

ITAC TERM & Condition

An ITAC International Driving License Document (ITAC), often referred to as an international driving licence, is a translation of a domestic driving licence that allows the holder to drive a private motor vehicle in any country or jurisdiction that recognizes the document. The term International Driving Permit was first mentioned in the document prescribed in the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic that was signed at Paris in 1926, and is a translation of the French 'permis de conduire international', or 'international driving licence'. The Paris treaty, and all subsequent, use the word 'permit' exclusively in relation to all kinds of driving licence.

An ITAC International Driving License Document (ITAC), are governed by three international conventions: the 1926 Paris International Convention relative to Motor Traffic, the 1949 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic, and the 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic. When a state is contracted to more than one convention, the newest one terminates and replaces previous ones.

The ITAC , whose A6 size (148 mm × 105 mm or 5.8 in × 4.1 in) is slightly larger than a passport, has a grey cover and white inside pages. The outside and inside of the front cover shall be printed in (at least one of) the national language(s) of the issuing State. The last two inside pages shall be printed in French, and pages preceding those two pages shall repeat the first of them in several languages, which must include English, Russian and Spanish. ITAC s are issued by a national government directly, or through a network of AIT/FIA organizations or by any association duly empowered thereto by such other Contracting Party.[1] For the latter case those issuing organizations are mostly automobile associations,[2] such as American Automobile Association[3] in the United States, Norwegian Automobile Federation[4] in Norway and Riksförbundet M Sverige[5] in Sweden. As there are many unofficial sellers on the internet, the AIT/FIA has created an approved directory to all ITAC issuing organizations in the world.[6]

To be valid, the ITAC must be accompanied by a valid driving licence issued in the applicant's country of residence. An ITAC is not required if the driver's domestic licence meets the requirements of the 1968 convention; the domestic licence can be used directly in a foreign jurisdiction that is a party to that convention.[7]:Article 41 In addition, other arrangements eliminates the need of an ITAC in some countries, such as the European driving licence valid within the European Economic Area (EEA) as well as member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with each other.[8]

Driver information

1968 convention (as amended in 2011)

The main regulations about driving licences are in Annex 6 (domestic driving permit) and Annex 7 (International Driving Permit). The currently active version of those is in force in each contracting party since no later than 29 March 2011 (Article 43). According to the 1968 Vienna Convention, an ITAC must have an expiration date of no more than three years from its issue date or until the expiration date of national driving permit, whichever is earlier, and it is valid for a period of one year upon the arrival in the foreign country.

Article 41 of the convention describes requirements for driving licences. Key of those are:

every driver of a motor vehicle must hold a driving licence;
driving permits can be issued only after passing theoretical 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 conforming to the provisions of annex 6 to the convention;
International Driving Permit conforms to the provisions of annex 7 to the convention, on condition that it is presented with the corresponding domestic driving permit;
driving permits issued by a contracting party shall be recognized 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 licences;
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 licence, whichever is earlier;
Contracting parties may refuse to recognize the validity of driving licences for persons under eighteen or, for categories C, D, CE and DE, under twenty-one;
an international 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.

1968 convention (original)

The convention had amendments on 3 September 1993 and 28 March 2006. There is a European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic (1968), which was concluded in Geneva, on 1 May 1971.

Note that before 29 March 2011 the convention demanded contracting parties to recognize as valid for driving in their territories:

any domestic driver's permit drawn up in their national language or in one of their national languages, or, if not drawn up in such a language, accompanied by a certified translation;
any domestic driver's permit conforming to the provisions of annex 6 to the convention; and
any international driver permit conforming to the provisions of annex 7 to the convention.
Prior to 29 March 2011, annex 6 and annex 7 defined forms of driving licences that are different from those defined after that date. Driving licences issued before 29 March 2011 that match older edition of the annexes are valid until their expiration dates (article 43).