

Law no. (19) of 2007 Regarding the The Traffic Law 19 / 2007

Number of Articles: 113



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Having perused the Constitution,
Law No. 13 of 1998 on the traffic and the amending Laws thereof,
The Proposal of the Minister of Interior, and the Draft Law submitted by the Council of Ministers,
Have decided the following:

Promulgation Articles

Article 1 - Introduction

The provisions of the Road Traffic Law attached hereto shall come into force with immediate effect.

Article 2 - Introduction

The Minister of Interior shall issue the Executive Regulations and the decisions required for the implementation of the provisions of this law.
The Executive Regulations and decisions currently in force shall continue to apply in such a way as not to contravene the provisions of the present Law, pending the issue of the Executive Regulations and their attendant decisions.

Article 3 - Introduction

The provisions stipulated in Article (8-2) of the present Law shall become effective on 1 October 2009. The Minister may issue a decision extending the stated deadline.

Article 4 - Introduction

Law No. 13 of 1998 referred to herein is repealed, and so are any provisions in conflict with the provisions of the present Law.

Article 5 - Introduction

All competent authorities shall, each within its own competence, implement the present Law, which shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Part 1

Definitions

Article 1

In the implementation of the provisions of the present Law, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and terms shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them:

- 1- Minister: Minister of Interior
- 2- Issuing Authority: The competent authority responsible for the implementation of the present Law, as designated by the Minister.
- 3- Vehicle: Any means of land transport or trailer set in motion using wheels or track that is driven by engine or physical power (human or animal).
- 4- Motor vehicle: Any vehicle that is driven by an engine, including:
 - 4.1 Car: a vehicle equipped with a motor engine causing it to move, commonly used for transporting people, goods or both, including:
 - 4.1.1 Private car: a car intended for private use, to transport passengers and their personal belongings.
 - 4.1.2 Taxi: a private vehicle intended for the transportation of passengers in exchange for a fare, with a maximum capacity not exceeding 7 passengers excluding driver.
 - 4.1.3 Rental car: a private car intended for hire without driver, for a certain agreed period of time.
 - 4.1.4 Limousine: a private car intended for hire with driver for a certain agreed period of time.
 - 4.1.5 Passenger Carrying Vehicle: for transporting a number of passengers not exceeding eight (8) excluding driver, including the following types:
 - 4.1.5.1 Public transport vehicle (minibus): intended for the transportation of passengers in exchange for a specified fee paid by each passenger, operating according to a specific route and destination.
 - 4.1.5.2 Private minibus: intended for the transportation of students or employees and their families.
 - 4.1.5.3 Tourist minibus: intended for travel and tourism, may transport authorized employees.
 - 4.1.6. Public Truck: for the transport of goods, animals and other items in exchange for a fare.
 - 4.1.7. Private truck: for the transport of goods, animals and other items, restricted to private use.
 - 4.1.8. Vehicle for private use: a vehicle with special specifications, used only for the designated purpose(s). The Executive Regulation of the present Law describes the types and specifications of such vehicles.

- 4.2 Tractor: a vehicle propelled by an engine, its use limited to drawing machines and trailers.
- 4.3. Heavy equipment: a motor vehicle not designed for passenger, animal or goods transport, designated for other purposes.
- 4.4. Trailer: an engineless vehicle drawn by a vehicle, tractor or any other motor vehicle, and which is regarded for the purposes of the present Law as a motor vehicle.
- 4.5. Semi-trailer: an engineless vehicle part of which is joined to the trailer, and which is regarded for the purposes of the present Law as a motor vehicle.
- 4.6. Motorcycle: a vehicle with automatic engine with a valve capacity of 50cm³ (CC), running on two or more wheels, equipped or not equipped with back or side trailers. It is designed to transport persons and items but not designed in the shape of a vehicle.
5. Bicycle: equipped with two or more wheels. It is propelled by the rider and is intended for the transportation of people and goods.
6. Driver: a person who drives a vehicle, or animals that are used for towing, carrying or riding.
7. Passenger: a person who is inside a vehicle, entering it or alighting from it, excluding the driver.
8. Pedestrians: persons who walk on their feet and those who push wheelchairs which are used for carrying elderly people, children, the sick or others falling into this category.
9. Road: an open passage for the movement of land transport, or towing pedestrians or animals, whether this open passage is a bridge, open space, lane, harbour pavement, square or anything of this nature where the public is allowed to pass with or without permit, even if covered.
10. Carriageway: the part of the road which is used for vehicles.
11. Lane: any part of the longitudinal parts of the lanes that divide the road and whose width allows the passage of a single row of vehicles in succession, whether or not indicated by longitudinal markings on the surface of the carriageway.
12. Hard shoulder: part of the road adjacent to it on both sides intended for vehicles obliged to stop.
13. Pavement: a portion of the road adjacent to it on both sides intended for the movement of pedestrians; the islands located in the centre of the road are also regarded as part thereof.
14. Junction: every convergence or branching of roads on the same level, including the resulting open area.
15. Direction of traffic: the direction of traffic on the right side of the road.
16. Road signs: signs or lines on the road or at its sides designed to control and regulate traffic.
17. Highway: a road specially designed for the passage of vehicles, which does not serve the property directly adjacent to the road.
18. Stopping: parking the vehicle for a period of time involving picking up or dropping off persons or loading or unloading goods.
19. Parking: the presence of the vehicle in a place for a specified or indefinite period.
20. Pedestrian crossing: a place set aside for pedestrians, marked for this purpose on the road and requiring drivers to stop so that pedestrians may pass safely when they are permitted to do so.
21. Full beam headlights: vehicle lights designed to light the road ahead for a long distance.
22. Dipped beam headlights: vehicle light designed to light the road ahead for a limited distance.
23. Side lights and rear lights: front and back lights of the vehicle, used to alert other drivers and indicate the vehicle's width when viewed from front and back.
24. Empty vehicle weight: the weight of the motor vehicle equipped with engine, toolkit and spare parts.
25. Gross vehicle weight: the weight of the empty motor vehicle with its maximum authorized load, driver, passengers, fuel, oil and cooling water in its engine.
26. Net weight (payload): the difference between the empty and gross weight, in accordance with which the vehicle is designed to carry goods and is authorized by the manufacturer.
27. The pivotal weight: total pressure of the wheel with one axle on the road surface.
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Part 2

Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles

Chapter I

Registration

Article 2

A motor vehicle shall not be permitted to move on the road until a license is issued in accordance with the provisions of Chapter (II) of this Part.

The following types of motor vehicle are exempted from the licensing requirement:

1. Vehicles registered with the armed forces, police or other security agencies, which display their own numbers.

2. Vehicles owned by tourists and temporary residents that meet the requirements prescribed by the laws and regulations in force in the State, provided they carry valid licenses from the state where they were originally registered, and that they are insured against risks to which others might be exposed in the State of Qatar. The Licensing Authority may determine cases where the display of temporary entry plates is to be permitted.

3. Vehicles carrying commercial number plates or testing plates provided they are insured against risks to which third parties might be exposed in the State.

4. Non-Qatari vehicles that enter the country for commercial transactions provided they carry valid licenses from the State in which they are registered and are insured against the risks to which a third party might be exposed in the State of Qatar.

5. Non-Qatari vehicles that enter the country pursuant to the provisions of Article 89 of the Customs Law issued by Law No. 40 of 2002, provided that they carry valid licenses as issued by the State where they are registered, and are insured against the risks to which a third party might be exposed in the State of Qatar.

Motor vehicles are registered in the register designated for the purpose in the Department of Traffic. Each vehicle is allocated a unique number known as its registration number.

Article 3

Non-Qatari nationals shall not be granted permission to register taxis, hire cars, limousines, public minibuses, trucks or cars for private use.

Article 4

An application form for motor vehicle registration may be submitted by the owner or his/her representative, enclosing the ownership certificate and evidence of payment of the prescribed fee. The Executive Regulations of the present Law detail the documents required to prove ownership.

Article 5

No motor vehicle shall be registered unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority that it complies with the Qatari-approved specified standard, and that it meets the requirements of safety and durability as indicated in the Executive Regulations of the present Law.

Article 6

The owner of a motor vehicle is issued with a registration certification pursuant to the registry mentioned in the last paragraph of Article 2 of the present Law, after payment of the prescribed fees and completion of registration procedures.

Article 7

The registration certificate of a motor vehicle shall include the main motor parts of the vehicle: body, colour and the chassis and engine numbers. If the motor vehicle to be registered is a taxi or passenger vehicle for public transport, the certificate of registration shall include the number of persons permitted to be transported, and the weight, width, height and length of the permitted load. If the motor vehicle to be registered is a tanker for drinking water, irrigation water or sewage, the certificate of registration shall include the type of load carried and the colour of each tanker. The colour of the tanker shall be white with a blue stripe for drinking water, green for irrigation water and yellow for wastewater.

Chapter II

Licensing

Article 8

Motor vehicle licensing shall include the following requirements:

8-1. Registration of the motor vehicle with the Traffic Department and allocation of a number to it;

8-2. The vehicle to be registered shall not be a model that is more than fifteen (15) years old, unless exempted in accordance with regulations and conditions specified by Ministerial decision;

8-3. In compliance with the safety and durability requirements prescribed by the Executive Regulations of the present Law, the vehicle shall be in such a condition that neither life nor property is exposed to risk when it moves.

8-4. Inspection of the vehicle at the time, place and manner prescribed by the Licensing Authority. The Executive Regulations of the present Law explain the rules and procedures for technical inspection, and the terms and conditions of exemption from the same.

8-5. Submission of a valid insurance policy in respect of the motor vehicle against the risk to which third parties may be exposed in the country. The Executive Regulation of the present Law details the provisions on vehicle insurance for Ministries and other Government Agencies.

6. Payment of technical inspection fees and licensing fees to be specified by Ministerial decision. Exemption from the provision mentioned in item 2 of this paragraph includes archaeological vehicles as specified by Ministerial decision. The Executive Regulation of the present Law arranges licensing procedures.

Article 9

A vehicle license shall be valid for one (1) calendar year, commencing from the date of issue. The exception to this shall be two (2) years for motor vehicle licenses issued to the following establishments:

1. Ministries and other government bodies and public institutions.
2. Diplomatic corps and international and regional organizations.
3. Clubs and sports associations.
4. Other entities to be specified by Ministerial decision.

The validity of motor vehicle licenses for private vehicles may be three (3) years, starting from the date the vehicle starts running for the first time. In all cases, the license shall be placed on a visible part of the vehicle, as determined by the Licensing Authority, indicating its expiry date, and the driver shall present the license whenever requested to do so.

Article 10

The provisions of the preceding article shall not apply to motor vehicles that are brought into the country by tourists or are in transit, if they have valid licenses issued by their countries of origin and are insured against the risks to which third parties might be exposed in the State of Qatar.

Chapter III

Renewal of Licenses

Article 11

The vehicle registration license shall be renewed within thirty (30) days of the original expiry date. A vehicle shall not be operated on the road without renewal of its expired license; otherwise the license and number plate shall be forfeited. The Executive Regulation of the present Law details the procedure for license renewal.

Chapter IV

Number Plates

Article 12

Each motor vehicle shall carry immediately after its registration and before its operation two number plates issued by the Issuing Authority, one of which shall be fixed to the front of the vehicle and the other to the rear. For a trailer or semi-trailer it is sufficient to fix one number plate to the rear with the same number as the towing vehicle.

The provision of the previous paragraph applies to vehicles exempted from registration pursuant to the provision of Article 2 of the present Law. The Executive Regulation of the present Law determines the types, forms and colours of number plates. Prices of number plates for each type of vehicle shall be determined by the Minister.

Article 13

Number plates are the property of the State. No change of colour, shape or detail shall be allowed and they shall not be lent, otherwise they may be confiscated and forfeited.

Article 14

A Ministerial decision shall determine distinctive numbers and the sums to be paid for their acquisition. A distinctive number may be sold and its ownership may be transferred to a third party whether by auction or otherwise, and the third party has the right to dispose of the distinctive number pursuant to the regulation whereby the Minister's decision is issued.

Article 15

The owner of the motor vehicle shall comply with the following:

1. Return of old license plates to the Licensing Authority, in the case of disposing of the motor vehicle, non-renewal of a license on the renewal date, non-roadworthiness of the vehicle, request for cancellation of registration, or permanent export outside the State.
 2. Immediate reporting to the Licensing Authority in the case of loss or damage to one or both of the vehicle number plates, and if the loss or damage occurs outside the State, it shall be reported to the nearest Qatari diplomatic mission.
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Article 16

Any authorized motor vehicle trader or agent may acquire from the Issuing Authority commercial number plates of appropriate quality on payment of the prescribed fees.

Commercial number plates shall only be used in the following situations:

1. Transfer of the motor vehicle to a trader or agent for the conduct of his authorized trade.
 2. Testing of the motor vehicle by a trader or agent during and after its manufacturing or assembly or repairs.
 3. Display of the motor vehicle to any person wishing to acquire it.
 4. Movement of the vehicle to and from any place for the purpose of completing registration procedures or any other related purpose.
 5. Transfer of the vehicle by a trader, agent or other person in pursuit of trade.
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Article 17

The Licensing Authority may issue testing plates to any individual not authorized to trade in motor vehicles on payment of the prescribed fees, for the purpose of displaying the motor vehicle to anyone interested in acquiring it, or moving such vehicle in order to complete registration procedures or any other related purpose.

Testing plates shall not be used for purposes other than that for which they have been issued. The Licensing Authority shall maintain a register of commercial and testing plates and permits that it issues.

Article 18

While on the move, motor vehicles shall display commercial or temporary (under trial) number plates in accordance with the stipulations of the first paragraph of Article 12 of the present Law. Such vehicles shall not be driven except by the trader, agent or individual issued with testing plates or their representatives, employees or individuals engaged in trade with them.

In all cases, the driver shall be authorized to drive the motor vehicle in accordance with the provisions of the present Law.

Article 19

In the case of cancellation of commercial number plates or testing plates, or temporary permits, or non-renewal of registration, the holder of any of these plates shall return them, or otherwise shall pay the value of such plates in cash.

Chapter V

Administrative Jurisdictions of the Issuing Authorities

Article 20

The Licensing Authority is entitled to refuse to issue or renew a license to a motor vehicle, in the following cases:

1. If the motor vehicle is not in a good mechanical condition, or does not meet the conditions of safety and durability, or does not conform to the standard specifications approved in Qatar, or more than fifteen years have elapsed since the vehicle was manufactured, unless the vehicle meets the regulations and conditions specified by Ministerial decision.
 2. If the motor vehicle is a taxi or hire car, a tourist vehicle (limousine), passenger car or public transport vehicle, and is unfit to perform the purpose for which it has been licensed.
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Article 21

If the Licensing Authority observes that a motor vehicle for which a license has been granted in accordance with the present Law has become unfit for movement on the road, it shall stop the use of such vehicle for an appropriate period of time until the faults are rectified. Such vehicle may be allowed on the road again as soon as the faults are rectified.

Article 22

The Licensing Authority is responsible for issuing exit permits to motor vehicles leaving the State, except for goods vehicles, in accordance with the rules and procedures established by Ministerial decision.

Article 23

The Licensing Authority is entitled to withdraw commercial plates, testing plates or permits, if they are used for purposes other than those for which they are issued.

Chapter VI

Responsibilities of Motor Vehicle Owners

Article 24

Unless authorized in writing by the Licensing Authority, no writing, drawing or placing of any data shall be allowed on the body of the vehicle or any part thereof other than as prescribed by the Executive Regulation and the Implementing Decisions of the present Law. In addition, unless authorized in writing by the Licensing Authority, no vehicle shall be used for advertisement by installing loudspeakers, or by placing banners or three-dimensional models on any external part thereof. The Licensing Authority may allow the vehicle owner to write his name, address, business logo or any type of activity he is conducting for which the vehicle is licensed, on condition that it shall not result in a change of the vehicle's shape or obscure the vehicle's data which are required by the Licensing Authority to be clearly visible.

Article 25

Prior to obtaining written authorization from the Licensing Authority, the owner of the motor vehicle is prohibited from changing any aspect of the motor vehicle's use, or replacing any part of the essential parts thereof in such a manner as results in a change to the data recorded in the registration certificate. A part is regarded as essential if it is recorded in the certificate of registration in accordance with Article 7 of the present Law.

Article 26

If ownership of the vehicle is transferred to another person, the owner of the motor vehicle shall inform the Licensing Authority in writing within three (3) days, and shall disclose the name and address of the new owner. Until such time as the vehicle is registered in the new owner's name, the seller remains responsible for everything concerning the vehicle. The new owner shall inform the Licensing Authority in writing within three (3) days of the transfer of ownership to him.

Article 27

The owner of the motor vehicle shall notify the Licensing Authority of any change in his name, nationality, place of residence or home address within ten days of the date of the change.

Article 28

In the case of loss or damage to the motor vehicle license, the owner of the motor vehicle shall promptly report the same to the Licensing Authority, and may apply for a replacement license. Any person finding a lost license shall return it to the Licensing Authority.

Part 3

Driving Licenses

Chapter I

Types of Driving License

Article 29

No motor vehicle shall be driven on the road unless the driver has obtained a driving license from the Licensing Authority entitling the holder to drive such a vehicle. Persons belonging to any of the following categories are exempted from these provisions:

1. Holders of driving licenses issued by the armed forces, police and other security agencies for driving these agencies' vehicles only.
 2. Citizens of the Gulf Cooperation Community states holding valid driving licenses issued by the competent authorities of their respective States, which are to be replaced on expiry and if the holders are still in the country, with Qatari driving licenses.
 3. Visitors and tourists holding non-Qatari valid driving licenses and who undertake to submit such licenses to the Licensing Authority within fifteen days from the date of entry to the country, to be held for the period in which they are allowed to stay in the country or a period specified by the Licensing Authority.
 4. Visitors and tourists holding valid international driving licenses.
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Article 30

Driving licenses are of the following types:

1. License to drive a motorcycle: authorizes its holder to drive a motorcycle.
2. License to drive light vehicle: authorizes its holder to drive vehicles specified by the Licensing Authority.
3. Heavy Goods Vehicle License : authorizes the holder to drive vehicles specified by the Licensing Authority.

4. License to drive heavy machinery or equipment: authorizes the holder to drive all or some of these motor vehicles.
 5. License to drive public vehicles: authorizes the holder to drive taxis, limousines, passenger transport or public transport vehicles, heavy machinery or equipment, or some of the above.
 6. Special needs driving license: authorizes disabled persons to drive vehicles with special modifications.
 7. Temporary driving license for learner drivers includes the following types:
 - a. License to learn to drive motorcycles.
 - b. License to learn to drive light vehicles.
 - c. License to learn to drive heavy vehicles.
 - d. License to learn to drive heavy machinery or equipment.
 - e. License to learn to drive vehicles with special modifications for people with special needs (disabled).
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Chapter II

Conditions of Issue of Driving Licenses

Article 31

Driving license applicants must meet the following requirements:

1. [The Applicant] must not be below the age of eighteen (18) years for the licenses stipulated in paragraphs 1, 2 and 6 of Article 30, and below twenty-one (21) years for the licenses stipulated in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Article 30.
 2. Applicants must present a certificate of medical fitness issued by the Issuing Authority that is determined by the Licensing Authority, proving that the applicant is medically and visually fit and free from any other relevant disabilities. Applicants for a disabled driving license must pass a medical examination specific to their needs by presenting a medical certificate issued by the authority determined by the Licensing Authority.
 3. Applicants must pass a test of driving and the rules of the road, the terms and conditions of which and exemptions from which shall be determined by the competent authority. The Licensing Authority may exempt the applicant from the test stipulated in item 3 of this Article if he has a valid license issued by non-Qatari authorities. The driving license applicant shall pay the fees as prescribed by Ministerial decision.
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Article 32

Applicants for a public vehicle driving license are required to meet the conditions set out in the preceding Article, and:

1. Must be a Qatari citizen.
2. Must not have been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of drugs or intoxicating substances.
3. Must have held a valid driving license for not less than two years.
4. Must be acquainted with important facilities and the geographical locations in the State.

Driving license applicants shall pay the fees calculated according to a Ministerial decision. Notwithstanding the provisions of item 1 of this Article, a license may be issued to non-Qatari individuals, provided that they are employed as drivers on a full-time basis as determined by the Licensing Authority and the terms and conditions prescribed by the Regulations of the present Law.

Article 33

Driving instructors shall meet the following conditions:

1. Must be licensed to teach, and must have held a driving license for not less than five years.
2. Must sit next to the learner during driving, and a third person may not be permitted in the vehicle during driving lessons. Lessons shall take place in the places specified by the Licensing Authority, and the vehicle shall display two signs showing a clear red "L", one at the front of the vehicle and the other at the back.

Learners shall carry their license during driving lessons and present it to police officers when asked to do so.

Article 34

The Executive Regulation of the present Law determines the procedures for the issue of driving licenses, the supporting documents to be attached to the license application and the appropriate forms to be completed. The Executive Regulation also identifies technical specifications for disabled driver vehicles and the special symbols to be added to driving licenses for this category, showing the type of need.

Chapter III

Validity and Renewal of Driving Licenses

Article 35

All types of driving licenses shall be valid for ten (10) years for Qataris and five (5) years for non-Qataris, and are renewable for the same terms on payment of the prescribed fee.

As exceptions [to the above], public vehicle driving licenses shall be valid for one (1) year from the date of issue, and temporary learners' driving licenses shall be valid for three (3) months, renewable for the same terms on payment of the prescribed fee.

Article 36

Driving licenses shall be renewed not more than thirty (30) days from the expiry date. The Executive Regulation of the present Law details renewal procedures.

No motor vehicle may be driven on the road without renewal of the driving license.

Chapter IV

Responsibilities of Driving License Holders

Article 37

The license holder shall carry his license with him while driving, and present it to the police whenever he is asked to do so.

Article 38

No owner of a motor vehicle or keeper shall allow a person who has no driving license to drive the vehicle.

Article 39

No person shall be permitted to receive more than one driving license of the same type, and the driving license shall not be used for, nor shall a third party be permitted to use the driving license for, any purpose which is against the law or for other illegal purposes.

A third party may not use the driving license or accept it other than in the circumstances stipulated by the law.

Article 40

In the event of a lost or damaged driving license, its holder shall report to the Traffic Department or the nearest branch thereof. The holder may apply to the Licensing Authority for replacement of the lost or damaged license on payment of the prescribed fee. If the license is found it shall be returned to the Licensing Authority.

Part 4

Motor Vehicle Licenses for Corporate Individuals, Car Showrooms and Driving Schools

Article 41

Car hire companies and offices, car showrooms and sales offices, car decoration shops, bodyshops and motor repair businesses are not permitted to open for business without obtaining a license from the Licensing Authority. The Executive Regulation of the present Law shall specify the terms, procedures and regulations for obtaining this license. The Director of Traffic or his representative may order the administrative closure of the company, office, shop, showroom or workshop, for a period not exceeding one month from discovery of the first offence and three months in case of a subsequent offence.

Article 42

Establishment of a driving school and the giving of driving instruction are not permitted without a license issued by the Licensing Authority. The Executive Regulation of the present Law shall specify the procedures for the issue of such license, its terms and validity, and teaching and examination systems in such schools.

Part 5

Traffic Rules and Driving Etiquette

Chapter I

Rules of the Road

Article 43

Each vehicle's driver undertakes to drive near the right-hand side of the carriageway in the following cases:

1. If the driver wants to turn right into another road.
2. When meeting another vehicle coming from the opposite direction.
3. When another vehicle is coming from behind and wants overtake the driver.
4. When visibility on the road is not clear.

Drivers of buses of various types, trucks, heavy machinery and tractors, and any motor vehicle towing a trailer or semi-trailer shall only drive on the right-hand side of the road and shall not overtake other vehicles.

Article 44

If the carriageway is divided into two lanes marked with connected longitudinal lines, drivers may be prohibited from driving on or crossing the lines. If a two-way road is divided into three lanes, drivers may use the middle lane, provided they ensure that this does not pose a threat to others or to the movement of traffic.

In all cases, drivers are prohibited from the use of that part of the road where traffic is flowing in the opposite direction. If the carriageway is divided into several lanes, then the driver of a vehicle shall continue driving in the lane he is moving in and shall not change lane until certain that this does not pose a threat to others or cause an obstruction.

Article 45

Driving in the opposite direction to the flow of traffic is not permitted.

Reversing on a public highway shall not be permitted, except in emergency, beyond a short distance not exceeding twenty (20) metres, and after giving the necessary signal and making sure the road is empty. If necessary, the driver may ask someone else for guidance, but may not enter a junction.

Article 46

Each driver of a vehicle who intends to exit from the lane he is in, move towards the right lane or left lane, turn left or right to join a side road, enter a place adjacent to the road, leave the road, reverse or perform a U-turn, shall observe the following:

1. Ensure it is possible to carry out the above manoeuvre without exposing oneself or others to risk.
2. Take into account the position and speed of other road users.
3. Indicate intention clearly and at a sufficient distance, using the indicator lights fixed in the vehicle, or use hand signals if necessary, maintaining such warning indication for the duration of the movement and only ceasing it on completion.
4. When turning right, keep as near the right-hand side of the carriageway as possible. When turning left, move to the left-most part of your own side of the road.
5. Do not use more than one lane at the same time, except in the aforementioned cases of turning.

The provisions of the second paragraph of Article 43 of the Law are to be taken account of in the above.

Article 47

When driving on the highway, drivers may not stop the vehicle other than in the places designated for the purpose and may not reverse, turn left, perform a U-turn, or drive on the central reservation that separates the two directions of traffic.

Article 48

Cyclists may stick to the extreme right-hand side of the carriageway, and may move individually behind one another in the absence of dedicated cycle lanes. Where there is a cycle lane, cyclists are prohibited from using the lanes used by cars.

Motorcyclists may use the lanes designated for motor vehicles.

Both cyclists and motorcyclists are prohibited from driving without holding the handlebars with both hands, except when giving hand signals. They are also prohibited from holding another vehicle or lifting one wheel off the ground while driving, carrying, pushing or drawing things that impede traffic, or pose a threat to themselves or other road users. Motorcyclists are also prohibited from transporting other people on their motorcycles unless such motorcycles are equipped with an additional side or rear car for passengers. A cyclist may not carry an additional passenger unless the bicycle is equipped for such a purpose. In all cases, motorcyclists and cyclists and those whom they transport with them shall wear the appropriate helmet.

Article 49

The Licensing Authority may prohibit or restrict the use of any road or any part thereof for all vehicles or any type thereof. Traffic signs that indicate such prohibition or the mode of driving on the road shall be put in place.

No person may drive or allow any vehicle to be driven on a prohibited road, without written permission from the Licensing Authority.

Article 50

The racing of motor vehicles, bicycles or persons on the roads is prohibited except with written permission from the Licensing Authority. The terms determined by this authority must be complied with.

This authorization shall not result in any responsibility on the part of the Licensing Authority in respect of any damage to property or injury to persons, nor shall it exempt the person who organized the race or its management from that responsibility.

Article 51

The construction, maintenance or demolitions of a building, or excavations that will impede traffic or cause risk to road users are not permitted without prior approval from the Licensing Authority. The licensee shall put the necessary alert and warning signs in place and shall follow the instructions and guidelines issued

by the Licensing Authority.

If any activities contained in the previous paragraph are carried out without the consent of the Licensing Authority, the Authority shall take appropriate action to terminate or modify such activities immediately, and at the expense of the offender, making sure that traffic safety requirements are in place. After the completion of the authorized work, dust and debris shall be removed immediately and the site reinstated to its previous condition, otherwise the Licensing Authority may do so at the expense of the offender.

Article 52

No driver of a motor vehicle may commit an obscene act or allow any another person to do so.

Chapter II

Speed Limits

Article 53

Motor vehicle drivers shall abide by the following:

1. Not exceed the maximum speed limit for motor vehicles on the road, as determined by a Ministerial decision. Drivers of police vehicles, and ambulances and fire-fighters responding to an emergency are exempted, as is any driver of a vehicle transporting patients or seriously injured persons provided they use an alarm and hazard lights and slow down as much as possible for the safety of traffic at junctions.
 2. Reduce speed when approaching pedestrian crossings and residential areas, turnings, bends and ramps, and junctions, roundabouts, bridges and tunnels, and when entering public squares, or approaching schools and hospitals, to ensure road safety.
 3. Control the vehicle and adjust their speed according to the circumstances, road conditions, the state of the vehicle and its load and the weather conditions, so that speed can be reduced or the vehicle can be stopped if necessary.
 4. Not drive the vehicle too slowly at a speed inconsistent with the road conditions, the state of the vehicle and its load and the weather conditions, in such a way as to impede the normal movement of other vehicles, unless there is a reasonable justification.
 5. Not brake suddenly to slow down or stop the vehicle, unless necessitated by a traffic safety requirement on the road.
 6. Give sufficient clear warning when starting to slow down.
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Chapter III

Use of Safety Belt, Regulations Pertaining to the Use of Mobile Phones While Driving and Observing Traffic Signs

Article 54

Both driver and front-seat passenger shall comply with the wearing of a safety belt while driving on the road, in accordance with the rules and terms prescribed by the Executive Regulation.

Article 55

The motor vehicle driver undertakes to comply with the following:

1. Not to use mobile phones or other devices in any way that requires the use of hands for carrying or operation while driving.
 2. Not to watch any visual material on the vehicle television while driving.
 3. Not to allow children under the age of ten to sit in the front seats of the vehicle while it is on the move.
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Article 56

No boards, advertisements or devices similar to traffic signs or equipment, or anything that would make these signs or devices less clear or effective or would lead to confusion for other road users, shall be permitted to be fitted on the vehicle.

Destruction of traffic signs or parts thereof is prohibited, as are moving the same, changing the significance, landmarks or direction thereof, or causing any damage thereto, or doing the same to any roads, bridges or tunnels. In case of a criminal conviction for such an offence, the Court shall compel the offender to pay the costs of the damage, charged on the basis of the value specified by the competent authority.

Chapter IV

Driving Prohibitions

Article 57

No person shall commit any of the following acts:

1. Driving a vehicle on the road recklessly or in a manner that puts the lives of people and property at risk.
 2. Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs or any other psychotropic substances.
 3. Escaping or attempting to escape from the scene of an accident or refraining from stopping if ordered to do so by police officers from the Ministry of the Interior.
 4. Obtaining or attempting to obtain a new motor vehicle driving license while the original license is suspended.
 5. Using a motor vehicle or allowing the same to be used for other than the purpose set out in the certificate of registration or vehicle license.
 6. Driving a motor vehicle using a license suspended administratively or by decision of the Court.
 7. Driving a motor vehicle using a license which a Court or the administrative authorities have decided is to be suspended.
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Article 58

No vehicle may be driven on the road that makes irritating noises or emits dense smoke or smells, or releases a flammable substance that affects the safety of the road or is harmful to public health or the environment. In all cases, the vehicle must be equipped with an appropriate silencer.

Article 59

No heavy machinery may be driven on the road, except machinery designed for that purpose.

Chapter V

Rules of the Road for Pedestrians

Article 60

Pedestrians are prohibited from walking in the middle of the carriageway, or in places designated for cyclists where there are pavements. In the absence of pavements, pedestrians shall walk on the far right-hand side of the carriageway opposite to the direction of driving. However, pedestrians may walk on the far right-hand side in the same direction as the traffic after ensuring they are cautious about the risk of vehicles coming from the back. When walking on the carriageway outside cities, pedestrians shall undertake to walk on the far side of the carriageway that is opposite to the direction of their own movement, and shall walk behind one another whenever possible.

Authorised infantry processions are exempted from the provision of the preceding paragraph, and they shall be on the far right-hand side of the road in the direction of traffic, as shall any pedestrian who is pushing other things.

Article 61

Anyone intending to cross the carriageway shall do so with caution, and shall first ensure that the place chosen does not expose them to any danger or cause obstruction to vehicular traffic, and shall use the nearest transit route for pedestrians, if available, or the shortest route taking into account the distance between them and the approaching vehicles, as well as the speed of such vehicle.

Article 62

When crossing the carriageway on a designated path, pedestrians shall observe the following:

1. Pedestrian traffic lights if available.
2. No crossing as long as traffic police are instructing vehicles to pass.

Pedestrians may not penetrate the ranks of military or organized groups operating under the supervision of a responsible person or any other authorized processions.

In all cases, pedestrians must observe and take account of traffic signals and rules.

Chapter VI

Rules of the Road for Drivers

Article 63

Drivers of vehicles shall make way for the passage of official processions and suchlike, as soon as they observe the approach of such processions, or stop on the far right of the road. It shall in no way be permitted for motorists or pedestrians to rush toward the procession block its passage, follow approach or walk adjacent to the same in any way.

Article 64

Motorists shall observe the following:

1. Leave enough distance from the vehicle in front, and pay attention to its driver's signals, and only overtake the vehicle in front from the left side after giving the driver of such vehicle indication for overtaking him. A change of direction may take place gradually after making sure that traffic conditions allow the same.
 2. No overtaking on blind hills, on sharp bends, on bridges, convex corners, roundabouts, footpaths and all other places where overtaking is prohibited by traffic lights.
 3. No accelerating when another vehicle is overtaking and completion of such overtaking must be enabled.
 4. No overtaking when visibility is poor.
 5. No overtaking of police and Internal Security Force vehicles or ambulance or Civil Defence and rescue vehicles when such vehicles are travelling on an emergency mission and using alarm and hazard lights.
 6. No overtaking of stationary passenger buses and minibuses used for transporting students in residential areas.
 7. Follow the instructions on any sign constructed or carved on the road by the Licensing Authority.
 8. Give way to emergency motor vehicles (Police - Internal Security Force - Civil Defence - Aid) when such vehicles are travelling to attend an emergency, by slowing down or stopping if necessary.
 9. Evacuate the road immediately if there are emergency vehicles (Police - Internal Security Force - Civil Defence - ambulance) at a junction or turning so that such vehicles can proceed without the slightest impediment.
 10. No driving behind emergency motor vehicles (Police - Internal Security Force - Civil Defence - ambulance), and leave a minimum distance of 50 meters from them.
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Article 65

Motorists undertake to give the prescribed alarm signals in all cases where such signals are required.

It is prohibited for emergency vehicles (Police - Internal Security Force - Civil Defence - ambulance) to use alarm devices except in emergency situations that require the use of such alarms.

Article 66

If any vehicle causes an accident on the road resulting in injury to one or more persons, then the motorist may provide the necessary assistance to the injured and immediately inform the police of such accident without moving the vehicle from the scene unless by permission from the police, or if necessary, in order to aid the injured.

If the incident did not result in any injuries and it was possible to move the vehicles involved in the accident, then such vehicles shall be moved to the nearest service station on the road, and the traffic police informed immediately.

A motorist involved in an accident shall disclose his name and address to the police as well as the name and address of the owner of the vehicle if asked to do so.

Article 67

A vehicle owner shall disclose to the police the name and address of the person driving the vehicle at the time of any offence. If the owner refrains from giving this information or deliberately gives false statements, such owner shall be given the same penalty as prescribed by law for the driver of the vehicle that committed the offence while driving.

Chapter VIII

Use of Horns and Lights

Article 68

No vehicle shall be driven on the road without being equipped with an alarm device to warn against the hazard of approaching it. Motorists are prohibited from using the horn unless there is an imminent threat. Tuned air horns may not be installed; otherwise they may be impounded administratively by the Licensing Authority.

The use of audio or optical alarms and similar devices is restricted to police vehicles and civil defence and ambulances, and their use is otherwise prohibited unless written permission is granted by the Licensing Authority, otherwise they may be impounded administratively by the Licensing Authority.

In case of conviction for the offences described in the preceding paragraphs, the court shall confiscate the machines and devices used in the commission of the offence.

Article 69

The use of dazzling lights in the front or back of a vehicle is prohibited, except in weather conditions that so require. Vehicle glass shall not be tinted by any means without the written permission of the Licensing Authority, in accordance with regulations established by Ministerial decision.

Article 70

No vehicle may be driven on the road during the period from sunset to sunrise or when visibility is poor due to weather conditions during daylight hours, without using lights as follows:

1. Vehicles:

- a. Headlights and rear lights. Headlights may not be switched on when the vehicle is parked.
- b. Change headlights from main beam to dipped beam or sidelights when meeting another vehicle at a reasonable distance, so as to prevent dazzling.
- c. There shall be no red lights at the front of the vehicle, only white light in ordinary cases or yellow light in cases of fog.

2. Motorcycles and bicycles:

- a. Front lights for motorcycles or bicycles, a rear light and a light adjacent to the motorcyclist on the rear or side.
- b. A rear reflector for bicycles.

3. Carts drawn by persons or animals:

- a. White light at the front of the cart and a red light at the back, provided that such lights are installed in a manner indicative of the existence of such cart

while moving.

Article 71

Any motorist who parks a vehicle on the carriageway where there is no public lighting at night or during the day when visibility is poor, shall park such vehicle away from the main road, with a red light or reflector at the rear to indicate to road users the presence of such vehicle. The motorist may also adjust the headlights slightly towards the right side of the road.

Chapter IX

Driving Rules at Road Junctions

Article 72

Traffic priority at junctions with automatic traffic light signals shall be in accordance with the following colours:

1. Red for stop.
2. Yellow for readiness, but it does not mean move.
3. Green means move.

Motorists shall undertake to observe automatic traffic signals while driving.

Despite having priority or if the traffic light indicates green, a motorist may not move the vehicle if such act will disrupt or hinder traffic, and whoever has priority may waive such priority if traffic conditions so require. In the event that a traffic police officer is directing traffic using hand signals, motorists shall comply with those signals and not others, and all other traffic signals shall be invalid.

Article 73

At multi-way junctions where a central circular arena is formed, priority is given to other motor vehicles coming from the left. A vehicle in front has priority over the others. Equal priority may occur when vehicles are moving parallel to one another, and those intending to change direction may give priority to vehicles continuing straight ahead.

Article 74

At junctions with no signals or signs determining the priority, vehicles coming from the left shall have priority.

At cross-roads where there are signals or signs, priority is determined by traffic signs or signals.

Article 75

At the junction of a paved with an unpaved road, priority of traffic is for vehicles coming from the paved road.

Article 76

A motorist coming from a secondary road and preparing to join the main road shall allow the passage of vehicles on the main road, and may join the road only after looking.

Chapter X

Parking and Waiting

Article 77

Parking and waiting of motor vehicles shall only be in the areas designated by the Licensing Authority.

Article 78

Parking or waiting of motor vehicles shall not be permitted in the following places or circumstances:

1. Places designated for pedestrian crossing and on the pavements.
 2. Bridges, tunnels and elevated carriageways, unless there are places dedicated to parking or waiting.
 3. Near the brow of a hill or a bend.
 4. A distance of less than fifteen metres from junctions, field gateways, roundabouts, pedestrian crossings, stations and bus stops.
 5. Adjacent to no-crossing lines.
 6. Places where parked or waiting vehicles may block traffic signals or road signs or block the view of other road users.
 7. In front of entrances and exits of homes, garages, petrol stations, hospitals, ambulance and fire stations, police and military areas and educational establishments, unless with permission.
 8. Places where parking impedes the movement of other parked vehicles.
 9. Adjacent to another vehicle close to the carriageway.
 10. Places not authorized for parking and waiting.
 11. Places for people with special needs and others.
 12. In chargeable car parks, without payment of parking fees.
 13. Overstaying the parking period indicated on the parking meter.
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Article 78 - bis (Added By: Law 5 / 2010)

(added in pursuance of Article 1 of Law No. 5 of 2010):

Trucks, tractors, trailers and semi-trailers, as specified by a decision of the Minister, are prohibited from parking in places other than those authorized by Ministerial decision, in conjunction with the competent authorities.

Article 79

Parking meter areas shall not be damaged nor shall congestion be caused there.

Article 80

A motorist is not permitted to leave a vehicle on the road without taking the necessary steps to avoid any accident and making sure that leaving such vehicle will not obstruct traffic, and after taking all necessary steps to prevent illegal use by third parties, and may not leave the vehicle with the key inside.

Article 81

No person responsible for keeping a vehicle may keep such vehicle parked on any road in a way that is likely to cause obstruction of traffic or expose road users to

risk, and if such person does not within a reasonable period of time remove the vehicle, the Licensing Authority may remove such a vehicle, the vehicle owner undertaking to pay the costs of removal.

Article 82

Vehicles, animals or things shall not be left on the road in a manner that may endanger the lives of others or their property, or affect or impede traffic.

Without written permission from the Licensing Authority, no obstacles or anything that would block traffic or impede pedestrians or road works shall be left on the road.

The Licensing Authority may remove the offending item, and the offender shall undertake to pay the costs of removal.

Chapter XI

Rules of Transporting Passengers

Article 83

Passengers may not be transported in any vehicle without seats or not designed to transport passengers. No vehicle while in motion shall carry a passenger on the steps, rear or roof unless written authorization is granted by the Licensing Authority.

In no cases may any vehicle may be used on the road unless all parts thereof are usable and are in a safe condition so as not to pose a threat to passengers or road users.

Article 84

No driver or conductor of a bus, taxi, hire car or limousine shall be permitted to load more than the permitted number of passengers as specified in the certificate of registration.

The driver of a passenger vehicle is not permitted to engage in conversation with a passenger or to allow a person to sit or stand next to the driver while the vehicle is in motion.

Chapter XII

Loads and Weights of Passenger and Goods Vehicles

Article 85

Loads shall be arranged and secured on the vehicle in a safe manner such that the load is not likely to move or fall.

The following may be considered in particular:

1. It must not entail risk to persons, or cause harm to public or private property.
 2. It must not make an irritating noise, and must not release emissions that are harmful to public health or the environment or cause inconvenience to passers-by.
 3. It must not impede the view for motorists, or obscure traffic light or hand signals, direction signals, vehicle lights, reflector lights or number plates.
 4. Must not compromise the balance or driveability of the vehicle.
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Article 86

The maximum height of any motor vehicle, including load or any items protruding from it, shall not exceed 4.2 metres from the road surface. The maximum width of the motor vehicle, including load or any protruding item, shall not exceed 2.6 metres.

In emergency, where loads in excess of the height and width mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs are required, authorization shall be obtained in writing

from the Licensing Authority before such a vehicle is driven.

The unladen weights and maximum laden weights shall be as follows:

(1) Maximum authorized weight on a single axle:

The gross weight on one wheel or the wheels of any one axle shall not exceed thirteen (13) tonnes and shall not exceed the weight limit set by the manufacturer.

(2) Maximum load on a double axle:

Taking into account the manufacturer's specifications, the maximum load on double axles (total load of adjacent axles) permitted for the purpose of licensing shall be as follows:

The distance between adjacent axles / m	maximum permitted load / ton
0.90	14.6
1.00	16.1
1.10	17.5
1.20	18.9
1.35	20.3
1.35 - 2.50	21.0
Longer than 2.50	Each to be treated as a single axle

Total vehicle load weights:

The maximum load of a motor vehicle or the maximum load including trailer or semi-trailer permitted for the purpose of licensing, shall not exceed the following, whichever is the least:

- The manufacturer's specifications.
- The load on any axle shall not exceed the maximum load listed in the preceding items 1 and 2.
- Vehicle load or combined load of a group of trailers shall not exceed forty-five (45) tons.

(4) If the weight of the transported goods is in excess of the limit, written permission shall be obtained from the Licensing Authority.

The load may not extend in front of the vehicle by more than one metre or by more than two metres at the back of the body of the vehicle.

However, if the nature of the goods being transported is such that they cannot be separated, and their length exceeds the aforementioned lengths, then written permission shall be obtained from the Licensing Authority.

In all cases, clear red warning marks shall be positioned on the edge of the load.

Extensions to the body of a goods vehicle (truck) with the intention of increasing its dimensions (specifications) whether in length, width or height, are not permitted.

A Licensing Authority sticker shall be affixed to the body of motor vehicles with an unladen weight of three (3) tons and over, indicating gross weight and passenger limit.

In all cases, the offender shall be held responsible for removing whatever is the cause of the offence.

Part 6

Administration

Chapter I

Measures and Administrative Procedures

Article 87

Without prejudice to the penalties and other measures stipulated in the present Law, the Director of the Traffic Department or his appointee may order the suspension of a driving license, a vehicle license including number plates, or both, for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days, if any of the offences stipulated in Article 100 of the present Law are committed.

The decision to order such suspension shall be based on the memorandum produced by the person who witnessed the incident, or who conducted the investigation thereof, to the Director of the Traffic Department or his appointee.

If the sentence includes suspension of driving license, or vehicle license and number plates, or both, the administrative suspension period is calculated from the date of conviction.

Article 88 (Amended By Law 5/2010) ★

(As amended under Article 1 of Law No. 5 of 2010)

The Director of the Traffic Department or his appointee may order any motor vehicle to be impounded for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days on the basis of the memorandum produced by the person who witnessed or investigated the incident, in the following cases:

1. Driving on the road without number plates or with plates not issued by the Licensing Authority, or replacement of plates with different plates, even if these contain the same data, or changing the data thereof.
2. Driving on the road after the suspension of a vehicle license.
3. Breach of the terms of using commercial plates or testing plates or temporary entry plates.
4. Driving by a person who does not hold a driving license, or if the license is not valid for driving such a vehicle.
5. Driving recklessly or negligently in such a way as to risk the life of the driver or other passengers.
6. Driving an unsafe or unsuitable vehicle or one without a silencer or driving without brakes, or with insufficient lighting.
7. Participation in a race on the road without written authorization or in violation of the license conditions.
8. Committing or allowing an obscene act in the vehicle.
9. Traffic light offences.
10. Finding the driver under the influence of alcohol or drugs or other psychotropic substances.
11. Use of the vehicle for purposes other than those set out in the registration certificate or vehicle license.
12. Use of the vehicle after substantial changes has been made to its structure or colour without the written permission of the Licensing Authority.
13. Driving in the opposite direction to the flow of traffic or reversing or turning in the opposite direction to the flow of traffic.
14. Emission of thick smoke or irritating noises.
15. Use of any means to tint glass, without the written permission of the Licensing Authority.
16. Abandoning a vehicle on the road.
17. Failure of drivers of passenger-carrying vehicles of various types, goods vehicles (trucks), heavy machinery, tractors or any motor vehicle towing a trailer or semi-trailer to comply with the requirement to drive on the right-hand side of the road, and not to overtake other vehicles.
18. The exceeding of weight or length restrictions by motor vehicle drivers.
19. Parking in violation of the provisions of article 78 (bis)

Article 89

A motor vehicle may be impounded by being driven, towed or lifted to the designated destination, and no responsibility will be taken for any damage caused during the process.

The impounded vehicle shall not be surrendered to its owner unless the cause of the impounding is remedied, and after payment of all fees and fines, and the expenses of impounding.

If the vehicle's owner does not collect his vehicle and pay the due fines within six months from the date of impounding, the Licensing Authority shall sell the impounded vehicle at auction.

The aforementioned dues shall be paid out of the vehicle's sale proceeds and the balance shall be reserved for the owner, but if the sale price is not sufficient to cover all the dues, the balance shall be collected through legal process.

The vehicle owner reserves the right to claim the vehicle before sale in accordance with the conditions set out in the second paragraph of this Article.

The cost of impounding shall be calculated as follows:

- One hundred and fifty (150) riyals for transporting a motor vehicle of empty weight less than three (3) tons.
- Three hundred (300) riyals for an empty weight motor vehicle of three (3) tons or more.
- Fifteen riyals for each day impounded.

Article 90

Fines under the present Law shall be paid within sixty (60) days from the date of announcement of the offence, and in the event of non-payment during the stated period, the Licensing Authority shall not renew the driving license and the license of the vehicle until such time that payment of fines owed is made, in addition to one (1) riyal for each day of delay. The Licensing Authority may prevent the offender from travelling outside the country if such offender does not pay fines due under the present Law of which he has already been informed.

Chapter II

Points System for Traffic Offences

Article 91

The points system in the application of the provisions of the present Law is designed to assign a number of points to each traffic offence as set out in the traffic offence point's calculation table annexed to the present Law.

Article 92

As far as traffic offences by motorists are concerned, the driving license shall be suspended for the periods set out below, if the total number of points reaches the limit specified under each period:

1. For three (3) months if the total points reach fourteen (14) on the first occasion.
2. For six (6) months if the total points reach twelve (12) on the second occasion.
3. For nine (9) months if the total points reach ten (10) on the third occasion.
4. For a year if the total points reach eight (8) on the fourth occasion.

The driving license shall be suspended completely if the total points reach six (6) on the fifth occasion. In this case, a new driving license shall only be issued after the test provided for in Article (31) of the present Law has been passed, and after at least one year from the date the driving license was suspended.

The Licensing Authority shall record points issued in respect of traffic offence convictions or offences where conciliation has been reached, and shall also record the number of suspensions.

Article 93

Points shall automatically be erased in the following cases:

1. If the driving license is suspended in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article.
2. If the driver has not committed any other traffic offence within a year from the date of committing the first offence.

In all cases, suspension times shall remain on record for reference when necessary.

Part 7

Penalties

Article 94

Without prejudice to any severer penalty provided for by another law, an offender shall be sentenced either to imprisonment for not less than one (1) month and not more than three (3) years or to a fine of not less than ten thousand (10,000) riyals and not more than fifty thousand (50,000) riyals for offences under Articles 12/ first and second paragraph, 29 / first paragraph, 38, 41 / first paragraph, 42 / first paragraph, 43 / second paragraph, 45/ first paragraph, 47, 50 / first paragraph, 51, 52, 560, 57/ items 1.2, 3, 7.5, 58, 59, 72 / second and fourth paragraph, 85, 86 / first, second, third, fourth and fifth paragraph of the present Law.

Anyone committing a second or subsequent offence under Article 29 / first paragraph of the present Law shall be sentenced to a single mandatory term of not less than one week and not more than three (3) years, a fine of not less than twenty thousand (20,000) riyals and not more than fifty thousand (50,000) riyals.

Article 95

Without prejudice to any severer penalty provided for by another law, any offender shall be sentenced to either not less than one (1) week's and not more than one (1) year's imprisonment or a fine of not less than three thousand (3,000) riyals and not more than ten thousand (10,000) riyals for offences under Articles 2 / first paragraph, 9 / fourth paragraph, 11 / second paragraph, 13, 15, 16 / second paragraph, 17 / second paragraph, 18, 19 24, 25 / first paragraph, 26 / first and third

paragraph, 27, 28, 33, 36 / second paragraph, 37, 39, 43 / first paragraph, 63, 62, 57/ item 6.4, 55, 54, 53/ items 4.3, 2, 49/third paragraph, 48, 46, 45/second paragraph, 44, 80, 79, 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72/ third paragraph, 71, 70, 69, 68, 66, 64, 81, 82 / first and second paragraph, 83, 84, 86 / sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth paragraph of the present Law.

Article 95 - bis (Added By: Law 5 / 2010)

Without prejudice to any severer penalty provided for by another law, any offender shall be sentenced to either not more than one (1) month's imprisonment or a fine of not less than fifteen thousand (15,000) riyals and/or not more than thirty thousand (30,000) riyals for violations of the provisions of Article 78 (78) of this Law.

Article 96

Without prejudice to any severer penalty stipulated by another law, offences under Articles (40), (53/ item 5, 6, 60/ first paragraph, 61, 65 of the present Law are punishable by not more than three (3) months' imprisonment, and a fine of between five hundred (500) and two thousand (2,000) riyals.

Article 97

The penalty for offences under Article 104 of the present Law is a fine of ten thousand (10,000) riyals, to be doubled in the event of re-offending during the six months subsequent to the conviction date.

Article 98

Without prejudice to the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 94 of the present Law, the penalty is at least doubled in case of recurrence. The offence is considered recurrent if a similar offence is committed within one (1) year from completion of sentence or the dropping of the sentence due to lapse of time.

Article 99

There shall be no moratorium in respect of the execution of a penalty fine or of any sentence passed for a repeat offence in respect of any of the crimes stipulated in the present Law.

Article 100

Without prejudice to the penalties and other measures provided for in the present Law, the court may order the suspension of the driving license, or vehicle license including number plates, or both, for not less than one (1) month and not more than six (6) months, if the accused is convicted of one of the following offences:

1. One of the traffic offences provided for in Chapters III and V of the present Law.
2. One of the traffic offences provided for in Articles 2 first paragraph, 9 / fourth paragraph, 12 / first and second paragraph, 13, 16 / second paragraph, 17 / second paragraph, 18, 24, 25 / first paragraph, 26 / first and third paragraph and 27 of the present Law.
3. Causing accidental death or injury due to violation of road traffic rules, or driving any motor vehicle in an unsafe or unsuitable condition.

If the offender is sentenced to both a term of imprisonment and suspension of the driving license, vehicle license including number plates, or both, the suspension shall take effect after the sentence has been served.

Part 8

Concluding Rules

Article 101

The Ministry of the Interior may establish a commission called “National Committee for Traffic Safety” which shall draw up general policies for road traffic and traffic development planning. The formation and jurisdiction of the Commission shall be determined by the Minister.

Article 102

The owner of a vehicle, or whomsoever holds or manages or utilises the same, is fully responsible for any violation of the provisions of the present Law, unless there is acceptable evidence that the vehicle was driven at the time of the violation by another person, with provision of all the necessary documents to guide to such a person.

Article 103

Police records in respect of offences committed in violation of the provisions of the present Law are valid evidence for the recorded incidents unless proven otherwise.

Article 104

Insurance companies operating in the country may not refuse to insure third parties with regard to motor vehicles accidents.

Article 105

Anyone who is given permission by the Licensing Authority to conduct compounding in the traffic offences specified in the attached compounding table shall do so in accordance with the present Law, provided that the offender pays the amount specified in the table against the offence in question on the date determined by the Licensing Authority. If the offender refuses the compounding he shall be sent for trial. There may be no moratorium on penalty fines.

Article 106

The Minister shall issue the Executive Regulation and the requisite decisions for implementation of the present Law, with particular reference to the following issues:

1. Identifying types and formats of data used in the application of the provisions of the present Law.
 2. Determining the system of estimating the number of passengers and load limit of any motor vehicle.
 3. Determining specifications for trucks and taxis in terms of structure, equipment and usage.
 4. Arranging for the registration and operation of motorcycles.
 5. Determining the shape of traffic lights in accordance with international standards and identifying the appropriate locations for such traffic lights and all related matters.
 6. Regulating terms and charges for third-party insurance for vehicles and individuals.
 7. Traffic signs and signals.
 8. Road markings for traffic management.
 9. Decisions concerning road traffic education for the public in general and children and young people in particular.
 10. Tourist vehicles clubs.
 11. Any other regulations required by the common good in the interests of developing traffic management systems and raising road safety awareness.
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