

Changes to Driving Licence Medical Certificates and Driving Licence Medical Standards

A Guide

This Guide

This guide has been produced by Driver and Vehicle Standards to provide information and general guidance on the changes to the rules around medical standards related to driving and the requirements to provide a medical certificate either on application or whilst holding a driving licence issued in Jersey.

This guide includes a summary of the changes, along with a set of Questions and Answers at **Appendix B** to provide more detailed information on specific issues.

For further details contact dvsinfo@gov.je

Background

On Saturday 5th October 2024, amendments to Jersey's legislation concerning driving licence medical certificate requirements and standards, will come into force.

These changes will in the main align Jersey's medical standards with those of the UK and the European Union, enhancing road safety and standardising knowledge requirements for the medical community.

These changes may affect drivers who apply for, hold, or renew their driving licence after that date.

Those who may be affected by the change

In general, those likely to be affected most by the changes includes:

Those with Licence Categories

- Those who drive 'Group 2' vehicles, which includes medium or heavy goods, and passenger carrying vehicles with more than 8 passenger seats will be subject to additional medical requirements. A medical will be required on initial application, however drivers over 45 years of age will now require a medical every 5 years (beforehand 10 years), and then annually once over 66 years of age (remains unchanged).

Those with Medical Conditions (see further information at **Appendix A**)

- **Vision:** Field of vision will be considered as part of the standards in addition to the current simple number plate check and acuity requirements.
- **Epilepsy and Seizures:** Those affected by Epilepsy and Seizures are subject to revised restrictions whilst holding a driving licence.
- **Diabetes:** Those affected by Diabetes who are treated with insulin or other hypoglycaemic drugs must declare their condition and may need to meet certain conditions to continue to drive.

As before this change, all licence holders are required to self-declare medical conditions at initial issue and renewal of a driving licence. The medical conditions also relate to the period that the licence is in force; relevant medical issues that could impair a licence holder's ability to drive should be reported to the Parish on an ongoing basis.

The Introduction of Group 1 and 2 licences

Medical standards that licence applicants and holders need to meet, vary depending on the type of vehicle categories that they are applying for or can drive. Currently medical standards for licences that include categories C or D (heavy goods and passenger vehicles) differ from other licences.

Following this change, medical standards will be referenced to as either a '**Group 1**' or '**Group 2**' licence, with each group containing the following licence categories:

Group 1 comprises of vehicles which are more domestic in nature and are therefore not subject to the same medical standards as Group 2

Group 2 comprises of vehicles which are generally heavier or used more frequently, and therefore drivers are subject to more stringent medical standards.

Group 1 – 'Leisure' licences (A1, A, B1, B, BE, F, H, K or P)

Group 2 – 'Vocational' licences (C1, C, D1, D, C1E, CE, D1E or DE)

Drivers who passed their motor car driving test in Jersey before 1997

Drivers who passed their motor car driving test before 1997 may have also been issued with additional categories including C1(E) – Medium Good Vehicle (with heavy trailer) and D1(E) Minibus (with heavy trailer) which, following the implementation of this change, will be within Group 2.

Should those drivers wish to retain those Group 2 categories at next renewal, they will be required to have a medical and submit a medical certificate, regardless of whether they have a relevant medical condition.

Those that do not wish to continue to use these categories will have the option of surrendering these categories at renewal and may avoid the need for a medical unless they have a relevant medical condition.

Drivers who decide to surrender these categories can renew them within 5 years without the need to take a driving test, though they will be required to submit a medical certificate.

Medical conditions whilst holding a licence

As before this change, during the life of the licence, licence holders must tell the Parish if:

- a) they develop a 'relevant' medical condition or disability that is likely to affect them for more than 3 months; or
- b) a condition or disability has got worse since the licence was issued.

In such circumstances the Parish Connétable can require the licence holder to have a medical with a Jersey registered medical practitioner to confirm whether or not they can continue to hold a licence.

If the Parish is aware that the applicant has a condition that prevents them from holding certain licence categories, (for example if they have lost sight in one eye and a hold a Group 2 licence), the Parish may wish to ask the licence holder to discuss this with their Jersey registered medical practitioner in advance of a medical.

The requirement for a medical

A medical examination is required for certain driving licence applications. When a medical certificate is required will depend on the licence categories being applied for.

Before this change a medical examination was required in the following situations:

- initial application which includes category C or D (large goods or passenger vehicle), or
- renewal of a licence that includes category C or D once the holder is over the age of 45 and every 10 years afterwards, or
- annually once a category C or D driver is over 66 years of age, or
- if a medical condition has been declared as part of any driving licence application.

Following the introduction of this change, a medical certificate will be required for:

- each initial application which includes a Group 2 category, or
- each renewal of a licence which includes a Group 2 category once the driver is older than 45, and drivers over 45 years of age will now require a medical every 5 years (currently 10), or
- annually once a Group 2 driver is over 66 years of age (unchanged), or
- if a medical condition has been declared as part of any driving licence application.

Having a medical certificate completed

The medical certificate needs to be completed by a Jersey registered medical practitioner and the GP may be the most appropriate person to complete it given their knowledge of the applicant. The medical certificate form (GP1 and GP2) will be used to guide the medical.

At the medical, the medical practitioner may examine the applicant and complete a medical certificate form and declare whether they are fit to drive or not.

Parish determining medical is required

As with before this change, if information comes to light that a medical condition exists, the Parish Connétable can insist that a licence holder has a medical before they can continue driving.

As part of this, the Parish Connétable can send the licence holder to its own nominated medical practitioner and/or may be asked for a Practical Driving Assessment to be undertaken.

Under Article 10(13) of the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956, the Parish Connétable will revoke a licence if the licence holder fails to undergo a medical or take prescribed test, such as a Practical Driving Assessment.

Practical Driving Assessments

In addition to a medical assessment with a designated medical expert, the Parish Connétable will be able to require a licence applicant or holder to undertake a practical driving assessment with a designated person where required.

Validity period of driving licences

All licences will be issued for 10 years.

Licence holders older than 45, will be issued with a 10 year licence, unless it includes a Group 2 category, in which case it will be issued for 5 years. Once the holder is older than 66 the renewal period for licences that include Group 2 will become 1 year.

Parish Connétables may in certain situations issue a driving licence for a shorter period of time.

Reduced licence validity period

As part of these changes, driving licences may be issued for a reduced period on the basis of a medical condition requiring a medical certificate at an earlier renewal date.

Early renewal of expiring licences

As part of the changes, the Parish Connétable will be able to renew licences more than 3 months ahead of expiry. This will help people travelling, to renew their driving licence ahead of extended travel planned during which their licence is due to expire

Prescribed medical conditions

There are many medical conditions which could be relevant to the safe driving of a vehicle. Some are specifically detailed in legislation, referred to as Prescribed medical conditions. Legislation defines the condition and where applicable detail any restrictions that a licence holder will need to meet in order to be issued with a licence. The following conditions will be prescribed following this change:

- a severe mental disorder
- a liability to sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting
- a persistent misuse of drugs or alcohol, whether or not the misuse amounts to dependency
- the absence of one or more limbs
- the deformity of one or more limbs
- the loss of use of one or more limbs, which is not progressive in nature.

Prescribed medical conditions are detailed in legislation to define the condition and where applicable detail any restrictions that a licence holder will need to meet in order to be permitted to drive with that medical condition.

Other relevant medical conditions

Other medical conditions may be relevant to a licence holder's fitness to drive, which are not prescribed in Jersey's legislation. When assessing fitness to drive, the registered medical practitioner is supported by guidance issued by the UK Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA).

This guidance, which is subject to change can be found here:

[Assessing fitness to drive: a guide for medical professionals](#)

APPENDIX A - Summary of Changes to medical condition standards

Current and future medical standards and conditions for prescribed medical conditions are detailed in the tables below:

Vision – Current and future requirements for a medical	
Current	Future
<p>All licence applicants and holders must be able to read a registration mark on a motor car at a distance of 20.5 metres (with corrective lenses if necessary).</p> <p>Heavy(2) licence must also be refused if: Visual acuity is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in one eye is worse than 6/9 in one eye; and b) 6/12 in the other eye; OR <p>Has sight in only one eye, unless the visual acuity in that eye is no worse than 6/9.</p>	<p>All licence applicants and holders must be able to read a registration mark on a motor car at a distance of 20 metres (with corrective lenses if necessary)</p> <p>Group 1 licence must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a visual acuity no worse than 6/12; b) meet a specified field of vision standard (120 degrees horizontally, minimum 50 degrees either side, and 20 degrees above and below the horizontal plane); and c) in the case of double vision or sight in one eye, have adapted appropriately to that condition. <p>Group 1 licence may have licence if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) only the specified peripheral vision test is not met provided there has been a medical examination and a practical driving assessment. <p>Group 2 licence must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a visual acuity no worse than 6/7.5; b) meet a more stringent field of vision standards than for Group 1 (160 degrees horizontally, minimum 70 degrees either side, and 30 degrees above and below the horizontal plane); c) not have sight in only one eye or uncontrolled double vision.

Epilepsy and Seizures – Current and future requirements for a medical	
Current	Future
<p>Epilepsy must be declared</p> <p>Light (Group 1) licence application may be granted if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) no epileptic attacks during the preceding year; or b) any attacks during preceding 3-year period occurred only whilst asleep. <p>Heavy (Group 2) vehicle licence application must be refused if the applicant has had an epileptic attack since the age of 5 years;</p>	<p>Epilepsy must be declared</p> <p>Group 1 licence must declare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 2 epileptic seizures within the previous 5-year period; or b) An isolated seizure during the previous year. <p>Group 2 licence must declare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 2 epileptic seizures within the previous 10-year period; b) An isolated seizure during the previous 5-year period; c) Liability to seizures other than epilepsy. <p>Group 1 and Group 2 licence may be granted if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Certain prescribed requirements met relating to the circumstances of previous seizures have occurred, b) Undertakings given regarding future control of the condition; and c) The parish Connétable is satisfied that the applicant’s driving is unlikely to be dangerous.

Diabetes – Current and future requirements for a medical	
Current	Future
<p>Light (Group 1) licence no requirements for licence applicants or holders with diabetes.</p> <p>Heavy (Group 2) licence must declare diabetes with insulin treatment. Licence must be refused/revoked.</p>	<p>Group 1 licence must declare diabetes mellitus if being treated with insulin or hypoglycaemic drug and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has had at least 2 or more episodes of severe hypoglycaemia during previous year; or b) cannot detect the onset of hypoglycaemia because of a total absence of warning symptoms. <p>Group 1 licence may be granted a licence if applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) doesn't fall within (a) or (b) above; b) signs declaration to confirm understanding the risk of hypoglycaemia and adequate control of it; c) carries out appropriate monitoring of glucose levels; d) parish Connétable is satisfied that the applicant's driving is unlikely to be dangerous. <p>Group 2 licence must declare diabetes mellitus if being treated with insulin or hypoglycaemic drug and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has had at least one or more episodes of severe hypoglycaemia during previous year; or b) doesn't have full awareness of the onset of hypoglycaemia because only some or no warning symptoms are present. <p>Group 2 licence may be granted a licence if applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) doesn't fall into (b) above; b) has not had an episode of severe hypoglycaemia in previous year; and c) other prescribed requirements are satisfied.

Severe mental Disorder	
Current	Future
This must be declared by an applicant for any licence and by the holder of any licence. An application for a licence must be refused.	The position is unchanged except that “mental disorder” is widely defined to include severe impairment of intelligence or social functioning due to aging or personality defects leading to seriously impaired judgment, behaviour or adaptability.

Liability to sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting	
Current	Future
This must be declared by the applicant for any licence and by the holder of any licence. An application must be refused except where the attacks relate to a heart disorder and the applicant has a pacemaker fitted. A licence may be granted in those circumstances provided that the parish Connétable is satisfied that the person’s driving is unlikely to be dangerous and the person is under regular medical supervision.	The position is unchanged.

Persistent misuse of drugs or alcohol	
Current	Future
This must be declared by an applicant and holder of any licence. An application for a licence must be refused and a licence revoked.	The position is unchanged.

Loss Of Limbs	
Current	Future
An applicant for any licence who is missing all or part of one or more limbs, has deformity of limb or a loss or deficiency in the use of limb, may be granted a licence if the applicant drives only vehicles which have been appropriately adapted, if necessary, to accommodate the condition.	The position is unchanged.

APPENDIX B - Questions and Answers

DVS Medical Driving Licences

Questions and Answers

May 2024

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Part 1 - General

Q: What medical reporting requirements were in force before this change?

The requirements to submit a medical report differs depending on which vehicle type the driver is applying to drive or currently drives.

Drivers holding or wishing to hold a licence to drive either a large goods vehicle (LGV) or large passenger vehicle (LPV) are required to submit a medical report at first application and again at first renewal after the age of 45 and certain other ages thereafter. These are often referred to as vocational licences.

Drivers of cars and motorcycles are required to submit a medical report at application only if they declare a relevant medical condition.

All Jersey driving licence holders are required to report changes to their medical condition, and the Parish Connétable may require them to submit a medical report.

Q. Why is this being changed?

These provisions have been amended with the overall aim of aligning Jersey's medical standards with UK requirements to ensure consistency for issuing authorities and medical professionals.

This will also ensure that Jersey's standards comply with EU Directive 2006/126/EC on driving licences.

Q. When was this decided?

This was decided in March 2021 when the States Assembly debated P6/2021 and adopted amendments to the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956 to enable changes in the way medicals are approached in the future.

Since then, work has continued to amend the secondary legislation and administrative processes associated with driving licence medical standards.

Implementing these changes require amendments to the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956 and Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) (Jersey) Order 2003.

Q. When does all this start?

The Minister has determined the revised legislation will come into force on **Saturday 5th October 2024** and all driving licence applications from that date will be subject to the new arrangements that have been approved.

Q. What are the benefits of this?

The overarching aim of the legislation is to ensure that drivers remain fit to drive and do not pose a "source of danger to the public" (Art 9 (3)(b) Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956).

The changes in arrangements will remove differences between Jersey and UK legislation, and DVLA medical guidance.

By aligning with the UK DVLA and EU third directive of motor vehicles requirements, the Island will meet internationally recognised standards which will improve road safety and also support the Island when entering into driving licence exchange agreements with other jurisdictions.

Q. How many people are likely to be affected by these changes?

Any licences issued prior to the new requirements coming into effect on 5th October will remain valid as the applicant is making a declaration at the time of application. Article 10 of the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956 requires a licence holder to notify their parish if they become aware of a condition not previously disclosed. It is very difficult to estimate how many people may be affected as the information will not be held on their current application.

Q: Who is affected by this?

Under existing law, all licence holders are required to self-declare medical conditions at initial issue and renewal of a driving licence. The medical conditions also relate to the period that the licence is in force; relevant medical issues that could impair a licence holder's ability to drive should be reported on an ongoing basis. Those affected by the change are:

Those with Licence Categories

- Those who drive 'Group 2' vehicles, which includes medium or heavy goods, and passenger carrying vehicles with more than 8 passenger seats will be subject to additional medical requirements. A medical will be required on initial application, however drivers over 45 years of age will now require a medical every 5 years (currently 10 years), and then annually once over 66 years of age (unchanged).

Those with Medical Conditions (see more information below)

- **Vision:** Field of vision will now be considered as part of the standards in addition to the current simple number plate check and acuity requirements.
- **Epilepsy and Seizures:** Those affected by Epilepsy and Seizures are subject to revised restrictions to continue driving with this condition.
- **Diabetes:** Those affected by Diabetes are subject to clearer guidance on what must be declared and when a licence can be granted.

Part 2 – Licence Categories

Q. Why is the validity period of some licence categories being reduced from 10 years to 5 years.

The higher category licences (Group 2) are being reduced in validity once the holder is over the age of 45. This is to align with the requirements of the medical standards that ensure drivers of commercial goods vehicles (MGV/HGV) and medium or larger passenger vehicles (Minibuses/Coaches/Buses) remain fit to drive vehicles that pose a higher “source of danger to the public”.

Q: What are now ‘Group 1’ and ‘Group 2’ Vehicles

From now, the ‘types’ of licence will be referred to as either ‘Group 1’ or ‘Group 2’.

Group 1 comprises vehicles which are more domestic in nature and are therefore not subject to the same medical standards as Group 2

Group 2 comprises vehicles which are generally heavier or used more frequently and therefore drivers are subject to more stringent medical standards.

Group 1 – ‘Leisure’ licences (A1, A, B1, B, B+E, F, H, K or P)

Group 2 – ‘Vocational’ licences (C1, C, D1, D, C1+E, C+E, D1+E or D+E)

One effect of these changes is to bring categories C1(+E) – Medium Goods Vehicle (plus trailer), D1(+E) Minibus (plus trailer) into Group 2, meaning that those licence holders will require a medical certificate at initial application, and more frequently after the age of 45.

Q: What are the vehicle categories?

Vehicle categories are set out below. The categories you are licenced to drive can be found on the back of your driving licence.

Cat	Description
A	Heavy motorcycle (max 410kg and exceeds 240cc)
A1	Light motorcycle (max 153 kg, max power output 11kw and not exceeding 125cc)
B	Passenger and small goods vehicle (less than 3500kg and 8 passenger seats)
B1	Motor tricycle
C	Heavy Goods Vehicle (Goods vehicle exceeding 7500 kg)
C1	Medium Goods Vehicle (Goods vehicle exceeding 3500, but not exceeding 7500 kg)
D	Large passenger vehicle (more than 16 passengers)
D1	Minibus (more than 8, but no than 16 passengers)
+E	Vehicle type plus trailer exceeding 750 kg
F	Agricultural tractor
H	Tracked vehicle
K	Pedestrian controlled vehicle
P	Moped (max design speed 30 mph, max 250 kg and not exceeding 50cc)

Note: categories B, C1, C, D1 and D include a trailer up to maximum gross weight of 750kg

Q: I have some Group 2 categories on my licence – must I have a medical?

Pre-1997, all drivers were issued with C1(+E) Medium Good Vehicle (plus trailer) and D1(+E) Minibus (plus trailer) when they passed their car driving test.

These categories have now moved into 'Group 2' which means you will require a medical on renewal once over the age of 45.

If you do not use these categories you will have the option of surrendering these categories at renewal to avoid the need for a medical.

Those using or wishing to retain these categories will be required to obtain a medical.

Q: If I do surrender existing Group 2 categories, can I reapply for them in the future

Yes, if you reapply within 5 years of surrendering you will not have to take driving test for that category, however you will be required to undertake a medical for the category you wish to reapply for.

If you apply after 5 years you will be required to take an appropriate driving test as well as undertake a medical.

Q. Are current licence holders going to lose their entitlement?

The changes add requirements to some prescribed medical conditions and there may be some drivers that will not meet the standards and have to surrender some of their licence categories. Conversely, there will be drivers who currently cannot hold certain categories on their licence, that will be allowed to once these changes come into effect, particularly medium and heavy goods drivers with diabetes controlled by insulin or another potentially hypoglycaemic drug.

Part 3 – Applying for or Renewing a Licence

Q. What if I renew my licence before this comes into force?

Licences renewed before 5th October 2024 will be issued under the current medical rules.

Q. Why are Group 2 licences reduced to annual renewal at the age of 66?

This requirement under Article 4 (6) of the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956 is not changing.

Q. What happens if an applicant does not declare a known condition at time of application?

Article 9 of the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956 covers the requirement for self-declaration of medical conditions at initial issue and renewal of a driving licence. Any applicant who knowingly withholds information is liable to a fine of level 3 on the standard scale (£10,000) (Art 18(2)).

Q. Is the cost of the reduced validity licences going to be lower?

Yes, there is provision within the Motor Vehicle (Driving Licences) (Jersey) Order 2003 (Art 7 (2)), which allows for a reduction from the current standard 10 year licence fee and licences issued for 5 years will be charged at 50%.

Q: What are the changes to the Driving Licence validity period?

The parish Connétable will be able to issue licences for periods less than 10 years. There are cases where it may be beneficial to limit the validity period of a licence issued where the holder's medical status is likely to change within the next 10 years.

Q: Can I renew an expiring licence early?

As part of the changes, the parish Connétable will be able to renew licences more than 3 months ahead of expiry. This will help people travelling to renew their driving licence ahead of extended travel planned during which their licence is due to expire.

Q: When must you tell the Parish a medical condition or disability?

You must tell your parish if you have a driving licence and:

- a) you develop a 'relevant' medical condition or disability
- b) a condition or disability has got worse since you got your licence

Relevant conditions are anything that could affect your ability to drive safely. They can include:

- diabetes or taking insulin
- syncope (fainting)
- heart conditions (including atrial fibrillation and pacemakers)
- sleep apnoea
- epilepsy
- strokes
-

Part 4 – When Holding a Licence

Q: Am I required to report medical conditions after I have been granted a licence?

Yes, Article 10 of the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956 covers the requirement for self-declaration of medical conditions after a licence has been granted. Any applicant who knowingly withholds information is liable to a fine of level 2 on the standard scale (£1,000).

You are required to notify the parish if you become aware:

- (a) You are suffering from a relevant disease or physical disability that you have not previously disclosed to the parochial authority that is likely to affect you for more than 3 months; or
- (b) That a relevant disease or physical disability that you have previously disclosed has become more acute or reoccurred.

Q: What happens if I have a change in medical condition after being granted a licence?

You must tell your parish if you have a driving licence and:

- a) you develop a 'notifiable' medical condition or disability
- b) a condition or disability has got worse since you got your licence

If you are unsure whether your medical condition affects your driving you should speak to an appropriate Jersey registered medical practitioner (e.g. your GP).

If you declare a medical condition to the parish, you may have to have a medical with a Jersey registered medical practitioner (e.g. GP) to confirm whether or not you can continue to hold a licence.

If you have a medical condition that on its own disqualifies you from holding certain vehicle categories, (for example if you lose sight in one eye and a hold Group 2 licence), you may be required to surrender these categories immediately.

Q: Can I voluntarily surrender my licence?

You can voluntarily give up your licence or individual categories. You might choose to do this if, for example if:

- your doctor tells you to stop driving for 3 months or more
- your medical condition affects your ability to drive safely and lasts for 3 months or more
- you do not meet the required standards for driving because of your medical condition

You'll need to tell your parish.

Part 5 – The Requirement for a Medical

Q: How will I know if I need a medical?

If you have declared a relevant medical condition on the Driving Application form, you will be asked by the Parish to undertake a medical before a licence can be issued.

If you are applying to drive any of the 'Group 2' vehicles, you will be asked by the Parish to undertake a medical before the licence is issued at the following times:

- a) When you first apply.
- b) At age 45 and every five years after.
- c) Annually from the age of 66.

Q: What does the medical involve?

You will be asked to make an appointment with a Jersey registered medical practitioner relevant to your medical condition (e.g. GP or optician). At the medical, the medical practitioner may examine you and complete a medical certificate form and declare whether you are fit to drive or not.

Q: What guides the medical?

The medical will be focused on the relevant medical condition(s) you have declared.

There is a medical certificate form (GP1 and GP2) your Jersey registered medical practitioner will use to guide the medical.

In addition, detailed guidance is available from the UK's Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA).

Q: Who will undertake the medical?

The medical must be undertaken by a Jersey registered medical practitioner, which may be your GP, optician or other medical specialist.

Q: What happens after the medical?

Having received the medical certificate from the Jersey registered medical practitioner, the Parish can determine whether to:

- a) Issue a licence as normal.
- b) Place restrictions on the licence (e.g. a time restriction or the need to wear glasses).
- c) Disqualify you from certain licence categories.
- d) Remove your licence completely.

Q. How much will the medical cost?

As the medical must be undertaken by private medical practices (e.g. GPs and Opticians), the costs will be determined by these individual practices.

The Government is therefore not able to fix these costs.

Q: Can I appeal against the outcome of a medical?

There is no 'appeal' mechanism as such, however applicants who are not satisfied with the outcome of a medical may have the option of seeking a second opinion.

Q: How far in advance of an licence application can I have a medical?

As identified under Article 4(3) of the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956, a medical must have been undertaken within three months of applying for a Licence.

Q: Can the Parish insist that I have a medical?

Yes, though this has always been the case and is not affected by the current changes.

If information comes to light that a medical condition exists, the Parish can insist you have a medical before you can continue driving.

As part of this, the Parish can send you to its own nominated medical practitioner and/or you may be asked to undertake a Practical Driving Assessment.

Under Article 10(13) of the Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956, the Parish will revoke your licence if you fail to undergo a medical or take prescribed test, such as a Practical Driving Assessment.

Q: What is a Practical Driving Assessment?

Following this amendment, the Parish will be able to require you to undertake a Practical Driving Assessment where appropriate.

The Practical Driving Assessment normally takes place on the road with the nominated assessor in the front passenger seat. They assess the driver's ability to operate and guide the car, put the road rules into practise, fit in with other traffic, and see and respond to hazards.

This is a formal assessment of your driving and the outcome will be a recommendation to the Parish as to whether you should be able to continue to drive.