SPRING 2019

LeasePlan

What's next?

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Rules of the road that drivers need to know in 2019

Ensure you're not caught out with our guide to the key changes.

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Brexit. What's next?

Brexit has rarely been far from the headlines in the last two years and the deadline is now fast approaching. Unless anything changes, the UK will leave the EU on 29 March at 11pm.

This has wide-ranging implications, particularly if there is a no-deal Brexit, and we are working closely with our customers and suppliers to plan for different scenarios.

We also want to help you make plans for your own situation after Brexit, so this Q&A explores some of the challenges that drivers may face in the days, weeks and months following the deadline.

Driving in the EU after 29th March

If you're planning on taking your LeasePlan car overseas then it's important to make sure that all the necessary paperwork is in place and that any relevant European legislation is being complied with. This will not only keep everything legal and above board, but will make sure that your journey is not unnecessarily disrupted.

Vehicle registration documents You will need your vehicle log book (V5C), if you have one, or a VE103 that shows you can use a hired or leased car abroad. To make things easier, the LeasePlan Driverline team can send you all the relevant paperwork, together with details of your European Breakdown Cover.

IDP

If there is a no-deal Brexit, you may need to buy an International Driving Permit (IDP). There are two that apply to the EU:

- The 1949 IDP is used in Ireland, Malta, Spain and Cyprus. It lasts 12 months and can be purchased now.
- The 1968 IDP is for the rest of the EU. It lasts for three years (or the duration of your driving licence's validity if it is less than three years).

You can pick up the IDP from many branches of the Post Office. There's no need to pre-book, it takes about five minutes to arrange and costs £5.50

GreenCard

If there is a no-deal Brexit, you may need to carry a <u>Green Card</u> when you drive within the EU (plus the EEA, Andorra, Serbia and Switzerland). This proves that you have third-party motor insurance cover. There is no cost for the permit - however your insurer may charge an administration fee. Please speak to your insurer to arrange.

GB Number plates

Under international conventions, UK-registered vehicles have to show a GB sign when driving outside the UK, including in the EU. This can be a sticker or on the number plate.

If there is a no-deal Brexit, you may need a GB sticker if your vehicle has a number plate that shows both the GB sign and the EU flag. You won't need it if you replace your number plate with one that doesn't have the EU flag.

Further information

To stay up-to-date with all the latest information on Brexit for motorists please visit the gov.uk website - where you can subscribe to get updates from <u>Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency</u> (DVLA) and the Government's <u>Brexit alert service</u>.

Stay up-to-date

Disclaimer:

These frequently asked questions (FAQs) address the possible position for UK motorists following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union (known as Brexit) on 29th March 2019 11pm. This page does not contain legal advice and merely acts as a reference point for key information for motorists. This information is correct at time of publishing (19.02.19)

Smart motorways

The red 'x' on a smart motorway indicates the lane ahead is closed as there may have been an accident. Ignoring the red 'x' sign on a smart motorway can be dangerous – and the government is considering fines and penalty points for drivers who ignore them.



Here are some useful tips for using a smart motorway from the Gov.uk website:

- Never drive in a lane closed by a red 'x'
- Keep to the speed limit shown on the gantries
- A solid white line indicates the hard shoulder don't drive on it unless directed
- · A broken white line indicates a normal running lane
- If your vehicle experiences difficulties exit the smart motorway as soon as possible
- Use the refuge areas for emergencies if there is no hard shoulder
- Put your hazard lights on if your break down



New rules coming in for cars and vans travelling into the new ULEZ from 8th April.

On 8th April 2019, central London will become the world's first Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ). Vehicles driving through what is currently the Congestion Change zone will have to meet the latest emissions standards or pay a fee.

Petrol cars and vans that do not meet the Euro 4 emissions standard, and diesels that do not meet Euro 6, will have to pay £12.50-a-day on top of the existing Congestion Charge. Pre-Euro VI HGVs have to pay £100-a-day.

These ULEZ fees will replace the £10-a-day T-Charge that was introduced in October 2017. From 25 October 2021, the ULEZ area will be expanded to include the inner London area bounded by the North and South Circular Roads. London will become the world's first Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ).

Check your vehicle here

Clean Air Zones

The Government's Air Quality Plan ordered 29 local authorities in England to introduce new measures for combatting air pollution. One of these was London, which is already pushing ahead with its measures. Another five – Nottingham, Leeds, Derby, Southampton and Birmingham – will have to introduce Clean Air Zones by the end of 2019.

Here are 10 things you need to know about Clean Air Zones:

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1	A Clean Air Zone (CAZ) is an area where specia measures are taken to improve air quality.	
2	A charging CAZ imposes fees on vehicles that do not meet minimum emissions standards.	}
3	A non-charging CAZ relies on other measures, such as improved public transport and cycle routes.	}
4	A total of 62 local authorities have been ordered to draw up clean air plans to reduce harmful nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) emissions.	}
5	It is up to the local authorities to decide whether these plans include CAZs – and what form those CAZs take.	}
6	The Government has stipulated, however, that non-charging measures should be preferred to charging measures.	- Co ₂
7	Petrol cars and vans should avoid charges if they meet Euro 4 emission standards.	}
8	Diesel cars and vans should avoid charges if they meet Euro 6 emission standards.	}
9	London's Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) will come into force on 8 April 2019. It will impose a daily fee of £12.50 on dirtier cars and vans.	}
10	Different areas will have different clean air policies. This will be a challenge for fleets that travel from area to area.	}

Total recall

The MOT is set to get tougher – with new categories introduced to help ensure vehicles on the road are as safe and efficient as possible.

These new categories include:

- Dangerous
 If it poses a direct risk to road safety or the environment.
- Major
 If it affects the safety or the environment.
- Minor
 If there is no effect on safety,
 but it needs to be repaired as soon.
- Advisory
 If it could have an effect in future.

But that's not all. The MOT test could be toughened up even further to ensure car owners are submitting to vehicle safety recalls. The Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA) and Department for Transport (DfT) are looking at ways to incorporate recalls into the MOT test.

Over the course of 2018 LeasePlan UK received over 9,524 safety related recalls from manufacturers - of these, we've had confirmation back from customers that 4,855 have been completed.

Take a look at https://www.check-mot.service.gov.uk/ to check if there are any outstanding recalls against your car.



WLTP: Emissions tests

The new Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicles Test Procedure (WLTP) and Real Driving Emissions (RDE) tests were introduced for all new models of car in September 2017.

From September 2018, all newly registered cars have had to undergo the WLTP, and from September 2019 they'll have to pass RDE tests too.

Read our Q&A on the WLTP & RDE: New emissions and fuel economy tests explained

Read Q&As



