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brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.
drive a motorized vehicle "Driving permit" redirects here. In some countries, this term could also mean Learner's permit. "Drivers License" redirects here. For the standardized European driving licence style driver's license, driving licence, or driving permit in the format of the standardized European driving licence style driver's license, driving licence, or driving permit in the format of the standardized European driving licence style driver's license, driving licence, or driving permit in the format of the standardized European driving licence style driver's license, driving licence, or driving permit in the format of the standardized European driving licence style driver's license, driving licence, or driving licence, or driving licence style driver's license (song).
is a legal authorization, or the official document confirming such an authorization, for a specific individual to operate one or more types of motorized vehiclessuch as motorcycles, cars, trucks, or buseson a public road. Such licenses are often plastic and the size of a credit card. In most international agreements, the wording "driving permit" is used, for
instance in the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic. In American English, the terms "driver licence" or "driver's licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" or "driver's licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term is "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term is "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term is "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term is "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term is "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term is "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence". In some countries the term is "driving licence" are used[1] while in British English the term is "driving licence" are use
license" is used. The laws relating to the licensing of drivers vary between jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, a permit is issued after the recipient has passed a driving test, while in others a person acquires their permit or a learner's permit before beginning to drive. Different categories of permit often exist for different types of motor vehicles,
particularly large trucks and passenger vehicles. The difficulty of the driving test varies considerably between jurisdictions, as do factors such as age and the required level of competence and practice. The world's first permit to drive a motor vehicle, issued to Karl Benz upon his requestKarl Benz, inventor of the modern car, received a written
 "Genehmigung" (permit) from the Grand Ducal authorities to operate his car on public roads in 1888 after residents complained about the noise and smell of his Motorwagen.[2] Up until the start of the 20th century, European authorities issued similar permits to drive motor vehicles ad hoc, if at all.[2]Mandatory licensing for drivers in the United
 Kingdom came into force on 1 January 1904[3] after the Motor Car Act 1903 received royal assent. Every car owner had to register their vehicle on request. The minimum qualifying age was set at 17. The "driving licence" gave its holder 'freedom of the road' with a
 maximum 20mph (32km/h) speed limit.[4] Compulsory testing was introduced in 1934, with the passing of the Road Traffic Act.[5]Prussia, then a kingdom within the German Empire, introduced compulsory licensing on 29 September 1903. A test on mechanical aptitude had to be passed and the Dampfkesselberwachungsverein ("steam boiler
supervision association") was charged with conducting these tests.[2] In 1910, the German imperial government mandated the licensing of drivers on a national scale, establishing a system of tests and driver's education requirements that was adopted in other countries in Europe also introduced driving tests during the twentieth
century, the last of them being Belgium where, until as recently as 1977, it was possible to purchase and hold a permit without having to undergo a driving test.[6]As traffic-related fatalities soared in North America, public outcry provoked legislators to begin studying the French and German statutes as models.[7] On 1 August 1910, North America's
first licensing law for motor vehicles went into effect in the U.S. state of New York, though it initially applied only to professional chauffeurs.[8] In July 1913, the state of New Jersey became the first to require all drivers to pass a mandatory examination before being licensed.[9]In 1909, the Convention with Respect to the International Circulation of
Motor Vehicles[10] recognized the need for qualifications, examination, and authorization for international Driving Permit" was first mooted in an international Driving Permit was first mooted in an internatio
 United Nations hosted the Geneva Convention on Road Traffic that standardised rules on roads, occupants, rules, signs, driver's permits and such. It specified that national "driving permits" should be pink and that "The entire last
page shall be drawn up in French".[12][13]In 1968, the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, ratified in 1977 and further updated in 2011, further modernised these agreements.[14]Its main regulations about drivers permit) and Annex 7 (International Driving Permit). The currently active version of those is in
force in each contracting party no later than "29 March 2011" (Article 43). Article 41 of the convention describes key requirements: every driver of a motor vehicle must hold appropriate documentation; driving permits and practical exams, which are regulated by each country or jurisdiction; Contracting
parties shall recognize as valid for driving in their territories: "domestic driving permit," domestic driving permit, and a supplication of the provisions of the provisi
 issued by a contracting party shall be recognised in the territory of another contracting party until this territory becomes the place of normal residence of their holder; all of the above does not apply to learner-driver permits; the period of validity of an international driving permit shall be either no more than three years after the date of issue or until
the date of expiry of the domestic driving permit, whichever is earlier; Contracting parties may refuse to recognize the validity of driving permit shall only be issued by the contracting party in whose territory the holder has their normal
residence and that issued the domestic driving permit or that recognized the driving permit issued by another contracting party; it shall not be valid for use in that territory. In 2018, ISO/IEC standard 18013 was published which established guidelines for the design format and data content of an ISO-compliant driving picence (IDL). The design
approach is to establish a secure domestic driving permit (IDP) and accompanying booklet for international driving permit (IDP
issuing authorities of driving licences to meet domestic needs. The ISO standard however has no official mandate or recognition from the WP.1 of UNECE as a replacement for the current IDP standards as described in the 1949 and 1968
Conventions.[citation needed]The specifications of the layout of the booklet with no personalisation or a booklet with no personalisation. The booklet shall be marginally larger than an ID-1 size card, with an insert pocket for storage of the card, and for convenient
carrying of the booklet. The front cover should include the logo of the UN or the issuing country and the words "Translation of Driving Licence" and "Traduction du Permis de Conduire". A driver's license for the moon presented to then NASA Administrator James E. WebbMany countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United
Kingdom, and the United States, have no national identification cards. Since many people do have driving permits, they are often accepted as proof of identity. In some territories, non-drivers can apply for identification-only cards with a similar format to a driving permit. Most identify cards and driving permits are credit card sizethe "ID-1" size and
shape defined in ISO/IEC 7810.A Hong Kong Driving Licence carries the same number as the holder's ID card, but has no photograph. As such, it is not a legal document for proof of age for purchase of alcohol. Upon control, both must be presented. Plans to make the newly phased in Smart ID contain driver licensing information have been
shelved. Similarly, the Saudi Arabian government require all drivers to carry an ID card in addition to a driving permit and present them whenever requested. In Saudi Arabia using a permit instead is only permitted if the requested to present
their visas as well.In India, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore, driving permit cards are widely used as identification. [18] Many European countries require adults to carry proof of identity at all times, but a driving permit is not valid for identification in every
European country.[19]In the United Kingdom, most drivers are not required to carry their "Driving Licence". A driver may be required by a constable or vehicle examiner to produce this, but may provide it at a specified police station within seven days;[20] the police issue a form for this purpose.[21]In Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Spain and
Sweden, the driving permit number is listed along with the bearer's national identification number. Banks and public authorities use the same number for customer databases, making the permit fully useful for identification purposes. In Canada, Mexico, and the United States, driving permits are issued by the provinces or states, respectively, (or
either country's territories), and do not look the same nationwide. They are also used as a de facto or government-issued identification document for the holder. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators provides a standard for the holder. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators provides a standard for the holder. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators provides a standard for the holder. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators provides a standard for the holder. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators provides a standard for the holder. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators provides a standard for the holder. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators provides a standard for the holder.
all 50 US states, the District of Columbia, and Canadian territories and provinces. The newest card design standard released is the 2020 AAMVA DL/ID Card Design Standard (CDS).[22] The AAMVA standard in turn specifies requirements for a
card that is aligned with the UN Conventions on Road Traffic, namely the Geneva Convention on Road Traffic and the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic and the
valid driving permit, making it easier for them to do things such as open a bank account and perform any other activities that require official identification. Identification cards serve as government-issued photo ID but do not enable a person to operate a motor vehicle, a fact typically noted on the ID via the phrase 'Not a driver's licence' or similar
wording. This type of photo ID is referred to as a Photo Card in some jurisdictions (for example, the Ontario Photo Card). In Canada and the United States (Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Vermont and Washington) and two provinces in
Canada (British Columbia and Manitoba) also offer an "enhanced driver's license" (EDL), which is a driving permit that has an embedded RFID chip and is accepted at the federal level in lieu of a passport for land and sea (but not air) border crossings between the US and Canada. The EDL program was also previously offered in Ontario and Quebec,
but is no longer offered there. [23] In the Dominican Republic, the driving permit number is the same as the citizen's ID number. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section.
Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Driving permits in Europe are divided into categories. In the United States, New Zealand, Australia, the UK, Ireland and sometimes Canada, people who drive commercially are required to have permits. The cost of taking the tests and
examinations usually means that an employer will subsidize their drivers. Egyptian citizens are entitled to a driver's licence once they have reached the age of 18. To obtain their licences, applicants must pass a driving test as well as several computer test. To pass, all a person had to do was drive six metres forward and then reverse six metres. The
test was updated to make it more difficult; now the applicant has to get 8 out of 10 answers correct in a computer test, [24] then pass a forward and reverse S-track test in addition to an assessment of parking skills. [25] Main article: Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (Ghana) Driver's licensing in Ghana is conducted by the nation's Driver and
Vehicle Licensing Authority. The legal driving age is 18. The legal driving age is 18 years old. The permit must include: Id number NameDate of issueClass of vehicle the minimum age to qualify for a drivers licence is 18. The applicant would first attend training at an accredited driving age is 18 years old.
school. Then, the driving school will present the applicant to a Vehicle Inspection Officer (VIO) for a driving test. Upon passing the driving test the applicant to a Vehicle Inspection Officer (VIO) for a driving test the applicant to a Vehicle Inspection Officer (VIO) for a driving test.
 Afterwards he pays a licence fee online or at the Bank and presents his application form to the Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) Officer and VIO at the DLC for biometric data capture. He is given a temporary drivers licence which is valid
for 60 days. He picks up the original drivers licence at the BIR Office after 60 days. Main article: Driving licence in South Africa is 17, when drivers may drive with an adult who holds a valid driving licence, after passing a learner's theory test. At 18, a driving licence can be obtained after passing the road test.
Small motorcycles may be driven from the age of 16. To obtain a permit, applicants must pass a written or computer-based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a road test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer-based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a road test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a road test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a road test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner's licence, and then pass a written or computer based test to obtain a learner based t
 licence theory test will contain three sets of questions with multiple answer options; test-takers will have to select the correct answer. Some Driving Licence Test Centres use computers for the test, whereas others require test-takers to complete the test using a test paper and pen. [27] Driving licences are issued by the Tanzania Revenue Authority.
The legal driving age for motorcycles is 16 and for other motor vehicles is 18.[28]Zimbabwean drivers licences are issued by the Vehicle Inspection Department (VID) which is an arm of the government under the Ministry of Transport & Infrastructural Development.[29] Drivers can be licensed for class 4 vehicles at the age of sixteen and eighteen for
class 2 vehicles. Public transport vehicles are in class 1 and the minimum age is twenty five. A theory based learners licence which has 25 questions is the first step. The questions for this test include diagrams, road rules and road signs and has to be answered in under eight minutes. After passing the test, the candidate gets a provisional learners
license which enables the candidate to drive under supervision from a driving licence. Vehicles (for passenger transport) 25100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles with net mass above 2,300kg18100% Class 1Buses Public service vehicles (for passenger transport) 25100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles with net mass above 2,300kg18100% Class 1Buses Public service vehicles (for passenger transport) 25100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles with net mass above 2,300kg18100% Class 1Buses Public service vehicles (for passenger transport) 25100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles with net mass above 2,300kg18100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles (for passenger transport) 25100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles with net mass above 2,300kg18100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles (for passenger transport) 25100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles with net mass above 2,300kg18100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicles (for passenger transport) 25100% Class 2Trucks Heavy vehicle
3MotorcyclesMotorcycles1688%Class 4CarsLight motor vehicles under 2,300kg net mass1688%Class 5Tractors/Earth moving equipmentFarm and construction vehicles 1688%[31]After the theory test learner drivers have to start practical driving lessons covering key driving skills. To qualify for a driving test one must have completed thirty
lessons. Skills tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test include: SkillDescription Skill being tested in the driving test in the driving tes
parallel to the road in line with other parked vehicles Maneuvering around other vehicles, reversing and clutch controlReversing Commonly known as drums because candidates have to successfully reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch controlReversing through a set of drums without bumping into any - an immediate failVehicle control in reverse and clutch control in rever
urban roads, route planning and avoidance of busy roads and intersectionsObserving road rules and signs attention to hazards. Special attention to hazards. Special attention to pedestrians and cyclists. Paying attention to hazards. Special attention to hazards. Special attention to hazards. Special attention to pedestrians and cyclists. Paying attention to hazards.
minimum age for holding a driving permit is 18 for private cars, light goods vehicle, motorcycles and motor-tricycles. For commercial vehicles the age is 21.[32]Drivers are legally obliged to carry a valid driving licence whilst driving licence whilst driving and this must be produced if required to do so by a police officer.[33]People older than 70 have to undergo strict
medical tests in order to obtain a permit that has limited validity and requires renewal after a certain period. Main article: Driving licence in India 18 for cars, three wheelers (with automatic or manual transmissions) and motorcycles with
gear like motorcycles or scooters with manual transmissions. [34]Unlike certain countries which issue driving licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the only criteria for issuing licenses to people living in the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the engine capacity of vehicles, transmission is the engine capacity of vehicles.
their jurisdictions. Drivers are legally obliged to carry a valid driving license in India while operating a vehicle, and it must be produced if required to do so by a police officer. People applying for a driving license for the first time, or adding a class of vehicle in their existing license have to apply for a learner's license (LL) first, which is valid for six
months. This legally certifies LL holders as valid drivers as long as they driver on a training and have a licensed driver or a training and have a licensed driver or a training, people apply for a permanent driving license test at their nearest RTOs. This can be
done anytime before the expiry of the LL. A person is given a total of three attempts in these six months, and if one fails the third attempt, they have to go through the application of a new license all over again. In India, people aged 50 or more, have to undergo strict medical tests in order to obtain a permit that has limited validity and requires
renewal every five years. A Commercial Driving License in October 2019, and set up a nationwide driving license in Indonesia Front side of the Indonesian Driving License
card "A" class for driving normal 4 wheel car/jeep vehicleRear/back side of the Indonesian driving license cardIn Indonesian Driving License (Indonesian Driving License (Indonesian Driving License (Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License (Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License (Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License (Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License (Indonesian Driving License CardIn Indonesian Driving License CardIn In
driving license for which is allowed to drive a type of motor vehicle: A to drive private passenger or cargo vehicle with weight allowed not exceeding 3,500kg (7,700lb)A Public (A UMUM) - to drive private passenger or cargo
vehicle with weight allowed exceeding 3,500kg (7,700lb)B1 Public (B1 UMUM) - to drive passenger vehicles, or motor vehicles and general freight allowed amount of weight over 3,500kg (7,700lb)B2 - to drive passenger vehicles are allowed to train more
than 1,000kg (2,200lb) trailer/sB2 Public (B2 UMUM) - to drive commercial vehicles for towing or pull cart trailer with heavy patch that are allowed to train more than 1,000kg trailerC to drive motorcycles (two-wheeled motor vehicle)D special vehicle for disabled personThe classes above are also allowed by the age of the driver according to the class
of the driving license. The ages are accordingly issued to the different classes of the driver's choice: 17 years old for issue of Driving License class: B2Main article: Driving license in JapanJapanese driver's choice: 17 years old for issue of Driving License class: B2Main article: Driving license in JapanJapanese driver's
 licenses bear one of the following 3 colors on the expiration date. New Drivers (first license in Japan) is valid for 2 to 3 years. Drivers with under one year of driving experience are required to display a "Shoshinsha mark" (Young Leaf Mark) on their vehicle. This holds true if the driver acquires a license for a different class of vehicle, regardless of the
length of driving experience on their previous license. However, such a mark does not indicate necessarily the color on the driver's license. A driver with a young leaf mark on their car could very well be a gold driver. This is because the gold status does not disappear with a change in vehicle class. Drivers who have fewer than 5 years of clean driving
 history or who do not have a clean driving record but more than 5 years of driving history. Valid for 3 to 5 years depending on age, violation history, etc.In addition to the regular license, the Gold Driver's License (, Grudo Menkyo), or Superior drivers" ()
in Japan. Holders of such licenses can be identified by the gold band printed over the expiration date of their driver's license (Gold License is granted to any driver who, at the point of license renewal, has at least five years of clean driving history (no driving infractions).[36][37] According to implications in
the Road Traffic Laws Reforms that took place on 10 May 1995, all such licenses are marked with a gold license have the added benefit of qualifying for the Superior Drivers Course at the time of renewal, a significantly shorter and
less-expensive renewal process. In some cases, they can bypass the main license center and have their license renewal Center. [38] Moreover, because such license renewal center and have their license renewal center and have their license renewal center.
optional car insurance discounts. To qualify, drivers must be accident and violation-free for 5 years and 41 days prior to their birthday on their birthday 
receive a decision in the mail with the word printed on it. Even the so-called "Paper Drivers" who hold licenses but never drive, who technically are without violation or accident, can lose their eligibility to obtain a gold license for several reasons including if their car is used by a drunk driver or to support drunk driving in any way. Main article: Driving
 licence in LebanonMain article: Driving licence in MalaysiaThe minimum age for obtaining a driving licence varies between 16 and 21, although there is a concern about teenage driving licence in MalaysiaThe minimum age for a permit to ride two wheelers is
Management with a written exam only for new applicants. Subsequent written exam. Main article: Driving licence in PakistanThe minimum age for eligibility for a learner's permit is 18 years. Drivers' information is
recorded against the Computerized National ID Card number which is issued at the age of 18. The Licence Issuing Authorities vary in each district and work under the relevant District Police. A new credit card format driving licence has been introduced. The licence bears the digital photo, signature and blood group information of the card holder. A
record of traffic violations is stored automatically in the database. To obtain a driving licence one must register for a learner's permit at any of the local District Police's designated licence offices and then, after 42 days, one can apply for test for a regular full licence. The test phase consists of a theory based test followed by a short practical test. Only
those who pass the theory test are allowed to take the practical test. The whole test stage is a single day process where both tests are to be taken the same day. The driving licence currently issued holds basic information of the driver including name, Father's name, date of birth, address, authorized vehicle types, emergency contact, blood group,
fingerprint impression, driver photo. The licence also has a magnetic strip though its viability is yet to be made public. Main article: Driving license in the Philippines Consists of three types. These are Student Permit, Non-Professional and Professional. The minimum age for driving in the Philippines is 17 years old
provided that the driver has applied for a Student Permit and is accompanied by a person with a Professional driving license one month after acquiring a Student Permit. An applicant can only apply for a Non-Professional driving license one month after acquiring a Student Permit.
Professional driving license. An applicant must pass both the Land Transportation Office written exam and a practical driving exam. If the applicant must pass both the tests again. Main article: Driving licence in Singapore Driving licences in Singapore are issued by the traffic police. The
minimum age to obtain a provisional driving licence (PDL), which allows the holder to practice driving while under the supervision of an authorised driving licence is obtained once the individual has passed the basic theory test. PDL holders are then required to sit for and pass the final theory test before they are
allowed to sit for the practical driving test. Once they have passed the practical driving test, they are issued with a driving licence which allows for driving for the first year after their licence is issued. Main article: Driving license in South KoreaIn South
Korea, one must hold a driving license called "" or an international driving permit to a local permit to a local permit by visiting the driver's license testing center. For South Korean
driving licenses, there are classes which permit driving different types of motor vehicle:1st Class (1) Large () A permit which allows one to drive every vehicle except trailers and wreckers. It allows one to drive every vehicle except trailers and wreckers.
license.Ordinary () Allows one to drive a vehicle with less than 15 seats, an emergency motor vehicle with less than 10 tonnes (does not include trailers and wreckers), a special motor vehicle which weighs less than 10 tonnes (does not include trailers and wreckers), a special motor vehicle which weighs less than 10 tonnes (does not include trailers and wreckers).
trailers and wreckers). Small () Allows one to drive a trailer () 
a vehicle with less than 10 seats, a cargo truck with a load limit of 4 tonnes, a special motor vehicle which weighs less than 3.5 tonnes (does not include trailers and wreckers). Small () Allows one to drive all types of motorcycle. Motorized Bicycle () Allows one to drive a motorcycle under 125cc. Practice License (Equivalent to Learner's Permit)1st Class
(1) Allows one to drive a vehicle with less than 15 seats, a cargo truck with a load limit of 12 tonnes, when the driver is driving with somebody with a non-practice
license. Besides the type of the license may have a special condition, Depending on the special condition given, the driver must satisfy the condition below to be able to drive. Driving a vehicle without satisfying the given condition is considered as unlicensed driving. A Automatic Transmission Only B Drive with prosthetic hand or arm C Driver must satisfy the condition is considered as unlicensed driving. A Automatic Transmission Only B Drive with prosthetic hand or arm C Driver must satisfy the condition is considered as unlicensed driving.
with prosthetic legD Wear hearing aid when driving E Drive with Hearing-Impaired Sign + Convex MirrorI Drive a car with a gas pedal located in the left. J All-terrain vehicle only Main article: Driving licence in Sri LankaNew E-Smart Card driving
Lanka, a driving licence is the official document which authorizes its holder to operate various types of motor vehicles on public roads. They are administered by the Department of Motor Traffic (DMT). The minimum age is 18 years for all vehicle types. Main article: Driver's license in TaiwanIn Taiw
Transportation and Communications to qualified drivers. The number of the driver's license is the same as the ID number of the license is sometimes accepted as a valid identity document, since the information on it replicates most of what is on a Taiwan. In Taiwan, the license is the same as the ID number of the driver's license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the same as the ID number of the license is the license
Card. Main article: Driving licence in Thailand Driving li
get a driving licence in Thailand. In fact it is accessible to foreigners too. When the package of documents will be collected the person needs to appeal to the Transport Authority and sign up for the exam. Waiting time usually is near one month. The exam includes theoretical and practical parts held on the same day. Reaction tests are conducted before
the exam. The applicant gets a temporary ID valid for one year. It may be extended for five years, but only if the applicant lives in Thailand. With its help it is easy to get a local permit without doing the exams. There are different plastic cards for motorcycles and
vehicles. Therefore, documents and exams need to be done twice.[42]Privileges of a Thai driving licence can be used for identification purposesDiscounts (up to five-fold discounts) for sightseeing, museums, etc. can be obtainedThai (5-year extended) licences are valid in the following countries: Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia
Vietnam, Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines. International Driving Permit (five-years validity) can be obtained on the basis of five-years Thai licence. Vietnam has a minimum age for holding a driving permit is 18 for cars
and small truck, 21 for commercial vehicles.[43] Drivers are legally obliged to carry a valid driving license with engine and this must be produced if required to do so by a police officer. In Vietnam, there are classes for each driving license.
displacement more than 50cc and less than 175cc. A1 license has no expiry dateA2 to drive motorcycles with any engine displacement. A2 license has no expiry dateA4 to drive tractor with weight allowed not exceeding 1,000kg (2,200lb). A4
license is valid for 10 years B11 to drive private passenger under 9 seats, cargo vehicle or tractor with weight allowed to practice. B11 license is valid until male reach 60 years old and female reach 55 years old B1 to drive private passenger under 9 seats, cargo
 vehicle or tractor with weight allowed not exceeding 3,500kg (7,700lb). B1 license is not allowed to practice. B1 license is valid until male reach 60 years old and female reach 55 years oldB2 to drive private or commercial vehicle under 9 seats, cargo vehicle or tractor with weight allowed not exceeding 3,500kg (7,700lb). B2 license is valid for 10
years.C to drive private or commercial vehicle under 9 seats, cargo vehicle or tractor with weight allowed exceeding 3,500kg (7,700lb). C license is valid for 5 years.E to drive private or commercial vehicle over 30 seats. E license is valid for 5 years.
a group of licenses for any semi-trailer vehicles (FB2, FC) or articulated vehicles (FD, FE) listed in specific type of licenses above. All F licenses is valid for 5 years. The classes of the driver accordingly issued to the different classes of the driver accordingly issued to the driver accordi
years old for issue of Driving License class: A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, B221 years old for issue of Driving License class: E, FD, FEMain article: European driving license class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: E, FD, FEMain article: European driving license class: E, FD, FEMain article: European driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: E, FD, FEMain article: European driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driving License class: D, FC27 years old for issue of Driv
and a Norwegian (EEA) issued before (Directive 91/439/EEC)The European Union has adopted a common format for driving permits within all 30 European Economic Area member states (EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway), and a common set of driving permit categories. There are other national categories for tractors, large motorcycles,
motorised wheel boats, motor tricycles (modern voiturettes, Category B1 or S), and military categories such as for driving licence was introduced to replace the 110 different plastic and paper driving permits. The common format
with the same information in the same place on all permits allows documents to be understood, even if they are in a different language. The system for handling the penalty points removed (or added) for each penalty. Driver's licences
have in Europe a categorisation based on the following letters: A Motorcycles Cars and similar light vehicles C Heavy goods vehicle Driving licence in Austria This section is empty. You can
help by adding to it. (July 2023) Main article: Driving licence in BulgariaMain article: Driving licence in CroatiaMain article: Driving licence in FranceMain article: Driving licence in FranceMain article: Driving licence in CroatiaMain article: Driving licence in FranceMain article: Driving licence in CroatiaMain article: Driving licence in FranceMain article: Driv
article: Driving licence in IcelandThe minimum age for getting a driver's licence in Iceland is 17 for a B class license, a B class license will have to obtain an A class license), Tractors, ATVs and automobiles that do not exceed a
GVWR of 3,500kg (7,700lb) or 8 passengers. The minimum age in Iceland to get a C1 class (vehicles exceeding 7,500kg) one will have to have obtained a 12-point licence (obtainable without getting a ticket for a whole year) and have reached the age of 21 years. The minimum age in Iceland to get a C1 class (vehicles exceeding 7,500kg) one will have to have obtained a 12-point licence (obtainable without getting a ticket for a whole year) and have reached the age of 21 years. The minimum age in Iceland to get a C1 class (vehicles exceeding 7,500kg) one will have to have obtained a 12-point licence (obtainable without getting a ticket for a whole year) and have reached the age of 21 years. The minimum age in Iceland to get a C1 class (vehicles exceeding 7,500kg) one will have to have obtained a 12-point licence (obtainable without getting a ticket for a whole year) and have reached the age of 21 years.
for a D1 class licence is 21 years old and D class (and DE class) licence in the Republic of IrelandMain article: Driving licence in ItalyMain article: 
age for getting a driving licence in Norway is 16 for A1, T (tractor), 18 for A-C1, 21 for C/D1 and 24 for D. The driving licences for A-B, BE, S and T issued after 2013 are always revoked after 15 years, and can be renewed after that for more 15 years. For
persons aged 6075, the driving licence becomes invalid before the 75th birthday and subsequently a valid health certificate. The driving licences for C-D1E are revoked after 5 years and can be renewed after that for 5 more years and, with a valid health
certificate a new license for C-D1E is issued every year after the age of 70. Main article: Driving licence in PolandPolish driving licence in PolandPolish driving licence in Poland is 18, category C and C+E is 21 years of age. Category D (large bus) is 24. Main article:
Driving licence in RomaniaThe minimum age for obtaining a driver's license in Romania is 18 ("Minimum legal age in Romania") Main article: Driving licence in SpainMain article: Driving
obtain a driving licence is 16 years. During the first two years after obtaining the licence the driver is called a beginner (Macedonian: ) and has limited rights concerning driving speed and when he/she can drive without a co-driver in the front seat who does not have a drivers licence (until 23:00). Beginning in 2007, the driving licence format was
changed from a pink booklet to a credit-card sized card. Main article: Driving licence in RussiaDriving licence a driving licence a driving licence in RussiaDriving licence a driving licence a driving licence in RussiaDriving licence. [44] In 1895, the mayor of Saint Petersburg, Baron von Wahl issued permits to ride motorised bicycles. The year following, the Minister of Railways and Communication laid
down the first code for cars. Russia's first licences were issued in 1900 by Saint Petersburg authorities, [44] and Russia joined an international convention in 1909. [45] However, due to a relatively small number of cars, the attempts to create a standardized Russian licence were rather sporadic and limited to major urban areas. No comprehensive
system of driver licensing was present until 1936, when the Soviet government organized and standardized traffic and driving regulations, with the statewide system of driver similar to the EU standard. Since 2014, there are 14 main categories that require a
driving licence: A, A1, B, B1, C, C1, D, D1, BE, CE, C1E, DE, D1E, M[46] and two additional categories: Tm (tram) and Tb (trolleybus). The current licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated plastic card similar to the European driving licence style, introduced in 2011, is a laminated planting licence style s
scripts), place/date of issue, allowed categories, and signature. The reverse of the card features a detailed list of allowed categories. This new style is fully compliant with the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, and therefore is acceptable in all its signatory states and countries. Older credit-card-style and booklet-style licenses are also occasionally
seen although they are no longer issued and are increasingly rare as a result. The Russian driving licence is also sometimes supplemented by a special card called " " (temporary permission), which serves for registering offenses.[47]
This supplement has been abolished and reinstated a countless number of times as the views of the traffic police change. The legal driving age within the Russian Federation is 18 years (16 for motorcycles (A1 and M categories only, not A) and 20 for buses)[48] and to obtain a license one must be physically fit to drive (including certificates of menta
fitness and no record of substance abuse). One must also pass a test administered at a local traffic police authority and pay a fee. Tests are divided into theory test is usually a computerized multiple-choice test on various traffic rules. Twenty multiple-choice questions are asked, only two incorrect answers allowed for a
passing grade, five additional questions per mistake. A road test is then administered which includes a demonstration of basic driving skills (steering, slope starting for manual transmission vehicles and backing-up), obstacle course as well as a skills examination for road driving. Four minor errors are allowed for the road driving examination the
 obstacle course is pass-fail. The number of retries is unlimited. Driving licences are issued by subdivisions of the General Administration for Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and grant the right to drive on-road vehicles is granted by tractorist-machinist's licence, [49] which is issued by state
inspections of the supervision of the technical condition of self-propelled machines and other machinery [ru] (these state inspections are parts of the regional governments of federal subjects of Russia and may have different names). The Ministry of Agriculture approves the form of the license and the procedure for issuing it. There are 9 categories in
tractorist-machinist's licence: AI (quad bikes, snowmobiles and other off-road vehicles with steering that is similar to motorcycle's steering), AII (wheeled cross-country vehicles weighing less than 3,500kg, including amphibious snow-and-swamp vehicles such as TREKOL-39294, VIKING-29031, etc.), AIII (haul trucks), AIV (off-road buses), B (wheeled
and caterpillar tractors with engine power less than 25,7kW), C (wheeled tractors with engine power from 25,7kW), E (caterpillar tractors with engine power over 110,3kW), E (caterpillar tractors with engine power over 110,3kW), E (caterpillar tractors with engine power over 25,7kW), E (caterpillar tractors with engine power over 110,3kW), E (caterpillar tractors with engine power over 110,3
applicant must have at least 1-year driving experience by category B of driving licence, AII category - category C of driving licence, AIV category - category C of driving licence, AIV category - category B of driving licence, AIV category - category C of driving licence, AIV category - category C of driving licence, AIV category - category B of driving licence, AIV category - category - category B of driving licence, AIV category - category 
not have the driver's license he also has to pass theoretical exam on the program approved by the General Administration for Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (knowledge of traffic rules). In the case of deprivation of driving licence by court decision, both licences are lost. Swiss driving licence Even though Switzerland is an EFTA
member state, it is not a member of the European Economic Area. Switzerland is instead linked to the EU by a series of bilateral agreements and has generally adopted much of the harmonized EU legislation with regard to driving licenses. Swiss licences can be exchanged in most EEA countries. Switzerland has, since the 2000s, used a system
similar to the EU system of vehicle categories and issued credit-card licences that resemble EEA-style. To apply for a car driving licence (category B), the applicant must be 17 years old. [50] They must first attend a first-aid course, [51] and pass an eyesight test. Passing a theory exam is required to receive a learner's permit valid for two years. [52] This
allows the holder to drive a car only when accompanied by a person 23 years of age or older who has had a full driver's license for at least three years. Before passing the practical driving lessons are not legally required, but are considered a de
facto prerequisite for passing the practical exam, a probationary driving period has to be passed before taking the practical exam. Upon passing the practical exam, a probationary driving permit is issued for three years. To obtain the full,
unlimited driving licence after these three years, the candidate must attend one day of further driving training and must not commit any serious traffic violations. For motorcycles and heavier vehicles, the regulations are different, and some agrarian vehicles can be driven without a permit. As of 2011, a 45-minute driving lesson costs around CHF90,
while the various fees and theoretical instruction costs associated with getting a car driving licence can amount to up to CHF600, without counting the costs for the two days of further training. The theoretical exam must be taken in either German, French, or Italian. In some cantons it is possible to take it in English. National classes, not harmonised
and only valid within the issuing country: ClassDescriptionAge minimumValid inFTractor
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