Glossary

Commercial basis

Any use of minibus that operates in relation to a business on a for-profit basis.

Driver card

A smart card used by any of driver of a vehicle equipped with a digital tachograph.

Driving licence

What vehicle(s) can I drive?

<u>Driving licence categories</u>

Α	The entitlement to drive a minibus for drivers who passed a driving test before 1990.
D1	You can drive vehicles with: output no more than 16 passenger seats output a maximum length of 8 metres output a trailer up to 750kg.
D1E	You can drive D1 category vehicles with a trailer over 750kg MAM (Maximum Authorised Mass). The combined MAM of both cannot exceed 12,000kg.
D	You can drive any bus with more than 8 passenger seats (with a trailer up to 750kg MAM).
DE	You can drive D category vehicles with a trailer over 750kg.

Green card

An international insurance certificate that can be used in and around Europe.

Hire or Reward

Payment in cash or kind which gives the person a right to be carried. It is regardless of whether a profit or not is made. The payment may be made to the operator, driver or any agent or representative acting on behalf of the operator.

Manager

Named person responsible for managing the minibus or minibus service.

Minibus

A motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry between nine and sixteen passengers in addition to the driver.

Operator

The group or individual responsible for organising the carriage of passengers. This may be the driver, a person or a school or organisation.

Tachograph

Minibuses must be fitted with tachographs as required by law.

Analogue	Digital
Records the driver's periods of	Combines the function of a clock and speedometer. It will record
duty on a paper disc.	the vehicles speed and also length of time it is moving and
	stationary. This monitors the time drivers spend on duty.

Further advice on tachographs can be found through the Government sites

• Tachographs: rules for drivers and operators

Waybill

A document (journey form) carried on a journey that it is an international journey and exempt from the local licensing rules in the countries through which the vehicle passes. The document needs to be completed in full before the start of the journey.

Waybills are not needed if the journey is being carried out by a non-profit making body for the transport of its members in connection with its social objective or by a body for its own employees fall within the category of own account operations. This is provided that transport is not itself the main activity of the operator and that the vehicle used is the property of the operator and is driven by a member of staff.

There are three types of Waybill used by UK operators:

- Interbus (for journeys to the EU or other participant to the Interbus agreement)
- Transit (for transit journeys through UK or EU to access a non-Interbus participating member or for cabotage operations on the island of Ireland)
- ASOR (for journeys outside of the EU or Interbus participating countries)
- In the UK Journey Forms (Waybills) are obtained from the Confederation of Passenger Transport UK who act as the agent for the Department for Transport