

## **The Traffic Law**

**This Law is issued by virtue of the Generous Royal Decree No. 49 dated 6/11/1391H  
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### **Part (1) Definitions**

#### **Article (1):**

The traffic control and using of the roads open to the public traffic shall be subject to the rules of the law hereby and schedule, annexed thereto. And for the sake of this law application, the definitions stated hereunder shall be followed:

Road- Means any road open for transportation means trailing and pedestrians.

Pathway (lane)- Means Aside of the paved road where its allowed for the vehicles to pass thereon towards one direction.

Lane- means a section of the pathway in a width that meets consecutive passing of vehicles. The sides of are distinctly limited.

Constructed – means the section of the road which is paved with stones or coated with asphalt material.

It is usually used for passing of vehicles.

Driver- means any person driving a vehicle or a trailing, loading and Riding animals.

Vehicle- means any transport or trailing means equipped with wheels moved with motor or animal power excluding the Railway trains.

Car- means a vehicle equipped with a motor to thrust it, its prepared to transport people, goods excluding the vehicles which move on the railways.

Lorry- means a car prepared to transport goods or commodities. Its unladed weight is more than 3500 k g s.

Small Truck- "one- eight- pick- up" means a car prepared to transport goods materials or commodities. Its unladed weight is not exceeding 3500 K G S.

Autobus- means a car prepared to transport passengers with over eight seats allocated there for.

Private Car- means a car for personal use. It transports people or goods free of charge either its owner is natural or legal person.

Public Car- means a car prepared with- not exceeding eight allocated seats- to

transport passengers.

Emergency Car- means any car prepared for urgent or dangerous cases i.e.)

Ambulance- police- give extinguishing( or it may be used for emergent tasks.

Machineries of public works- means equipments and machines of automotive movement on roads including agricultural machine.

Motorcycles- means cycles provided with a fixed engine, it moves by a manual clutching, these cycles may be designed in a box shape to carry goods. Any cycle supplied with sub- engine to model cylinder three and half inches shall be considered as motorcycle.

Weights:

a- Means the tare weight, I, e the unladed weight of the car provided with its fuel, repair notifies and the Reserve tools.

b- Gross weight means the weight of driver, passengers, fuel, oil and the radiator cooling water in the car engine.

c- Net weight "capacity" means the difference between the car tare-weight and the gross weight which is the designed capacity as it has been permitted by the manufacturer.

d- Axial weight means the gross load for one axis tyres on the road surface.

Driving License- means a formal local or foreign permit issued by the Authority concerned in the Kingdom or issued by any particular Authority in other Country permitting the holder to drive a vehicle of special type or various types.

Reflectors- means the reflecting glass or any material which has been set up at the vehicle Rear to reflect a red light which can be seen from at least fifty meters distance.

Towing Vehicle- means any car which tows a trailer subjoined thereto in a hinged connection shape.

Trailer- means a vehicle without motor drawn by a tractor.

Indicator- means an automatic or electric steering gear to show the direction of the car movement whenever the driver desires changing of the direction.

Red Marking- means lines or marks on the public road or sides thereat.

Visitor driver- means the driver who comes to the kingdom and stays therein for a period not exceeding one year. He should be holding a valid driving license.

Turn point- means the turn where the traffic direction changes. It contains the road limits either it's paved with stones or unpaved.

Invisible turn point (unseen)- means the turn which is located on two directions street or road. In this case, the corner in straight direction shall not be able to see from the road right side and the center thereof the traffic movement on the other street or at the opposite direction.

Pedestrians crossing passage- means a position designated for pedestrians crossing and lined for this purpose at the roads interchange.

The driver should stop before these lines to enable the pedestrians to move in safety.

Roads Interchange- (Roads junction- roads intersection) means the point of the interchange including the round about yard at which roads of various directions intersect.

Stopping lines- means two white horizontal lines segregated by a distance of one foot.

These lines are situated before the pedestrians access.

The driver should stop at the first line after he receives the signal.

Car parking- means the places allocated for the parking of cars.

At these positions, poles referring therein to (car parking- is allowed) shall be installed.

Stoppage- means stopping for a while at traffic movement when shall be installed.

Stoppage- means stopping for awhile at traffic movement when the, getting on or getting down of passengers necessitate.

Parking- means staying somewhere for a long time.

Waiting- means stopping for a period of time over the time required for passengers to get on or get down.

Beneficiaries by the road – means pedestrians, cattle driver, driver of trailing or loading beasts or driver of a vehicle which does not move on a railway.

Populated area- means any blocks of neighboring or adjacent buildings existing at one side or both sides of the road in such a manner forming street shape.

Traffic signals- means any instrument, sign, traffic guiding, warning,

restricting or luminary signal installed on the road in order to control the traffic.

Headlights- means high lanterns.

Traffic actors- means the dimmed lamps.

## **Part (2)** **Driving License**

### **Article (2):**

a- No person shall drive a car or automobile before he gets a driving license as per the type and the power of the vehicle which he drives.

This driving license shall be issued by Traffic Department in accordance with the provisions of the law hereby. In case the driver is a visitor, he should holding an international driving license.

b- The driver shall be carrying this license wherever he drives his vehicle.

c- Drivers of the cars belong to the Armed Forces shall be granted the Driving license from the competent Military Authority.

d- The holder of such a military driving license shall not drive the civil cars unless he obtains a driving license from the Traffic Department.

### **Article (3):**

The licenses are classified into four categories:

a- Special driving license shall be given to the person who drivers a private car of which gross weight would be not exceeding 3500 k g s.

b- General driving license describing therein the category and type of the vehicle which is permitted to be driven hereby.

c- License for driving heavy machineries.

d- Motorcycles driving license.

The validity period for each category stated shall be determined upon a resolution issued by the Minister of the Interior.

### **Article (4):**

The applicant who desires to get the license referred to under Article 3 hereinabove should:

a- Already have completed the age provided for under Article 6 of this law.

b- Submit an application in conformity with the designated form enclosing thereto three photographs.

The application shall include the following:

- 1- Name, surname and family name.
- 2- Category, of the license he desires to get.
- 3- Place and date of birth.
- 4- Attested copy of the civil ID card.

c- In regard to the applicant of public driving license and heavy machineries driving license, it is prerequisite that, he should not be previously judicially convicted of a criminal attempt of life, honor or propriety, unless it passed at least five years as from the date of execution for the sentenced punishment.

d- He should be holding an active visa in Saudi Arabia kingdom.

e- He should be free disease or deficits which prevent him from driving of the vehicle licensed thereto. The aforementioned required efficiency shall be proved on the strength of a medical testimony issued from a formal authority and three months have not passed since its issuance date.

f- He should, successfully, pass a theoretical and practical test for which conditions and system shall be determined by the Traffic Department.

The applicant shall be tested on the same category vehicle for which he desires driving license thereto.

#### **Article (5):**

The persons who are stated hereunder may be exempted from the test referred to in item (f) under Article 4 hereinabove:-

1- The drivers who hold an international driving license.

This exemption shall be the cars of categories specified in their licenses.

2- The driver holds a foreign license issued by the competent Authorities in their countries unless these licenses validity is expired.

3- A person who holds a valid military license.

#### **Article (6):**

The age of the applicants to get licenses shall be defined as stated hereunder:-

- 1- Completion of sixteen years for driving of motorcycle.
- 2- Completion of eighteen years for driving of private cars and shall trucks.
- 3- Completion of twenty years for driving of the public cars.

**Article (7):**

- 1- The public driving license shall be withdrawn in case its holder has been subjected to judicial conviction for commitment of a crime provide for under item (c) of Article (4) hereinabove.
- 2- The driving license of whatsoever type shall not be granted to a person who had been addicted of intoxicants unless his repentance from such addition is proved by evidence procedures which the Minister to Interior determines. In accordance with this provision, the person who has been convicted at least twice upon a judicial sentence shall be considered as intoxicant.
- 3- The driving license of whatsoever type shall not be given to a person who has been judicial convicted for taking, possessing or promoting drugs unless at least five years elapsed from the end of completion for the sentenced punishment.

**Article (8):**

The person who has not passed the driving test shall not appear for a new test unless a month passed as from the first test. In case he fails again, he shall not appear for the test once again unless two months elapse. If he fails for the third time, he shall not be allowed to undergo the test unless, at least, six months pass as from the last test thereto.

**Article (9):**

The public driving shall not be given than Saudis citizens or to those who are considered as if they are Saudis in respect of granting license. This consideration should be order issued from the Minister of Interior or his deputy.

**Article (10):**

- a- The disable persons may obtain driving licenses of first and third category, on condition that, they pass a practical test after are prepared or after their cars are equipped with a particular appropriate facilities. This should be aster they get approved medical reports which prove their capability to drive the car stated under the categories mentioned hereinabove.
- b- The facilities required to prepare such persons and their cars shall be described in the driving licenses given to these persons. It should be provided for therein that it is not allowed for them to drive unless such demanded facilities are supplied.

**Article (11):**

The men of Diplomatic and Consular Crops shall be exempted from submission of the documents provided for under Article (4) hereinabove. Instead of this, they should present statement from the Chief of the mission they belong thereto approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and attach three photographs therewith.

**Article (12):**

In respect to renewal of overall licenses, the medical check and payment of the determined fee shall be sufficient.

**Article (13):**

In case the license has been lost, the holder may get an alternative duplicate thereof after the investigation and publication in a local newspaper and payment of the determined fee.

**Article (14):**

The holder of all license are entitled to two trailers at the back of their cars excluding taxicabs and motorcycles.

**Article (15):**

In case of detention or withdrawal of the license by any traffic man, the driver should be given a receipt thereof.

**Article (16):**

The cancelled, substituted or suspended driving license shall be handed over to any Traffic Department or sent thereto via registered post.

**Part (3)**  
**Rules of Traffic and moving the public**

**Chapter (1)**  
**Drawing of vehicles and Beasts**

**Article (17):**

The driver shall abide the traffic law rules on the public roads and instructions of Traffic men thereto while they are in their formal uniform.

**Article (18):**

If a particular section of the road has been designated for cycle or beasts, their rides or drivers shall follow such designated section.

**Article (19):**

The drivers of ordinary cycles shall not move side unless they are passing by. They should always keep following the right side of the road in straight movement. The driver of cycle is not permitted to trail it with other cycle or vehicle.

**Article (20):**

The ordinary double wheel cycles may be moved on the pavement in case their drivers are punishing them by hand while they are walking, on condition that, the width of the road allows such a movement.

**Chapter(2)**  
**Movement on the road**

**Article (21):**

The right side is movement way on all roads. Left side may be taken on the double-ways road when such keeping left is inevitable to avoid an accident or when the road necessitates such left movement.

**Article (22):**

All vehicles are prohibited from moving under the covered department stores excluding hand cars.

**Article (23):**

The vehicle shall move on the constructed section of the road taking farthest right side cases stipulated hereunder:-

Firstly, when the vehicle driver coming from the apposite direction meets an other driver.

Secondly, when an other usufructuary desires to pass.

Thirdly, when the front road sight is not sufficiently clear.

**Article (24):**

If the constructed road is divided into ways limited with double continuous lines, the driver who is moving on either lane shall not pass these lines.

**Article (25):**

In case the constructed road is divided into two- ways limited with a single discontinuous line, the driver shall take the right lane. He should not cross the line unless he intends to pass the front vehicle.

**Article (26):**

In case the single path- way is divided into numerous lanes, it shall be allowed to move in convoy towards one direction on the lanes of one way provided that the slow cars should take the lane at four right unless these show cars are ready to leave the road to take an other road located at left and after assurance that this movement would not endanger others and upon paying attention to others who are walking on the road.

**Article (27):**

The pavement shall be allocated for the groups described hereunder:

1- Pedestrians.

2- Baby carriages and handicapped pushcarts.

It is prohibited to put any thing on the pavement to obstruct movement of the usufrutuaries thereon.

**Article (28):**

Pedestrians shall walk on the pavements prepared thereto and they should strictly follow the marks showing the points designated for their crossing the road. They must be sure that there is no any danger when they cross. Queues of armed forces, students, scouts and athletes teams and funeral processions are exempted from taking those pavement and they aim move to take the right side of the road.

**Article (29):**

Any driver shall control his vehicle and drive it in a reasonable speed wherever he approaches the road interchanges, junction and turns or when he cross a viaduct, railway or subway. Control of the vehicle and reasonable speed are also required whenever the sight is not clear.

The driver should adapt his vehicle motion with the whole natural circumstance and the conditions of the road where be drivers thereon in such manner to secure safety of himself, his car passenger and the road beneficiaries.

**Article (30):**

The driver who gets to change the speed of his car or its direction shall make sure in advanced for doing such change safety. He should contact other users of the road.

**Article (31):**

The driver shall not prevent smooth movement of other vehicle or interrupt the road users. He should not use the brakes suddenly unless it's necessary or for reasons of safety.

**Article (32):**

The driver shall abide by the normal traffic sign unless other instruction is directed thereto by the traffic men while they are in their formal uniform or insignia in which they are distinguished thereby.

**Article (33):**

The drivers shall be obedient to the instructions of the public authorities' representatives. He should stop whenever required at the posts of traffic, passports, health and customs for inspection or register.

**Article (34):**

The cars which are undertaking the local passenger's transportation between cities shall abide by designated parking thereat when they depart, arrive and during the journey thereof.

**Article (35):**

The taxi man shall wait at the parking designated to take the passengers and they should their turn therein.

**Article (36):**

The passengers shall get on and get out from the car right side. The drivers, conductors, collectors and carries should pay attention to the passengers not to take any of their body parts through the windows or other exist thereat.

**Article (37):**

a- It shall be prohibited to interrupt the files or soldiers, students, scout and athletic teams, funeral processions and various kind of parades while they are marching.

b- No one shall hang on the extended or external parts of the vehicle and it's not allowed to get out or get on thereto while the vehicle is in motion.

**Article (38):**

The driver of the vehicles shall not:-

a- Stop operating of their vehicle engines intending to roll down the vehicle by its force.

b- Proceed maneuver (turning process) on the center of the public road within the populated areas.

c- Leave their cars open or let their engines in operation or neglect the electric (contractor- switch) therein when they get down thereof.

d- Bringing passengers in the car cabinet "box" or any where outside the cassis.

- e- Wash or repair vehicles on the public road it is for an utmost necessity.
- f- Hang down curtains or any things which prevents the sight through the rear or lateral glass of the car.

**Article (39):**

The driver of the rent transport taxicab shall not conduct the following:-

- a- Drive slowly or stop in such way that obstructs traffic movement.
- b- Collect a charge over the determined tariff, agreed upon, current customary rent or charge for waiting during the period which the car spends under repair due to break down that happens thereto in the course of the journey.
- c- Lift a passenger or passengers without the permission the passengers who hired the taxi.
- d- Reject the errand offer or descend the passenger after it has been agreed upon between the driver and the passenger and the journey started.
- e- Follow unsafe road even if it leads to the destined place.
- f- Take in his car passengers whom are more than the number.

**Article (40):**

- a- The driver shall not leave stones or any thing which hinders the road user or endanger others when he departs the place.
- b- The taxicab drivers shall not set- up a recorder, television (TV) or phonograph (pick- up) in the car.
- c- No passengers shall be transported on the trucks or tippers unless their boxes are prepared with a protective edges which should be not less than half meter height.
- d- No passenger or things shall be transported on tanker trucks “Whites” which are transporting flammable materials.
- e- It shall be prohibited to move the heavy vehicle or machineries on the asphalt roads if they are not of rubber tires. If the driver desire to move such machines he should case the wheels with rubber or any material in order to protect the asphalt from damage, or transport these machines on other machineries or take the secure measure- which the competent Authority approves- to prevent the public roads.

**Article (41):**

Any passenger who pays over the determined tariff is entitled to complain to the Traffic in their jurisdiction area- in order that it estimates the appropriate charge.

**Article (42):**

No person shall practice hiring out of ordinary cycle or motorcycle unless he gets approval of the public security.

**Chapter (3)**  
**On- coming and overtaking**

**Article (43):**

The meeting of on- coming car shall be at right and passing by shall be at left. In case of on- coming the driver should abide- by right side of the road, as far as possible, he has to warn the on- coming car using the horn beyond the cities at day time using the meeting dimmed lamps at right.

**Article (44):**

Prior to commencement of overtaking, the driver shall ensure proceeding thereto without danger. He should be sure that there is sufficient space for such passing. He must be convinced of the fact that, the road is open in front of him and free from other cars and the following drivers are not doing the similar overtaking.

**Article (45):**

The driver shall not proceed to overtake at high grounds which are not open, acute curves, convex bridges, road turns and footpaths.

**Article (46):**

The drivers of the car which are about to be passed- by shall not exceed the speed of their cars while other cars are passing thereto. They have to enable the others to do such overtaking.

**Article (47):**

The passing shall be at the vehicle right side if it's driver sign his intention is to take to left.

**Article (48):**

The driver is prohibited from overtaking a vehicle moving on railways lines or while the passengers are getting out or getting on. This passing should not take place at the side of getting out and getting on.

**Chapter (4)**  
**Turning and the Road Change**

**Article (49):**

Any driver of a vehicle who desire to change the road which he is moving thereon to another road or tries to go out from a building or a garage located at the road side, shall show his intention by a vision able signal lamp at right and hand sign at day-time as described hereunder:-

a- To the right direction, taking out the left hand and raising it up signing with the open palm towards the right and continues signalizing till the direction movement is changed.

b- To the left direction, taking out the left hand and stretching it in such a manner that the forearm extends in parallel with the shoulder and continues signaling until the direction of the movement is changed.

c- In case of stopping, taking out the left hand, provided that, the elbow forms a shape of right angle with the forearm while the hand palm is open.

**Article (50):**

Turning right from the right side of the road can be done unless there are marked sign on the road with right direction arrows or the road is painted elsewhere, in these conditions, the driver should abide by such direction shown by the arrows thereat.

**Article (51):**

In case of turning towards left, the car shall move on the two directions road keeping close to the line halving the road. On one direction road, the car shall keep close to left side of the movement line.

If there are traffic marks on the road, its required to abide by the direction marked thereat.

**Article (52):**

It is not permitted to turn towards left at a place where are marks prohibiting such turn.

**Article (53):**

When the driver desire to change his direction movement towards right or left, he should give necessary light or hand sign at a reasonable distance prior to change of the direction until completion of the change. He should put off the sign after changing of the direction.

**Article (54):**

When the driver desires to stop his car, he shall warn by hand or light sign from a reasonable distance and he should continue giving such sign until the car entirely stops.

**Article (55):**

The driver shall approach- as much as possible the road edge parallel to his movement direction if he intends to leave the road and take another road in case there are traffic marks thereon signing to the direction he should follow the direction shown thereby.

## **Chapter (5)** **Priority of Passing**

### **Article (56):**

When the beneficiaries reach the road crossing and interchanges, he shall follow as described hereunder:-

- 1- Abide by the traffic electronic signals- if there are any for this propose, he should depend on red color for stopping, orange color for begin ready and green color for passing .
- 2- Abide by the sign of the assigned traffic man- if there is any.
- 3- Abide by the restriction of the road marks.

### **Article (57):**

When two vehicles approach the instruction of roads simultaneously, there will be no priority for any one of them over the other. Then, the vehicle coming from the left shall leave the passing to the other vehicle.

### **Article (58):**

When two drivers are approaching the instruction of more than one road where there is neither light signal nor traffic man, the priority to pass should be given to the car which is coming from the right direction unless one of the two cars is moving on the main road, hence, the priority to pass must be for the car on the main road.

### **Article (59):**

The drivers who approach the interchange of more than a road at intersection which forms a roundabout, shall give the priority to pass for the car surrounding the roundabout and which are about to exit hereof.

### **Article (60):**

The driver of the front car has priority over others to pass.

### **Article (61):**

The driver of the front car shall observe the traffic movement in respect of it's begin effected with whatever change in the distance or the direction when he slow- down his speed or change the direction. He should not stop or change the direction suddenly in such a manner which causes an accident.

**Article (62):**

The driver who moves behind an other car or is ready to overtake thereto, shall control his car and leave a sufficient distance in such a way which prevents any accident at an unexpected turn which may appear before the ahead car or when the car ahead stops due to emergent danger or as directed by a formal sign.

**Article (63):**

The right to priority over passing shall be equal between the two drivers who are in parallel and side by side movement. In case one of them desire to change is direction he should give priority of passing to the car which is in straight movement.

**Article (64):**

When the driver wants to exit from a sub- road, he shall wake sure of the road vacuity and he has to give the passing priority to the cars which are moving on the main road. The car which are on the main road have to give chance of passing to the car which is moving out of the sub- road.

**Article (65):**

The driver may move on the left side of the road in case the right side thereat is not passable or blocked due to constructional works or for others reasons.

**Article (66):**

a- When a part of the two- ways road is closed, the driver shall abide by the signs of the traffic men or other security forces or the road labor. The front driver shall be entitled to priority passing before others when he receives the sign.

b- In case two drivers meet at such a position, each of them ha to slow- down his speed. They should stop if it's necessary to avoid any accident. The priority to pass shall continue to be the driver whose road is open towards the right.

**Article (67):**

The driver of the car which is moving straight has priority to pass before the driver who desire to turn.

**Article (68):**

a- The pedestrians who cross the roads intersections when the signal lights green towards their movement have priority to pass therein.

b- In case the roads intersections are neither prepared with lighting signals nor controlled by traffic men, the pedestrians are entitled to pass. The driver should be careful when he sees any of the pedestrians crossing his route in the city.

**Article (69):**

The pedestrians crossing passages shall be marked either by wide lines segregated by gaps displaying the road surface or by installation of a board written thereon "pedestrians passage".

**Article (70):**

Passage for students crossing shall be marked off in double wide lines across the road with neighboring guide board installed thereat.

**Article (71):**

As an exception from the previous rules, the emergency cars and motorcades when hearing the emergency warning horns shall be entitled to priority of passing.

**Article (72):**

Any driver stops at the right side of the road, when he hears the horns or siren of emergency vehicle, in order to open a sufficient passing thereto. The drivers should not leave their stopping points unless the emergency vehicles pass or in accordance with instructions of the traffic men thereat.

This passing priority for the drivers of emergency vehicles shall not exempt them from their duty to drive in such a safe manner to protect the life of the roads users.

**Article (73):**

The drivers are prohibited from following the emergency vehicles and moving at their heels when they are moving to perform their duties.

The driver shall have a distance of at least 50 meters between him and any of the emergency vehicles.

**Article (74):**

a- Whenever there is a railway line across the road, the priority to pass shall be entitled to the cars which are on the railway line. Any one on the road should leave the line immediately when the aforementioned vehicle approaches so as to open up a free way for them to pass.

b- If the router of the railway line across the road not equipped with a barrier or not guarded, the road passerby, when he sees the regular signal showing existence of the railway line, shall not enter therein unless he is sure a train is not approaching thereto

c- If the railway route equipped with barriers or guarded, the driver shall abide by the barriers or instructions of the guard.

**Article (75):**

Stopping on the sections of the road which are occupied or crossed by railway line is prohibited. It is also not allowed to leave the vehicles thereon or use the lines for moving of strange vehicles.

## **Chapter (6)** **Speed Limits**

### **Article (76):**

The driver of the vehicle or the bus should drive it carefully. He has to be controlling its speed and restrict the speed in conforming to difficulties of movement and probable obstacles.

### **Article (77):**

Limitation of maximum speed shall not exempt the driver from his due obligation of slowing down the speed of the car and stopping it in any event which may cause an accident for the reason of various circumstances.

Particularly, he should slowdown his speed in the case described hereunder:

- a- If it seems to him that the road is not free.
- b- If the vision is not clear.
- c- At turns, curves and overcrowded roads, and when he approaches to top of a high ground and where there are road intersections.
- d- When he meets or passes by a group of pedestrians whether they are in motion or stopping.
- e- If the driver sees indications of fright on the beasts, when he meets, passes-them or approaches them.

### **Article (78):**

The driver shall exceed the maximum speed in the law hereby. The emergency cars, when they are on a duty which requires urgent intervention shall be exempted from this determined maximum speed, provided that, they maintain the public safety.

### **Article (79):**

In case the maximum speed sign is not set, no vehicle shall move in speed over the limits shown hereinafter.

- a- 30 k. m within the boundaries of the cities for the big cars.
- b- 50 K. m within the boundaries of the cities for the small cars.
- c- 70 K. m beyond the cities for the big cars.

d- 100k.m beyond the cities for the small cars.

The Traffic Department shall be authorized to determine other minimum and maximum speed limits for the cars on some roads or some sections thereat.

**Article (80):**

The speed limits which are permitted under the articles stipulated hereinabove and modifications thereto shall be shown on boards installed at distinct designated points on the road.

**Article (81):**

The speed shall be reduced to the maximum- allowed limit at the night or when there is mist, rainfall or blowing sand storm.

**Article (82):**

The driver shall control the reigns of his vehicle in order to be able to stop it at a sufficient distance which starts from the point where he can see a barrier or stop sign.

**Chapter (7)  
Using Warning Horns**

**Article (83):**

The warning horns shall not be absolutely used near the mosques, hospitals and schools. Horns should not be used inside the populated areas save that there are utmost necessary cases and on conditions stated hereunder:-

- a- The horn shall be of a low noise.
- b- The warning sign should be staccato and short.

**Article (84):**

The Traffic Department is authorized to restrict using of sonic warning horns inside the populated areas or prohibit it entirely in some housing areas or partially during the rest and tranquility times excluding the emergency cases.

**Article (85):**

The emergency cars shall not use their particular warning horns other than case of setting off to perform their duties.

**Chapter (8)  
Parking and Stopping**

**Article (86):**

It shall be prohibited to park at the positions set forth hereunder:

- a- locations which are denoted as “No PARKING”, painted public roads and yellow colored pavements thereat.
- b- Public roads at times fixed by the Traffic Department.
- c- At every turn, the road height or roads intersection.
- d- On bridges, subways, inlet and outlet of garages, cars yards, public parks, Schools, mosques, public buildings, camps and squares.
- e- Sidewalks prepared for pedestrians.
- f- The locations specialized for a certain category of vehicles.
- g- On reserve direction of the traffic movement, road width and road center.
- h- At a distance less than 15 meters from luminary signal or turn.
- i- At a distance less than 10 meters from a viaduct or subway.
- j- At a distance less than 1.5 meter one and half meter from student passage.
- k- At a distance less than 7 meters from fire hydrants.
- l- At sides of public roads outside the cities.

**Article (87):**

The part of the public road which are designated by marking thereon (parking) or (No parking), start at allowance or prohibition signs and ends at the first turn afterwards or it's the distance between the sign and next one thereat or the area for which pavements are colored yellow.

**Article (88):**

At the places where parking is allowed therein, the cars shall stop either at road limits or at the pavement side parallel therewith if there is no sign which indicates to park in other way.

**Article (89):**

When the drivers reach a luminary signal on a public street, they shall follow as stated hereunder:-

- a- Do not cross the stop line nearby the signal whether it's lighting yellow or red other than in case of turning to the right at the place where such turning is allowed.

b- When the signal is red and there is no stop line for the cars, the drivers shall stop at a position where they can see the red light.

c- Start moving at reasonable time when the light changes to green.

## **Chapter (9)** **Lighting and Signal**

### **Article (90):**

The driver shall use the car lamps “headlights or traffic signals” in the cases described hereinafter:-

a- If he drives at night on a road that is either equipped or unequipped with the public lighting.

b- If he drives at daytime when there is a dense mist or sand storms which cover shall use the traffic signals of the headlights when it’s necessary to a void affecting the sight of other drivers.

### **Article (91):**

High Lights shall not be used absolutely inside the cities and on the roads outside the cities opposite to on- coming cars.

### **Article (92):**

The search- lamp shall not be used other than upon permission of the traffic Department for the purpose permitted thereto.

### **Article (93):**

Every driver of a vehicle which stops on a road which is not equipped with the public lighting at night or daytime when there is mist, sandstorms or heavy rain must beep lighting red at the back of the car reflecting to the reverse direction of the pavement or the roads side.

### **Article (94):**

The driver of the truck car, in case he stops at right on a public road outside the cities, shall put at the back of his car and long it’s left side on a sufficient distance thereto a light reflecting in a triangle shape of each side (30) cm length.

## **Chapter (10)** **Posts**

### **Article (95):**

The posts which are to be installed on the road shall be, as much as possible, in accordance with specifications of the international posts reflective at night with phosphoric materials whenever it's possible.

**Article (96):**

The posts which shall be used as information boards for the people about traffic arrangements are that posts which have been approved by the international Convention concluded in Vienna on 8 Number 1968 A- C mentioned in Annex No (3) of this law taking into consideration whatsoever modifications undergone therein in future.

**Article (97):**

The danger warning posts shall be installed at a sufficient distance from the dangerous place to warn thereat.

**Article (98):**

Posts shall be installed at entries and exits of the bridges and subways displaying the information instructions which should be followed to keep the bridges and subways and traffic safety thereat.