiding the road with flashing blue and red lights;

c) The dike guard vehicle goes on duty; vehicles on duty for rescue, rescue and remediation of natural disasters or epidemics or vehicles on duty in an emergency state as prescribed by law with flashing blue lights.

4. Priority vehicles specified at Points a, b, c and d, Clause 2 of this Article are not subject to speed restrictions; are allowed to travel regardless of traffic light signals, enter the opposite direction, other roads can be traveled; particularly for expressways, it is only allowed to go in the opposite direction on the emergency stop lane; must obey the orders of traffic controllers and temporary signs.

5. When there is a signal of a priority vehicle, people and vehicles participating in road traffic must slow down, walk close to the right curb or stop to give way, the toll booth must give priority to the priority vehicle passing through the station in all situations, must not obstruct it.

6. The Government shall provide for the management, installation and use of signal transmitters of priority vehicles and the order and procedures for issuance, re-issuance and revocation of licenses for use of signal transmitters of priority vehicles.

7. The Minister of Public Security stipulates that domestic delegations and foreign visitors to Vietnam shall be arranged for traffic police vehicles to guide the way; regulating the traffic police guidance process for domestic delegations and foreign visitors to Vietnam.

**Article 28. Cases of carrying people on cargo cars**

1. Carrying people on the trunk of a cargo car may only be carried in the following cases:

a) Carrying people on duty for rescue, rescue, prevention and control of natural disasters and epidemics or performing emergency tasks; transporting the victim to the emergency room; taking people out of dangerous areas or in other emergency cases as prescribed by law;

b) Carrying people of the people's armed forces on emergency duty;

c) Carrying people for driving practice on driving practice vehicles; carrying people taking the driving test on the test vehicle; carrying workers who are on duty to repair and maintain roads;

d) Carrying people in a procession with the permission of a competent agency.

2. Cargo cars carrying people in the cases specified in Clause 1 of this Article must ensure safety when participating in road traffic.

**Article 29. Trailer trailers, trailer trailers and semi-trailer tractor trailers**

1. A car may only be towed by one car or another special-use vehicle when the towed vehicle cannot run on its own, except for the case specified in Clause 3, Article 53 of this Law and must satisfy the following provisions:

a) The vehicle to be towed must be driven by a person and the driving system of such vehicle must be valid;

b) The connection of the tow truck with the towed vehicle must be firm and safe; in case the braking system of the towing vehicle is no longer valid, the towing vehicles must be connected by a rigid connecting rod;

c) The front of the towing vehicle and the rear of the towing vehicle must have a signboard with flashing yellow warning lights.

2. Trailers and tractor-trailers may only tow trailers and semi-trailers in accordance with their designs; the connection of the trailer with the trailer, the tractor car with the semi-trailer must be firm and safe.

3. It is forbidden to carry people on towed vehicles, except for drivers; trailers, tractor-trailers pulling semi-trailers are not allowed to tow trailers, semi-trailers or other vehicles.

**Article 30. Pedestrians; children, pregnant women, the elderly, the disabled, persons who have lost their civil act capacity to participate in road traffic**

1. Pedestrians must comply with the following provisions:

a) Walking on sidewalks, curbs or roads reserved for pedestrians; in case the road does not have sidewalks, curbs or roads reserved for pedestrians, pedestrians must walk close to the right edge of the road in their direction of travel;

b) Crossing roads only in places with signal lights, road markings, overpasses and tunnels for pedestrians and must comply with road signs and signals. In case there are no signal lights, road markings, overpasses and tunnels for pedestrians, it is necessary to observe oncoming vehicles, only cross the road when ensuring safety, and when crossing the road, there must be a manual signal;

c) Do not cross the divider, swing or cling to moving road vehicles; when carrying and carrying bulky objects, they must ensure safety and not cause obstacles to people and vehicles participating in road traffic.

2. Children, pregnant women, the elderly, the disabled and persons who have lost their civil act capacity participating in road traffic are prescribed as follows:

a) Children under 07 years old must be accompanied by an adult when crossing the street;

b) Persons with disabilities who use motorized or non-motorized wheelchairs must walk on sidewalks, roadsides and places with road markings for pedestrians and rudimentary vehicles;

c) When traveling on roads, visually impaired persons must be guided or have tools to signal to others that they are visually impaired;

d) Persons who have lost their civil act capacity when traveling on roads must be escorted;

dd) All persons shall be responsible for helping children under 7 years old, pregnant women, the elderly, the disabled, and persons who have lost their civil act capacity when crossing the street.

**Article 31. Drivers, people to be carried, goods loaded on rudimentary vehicles**

1. The operator of a bicycle or motorcycle may carry only one person, except for the case of carrying an additional child under 07 years old, a maximum of two persons.

2. Operators of bicycles and motorcycles must not commit the acts specified in Clause 3, Article 33 of this Law; persons who are carried on bicycles and motorcycles when participating in road traffic are not allowed to commit the acts specified in Clause 4, Article 33 of this Law.

3. Operators and persons carried on motorcycles must wear helmets in accordance with national technical regulations and wear straps in accordance with regulations.

4. Drivers of rudimentary vehicles may only let their vehicles go in one row, where there is a road section reserved for rudimentary vehicles, they must take the prescribed road section; when participating in road traffic during the period from 18:00 the previous day to 06:00 the next day, they must use lights or have signs in front and behind the vehicle.

5. Goods loaded on rudimentary vehicles must ensure safety, not obstruct traffic and obstruct the driver's vision. Goods loaded on the vehicle must not exceed 1/3 of the body length and must not exceed 01 meter in front and rear of the vehicle; do not exceed 0.4 meters on each side of the wheel.

**Article 32. Persons who drive, lead pets, and drive livestock vehicles on the road**

1. Persons who operate, lead livestock or drive livestock vehicles on roads must allow livestock to walk close to the right edge of the road; in case it is necessary to allow livestock to cross the road, they must observe and only cross the road when they have sufficient safety conditions; must not obstruct other people and vehicles participating in road traffic.

2. It is forbidden to drive, lead or drive livestock vehicles to enter lanes reserved for motor vehicles.

3. Pets must not be released on roads.

**Article 33. Drivers, persons to be carried, goods loaded on motorcycles and mopeds**

1. Drivers of two-wheeled motorcycles and mopeds may carry only one person, except for the following cases, they may carry up to two people:

a) Transporting the patient to the emergency room;

b) Escorting persons who commit acts of law violation;

c) Children under 12 years old;

d) The elderly or disabled.

2. Drivers and persons transported on two-wheeled motorcycles, three-wheeled motorcycles and mopeds must wear helmets in accordance with national technical regulations and properly fasten their straps.

3. Drivers of two-wheeled motorcycles, three-wheeled motorcycles and mopeds must not commit the following acts:

a) Riding in horizontal rows;

b) Riding on pedestrian roads and other vehicles;

c) Use of umbrellas and sound equipment, except hearing aids;

d) Letting go of both hands; riding on one wheel for motorcycles and two-wheeled motorcycles; riding on two wheels for motorcycles and three-wheeled motorcycles;

dd) Using vehicles to tow or push other vehicles or objects, lead pets, carry, carry and carry bulky objects; carrying people standing on vehicles, racks or sitting behind the wheel; loading goods on the vehicle beyond the prescribed limit;

e) Sit on one side to control the vehicle; standing, lying on the vehicle to control the vehicle; changing the driver while the vehicle is running; turn your body backwards to control the vehicle or blindfold to control the vehicle; using a kickstand or other object to sweep onto the road while the vehicle is running;

g) Other acts that cause disorder and safety of road traffic.

4. Persons transported on two-wheeled motorcycles, three-wheeled motorcycles or mopeds when participating in road traffic must not commit the following acts:

a) Carrying or carrying bulky objects;

b) Use of umbrellas;

c) Grasping, pulling or pushing other vehicles;

d) Standing on the saddle, cargo rack or sitting on the steering wheel;

dd) Other acts that cause disorder and safety of road traffic.

5. Motorcycles and mopeds must not load goods in excess of the width of the cargo pass by 0.3 meters on each side, and 0.5 meters behind the cargo pass according to the manufacturer's design; the height of loading goods from the road surface of vehicles must not exceed 02 meters.

**Chapter III**

**VEHICLES PARTICIPATING IN ROAD TRAFFIC**

**Article 34. Classification of road vehicles**

1. Motor vehicles include:

a) Automobiles include: vehicles with four or more wheels powered by engines, designed and manufactured to operate on roads, not running on rails, used to carry people, goods, towing trailers, pulling semi-trailers or structured to perform special functions and uses, can be connected to a power line; tricycles with a self-weight greater than 400 kg; automobiles do not include motorized four-wheeled passenger vehicles and motorized four-wheeled cargo vehicles;

b) Trailer means a vehicle without a motor for moving, designed and manufactured for operation on roads, towed by a car; the main part of the entire volume of the trailer is not placed on the trailer;

c) Semi-trailer means a vehicle without a motor for moving, designed and manufactured for operation on roads; is pulled by the tractor car and has a significant portion of the whole mass put on the tractor car;

d) A four-wheeled passenger vehicle with an engine means a vehicle with four wheels or more, powered by a motor, designed and manufactured for operation on roads, with a structure for carrying people, a design speed of not more than 30 km/h, and a maximum of 15 people (excluding drivers);

dd) An motorized four-wheeled cargo vehicle is a vehicle with four wheels or more, powered by an engine, designed and manufactured for operation on roads, has a structure for carrying cargo, has an engine and a cargo box mounted on the same chassis, has a maximum of two rows of seats and carries up to 05 people (excluding the driver); the design speed is not greater than 60 km/h and the self-weight is not greater than 550 kg; in case the vehicle uses an electric motor, the engine power is not greater than 15 kW;

e) Motorcycles include: vehicles with two or three wheels powered by engines, designed and manufactured for operation on roads, except for motorcycles; for tricycles, the self-weight is not greater than 400 kg;

g) Moped means a two- or three-wheeled vehicle powered by an engine, designed and manufactured for operation on roads, with a design speed of not more than 50 km/h; if the drive motor is a thermal motor, the working capacity or equivalent capacity shall not be greater than 50 cm3; if the drive motor is an electric motor, the power of the motor shall not be greater than 04 kW; motorcycles do not include motorcycles;

h) Vehicles similar to the vehicles specified in this Clause.

2. Rudimentary vehicles include:

a) Bicycle means a vehicle with at least two wheels and is operated by human power through pedals or cranks;

b) Motorcycles, including electric bicycles, are bicycles assisted by motors, the source of power from the motor is cut off when the driver stops cycling or when the vehicle reaches a speed of 25 km/h;

c) Cyclo vehicles;

d) Wheelchairs for the disabled;

dd) Pet carts;

e) Vehicles similar to the vehicles specified in this Clause.

3. Special-use machinery vehicles include:

a) Construction motorcycles;

b) Agricultural and forestry machinery;

c) Tractors;

d) Trailers and semi-trailers pulled by tractors;

dd) Motorcycles performing special functions and uses;

e) Special vehicles used for defense and security purposes participating in road traffic.

4. Smart means means a motor vehicle that allows the automation of part or all of the vehicle control activities, determination of routes and handling of situations when participating in road traffic.

5. Vehicles similar to motor vehicles and rudimentary vehicles shall be managed and used in accordance with regulations applicable to such motor vehicles and rudimentary vehicles.

6. The Minister of Transport shall detail this Article; stipulate signs to identify motor vehicles using clean energy, green energy, and environmental friendliness.

**Article 35. Conditions for vehicles participating in road traffic**

1. Motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic must satisfy the following conditions:

a) To be granted a vehicle registration certificate and affix a vehicle number plate in accordance with law;

b) Ensure quality, technical safety and environmental protection in accordance with law.

2. Automobiles engaged in transport business must be equipped with journey monitoring devices. Passenger cars with 08 seats or more (excluding the driver's seat) engaged in transport business, tractor cars, and ambulances must be equipped with journey monitoring devices and devices to record the driver's image.

3. Smart vehicles that satisfy the conditions specified in Clause 1 of this Article and are licensed to operate by competent agencies.

4. Vehicles with foreign number plates operating in Vietnam shall comply with the provisions of Article 55 of this Law.

5. The Government shall detail Clauses 2 and 3 of this Article; stipulate the operating conditions of rudimentary vehicles.

6. Provincial-level People's Committees shall prescribe the scope of operation of rudimentary vehicles, motorized four-wheeled cargo vehicles and motorized four-wheeled passenger vehicles in their localities.

**Article 36. License plates**

1. Vehicle number plates issued by competent state agencies under the provisions of Articles 37 and 39 of this Law; attached to road vehicles in accordance with the provisions of this Law in service of state management.

2. Vehicle number plates are classified as follows:

a) License plates with blue background, white letters and numbers issued to vehicles of Party agencies, State agencies, socio-political organizations and public non-business units;

b) License plates with red background, white letters and numbers issued to military vehicles;

c) License plates with yellow background, black letters and numbers issued to vehicles engaged in transport business;

d) License plates with white background, black letters and numbers issued to vehicles of domestic organizations and individuals, not subject to the provisions at Points a, b and c of this Clause;

dd) License plates with white background, red letters, black numbers, and the symbol "NG" issued to vehicles of diplomatic missions, consulates and foreign employees bearing diplomatic identity cards of such agencies;

e) License plates with white background, red letters, black numbers, and the symbol "QT" issued to vehicles of representative missions of international organizations and foreign employees bearing diplomatic identity cards of such organizations;

g) License plates with white background, black letters and numbers, with the symbol "CV" issued to vehicles of administrative and technical personnel bearing official identity cards of diplomatic missions, consulates and international organizations;

h) License plates with white background, black letters and numbers, and the symbol "NN" issued to vehicles of foreign organizations, representative offices and individuals, except for the subjects specified at Point g of this Clause;

i) License plates of other types as prescribed by the Minister of Public Security.

3. Vehicle number plates shall be managed according to identification codes, except for those specified at Point b, Clause 2 of this Article. The management of license plates according to identification codes is prescribed as follows:

a) Vehicle number plates shall be issued and managed according to the identification codes of vehicle owners being individuals or organizations; in case the organization does not have an identification code, it shall be managed according to the tax identification number, establishment decision or equivalent papers;

b) In case the vehicle expires, is damaged and unusable or the ownership of the vehicle is transferred, the vehicle owner may retain the license plate number for a period of 05 years for registration with another vehicle under his/her ownership; Past the above-mentioned time limit, such vehicle number plates shall be revoked by the vehicle registration agency and entered into the vehicle number plate warehouse for registration and issuance to other organizations and individuals, except for cases of transfer, exchange, donation or inheritance of vehicles associated with auction-winning vehicle number plates;

c) In case the vehicle owner changes information about the head office, place of permanent residence or temporary residence, the number plate number of the identification vehicle may be retained.

4. The Minister of Public Security shall prescribe national technical regulations on vehicle number plates; for license plates under the management of the Ministry of National Defense, the Minister of National Defense shall prescribe technical regulations.

**Article 37. License plate auction**

1. License plates of vehicles put up for auction are number plates of cars, motorcycles and mopeds specified at Points c and d, Clause 2, Article 36 of this Law, which are publicized for organizations and individuals to choose to register for auction participation. License plates that are not selected by organizations or individuals to register for auction participation shall be transferred to the vehicle registration and management system for registration in accordance with law.

2. The starting price of a number plate of a car put up for auction must not be lower than VND 40 million; the starting price of a motorcycle or moped number plate put up for auction is not less than 05 million VND.

3. The deposit must not be lower than the reserve price of the type of license plate offered for auction.

4. Upon the expiration of the time limit for registration for participation in the auction, if only one person registers to participate in the auction or there are many persons registering to participate in the auction but only one person participates in the auction or there are many persons participating in the auction but only one person bids at least equal to the reserve price of a number plate to be put up for auction, such person shall be entitled to determined to be the winner of the auction of license plates.

5. Registration of auction-winning vehicles and number plates after transfer, exchange, donation or inheritance of vehicles with auction-winning number plates shall be managed, granted and revoked according to the provisions of Article 39 of this Law.

6. Proceeds from the auction of license plates after deducting expenses for organizing the auction, advertising expenses and expenses for administration of the auction system shall be remitted into the central budget in accordance with the law on the state budget.

7. The Government shall detail this Article; prescribe the price step, form, method, order and procedures for auction of license plates.

**Article 38. Rights and obligations of the auction winner of the license plate**

1. Vehicle number plate auction winners have the following rights:

a) To be granted a decision to certify the number plate of the auction-winning vehicle after fully paying the auction-winning amount;

b) To register the number plates of auction-winning vehicles associated with their vehicles at the police offices of the places where the number plates of the auction-winning vehicles are managed or the places of permanent or temporary residence of individuals or offices of the auction-winning organizations;

c) To transfer, exchange, donate or inherit vehicles associated with the number plates of auction-winning vehicles;

d) Within 30 days from the date of notification of the auction winning result, if the auction winner dies, the auction winning result shall be cancelled and the heirs in accordance with the law on inheritance shall receive the full amount of the auction winning amount paid by the auction winner;

dd) Within 12 months from the date of issuance of the decision to certify the number plate of the auction-winning vehicle, if the auction winner dies but has not yet carried out the procedures for vehicle registration to affix the number plate of the auction-winning vehicle, the auction-winning result will be canceled, and the heir in accordance with the law on inheritance shall receive the full amount of the auction-winning amount winning the submitted auction.

2. Vehicle number plate auction winners have the following obligations:

a) Fully pay the auction-winning amount within 30 days from the date of notification of the auction winning result; The auction winning money does not include the fee for registration and issuance of license plates. After the prescribed time limit, if the auction winner fails to submit the number plate or pays insufficient amount of the auction-winning amount, the auction-winning license plate may be re-auctioned or transferred to the vehicle registration and management system and the auction winner shall not be refunded the deposit amount. the amount of money paid, not allowed to participate in the auction of license plates within 12 months from the date of notification of the auction winning result;

b) Carry out procedures for vehicle registration for affixing number plates of auction-winning vehicles within 12 months from the date of issuance of decisions to certify the number plates of auction-winning vehicles; in case of force majeure events or objective obstacles, this time limit may be extended but must not exceed 06 months. After the prescribed time limit, if the auction winner fails to carry out the vehicle registration procedures for affixing the number plate of the auction-winning vehicle, the auction-winning license plate may be re-auctioned or transferred to the vehicle registration and management system and the auction winner shall not be refunded the paid auction winning amount;

c) It is not allowed to transfer, exchange, donate or inherit the number plates of auction-winning vehicles, except for the case specified at Point c, Clause 1 of this Article.

3. The Government shall detail this Article.

**Article 39. Issuance and revocation of vehicle registration certificates and number plates of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic**

1. The issuance of new vehicle registration certificates and number plates of motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles must satisfy the following conditions:

a) Certification of vehicle origin;

b) Certification of lawful ownership;

c) Documents on fulfillment of financial obligations.

2. The issuance of a certificate of registration of motor vehicles or special-use machinery vehicles in case of change of vehicle owners must satisfy the following conditions:

a) Certificate of revocation of vehicle registration or number plate; certification of revocation of vehicle registration in case of transfer, exchange, donation or inheritance of vehicles associated with auction-winning license plates;

b) The conditions specified at Points b and c, Clause 1 of this Article.

3. Renewal of vehicle registration certificates, number plates of motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles in the following cases:

a) The vehicle registration certificate or number plate is blurred or damaged;

b) Renovation or change of paint color; changing the name or identification number of an organization or individual or changing the purpose of use;

c) When the vehicle owner changes his or her address and wishes to renew the vehicle registration certificate;

d) Certificate of registration of expired vehicles and number plates;

dd) The vehicle registration agency changes the structure of the vehicle registration certificate form and number plate.

4. Re-issuance of vehicle registration certificates, motor vehicle number plates and special-use vehicles in case the vehicle registration certificates and vehicle number plates are lost.

5. Motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles shall be granted license plates and temporarily registered in the following cases:

a) Having obtained a certificate of quality, technical safety and environmental protection, a certificate of quality inspection of motor vehicles or special-use machinery for movement from the factory to the warehouse or port or from the warehouse, port, factory or vehicle dealer to the place of vehicle registration or to the dealership, other archives;

b) Vehicles carry out procedures for recovery for re-export or transfer of ownership; vehicles for events organized by the Party and the State; vehicles registered abroad permitted by competent agencies, including vehicles with right-hand drive (reverse steering) entering Vietnam for transit, temporary import or re-export for a definite period to attend conferences, fairs, exhibitions, physical training, sports and tourism; except for cases where vehicles are not required to be granted temporary number plates under treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party and the cases specified in Article 55 of this Law;

c) Vehicles subject to research and development that wish to participate in road traffic satisfying the provisions of Point h, Clause 5, Article 42 of this Law.

6. Cases of revocation of vehicle registration certificates, number plates of motor vehicles and special-use machinery include:

a) Transfer of vehicle ownership; in case of transfer, exchange, donation or inheritance of vehicles associated with auction-winning license plates, only vehicle registration certificates shall be revoked;

b) Tax-exempt imported vehicles or temporarily imported vehicles of foreign agencies, organizations or individuals that are re-exported, transferred ownership or destroyed; expired registration in special economic and commercial zones and international border-gate economic zones;

c) The vehicle has been registered but the vehicle dossier is detected to be forged or there is a conclusion of a competent agency on the illegal change of the chassis number or engine number; vehicles dismantled for registration for use in other vehicles;

d) Motor vehicles that have expired their useful life or are damaged and cannot be used;

dd) The vehicle is discarded or lost and cannot be found and the vehicle owner requests the revocation of the vehicle registration certificate or number plate;

e) The issuance of vehicle registration and number plates is not in accordance with the provisions of law.

7. The Minister of Public Security shall prescribe the order and procedures for issuance and revocation of certificates of registration of vehicles, number plates of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic, except for the cases specified in Clause 8 of this Article.

8. The Minister of National Defense shall prescribe the order and procedures for issuance and revocation of certificates of registration of vehicles, number plates of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic under the management of the Ministry of National Defense.

**Article 40. Useful life of motor vehicles**

1. The useful life of a motor vehicle is calculated from the year of manufacture of the vehicle to the end of December 31 of the year of expiration of the useful life.

2. The useful life of renovated vehicles is prescribed as follows:

a) If a vehicle with a useful life is transformed into a vehicle without a useful life, the regulations on the life of the vehicle before the renovation shall apply;

b) If a vehicle without a useful life is converted into a vehicle with a useful life, regulations on the life of the vehicle after renovation shall apply;

c) Passenger cars with the number of people allowed to carry 09 people or more (excluding drivers), special-use passenger cars converted into cargo cars (including special-use cargo cars); four-wheeled passenger vehicles with motors converted into four-wheeled cargo vehicles with motors shall be subject to regulations on the life of the vehicles after renovation.

3. Cases in which motor vehicles do not have their useful life include:

a) Motorcycles, mopeds, passenger cars with the number of people allowed to carry up to 08 people (excluding drivers), special-use cars, trailers, semi-trailers;

b) Motor vehicles of the army and police in service of national defense and security purposes.

4. The Government shall detail this Article.

**Article 41. Assurance of quality, technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles, special-use machinery and motor vehicle spare parts in import, production and assembly**

1. Subjects subject to assurance of quality, technical safety and environmental protection include:

a) Motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles imported, manufactured and assembled, except for vehicles for scientific research and research in service of production, display and introduction at trade fairs and exhibitions;

b) Imported, manufactured and assembled motor vehicle spare parts on the list of goods subject to inspection of quality, technical safety and environmental protection, except for cases of scientific research and research in service of production, display and introduction at trade fairs and exhibitions.

2. The certification of quality, technical safety and environmental protection includes:

a) Inspecting, testing and certifying the quality, technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles, special-use machinery and spare parts of motor vehicles, energy consumption of motor vehicles;

b) Recognize and appoint testing and certification establishments;

c) Inspect, assess and supervise the assurance of quality, technical safety and environmental protection, warranty, maintenance and recall of products and goods of importers, manufacturers and assemblers.

3. The certification of quality, technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles, special-use machinery vehicles and spare parts of motor vehicles in import, production and assembly shall be carried out by the registrar and certified by a competent agency. Registrar is a person who is granted a professional certificate in certification and inspection of motor vehicles and special-use machinery.

4. The recognition of foreign certification of quality, technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles and spare parts of motor vehicles shall comply with the provisions of treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party.

5. Organizations and individuals importing, manufacturing and assembling motor vehicles, special-use vehicles and spare parts shall comply with the provisions of law on inspection, testing and certification of quality, technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles, special-use machinery and spare parts of motor vehicles; take responsibility for the quality of products and goods imported, manufactured and assembled, the warranty and maintenance of imported motor vehicles, manufactured, assembled and recalled products and goods according to the Government's regulations.

6. The Prime Minister shall prescribe the roadmap for application of emission standards for motor vehicles imported, manufactured and assembled.

7. The Minister of Transport shall promulgate national technical regulations on quality, technical safety and environmental protection, energy consumption of motor vehicles, special-use vehicles and spare parts of motor vehicles in import, production and assembly; promulgating national technical regulations on motor vehicle warranty and maintenance establishments; regulations on the order and procedures for certification of quality, technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles, special-use machinery and spare parts of motor vehicles in import, manufacture and assembly, except for the cases specified in Clause 8 of this Article; regulations on the issuance, re-issuance, suspension and revocation of registrar certificates.

8. The Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Public Security shall prescribe the order and procedures for certification of quality, technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles, special-use machinery and spare parts of motor vehicles imported, manufactured and assembled under the management of the Ministry of National Defense. Ministry of Public Security.

**Article 42. Ensuring technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic**

1. Motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic must be inspected in accordance with law.

2. The inspection of motorcycles and mopeds shall only carry out emission inspection. The emission inspection shall comply with the provisions of the law on environmental protection and shall be carried out at emission inspection establishments that meet national technical regulations.

3. Motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles with certificates of technical safety and environmental protection from vehicle registration establishments or certificates of ex-factory inspection from manufacturers are not required to be inspected in case they are moved from border gates, places of manufacture, assemble to warehouse, port, shop or vice versa.

4. The inspection of technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles shall be carried out by the registrar of the registry and granted an inspection certificate by the registry.

5. The Minister of Transport shall prescribe the following contents:

a) Order and procedures for issuance, re-issuance, suspension of operation and revocation of certificates of eligibility for motor vehicle inspection activities of motor vehicle registration establishments;

b) Order and procedures for issuance, re-issuance, suspension of operation, revocation of certificates of eligibility for operation for motorcycle and moped emission inspection establishments;

c) Order and procedures for certification of technical safety and environmental protection for renovated motor vehicles and special-use vehicles;

d) Order and procedures for inspection and exemption from first-time inspection for motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles;

dd) Order and procedures for inspection of emissions of motorcycles and mopeds;

e) National technical regulations on material and technical foundations and locations of motor vehicle registration establishments and emission inspection establishments of motorcycles and mopeds; national technical regulations on motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic;

g) Size and load limits for motor vehicles and special-use vehicles participating in road traffic;

h) Technical requirements for motor vehicles and special-use machinery subject to research and development that wish to participate in road traffic.

6. The Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Public Security shall prescribe the order and procedures for inspection of technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles and special-use machinery, certification of quality of technical safety and environmental protection of renovated motor vehicles, special-use machinery for renovation under the management of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Public Security.

**Article 43. Responsibilities of registration establishments, owners of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles and operators of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles**

1. Registration and inspection establishments are public service providers that carry out technical safety and environmental protection inspections of motor vehicles and special-use machinery vehicles organized and operated in accordance with the Government's regulations.

Registration establishments shall be responsible for the results of inspection of technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles and special-use machinery; refusing to inspect violating vehicles when the vehicle owners have not yet fulfilled the requirements of competent state agencies on settlement of cases of administrative violations in the field of road traffic order and safety.

2. Responsibilities of owners of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles and operators of motor vehicles and special-use vehicles are prescribed as follows:

a) Comply with regulations on issuance and revocation of vehicle registration certificates, number plates, inspection of technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles and special-use machinery;

b) It must be maintained and repaired to ensure the maintenance of the technical condition of the vehicle; take responsibility according to the provisions of law for acts of bringing vehicles that fail to ensure technical safety and environmental protection to participate in road traffic;

c) Organizations and individuals named in the vehicle registration certificate shall continue to be responsible for the vehicle owner when the vehicle registration certificate or number plate has not been revoked in case of revocation as prescribed in Clause 6, Article 39 of this Law;

d) Organizations and individuals that violate the law on road traffic order and safety but have not yet fully fulfilled the requirements of competent state agencies on the settlement of cases of administrative violations in the field of road traffic order and safety shall not yet be allowed to settle the registration and registration and inspection of violating vehicles;

dd) Comply with other provisions of law when participating in road traffic.

**Article 44. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for road transport vehicles in urban areas**

1. Motorized four-wheeled buses and passenger vehicles must operate on the right routes, on schedules and at the permitted time and stop and park at the prescribed places.

2. Taxis shall pick up and drop off passengers according to the agreement between passengers and drivers but must comply with the provisions of law on road traffic order and safety when picking up and dropping off passengers.

3. Cargo vehicles must operate on the routes, scope and time prescribed for each type of vehicle.

4. Environmental sanitation vehicles and automobiles carrying construction materials and bulk waste must be covered and not spilled on the streets and have an operating time according to regulations of the provincial-level People's Committee.

5. Provincial-level People's Committees shall prescribe road transport activities in urban areas and the proportion of public passenger transport vehicles equipped with assistive devices for persons with disabilities in urban areas.

**Article 45. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for passenger cars**

1. The transportation of passengers by car must comply with the following regulations:

a) Pick up and drop off passengers at the prescribed places; instructions for the use of safety equipment on the vehicle; take measures to maintain hygiene in vehicles;

b) Transporting passengers according to the registered schedule and route, except for force majeure cases;

c) Do not carry passengers on the roof of the vehicle, in the luggage compartment or allow passengers to swing or cling to the outside of the vehicle;

d) Failing to carry dangerous goods, goods banned from circulation, contraband, wild animals, goods with foul odors or other animals and goods that affect the health of passengers and the environment;

dd) Not carrying more than the number of people, luggage and goods in excess of the permitted volume or other violations of law;

e) Failing to carry cargo in the passenger compartment.

2. Drivers and service personnel on passenger cars shall have the following responsibilities:

a) Comply with the provisions of Clause 1 of this Article;

b) Before allowing the vehicle to depart, it is necessary to check the safety conditions of the vehicle, guide passengers on road traffic safety and emergency exit in case of incident;

c) Guide, request and inspect the occupants of the vehicle to comply with the provisions of Clause 2, Article 10 of this Law;

d) Inspect the arrangement and strapping of luggage and goods to ensure safety;

dd) Maintain order and hygiene in vehicles;

e) Coordinate in performing other tasks at the request of the Public Security Agency in the work of protecting national security and ensuring social order and safety;

g) Implement other road traffic rules specified in Chapter II of this Law.

**Article 46. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for cars carrying preschool children and students**

1. Automobiles carrying preschool children and pupils must meet the following requirements:

a) Satisfy the conditions specified in Clauses 1 and 2, Article 35 of this Law; having devices to record images of preschool children and students and devices with the function of warning and preventing children from being forgotten in the vehicle; having a useful life of not more than 20 years; have paint colors according to the Government's regulations;

b) Cars carrying preschool children or primary school students must have seat belts suitable to their age or use vehicles with seats suitable to their age as prescribed by law.

2. Automobiles engaged in transport business in combination with transportation activities for preschool children and pupils must meet the requirements specified in Clause 3, Article 10, Clauses 1 and 2, Article 35 of this Law; having devices to record images of preschool children and pupils and devices with the function of warning and preventing child neglect on the vehicle to meet the requirements specified at Point a, Clause 1 of this Article.

3. When picking up and dropping off preschool children, primary school students must arrange at least 01 manager in each car to guide, supervise, maintain order and ensure safety for preschool children and primary school students during the trip. In case a vehicle with 29 seats or more (excluding the driver's seat) carrying 27 preschool children and primary school students or more, at least 02 managers must be arranged on each car. Managers and drivers are responsible for checking preschool children and primary school students when getting off the bus; preschool children and primary school students are not allowed in the car when the manager and driver have left the car.

4. Drivers of preschool children and pupils must have at least 02 years of experience in driving passenger transport vehicles.

5. Educational institutions must develop a process to ensure safety when transporting preschool children and pupils; instruct drivers and managers of preschool children and students to master and properly implement the process; take responsibility for ensuring road traffic order and safety when organizing the transportation of preschool children and pupils of such educational institutions.

6. Shuttle buses for preschool children and pupils shall be given priority in the organization of traffic channeling and regulation, arrangement of parking places at school areas and at points on the route for transport of preschool children and pupils.

**Article 47. Ensuring road traffic order and safety in the transportation of passengers and goods by motorcycles, mopeds and rudimentary vehicles**

1. The use of motorcycles, mopeds and rudimentary vehicles to transport passengers and cargoes must comply with the following provisions:

a) Inspect the safety conditions of vehicles before participating in road traffic;

b) When transporting goods, drivers must carry all papers as prescribed by law;

c) Inspect the arrangement of goods to ensure safety; not carrying more than the number of people, luggage and goods in excess of the permissible volume or exceeding the limit size of the vehicle;

d) Goods transported on vehicles must be neatly arranged and securely tied, ensuring that they do not pose a danger to people and vehicles participating in road traffic; do not obstruct the driver's vision; must not obscure lights and license plates;

dd) When transporting bulk goods, construction materials and waste, do not allow them to fall on the road or cause noise and dirt during the transportation process on the road;

e) When transporting goods stacked in front of and behind vehicles, there must be red signals at the beginning and last points of goods during the day, lights or signals must be given to road users at night or when it is dark.

2. Provincial-level People's Committees shall prescribe the use of motorcycles, mopeds and rudimentary vehicles for the transportation of passengers and goods in their localities.

**Article 48. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for four-wheeled vehicles with engines for transporting passengers and goods**

1. Four-wheeled vehicles with engines for transporting passengers and goods must meet the following requirements:

a) To be granted a certificate of vehicle registration and affix a number plate; ensure quality, technical safety and environmental protection in accordance with law;

b) Posting the names and telephone numbers of organizations and individuals engaged in transport business; posting freight rates for passenger transportation;

c) Ensure the right time and scope of operation.

2. Provincial-level People's Committees shall prescribe the time and scope of passenger transportation by motorized four-wheeled vehicles and cargo transportation by motorized four-wheeled cargo vehicles in their localities.

**Article 49. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for goods cars**

1. When transporting goods by automobile, drivers must comply with the following provisions:

a) Carrying sufficient papers as prescribed by law;

b) Inspect the safety conditions of vehicles before participating in road traffic;

c) Inspect the arrangement of goods to ensure safety; not carrying goods in excess of the permissible volume or exceeding the limit size of the vehicle;

d) Goods transported on vehicles must be neatly arranged, securely tied and safe according to regulations of the Minister of Transport;

dd) When transporting bulk goods, construction materials and wastes, they must be tightly covered, not allowed to fall onto the road, causing noise or dirt during transportation on the road and the maximum height of the goods must be at least 10 cm lower than the upper edge of the trunk wall;

e) When transporting goods stacked in front of and behind vehicles, there must be red signals at the beginning and last points of goods during the day, lights or signals must be given to road users at night or when it is dark.

2. The Traffic Police Force shall be responsible for patrolling, controlling and handling violations of the law on road traffic order and safety for cars transporting overloaded goods circulating on roads.

**Article 50. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for road vehicles transporting live animals and fresh food**

1. The transportation of live animals must satisfy the following requirements:

a) Drivers must carry all papers as prescribed by law;

b) Means of transport must have structures suitable to the types of animals being transported;

c) In the course of transportation, they must comply with the provisions of law on road traffic order and safety, epidemiological hygiene, epidemic prevention and environmental sanitation.

2. The transportation of fresh food must satisfy the following requirements:

a) Drivers must carry all papers as prescribed by law;

b) In the course of transportation, they must comply with the provisions of law on road traffic order and safety, food safety, epidemiological hygiene, epidemic prevention and environmental sanitation.

**Article 51. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for road vehicles transporting dangerous goods**

1. Dangerous goods are goods containing dangerous substances or articles that, when transported on roads, are likely to endanger human life, health, the environment, national safety and security.

2. The transport of dangerous goods must be carried with a transport permit; In case of necessity, the unit transporting dangerous goods must arrange escorts to ensure road traffic order and safety.

3. Cars transporting dangerous goods must affix logos identifying dangerous goods; installing lights, warning signals.

4. Drivers or escorts transporting dangerous goods must be trained in the transportation of dangerous goods.

5. The licensing agency for the transport of dangerous goods shall immediately send a notice to the Traffic Police of the Ministry of Public Security and the Traffic Police agency performing the task of ensuring traffic order and safety on the route or section of road through which the vehicle passes for command. control road traffic, inspect, control and handle violations of law, ensure road traffic order and safety.

6. The Government shall detail this Article.

**Article 52. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles and tracked vehicles circulating on roads**

1. Oversized vehicles include:

a) Motor vehicles and special-use vehicles whose outer dimensions exceed the permitted size limit of the vehicle according to the national technical regulations on motor vehicles;

b) Motor vehicles and special-use vehicles with oversized bags of roads;

c) Motor vehicles and special-use vehicles when carrying goods with the outer dimensions of the vehicle and goods exceeding the permitted size of the vehicle or exceeding the limit size of the road.

2. Overloaded vehicles include:

a) Motor vehicles and special-use vehicles with a total weight exceeding the permissible weight of the vehicle or exceeding the load of the road;

b) Motor vehicles and special-use vehicles whose total weight allocated to axles or axle assemblies exceeds the load of axles or axle assemblies or exceeds the load of roads.

3. Oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles and tracked vehicles shall be granted permits to circulate vehicles on roads in the following cases:

a) Circulating oversized vehicles specified at Points a and b, Clause 1 of this Article that do not carry goods, vehicles with the own weight of vehicles exceeding the load of roads that do not carry goods, crawler vehicles from places of manufacture, stations, ports and places of import, repair and maintenance to the place where the vehicle is used and vice versa or between places of use of the vehicle;

b) Circulating oversized vehicles or overloaded vehicles to carry goods on roads in the following cases: serving national defense and security tasks; preventing, combating and overcoming the consequences of natural disasters; perform tasks in case of emergency; carrying oversized or overweight cargoes when the modes of transport of goods by railway, inland waterway, air or maritime are not suitable or must be combined with other modes of transport;

c) Circulating oversized vehicles with the permitted limit of vehicles to carry passenger cars with up to 08 seats (excluding driver's seats), trucks and special-use cars with a total weight of up to 3,500 kg according to the design from the place of manufacture, station, port and import places, repair and maintenance to the place of use.

4. The protection of road works when allowing oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles and tracked vehicles to circulate on roads is prescribed as follows:

a) In case the vehicle exceeds the limit size, overloaded vehicle or crawler vehicle exceeds the load or gauge limit of the road work, the organization or individual wishing to circulate the vehicle shall be responsible for surveying, designing and reinforcing the road work;

b) The survey, design and reinforcement of road works shall be carried out by units that meet the operating capacity conditions in accordance with the law on construction;

c) Organizations and individuals circulating vehicles shall be responsible for paying all expenses for surveying, designing and reinforcing road works specified at Point b of this Clause;

d) Agencies, organizations and individuals specified at Points a, b and c of this Clause shall have to pay compensation when damage to road works occurs;

dd) In case of necessity, there must be people and vehicles to assist driving, warn other people and vehicles participating in road traffic and take measures to ensure road traffic safety according to the Government's regulations;

e) Tracked vehicles permitted to circulate on roads must take measures to protect the road surface.

5. Road management agencies are competent to grant permits for circulation of oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles and tracked vehicles circulating on roads; in case of transportation of oversized or overweight goods, the issuance of permits shall comply with the provisions of Article 53 of this Law; agencies and organizations assigned to directly manage road works in cases subject to reinforcement specified at Point a, Clause 4 of this Article shall approve plans for survey, design and reinforcement of road works.

6. Oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles and tracked vehicles may only circulate on roads after being granted a license to circulate oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles and tracked vehicles and have taken measures to protect road works specified in Clause 4 of this Article.

7. Agencies granting permits for circulation of oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles and tracked vehicles shall immediately send notices to the Traffic Police of the Ministry of Public Security and the Traffic Police agencies performing the tasks of ensuring traffic order and safety on routes. the section of road through which vehicles pass to command and control road traffic, inspect, control and handle violations of law, ensure road traffic order and safety.

8. The Traffic Police Force shall be responsible for patrolling, controlling and controlling traffic and handling violations of law against oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles and tracked vehicles circulating on roads.

9. The Minister of Transport shall detail Point b, Clause 3 of this Article; regulations on load and gauge limits of roads; regulations on the circulation of oversized vehicles, overloaded vehicles, and tracked vehicles on roads; prescribe the order and procedures for issuance of circulation permits for overloaded vehicles, oversized vehicles and tracked vehicles.

**Article 53. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for vehicles transporting oversized and overweight goods**

1. Oversized and overweight goods are goods that cannot be divided or disassembled, when transported by road, causing vehicles or combinations of vehicles to exceed the permitted limit for road traffic participation in terms of size and volume as prescribed by law.

2. Vehicles transporting oversized and overweight goods must be suitable to the type, size and volume of goods and must have vehicle circulation permits issued by competent road management agencies.

3. Vehicles transporting super-long and super-heavy goods are allowed to be combined and connected into a combination of many vehicles, including tractor-head cars, cars pulling trailers for towing or towing and pushing trailers, special-use semi-trailers and modular trailers, including cases of coupling through cargo.

4. Vehicles transporting oversized and overweight goods must run at the speed specified in the license and must be signaled by the size of the cargo; in case of necessity, there must be people and means of support as prescribed at Point dd, Clause 4, Article 52 of this Law when transporting oversized and overweight goods by road.

5. Agencies granting circulation licenses for vehicles transporting oversized and overweight goods shall immediately send notices to the Traffic Police of the Ministry of Public Security and the Traffic Police agencies performing the tasks of ensuring traffic order and safety on the routes and sections through which the vehicles pass for command. control road traffic, inspect, control and handle violations of law, ensure road traffic order and safety.

6. The Traffic Police Force shall be responsible for patrolling, controlling and handling violations of the law on road traffic order and safety for vehicles transporting oversized and overweight goods circulating on roads.

7. The Minister of Transport shall specify oversized and overweight goods; regulating the transportation of oversized and overweight goods and the issuance of circulation licenses for vehicles transporting oversized and overweight goods on roads.

**Article 54. Ensuring road traffic order and safety for road traffic rescue vehicles**

1. Road traffic rescue vehicle means a special-use car equipped with tools and equipment used to rescue, assist in movement or transport damaged or broken road vehicles.

2. Road traffic rescue vehicles must have identification signs, post information on the vehicles, install journey monitoring devices and devices to record the driver's image as prescribed in Clause 2, Article 35 of this Law.

3. Road traffic rescue vehicles must comply with the provisions of law on the volume of goods carried by rescue vehicles and the volume of rescued vehicles inscribed on the certificate of technical safety and environmental protection inspection.

**Article 55. Ensuring road traffic order and safety in case a car of a foreigner registered abroad with a steering wheel on the right side participates in traffic in Vietnam; foreign motor vehicles brought into Vietnam by foreigners for tourism**

1. Automobiles of foreigners registered abroad with the steering wheel on the right side participating in traffic in Vietnam, foreign motor vehicles brought into Vietnam by foreigners for tourism must be licensed by competent agencies.

2. The licensing agency for automobiles of foreigners registered abroad with the steering wheel on the right hand to participate in traffic in Vietnam or foreign motor vehicles brought into Vietnam for tourism shall immediately notify the immigration management agency.

3. The circulation of automobiles registered abroad by foreigners with steering wheels on the right side participating in traffic in Vietnam and foreign motor vehicles brought into Vietnam by foreigners for tourism is prescribed as follows:

a) Comply with the provisions of the law on road traffic order and safety of Vietnam. In case an international treaty to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party provides otherwise, such international treaty shall apply;

b) Participating in traffic within the scope, route and time licensed by competent agencies of Vietnam;

c) Automobiles of foreigners registered abroad with steering wheels on the right must accompany the convoy and have people and vehicles to support and guide traffic;

d) Organizations and individuals that bring vehicles with right-hand steering wheels into Vietnam shall arrange vehicles for traffic guidance and ensure traffic safety when vehicles circulate in the territory of Vietnam.

4. The Government shall detail this Article.

**Chapter IV**

**DRIVERS OF VEHICLES PARTICIPATING IN ROAD TRAFFIC**

**Article 56. Conditions for drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic**

1. Drivers participating in road traffic must be of full age and health as prescribed by law; having a valid driving license suitable to the type of vehicle being driven issued by a competent agency, except for the motorcycle driver specified in Clause 4 of this Article. When participating in road traffic, drivers must bring the following papers:

a) Vehicle registration certificate or a certified copy of the vehicle registration certificate enclosed with the original certification papers of the credit institution or foreign bank's branch that is still valid in case the vehicle is being mortgaged at the credit institution or foreign bank's branch;

b) A driving license suitable to the type of vehicle being driven;

c) Certification of technical safety and environmental protection inspection of motor vehicles in accordance with law;

d) Certification of compulsory insurance for civil liability of motor vehicle owners.

2. Drivers of special-use vehicles participating in road traffic must be of full age and health as prescribed by law; having a license or certificate of operation of special-use machinery suitable to the type of special-use vehicle being driven; have a valid driver's license or a certificate of fostering legal knowledge about road traffic. When participating in road traffic, drivers of special-use vehicles must carry the following papers:

a) Vehicle registration certificate or a certified copy of the vehicle registration certificate enclosed with the original valid receipt of the credit institution or foreign bank's branch in case the vehicle is being mortgaged at the credit institution or foreign bank's branch;

b) License or certificate of operation of special-use machinery;

c) Driver's license or certificate of fostering legal knowledge on road traffic;

d) Certification of technical safety and environmental protection inspection of special-use machinery vehicles in accordance with law;

dd) Certification of compulsory insurance for civil liability in accordance with law.

3. In case the papers specified in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article have been integrated into the e-identification account, the presentation and examination may be carried out through the e-identification account.

4. Motorcycle drivers participating in road traffic must understand road traffic rules and have vehicle control skills; meet the age and health conditions specified at Point a, Clause 1 and Clause 2, Article 59 of this Law.

5. Automobile driving trainees and candidates for the automobile driving test when participating in road traffic must practice on the driving practice car, test vehicle on the driving practice route, test route, with a driving instructor or a driving assistant examiner. Driving instructors and examiners must carry the papers specified in Clause 1 of this Article.

**Article 57. Driver's License**

1. A driver's license includes the following classes:

a) Class A1 is issued to drivers of two-wheeled motorcycles with a cylinder capacity of up to 125 cm3 or an electric motor capacity of up to 11 kW;

b) Class A is issued to drivers of two-wheeled motorcycles with a cylinder capacity of over 125 cm3 or electric motor power of over 11 kW and vehicles specified for class A1 driving licenses;

c) Class B1 shall be granted to drivers of three-wheeled motorcycles and vehicles prescribed for class A1 driving licenses;

d) Class B shall be granted to drivers of passenger cars with up to 08 seats (excluding the driver's seat); trucks and special-use vehicles with a total weight of up to 3,500 kg according to the design; the types of automobiles prescribed for class B driving licenses towing trailers with a total weight of up to 750 kg according to the design;

dd) Class C1 shall be issued to drivers of trucks and special-use vehicles with a total design weight of over 3,500 kg to 7,500 kg; the types of trucks prescribed for C1 class driving licenses towing trailers with a total weight of up to 750 kg according to the design; vehicles prescribed for class B driving licenses;

e) Class C shall be issued to drivers of trucks and special-use vehicles with a total design weight of over 7,500 kg; the types of trucks prescribed for class C driving licenses towing trailers with a total weight of up to 750 kg according to the design; vehicles prescribed for class B and class C1 driving licenses;

g) Class D1 shall be granted to drivers of passenger cars with more than 08 seats (excluding the driver's seat) to 16 seats (excluding the driver's seat); the types of passenger cars prescribed for D1 class driving licenses towing trailers with a total weight of up to 750 kg according to the design; types of vehicles prescribed for driving licenses of classes B, C1, C;

h) Class D2 is granted to drivers of passenger cars (including buses) with more than 16 seats (excluding driver's seats) to 29 seats (excluding driver's seats); passenger cars prescribed for D2 class driving licenses towing trailers with a total weight of up to 750 kg according to the design; vehicles prescribed for driving licenses of classes B, C1, C, D1;

i) Grade D is granted to drivers of passenger cars (including buses) with more than 29 seats (excluding driver's seats); cars carrying sleepers; the types of passenger cars prescribed for class D driving licenses towing trailers with a total weight of up to 750 kg according to the design; vehicles prescribed for driving licenses of classes B, C1, C, D1, D2;

k) Class BE grants to drivers of cars of all types prescribed for driving licenses of class B tractor-trailers with a total design weight of over 750 kg;

l) Class C1E shall grant drivers of the types of automobiles prescribed for the driving license of class C1 towing trailers with a total design weight of over 750 kg;

m) CE class shall be granted to drivers of all types of automobiles prescribed for driving licenses of class C tractor-trailers with a total design weight of over 750 kg; tractor cars pulling semi-trailers;

n) Class D1E shall grant drivers of the types of automobiles prescribed for the driving license of class D1 towing trailers with a total design weight of over 750 kg;

o) Class D2E shall grant drivers of the types of automobiles prescribed for the driving license of class D2 towing trailers with a total design weight of over 750 kg;

p) Class DE shall grant drivers of all types of automobiles prescribed for a class D driving license towing trailers with a total design weight of over 750 kg; passenger cars connecting cars.

2. Persons with disabilities who drive three-wheeled motorcycles for persons with disabilities shall be granted class A1 driving licenses.

Persons with disabilities who drive automatic cars with structures suitable to their disabilities shall be granted class B driving licenses.

3. Drivers of motorized four-wheeled cargo vehicles and motorized four-wheeled passenger vehicles must use driving licenses of the corresponding class of trucks or passenger cars.

4. Drivers of cars designed or renovated with fewer seats than cars of the same type and equivalent limited sizes must use driving licenses of the class suitable to cars of the same type, equivalent limited sizes and with the largest number of seats.

5. The duration of a driver's license is prescribed as follows:

a) Indefinite driving licenses of classes A1, A and B1;

b) Class B and Class C1 driving licenses are valid for 10 years from the date of issuance;

c) Driver's licenses of classes C, D1, D2, D, BE, C1E, CE, D1E, D2E and DE are valid for 05 years from the date of issuance.

6. Driver's licenses valid for use within the territory of Vietnam include:

a) A driving license issued by a competent Vietnamese agency;

b) An international driving permit and a national driving permit suitable to the type of vehicle permitted to be driven issued by a country that is a signatory to the 1968 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic (hereinafter referred to as the Vienna Convention);

c) The driving license is suitable to the type of vehicle permitted to be driven of the country or territory to which Vietnam has signed an international treaty or agreement recognizing each other's driving licenses;

d) The foreign driver's license is suitable to the type of vehicle permitted to be driven by the country recognized under treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party.

7. A driver's license is invalid in the following cases:

a) The driver's license has expired;

b) The driver's license is revoked under the provisions of Clause 5, Article 62 of this Law.

8. An international driver's license is prescribed as follows:

a) International driver's license means a driving license issued by a competent state agency of a country that is a member of the Vienna Convention according to a uniform form; have a term of not more than 03 years from the date of issuance and must be consistent with the validity period of the national driver's license;

b) Holders of international driving permits issued by countries that are contracting countries to the Vienna Convention when driving in the territory of Vietnam must carry their international driving permits and national driving licenses issued in accordance with the class of the driving vehicle, the expiration date; must comply with the law on road traffic order and safety of Vietnam;

c) Holders of international driver's licenses who violate Vietnam's law on road traffic order and safety and are deprived of the right to use their driving licenses for a definite period shall not exceed the period of time the drivers are permitted to reside in the territory of Vietnam;

d) Vietnamese or foreigners holding permanent residence cards or temporary residence cards in Vietnam with driving licenses issued by Vietnam or countries that are contracting parties to international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party and are still valid. if there is a need to be granted an international driver's license.

9. The Minister of Transport shall prescribe forms of driving licenses and international driving permits, the order and procedures for issuance and use of driving licenses and international driving permits; for driving license forms, the order and procedures for issuance and use of driving licenses of military and police forces performing defense and security tasks shall be prescribed by the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Public Security.

**Article 58. Points of the driver's license**

1. Points of a driver's license shall be used to manage the driver's observance of the law on road traffic order and safety on the database system on road traffic order and safety, including 12 points. The number of points deducted for each violation depends on the nature and severity of the violation of the law on road traffic order and safety. Data on driving license deduction points of violators will be updated in the database system immediately after the sanctioning decision takes effect and notify the person with driving license deduction points.

2. A driving license that has not been deducted all points and has not been deducted points within 12 months from the date of the latest point deduction shall be restored to full 12 points.

3. In case the driving license is deducted all points, the driving license holder may not drive the vehicle participating in road traffic according to such driving license. After at least 06 months from the date of deduction of all points, the driving license holder may participate in the examination of legal knowledge of road traffic order and safety under the provisions of Clause 7, Article 61 of this Law organized by the traffic police force. with satisfactory results, they will be restored to full 12 points.

4. After renewing, re-granting or upgrading, the points of the driver's license shall remain the same before the renewal, re-issuance or upgrading.

5. Persons competent to sanction administrative violations are competent to deduct points for driving licenses.

6. The Government shall detail Clause 1 of this Article; prescribe the order, procedures and competence to deduct points and restore driving license points; prescribe the roadmap for the implementation of this Article. The Minister of Public Security shall detail Clause 3 of this Article.

**Article 59. Age and health of drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic**

1. The age range of drivers and operators of special-use machinery vehicles is prescribed as follows:

a) Persons aged full 16 years or older may drive motorcycles;

b) Persons aged full 18 years or older who are granted driving licenses of classes A1, A, B1, B, C1, and are granted certificates of fostering legal knowledge of road traffic to operate special-use vehicles participating in road traffic;

c) Persons aged full 21 years or older who are granted driving licenses of class C or BE;

d) Persons aged full 24 years or older who are granted driving licenses of classes D1, D2, C1E, CE;

dd) Persons aged full 27 years or older shall be granted driving licenses of classes D, D1E, D2E and DE;

e) The maximum age of drivers of passenger cars (including buses) with more than 29 seats (excluding driver's seats) and sleeper cars is full 57 years old for men and full 55 years old for women.

2. Operators of vehicles participating in road traffic must ensure health conditions suitable to each type of vehicle permitted to be driven. The Minister of Health shall prescribe health standards and health examinations for drivers and operators of special-use vehicles; periodic health checks for car driving practitioners; build a database on the health of drivers and operators of special-use vehicles.

3. The Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Public Security shall prescribe the age of drivers in the army and police forces performing defense and security tasks.

**Article 60. Driver Training**

1. Persons wishing to be granted driver's licenses must be trained in theoretical and practical contents according to the training programs prescribed for each class of driver's licenses.

2. Driving learners must be trained at driving training establishments or other forms of driver training for the issuance or upgrading of driving licenses.

3. The training for upgrading of driver's licenses shall be carried out for the following subjects:

a) Upgrade the driver's license from class B to class C1 or to class C or to class D1 or to class D2;

b) Upgrade the driver's license from class C1 to class C or to class D1 or to class D2;

c) Upgrade the driver's license from class C to class D1 or to class D2 or to class D;

d) Upgrade the driver's license from D1 to D2 or D;

dd) Upgrade the driver's license from D2 to D;

e) Upgrade the driver's license from class B to class BE, from class C1 to class C1E, from class C to class CE, from class D1 to class D1E, from class D2 to class D2E, from class D to class DE.

4. Persons wishing to be trained to upgrade their driving licenses when their driving licenses are still valid, must have sufficient time to drive safely prescribed for each class of driving licenses; for the upgrading of driving licenses to D1, D2 and D, persons wishing to be trained must also have a lower secondary school degree or higher.

5. Driving licenses of classes C, D1, D2, D, BE, C1E, CE, D1E, D2E and DE must be trained in the form of upgraded training according to the conditions specified in Clauses 3 and 4 of this Article.

6. Automobile driver training establishments must satisfy the conditions prescribed by the Government; have textbooks and lesson plans; implement training in accordance with the form, content and program prescribed for each class of driver's license.

7. The Government shall detail other forms of driver training specified in Clause 2 of this Article; prescribe the order and procedures for inspection and assessment for issuance, re-issuance and revocation of driving practice vehicle licenses; prescribe standards for driving instructors; regulating the issuance, re-issuance and revocation of driving instructor certificates; regulating the issuance, re-issuance and revocation of driver training licenses.

8. The Minister of Transport shall prescribe the form, contents, driver training program, safe driving time for each class of driving license specified in Clause 4 of this Article and prescribe standards of motorcycle driving training institutions; for training establishments, organizations of driver training for military and police forces performing defense and security tasks shall be prescribed by the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Public Security.

**Article 61. Driving Test**

1. Persons who have completed the driver training program, are of age and health as prescribed in Article 59 of this Law shall be registered to participate in the driving test.

2. The contents of the driving test must be consistent with the class of the driver's license and the driving training program.

3. Automobile driving test activities must be conducted at driving test centers; motorcycle driving test activities are carried out at driving test centers or at driving training grounds that meet the conditions and standards of material and technical foundations. Driving test activities are carried out by competent state agencies.

4. Driving test center means a unit providing driving test services; must meet the conditions prescribed by the Government and meet the technical requirements according to the national technical regulations on road motor vehicle driving test centers; must use information technology application equipment and must immediately share the results and data of the supervision of the test process to the agency in charge of training, testing and issuance of driving licenses, and the agency in charge of road traffic order and safety for supervision.

5. The driving test shall be conducted by the examiner. Examiners must meet all conditions and standards, be issued examiner cards and take responsibility for their test results.

6. The Government shall prescribe conditions, order and procedures for inspection and assessment for issuance, re-issuance and revocation of driving test licenses for driving test centers; conditions of driving training grounds for motorcycle driving tests.

7. The Minister of Transport shall prescribe the form, contents and process of the test for issuance of driving licenses; conditions and standards for examiners, organization of training, issuance of examiner cards; technical standards for driving training grounds for motorcycle driving tests, national technical regulations on road motor vehicle driving test centers; for driving tests for military and police forces performing defense and security tasks shall be prescribed by the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Public Security.

**Article 62. Issuance, renewal, re-issuance and revocation of driver's licenses**

1. A driving license shall be issued to a participant in the driving test with satisfactory results.

2. A driving license holder may have a driver's license renewed or re-issued in the following cases:

a) The driver's license is lost;

b) The driver's license is damaged and can no longer be used;

c) Before the time limit stated on the driver's license;

d) Changing the information inscribed on the driver's license;

dd) The foreign driver's license issued by the foreign competent agency is still valid;

e) Driver's licenses issued by the Ministry of National Defense or the Ministry of Public Security upon request or the grantees no longer perform defense and security tasks.

3. To encourage the replacement of indefinite driving licenses issued before July 1, 2012 with driving licenses in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

4. Failing to grant, renew or re-grant driving licenses for violators of the law on road traffic order and safety when such persons have not fully fulfilled the requests of competent state agencies on the settlement of cases of administrative violations in the field of public order and road traffic safety.

5. A driver's license shall be revoked in one of the following cases:

a) The person who is granted a driver's license does not meet the health conditions according to the conclusion of the medical examination and treatment establishment for each class of driver's license;

b) The driver's license is issued in contravention of regulations;

c) The driving license has expired the temporary seizure period or expired the statute of limitations for executing the decision on sanctioning administrative violations in accordance with the law on handling of administrative violations if the violator fails to pick it up without plausible reasons.

6. The Minister of Transport shall prescribe conditions, order and procedures for issuance, renewal, re-issuance and revocation of driving licenses, except for the case specified in Clause 7 of this Article.

7. The Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Public Security shall prescribe the grant, renewal, re-grant and revocation of driving licenses for military and police forces performing defense and security tasks. The Minister of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs shall prescribe the conditions, order and procedures for issuance, renewal, re-issuance and revocation of special-use machinery operation certificates for tractor operators with driving licenses specified at Points d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m and n, Clause 3, Article 89 of this Law.

**Article 63. Training, examination and issuance of certificates of fostering legal knowledge on road traffic for drivers of special-use vehicles**

1. Certificate of fostering legal knowledge on road traffic means a certificate issued to a person who fully meets the conditions prescribed by law to drive special-use machinery vehicles to participate in road traffic.

2. Persons wishing to grant certificates of fostering legal knowledge of road traffic may register with automobile driver training establishments or special-use machinery driver training establishments that are eligible for fostering legal knowledge of road traffic.

3. Automobile driver training establishments and special-use vehicle driver training establishments that are eligible to provide training in legal knowledge of road traffic must comply with the forms, contents and programs of training; examine and issue certificates of fostering legal knowledge on road traffic to persons with satisfactory inspection results.

4. The Minister of Transport shall prescribe forms, contents and programs for fostering legal knowledge on road traffic; the inspection and procedures for issuance and re-issuance of certificates of fostering legal knowledge on road traffic; standards of special-use machinery driver training institutions for fostering, examining and granting certificates of fostering legal knowledge of road traffic, except for the case specified in Clause 5 of this Article.

5. The Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Public Security shall prescribe forms, contents and programs for fostering legal knowledge on road traffic; standards of special-use machinery driver training establishments for fostering, examining and granting certificates of fostering legal knowledge on road traffic for military and police forces performing defense and security tasks.

**Article 64. Working hours of drivers of transport and internal transport businesses**

1. The driving time of a motorist shall not exceed 10 hours in a day and not more than 48 hours in a week; driving continuously for no more than 04 hours and ensuring the relevant provisions of the Labor Code.

2. Transport business units, internal transport units and drivers of automobiles engaged in transport and internal transport business shall be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this Article.

**Chapter V**

**PATROL AND CONTROL OF ROAD TRAFFIC ORDER AND SAFETY**

**Article 65. Patrol and control activities on road traffic order and safety**

1. Patrol and control activities include:

a) Arrange forces and means to perform patrol and control tasks;

b) Inspect and control people and vehicles participating in road traffic;

c) Detect, prevent and handle violations of the law on road traffic order and safety and other law violations.

2. Forms of patrol and control include:

a) Organize forces to directly patrol and control road traffic routes;

b) Control through the systems, means, equipment and data specified in Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, Article 67 of this Law.

3. Patrolling and control forces include:

a) Traffic Police Force;

b) Other forces and units in the People's Public Security may be mobilized to participate in coordinating with the Traffic Police in patrolling and controlling in case of necessity on the basis of the tasks and powers of the mobilized force in accordance with the provisions of law, decisions of competent authorities and in accordance with the actual tasks.

4. Tasks of the Traffic Police when patrolling and controlling include:

a) Observe and grasp the situation of people and vehicles participating in road traffic; the situation of road traffic order and safety; security and order on road traffic routes;

b) Comply with the provisions at Points b and c, Clause 1 of this Article;

c) Guide, propagate and mobilize road traffic participants to abide by the law on road traffic order and safety;

d) Assisting and supporting people and vehicles participating in road traffic when necessary;

dd) Command and control road traffic;

e) Investigate and settle road traffic accidents in accordance with law;

g) Preventing and combating crimes operating on road traffic routes, ensuring security and order in accordance with law; participating in the prevention and combat of terrorism, disruptive demonstrations, epidemics, natural disasters, and fires; participate in rescue and rescue;

h) Detecting inadequacies in roads, road traffic organization, causes of road traffic disorder and safety, notifying them to functional agencies or reporting to competent authorities to propose remedial measures;

i) Coordinate with road management agencies in detecting and preventing acts of violating the law on protection of road works and road safety corridors;

k) Perform other tasks as prescribed by the Law on People's Public Security and other relevant laws.

5. Powers of the traffic police when patrolling and controlling include:

a) Stop vehicles participating in road traffic under the provisions of Article 66 of this Law to inspect the observance of regulations on road traffic rules; conditions of vehicles participating in road traffic; conditions for drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic; regulations on assurance of road traffic order and safety in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other relevant laws;

b) Handle administrative violations of road traffic order and safety and other violations of law in accordance with law;

c) Mobilizing people, means and civil equipment in urgent cases; moving the violating vehicle stopped or parked on the road, causing obstruction, traffic congestion or risk of road traffic accidents as prescribed in Articles 68 and 69 of this Law;

d) Operating and using systems, means, equipment and data as prescribed in Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, Article 67 of this Law and weapons and combat gears as prescribed in Article 70 of this Law;

dd) Other powers as prescribed by the Law on People's Public Security and other relevant laws.

6. When performing their tasks, patrol and control forces must comply with the following principles:

a) Comply with the provisions of law and patrol and control orders and plans of competent authorities;

b) Respect and protect the legitimate rights and interests of agencies, organizations and individuals;

c) Resolutely fight against crimes and violations of the law on road traffic order and safety and other law violations;

d) Take responsibility for their decisions and acts in accordance with law.

7. The Minister of Public Security shall detail Points a and b, Clause 1, Clause 2, Point b, Clause 3 of this Article; stipulating the process of patrolling, controlling and handling violations of the law on road traffic order and safety by the Traffic Police.

8. Military motor vehicles, military special-use vehicles and operators of military motor vehicles and military special-use vehicles participating in road traffic must comply with the traffic police's requirements for inspection and control of road traffic order and safety and requests for inspection of internal affairs orders, inspecting the observance of the law by the military control forces, inspecting military vehicles. The inspection of internal affairs orders and the observance of law by the military control forces and the inspection of military vehicles on roads shall comply with the regulations of the Minister of National Defense.

**Article 66. Grounds for stopping vehicles participating in road traffic for inspection and control**

Traffic police may stop vehicles participating in road traffic for inspection and control when there is one of the following grounds:

1. When detecting acts of law violation or having grounds to determine that there is an act of violating the law on road traffic order and safety or other law violations;

2. To comply with the patrol and control orders and plans of competent authorities in order to detect acts of violating the law on road traffic order and safety which are forced to stop vehicles for inspection and control;

3. Serving the protection of national security, ensuring social order and safety and crime prevention and combat; natural disaster prevention and control; fire prevention and fighting and rescue and rescue; disease prevention and control;

4. There are reports, denunciations, reports, petitions and proposals of agencies, organizations and individuals on crimes and other acts of law violation.

**Article 67. Measures to detect violations of the law on road traffic order and safety**

1. Operation and use of the supervision system to ensure road traffic security, order and safety; camera systems on traffic routes, in urban areas; works and systems of professional technical equipment for inspection and control of motor vehicle loads.

2. To use professional technical vehicles and equipment and intelligent equipment to support road traffic command and control.

3. Exploiting data from journey monitoring devices and device for recording drivers' images; receiving data collected from vehicle load control works.

4. Exploiting and using information in the database on road traffic order and safety.

5. To observe, inspect, control and directly compare official-duty performers.

6. To receive and process information, denunciations, reports, petitions, proposals and data collected from technical means and equipment of agencies, organizations and individuals in accordance with the Government's regulations.

7. To take other measures as prescribed by law.

**Article 68. Mobilization of people, means and civil equipment in urgent cases**

1. When performing the tasks of patrolling, controlling, commanding and controlling road traffic and settling road traffic accidents, in urgent cases to protect national security, ensure social order and safety or to prevent consequences of damage to society that are occurring or are likely to occur, the direct commander of the Traffic Police at the scene may mobilize people, vehicles and civilian equipment and persons who are using and controlling such vehicles and equipment.

2. The direct commander of the traffic police at the scene of mobilization of people, vehicles and civilian equipment shall have to return the work immediately after the urgent case ends. In case people, vehicles and civil equipment mobilized for duty suffer damage, they shall be entitled to regimes, policies and compensation; the unit having the mobilizer shall be responsible for settling the compensation in accordance with law.

3. Mobilized agencies, organizations and individuals shall comply with decisions and requests of the Traffic Police as prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article.

In urgent cases as prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article, the direct commander of the traffic police at the scene shall request foreign organizations and individuals to provide support and assistance in performing their tasks in accordance with the provisions of Vietnamese law and treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party.

**Article 69. Moving the violating vehicle to stop or park on the road, causing obstruction, traffic congestion or risk of road traffic accidents**

1. When detecting that a road vehicle violates regulations on stopping or parking on the road, causing obstruction, traffic congestion or risk of road traffic accident but the driver of the vehicle participating in road traffic or the owner of the road vehicle is not present at the place where the violation occurs or is present but fails to comply with the requirements of the The traffic police shall move the violating vehicle out of the above stopping and parking position.

In case of ineligibility for implementation, the Traffic Police may hire organizations and individuals to move such vehicles.

2. When the driver of a vehicle participating in road traffic or the owner of a road vehicle obstructs or opposes the movement of the violating vehicle out of the stopped or parked position, the traffic police shall take the measures specified in Clause 1, Article 73 of this Law. if that person continues to obstruct or resist, the Traffic Police shall be coerced.

3. Operators of vehicles participating in road traffic or owners of violating road vehicles shall have to pay expenses for the relocation or hiring of such vehicles.

4. In the course of moving vehicles as prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article, the traffic police, organizations and individuals hired to move vehicles must ensure the safety of the vehicles being moved.

**Article 70. Equipping and using vehicles, equipment, weapons and combat gears when patrolling and controlling**

1. The Traffic Police Force shall be equipped with weapons and combat gears in accordance with the law on management and use of weapons, explosives and combat gears; road vehicles, professional technical vehicles, and smart equipment to support road traffic command and control. Other forces in the People's Public Security shall participate in coordinating with the Traffic Police in patrolling and controlling, equipped with professional and technical vehicles, equipment, weapons and combat gears in accordance with their assigned tasks in accordance with law.

2. The forces specified in Clause 1 of this Article may use weapons and combat gears equipped in accordance with the law on management and use of weapons, explosives and combat gears; use road vehicles, professional technical vehicles and equipment, and intelligent equipment to support road traffic command and control according to regulations of the Minister of Public Security; use data storage devices provided by organizations and individuals to analyze, evaluate and forecast the situation of road traffic order and safety, detect violations of the law on road traffic order and safety and other violations of law in accordance with law.

3. Weapons, combat gears and equipment shall be managed in accordance with the law on management and use of weapons, explosives and combat gears; professional technical vehicles and equipment, intelligent equipment to support road traffic command and control shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the law on handling of administrative violations and other relevant provisions of law.

**Article 71. Supervision system to ensure security, order and safety of road traffic; data management system, journey monitoring equipment and driver image recording device; system of professional technical equipment for inspection of motor vehicle loads**

1. The system of supervision to ensure road traffic security, order and safety is prescribed as follows:

a) The road traffic security, order and safety monitoring system means a system for collecting signals, data, sounds and images about the journey of vehicles participating in road traffic, traffic conditions and other relevant data. install on road traffic routes according to national technical regulations to monitor the situation of road traffic security, order and safety; detecting violations of the law on road traffic order and safety and other law violations;

b) The construction, management, operation and use of the supervision system to ensure road traffic security, order and safety must comply with the processes and rules, ensure continuous operation and connect with the Traffic Command Center;

c) Data collected from the monitoring system to ensure road traffic security, order and safety must be managed in accordance with law; ensuring the requirements for personal data protection, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of individuals and organizations; used to handle violations of the law on road traffic order and safety, other law violations and serve the state management.

2. The system for data management of journey monitoring equipment and equipment for recording drivers' images shall be used to record, store and transmit information and data on the journey of vehicles participating in road traffic and images of drivers, serving the work of ensuring security, road traffic order and safety and handling of violations of the law, state management of road transport; managed, operated and used by the Traffic Police force; are connected and shared with road management agencies and related agencies.

3. The system of professional technical equipment for inspection of motor vehicle loads shall be equipped for the traffic police force to serve the inspection, detection and handling of violations of the law on vehicle loads on roads.

4. The Minister of Public Security shall promulgate the national technical regulation on the monitoring system to ensure road traffic security, order and safety and the national technical regulation on journey monitoring equipment and equipment for recording drivers' images; to prescribe the construction, management, operation, exploitation and use of the monitoring system to ensure road traffic security, order and safety, intelligent equipment to support road traffic command and control; to prescribe the management, operation and use of the data management system of journey monitoring devices and driver image recording devices; to prescribe the equipment, installation, management, operation and use of the system of professional technical equipment for inspection of motor vehicle loads.

**Article 72. Rights and responsibilities of drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic**

1. Operators of vehicles participating in road traffic have the following rights:

a) To control vehicles participating in road traffic in accordance with the provisions of this Law;

b) To be notified of the grounds for stopping vehicles participating in road traffic for inspection and control; contents and results of inspection and control; acts of law violations and handling measures;

c) Explain, complain about, initiate lawsuits against administrative decisions and administrative acts related to their lawful rights and interests in accordance with law;

d) Denunciating acts of law violations in patrolling and control of road traffic order and safety in accordance with the law on denunciations;

dd) Reporting, denouncing and reporting cases of law violations.

2. Drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic shall have the following responsibilities:

a) Comply with the provisions of law on road traffic order and safety;

b) Obey the order to stop vehicles participating in road traffic, inspection and control requirements of patrolling and control forces;

c) Support and cooperate with the force to ensure road traffic order and safety in the process of detecting, preventing and handling violations of the law on road traffic order and safety and other law violations.

**Article 73. Preventing acts of non-compliance with requests for inspection, control, obstruction and resistance to official-duty performers**

1. When road traffic participants fail to comply with the requirements for inspection and control, or commit acts of obstructing or resisting official-duty performers, official-duty performers shall take the following measures:

a) Explain to the violators clearly the acts of failing to comply with the requirements for inspection and control, obstructing or resisting official-duty performers; rights and responsibilities of violators; persuade and request the immediate termination of violations, comply with inspection and control requirements;

b) Apply preventive measures as prescribed by law in case violators obstruct or fail to comply with inspection and control requests of official-duty performers;

c) In case violators commit acts against official-duty performers, depending on the situation, nature and danger of their acts, official-duty performers may use force, combat gears or weapons in accordance with law to prevent violations and defend themselves.

2. In case the driver of a vehicle participating in road traffic fails to obey the signal or signal to stop the vehicle and runs away, the official-duty performer may exercise the right to pursue in order to prevent and handle acts of violation.

**Chapter VI**

**COMMAND AND CONTROL ROAD TRAFFIC TO ENSURE ROAD TRAFFIC ORDER AND SAFETY**

**Article 74. Road traffic command and control**

1. Road traffic commander means synthesizing activities of collecting, analyzing and evaluating relevant factors in order to come up with solutions to administer road traffic activities in an orderly, safe and smooth manner, which is carried out through the person competent to command traffic; traffic command center; smart devices to support road traffic command and control.

2. Road traffic control means the activity of directly guiding road traffic to ensure order, safety and smoothness, which is carried out through traffic controllers; notify and implement the plan for temporary traffic diversion; manage the operation and exploitation of traffic signal light systems, other road signals, and smart equipment to support road traffic command and control.

3. The Minister of Public Security shall detail this Article.

**Article 75. Traffic Command Center**

1. Traffic command center includes technical infrastructure works, systems of technological equipment and databases managed, operated and exploited by the traffic police force.

2. The Traffic Command Center shall collect, store, analyze and process data on road traffic order and safety in service of road traffic command and control, settlement of road traffic accidents, patrol and control of order and road traffic safety, crime prevention and combat and other law violations on roads; providing information on traffic conditions to road users; serving the orderly, safe and smooth operation of road traffic activities.

3. Traffic command centers include national traffic command centers, traffic command centers of provinces and centrally-run cities.

4. The Traffic Command Center may connect and share data with ministries, branches and the following systems and databases:

a) The system of road traffic signals;

b) Supervision system to ensure road traffic security, order and safety;

c) Data management system, journey monitoring device and driver image recording device;

d) Camera systems on traffic routes and in urban areas;

dd) Intelligent equipment to support road traffic command and control; equipment for traffic control, patrolling, control and investigation and settlement of road traffic accidents at the scene;

e) The Center for Management of the Smart Traffic System;

g) Motor vehicle load control works, systems of professional technical equipment for inspection of motor vehicle loads;

h) Other databases as prescribed in Clause 1, Article 7 of this Law.

5. The Minister of Public Security shall promulgate national technical regulations on traffic command centers; to prescribe the construction, management and operation of traffic command centers.

**Article 76. Solving unexpected situations causing traffic disorder and safety on roads**

1. Unexpected situations causing traffic disorder and safety on roads include: traffic congestion; road traffic accidents; damage to road traffic infrastructure; natural disasters, fires and explosions causing road traffic safety; complicated situation of security and order on the road.

2. Agencies, organizations and individuals, upon detecting the situation specified in Clause 1 of this Article, shall promptly report to the nearest police office or road management agency; in case of detecting a road traffic accident, it must be immediately reported to the agencies and organizations specified in Clause 1, Article 81 of this Law; In case of unexpected situations that may cause unsafety to people and vehicles participating in road traffic, they must immediately take safety warning measures to inform road users.

3. When detecting or receiving information about the situation specified in Clause 1 of this Article, the police and road management agencies shall, according to their functions and tasks, have the following responsibilities:

a) Immediately organize forces to go to the place where the unexpected situation occurs to ensure road traffic order and safety at the place where the situation occurs;

b) Implement the measures specified in Clause 2, Article 74 of this Law;

c) Promptly remedy damage to road traffic infrastructure causing disorder and road traffic safety;

d) In case of exceeding their capabilities, competence, functions and tasks, they must promptly notify the competent agencies for settlement;

dd) Take other measures as prescribed by law.

**Article 77. Ensuring road traffic order and safety in case of temporary use of roads and sidewalks for other purposes**

1. The roadbed is used for traffic purposes; Sidewalks are used for pedestrians. In case it is necessary to temporarily use roads and sidewalks in service of political events, cultural and sports activities and other purposes, agencies, organizations and individuals wishing to temporarily use roads and sidewalks must have plans for temporary use of roads and sidewalks and obtain permission from competent agencies; agencies that permit the temporary use of roads and sidewalks shall immediately send notices to the Traffic Police.

2. Agencies, organizations and individuals that temporarily use roadbeds and sidewalks may only use them for the right purposes permitted by competent agencies; comply with the requirements of the Traffic Police; not to disrupt road traffic order and safety; return the original state of roads and sidewalks after the end of use.

3. Traffic police agencies shall have the following responsibilities:

a) Formulate and organize the implementation of plans to ensure road traffic order and safety;

b) Notify and implement the plan for temporary traffic diversion;

c) Settle situations that cause insecurity, order and safety of road traffic; In case of temporary use of roads and sidewalks that do not meet the requirements of road traffic security, order and safety, the operation shall be temporarily suspended, and the competent authority shall be proposed to adjust the use plan accordingly.

4. The Government shall detail this Article.

**Article 78. Solving and overcoming traffic congestion**

1. When an unexpected situation of traffic congestion occurs, the traffic police must take measures to settle it according to the provisions of Clause 3, Article 76 of this Law.

2. When a traffic jam occurs, the following measures must be taken:

a) The traffic police agency shall have a plan for command and control of road traffic; handling violations of the law on road traffic order and safety; propose competent agencies to settle and prevent traffic congestion;

b) Road management agencies shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies, organizations and individuals in, determining the causes of traffic congestion; take measures to settle according to their competence or propose competent authorities to settle them;

c) Relevant agencies, organizations and individuals shall coordinate with traffic police agencies and road management agencies in taking measures to prevent, settle and overcome traffic congestion.

**Article 79. Recommendations on road traffic order and safety for road works**

1. When receiving information about the risk of damage to road traffic infrastructure as prescribed in Clause 1, Article 76 of this Law or directly detecting the risk of unsafety of road works or irregularities in traffic organization, the traffic police agency shall have the following responsibilities:

a) Handle and remedy within the scope of management or propose road management agencies and road managers and users to handle and remedy in a timely manner;

b) In case of necessity, take measures to command and control road traffic specified in Article 74 of this Law or temporarily suspend road traffic activities if it is found that road traffic order and safety are not ensured.

2. Road management agencies and road managers and users shall, within the ambit of their tasks and powers, have the following responsibilities:

a) Receiving, inspecting and remedying factors at risk of unsafety for road traffic, notifying the remedy results to the traffic police agency, organizations and individuals that have made the proposal;

b) Take responsibility for consequences caused by failing to handle and remedy factors causing road traffic unsafety as prescribed at Point a of this Clause.

**Chapter VII**

**SETTLEMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

**Article 80. Responsibilities of drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic causing road traffic accidents, related persons and persons present at the scene of road traffic accidents**

1. Drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic causing road traffic accidents and persons involved in road traffic accidents shall have the following responsibilities:

a) Immediately stop the vehicle, warn of danger, keep the scene intact, assist the victim and report the news to the nearest police office, medical examination and treatment establishment or People's Committee;

b) Stay at the scene of the road traffic accident until the arrival of the person of the police office, except for cases where it is necessary to go to the emergency room, take the victim to the emergency or deem that the life or health is threatened but must immediately report to the police office. the nearest People's Committee;

c) Provide information to identify themselves and persons involved in the road traffic accident and relevant information of the road traffic accident to the competent authority.

2. Persons present at the place where the road traffic accident occurs shall have the following responsibilities:

a) Promptly assist and treat the victims;

b) Immediately report the information to the nearest police office, medical examination and treatment establishment or People's Committee;

c) Participate in the protection of the scene;

d) Participate in the protection of the victim's property;

dd) Provide relevant information about the accident at the request of a competent agency.

3. Persons specified in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article may only use vehicles related to road traffic accidents to take victims to emergency care in cases where there are no other vehicles but must determine the location of the vehicles and the location of the victims at the scene. must not change or lose traces related to road traffic accidents. In case of death, the scene must be kept and the body must be covered.

4. Operators of other road traffic vehicles passing through the place where the road traffic accident occurred shall have to carry the injured person to the emergency room. Priority vehicles and passenger vehicles entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities are not required to comply with the provisions of this Clause.

**Article 81. Detecting, receiving and handling road traffic accident reports**

1. Agencies, organizations and individuals, when detecting road traffic accidents, must immediately report them to the nearest police offices, medical examination and treatment establishments or People's Committees.

2. Upon receiving a report of a road traffic accident, the police office must immediately organize forces to the scene to take the measures specified in Clause 3, Article 76 of this Law and other measures to settle the road traffic accident in accordance with law.

3. The first emergency medical examination and treatment establishment of the person who suffers an accident due to a road traffic accident shall immediately notify the nearest police office; test the concentration of alcohol, drugs or other stimulants in the blood of drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic. For medical examination and treatment establishments that are not eligible for testing, they must take blood samples for preservation and transfer blood samples in accordance with regulations to testing establishments.

4. The nearest People's Committee, upon receiving a report of a road traffic accident, must inform the competent police office for settlement.

5. Insurers of persons, vehicles and assets involved in road traffic accidents, upon receiving information about road traffic accidents, must send persons directly or authorize their representatives to the scene to coordinate with the units settling road traffic accidents.

6. The Minister of Public Security shall detail Clause 2 of this Article.

**Article 82. Rescue and rescue in the event of a road traffic accident**

1. The Public Security Agency shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with relevant agencies, organizations and individuals in, organizing forces, tools and means to quickly be present at the scene for rescue and rescue. Based on the nature, severity and consequences of road traffic accidents, police agencies shall report to competent agencies to mobilize forces and means to settle road traffic accidents in case of necessity.

2. Medical examination and treatment establishments must arrange and assign people and vehicles to be ready and promptly present at the scene to provide first aid, transport and first aid to victims after receiving reports of road traffic accidents; support and rescue victims of road traffic accidents in all cases.

3. The insurance enterprise shall coordinate with the police office in arranging means to rescue vehicles and vehicles affected by road traffic accidents in case of necessity.

4. The commune-level People's Committee of the locality where the road traffic accident occurs where the deceased person is unknown, has no relatives or is unable to be buried shall organize the burial after the competent State agency investigates and settle road traffic accidents and agree to be buried.

5. In case of road traffic accidents involving road vehicles carrying dangerous goods, the police offices in charge of settling the cases must immediately notify the functional units of the settlement of toxic chemicals, inflammable and explosive materials; blockade the scene where the road traffic accident occurred; organize traffic flows, prohibit people and vehicles from entering the accident area.

**Article 83. Investigation and settlement of road traffic accidents**

1. Principles for investigation and settlement of road traffic accidents are prescribed as follows:

a) All road traffic accidents that occur must be investigated and settled promptly, promptly, accurately, objectively and in accordance with law;

b) Persons who cause road traffic accidents shall, depending on the nature and seriousness of their violations, be administratively handled or examined for penal liability, and if causing damage, pay compensation according to the provisions of law;

c) Organizations and individuals involved in road traffic accidents shall coordinate in settling;

d) Not to take advantage of or abuse the investigation and settlement of road traffic accidents to infringe upon the interests of the State, the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals;

e) For road traffic accidents involving persons and vehicles of diplomatic missions, consular offices or representative offices of international organizations in Vietnam, the provisions of this Law, the law on diplomatic privileges and immunities and relevant international treaties of which the Socialist Republic is a country shall comply Vietnam is a member.

2. For road traffic accidents showing signs of crime, the investigation and settlement shall comply with the provisions of the criminal law and the criminal procedure law. For road traffic accidents that have not been identified as showing signs of crime, the contents of investigation and settlement of road traffic accidents include:

a) Checking the concentration of alcohol, narcotics and other stimulants prohibited by law for drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic related to road traffic accidents;

b) Examine the scene, vehicles, corpses and road works directly related to the road traffic accident; collecting information and data; determine the consequences of damage to people and property caused by road traffic accidents;

c) Temporarily seize vehicles, objects, documents, licenses and practice certificates of drivers and vehicles participating in road traffic;

d) Record the testimonies of drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic, victims, witnesses and other relevant persons in road traffic accidents;

dd) Examine the traces on the victim's body; inspect and verify the conditions of vehicles and operators when participating in road traffic; inspection of passengers, transported goods and other relevant papers;

e) Tracking down vehicles and drivers participating in road traffic causing accidents;

g) Conducting professional expertise; reconstruct the scene;

h) Other activities as prescribed by law.

3. To conclude a road traffic accident, it is necessary to determine the development, consequences of damage, causes, faults and conditions directly related to the road traffic accident; propose the handling of road traffic accidents; propose agencies, organizations and individuals to remedy loopholes and shortcomings in order to ensure road traffic order and safety.

4. The Minister of Public Security shall prescribe the process of investigation and settlement of road traffic accidents by the Traffic Police.

**Article 84. Road Traffic Accident Statistics**

1. Information on road traffic accidents must be recorded accurately, fully and promptly; the results of statistics and synthesis of road traffic accidents in service of researching and proposing solutions to prevent road traffic accidents.

2. Traffic police agencies shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate in, statistics on road traffic accidents.

3. Medical examination and treatment establishments shall provide statistical information on road traffic accident victims entering for medical examination and treatment at medical examination and treatment establishments to traffic police agencies.

4. When settling road traffic accidents, the investigating agencies must provide information, documents and results of investigation and settlement to competent traffic police agencies in service of statistics and synthesis of road traffic accidents and the construction of a database on road traffic accidents.

5. The Minister of Public Security shall detail this Article.

**Article 85. Road Traffic Accident Damage Reduction Fund**

1. Road traffic accident damage reduction fund is an off-budget state financial fund formed at the central level to mobilize social resources to support road traffic accident damage reduction.

2. The road traffic accident damage reduction fund shall be formed from the following financial sources:

a) Support, aid and voluntary contributions of domestic and foreign organizations and individuals;

b) From other sources as prescribed by law.

3. The road traffic accident damage reduction fund shall be spent on the following activities:

a) Supporting victims and families of victims caused by road traffic accidents; organizations and individuals to help, rescue and take road traffic accident victims to emergency care;

b) Supporting organizations and individuals participating in propaganda to reduce road traffic accident damage without funding from the State.

4. Principles of operation of the Road Traffic Accident Damage Reduction Fund:

a) Not for profit purposes;

b) Manage and use for the right purposes, in accordance with law, in a timely and effective manner, ensuring publicity and transparency;

c) Expenditures may be made only for activities specified in Clause 3 of this Article when the state budget has not yet spent or expenditures have not yet met the requirements.

5. The Government shall detail Clauses 2 and 3 of this Article; to prescribe the establishment, management and use of the Road Traffic Accident Damage Reduction Fund.

**Chapter VIII**

**STATE MANAGEMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC ORDER AND SAFETY**

**Article 86. Contents of state management of road traffic order and safety**

1. To formulate, promulgate and organize the implementation of policies, strategies, programs, plans, schemes and projects on road traffic order and safety.

2. To promulgate and organize the implementation of legal documents on road traffic order and safety.

3. To propagate, disseminate and educate the law on road traffic order and safety.

4. Management of road vehicles.

5. To manage drivers of vehicles participating in road traffic.

6. To patrol, control and handle violations of the law on road traffic order and safety.

7. To command and control road traffic.

8. To investigate and settle road traffic accidents.

9. To study and apply science and technology in the work of ensuring road traffic order and safety.

10. Building forces directly to ensure road traffic order and safety; training, retraining and retraining on ensuring road traffic order and safety.

11. To make statistics, synthesize and build a database on road traffic order and safety.

12. Examine, inspect and settle complaints and denunciations about road traffic order and safety.

13. International cooperation on road traffic order and safety.

**Article 87. Responsibilities for state management of road traffic order and safety**

1. The Government shall perform the unified state management of road traffic order and safety.

2. The Ministry of Public Security shall act as the focal agency to assist the Government in performing the unified state management of road traffic order and safety; build a regular, elite and modern traffic police force to meet the requirements of the task of ensuring road traffic order and safety.

3. The Ministry of Transport shall perform the state management of training, testing and issuance of driving licenses; quality, technical safety and environmental protection of motor vehicles, special-use vehicles, motor vehicle spare parts and other management tasks as prescribed by this Law; promulgate national technical regulations on child safety equipment specified in Clause 3, Article 10 of this Law.

4. The Ministry of National Defense shall perform the state management of road vehicles and operators of vehicles participating in road traffic under their management.

5. The Ministry of Health shall perform the state management of health conditions of drivers and operators of special-use vehicles participating in road traffic; regulations on determination of alcohol concentration and endogenous alcohol concentration in the blood.

6. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall promulgate national technical regulations on helmets for motorcyclists, mopeds and motorcycles.

7. Ministries and ministerial-level agencies shall, within the ambit of their tasks and powers, coordinate with the Ministry of Public Security in performing the state management of road traffic order and safety.

8. People's Committees at all levels shall, within the ambit of their tasks and powers, perform the state management of road traffic order and safety in their localities.

**Chapter IX**

**IMPLEMENTATION TERMS**

**Article 88. Enforcement effect**

1. This Law takes effect from January 1, 2025, except for the case specified in Clause 2 of this Article.

2. Clause 3, Article 10 of this Law takes effect from January 1, 2026.

3. The Law on Road Traffic No. 23/2008/QH12 amended and supplemented by Law No. 35/2018/QH14 and Law No. 44/2019/QH14 shall cease to be effective from the effective date of this Law, except for the cases specified in Clauses 1, 2, 5 and 6, Article 89 of this Law.

4. The National Assembly's Resolution No. 73/2022/QH15 on the pilot auction of car number plates expires from the effective date of this Law, except for the case specified in Clause 7, Article 89 of this Law.

**Article 89. Transitional Regulations**

1. Driver's licenses issued before the effective date of this Law may continue to be used according to the duration stated in the driver's license.

2. Driver's licenses issued before the effective date of this Law if they have not been renewed or re-issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall take effect as follows:

a) A class A1 driving license may continue to operate a two-wheeled motorcycle with a cylinder capacity of between 50 cm3 and less than 175 cm3 or an electric motor power of between 04 kW and less than 14 kW;

b) A class A2 driving license may continue to operate a two-wheeled motorcycle with a cylinder capacity of 175 cm3 or more or an electric motor power of 14 kW or more and vehicles specified for a class A1 driving license specified at Point a of this Clause;

c) Class A3 driving licenses may continue to operate three-wheeled motorcycles, vehicles specified for Class A1 driving licenses specified at Point a of this Clause and similar vehicles;

d) The driver's license of class A4 is allowed to continue to operate tractors with a tonnage of up to 1,000 kg;

dd) A class B1 driver's license with an automatic number issued to a non-practicing driver may continue to drive an automatic car carrying people up to 08 seats (excluding the driver's seat); trucks, including automatic special-use trucks with a tonnage of less than 3,500 kg;

e) A class B1 driver's license issued to a non-practicing driver may continue to drive a passenger car with up to 08 seats (excluding the driver's seat); trucks and tractors with a tonnage of less than 3,500 kg;

g) A class B2 driver's license issued to a driving practitioner may continue to drive a passenger car with up to 08 seats (excluding the driver's seat); trucks and tractors with a tonnage of less than 3,500 kg;

h) Class C driving licenses are allowed to continue driving trucks and tractors with a tonnage of 3,500 kg or more and vehicles specified for class B1 and B2 driving licenses specified at Points dd, e and g of this Clause;

i) Class D driving licenses are allowed to continue driving passenger cars from 09 seats (excluding driver's seats) to 29 seats (excluding driver's seats) and types of vehicles prescribed for class B1, B2 and C driving licenses specified at Points dd, e, g and h of this clause;

k) The driving license of class E may continue to operate passenger cars with more than 29 seats (excluding the driver's seat) and vehicles specified for driving licenses of class B1, B2, C and D specified at Points dd, e, g, h and i of this Clause;

l) Driving licenses of class FB2 and FD may continue to operate vehicles specified for driving licenses of classes B2 and D specified at Points g and i of this Clause when towing trailers; the FC-class driver's license may continue to drive the vehicles specified for the class-C driver's license specified at Point h of this Clause when towing trailers, tractors pulling semi-trailers; class FE driving licenses may continue to drive vehicles specified for class E driving licenses specified at Point k of this Clause when towing trailers or passenger cars connecting cars.

3. In case a driving license holder who has been granted before the effective date of this Law wishes to renew or re-grant a driving license, it shall be implemented as follows:

a) A class A1 driving license may be renewed or re-granted to a class A driving license with the limited condition that it is only allowed to drive a two-wheeled motorcycle with a cylinder capacity of less than 175 cm3 or an electric motor power of less than 14 kW;

b) The class A2 driver's license is renewed or re-issued to a class A driver's license;

c) A class A3 driver's license is renewed or re-granted to a class B1 driver's license;

d) The driving license of class A4 shall be renewed or re-issued to the certificate of operation of special-use machinery for tractor operators with a tonnage of up to 1,000 kg and the certificate of fostering legal knowledge of road traffic for drivers of special-use vehicles;

dd) The driving license of class B1 automatic transmission shall be renewed or re-granted to the driving license of class B with the limited condition that only automatic cars may be operated;

e) Driving licenses of class B1 and B2 shall be renewed or re-issued to driving licenses of class B or class C1 and certificates of operation of special-use machinery for tractor operators with a tonnage of up to 3,500 kg;

g) The driver's license of class C shall remain the same, and the certificate of operation of special-use machinery shall be renewed or re-issued for the operator of a tractor with a tonnage of over 3,500 kg;

h) Class D driving licenses are renewed or re-issued to D2 class driving licenses and special-use machinery operation certificates for tractor operators with a tonnage of over 3,500 kg;

i) The driving license of class E is changed or re-issued to the driving license of class D and the certificate of operation of special-use machinery for tractor operators with a tonnage of over 3,500 kg;

k) The driving license of class FB2 is renewed or re-issued to a driving license of class BE or class C1E and the certificate of operation of special-use machinery for tractor operators with a tonnage of up to 3,500 kg;

l) FC-class driving licenses are renewed or re-issued to CE-class driving licenses and special-use machinery operation certificates for tractor operators with a tonnage of over 3,500 kg;

m) The FD class driving license is renewed or re-issued to the D2E class driving license and the special-use machinery operation certificate for tractor operators with a tonnage of over 3,500 kg;

n) The FE-class driving license shall be renewed or re-issued to the DE-class driving license and the special-use machinery operation certificate for tractor operators with a tonnage of over 3,500 kg.

4. Driving learners who have been trained to drive before the effective date of this Law or who are being trained to drive on the effective date of this Law and have not yet been tested or granted driving licenses shall be tested and granted driving licenses according to the class of new driving licenses. re-grant as prescribed in Clause 3 of this Article.

5. Certificates of vehicle registration and number plates of special-use machinery vehicles issued before the effective date of this Law are still valid.

6. Certificates of quality, technical safety and environmental protection issued before the effective date of this Law shall be valid until the expiration of the duration stated in such certificates.

7. The auction of car number plates conducted before the effective date of this Law and by the effective date of this Law has been issued with a written certification of the number plate of the auction-winning car, it shall continue to comply with the National Assembly's Resolution No. 73/2022/QH15 on the pilot auction of car number plates; in case the auction-winning number plate has not been issued, it shall continue to comply with the National Assembly's Resolution No. 73/2022/QH15 on the pilot auction of car number plates and the provisions of Point d, Clause 1, Article 38 of this Law./.

*This Law was approved by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its 15th session, 7th session on June 27, 2024.*