



Legislation

Legislation	Key requirements
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974	Employers have a 'duty of care' for the safety of employees at work, regardless of the type or size of the business. There is also a duty of care to others who may be affected by their business activities, which, in the case of driving, means all other road users.
Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999	Employers are required to carry out risk assessments, make arrangements to implement necessary measures, appoint competent people and arrange for appropriate information and training.
The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992	These Regulations cover a wide range of basic health, safety and welfare issues including traffic routes for vehicles within the workplace.
Road Traffic Acts supported by the Highway Code	The Highway Code applies to all road users and includes information on signs and markings, road users, the law and driving penalties. It is an offence for an organisation to set driver schedules which may cause them to break speed limits and / or have payment reward schemes which in any way incentivise them to do so.
EC Drivers' Hours Rules	It is the driver's and employer's responsibility to ensure compliance with drivers' hours and Tachograph Regulations. They are applicable to goods vehicles in excess of 3.5 tonnes. Tachographs must be used to record hours of driving, other work, breaks and rest periods. Additional information can be found on the DfT website (use the search function and type in "tachograph" or "drivers' hours").
UK Domestic Drivers' Hours Rules	
Tachograph Regulations	
The Road Transport (Working Times) Regulations 2005	
The Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1996	Provides information regarding the safety of loads on vehicles.
Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007	The Act introduces an important new option for certain very serious senior management failures which result in fatality. Prosecutions will be of the corporate body, not individuals, but the ability to prosecute directors or other individuals under health and safety law or the general criminal law, in appropriate cases, will be unaffected. The corporate body itself and individuals can also still be prosecuted for separate health and safety offences.