



由2001年1月1日起，的士除前座乘客須佩戴安全帶外，後座如已安裝安全帶，則後座乘客亦必須佩戴。凡在該日或以後新登記之的士，後座必須裝配有合規格的安全帶。該項新安排是政府為促進道路安全而採取的措施，因為佩戴安全帶會減低交通意外傷亡的人數和嚴重程度。

在有關後座安全帶的法例擴展至的士後，的士上所有乘客均有責任確保自己已扣緊安全帶。的士司機亦應提醒乘客在上車後立即佩戴安全帶。

任何後座乘客如在的士後座設有安全帶的情況下被發現未有佩戴安全帶，最高可被罰款5000元及入獄三個月。

With effect from 1 January 2001, passengers (no matter at the front or rear on taxis) are required to wear seat belts if available in the rear of taxis as well as in the front. Taxis registered on or after the same date are required to be fitted with rear seat belts. The new requirements are the continuing efforts being taken by the Government to further enhance road safety. The wearing of seat belts will help reduce the number and severity of injuries suffered in traffic accidents.

Under the revised rear seat belt legislation for taxis, passengers have the responsibility to ensure that they are securely fastened by means of a seat belt if it is available. Taxi drivers are also urged to remind passengers on board to wear seat belts.

Any passenger who is found not wearing an available seat belt is liable to a maximum fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment of up to three months.



讓路與緊急車輛

法例上有規定車輛司機必須向所有響著警號或亮著閃燈的警車、消防車、救護車及海關車輛讓路，並盡所能方便這些車輛。

由於緊急車輛拯救人命及財物，時間寶貴，所有車輛都必須遵守這項規定，把車輛駛往慢綫以讓路給從後駛至的緊急車輛通過。如你正停在紅燈等候而後面有緊急車輛駛至時，你應在安全情況下盡量駛近路邊或小心駛出路口。相反如緊急車輛是對頭車而你當時正駛近綠色交通燈號，則你亦應慢駛和讓路與對頭車輛，以方便緊急車輛通過。

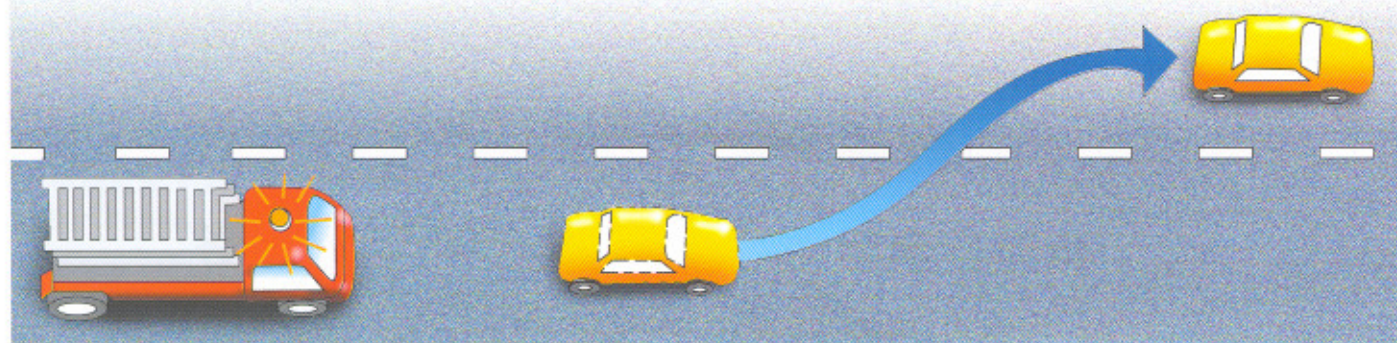
行人不論在過路處或行人路上，如察覺有緊急車輛駛近時，須特別留神，以防車輛可能突然改變行駛方向，甚至駛上行人路。

Give Way to Emergency Vehicles

There is a regulation requiring drivers to give way and take all possible actions to make way for the passage of any police vehicle, fire services vehicle or appliance, ambulance or customs and excise service vehicle which is sounding a siren or displaying a flashing beacon.

As time is precious for emergency vehicles engaged in saving lives and properties, all drivers should observe this regulation by driving their vehicles to the near-side lane when emergency vehicles are behind them. If emergency vehicles are behind you while you are stopped at a signal junction during a red phase, you should endeavor to move to the roadside or to drive carefully to clear the junction provided you are sure that it is safe to do so. Likewise if you are approaching a signal junction during a green phase and the emergency vehicle is in the opposing flow, you should slow down and yield to the opposing traffic, thus facilitating the passage of the emergency vehicle.

As a pedestrian, no matter whether you are on the crossing or on the footpath, you should be on the alert and be prepared for the sudden switch of vehicle movements on the road or even on to the footpath when emergency vehicles are approaching.



超速駕駛是嚴重交通罪行，亦是本港交通意外的主要成因之一。當局在過去數年，平均每年發出18萬5千張有關超速駕駛的定額罰款告票。超速駕駛不但會危害自己的生命，亦會對其他道路使用者的安全造成威脅。有見及此，政府已制訂一套全面的策略，以對付超速駕駛及促進道路安全。這些措施包括：

(a) 檢討道路的車速限制

運輸署會從道路安全及交通工程的角度，不時檢討道路的車速限制，確保現行的車速限制切合道路交通情況。

(b) 交通標誌安排

採用較大及簡潔的車速限制標誌，讓駕駛人士清楚看到有關路段的車速限制。

如在主要道路上的車速限制向下調整達每小時20公里或以上，運輸署會在轉速路段前100米或200米，在路旁豎設警告標誌。

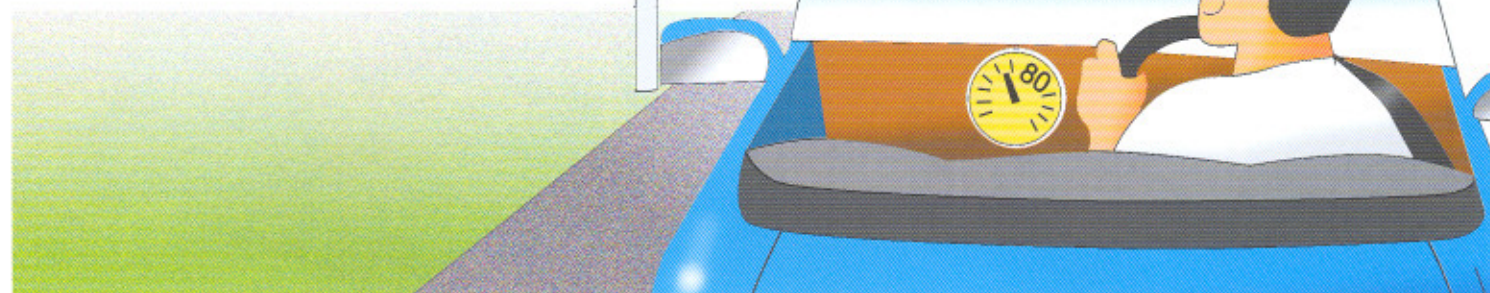
在所有快速公路出口及通往隧道收費廣場的路段，均繫上黃色橫條道路標記和／或豎設「開始減慢」的交通標誌，提醒駕駛人士及時減低車速。

(c) 加強執法

除了在更多快速公路安裝偵速攝影機系統，以加強執法外，並同時豎設足夠的警告標誌，提醒駕駛人士道路上設有偵速攝影機系統。

(d) 加重超速駕駛的罰則

為加強對嚴重超速的阻嚇作用，由2001年1月1日起，嚴重超速(指超出車速限制達每小時30公里或以上)的定額罰款及違例駕駛記分修訂如下：



Speeding is a serious traffic offence and is one of the major causes of traffic accidents in Hong Kong. In the past few years, an average of 185,000 fixed penalty tickets for speeding were issued annually. Drivers who break speed limits do not just put their own safety at risk but also pose threats to other road users. In view of this, the Government has developed a comprehensive package to combat the problem and to enhance road safety.

(a) Review of existing speed limit on roads

Speed limit reviews are carried out regularly to ensure that the prevailing speed limit of a road section is at its optimum level having regard to safety and engineering considerations.

(b) Signing arrangements

Larger and simple speed limit signs have been used to improve their readability.

New speed limit reduction warning signs have been erected at about 100 m or 200 m ahead of road sections where there is a speed limit reduction of 20 km/h or more along the main road. Transverse yellow bar markings and/or the traffic sign "REDUCE SPEED NOW" have been placed on all exits of expressways and approaches to tunnel booths to remind motorists to reduce speed in good time.

(c) Stepped-up enforcement

While action is being taken to expand the Speed Enforcement Camera Systems to cover more expressways and facilitate stepped-up enforcement action, adequate advance warning signs have been erected to alert motorists of the presence of the existing systems.

(d) Heavier penalty for excessive speeding

With effect from 1 January 2001, the fixed penalty and the corresponding driving-offence points for serious speeding offences (speeding in excess of speed limit over 30 km/h) have been revised as follows to provide a stronger deterrent effect:

違例事項	定額罰款	違例駕駛記分
超出速度限制不多於每小時15公里	\$320	0
超出速度限制逾每小時15公里 但不多於每小時30公里	\$450	3
超出速度限制逾每小時30公里 但不多於每小時45公里	(\$600)	5
超出速度限制逾每小時45公里*	(\$1000)	(10)

* 違例者一經定罪，將被取消駕駛資格不少於6個月；獲法庭裁判官以特別理由作出其他指令者則除外。

() 為修訂罰則

Speeding in Excess of Speed Limit by	Fixed Penalty	Driving-Offence Points
15 km/h or less	\$320	0
More than 15 km/h but less than or equal to 30 km/h	\$450	3
More than 30 km/h but less than or equal to 45 km/h	(\$ 600)	5
More than 45 km/h*	(\$1000)	(10)

* Upon conviction the driver shall be disqualified for driving for a period of not less than 6 months, unless the court or magistrate for special reasons orders otherwise.

() Revised figures.

暫準駕駛電單車司機首年 須掛「P」字牌

Probationary Driving Licence for Motorcyclists

1. 由於缺乏電單車駕駛經驗的司機涉及交通意外的比率較高，政府最近對這些司機實施暫準電單車駕駛執照計劃。
2. 任何人由2000年10月1日開始，如報考電單車駕駛考試而獲取及格後，只符合資格申請暫準駕駛執照。法例規定，暫準駕駛執照持有人必須通過12個月的強制性暫準期，才能領取正式駕駛執照。
3. 為促進道路安全，暫準駕駛執照持有人除須遵守現時適用於一般駕駛者的駕駛限制外，並須遵守以下各項限制：
 - (a) 駕駛電單車或機動三輪車時，必須在車輛的前面及後面展示「P」字牌；
 - (b) 駕駛電單車或機動三輪車時不得接載乘客；
 - (c) 即使在車速限制超過每小時70公里的路段行駛，亦不得以超過每小時70公里的速度駕駛電單車或機動三輪車；及
 - (d) 在設有3條或以上行車綫公路上，不得駕駛電單車或機動三輪車行駛最右綫



1. The Government has recently introduced a probationary driving licence scheme for inexperienced motorcyclists who have a relatively high accident involvement rate over the past few years.
2. Any person who applies to take a motor cycle driving test on or after 1 October 2000 is only eligible to apply for a probationary driving licence upon passing the test. The holder of a probationary driving licence is required by law to satisfactorily undergo a mandatory 12-month probation period before he/she can apply for a full driving licence
3. For the purpose of enhancing road safety, holders of a probationary driving licence are subject to additional driving restrictions on top of existing ones applicable to ordinary motorists. Specifically, probationary motorcyclists are
 - (a) required to display a 'P' plate at the front and rear of the motor cycle or motor tricycle they are driving;
 - (b) not allowed to carry any passenger on the motor cycle or motor tricycle they are driving;
 - (c) not allowed to drive their motor cycle or motor tricycle at a speed in excess of 70 km/h, even on a road section where the speed limit is greater than 70 km/h; and
 - (d) not allowed to drive their motor cycle or motor tricycle on the offside lane of expressways where there are 3 or more traffic lanes.

一項精明駕駛的提示



A Tip for Smart Driving

應有責任感，禮貌及體諒他人

作為一個精明的駕駛人，你不獨需要特別關注自己及乘客安全，亦應關注其他道路使用者包括行人的安全。你須留心你四周交通狀況的變動，然後預先計劃作出相應行動，以免對其他道路使用者造成不便或帶來危險。須經常保持審慎及提高警覺。切勿作出突然的舉動。

Be Responsible, Courteous and Considerate

As a smart driver, you must have a proper concern not only for your own safety and that of your passengers, but also for the safety of every other road user, including pedestrians. You can do this only if you pay close attention to the varying traffic situations as they develop. You can then plan your own manoeuvres well in advance so that they will not cause danger or inconvenience to others. Always be cautious and keep an air of expectancy. At times you may be tempted to make a rush move - DON'T DO IT!