

**Ministerial Resolution No. (130) of 1997,
Issuing the Executive Regulation of Federal Law No. (21) of 1995
Concerning Traffic**

Minister of the Interior,

- After perusal of Federal Law No. (1) of 1972, Concerning the Competences of Ministries and Capacities of Ministers, as amended; and
- Federal Law No. (21) of 1995, Concerning traffic; and
- Cabinet Resolution No. (3) of 1981, Organizing the Ministry of the Interior; and
- Cabinet Resolution No. (3) of 1995, Amending the Organization of the Ministry of Interior; and
- based upon what is presented by the Undersecretary,

has issued the following decision:

Article (1)

The provisions of the executive regulation of Federal Law No. (21) of 1995 Concerning Traffic, as attached hereto, shall be applied to all users of roads, drivers and owners of vehicles and proprietors of animals.

Article (2)

All regulations and decisions inconsistent with the provisions of the attached regulation shall be repealed.

Article 3

This decision shall be published in the Official Gazette and must be enforced by the competent authorities.

Article (4)

The attached regulation shall come into force three months after the date of its publication in the Official Gazette, with the exception of the provisions of paragraph two of Article (31), which shall come into force one year after the date of publication.

Staff Lieutenant General Mohamed Bin Saeed Al Badi
Minister of the Interior

Date: 23 Dhu'l-Qedah 1417 A.H.

Corresponding to: 31 March 1997 AD

Executive Regulation of Federal Law No (21) of 1995 Concerning Traffic

Chapter One

Rules of Traffic

Section One

General Provisions

Article (1)

All road users, including vehicles and pedestrians, shall abide by the following:

1. Exerting maximum diligence and care.
2. Not to endanger their lives or the lives of others.
3. To follow traffic rules, ethics, signs, and signals.
4. To perform the instructions of officials of Police and Traffic while they are in their route.
5. To perform the instructions of officials of Police, Traffic, Civil Defense, employees of emergencies, disasters, and crises agencies in cases of emergency, disasters, and crises.
6. Not to harm, hinder or tease others with any conduct that is not uncontrollable or unavoidable.
7. No crowding near flowing valleys and dams during rainfall.
8. Not to enter the valleys while they are flowing whatever the risk level.
9. Not to hinder competent entities to perform their works with respect to traffic, ambulance or rescue organization during emergencies, disasters, crises, rainfall, and the flow of valleys.

Article (2)

It is prohibited to leave, throw, or place any materials obstructing traffic on roads or causing risk to users thereof. Such violation shall be removed immediately, subject to placing warning and caution signals as may be required for users of the road until the violation is removed; failing this, the competent authorities shall remove the same by administrative method at the expense of the causer.

In all cases, the road or any part thereof may not be made busy or closed except with a permission of the licensing authority which must, in cooperation with the competent bodies, take such procedures as may be required to avoid obstruction of traffic.

Article (3)

No vehicle may be stopped on the road unless its driver is forced to stop. Such driver shall take such procedures as may be required to avoid accidents which may occur by leaving the vehicle; provided it shall not obstruct traffic.

The right side must be adhered at distance from crossroads, junctions, intersections, roundabouts, slopes and turns. Light warning signals must be used if the vehicle is not stopped at the shoulder of the road or during the period between sunset and sunrise as may be necessary to warn others of its stoppage. All arrangements as may be required to ensure safety of movement on the road must be taken and the driver of the vehicle shall not keep its engine running and shall ensure that it is not moved during his absence.

Article (4)

Users of roads shall give priority to movement of fire engines, ambulances, police, and civil defense vehicles during their route to provide emergency service and while their use of audio and light warning systems. To give way, the right side of the road shall be adhered with slowing down to minimum speed or stopping on the side of the road, if necessary. In such events, drivers of emergency vehicles may not adhere to traffic rules, signs, and signals, provided that due care and caution shall be taken in order to avoid exposing lives and property to danger and priority shall also be given to military vehicles during their route in the form of convoy.

Article (5)

Users of the road shall give way to official motorcades forthwith announcing their approach by audio or light warning systems even if the situation requires stopping at the utmost right side of the road.

Article (6)

Vehicles may not participate in special processions or groups except with a special permission of the licensing authority, provided it shall be for a limited period and shall not cause inconvenience to the public especially at night.

Article (7)

Vehicles may not be used in advertising by installing speakers or placing signboards or models thereon except with a special permission for a limited period issued by the licensing authority.

Article (8)

No race of any kind may be organized on roads without a permission issued by the licensing authority and after providing such securities as may be required to indemnify whatever damages which may arise from such activity. Such permission may be cancelled, and the race may be prevented or suspended for any reason relating to security or safety.

Article (9)

No door of the vehicle may be opened, closed, or left open unless ensuring that users of the road are not exposed to danger.

Article (10)

Where a vehicle is used, causing severe noise or unnecessary annoying sounds must be avoided.

Article (11)

It shall not be permissible to install or use audio or light warning systems similar to the systems of emergency vehicles and it shall not be permissible to install or use warning systems other than those permitted by the licensing authority.

Warning systems may not be used in cities except in the event of extreme necessity to warn users of roads of the approach of the vehicle or of a risk arising therefrom or threatening it.

It shall be prohibited to use warning systems repeatedly or in a manner causing disturbance to the pedestrians or inconvenience to the public or for a purpose other than warning. It shall be also prohibited to use warning systems particularly in the following places and events:

1. Near hospitals, schools, and worship buildings.
2. Residential areas from midnight until 6 a.m.
3. While the vehicle is parked.
4. At times and places determined by the licensing authority.

The licensing authority may prohibit the use of certain kinds of warning systems which would cause disturbance and inconvenience to residents.

Article (12)

In the event that a traffic accident occurs, users of the road must provide every possible assistance to the victims of the accident, especially injured ones.

The party to an accident who causes physical injuries shall stop forthwith without causing any other risk from his stoppage to traffic. He shall endeavor as far as possible to ensure traffic and prevent any change to the aftermath existing on the accident scene and to take care of and provide assistance to the injured persons as may be required to rescue them. The parties to the accident shall report the accident to the nearest police station within a period of no more than six hours, unless such delay in reporting has acceptable justification in the event that no policeman is attending during the accident.

In events other than those of physical injuries, the parties to the accident shall park their vehicles at nearest place where such parking may not cause obstruction to traffic movement.

In all cases, the parties to the accident shall provide all their personal information and information of their vehicles.

Article (13)

Each vehicle moving on the road must have a driver steering it even if it is towed by another vehicle, with the exception of trailer or semi-trailer. Towing equipment must be strong and fulfilling the requirements of safety.

Article (14)

A person who drives and guide animals on the road shall not obstruct the traffic. Such animals may not be left unless as necessary, provided they are tied up in a manner preventing them to move on the road. He shall not also leave animals astray on streets and roads.

Article (15)

Users of roads shall stop forthwith whenever traffic policemen and policemen order them to stop.

Article (16)

Bicycle riders shall adhere to the right side of the road, and they shall be prohibited from riding on pavement. Where there is track allocated for riding bicycles, those riders must be adhered thereto and not to deviate therefrom unless if necessary.

Bicycle riders shall ride separately one behind another unless otherwise the circumstances require. They shall be prohibited to use any vehicle for towing, riding their bicycles or transporting persons unless the bicycle is equipped for such purpose.

User of the bicycle must put on his head the protective helmet.

Article (17)

The rider of the bicycle is prohibited to ride it without holding handlebars or holding one handlebar in event of giving hand signal. He may not ride in zigzag line, rush in risky speed or ride in any other event causing danger to the public.

Article (17 BIS)

1. No motorcycle of any type may be driven, or others allowed to drive them unless it is duly registered and licensed at the licensing authority.
2. No person may drive a motorcycle of any type on the carriageway and road shoulder without obtaining a driving license which allow him to drive such type of vehicles.
3. Without prejudice to the provisions of clauses (1 and 2) of this Article and Article (188) hereof, the entertainment bike (with three or more wheels) may not be used on the carriageway and road shoulder, as they shall be used only at sand and desert areas. Moreover, the owner thereof shall give an undertaking not to use the same on the carriageway and road shoulder, and the licensing authority shall record this undertaking on the entertainment bike's license. Unlicensed motorcycles of all types shall be seized upon detection on the road as well as the entertainment bikes with three or more bikes which are used at improper places for three months.

In all cases, the licensing authority shall designate the places of using entertainment bikes with three or more bikes in coordination with the local authority in the emirate.

Article (18)

Pedestrians shall walk outside the stream of the road on pavements. In the event of no pavements, pedestrians must walk on the utmost left side of the road stream opposite to the direction of their walking. They may walk on the utmost right side of the road stream to the direction of their walking after ensuring that they are not exposed to the danger of vehicles following them.

Article (19)

Chairs or vehicles of patients, disabled or handicaps driven by auto power, pushing or towing may be driven on pavements and on the sides of the road stream.

Article (20)

Pedestrians may not use the road stream if they are in groups or processions except with a permission from the licensing authority. In such event, they shall walk on the utmost side of the road stream to the direction of traffic movement and shall use such proper signals to warn that there are such groups or processions.

Article (21)

Pedestrians wishing to cross the road stream must use the nearest crosswalk if there is one. They shall take full care and caution and ensure that there is no risk or obstruction to the traffic of vehicles. Stoppage in the road stream is not permissible unless if necessary.

Article (22)

Pedestrians upon crossing the road stream from the crosswalk designated to them by signals must observe the following:

1. If the crosswalk is equipped with traffic light for pedestrians, they shall adhere thereto.
2. If the crosswalk is not equipped with traffic light for pedestrians and movement of vehicles at such crosswalk is regulated by traffic lights or a policeman, pedestrians may not cross the road stream so long as the traffic light or the signal of the policeman allows the vehicle to move.

Article (23)

Traffic light designated for pedestrians crossing shall be as follows:

1. Green light: means allowing pedestrians to cross the road.
2. Green flashlight: means that pedestrians shall not start crossing or complete crossing at the time when they were allowed to cross.
3. Red light: means the pedestrians are prohibited from crossing the road.

Article (24)

Pedestrians may not penetrate military queues, organized groups and other processions having permission.

Article (25)

Traffic lights to organize movement of vehicles shall be as follows:

1. Red light: means that vehicles must stop, and traffic light must not be passed.
2. Green light: means allowing the vehicle to move with taking precaution and consideration that the road must be unobstructed.
3. Amber light: It appears after the green light, and it means that the vehicle must stop and must not pass stoppage line or line perpendicular to the column of the traffic light or pass the pedestrians crosswalks. If it is not possible to stop safely, the vehicle may continue movement with taking such caution and precaution.
4. Amber flashlight: means that the vehicle may move if the road is clear with taking such caution and precaution.
5. Green arrow: refers to the traffic directions to which the signal indicates and allows vehicles to move therein.
6. Amber flashlight on signals or columns of invariable colors means giving way or priority to drivers coming from the left in intersection, roundabouts and crossroads and warning of crosswalks of pedestrians with taking such caution and precaution.

Article (26)

It shall be prohibited to destroy, move, change indication, features or direction or cause damage to traffic signals or systems. It shall not be permissible to install signs, posters, or systems similar to traffic signs or systems or which would make such signs less clear or causing confusion to traffic on the road.

Article (27)

No traffic sign or signal may be positioned except with the approval of the licensing authority. Signs, signals, and lines organizing traffic shall be in accordance with internationally acceptable rules.

Such signs, signals, lines or instructions of policemen and traffic policemen shall not exempt the user of the road from his duty to take care, caution, and precaution.

Article (28)

Instructions and signals of policemen and traffic policemen shall have priority against rules of traffic, signs to which traffic lights indicate, road signals and lines organizing traffic movements.

Article (29)

Groups and processions of pedestrians, drivers of carts drawn by animals and guiders of ridden animals or livestock must use reflecting lights or systems during their movement in the road stream.

Section Two

Obligations of Vehicle driver during driving

Article (30)

The driver of the vehicle shall not drive the vehicle while he is under the effects of wine, alcohol, drugs and the like, nor he may drive the vehicle while he is tired to a degree affecting his control to steer it.

Article (30 BIS)

The vehicle driver who makes a phone call while driving shall be committed to use the extensions with the sound pickup, and he is not permitted to use his hand in holding the mobile phone or the car phone handset while driving the vehicle on the road.

The police vehicles and governmental vehicles accompanying the important personalities shall be excluded from applying the provisions of this article.

Article (31)

Every driver shall always make sure, especially prior to starting driving, of safety and serviceability of all parts of the vehicles, and of non-existence of any danger to it or to others, and of being fulfilling the conditions established in the law or in this regulation and the decisions issued in application of law.

The vehicle driver and passenger in the front seat shall observe binding the safety belt while the vehicle is moving on the road.

Article (31 BIS)

The vehicle driver may allow the child, who is over 10 years old or is at least 145 cm tall to sit on the vehicle's front seats while moving on the road.

The vehicle driver shall provide dedicated protection seats for children who are four years old or younger where there are rear seats of the vehicle that are proportionate to their weights and length as per applicable standards in the State. Such permission shall not be valid when there is a health impediment which prevents the child from using protection seats under a certificate approved by the competent medical body.

Article (32)

If, during movement of the vehicle, any reason arises affecting its security, safety of third parties or safety of flow of traffic, its driver must drive it away from road as soon as possible.

Article (33)

The vehicle may not be driven at internal residential areas and around education institutions and hospitals in a way which causes inconvenience to others or endangers their lives. The

prescribed speed limit at internal residential areas shall not exceed (40) km/hour, and this shall be announced through visible traffic signs and boards.

Article (34)

Drivers of vehicles must not expose pedestrians walking on pavement, sides of the roads or road stream to danger.

Article (35)

The driver of the vehicle must slow down when approaching crosswalk marked by signs on the surface of the road and regulating traffic thereat by traffic light or policeman. If traffic is closed before him, he must stop before the crosswalk, and after traffic is opened to him, he shall not start movement until the crosswalk is clear from pedestrians who started to cross. If the crosswalk is not regulated by traffic light or policeman, the driver of the vehicle when approaching speedily to the crosswalk must slow down its speed to the utmost and must not disturb pedestrians who start crossing the crosswalk and must fully stop until pedestrians have crossed.

Article (36)

The driver of the vehicle must, upon changing the direction of his vehicle to enter another road, slow down his speed to the utmost in order to give way to pedestrians who started crossing the road and must fully stop until pedestrians who started crossing have crossed.

Article (37)

The licensing authority shall determine the maximum and minimum limits of speed on roads, with observing circumstances, condition and congestion of the road and circumstances of residential areas and quarters, which shall be announced by clear and multiple signals.

Article (38)

The driver of the vehicle must not exceed the maximum speed determined for the road in accordance with the applicable regulations, with the exception of drivers of emergency vehicles during their movement to provide emergency service and the driver of vehicle transporting injured person or patient in danger.

In all cases, the driver of the vehicle shall adhere in his speed to what is required by the traffic status on the road, vision possibility therein, existing weather conditions, vehicle condition and load, road condition and all surrounding circumstances. He must observe that the vehicle must not exceed the speed limit at which he is able to stop it within the scope of vision and he must stop, if necessary, when visions is not clear.

Article (39)

Each driver of a vehicle must slow down the speed of his vehicle in order to enable a vehicle before him giving signal to turn right or left, or upon crossing residential areas, if vision is not clear, upon entering turns, curves, slopes or intersections, at crosswalks, before schools or hospitals or upon approaching or passing by animals.

Article (40)

The driver of the vehicle may not drive at a speed less than the minimum prescribed speed or drive in unjustified slow speed, so that the usual traffic of another vehicle is not obstructed.

Article (41)

The driver of the vehicle must, before slowing down speed, ensure that there is no risk or obstruction to vehicles following him and must warn his intention to do so clearly and at sufficient time by light or hand signal.

Article (42)

The driver of the vehicle must take such precautions as may be required upon his approach to a turn, slope, roundabout, intersection, junction, or crossroads and must drive his vehicle at the proper speed at which he is able to stop it in order to allow passing the vehicles which have priority to pass.

Article (43)

The driver of the vehicle who is ready to enter a road or coming from unpaved road to enter paved road must stop to allow vehicles coming on such road to pass and must not start entering the road unless he is ensured that it is clear, and that traffic movement is not exposed to any danger.

Article (44)

If traffic movement in squares, roundabouts, intersections, and crossroads is not regulated by a policeman or signals, priority of traffic shall be as follows:

1. Vehicles coming from left if roads are of the same category.
2. Vehicles coming from a main road meeting side road.

Article (45)

The driver of the vehicle who has priority or is permitted to move in accordance with rules of traffic shall not use his priority and shall stop to avoid confusion and obstruction of traffic or disturbing or causing injury to any user of the road.

Article (46)

Stoppage of the vehicle for getting passengers in or off or for loading or discharge shall be at places other than those prohibited to stop thereat.

The driver of the vehicle shall take caution and precaution as may be required to ensure safety of passengers, to avoid exposing others to danger or obstructing traffic.

Article (47)

Stoppage of the vehicle must be gradual without causing obstruction to traffic and after giving the signal to that effect, whether by light or hand. Stoppage of the vehicle or the animal shall be as nearer as possible to the right end of the road stream and parallel thereto, unless otherwise is permitted.

Article (48)

Stoppage (awaiting) of vehicles or animals shall be outside the road stream on roads outside cities or non-residential areas, provided it shall be at places other than those designated to bicycles or pedestrians. In event of necessity to stop in the road stream, special warning signals shall be used as sufficient when stoppage is at night or at place in which stoppage is prohibited.

Article (49)

Stoppage (awaiting) may not be at the following places:

1. Places at which waiting is not permitted.
2. Places designated to pedestrians crossing or on pavements.
3. On bridges, upper passages, or tunnels.
4. On road stream near heights or turns or nearby ground linear signs which are not permitted to be crossed.
5. Places at which the vehicles may block by stoppage the traffic lights or roads signs from sight of other users of roads.
6. In front of entrances and exits of houses and vehicles parking, fuel stations, hospitals, emergency aid centers, firefighting or police centers, military areas, or schools, colleges, and scientific institutes.
7. Places at which movement of another parked vehicle is obstructed.
8. Residential areas in respect of heavy vehicles and heavy mechanical equipment unless their stoppage is for purposes of construction and building.

9. At less than fifteen (15) meters far from crossroads, entrances of squares and roundabouts or in front of stations of public vehicles of passengers' transport.

Article (50)

The driver of the vehicle shall leave between him and the vehicle before him a sufficient distance enabling him to stop when the front vehicle suddenly slows down its speed. He shall pay attention to the signals of its driver and brakes may not be used suddenly without justification. Drivers of all vehicles moving in one group must leave sufficient distance between each vehicle and another to enable faster vehicles to use such distances in order to avoid accidents and risks upon surpassing.

Article (51)

The driver of the vehicle upon meeting another vehicle coming from the opposite direction must approach as much as possible to right edge of traffic direction which he takes where he leaves sufficient free distance on his left. If it is not possible to leave such distance because of obstruction or other users of the road, he must slow down speed and stop, if necessary, until users of the road from the opposite direction pass.

Article (52)

On roads where opposition is difficult or risky and on mountain roads and slopes, the driver of the vehicle at the descending direction must adhere to utmost right of his track or stop completely to allow the ascending vehicle to pass without difficulty. If the ascending vehicle is near a wide portion of the road used as a temporary parking, the driver thereof must stop at such place to allow the descending vehicle to pass.

Article (53)

The driver of the vehicle must, before passing the vehicle before him, observe the following:

1. Full clear vision of the track which he is about to take.

2. No obstruction or risk on the opposite traffic.
3. Ensure that there is no vehicle coming from the track which he wishes to move thereto.
4. The driver of the vehicle before him on track has not given a warning of his wish to pass.
5. Assess the difference between his vehicle speed and the speed of the vehicle which he intends to pass.
6. Warn the drivers of vehicles he intends to pass and ensure that they respond to such warning.
7. Leave sufficient distance before him between his vehicle and the vehicles he intends to pass.
8. After full passing, he must return to right without disturbing the vehicles he passes and he may remain on the track which he occupies during passing if he will pass another vehicle, provided he shall not cause disturbance or inconvenience to drivers of vehicles behind him.
9. The vehicle is passed from its left side, unless the vehicle before him move to left to turn to another road on the left after the required signal is given by its driver and there is sufficient distance on the road allowing him to pass without any risk.

Article (54)

The driver of the vehicle who is passed by another vehicle must slow down speed and adhere as much as possible to the right side of the track to allow the vehicle passing him to pass safely.

Article (55)

The driver of the vehicle must not pass in the following events and places:

1. If vision before or around him is not sufficient or clear.
2. If opposite traffic direction does not allow him to pass safely.
3. In intersections, roundabouts, and squares.
4. In event of several vehicles stopping because of traffic obstruction or because there is a signal to stop them.
5. In turns, heights, slopes, sticky roads, near crosswalks and road tracks demarcated y long continuous lines.
6. In places at which passing is prohibited as per the traffic instructions, signs and signals.

Article (56)

The driver of the vehicle must, before passing from the left of another vehicle parking on the roadside or from the left of an obstruction on the roadside, allow the opposite vehicles to pass first.

Article (57)

The driver of the vehicle must always adhere to traffic direction and may not drive the vehicle to the opposite direction or on pavements. He must adhere to the utmost right side of the road while driving, particularly, in the following cases:

1. If actual speed of his vehicle is less than the maximum speed on such road.
2. If vision on road before him is not sufficient.
3. In event of opposing another vehicle coming from the opposite direction.
4. Upon allowing a traffic of priority to pass.
5. When the driver of a vehicle behind him intends to pass him.
6. If he will turn to another road on his right.

Article (58)

If the road stream has two directions separated by long continuous lines, driving on or passing such lines shall be prohibited. However, if the road stream or part thereof designated to traffic in one direction is divided into several tracks by long intermittent lines, the vehicles moving slowly must adhere to the track at utmost right. The driver of each vehicle must drive on the track which he occupies, and he may not change his track unless he ensures that such change does not cause risk to others or traffic and after warning users of the road in due time and by using warning signal.

Article (59)

The driver of the vehicle shall observe that his vehicle does not expose others to risk, and he must show clearly in due time his wish to change the track of his vehicle and use the required signals upon exiting from or entering to such track, changing direction to right or left, turning to right or left to enter or exit side road or bypass or turn or return back. He must in particular:

1. Ensure that so doing is possible without exposing himself or others to risk.
2. Observe the situations of other users of the road, their directions, and speeds.
3. Show his wish before changing his track at sufficient time and distance by hand signal or direction signals of his vehicle and continue warning by such signal while moving.
4. Approach as much as possible to the right edge of the road stream if he will turn to another road on his right and approach as much as possible to center of the road stream of two direction if he will move to another road on his right, however, on the road of one direction, he shall adhere to the utmost left.
5. Take care of vehicles behind him which pass him and vehicles coming from the opposite direction which he must allow to pass first.

Article (60)

The driver who gets ready to enter the road or part of the road to its stream or from parking or waiting place on the side of the road to start moving shall not enter the road or its stream unless he endures the possibility thereof without exposing others to risk. He shall always clearly announce his intention to do so in due time and by use of signals of the vehicle or hand signals and he shall observe the same upon exit from the road or its stream to one side and in all cases, he must slow down his speed.

Article (61)

The driver of the vehicle may not move back unless necessary, provided that traffic is not obstructed, proper signal is given, the road is unoccupied and others are not exposed to risk and

that moving back is not in excess of the necessary distance and, if necessary, he must seek assistance from someone to guide him.

Article (62)

The driver of the vehicle must not, upon his use of highways, stop his vehicle in places other than those designed for such purpose, move back, or turn left or back from places other than such designed places or drive on middle isle separating two directions on two streams of the road.

Article (63)

Each driver of a vehicle must turn on the lights of his vehicle during night from sunset to sunrise and during daylight when vision is not sufficient for any reason making the vehicle invisible if it is not seen by lights. Headlights and rear lights must be used.

Article (64)

The driver of each vehicle parking during night on a road unequipped with common lights or when vision is not sufficient must warn of his vehicle by turning on lights or using reflecting triangle.

Article (65)

Drivers of vehicles must use low lights in residential areas or on roads lighted by sufficient common lights outside residential areas and shall not use such lights if the vehicle is parking.

High lights may not be used except on external unlighted roads and when vision is not sufficient to drive safely, provided that other users of the road are not dazzled.

High lights may not also be used except intermittently when a vehicle meets another as warning to lower its lights or to notify a vehicle ahead that the vehicle intends to pass.

It is prohibited to place or use spotlights on the road.

Article (66)

The driver of the vehicle must slow down speed or stop if necessary to allow school buses or public transport vehicles to make movements as required to pick up or drop students or passengers who may not be delayed or disturbed and it is not permissible to pass between such vehicles and the pavement.

Section Three

Obligations of Drivers of Passengers' Transport Vehicles and Heavy Vehicles

Article (67)

The licensing authority may determine such roads, tracks, and times at which heavy and industrial vehicles are prohibited to move.

Article (68)

Subject to obligations provided in Section (2) of this Chapter for driving mechanical vehicles, drivers of passengers' transport vehicles and heavy vehicles shall comply with the provisions contained in this Section.

Article (69)

The drivers of transport vehicles of all kinds, trailers or semi-trailers shall adhere to the right side of the road stream and shall not exit such side unless if necessary or in the event of passing beside.

Article (70)

Industrial and construction vehicles and tractors may not move on the road. Such vehicles must be transported loaded unless the licensing authority permits them to move on the road.

Passengers transport vehicles (buses) and transport vehicles (trucks) may not pass each other inside cities and outside cities unless such pass is not causing obstruction to traffic on the road. Such vehicles may not exit tracks designated for them on the road whenever they are.

Article (70 BIS)

The licensing authority shall coordinate with the concerned bodies in charge of organizing transport in the Emirate for allocating a lane for buses and determining the appropriate roads and times for their movement. Other vehicles may not move on the lanes allocated to such buses, and they may not park at bus passengers mounting and dismounting places. Other vehicles may not move on the lanes allocated to public buses except in the following cases:

- a. Civil defense, ambulance, rescue, and police vehicles upon performing their duties.
- b. Vehicles in emergency state.
- c. Vehicles using the lane related to entry and exit from and to subsidiary or main roads, as well as car parks determined by the licensing authority.

Article (71)

Drivers of public transport means, and school student vehicles (buses) shall abide by the following upon parking for loading and unloading of students or passengers:

1. Park the vehicle in parallel to the pavement at permitted parking places.
2. Turn on front and rear waiting lights.
3. Open side (stop) sign arm.

Drivers of other vehicles shall stop upon opening the side (stop) sign arm as follows:

- a. On one-way roads, all vehicles moving on both directions shall fully stop for at least five meters.
- b. On two-way roads, all vehicles moving on the same directions of the vehicle shall fully stop for at least five meters.

Article (72)

Taxis shall stop to pick up or drop passengers at places in which it is not prohibited to stop. The drivers of taxis must, upon stopping (parking for long period), stop at places designated for such cars (stand) as the licensing authority determines, notifies, and specifies such places and number of cars by signals and ground lines.

Article (73)

In taxis at visible place before the seat beside the driver inside and on the back of the front seat, there shall be visibly fixed board on which the numbers of the metal plate of the car shall be written in Arabic and English, in addition to the permitted number of passengers and any other information specified by the licensing authority.

No passenger more than the number permitted by the licensing authority shall be allowed to get in the car.

Article (74)

No passengers may be transported in any vehicle which has no places designed for seating and they may not be transported in trucks unless such trucks are equipped for such purpose and with the approval of the licensing authority.

No passenger may be allowed to ride at places designated to load vehicles transporting objects and animals except with a permission of the licensing authority when it is required to accompany such load. Riding on any external part of any vehicle may not be allowed.

Article (75)

The drivers of trucks shall write the net weight of the vehicle, the permitted load weight and gross weight in eligible and prominent manner on the vehicle.

The load on the vehicle may not exceed the permitted weight and length, width or height of such load may not exceed the prescribed limits. If the nature of such load exceeds such dimensions, a permission must be obtained from the licensing authority. Prominent load must also be marked

by placing red light at the end or ends of the prominent load at night and a piece of red fabric at daylight so that it is easy to be noticed by the drivers of other vehicles.

Article (76)

When the vehicles are being loaded, such cargo must be organized, arranged, and tied in a safe way so that it shall not move or fall, and in particular it is necessary to observe that:

1. It shall not result in any danger to persons or cause any damage to public or private properties.
2. It shall not cause noise and with nothing emanating or emitting therefrom which may be harmful to public health or environment or disturb the pedestrians. In all cases, it is necessary to place a cover preventing leakage and emanation of dusts and other materials out from this loaded cargo.
3. It shall not obstruct the vision of the vehicle driver and it shall not block the hand or light signals, direction signs, vehicle's lights, reflective mirrors, or number plates.
4. It shall not endanger the vehicle's balance and driving.

Article (77)

If the vehicle's trunk is designated for transporting meats, fishes, slaughtered birds, milk products, or the like, the vehicle's driver must make sure that such trunk is lined from inside with stainless sheet iron, aluminum, or good tin. He also must make sure that the other healthy requirements prescribed by the competent authorities are fulfilled.

It is not permissible to transport persons or other materials than designated to be transported in the trunk.

Article (78)

If the vehicle is equipped with a tank to transport water or other liquid materials, the vehicle's driver must make sure that all conditions determined by the competent authority are fulfilled.

Article (79)

No dangerous or combustible materials or explosives or fireworks shall be transported except with licenses issued by the competent authorities pursuant to the laws, regulations and rules established in this respect, in coordination among these authorities and after taking the necessary procedures of security and safety.

Article (80)

Taxis and transport vehicles of all types must be in a good and clean condition.

The vehicle's driver shall check his vehicle immediately after every journey searching for what is left therein, and to deliver what he finds within twenty-four hours to the nearest police station under a receipt thereof.

Article (81)

The taxi's driver shall not unreasonably refrain from transporting any person expressing his readiness to pay the tariff prescribed by the competent authority, unless the vehicle is full of passengers as permitted, and he may not ask for a fee exceeding the prescribed fee.

Article (82)

The driver of passenger transport vehicle (bus) is prohibited from engaging in talk with others or allowing any passenger to sit or stand beside him while the vehicle is moving, or to get on the vehicle's stairs, fenders, or any external part of the vehicle, or allowing to get heads, hands, etc. out from windows. The car driver shall make notice of the same in a prominent place in the bus.

Chapter Two
Drivers' Licenses and Teaching Driving
Section One
Driving License
Article (83)

Subject to the prescribed exclusions, no person shall drive any mechanical vehicle on the road unless he holds an effective license issued by the licensing authority authorizing him to drive this type of vehicle which he drives among the following types of licenses:

1. Driving license for motorcycle, to be granted to drive all types of motorcycles.
2. Driving license for Handicapped and disabled persons vehicles, to be granted to drive the vehicles of not more than 250 kg. and which are designed and manufactured especially to be used by persons inflicted with a physical disability and used by them only.
3. Driving license for light vehicle, to be granted to drive a light vehicle of which the empty weight shall not exceed two and half tons, and the number of passengers shall not exceed (14) save the driver for passenger transport vehicles, and the cargo shall not exceed two tons for goods transport vehicles.
4. Driving license for heavy vehicle, to be granted to drive heavy and light vehicles.
5. Driving license for light bus, to be granted to drive light buses of which the capacity shall not exceed 26 passengers save the driver, as well as to drive light vehicles.
6. Driving license for heavy bus, granted to drive heavy and light buses, as well as to drive light vehicles.
7. Driving license for light mechanical equipment or tractor, granted to drive light mechanical equipment and tractors of which the empty weight shall not exceed seven and half tons.
8. Driving license for heavy mechanical equipment or tractor, granted to drive all types of heavy and light mechanical equipment and tractors.

Article (83)

Subject to the prescribed exclusions, no person shall drive any mechanical vehicle on the road unless he holds an effective license issued by the licensing authority authorizing him to drive this type of vehicle which he drives among the following types of licenses:

1. Driving license for motorcycle, to be granted to drive all types of motorcycles.
2. Driving license for Handicapped and disabled persons vehicles, to be granted to drive the vehicles of not more than 250 kg. and which are designed and manufactured especially to be used by persons inflicted with a physical disability and used by them only.
3. Light vehicle driving license, granted to driving light vehicle, of which the empty weight shall not exceed two and half tons, and number of passengers shall not exceed (14) save the driver for passenger transport vehicles.

This license allows its holder to obtain a light bus driving license three years after obtaining it, provided fulfilling the health fitness requirements assigned to this license according to the provisions of Article (87) of this regulation, and obtaining the technical qualification determined by the licensing authority. For those warranted by others, such replacement shall be confined to those who work as a driver in governmental authorities and public and private sectors and after having the employer's consent.

The weight of chassis and engine determined with the approved specifications of the vehicle shall be taken into consideration in determining the empty weight of the vehicle. Every vehicle designed to transport less than (14) passengers save the driver shall be taken as a salon car.

4. Driving license for heavy vehicle, to be granted to drive heavy and light vehicles.
5. Driving license for light bus, to be granted to drive light buses of which the capacity shall not exceed 26 passengers save the driver, as well as to drive light vehicles.
6. Driving license for heavy bus, granted to drive heavy and light buses, as well as to drive light vehicles.
7. Driving license for light mechanical equipment or tractor, granted to drive light mechanical equipment and tractors of which the empty weight shall not exceed seven and half tons.

8. Driving license for heavy mechanical equipment or tractor, granted to drive all types of heavy and light mechanical equipment and tractors.

Article (84)

1. The new driving licenses provided for in Article (83) of these Regulations, which are issued for the first time, shall be valid for two years, while validity periods of renewed licenses shall be as follows:
 - a. Ten years and renewable for a similar term with regard to the national citizens.
 - b. Five years and renewable for a similar term with regard to the non-national citizens
2. Under a decision of the Undersecretary of Ministry of Interior, based on a recommendation of the Federal Traffic Council, new categories of driving licenses referred to in Article (83) hereof may be introduced or driving licenses be issued for lesser periods but not less than one year.

Article (85)

Subject to the provisions of Articles (83 and 84) hereof, the following requirements shall be fulfilled for issuing or renewing the driving license:

1. Age Requirement in accordance with the provisions of the law and the executive regulations thereof.
2. Being free from diseases which may impede or affect his driving ability, as proven under a certificate issued by the competent health bodies in the State.
3. The driver must successfully pass the driving test conducted by the licensing authority in accordance with the rules and procedures defined herein.
4. The payment of prescribed fees.
5. For non-nationals, they must have a valid residence permit, except for GCC nationals.

The licensing authority shall coordinate with the competent health bodies in the State to be provided with the names of persons afflicted by diseases which may affect their ability to drive the vehicles.

Article (86)

The legal age for every driving license shall be as follows:

1. Driving license for motorcycle: Its applicant shall not be less than 17 years old.
2. Driving license for handicapped persons transport vehicle. Its applicant shall not be less than 17 years old.
3. Driving license for goods transport motorcycle: Its applicant shall not be less than 18 years old.
4. Driving license for light vehicle: Its applicant shall not be less than 18 years old.
5. Driving license for heavy vehicle: Its applicant shall not be less than 20 years old.
6. Driving license for mechanical equipment or tractor: Its applicant shall not be less than 20 years old.
7. Driving license for light bus: Its applicant shall not be less than 21 years old.
8. Driving license for heavy bus: Its applicant shall not be less than 21 years old.

Proof of age shall be by any official document legally accepted in determining the age.

Article (87)

It is a condition for granting a driving license of any type to prove that the applicant is medically fit by a report issued by governmental physician, or a physician approved by the licensing authority, proving the safety of healthiness of body, vision, and mind. Healthiness of the body shall be evaluated on the basis that he is free from diseases or defects which have direct effect on his ability to drive the vehicle safely. Healthiness of vision shall be evaluated on the basis of healthiness of the interior of the eye, sight force and colors recognition subject to the provisions of articles (88), (89), (90), and (91) of this regulation.

Article (88)

The eyesight of drivers of mechanical vehicles and motorcycles must be compatible with the following sight levels:

1. Drivers of light vehicles:

Sight level must be 6/18 in both eyes separately and allowing correction. Such correction means use of eyeglasses, contact lenses, and other medically accepted means of sight correction.

In case there is difference in sight force of both eyes, the sight level with or without such correction must be as follows:

One Eye	Other Eye
6/ 18	6/ 18
6/ 24	6/ 12
6/36 or 6/60	6/ 9
(blind) or (excised eyes)	6/ 6

2. Drivers of heavy cars and taxis:

Sight level with or without correction must be as follows:

One Eye	Other Eye
6/ 6	6/9 or 6/12 or 6/18
6/ 9	6/ 9

3. Drivers of buses (heavy buses, light buses), drivers of mechanical equipment (light mechanical equipment, heavy mechanical equipment):

Sight level with or without correction must be 6/6 in both eyes.

Article (89)

Application for a driving license shall be submitted in the form prepared for that purpose, to which the following is attached:

1. (4) photographs for the license applicant.
2. What proves his identity, place of residence, capacity, nationality, profession, and age.

3. Medical report including his health status, edited in the form prepared for that purpose.

Article (90)

Medical examination prescribed by the licensing authority shall be made on the form prepared for that purpose, on which the photo of license applicant required to be medically examined shall be affixed. Such examination shall be made by a governmental physician, or a physician approved by the licensing authority.

Article (91)

The driving license applicant is allowed to be medically re-examined if his medical fitness is not proved in the first examination. Such re-examination shall be made within the period to be determined by the licensing authority provided that no more than three examinations shall be made during a year as from the date of the first examination. If his fitness is not proved after the third examination, no further medical examination shall be made except after a period not less than a year.

Article (92)

It is a condition for granting the driving license that its applicant shall pass the driving test conducted by the competent division in the licensing authority according to the conditions, rules and procedures set forth in the following articles.

Article (93)

Driving test shall be theoretically and practically made according to the form prepared by the licensing authority.

Article (94)

The applicant shall be theoretically tested in the traffic rules, morals, and traffic signs and signals. It shall be an oral and written test, and it may be repeated for those who fail to pass it.

Article (95)

If the license applicant passes the theoretical exam, he shall be practically tested according to the testing plan prepared by the licensing authority provided that it shall include the following steps:

1. Starting the engine.
2. The vehicle moving forward and backward in normal and emergent cases and in slopes.
3. Use of gearshift at the beginning of and during driving.
4. Normal and sudden stopping and on slopes.
5. Lining up the vehicle adjacent to pavement, between other vehicles, on slopes and between signals or fixed lines.
6. Exit from the road track to another and turning right and left.
7. Use of necessary signs on time when adjusting the driving positions.
8. Compliance with the traffic regulation lines, signs and signals and signals made by the driver of another vehicle, and extent of attention and response to the tester's instructions and orders.
9. Passing the crossroads, squares and turns.
10. Turning the vehicle in a limited space of the road.
11. Passing a vehicle and facing another on the road.
12. Leaving the vehicle and stopping it on heights.
13. Use of hand brakes.
14. Use of side and middle mirrors.
15. Leaving a distance between the car and the other car ahead.
16. Any other test determined by the licensing authority, required to be included as a system to test the vehicles drivers.

Article (96)

The test shall be made on a vehicle of the type for which it is required to obtain a driving license, and after making sure of its safety and serviceability.

Article (97)

Every item of the test and every movement or signal shall be given a certain mark consistent with the applicant's efficiency in doing it, and he who shall not obtain 75% of the total marks shall be considered as failing.

The applicant shall be considered as failing in any of the following cases:

- 1- If he causes real damage to himself or others.
- 2- If he causes potential danger to himself or others. This may include the following:
 - a. If the edges of the vehicle body or its wheel touches the laid bars or borders.
 - b. If the vehicle moves when starting up as a result of not controlling it.
 - c. If he commits an error in gear shifting.
 - d. If he failed to stop or line, the vehicle in such place as determined to him.
 - e. If he breaches the traffic signs and signals.
 - f. If the foot of the motorcycle driving license applicant touches the ground while driving.
- 3- If he avoided the real or potential damage as a result of the oral or practical intervention of the test in driving while being tested.

Article (98)

If the license applicant did not pass the driving tests set forth in the previous articles, the testing committee would specify a later date to repeat the test.

The license applicant may ask to be re-tested by another committee to be formed by the licensing authority for this purpose.

Article (99)

The driving license applicant's procedure shall be cancelled if he fails to be tested within six months as from last date of test assigned to him.

Article (100)

After completion of all procedures and fulfillment of the conditions set forth in this regulation, the required license shall be issued on the form assigned thereto after verifying that there is no other legal objection thereto, and such license shall be recorded with a serial number.

Article (101)

The driving license holder shall give notice of any change to his residence or any of its information within two weeks, and the licensing authority shall record the new information in the files and records.

Article (102)

The driving license renewal application shall be submitted on the form prepared for that purpose within thirty days as from its expiry date. The documents proving the applicant's identity, place of residence, certificate of payment of fees judged for breaching the traffic law and its executive regulation and decisions, if any, shall be attached thereto, and non-nationals shall provide a document proving their residence.

Renewal shall be effected after payment of prescribed fees.

Article (103)

An alternate copy of the lost or damaged driving license may be issued to its holder if it is lost or damaged, and its holder shall submit with fifteen (15) days to the licensing authority a request for an alternate license. A license shall be issued to him instead of the lost or damaged license

after taking the necessary security measures by the licensing authority and after payment of prescribed fees. The damaged license as well as the lost one in case of being found shall be delivered to the authority.

Article (104)

Car clubs licensed by the competent authorities shall issue the international driving licenses on the approved forms, with the following conditions:

- 1- The license applicant must be citizen or foreign residing in the UAE at the time of submitting the application for license.
- 2- The license applicant shall be a holder of a driving license pursuant to the provisions of traffic law and this regulation, and this license must be effective.

Article (105)

The international driving license shall be issued based on the type of national license held by the license applicant for one year as from the date of issuance, and it may be renewed for similar periods with the same conditions.

The international license issued by the UAE shall not permit him to drive vehicles therein.

Article (106)

Car clubs authorized to issue international driving license shall register the licenses it issues in a special record in which the license serial number, date of issuance, name and nationality of its holder, type, number, and date of issuance of the driving license issued by the licensing authority of such country shall be recorded therein. The licensing authority shall be notified of the issued licenses and any renewals to be made thereto within a period of not more than three months.

The licensing authority may verify the correctness of the international licenses' issuance procedures.

Article (107)

The licensing authority may authorize the car clubs licensed by the competent authorities in the UAE to issue the international traffic tickets (trip ticket) valid to be used in any country or other countries with the following conditions:

- 1- The vehicle for which the ticket is required shall be registered in the UAE and holds a registration certificate and valid license during the effective period of ticket.
- 2- The vehicle driver shall hold an international driving license issued in the UAE.
- 3- The licensing authority shall issue a no-objection certificate.

Article (108)

The international traffic tickets shall be issued on the approved forms for one year as from its date of issue, and it may be renewed for similar periods with the same conditions.

The authority which issued the ticket shall inform the licensing authority in which the vehicle is registered of the tickets it issues and the vehicle-related information. Such information shall be marked in the vehicle's records, and the licensing authority may verify the validity of such tickets and information mentioned therein.

Article (108 BIS)

Non-residents shall be allowed to drive light vehicles and bicycles during the period in which they are staying in the UAE according to the following conditions:

1. for purpose other than residence.
2. The visitor holds effective international driving license or holds a driving license issued from the countries exempted by a decision of Minister of the Interior.

Section Two

Teaching Driving Licenses and Driving Some Types of Vehicles

Article (109)

No person shall teach another person to drive a mechanical vehicle unless being licensed to do so by the licensing authority, and he shall be responsible for observing the provisions of law and this regulation during the course of teaching process, and he shall not allow the trainee to drive the vehicle on a road within the residential areas unless he is convinced that such trainee is able to masterly control the vehicle.

No person shall learn driving mechanical vehicles except with a permit from the licensing authority for three renewable months, and he must hold the teaching permit at the time of training on driving, and it is prohibited to accompany any person other than the trainee and teacher at the time of training.

Article (110)

To obtain a permit for teaching car driving (teacher or trainer), it is required:

1. To be a holder of a driving license for the same type of vehicles on which he is teaching driving.
2. To be of good reputation, not previously sentenced with penalty of a felony or a crime breaching trust or honor, or seized while he was intoxicated, under the influence of drugs and mental influences.
3. To pass a special test in driving, traffic guidelines, rules, and morals and in principles of car mechanics and efficiency of teaching.
4. To make medical examination every year to ensure that he is medically fit.

Article (111)

The applicant to obtain a taxi driving permit shall meet the following conditions:

1. He shall be a National

As an exception, granting the driving permit to drive such taxis may be granted to non-nationals, when necessary, provided that the licensing authority approves, in advance, on such license. The non-national driving permit shall expire if he leaves service for the sponsor. A new driving permit to work for another sponsor may not be obtained unless after the lapse of two years from the date of leaving service, unless the conditions of transferring the sponsorship are met.

2. Shall have a driving license of the same category. At least three months shall have passed without having serious or moderate traffic accidents, otherwise, the duration shall be extended for another three months.
3. Shall be of a good reputation and have not been previously sentenced by an offense or a crime of honor or breach of trust or was arrested or convicted in a driving offense under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
4. He shall be familiar of the internal and external roads, regions, neighborhoods, and public facilities in the Emirates he is authorized to work in.
5. He shall have a yearly medical checkup to verify his health fitness.

Article (111 BIS)

Working as a personal driver shall not be authorized unless after obtaining a driving permit. The applicant to obtain the driving permit shall meet the following conditions:

1. He shall be a National:

As an exception, granting a driving permit may be granted to non-nationals, when necessary, provided that the licensing authority approves, in advance, of the driving permit. The non-national driving permit shall expire if he leaves service for the sponsor. A new work permit to work for the sponsor may not be obtained. A new work permit to work for another sponsor may not be obtained unless after the lapse of two years from the date of leaving service, unless the conditions of transferring the sponsorship are met.

2. He shall have a driving license.

3. He shall be of a good reputation and have not been previously sentenced in an offense or a crime of honor or breach of trust or was arrested or convicted in a driving offense under the influence of alcohol or drugs or psychotropic substances.
4. He shall carry out a yearly medical checkup to verify his health fitness.

Article (112)

The applicant to obtain heavy buses driving permit shall meet the following conditions:

1. He shall be a National.

The Licensing Authority may issue, when necessary, a driving permit to drive heavy buses for non-nationals working in an organization, a national company or for a National to drive their buses only. The driving permit shall expire if he leaves services at that organization or company or National. A new permit to work in another organization or another person may not be obtained unless after the lapse of two years from leaving the service for the first sponsor, unless the conditions of transferring the sponsorship are met.

2. Shall have a driving license of the same category.
3. Shall be of a good reputation and have not been previously sentenced for an offense or a crime of honor or breach of trust or was arrested or convicted in a driving offense under the influence of alcohol or drugs or psychotropic substances.
4. He shall be familiar of the internal and external roads, regions, neighborhoods, and public facilities in the Emirates he is authorized to work in.
5. He shall carry out a yearly medical checkup to verify his health fitness.

Article (113)

The applicant for any permit as stated in articles (110), (111), and (112) must provide the police record, and he must provide it also for every renewal.

These permits shall be valid for one year and they may be renewed after ensuring that all conditions are fulfilled.

Article (114)

The applicant to obtain heavy vehicles driving permit shall meet the following conditions:

1. He shall be a National.

The Licensing Authority may issue, when necessary, a driving permit to drive heavy vehicles for non-nationals working in an organization, a national company or for a National to drive their vehicles only. The driving permit shall expire if he leaves service at that organization or company or the National. A new driving permit to work in another organization or another person may not be obtained unless after the lapse of two years from the date of leaving the service for the first sponsor, unless the conditions of transferring the sponsorship are met.

2. Shall have a driving license of the same category.
3. He shall carry out a yearly medical checkup to verify his health fitness.
4. He shall not have been arrested or convicted in an offense of driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or psychotropic substances.

Article (115)

The application for any of the permits stated in this section or renewal thereof shall be submitted on the form prepared for that purpose. Such permit shall be issued on the form assigned thereto on which the photograph of its holder shall be fixed after ensuring that all required conditions are fulfilled. Such permit must be held during driving or teaching.

Article (116)

The provisions of this section shall not be applied to:

1. Armed forces and police individuals, when driving the military vehicles provided, they hold permits issued by their military authorities.
2. Drivers of mechanical vehicles registered and licensed in a foreign country, excluded from the provisions of registration and licensing, when driving these vehicles provided, they hold driving licenses issued by the competent authorities in such country, or effective

international driving licenses, allowing them to drive these vehicles within the period in which they are licensed to stay in the UAE, whether for transit, visit or specific assignment.

Section Three

Vehicles Driving Schools

Article (117)

It is required to have a permit for opening a driving school that its holder must be a national and holding a permit from the licensing authority for practicing this profession and its director must be of a good conduct and not previously sentenced with penalty of a felony or a crime of breaching trust or honor.

Article (118)

Driving schools are committed in teaching driving to use vehicles licensed by the licensing authority, and it is required to license the teaching vehicle to be equipped with the following:

1. Additional brakes and operation devices.
2. Sign fixed on the car ceiling indicating that it is designed for training and indicating the name of institute or school to which this car is belonging.
3. An additional white sign shall be fixed prominently on the front and rear of the vehicle, on which two letters are written in red color, one in Arabic (ت) and the other in Latin (L) of not less than ten centimeters in length.
4. Any other requirements determined by the licensing authority.

Article (119)

Establishment of a driving school requires:

1. Preparation of a detailed educational curriculum, approved by the licensing authority.
2. Equipping the teaching cars as provided for in article (118).
3. Appointment of one or more technical trainers, holding a permit from the licensing authority.

4. Assignment of one or more teachers who have the ability to explain the traffic law and the decisions issued in enforcement thereof.
5. Providing the trainee after completion of training with a certificate indicating that he has completed training and is ready to perform the test organized by the licensing authority.

Article (120)

The application for a license to establish a driving school shall be submitted on the form prepared for that purpose to the licensing authority, to which the following are attached:

1. A proof of the applicant's identity and place of residence together with the police record.
2. Simplified diagram of the school location, its building components, and locations of theoretical education.
3. Statement of cars, devices and equipment required for teaching.
4. Curriculums of teaching and training.
5. Statement of teaching fees to be determined in agreement with the licensing authority.

Article (121)

The license shall be issued after inspecting the locations, cars, devices, and equipment and reviewing and approving the curriculums and ensuring that all other conditions are fulfilled.

The existing driving schools shall fulfill all these conditions within a maximum period of three months as from the effective date of this regulation.

Article (122)

In case of breaching these conditions or any provision of the traffic law or any of its executive decisions, the breaching schools shall be notified to remove the reasons of breach within a period not exceeding six months, otherwise the licensing authority may request the competent authorities to close the school administratively or to cancel its license.

Article (123)

Repealed by Ministerial Resolution No. 177 of 2017

Chapter Three

Check, Registration and Licensing of Mechanical Vehicles

Section One

General Provisions

Article (124)

With the exception of the vehicles exempted from the registration and licensing conditions, it is not permissible to drive any mechanical vehicle or allow others to drive it on the road unless it is registered and licensed pursuant to the provisions of traffic law and its executive regulation and the decisions issued in enforcement thereof.

Article (125)

It is required for licensing the vehicle to be designed and manufactured according to the safety and substantiality specifications determined by the Specifications & Measurements Department in the Ministry of Finance & Industry.

Article (126)

The application for a license to operate the mechanical vehicle shall be submitted by its owner or his representative, on the form prepared for that purpose to the licensing authority after payment of the prescribed fees.

Article (127)

The following documents shall be attached to the license application:

1. A proof of the owner's identity, place of residence, capacity, nationality, and profession.
2. A proof of ownership of the vehicle to be licensed.

3. The document appointing the legal representative of the owner together with his place of residence, capacity, nationality, and profession in all cases in which it is legally necessary to appoint a representative for the owner.
4. The form of technical check application.
5. An insurance policy for accidents of the vehicle. This policy may be submitted after technical check and proof of serviceability of the vehicle.
6. Copy of the commercial activity practice license if the vehicle required to be registered shall be assigned to serve the public or allowed to be used for this purpose.

Article (128)

The passport, registration summary or ID card issued by the competent authority shall be acceptable to prove the personality of the national owner of a vehicle.

A valid passport, valid residence in the UAE and certificate approved by the employer shall be acceptable to prove the personality and place of residence of a foreign owner of a vehicle.

Article (129)

Any of the following documents shall be acceptable to prove the vehicle ownership:

1. Purchase contract issued by the manufacturer, or any vehicle sale agency registered in this capacity in the UAE commercial register.
2. The document involving the legal disposition of transfer in cases other than that stated in the previous clause, approving the signature of transferor with the notary public, or signed on the contract by the owner before the authorized officer in the licensing authority after verifying his personality. The authorized officer shall mark the same on the document.
3. The customs decision to release the vehicle for the vehicles imported from outside for the first time.
4. The legal documents proving death, inheritance, and limitation of succession if transfer of vehicle has been through inheritance, along with attaching a statement from all heirs for the person they choose to be responsible for the vehicle.

5. Official copy of the judicial judgment rendered in respect of the vehicle ownership.

Article (130)

In such cases where the traffic law or any other law provides for appointment of a representative for the owner, one of the following documents shall be acceptable:

1. If there are numerous owners of the vehicle, a statement by them must be submitted appointing one of them as responsible for its management.
2. If the vehicle's owner is a corporate personality, it is necessary to provide what proves the appointment of the legal representative of such corporate personality to the natural person responsible for the vehicle and his job and capacity.
3. The official document appointing the guardian, executor, and custodian for the vehicle's owners if such owner is lacking capacity or lost.
4. Official copy of the judicial judgment rendered to place the vehicle under custody or a statement of placing it under consensual custody and of the receiver's name if there is a dispute on the vehicle's ownership.

Article (131)

Technical check shall be made by the competent division in the licensing authority, or any other authority determined by it.

Article (132)

Mechanical vehicles when submitting the applications of registration, licenses and renewal of licenses shall be subject to technical check at the time and place determined by the licensing authority.

The licensing authority may approve to make such check in another place to be determined by the license applicant in the following cases:

1. If it is difficult to suspend the vehicle for a long time.
2. If it is difficult or impossible to move the vehicle to the location of technical check.

3. If the license applicant presents reasons acceptable to the licensing authority.

The private light vehicles newly made shall be exempted from technical check for three years as from the first licensing date. The other new mechanical vehicles shall be excluded from the conditions of check for one year when being licensed unless the licensing authority determines to conduct technical check for reasons of its own.

Article (133)

The checker shall verify that the information stated in papers are correct and corresponding with the vehicle. Such check shall include trial of the vehicle and its equipment to make sure they are safe and verifying that it is fulfilling all conditions required by the provisions of the traffic law, this regulation and the decisions enforcing the law, especially verifying that it is fulfilling safety, substantiality, health and other conditions set forth in any other legal regulation. The vehicles weight, number of passengers or amount of cargo shall be determined, and all information stated in the form shall be completed, and it is necessary to record the check date and result on the license application and on the technical check form together with the checker's name clearly.

Article (134)

If it is proved from the technical check that the vehicle required to be licensed is not fulfilling any of safety or substantiality conditions or any other condition as required by any other law, the same shall be recorded on the technical check form and the applicant shall be informed of rejecting his application together with the reasons of such rejection.

The vehicle's owner may complain against the technical check result by an application submitted to the licensing authority within ten days. In such case, the vehicle must be re-checked by another checker on the same form and the decision in respect of such repeated check result shall be final.

Article (135)

The vehicle's operation license shall be issued on the form prepared for that purpose in the genuine owner's name by the licensing authority in the Emirate where the license applicant resides. The following information shall be stated in the license file:

1. The genuine owner's name, address, nationality, and profession.
2. Name, address, nationality, and profession of his legal representative, if any.
3. Name of the holder of the vehicle, if different from the owner.
4. Number of car plates.
5. Type of the vehicle.
6. Year of manufacturing.
7. Its color.
8. Description.
9. Purpose of its use.
10. Number of chassis.
11. Number of the engine.
12. Weight of the vehicle.
13. Number of passengers licensed to be transported in the vehicle for all vehicles save private cars.
14. Maximum weight of the cargo (other than passenger cars).
15. Other substantial information relating to the vehicle type.
16. Other information as determined to be necessary by the licensing authority.

Article (136)

The vehicle license shall be valid for one renewable year, and for two years for the newly manufactured light vehicle as from its first licensing. Upon the expiry of license, a renewal application must be submitted within one month as from such expiry provided that the insurance is valid during this period.

Article (137)

The vehicle license renewal application shall be submitted on the form prepared for that purpose, accompanied by the license and technical check result indicating that the vehicle is valid for driving and a certificate proving payment of penalties of contraventions committed by the applicant inside the UAE in addition to the insurance policy for accidents of the vehicle, provided that such insurance is valid for the renewal period.

Article (138)

In case of transferring the vehicle, the genuine owner must within fourteen days give a notice of the same to the competent department in the licensing authority, accompanied by a copy of the document proving such transfer.

The new owner must within fourteen days submit an application for transfer to the competent department in the licensing authority on the form prepared for that purpose, accompanied by the vehicle operation license, title deed and the documents proving the new owner's identity, place of residence, capacity and nationality, together with the insurance policy for accidents of the vehicle in favor of third parties at least, and a certificate proving payment of penalties of contraventions committed inside the UAE up to the transfer application date. The first license's owner shall remain responsible for the vehicle's obligations until the license is transferred to the other party.

Article (139)

The vehicle's owner or his legal representative shall inform the licensing authority within fourteen days of any change to his address stated in the management's records together with providing an acceptable document to prove his new address.

Article (140)

Mechanical vehicles of all types shall be subject to technical check made by the licensing authority pursuant to the provisions of this regulation, excluding the vehicles exempted from the registration and licensing conditions.

No change is permissible to be made to the mechanical vehicle's chassis or color except with a prior license from the licensing authority. The mechanical vehicle's owner shall be obliged to ask the licensing authority to check the vehicle after making any substantial change to its engine, chassis, or color.

The vehicle shall be submitted for technical check in case of such change as stated in this article to verify the elements of change and that the licensing conditions, especially the substantiality and safety, are still being fulfilled.

Article (141)

The vehicle's owner or his legal representative shall inform the licensing authority within fourteen days in case the moto vehicle license is lost or damaged, and in case the metal plates or any thereof is lost or damaged, along with request for replacement for damaged or lost one. Such request shall be submitted on the form prepared for that purpose along with payment of prescribed fees.

Article (142)

If the vehicle is outside the UAE at the time of its license renewal, such renewal shall be made on fixed time along with submitting what proves that the vehicle is outside the UAE such as the international traffic ticket or international registration certificate provided that it is checked and insured in that country, if possible. This check shall be authenticated by the UAE's embassy in that country, and this authentication shall be marked in the licensing book, together with an indication in writing that it is necessary to refer to the licensing authority immediately after the vehicle's arrival to the UAE to provide the insurance policy pursuant to the law.

Article (143)

It is required to license any mechanical vehicle, or to renew its license pursuant to the provisions of traffic law that it is insured for a third party at least.

Article (144)

Without prejudice to the rules and provisions set forth in the Agreement of Unified Insurance Card across Arab Countries, the insurance companies working in the UAE is not permitted to impose an insurance on any motor vehicle, which is proved to be operational for driving by the technical check determined pursuant to the provisions of traffic law and this regulation.

Article (145)

All motor vehicles coming into or crossing the UAE shall bear an effective insurance policy shall be considered as fulfilling this condition:

1. Motor vehicles bearing insurance policies covering responsibility for accidents occurring within the UAE.
2. Motor vehicles bearing the unified insurance policies issued under the Agreement of Unified Insurance Card across Arab Countries.
3. Motor vehicles insured with the posts of entrance to the UAE pursuant to the applicable regulations, and in application of the provisions of this paragraph, the insurance companies operating in the entrance posts shall comply with the insurance tariff for short periods stipulated in the regulations issued in this respect.

Article (146)

Car insurance policies issued by insurance companies licensed in the UAE must be compatible with the form approved by the competent authority.

Article (147)

The effective period of motor car insurance policy must cover the period of its license until the expiry of thirty days following the period of license.

For vehicles designated for lease, public transport and driving teaching, the policy must include a provision that such vehicle is insured in favor of a third party, including its driver.

The insurance in favor of drivers of these vehicles shall include his complete civil responsibility arising from the physical damages or material losses.

Article (148)

The insured is not permitted to include in the insurance policy any condition reducing or preventing coverage of his complete civil responsibility arising from death, bodily injury, or material damages.

Article (149)

When requesting to register a vehicle's title, the purchase must provide new insurance policy, the period of which is compatible with the license period, along with returning the first policy to the insured.

Section Two

Exceptional Provisions

Article (150)

The provisions of registration and licensing shall not be applied to the following vehicles:

- 1- Vehicles of the President of the State and rulers of the emirates.
- 2- Vehicles registered with and bearing the numbers of the armed forces.
- 3- Vehicles relating to transit travelers, visitors, and foreign tourists according to the conditions set forth in article (154) of this regulation.

4- Passengers and goods vehicles in any foreign country, which is allowed to enter the UAE according to the conditions and positions established in this regulation and in the decisions issued in enforcement of the provisions of the traffic law.

5- Mechanical vehicles bearing commercial numbers according to the conditions set forth in article (156) of this regulation.

Article (151)

Private vehicles shall be registered and licensed in the UAE President's Diwan and Amiri Diwan in every Emirate as well as the governmental vehicles according to the conditions and positions set forth in this regulation and the decisions and instructions of Minister of the Interior issued in this respect.

Article (152)

1. All vehicles owned by federal government and local governments shall be subject to conditions of inspection, registration and licensing of mechanical vehicles stated in the traffic law and its executive regulation.
2. Without prejudice to provisions of Article (132) concerning newly manufactured light vehicles, the other new mechanical vehicles shall be excluded from the conditions of inspection and shall be registered and licensed for renewable one year.
3. To license any vehicle or renew its license, it should be insured in favor of third party at least.
4. Technical inspection shall be made by the competent division in the licensing authority.
5. License applications of vehicles set forth in Article (151) of the regulation shall be submitted by the competent officer in every authority, and these vehicles shall be exempted from licensing fees.

Article (153)

Applications for registration and renewal of vehicles of political and consular authorities and international institutions working in the UAE shall be submitted as fulfilling the documents

required based on the type of vehicle and accompanied by a letter from Ministry of Foreign Affairs containing a determination of diplomatic or consular capacity of the license holder, in addition to a letter issued by the concerned authority containing information about the owner's identity, place of residence and title of the vehicle.

Article (154)

It is required to exempt the vehicles of transit travelers, visitors and foreign tourists from legally established registration and licensing provisions that:

1. These vehicles shall be licensed in its country of origin by an effective license for the period in which it is existing in the UAE and bears the legal plates of that country.
2. Implementing the insurance conditions prescribed on these vehicles.
3. Not to prejudice to the capacity of tourism or transit.
4. The exemption period shall not exceed three months, after which it necessary to refer to the licensing authority.

Article (155)

The licensing authority may issue professional license to any mechanical vehicles dealer or owner of a factory producing these vehicles. Such license allows to try out any vehicle after completion of manufacturing or when being imported or offered for sale, provided that the vehicle in such case shall bear a commercial number plate.

Article (156)

Commercial number plates may be delivered together with exemption from licensing to those who are carrying on manufacturing of vehicles, dealing therein or importing or exporting thereof as long as the applicant is registered with this capacity in the commercial register, and as it complies with registering the numbers of these plates in a special register with serial numbers signed and approved by the licensing authority, in which the information of such vehicles which

use these plates and information of their users, and date and time of use shall be stated. Use of such commercial plate shall be for the following purposes:

1. Movement of the vehicle from place of arrival to the factory or store.
2. Trying the vehicle before or by the purchaser.
3. Movement of the vehicle to the licensing authority's premises for licensing.
4. Movement of the vehicle from the licensing authority's premises to fixed place in case of not completing procedures of licensing.
5. Other similar purposes as determined by the licensing authority.

In case of violating the conditions of plates delivery or vehicle use in other purposes than set forth, such plates shall be administratively withdrawn, and it shall be defaulting vehicle.

Article (157)

Professional licenses as set forth in the previous article shall be granted after submitting an application on the form prepared for that purpose, payment of prescribed fees and fulfillment of legal procedures and conditions. Such application shall be accompanied by the following documents:

1. Acceptable documents proving the license applicant's identity, nationality, capacity, and place of residence.
2. Official document proving registration in the commercial register.
3. Store or factory license.
4. Insurance policy against accidents of vehicles pursuant to the law.

Article (158)

The following conditions are required to license the passenger public transport vehicles (buses) in addition to the general conditions:

1. Providing an official consent from the competent authorities for issuing such license. Such consent shall include approval of the remaining conditions set forth in this article.
2. Providing a statement explaining the bus track line and times of service.

3. Providing a statement of fees in case there is no decision from the competent authorities determining these fees.

The licensing authority may amend the information stated in clauses (2) and (3) of this article. If the license applicant does not accept such change, the said authority may reject issuing the license.

Article (159)

Licensing for school students transport vehicles shall be made in the following two cases:

1. For the school applying for a license to transport students registered therein.
2. For a transporter of the students by a contract made between it and the school or schools which are committed to transport their students. Such contract shall be approved by Ministry of Education. In such case, the license shall be issued for the period of contract and shall be considered as cancelled upon the termination of the contract prior to its expiry date.

Article (160)

It is required for licensing the passenger transport private cars (private bus for personnel and employees transport) that the employer shall provide a document approved by the competent governmental authority proving that such employer has personnel and employees suitable with the number of bus passengers, for which it is applying for a license for operation, and it is not permitted to transport other than those personnel and employees even if with no fees.

Article (161)

No license shall be granted for tourist cars except to tourist institutions, airlines, liners, travel agencies and tourist hotels approved by competent authorities. The party licensed for operating tourist car may transport its employees by this car in the cases said in article (160), or if such employees are employed in a job requiring them to accompany tourists or provide necessary services for trips.

Article (162)

It is required for licensing a handicapped carrier or vehicles licensed to be driven by them that such carrier or vehicles are designed, manufactured, and equipped with appropriate and sufficient devices to remove the influence of handicapping against its driver or his ability to drive according to the technical principles.

The license applicant must provide a medical report from a governmental physician, or any physician approved by the licensing authority indicating that the design of carrier, vehicle or supplied devices are sufficient to remove the influence of handicapping against driving thereof.

Article (163)

It is required for licensing public trucks for items and animals that the owner shall be a national carrying on this activity and that it shall provide the competent authority's consent to supervise the said activity.

Such trucks shall not be registered or licensed nor its license shall be renewed except after proving by the applicant that the nature of his profession or job justifies possession of this truck.

Article (164)

It is required for licensing a car of special use to obtain the competent authority's consent.

Article (165)

It is required for licensing tractor and industrial, constructional, or agricultural vehicle that:

1. The owner is carrying on an activity which requires operation of such vehicle.
2. To provide a consent from the competent authorities.

No passengers shall be transported in any type of such vehicles other than those who are working thereupon, whose number is fixed in the license.

Operation of such vehicles shall be confined to workplaces, and they shall not move on public ways except for movement from and to workplaces or in case of extreme necessity.

Section Three

Metal Plates

Article (166)

Plates of vehicle shall be classified as follows:

1. Plates of the UAE president's Diwan and the Amiri Diwan in each Emirate.
2. Special plates issued for the following vehicles:
 - a. Vehicles owned by governmental bodies.
 - b. Private cars.
 - c. Private vehicles of passengers (private buses) transport.
 - d. Special industrial, construction and agriculture vehicles.
 - e. Tour car.
 - f. Special transport vehicle (truck).
3. Public plates released to the following vehicles:
 - a. Taxi.
 - b. Public transport vehicle for passengers (public bus).
 - c. Tractor allocated to two trailers used in public transport.
 - d. Industrial, construction and agricultural public vehicles.
 - e. Public trucks designed to transport objects and animals.
4. Plates of diplomatic authorities released to vehicles of foreign employees of diplomatic authorities and the like.
5. Plates of consulate bodies released to vehicles of foreign employees of consulate bodies and the like.
6. Plates of international organizations released to vehicles of foreign employees of international organizations and the like.
7. Plates of motorcycles released to motorcycles.
8. Plates of commercial numbers, including plates of exhibitions, plates of export and plates of import.

Article (167)

The licensing authority shall renew the specifications of each kind of plates determined by the law.

Article (168)

Tow plates shall be released to each vehicle; one of them is fixed on the front and the other on the rear of the vehicle, provided that it shall be fixed at apparent place. The trailer and semi-trailer with the vehicle shall be treated as one unit.

Article (169)

The trailer and semi-trailer shall bear the number of the head vehicle and the plate shall be placed at an apparent place at the rear of the trailer. It may be permissible for companies owning more than two trailers to make a special numbering, provided that such numbers shall be clearly written on the sides with the name of the company and such numbers are registered with the approval of the licensing authority.

Article (170)

No mechanical vehicle may be driven unless the number plates are fixed thereon as issued in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Article (171)

The licensee shall return the plates to the licensing authority in the following events:

1. Upon expiry of the license term with no intention for renewal or where there is impediment of renewal.
2. Upon giving up driving the vehicle before the expiry of the license term.
3. Upon withdrawing or canceling the license or ordering to withdraw or seize the plates.

Plates shall be returned to the competent section of the licensing authority, and they may be delivered to the embassies and consulates of AUE abroad.

Article (172)

A permission may be given to manufacture plates instead of lost or damaged plates in the event of their loss, theft, or destruction. The licensing authority shall be informed of theft or loss of plates forthwith being aware thereof. The plate or plates instead of lost or damaged plates shall be released upon request of the concerned person after taking the security arrangements as required by the licensing authority.

Section Four

Technical Conditions of the Vehicles

First: General Requirements

Article (173)

The vehicle shall be designed and manufactured as may be required by standards of artistry and industry and all its parts shall be solid, intact, and fully fixed.

The vehicle must always be fit for use and driving, and it shall be available therein the conditions of security and safety provided in this Regulation or in any other legal code so that it may not expose its driver, passengers, or users of the road to risk or cause damage to roads, public or private properties.

Article (174)

The chassis of the vehicle shall be solid and strong so that it bears pressure forced on it by loads and stresses for which it is designed to bear. No connections or welding points may be made on parts of the chassis for the purpose of obtaining extension except with the approval of the licensing authority. The distinctive number of the chassis shall be impressed or fixed thereon at apparent place.

Article (175)

The design of the engine shall be strong and solid in conformity with the design of the vehicle and the purpose of its use at maximum weight. The engine shall be firmly fixed on its supports and its number shall be impressed or fixed thereon. The engine shall be in good condition and may not continually emit smoke, which causes damage to public health or traffic safety or disturb beneficiaries of the road.

Article (176)

Fuel tanks and pipes connecting between cycle systems must be intact and may not allow leak of fuel. The opening of the fuel tank must be at distance from the exhaust tube and covered with a firm lid. The exhaust tube must be firmly fixed, intact, and sufficient for the required purpose and it may not give unusual sound. It shall be equipped with a system preventing pollution and reducing the sound of the exhaust. Compounds of gases and fumes arising from vehicles shall not exceed the rates determined by the licensing authority. The exhaust tube of trucks and heavy equipment must be directed up so that its nozzle shall be higher than the wheel cabinet.

Article (177)

The body of the vehicle shall be in good condition and firmly fixed on the chassis. The vehicle shall be manufactured in a manner providing its driver sufficient vision ahead, to the right, left and back so that he may drive with full security and safety. Doors and windows shall be intact, easily used and firm upon closing them. The seats shall be intact and comfortable, and its measures shall be in conformity with the usual level. Glass must be of safe kind and of transparent material which may not change the visible objects and cause sharp fragments when it is broken. The body of the vehicle must be painted in accordance with the specifications determined by the licensing authority.

Article (178)

Each mechanical vehicle shall be equipped with lighting system installed on the vehicle in a visible manner indicating its width. Such system may not be concealed or made inactive by any part of the vehicle or its load. It shall be also equipped with an indicator to refer to its direction, provided all lights of the vehicle shall be intact and fit for use and shall be distributed as follows:

1. High light (spotlight) provides light to its direction for a distance of no less than one hundred fifty meters.
2. Low light (opposition light) provides light to its direction for a limited distance without dazzling the drivers coming from the opposite direction.
3. Local lights are front and rear lights which warn its existence and show its front and rear width from a distance of 300 meters in clear whether at night. Such lights shall be in white and yellow at the two sides of the front and red at the two sides of the rear.
4. Brake light shall be red at the two sides of the rear so that it gives light on using the brakes and it is clearly visible day and night.
5. White light to give light directly to the rear metal plate.
6. Double white light at the rear automatically turns on when gear stick is moved to rear position.
7. Signal lights giving intermittent light on turning to right or left or in the event of accidental stopping.

Such lights shall be on both sides at front and rear and shall be clearly visible day and night.

Bicycles shall be equipped with main light, red light, and red reflector at its rear.

Carts driven by animals shall be equipped with red light at the rear sufficient to warn others.

Article (179)

The vehicle shall be equipped with a proper warning system to give audio warning if necessary. Such system shall not be of multi tunes or of warning system of emergency vehicles (such as, police cars, fire engines, ambulance or otherwise) or of any kind not approved by the licensing authority.

Article (180)

The vehicle shall be equipped with a collision protector at front and rear strongly installed on chassis. Such protector shall be strong and solid to the effect it is sufficient to the purpose thereof. Heavy vehicles shall be designed in a manner which may not allow light vehicles to stick underneath in event of collision.

Front seats of the vehicle shall be equipped with safety belts.

Article (181)

The vehicle shall be equipped with a spare wheel blown and fit for use, a system to lift the vehicle and tools to make accidental repair.

Article (182)

Vehicles and tanks designed to transport liquid fuel shall be equipped with proper fire extinguisher fit for use. Police vehicles, public transport vehicles and taxis shall be equipped with fire extinguishers fit for use and within the reach of the driver of the vehicle. Extinguishers in buses shall not be less than two extinguishers fit for use and one of them is within the reach of the driver of the vehicle.

The licensing authority may require for vehicles for which no provision is contained in this Article to be equipped with a proper fire extinguisher fit for use.

Article (183)

No additions may be placed on the vehicle, such as, reflecting color glass, reflecting lights, additional lights, or number plates different from those issued or approved by the licensing authority.

Second: Special technical conditions

Article (184)

Subject to the general technical conditions set out in clause first of this Chapter, special technical conditions of vehicles kinds set forth in the following Articles shall be complied with.

Article (185)

Taxis of all kinds shall have the following conditions:

1. The car shall have four doors, two on each side.
2. Seats shall be comfortable and clean.
3. The car shall be equipped with electric lighting inside.
4. The car shall be equipped with a conditioning system fit for use.
5. Numbers and information of the metal plate shall be clearly written on both external sides and on two small plates inside in accordance with the provisions of Article (73) of this Regulation.
6. A sign shall be placed at top of the car on which the word (TAXI) is written. Such sign shall be lightened at night when the care is free of passengers. Taxis under demand shall be exempted from such sign.
7. Colors of such cars shall be as determined by the licensing authority.

Article (186)

Passengers transport vehicles (buses) shall have the following conditions:

1. The vehicle shall be equipped with sufficient lighting inside.
2. The vehicle shall have first aid kit containing materials as required for first aid.
3. The vehicle shall be equipped with conditioning system fit for use.
4. It shall be equipped with red lights and intermittent signals on both sides and rear used at all events of stopping for warning.

Chapter 4

General Provisions

Article (187)

The licensing authority may suspend, cancel, or refuse to renew the license of the vehicle at the events and on the conditions established by the law.

Article (188)

The policeman may seize any mechanical vehicle in any of the following events:

1. If it moves on the road without plates or bearing plates not issued by the licensing authority.
2. If it moves on the road without being equipped with gas exhaust silencer.
3. If it moves on the road without brakes or its brakes are unfit or defective.
4. If it moves without sufficient lights at night. At the above events, use of the vehicle shall be prevented until its defects are repaired or its shortages are completed. If its repair requires moving it to garage, it may not be moved except loaded safely on another vehicle and its use may not be allowed unless all legal requirements are satisfied.
5. If its driver is previously condemned of its use without valid driving license for the vehicle and it is used again on the road without such license, in such event, seizure on the vehicle shall not be lifted unless such license is presented.
6. If it is found on the road driven by a person having no valid driving license or permission to drive it unless he is exempted therefrom.
7. If it used on the road after making material changes on the chassis, the structure or color of the vehicle without reporting such changes to the licensing authority.
8. If it has connection with an accident implying a crime and it is necessary to present the vehicle as evidence to the court.
9. Events of seizure provided in other laws.

Article (189)

The vehicle shall be seized by driving, towing, or lifting it to the place prepared by the licensing authority.

The seized vehicle shall not be delivered to its owner unless the reason of seizure is removed and until all charges and penalties are paid, together with the expenses of seizure.

Article (190)

Violations of the Federal Law No. (21) of 1995 referred to and this Regulation shall be compromised in accordance with the schedule of contraventions and penalties attached hereto. The violator shall pay the prescribed penalty within a period of no more than one month from the date of the notice thereof; failing which, additional penalty shall be imposed at AED ten for each month of delay or part thereof after the said period, provided that the penalty shall not exceed AED five hundred.

The competent licensing authority shall re-demand the concerned person to pay the prescribed penalty once at least every six months.

Article (190 BIS)

The Licensing Authority may discount the penalty, of no more than 50% of its value, determined for the violations stipulated in Ministerial Resolution No. (127) of 2008 referred to above.

Article (191)

Licenses for moving vehicles, driving licenses and permissions issued before the application date of the Traffic Law and this Regulation shall remain valid until the end of the period thereof. Then they shall be renewed in accordance with the provisions of the said Law and this Regulation.

Article (192)

Disabled or handicapped persons in article (63) of the traffic law shall have the same meaning set forth in federal law no. (29) of 2006 in respect of the rights of disabled and handicapped persons.