

بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزَارَةُ الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

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..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
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The Executive Regulations of the Traffic Law

Issued by the royal decree number M/85 dated on 26/10/1428AH
Amended by the royal decree number M/70 dated on 6/11/1437AH

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And the royal decree number M/115 dated on 5/12/1439AH



Chapter 1

Field Validity of the Law and Terms Definition

Article 1

The provisions of this law and the tables attached to it and its regulations shall apply to all types of vehicles, drivers, passengers, pedestrians crossing and animals.

Article 2

The following phrases and expressions intended- whenever mention on this laws - meanings indicated before it except where the context otherwise requires:

- 1. Pathway:** every path open for movement.
- 2. Road:** part of the road which allows vehicles' movement.
- 3. Lane:** any road divided into longitudinal segments where its width allows one row of consecutive vehicles to move, whether or not determined by longitudinal signs on the road surface.
- 4. Sidewalk:** part of the pathway which is specified for pedestrians.
- 5. Traffic Island:** the space separating the two roads.
- 6. Shoulder:** a part of the pathway is aligned and adjacent to its road on one or both sides, intended for an emergency stop for vehicles.
- 7. Right of Way:** the area specified for pathway.
- 8. Intersection:** every assembly point, or branching of pathways on one or several levels, including entire space that formed as a result of that assembly.
- 9. Free Way:** entering or exiting a road through specific entrance and exit, and doesn't serve directly the properties next to it.
- 10. Service Road:** the road aligned with the pathway (Free Movement) and serve the properties next to the road directly.
- 11. Stopping:** stopping of vehicles for period of time because of traffic, people getting in or out of vehicles, or loading or unloading goods.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



- 12. Stopping or Waiting:** stopping vehicles somewhere for a limited or unlimited period in other than stopping conditions.
- 13. Parking:** a place specified for vehicles to park.
- 14. Road Signs:** lines or signs on the pathway or on its both sides for organizing the use of the pathway.
- 15. Reflectors:** any reflector material placed on the pathway as one of its signs or placed in either sides or one side of a vehicle which can be seen from a distance.
- 16. Turn:** a curve changes the pathway the direction.
- 17. Traffic Signs:** every signs and signals founded on the pathway and others.
- 18. Vehicle:** any heavy duty or means of ground transportation prepared to move either on tires or chains, and move or tow by mechanic or physical power and does not include the transportation means in railways.
- 19. Vehicles:** all automobiles used for transferring people or items or both, or towing vehicles that intended for transferring people or items or both.
- 20. Private Vehicles:** a private car that is used for transferring passengers and their items without any fee. It's allowed to use it for the driver who has a license from the Transport General Authority to practice transfer under his/her own private license.
- 21. Taxi:** a car that is used for transporting passengers and their items by fees and its capacity only for eight passengers.
- 22. Bus:** a vehicle that is used for transporting more than eight passengers and their items, and divided into types:
 - A. Public Bus: transporting passengers and their items with fees.
 - B. Private Bus: transporting passengers and their items without fees.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



- 23. Transportation Vehicle:** a car that is used for transporting animals and goods, and divided into types:
- A. Public Transportation: transporting animals, items and goods with fees.
 - B. Private Transportation: transporting animals, items and goods with no fees.
- 24. Towing Vehicle:** a car which has a trailer connected or joined together to it one by one.
- 25. Trailer:** any vehicle that has no engine towed by another vehicle that has an engine.
- 26. Half Trailer:** a trailer where a big part of its weight is on the towing vehicle.
- 27. Emergency Vehicles:** public security services cars, and ambulances that equipped with special alarms and light signals, whereas their work requires to pass the legal limit speed and not stopping at the traffic lights.
- 28. Motorized Bike:** any vehicle that has two tires or more equipped by an automatic engine. Its purpose is to transport people or things and may has a cart towed by it, and not designed like a car.
- 29. Normal Bike:** any transportation means have two tires or more and not equipped by an automatic engine. It is driven by the power of its rider.
- 30. Public Work Vehicles:** self-powered equipments and machineries, including agricultural equipments.
- 31. A- High beam:** (high beam headlights) is a vehicle's light that is used for lighting a long distance way when there are no cars in the opposite way.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعب:



الملكية العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

B- Low beam: (low beam headlights) is a vehicle's light that is used for lighting a short distance way when there are cars in the opposite way.

C- Marker Lights: (tail and side lights) front, rear and side lamps indicators for a vehicle, that indicate its presence on the road, determine its position and its width from front and rear.

32. **Periodic Inspection:** an inspection of a vehicle in one of the approved periodic inspection centers.
33. **Driver:** everybody who drives a vehicle.
34. **Drive's License:** official document issued from a competent department, or from an accredited foreign agency whose known for similar documents, approving that its holder is a qualified to drive one or many types of vehicles.
35. **Vehicles Registration:** an official document issued by an competent department or from an accredited foreign agency whose known for similar documents, allowing to drive the vehicle on the pathways.
36. **Competent Department:** any agency that enables the application validity of this regulation and law in accordance with terms stipulated in it.
37. **Passenger:** everybody in vehicles whether getting in or out except driver.
38. **Pedestrians:** people walking on their feet, and those who are like them, such as people push or drag a baby stroller, or sick and special needs wheelchair.
39. **Competent Court:** it's the court authorized to hear and decide traffic cases and accidents.



40. Traffic Accident: any incident where either party is an automobile - at least - or a loading resulting in a human or materials loss or both unintentionally. The accidents are divided into types:

- A. Minor Traffic Accident:** assets damages - private or public -and no injury requires an emergency treatment.
- B. Major Traffic Accident:** loss of lives, an injury that requires an emergency treatment, or both, or serious damages.

41. Drifting: driving a car rashly on the pathways or in public areas in non organized form on purpose and have no reason to do so; and that makes tires spin fast with a loud sound, whereas the vehicle drifts to the right or to the left or twirls in itself by using the engine power or brakes or its transmission and all that for showing others. Tilting the vehicle and driving it on two wheels in both right side or left side are one of the drifting types, driving motorized bike that has two tires on one tire only, exiting the driver or passenger the vehicle while driving, or trying to unscrew some parts while driving, for show.

42. Weights:

- A. Empty car weight:** an car weight when equipped by fuel, maintenance and fixing machines and spare tools.
- B. Total car weight:** an empty car weight plus loading, driver and passengers.
- C. Net weight (Loading) :** is the difference between empty and total weight.
- D. Axial weight:** partial weight of a loading on a single axis.

43. Regulations: executive regulation of this law.

44. Vehicle Chassis: vehicle's body, except engine, axes and vehicle structure (chassis).

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المُلْكُوكُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ السُّعُودِيَّةِ
وزارَة الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Chapter 2

Vehicle and License Registration

Article 3

- A. Each vehicle should have particular number registered at the administration authority, according to the regulation.
- B. The license registration number has to be the same as the vehicle's plate number and any change in plate number it will apply in the license registration.

3/1- Private number is the plate number that issued to the vehicle according to type of registration in relevant traffic department as to what has been mentioned in article 7 of this regulation.

3/2- The license registration contains the plate number and linked to owner identity.

Article 4

Each vehicle should have - except motorized bike, trailer and half trailer - visible readable plates registration number, one in the front and other in the rear, where in fact vehicles must not be driven without them.

4/1- Vehicles are not allowed to be driven without plates which are issued from the General Directorate of Traffic.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

4/2- One plate is installed in the front of vehicle, and other one in the rear and they should be seen to public and readable.

Article 5

- A. The motorized bike, trailer and half trailer must have one clear and readable plate installed in the rear side, and must not be driven without it. Their plate numbers should be the same as plate number of the vehicle.
- B. Trailer exemption from installing the plate when its size doesn't block the vision of the towing vehicle.

5/1- Each motorized bike allowed to be used on the pathway granted one plate installed in the rear side and can be seen.

5/2- Additional plate number is issued for the trailers and the half trailers the same as the towing vehicle plates if its size block the vision of the towing vehicle's plate.

Article 6

Any vehicle shall not have install any plates otherwise that issued from the competent department.

6/1- It shall not be installed other than the two plates issued from The General Directorate of Traffic and never change their color or lend them to anyone.

6/2- Its permissible for transits or visitors vehicles and vehicles of passenger transport and goods that have non saudi plates to move in kingdom pathways with the consideration of the following:

6/2/1- That vehicles have to be licensed in their original country and should be valid during their existence in the kingdom and have the legal plates of that country.

6/2/2- Should have, at least, an approved and valid document of third party insurance.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



المُلْكُوكُ الْعَرَبِيُّ الْسُّعُودِيُّ
وزارَة الدَّاخْلِيَّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Article 7

Vehicles plates are divided into the following types:

1. Private plates, including:

A. Private vehicles plates.

B. Private transportation vehicles plates.

C. Private buses plates.

2. General plates, including:

A. General transportation vehicles plates.

B. General buses plates.

C. Taxi vehicles plates.

3. Diplomatic and consular plates.

4. Temporary plates.

5. Public works vehicle plates.

6. Export plates.

7. Motorized bike plates.

8. Owning an ancient historical vehicles plates.

The regulation determines categories and specifications of plates, conditions of issuance and how to maintain it.

7/1- Plates types (categories) and issuance conditions:

7/1/1- All types of private plates:

7/1/1/1- Private vehicles plates:

Issued for a vehicle that its capacity not more than eight people, and belong to saudi and non saudi citizens, government interests, companies and establishments to be used with no fees, except for vehicles which have license from Transport General Authority to used with fees.

7/1/1/2- Private transportation vehicles plates are divided into following categories:-

7/1/1/2/1- Private light transportation vehicle plate:

Issued for the vehicle that its total weight not over than (3500 kg), specialized for animals and items transfer, and can transfer people at

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



المُلْكُوكُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ السُّعُودِيَّةِ
وزارَة الداخْلِيَّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

their particular areas, belonging to saudi citizens, government interests, companies and establishments to be used without fees.

7/1/1/2/2- Private heavy duty transportation vehicle plate:

Issued for the vehicle that its total weight is over than (3500kg), and specialized for animals and items transfer, and can transfer people at their particular areas, belonging to saudi citizens, government interests, companies and institutions to use without fees.

7/1/1/3- Private bus vehicle plate, and divided into following categories:-

7/1/1/3/1- Private small bus vehicle plate:

Issued for bus where its capacity is not over than (15) passengers and it belongs to saudi citizens, government interests, companies and establishments to transfer people and their items without fees.

7/1/1/3/2- Private big bus vehicle plate:

Issued for bus where its capacity is over than (15) passengers and it belongs to saudi citizens, government interests, companies and establishments to transfer people and their items without fees.

7/1/2- Public plates, all types:

7/1/2/1- Public transportation vehicles plates are divided into following categories:

7/1/2/1/1- Public light transportation vehicle plate:

Issued for the vehicle that its total weight is not over than (3500kg), and specialized for animals and items transfer, and can transfer people at their particular areas, belonging to saudi citizens, government interests, companies and establishments to be used with fees.

7/1/2/1/2- Public heavy duty transportation vehicle plate:

Issued for the vehicle that its total weight is not over than (3500kg), and specialized for animals and items transfer, and can transfer people at their particular areas, belonging to saudi citizens, government interests, companies and establishments to be used with fees.

7/1/2/2- Public buses vehicles plates divided into following categories:

7/1/2/2/1- Public small bus plate:

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



Issued for bus where its capacity is over than (15) passengers and it belongs to saudi citizens, government interests, companies and establishments to transfer people and their items with fees.

7/1/2/2- Public big bus plate:

Issued for bus where its capacity is over than (15) passengers and it belongs to saudi citizens, government interests, companies and establishments to transfer people and their items without fees.

7/1/2/3-Taxi vehicles plates:

Issued for the vehicle prepared for transferring people and their items with fees, and its capacity is not over than eight people, and belongs to natural people and legal persons who have got the license from Transfer General Authority.

7/1/3- Diplomatic and consular plates:

7/1/3/1- Issued for diplomatic and consular missions, regional and international authorities upon written approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating whether the mission is exempt from fees or not for reciprocity.

7/1/3/2- For plates to be issued to the diplomatic or consular missions and those of similar status, the vehicle must be owned by those missions or one of their employees who has diplomatic status, according to a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

7/1/3/3- Consular and diplomatic plates must not installed on any vehicles that does not belong to them.

7/1/4- Temporary plates:

Issued for the vehicle to be driven in the kingdom according to situations where The General Directorate of Traffic decided for and after paying prescribed fees, registering its information in the electronic system. The system shows to whom it was issued and the interest authority in order to be responsible for them and any liability for misuse of them. The traffic department who issued such as that plates give the beneficiary a document proves the period of use and the purpose for that.

7/1/5- Public work vehicles plates:

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



Issued for all heavy machineries, public work equipments whether if they are rubber or chain and also agriculture equipments that belongs to saudi citizens and legal persons.

7/1/6- Export plates:

7/1/6/1- Issued for the vehicle that needs to be exported outside of the kingdom after paying the proper fees, and can be driven towards ports and for a limited time fits with a distance between place of issuing the plate and transit port according to terms set by The General Directorate of Traffic.

7/1/6/2- Vehicle that hold an export plate not allowed to driven in any road except towards the transit port that specified for it.

7/1/6/3- Non saudis are allowed to own transportation, buses and general work equipment vehicles (that not financed by state), and that for export only after register them under his/her name.

7/1/7- Motorbikes plates:

Issued for a motorbike which can be driven in the road, and that belong to a normal and legal people.

7/1/8- Own old historical vehicles plates:

Issued for old historical vehicles, which the owner have the desire to own, according to the rules set by the General Directorate of Traffic.

7/2- Plates specifications:

7/2/1- Plates must be made of high specifications material and contain a reflection material and hot stamping.

7/2/2- Plates divided to normal, long and short plates, and the General Directorate of Traffic can determine the measures of these plates.

7/2/3- That it indicates types of vehicle registration according to the decision made by the General Directorate of Traffic.

7/3- How to maintain a plate:

7/3/1- Plates should be installed in the specific place, according to the General Directorate of Traffic's decision, which have to be readable and seen. As for the short plates, they should be installed in any place of front side of the vehicle.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



7/3/2- Plates should be clear and not damaged and the vehicle's owner and driver always check it.

7/3/3- Not to place any additions, posters or change color of the plates.

7/3/4- In case of vehicle being salvage or canceled of registration, plates shall be delivered to the General Directorate of Traffic.

7/4- The General Directorate of Traffic can offer some plates numbers in an auction before people who are interested to buy them, according to the rules and instructions set by the General Directorate of Traffic.

Article 8

A. Vehicles shall not be driven until the registration, payment of the proper fees done- according to the attached tables fees to this law-, the issuance of their registration license, and placing plates on the vehicles according to the terms and regulations of this law. Excluded that, military vehicles that are used for a military purposes and not using public roads daily.

B. Traffic violations must be paid before starting producers of registration license.

C. Each vehicle's owner shall insure his/her vehicle and the regulations determine the rules regulating this.

8/1- Vehicles shall be registered, issued a private registration license and installed plates according to the following terms:

8/1/1- A proof of vehicle's ownership whether from a local manufacturers, Saudi Customs or any certified agency from any official authorities.

8/1/2- Plates shall be applicable to a vehicle registration type.

8/1/3- Payment of proper fees and fines for violations - if there are any-.

8/1/4- A vehicle shall be insured for a third party - at least- from a certified company.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



8/1/5- Registration data for a vehicle and its owner.

8/1/6- Not to issue a private plate to a vehicle type (Pick up) which has (cargo bed) that intended for transportation, whereas transport plates shall be issued for it.

8/1/7- Except the legal person vehicle, a vehicle register shall not be registered to a person whom not allowed for driving, until determining an authorized driver, holding a valid drive's license which qualifies him/her to drive it, and not to cancel an authorization until the end of it, where the authorized driver can be replaced by another one.

8/1/8- Not to register a vehicle that its ownership requires an approval from another authority until they give the approval.

8/2- A restriction might be set in the vehicle's record under the law decision.

8/3- Military vehicles that are used on public roads shall register at the traffic department.

8/4- Insurance on vehicles according to unified obligatory insurance document that has issued from Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

8/5- Not to register an armored vehicle or that carries a similar devices to the security authorities until approval of the competent authority.

8/6- The General Directorate of Traffic has the right to give authorization procedure of registering vehicles or transferring of ownership to whom they want, according to rules they determine and this authorization can be canceled when they need to.

8/7- Owning or acquisition of a vehicle shall be registered after pay a proper fee and excluded from a technical inspection, insurance and not allowed to modified the use of it, if it is imported for this purpose.

8/8- A plate can be transferred from a vehicle to another, only if the type of registration correspond, after paying proper fees and completing obligatory procedures.

Article 9

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



Transfer of ownership for vehicles, after payment of the proper fees, owner responsibility continues who was registered, to all fee and any vehicle commitments, can refund what paid from a new owner. Regulation determine conditions and procedures which organized that.

9/1- Vehicles transfer of ownership procedure shall be done according to following conditions:

9/1/1- There should be a sale contract approved from one of licensing vehicles sale car shops only, unless the General Directorate of Traffic decides another means.

9/1/2- No transferring of ownership for any vehicles that have restrictions.

9/1/3- Approval from any competent authority, if required.

9/1/4- Payment of the proper fees and fines, if any.

9/1/5- The vehicle shall be insured by a third party - at least- from an approval insurance company.

9/1/6- There should be a valid technical periodic inspection for a vehicle.

9/2- The General Directorate of Traffic set conditions that organize a transfer of ownership for a dead vehicle's owner.

9/3- For non saudis, they have the right of owing no more two vehicles, unless he/she has an exceptional letter for thatss.

9/4- The General Directorate of Traffic set the proper organization for tackling vehicles situations that have not fulfilled the procedure of transfer of ownership from licensed vehicles sale car shops.

9/5- The transfer of ownership for vehicles that desired to owned after payment of a proper fee and be excluded from inspection and insurance.

9/6- Transferring sold vehicle's ownership to any member of diplomatic missions members, who hold a diplomatic status by his/her name or by the name of the mission before granting it a diplomatic status to avoid being kept by the former owner and diplomatic or consular plates shall be issued.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



Article 10

Modification is allowed for using a vehicle, based on owner's request or a commissioner, after adjusting its registration and the regulation determines conditions and procedures of it.

10/1- Vehicle's modification usage is done according to following conditions:

10/1/1- The modification shall be done after getting the approval from concerned authorities with this type of activity which will be practiced after modification.

10/1/2- Having an approval from competent authorities ,if necessary, when modifying the usage of a vehicle .

10/1/3- Modification shall be applicable to traffic laws and its executive regulation.

10/1/4- If this modification usage of vehicle arranges any additions or change in the component of vehicle, it shall be done according to what have been mentioned in article (25) of the traffic law and its executive regulation.

10/1/5- There should be no restrictions prevent from modifying a usage of vehicle.

10/1/6- the modification shall not risk the public safety.

10/1/7- Payment of proper fees and fines pursuant to the law.

10/1/8- Doing the necessary modification at a vehicle's record and registration license.

Article 11

Vehicle's registration license shall be available in the vehicle while it is driven and the policeman has the right to ask to check it, where in fact he can't seize it.

11/1- A policeman is allowed to ask for a registration license and check out its valid information, where in fact that is not considered as a seizure.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



11/2- If the vehicle's registration license has not delivered yet right after doing any procedure, it can be driven with an approved document in a limited time, not exceeding (7) days from the date of completing a procedure.

Article 12

It is forbidden to hold or pledge a driver's license with third parties.

12/1- It is not permissible for the holder of a driver's license to pledge it with third parties in exchange for any commitment of any kind.

12/2- No normal or legal person is allowed to pledge a driver's license for any reason whatsoever.

12/3- A security officer may ask for the driver's license to check and verify its authenticity and record its information, and this is not considered as a seizure.

Article 13

A. Vehicle's registration license and plates are issued after paying the proper fees, where in fact, the regulation determines conditions for that.

B. In case of selling vehicles which belong to diplomatic missions, the proper fees shall be settled and the regulation determines conditions for that.

13/1- Vehicle's registration license and its plates are issued after ratification their data in the system.

13/2- Vehicle's registration license and its plates are issued from the Traffic Department.

13/3- Dropping or replacing plates can be used after canceling its registration and that is by reissuing once again, after receiving the proper fees according to the provisions set by the General Directorate of Traffic.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



13/4- Conditions of sold vehicles which belong to diplomatic missions:

- 13/4/1- No transfer of ownership for any vehicle holding diplomatic or consular plates, only by a request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 13/4/2- Taking into consideration when selling a vehicle holding diplomatic or consular plates to deliver them to a traffic department, unless the buyer is a consular or diplomatic.

Article 14

- A. The duration validity of all types of vehicles registration license according to what is determined by regulation.**
- B. The registration license is renewed after the payment of proper fees.**

14/1- All types vehicles registrations license is renewed or issued for one year or more, except the vehicles for owning.

14/2- The registration license is renewed according to the following:

14/2/1- The vehicle pass of the periodic inspection of vehicles.

14/2/2- Pay all proper fees, and the renew late fines- if any-.

14/2/3- The vehicle shall be insured by a third party -at least- from an approval insurance company.

14/2/4- the approval from competent authority, if the procedures require that.

14/2/5- The vehicle and its owner shall have a clean record from any restrictions prevent that.

Article 15

A replacement for lost or damaged registration license or plates after the payment of the proper fees and the regulation determines necessary procedures.

15/1- In case of losing or damaging the registration license, you shall do the following:

15/1/1- A report shall be made for a lost registration license through means determined by the General Directorate of Traffic.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الْمُلْكُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ السُّعُودِيَّةِ
وزارَة الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

15/1/2- Payment of the proper fees.

15/2- In case of losing or damaging vehicle's plates, the following procedures shall be taken:

15/2/1- In case of losing both vehicle plates, report that to a competent security authority in order to reissue plates (Replacement of lost), whereas it is not allowed to drive it until getting the replacement plates.

15/2/2- In case of losing one of vehicle plates, report that to a competent security authority in order to reissue plates (Replacement of lost), whereas it is allowed to drive it for no more (10) days from the date of reporting, and the plate shall be placed in the rear side of the vehicle .

15/2/3- In case of damaging both vehicle plates, where it is unreadable, the replacement of damaged process shall be taken, whereas it is not allowed to drive it until getting the replacement plates.

15/2/4- In case of damaging one of vehicle plates, it is allowed to drive it for no more (10) days from the date of reporting, and the damaged plate shall be placed in the rear side of the vehicle .

15/2/5- In case of losing one or both plates, plates (replacement of lost) shall be issued by same number and marked with a version number according to the sequence of plates issuance, according, plus signing that in vehicle's record.

15/2/6- In case of losing one or both vehicle plates outside of the Kingdom, plates (replacement of lost) shall be issued by same number and marked with a version number according to the sequence of plates issuance after the owner brings a proof from a competent authority in the country where the plates lost ratified from its Ministry of Foreign. In addition to that, the General Directorate of Traffic shall notify the Interpol about the lost plates outside of the Kingdom to insure not to be used in a way that harms the Kingdom's reputation.

15/2/7- Payment of the proper fees.

15/2/8- In case of losing one or both diplomatic plates, the traffic department shall be notified through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



suspend the number from the computer system, and issue another plates (a replacement of lost).

Article 16

No fee for a transfer of ownership upon vehicles that sold by the intention of disassemble and benefit from their parts and the regulation determines procedures of that.

16/1- A vehicle's ownership which is sold for the intention to disassemble and benefit from its parts shall be transferred according to following procedures:

16/1/1- It is given to one of the car shops that has the license for selling cancelled vehicles or scrap baling press car shops and register it by the name of car shop owner with canceling the vehicle's record.

16/1/2- Hand over plates and registration license to the traffic department, if not for any reason, then the owner shall provide a proof of its loss.

16/1/3- The vehicle's registration license record needed to be canceled shall be valid and it is not necessary to have a periodic technical inspection and insurance.

16/1/4- It is not allowed to re-register a vehicle that has been canceled for the intention of disassembling and benefitting from its parts.

Article 17

The vehicle's owner may not allow others to drive it except under an authorization and in accordance with the procedures specified by the regulations.

17/1- If the vehicle's owner allows others to drive it without authorization, he/she shall bear the consequences of that.

17/2 - The vehicle owner may authorize others to drive it inside and outside the Kingdom according to the following procedures:

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..... التاريخ:
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17/2/1 - The authorization is issued by the vehicle's owner or his/her agent in a manner that does not conflict with other regulations after the approval of the authorized person.

17/2/2- The authorized person is responsible for the vehicle until he/she delivers it to its owner, unless proven otherwise.

17/2/3 - That the vehicle's driving license is valid and insured.

17/2/4- The registration of the vehicle, its owner and the authorized person are free of any restrictions preventing the authorization process and the General Directorate of Traffic determines these restrictions in coordination with other authorities.

17/2/5 - That the authorized person holds a recognized and valid driver's license that is proportional to the size and the type of usage of the vehicle.

17/2/6- The authorization period shall not exceed the validity of the vehicle's driving license and the driving license authorized by him/her.

17/2/7 - It is not permissible to authorize the expatriates on more than one private vehicle as a renter.

17/2/8- It is not permissible to issue a driving authorization for an expatriate inside the Kingdom after obtaining a visa (exit and enter), and he/she is not granted a final exit visa, while he/she is authorized on any vehicle.

17/2/9 - It is not permitted to issue a driving authorization inside or outside the Kingdom for an expatriate who obtained a (final exit visa).

17/2/10 - The authorization does not allow driving a vehicle for more than one person at the same time.

17/2/11- The agents that own the vehicle or possess it under approved contracts, must register an authorized person to drive the vehicle or grant permission to others to authorize the vehicle.

17/2/12 - The authorization outside the Kingdom on the vehicle is not canceled until after it returns to the Kingdom's territory, and it is not permissible for the owner to authorize another vehicle outside the Kingdom in the event that it does not return, unless an excuse is provided that is acceptable to the competent administration.

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Article 18

Governmental bodies are obligated not to sell their vehicles except after coordination with the competent department.

18/1- The government entity remains responsible for its vehicles until its ownership is transferred to another owner or its record is dropped.

18/2- The government body that wants to sell its vehicles must notify the traffic department in a sufficient time before the sale, so that the traffic department will audit the data of these vehicles and ensure that there are no restrictions on them.

18/3- The government entity removes all logos, numbers and their own color from its vehicles before offering them for sale.

18/4 - Subject to the laws and regulations governing the sale of vehicles belonging to government agencies, when transferring their ownership of vehicles, vehicles are subject to the procedures stipulated in the Traffic Law and its executive regulations.

18/5 -The governmental sold vehicle shall not be delivered to the buyer until after the transfer of ownership has been completed under his/her ownership.

18/6- Governmental sold vehicles are excluded from the periodic technical inspection procedure, when their ownership is transferred to the buyer's name, and the buyer is required to conduct the periodic technical examination after that.

18/7- If the governmental vehicle is sold with the intention of disassembling it and using its parts, then it is sold to the shops selling the canceled vehicles or iron presses, while adhering to the provisions of the canceled vehicle system.

Article 19

Public works vehicles shall be registered with the competent authority in a manner that guarantees knowing their owner, installing plates on them, specifying the procedures for transferring their ownership and

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الْمُلْكُ الْعَرَبِيُّ الْسُّعُودِيُّ
وزارَة الدَّاخْلِيَّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

the conditions necessary for their use and driving, as specified by the regulations.

19/1- The public works vehicle that is permitted to use the roads and its ownership transfer shall be registered according to the procedures followed in the registration and transfer of ownership of other vehicles.

19/2- The public works vehicle that is not permitted to use the road and transfer its ownership shall be registered in accordance with the procedures followed in the registration and transfer of ownership of other vehicles, without requiring periodic technical inspection and insurance.

19/3- To drive a public works vehicle, the driver must obtain a driver's license that qualifies him/her to drive the same type of equipment or machine.

19/4- The owner of a public works vehicle that is not permitted to be used on roads is required to transport it via means of transport designated for this purpose, in accordance with the requirements of public safety.

Article 20

The Minister of Interior assigning inspection and inference procedures in traffic accidents, vehicle withdrawals and seizures, and some other traffic services for the private sector, in accordance with the rules and provisions specified by the regulations.

20/1- The inspection assignment and inference procedures in traffic accidents, vehicle withdrawals and seizures, and other traffic services, shall be to the private sector, according to the following controls and provisions:

20/1/1- The concerned department provides a detailed study showing the probability of entrusting any of those services to the private sector.

20/1/2- Public Security/General Directorate of Traffic prepares the tender specifications necessary for the service to be assigned to the private sector and submits it to the Minister of Interior for approval.

20/1/3- After approval by the Minister of Interior for the tender specifications, the General Directorate of Traffic proposes the service to be assigned to the private sector in a public competition. The bidding and awarding of the

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

competition and all that is related to it shall be in accordance with the provisions and procedures stipulated in the governmental tender and purchase law.

20/1/4 - After awarding the competition, the Minister of Interior or his designee signs a contract with the person on whom the competition is awarded a contract indicating all the terms and conditions related to the service assigned to him, how to provide it, the mechanisms for controlling it and the assignment to present it to him, and what actions can be taken in case of breaching the terms of the contract.

Article 21

A- It is not permissible to open car showrooms for the sale of vehicles except with a license from the concerned department and after obtaining the commercial registration.

B - Vehicle sales car showrooms are prohibited from the following:

1- Permitting the exit of the sold vehicle before completing the procedures for transferring its ownership.

2- Giving the car showroom sales contract forms or its seals to others, or conducting sales contracts outside car showroom boundaries.

3- Conducting a sales contract for a vehicle with damage to the external body before it is repaired without the approval of the competent administration as determined by the regulations.

4- Violation of any of the conditions and rules specified by the regulation.

5- Amendment, change or scraping in the sales records data, and the correction shall be confirmed when required with the car showroom's seal placed on the amendment.

6- Selling or renting a car showroom without the approval of the competent administration.

7- Displaying any vehicle in the car showroom that has security restrictions that prevent the completion of the sale.

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..... التاريخ:
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21/1 It is not permissible to open car showrooms, galleries, agencies, or auctions to sell vehicles except after obtaining a license from the traffic department, so that it is renewed every three years according to the conditions set by the General Directorate of Traffic, taking into account the following:

21/1/1- Apply for a license to open a vehicle sales shop.

21/1/2 - The existence of a valid commercial register permitting the practice of the activity.

21/1/3 - The necessary valid licenses from the relevant authorities are available.

21/1/4 - The existence of a bank guarantee in the amount of (two hundred) thousand riyals.

21/2- A vehicle sales showrooms are not permitted to make a sale contract for a vehicle with damage to the external body before it is repaired except after applying to the traffic department to request approval for this, including the following:

21/2/1 - Clarification of the damage and its place on the vehicle and that the damage is minor and does not reach the degree of total or serious damage that the vehicle is not suitable for movement.

21/2/2 - The ownership of vehicles with damage to the exterior body is transferred according to the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations.

21/3- Vehicle showrooms, agencies and auctions must comply with the following conditions and controls:

21/3/1- Comply with what is stated in the traffic law and its implementing regulations.

21/3/2- Establishing security guards based on the private civil security guard law issued by royal decree No. (M/24) dated 8/7/1426AH.

21/3/3- Securing the facility site and equipping it with surveillance cameras and adequate lighting.

21/3/4- Providing adequate and shaded parking space for the vehicles offered for sale, an air-conditioned lounge for customers, a prayer room, toilets, and offices for the employees.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

21/3/5- Archiving the sales contracts and keep them for reference when needed.

21/3/6- Not to use cash, provided that the payment is through electronic means of payment (a bank transfer through a fast system or SADAD system, MADA system or credit cards) or any of the electronic payment methods approved by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

21/3/7 - Putting illuminated signs at the entrance to vehicles selling shops (agencies, car showrooms, auctions), including the name and license number issued by the competent government agencies.

21/3/8 - Not to engage in any activity in the car showroom, agency, or auction contrary to the nature of the licensed activity.

21/3/9- Do not place vehicles for sale outside car showrooms, agencies and halls.

21/3/10- Agencies and halls wishing to engage in the sale and purchase of vehicles must be a party to the contract to buy or sell, and this activity must be added in the facility's commercial registry.

21/3/11- Not to do auctioning on vehicles inside the vehicle selling shop, with the exception of auction shops.

21/3/12 - Carrying out contracts for the sale of vehicles according to the mechanism approved by the General Directorate of Traffic, and the owner of the exhibition shall be responsible for the vehicle's data and its conformity on sight, making sure of the identity of the seller and buyer and to fill in the data correctly.

21/3/13- Not to perform the sales contract without the consent of the seller and the buyer or their agent, that the vehicle's license is valid and that the vehicle passes the periodic technical inspection and is insured.

21/3/14- Not to sell or buy vehicles having foreign license plates.

21/3/15- That the sale of public transport vehicles and private transport with a total weight of more than (3500 kg), public and private buses, public works vehicles and public taxis shall be in accordance with the regulations governing this.

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..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



21/3/16 - Renewal of the license within a period not exceeding thirty days from its expiry.

21/3/17- Providing the traffic department with sales documents, if requested.

21/3/18- Failure to practice buying and selling during the period of applying the closure penalty against him.

21/3/19 - In the event that vehicles are sold through car showrooms, halls, agencies, or electronic auctions, the approval of the General Directorate of Traffic must be obtained in accordance with the rules set for that.

21/3/20 - Not to continue practicing the activity of the vehicle selling shop after the death of its owner, except in the event of transferring his/her ownership to another or the presence of an agent for him/her from among the heirs.

21/4- The license for vehicles selling shops is canceled according to the following:

21/4/1- Evidence of canceling the activity from the competent authorities.

21/4/2- Payment of the fines for violating the provisions of the Traffic Law and its Regulations.

21/4/3- Revoke the authority granted to him/her by the traffic department

21/4/4- Evacuating the car showroom from the existing vehicles, handing them over to their owners or his agent and under the responsibility of the owner of the car showroom, and then closing it permanently.

21/4/5- submitting all seals and sales to the traffic department.

Chapter Three

Vehicles' weights, dimensions, and inspection

Article 22

Vehicles must be adhered to the specified weights and dimensions.

..... / الرقم:
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المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

22/1- Weights and dimensions are applied in accordance with the approved Saudi standard specifications.

Article 23

The rules and procedures for controlling violations of the established weights and dimensions, amending these rules and procedures, determining the categories of these violations, and the financial fine for each violation according to its seriousness, shall be prepared - by agreement between the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Transport, with a maximum of one hundred thousand riyals even if the violations are numerous.

Article 24

All vehicles are subject to specifications and standards approved by the Saudi Arabian Organization for Standardization and Metrology.

24/1- The Saudi specifications and standards are considered an approved reference. Its report is taken regarding vehicles that the concerned administration considers that their use on roads constitutes a danger to public safety.

24/2- A vehicle that has a customs card is deemed to have met the saudi standard for vehicles.

24/3- The registration of a locally manufactured vehicle requires to obtain a certificate proving its matching with the saudi standard.

Article 25

Banning - without prior permission from the competent authority - any modification to the vehicle that changes its color, features, or basic equipment, or that leads to an increase in its payload, or its determined dimensions.

25/1 - The permit is issued for the modification of the vehicle according to the following:

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..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



25/1/1- The amendment request is evaluated by the traffic department in accordance with the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations.

25/1/2- The permit to modify the vehicle is granted by the authority specified in the technical regulations issued by the Saudi Organization for Standardization, Metrology and Quality.

25/1/3- The modification is made to the vehicle in accordance with the technical regulations issued by the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization, and the vehicle owner is provided with proof of the modification.

25/1/4- The vehicle passes the periodic technical inspection after making the modification to the vehicle

25/1/5- A sign is done in the vehicle's record, which indicates the modifications.

Article 26

All vehicles - of all types - are subject to a periodic technical inspection to ensure their suitability for use, and the regulation specifies the special conditions for that.

26/1- The periodic technical inspection is carried out in accordance with the regulation approved by the competent authorities.

26/2 - The periodic technical inspection of new private vehicles takes place after three years have passed from the time they are licensed to drive for the first time, unless the General Directorate of Traffic specifies a period less than that for the periodic technical inspection procedure for the reasons it deems necessary, and then it must be examined annually.

26/3 - Public taxis, buses, and transportations are subject to periodic technical inspection after two years of being licensed for driving in the first time, and then they must be inspected annually unless the General Directorate of Traffic specifies otherwise.

26/4- The periodic technical inspection body shall inform the concerned authority of the presence of any security or traffic observation on the vehicle when conducting its inspection.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



26/5 - A mechanism is linked with the authorities concerned with traffic accidents procedures to subject vehicles that have suffered severe damage as a result of those accidents to periodic technical inspection, and in the event that they are proven to be unfit for traffic, they are dropped or exported.

26/6- The authority concerned with initiating drowning accidents at the Civil Defense, shall inform the competent traffic department about the vehicles that have been sunk, to be subjected to periodic technical inspection, and in the event that they are proven unfit for traffic, they shall be dropped or exported.

26/7 - Subject to the provisions of article No. (26/2) and (26/3), used vehicles that were registered in another country before entering the Kingdom and whose owner wishes to register are subject to periodic technical inspection.

26/8 - All buses designated for transporting pilgrims are subject to periodic technical inspection, according to the periods specified by the General Directorate of Traffic.

26/9- Certificates of periodic technical inspection that are conducted at the technical inspection stations in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries are accepted. As for other countries, this is done according to a bilateral agreement in this regard.

Article 27

It is permissible to authorize the transport of indivisible cargoes whose weight or dimensions exceed those prescribed by law, and the Ministers of Interior and Transport shall determine the conditions and procedures for this.

Article 28

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The driver is responsible for all damages to life, to public or private property; as a result of transporting loads in violation of the legally determined weights and dimensions, or for not observing safety rules when loading, unless the responsibility of others is proven.

28/1- The driver of the transport vehicle is responsible for placing, coordinating and organizing the load over the vehicle and for the fastening tools and other loading tools and what is related to it in a regular and safe manner, unless the responsibility of others is proven.

28/1/1- It does not create any danger to persons or cause harm to public or private funds.

28/1/2- It does not cause noise and does not fly out that exposes others to danger, or releases something harmful to public health.

28/1/3- It does not obscure the driver's vision or endanger the vehicle's stability or driving.

28/1/4 - Do not obscure direction signals, vehicle lights, reflectors or plate numbers.

28/2- It is not permissible to transport explosives and hazardous materials in vehicles without obtaining approval from the competent security authority in accordance with the Explosives and Fireworks Regulations issued by royal decree No. (M/38) dated 28/4/1428AH and its implementing regulations.

28/3- It is not permissible for the vehicle's load to exceed the weight permitted in its driving license.

Article 29

Unauthorized installation of or use of audible or light alarm devices in vehicles is prohibited.

29/1- It is prohibited to install audible or light alarms similar to emergency vehicles devices in regular vehicles except with permission from the department.

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..... التاريخ:
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29/2- It is prohibited for companies, establishments and stores to sell and install audible or light alarm devices similar to the devices of emergency vehicles except with permission from the traffic department.

29/3- Requests for obtaining permits to install audible or light alarm devices similar to emergency devices traffic departments shall be submitted to the General Directorate of Traffic for evaluation and to ensure the requesting party's need for them.

29/4 - The General Directorate of Traffic shall develop the necessary specifications for the audible or light alarm devices that can be authorized to be installed on ordinary vehicles, taking into account the incompatibility of their specifications with the specifications of the audible or light alarm devices of emergency vehicles.

Article 30

The trailer or broken vehicle - when towing - must be fitted with lights or reflectors at the rear and side that allow visibility to it.

30/1- When the vehicle or trailer breaks down on the road, the driver must provide it with lights or rear side reflectors that allow it to be seen when towing.

30/2- The vehicles have the right to tow another broken vehicle behind them in the absence of a towing or transport means using a safe means of fastening designated for this, and it is the responsibility of the driver, taking into account the following:

30/2/1- Not to use ropes or chains not intended for road towing.

30/2/2- That the broken vehicle is towed to the nearest location where the problem can be fixed.

30/2/3- Towing is for one vehicle only.

30/2/4- That the towing vehicle has a force not less than the engine power of towed vehicle.

30/2/5- That the towing and towed vehicles are empty of passengers and loads, except for the driver.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



30/2/6- When the driver is towing another vehicle, he must drive at an appropriate speed that does not pose a threat to public safety.

Article 31

Large vehicles, such as trucks, buses, public works vehicles, and those pulled by animals must be supplied with lights or reflective strips are placed in the rear and sides of these vehicles and equipment.

31/1- Large vehicles such as trucks, buses and public works vehicles shall be provided with lights or reflective strips, in accordance with the terms and controls issued by the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization.

Chapter 4

Driving licenses

Article 32

It is prohibited for any person to drive any vehicle before obtaining the necessary driving license in accordance with the provisions of this law and its regulation.

32/1- It is permissible for those who are brought as driver job to drive vehicles with a driving license issued from his (recognized) country for a period not exceeding three months, provided that the license is translated from an approved authority and its type is proportional to the vehicle he is driving.

32/2- It is permissible for non-saudis to obtain a public driving license or a driving license for public works vehicles that are compatible with his license and profession.

32/3- That the type of driving license is proportional to the size, type and power of the vehicle, and whoever holds a higher driving license may drive a vehicle lower in size and power, with the exception of the public works vehicle driving license and the motorbike driving license.

Article 33

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..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



The driver must hold a valid driver's license when driving the vehicle, and the security man has the right to ask for it for checking, and he does not have the right to seize it.

- 33/1- A security man's request to see a driver's license is not a seizure.
33/2- In the event that the vehicle driver leaves the site and his documents with the security officer, he/she shall prepare a report for that and hand it over to the competent department.

Article 34

The holder of military vehicles driver's license is not allowed drive civil vehicles until having a driver's license from a competent department.

- 34/1- Driver's license is issued to militaries by military authorities, according to what they have of mechanisms.
34/2- A military driver's license can be replaced with a public driver's license depending on the category of military driver's license and the holder should work no more in his job.
34/3- For a holder of a military driver's license, he can drive military vehicles on the road, and the license that he holds qualifies him to drive.
34/4- The government's employee can have a public driver's license to drive vehicles in case of the following:
34/4/1- An employee which the nature of his/her job requires to have such driver's license under an official request from his work authority and be refereed that to driver's license restrictions.
34/4/2- Employee allowed (according to the Civil Serves Law) to drive Taxis, buses and trucks.
34/4/3- Employee who has private bus or private transport vehicle and be refereed that to driver's license restrictions.

Article 35

Driving licenses are divided into:

1- Private driving license.

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..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



2- Public driving license.

3- Public works vehicle driving license.

4- Motorcycle driving license.

The regulation determines the categories and specifications of these licenses.

35/1- A private driving license is issued to anyone who drives the following vehicles:

35/1/1- A private vehicle which capacity does not exceed (8) persons.

35/1/2 - A private transport vehicle (pickup) with a total weight of not more than (3500 kg).

35/2- Public driving license divided into three categories:

35/2/1- Category 1: A public taxi driving license that permits its holder to drive public taxis whereas its capacity does not exceed (8) people.

35/2/2- Category 2: Transport driving license, which is divided into:-

35/2/2/1 - Light transport license: It permits its holder to drive light public transport vehicles which its total weight does not exceed (3500kg).

35/2/2/2- Heavy transport license: It permits its holder to drive heavy public and private transport vehicles with a total weight of more than (3500 kg).

35/2/3- Category 3: Bus driving license, which is divided into:-

35/2/3/1- Minibus driving license: It permits its holder to drive public and private buses of no more than (15) passengers.

35/2/3/2 - Big bus driving license: It permits its holder to drive public and private buses with more than (15) passengers.

35/3- Public works vehicle driving license: allows its holder to drive public works vehicles, and the type of equipment or machine is specified in the driving license.

35/4- Motorcycle driving license: allows the holder to drive all kinds of motorized bicycles.

35/5- It is permissible to combine more than one type of license and this is specified in the driving license.

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..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزارة الداخليّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

35/6- The specifications of driving licenses shall be of high security specifications, and the General Directorate of Traffic determines the data that they contain.

Article 36

To obtain a driver's license, the following are required:

- 1- Completion of the age of eighteen for a private driver's license and driving a motorized bike.**
 - 2- Completion of the age of twenty for general driving licenses and for driving public works vehicles.**
 - 3- The applicant for the public driving license and the public works vehicle driving license shall not have a previously conviction of a crime of assault on himself, honor, or money, unless he/she has been rehabilitated.**
 - 4- The applicant for the license - whatever its type - should not have been convicted by a judicial judgment of drug use, manufacture, smuggling, promotion, or possession of drugs, unless he/she has been rehabilitated.**
 - 5- Regular residency for non-saudis.**
 - 6- Safety from diseases and disabilities that prevent from driving a licensed vehicle.**
 - 7- Completing training hours in driving schools, passing the driving test and setting, where the regulations determine the number of training hours required, the exam for each license, and the conditions for performing it.**
 - 7- Pay the prescribed fees.**
 - 9 - Pay traffic fines resulting from previous violations, if any.**
- 36/1- What is considered in determining the legal age of the license applicant is the Hijri date.

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..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



36/2- Whoever wants to obtain a driver's license of whatever type it is required to hold a national identity card for saudis, or a resident identity card for non-saudis, or a legal document for his/her residence in the Kingdom.

36/3- Citizens of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries can obtain a driver's license on the condition of actual residence or work.

36/4-The rehabilitation condition stipulated in article 36 of the law shall be in cases in which the conditions for registering the precedent are fulfilled.

36/5- In order to obtain or renew any driver's license, the applicant must prove the medical fitness of the license applicant according to a medical report approved by the competent authority that proves the safety of the body, mind and eyesight in terms of visual strength and color distinction, and a citizen residing outside the Kingdom can renew his/her license after proving his medical fitness from the authority approved by the Kingdom's representations in that country.

36/6- In order to obtain a heavy transport and bus driving license, the level of eyesight with or without the spectacles must be (6/6) in both eyes, and the spectacles means the use of glasses, contact lenses or other medically approved orthopedic means.

36/7- The driving level of the license applicant is evaluated according to a mechanism adopted by the General Directorate of Traffic to classify the driving level according to the following: (Fluent in driving, average in driving, not fluent in driving)

36/8- The training hours for the license applicant are determined according to the type of license and his level of proficiency in driving as follows:

36/8/1 - Training hours for the private driving license, the motorcycle license and the temporary driving license are as follows:

36/8/1/1- Fluent in driving (6) training hours, divided into (4) theoretical training hours and two hours of practical training.

36/8/1/2- Average proficiency (15) training hours divided into (5) theoretical training hours and (10) training hours.

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..... التاريخ:
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36/8/1/3 - He is not proficient in driving (20) training hours divided into (6) theoretical training hours and (24) hours of practical training.

36/8/2- Training hours for the public license are as follows:

36/8/2/1- Fluent in driving (12) training hours divided into (6) theoretical training hours and (6) practical training hours.

36/8/2/2- Average proficiency (30) training hours divided into (7) theoretical training hours and (23) hours of practical training.

36/8/2/3- He/she is not proficient in driving (40) training hours divided into (8) theoretical training hours and (32) hours of practical training.

36/8/3- Training hours for a driver's license for public works vehicles are as follows:

36/8/3/1- Fluent in driving (20) training hours divided into (5) theoretical training hours and (15) hours of practical training.

36/8/3/2- The average level of proficiency is (60) training hours divided into (7) theoretical training hours and (53) hours of practical training.

36/8/3/3 – He/she is not proficient in driving (90) training hours divided into (9) theoretical training hours and (81) hours of practical training.

36/9- The license applicant is evaluated, trained and tested on the type of vehicle he wishes to obtain a driving license.

36/10 - In the event that the trainee did not pass the theoretical or practical driving test the first time, the driving school in which he/she was trained shall bear the costs of retraining at the rate of (3) theoretical training hours for those who did not pass the theoretical test or (6) hours of practical training for those who did not pass practical test, provided that the retrained trainee has priority in training.

36/11 - In the event that the trainee did not pass the driving test for the second time, half of the costs of retraining shall be borne by (6) theoretical training hours for those who did not pass the theoretical test or (10) hours of practical training for those who did not pass the practical test, provided that the retrained trainee shall have priority in training.

36/12 - In the event that the trainee did not pass the driving test for the third time, he/she shall bear the costs of the study at the rate of (10)

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

theoretical training hours for those who failed the theoretical test or (20) hours of practical training for those who did not pass the practical test, provided that his/her training is limited to the aspects in which he failed, and that the retrained trainee shall have priority in training.

36/13- In the event that the trainee does not pass the driving test for the fourth time, whether in the theoretical or practical test, he/she shall be treated as a new license applicant.

36/14- The trainee is given the theoretical and practical training hours prescribed for him/her, provided that a trainer is assigned to him to train him/her practically.

36/15- The General Directorate of Traffic prepares theoretical and practical training programs and a mechanism for theoretical and practical testing.

36/16 - Whoever holds a valid recognized foreign driver's license and wants to obtain a saudi driver's license, he/she is subjected to training hours at the rate of (two hours) divided into (one hour) for theoretical training and (one hour) for practical training, and if it becomes clear that he/she is not proficient in driving, he/she will be treated as a new license applicant.

36/17- The test is performed according to the following conditions:

36/17/1 - Complete the prescribed theoretical and practical training hours.

36/17/2- The practical test is conducted on the driving skills that enable the driver to drive safely.

36/17/3- The theoretical test shall be carried out on the trainee's knowledge of the provisions and regulations for traffic on roads, traffic signs and lights, and the rules of public safety.

36/17/4 - The theoretical and practical test are both separately, and not passing one of them does not preclude taking the other test.

Article 37

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



Whoever holds a valid foreign or international driver's license recognized by the competent administration in the Kingdom and which is valid shall be exempted from the test requirement mentioned in paragraph (7) of article (36) of this law.

37/1-The General Directorate of Traffic determines the foreign licenses whose holder is exempted from the test requirement stipulated in paragraph (7) of article (36) of the Traffic Law.

37/2- Those who hold a foreign driving license and wish to obtain a saudi driver's license must complete the training hours mentioned in article (36/16) of these regulations.

37/3- That the driving license that the applicant wishes to obtain is compatible with the type of foreign license he/she holds.

37/4-valid driving licenses issued by traffic departments in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council are replaced by similar saudi licenses.

Article 38

1- The competent department shall organize the issuance of international licenses and temporary importation carnets for motor vehicles and trailers (TRIPTEC), as specified by the regulations.

2 - Anyone who violates the controls set by the competent department, in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding (one hundred thousand riyals). The regulation establishes a classification of these violations and the corresponding penalties, taking into account the proportionality between the violation and the penalty.

3- If the violation is repeated within a year from the date of the first violation, the violator will be punished with a fine of not less than half the amount of the fine stipulated in paragraph (2) of this article. In case that the violation is repeated for the second time within a year from the date of the previous violation, the violator shall be punished by double the financial penalty prescribed for the second time or cancelling of the license, or both.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

38/1- The General Directorate of Traffic shall license the entities it deems appropriate to issue international licenses.

38/2 - Entities wishing to issue international driving licenses must adhere to the following provisions:

38/2/1- Obtaining the necessary licenses from the relevant authorities.

38/2/2 - Obtaining a commercial registration for engagement in activities.

38/2/3- E-linkage with the technical traffic systems and documenting the license via that.

38/2/4- Refer to the General Directorate of Traffic to obtain the required approval in case it wishes to contract with other agents.

38/2/5- The issuance of the international license shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention (1968) that regulates road traffic and the amendments made to it.

38/3 - To obtain an international driver license, the following are required:

38/3/1- The license applicant has to have a valid driver license issued by the General Directorate of Traffic and the remaining validity period of which is no less than one year.

38/3/2 - Making sure that the license applicant's record is clear of any restrictions that prevent this.

38/3/3- The validity period of the international driving license is one year from the date of its issuance.

38/3/4- The international license is issued according to the type and category of the license issued by the Traffic Department.

38/3/5- If the international license applicant is a non-saudi, he/she must be a legal resident of the Kingdom.

38/3/6- It is not permissible to use the international driving license issued by the Kingdom for driving vehicles in the Kingdom or in any of GCC countries.

38/4- Whoever violates the regulations and conditions for issuing international licenses, shall be punished according to the following schedule:

Violation	Penalty
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..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



Issuing an international driving license before obtaining the license	(30.000) thirty thousand riyals
Issuance of an international driving license without e-documentation	(5.000) five thousand riyals
Contracting with agents to issue an international driving license without the approval of the General Directorate of Traffic	(30,000) thirty thousand riyals
Issuing an international driver license which violates the Vienna Convention	(20,000) twenty thousand riyals
Granting an international driving license to anyone who does not have a valid driving license issued by the Traffic Department	(5,000) five thousand riyals
Granting an international driver license to anyone who has an expired one	(3.000) three thousand riyals
Granting an international driving license to whoever has a driving license whose validity period is less than one year	(1,000) one thousand riyals
Granting an international driver license to those who have restrictions preventing that	(10,000) ten thousand riyals
Granting an international driver license with a validity of more than one year	(5.000) five thousand riyals
Granting an international driving license that does not correspond to the type and category of the license issued by the Traffic Department	(5,000) five thousand riyals
Granting an international driver license to a non-Saudi who does not reside in the Kingdom legally	(20,000) twenty thousand riyals

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

38/5- The General Directorate of Traffic is in charge of organizing and following up the car clubs with regard to issuing temporary importation carnets for motor vehicles and trailers (TRIPTEC).

38/6- TRIPTEC is issued by the automobile clubs members of the International Automobile Federation (FIA) and other clubs licensed to do so.

38/7- The TRIPTEC is issued by the authorities authorized to do so, in accordance with the following provisions:

38/7/1 The automobile club, which is not a member of the International Automobile Federation (FIA), obtains the approval of the General Directorate of Traffic to issue the approved transit carnets. "

38/7/2 E-linkage with technical traffic systems.

38/7/3 - Obtaining the approval of the General Directorate of Traffic when authorizing other bodies to issue these carnets.

38/7/4- Follow-up the return of the vehicle after the expiration of the carnet and inform the competent authority at the General Directorate of Traffic in case it does not return.

38/7/5- Not to issue transit carnets for exported vehicles, vehicles having non-Saudi plates, and vehicles belonging to international commissions and organizations and missions.

38/7/6- Not obligating the beneficiary to bring any guarantee, such as sponsorships and a like.

38/8- In order to obtain a TRIPTEC, the following is required:

38/8/1-That the vehicle's driving license is valid for no less than the period of the exit and return visa.

38/8/2- The existence of valid identification and passport.

38/8/3- Existence of an authorization to drive the vehicle outside the Kingdom to other than its owner.

38/8/4- That the vehicle's driver holds a valid driver license commensurate with its size and type.

38/8/5- That the vehicle registry and its owner or the person authorized to drive are free of any restrictions that prevent this.



..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

38/8/6- The beneficiary pledges to return the vehicle to the Kingdom immediately before the expiration date of the TRIPTEC, and to maintain the vehicle while it is outside the Kingdom and not to use it in a way that harms the reputation of the Kingdom.

38/9- Anyone who takes a Saudi vehicle outside the Kingdom is required to return it within the permissible period, and the competent authority at the General Directorate of Traffic shall take the necessary measures in this regard, when the owner does not respond to the authorities that grant the carnet.

Violation	Penalty
Issuing the TRIPTEC before obtaining the license	(30,000) thirty thousand riyals
Issuance of a not approved TRIPTEC by the International Automobile Federation	(20,000) twenty thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC without e-documentation	(5,000) five thousand riyals
Contracting with other entities to issue the TRIPTEC without the approval of the General Directorate of Traffic	(30,000) thirty thousand riyals
Not following up the return of vehicles after the expiration date of the carnet	(20,000) twenty thousand riyals
Failure to notify the General Directorate of Traffic	(10,000) ten

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

that vehicles are not returned after the expiration date of the carnet	thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC for a non-allowed vehicle	(20,000) twenty thousand riyals
Requiring the beneficiary to submit any guarantee upon issuing the carnet	(5,000) five thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC for a vehicle which has an expired license	(3,000) three thousand riyals
Issuing the vehicle's TRIPTEC whereas the validity period of its driving license is less than the period of exit and return visas for non-Saudis	(3,000) three thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC for those who do not have an identity document or a passport	(10,000) ten thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC for those who have an expired identity document or a passport	(3,000) three thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC for those who do not have an authorization to drive the vehicle	(10,000) ten thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC for those who do not have a driver license	(3,000) three thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC for those with a driving license that does not match the size and type of the vehicle	(3,000) three thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC for those with an expired driver license	(3,000) three thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC, where there are restrictions, on a vehicle, its owner, or the person authorized to drive it that prevent this	(20,000) twenty thousand riyals
Issuing the TRIPTEC without taking the necessary commitment to return the vehicle to the Kingdom before the expiration date of the carnet	(3,000) three thousand riyals

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Article 39

As an exception to paragraph (1) of article (36) of this law, it is permissible - according to provisions set by the regulations - to grant a temporary license for a period not exceeding one year to those who have reached the age of seventeen.

39/1- The use of the temporary driving license is limited to driving private vehicles inside the Kingdom.

39/2- That the applicant for the license has completed the age of seventeen and holds an independent national identity for Saudis or an independent resident identity for non-Saudis, or whoever holds a legal document for his/her residence in the Kingdom.

39/3- That he/she fulfills the conditions required to obtain a driver license.

39/4- In the event that the license holder reaches the age of eighteen, the license shall be replaced by a private driving license without being subjected to training and testing.

Article 40

The conditions necessary to obtain a driver license are prepared by agreement between the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs for members of the diplomatic and consular missions, regional and international commission accredited in the Kingdom.

40/1- For obtaining driving licenses for members of diplomatic and consular missions and regional and international commissions accredited in the Kingdom, the following must be taken into consideration:

40/1/1- A request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue a driver license indicating if the mission member is exempt from fees or not.

40/1/2- Driving licenses are replaced according to the type of a license the member of the diplomatic mission holds.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



40/1/3- Whoever holds a valid driving license may drive for a period of one year from the date of his entry into the Kingdom or the expiration of his license, whichever is earlier.

40/1/4- A member of the mission who does not hold a driving license can obtain the required driving license according to the procedures for issuing licenses mentioned in the article (36) of this law and its executive regulations.

Article 41

The validity period of all types of driving licenses is according to what is specified by the regulations.

41/1- The validity period of the private driving license and the motorcycle driving license, shall be two years, five years, or ten years.

41/2- The validity period of the general driving license and the public works vehicle driving license shall be two or five years.

Article 42

The period of use of the recognized international and foreign driver license is limited to one year from the date of entry its holder to the Kingdom or its validity period expiration, whichever is earlier.

42/1- It is required that the license he/she carries to be compatible with the type of vehicle he/she is driving.

42/2 The Traffic Department may request certified translation of licenses.

42/3 - It is permissible to drive a vehicle with a valid international or foreign driving license if the driver is a visitor and for a period of one year from the date of his/her entry or the expiry of the validity period of his/her driving license, whichever is earlier.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

42/4 - Citizens of the GCC countries are permitted to drive a vehicle with driving licenses issued from their countries during its validation period.

42/5- The international driving license issued by the GCC countries is not valid.

Article 43

People with special needs are entitled to obtain a driver's license after submitting an approved medical report about his/her ability to drive, and the regulations and provisions required for this shall be determined.

43/1- Those with special needs may obtain a driving license provided that he/she completes the prescribed training hours and passes the driving test successfully after equipping him/her and the vehicle with appropriate special gears, and after obtaining an approved medical report proving his/her ability to drive it which he/she desires to obtain a driving license for.

43/2- The gears for the driver and his/her car to be equipped with must be stated in the driving license given to those with special needs, and it must be stipulated in it that it is not permissible for him/her to drive it unless those gears are available.

Article 44

The driving license is renewed after paying the prescribed fees and the consequent fines, if any. The regulation determines the conditions for that.

44 /1- The driver license is renewed according to the following conditions:

44/1/1- To be medically fit.

44/1/2- Payment of renewal fees and consequent fines - if any.

44/1/3- His/her record must be free of restrictions that prevent that.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



44/2- The driver's license can be renewed one year before its expiry date, provided that the renewal period starts with the previous renewal date.

Article 45

A replacement driver license is issued when lost or destroyed after paying the prescribed fees and consequent fines, if any. The regulations specify the necessary procedures for this.

45/1- If the damaged or lost driver license is valid, it will be replaced with the prescribed fees and consequent fines - if any - unless there is any restriction preventing this.

45/2- If the damaged or lost driver license is expired, procedures for renewing the license are applied after paying the prescribed fees and consequent fines - if any.

Article 46

It is forbidden to hold or pledge a driver license with third parties.

46/1- The holder of a driving license may not hold it with others

46/2- It is not permissible for the holder of a driver's license to pledge it with third parties in exchange for any commitment of any kind.

46/3- No normal or legal person is allowed to pledge a driver's license for any reason whatsoever.

46/4- A security officer may ask for the driver's license to check and verify its authenticity and record its information, and this is not considered as a seizure.

Article 47

1- Driving schools may not be established or operated except under a license from the competent department, and it is not permissible to practice the profession of teaching driving except under a license, and special regulations are determined by the Minister of Interior which regulate this.

2- Whoever violates the provisions related to paragraph (1) of this article, shall be punished with one or more of the following penalties:

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



الملكية العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

A- A warning.

B - A fine not exceeding two hundred thousand riyals.

C- Suspending the licensing or license for a period not exceeding six months.

The regulation sets a classification for violations and the corresponding penalties, taking into account the proportionality between the violation and the penalty.

3- If the violation is repeated within a year from the date of the first violation, the violator will be punished by doubling the financial penalty prescribed against him/her for the first time, or any other more severe penalty according to the paragraph (2) of this article and if the violation is repeated for the second time within a year from the date of committing the previous violation, the violator will be punished by doubling the financial penalty prescribed for the second time or canceling the license, or both.

47/1- The Public Security/General Directorate of Traffic prepares the determined regulations for establishing and operating driving schools and practicing the profession of teaching driving and the provisions regulating this according to the text of the article (forty seventh) of the Traffic law and are issued by the decision of the Minister of the Interior.

Article 48

The competent department may cancel or not renew the driving license; if it is proven that the license holder is unqualified or medically unfit to drive the vehicles he/she is authorized to drive.

48/1- The concerned traffic department has the right to cancel or not renew the driver license, if it is proven that the holder is unqualified or medically unfit according to an approved medical certificate.

48/2-The canceled license may be returned and renewed to its owner, if it is proven that he/she is medically fit according to an approved medical certificate.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



Article 49

The Minister of Interior has the right to allow establishing of non-governmental associations to educate citizens and reduce road accidents. The regulation defines the duties and functions of these associations.

49/1- Subject to the provisions of what is stated in the law of non-governmental associations and institutions issued by the royal decree no. (M/8) dated 19/02/1437AH, it is permissible to establish non-governmental associations whose motives are humanitarian and include volunteer members, and their duties and competencies are as follows:

49/1/1- Awareness of the importance of maintaining traffic safety in coordination with the Traffic Department.

49/1/2- Preparing national traffic campaigns to raise awareness of the dangers arising from traffic accidents.

49/1/3- Encouraging voluntary work in the field of traffic awareness and developing a sense of responsibility from all members of society.

49/1/4 - Taking care of the humanitarian aspects of those injured by traffic accidents and providing them with the necessary assistance.

49/1/5- Holding seminars, conferences, workshops, events and activities in the areas of traffic safety.

49/1/6- Preparing guidance and awareness programs aimed for developing traffic values among the target groups of traffic campaigns.

49/1/7- The participation in events of gulf, arab and international traffic weeks.

Chapter 5 Road Traffic Regulations

Article 50

Road traffic regulations shall be adhered to, as determined by law and regulation.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



50/1- The concerned department is authorized to apply this law and its executive regulations, and it shall regulate traffic on roads according to the following:

50/1/1- Determining the permissible times for the entry of trucks and heavy equipment, and the like, into or out of cities, with the placement of signs indicating that.

50/1/2- Restricting the use of warning sounds in populated areas, or completely or partially prohibiting them in some residential areas during times of rest and peace, except in emergency situations.

50/1/3- Banning any writing, drawing, poster, or any other statement on the vehicle's agency or any form of advertisement without the approval of the competent authorities.

50/1/4 - Preventing a vehicle racing on the road or driving in motorcades or marches without obtaining a permit from the competent authorities.

50/1/5- Preventing vehicle windows shading, other than the controls and conditions set by the General Directorate of Traffic.

50/1/6- Prevention of carrying out road works before coordination with the concerned department.

50/1/7- Setting the regulations governing the conduct of road works in coordination with the relevant authorities.

50/1/8- Setting the regulations governing speed bumps on the roads in coordination with the competent authorities.

50/1/9 - That each cattle or group of animals have a shepherd, and in cases where the cattle is large, it must be divided into parts separated by enough distance between them so that the vehicles can pass through easily, and it is forbidden to leave these animals near the road without overseeing, unless they are tightly bound and far from the road.

50/2 -The driver of the vehicle, shall comply with road traffic regulations in accordance with the following:

50/2/1- Adherence to the Traffic Law and its executive regulations, and to implement the instructions for the authorized ones to apply them, even if they conflict with the organizing traffic rules, and in all cases their

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



instructions and rules do not exempt the driver from his duty of being cautious.

50/2/2- Checking his vehicle before moving it and all its parts to ensure its safety and suitability for movement.

50/2/3- Take the vehicle off the road, if there is anything that may affect the public safety, to the nearest place away from the road immediately and safely, and if it is broken down, he/she must put the necessary warning signs to avoid crashing with vehicles, while informing the relevant authorities.

50/2/4 - Controlling the movement of his/her vehicle, and driving it according to the regular speed. He/she must adapt his/her traffic to all natural conditions and the conditions of the road in order to achieve the public safety of the rest of the road users.

50/2/5- Not to use the brakes suddenly except for necessity or safety reasons, and not to prevent the movement of other vehicles or drive towards the opposite way.

50/2/6- Stop when there is a directive or sign requiring stoppage in front of the security control centers or checkpoints.

50/2/7- Not to cut off the rows of a military infantry, students, scouting and sport teams, funerals and the like while they are on the move.

50/2/8- Not to stop the vehicle's engine with the intention of running it by its force.

50/2/9- Not to use vehicle's horn except in case of necessity, and it is not permissible to make any modification to it in a manner that is not consistent with the main purpose.

50/2/10 - Not to install or add things to the vehicle that violate the saudi standard.

50/2/11- Remaining on the car seat, while driving and not leaving the steering wheel for any reason.

50/2/12- If the road is divided into serval lanes, it is permissible to move accordingly in one direction on the road lanes, provided that slow cars must take the far right lane, except when preparing to change to another

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

lane on the left side, after alerting other drivers and making sure that is not dangerous for them.

50/2/13- When preparing to change the direction of traffic, he/she must make sure of doing that safely and alert other drivers.

50/2/14- Caution required when approaching to an intersection and he/she should drive the vehicle with a normal speed where it can be stopped to allow the passage of vehicles that have the priority to pass.

50/2/15- The driver of a transport vehicle shall comply with the parking fees assigned to him, in addition to his/her role in transporting passengers.

50/2/16- A taxi driver should not slow down or stop vehicle suddenly in a way that obstructs the traffic.

50/2/17- The school bus driver or his associates shall ensure the student's safety while driving on the road.

50/2/18- Not to add anything that raises or increases the vehicle engine's sound and to avoid causing any noise or fuss when using it.

50/2/19- Drivers of vehicles moving in one direction must leave a sufficient distance between them commensurate with the speed of those vehicles, so that when the distance gets wider the speed increases in order to prevent accidents.

50/2/20- When approaching two vehicles from the opposite direction, every vehicle's driver must get as close as possible to the edge of vehicles lane designated for the traffic leaving a sufficient side distance and if it is not possible for him/her to leave this distance due to the existence of an obstacle or other road users, he/she must slow down his/her speed or stop when necessary until the passage of users coming from the opposite side.

50/2/21- When approaching two vehicles on the right side, the vehicle's driver shall pass from the lift side, while the other vehicle's driver approaches as close as possible to the right side of the road.

50/2/22- In case of a breakdown of any diplomatic or consular vehicles, its driver or its affiliated agency must promptly take measures to tow it or repair it.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



50/2/23- The driver of the vehicle must take the right side of the road in the following cases:

50/2/23/1- If he/she is turning right to another road.

50/2/23/2- If there is another vehicle, he will bypass.

50/2/23/3- If his/her vehicle speed is less than the authorized maximum speed.

50/2/23/4 - When the vision is not clear on the road.

50/2/23/5- If he/she is facing another vehicle coming from the opposite direction.

50/2/24- Every driver, before making any movement related to turning his/her car to the right or left or turning backwards in the opposite direction of his way, must observe the following:

50/2/24/1 - Ensure that this can be done without exposing himself or other road users to danger.

50/2/24/2- Giving the necessary signals before starting movement actions with enough time.

50/2/24/3- Start approaching to the edge of the road early and before a long distance in order to take any direction that he/she desires.

50/2/24/4 - Not turn into the direction he/she desires to take until making sure that the street is free of vehicles and pedestrians, and that this is done slowly.

50/3- The vehicle passenger shall comply with road traffic regulations according to the following:

50/3/1- Getting in or out of the vehicle is from the right side of the vehicle, and he/she must not let his/her agency out of the windows or anything else.

50/3/2- Not to be attached to, or get on or off the external parts of the vehicle, while driving.

50/3/3- Caution required when opening the vehicle doors, whether when getting in or out, so not to expose road users to danger, and this is done from the near side of the sidewalk.

50/4- The truck and heavy duty driver and the like shall abide by traffic regulations on the roads in accordance with the following:

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



50/4/1- keeping the right lane on the multi-lane roads.

50/4/2- Adherence to the permissible times for entering or exiting cities, as determined by the concerned department.

50/4/3- Closing tank taps of the sewage vacuum truck and tightening the covers of the loading in it and the like.

50/4/4 - Not to transport passengers on trucks and public works vehicles.

50/4/5- Not to drive a public works vehicle on paved roads if its wheels are not rubber.

50/4/6- Covering the chains of a public works vehicle with rubber during work, or otherwise, to protect the asphalt from damage. In the event of movements to another locations, it must be transported on another vehicle specialized for that.

50/4/7- While off duty during the night on roads and outside cities, there must be a reflective light signs placed (Warning Signs) behind the vehicle from left side at a sufficient distance from it.

50/5 - The bicyclist and the like are bound by traffic regulations according to the following:

50/5/1- Not to be attached to any other vehicle, towing or carrying things that expose him/her or road users to danger.

50/5/2- Bicycles should not move in parallel groups, but rather individually and behind each other, parallel to the right side of the street. If the pathway is specified for the bike's drive, then he/she must abide by it.

50/5/3- Driving it with both hands and not being distracted by anything other than the road.

50/5/4- Driving on the right side of the right lane of the road, and not turn to the right or left or move in a high speed.

50/5/5- Not to drive on the road with free movement.

50/5/6- Not to drive on the sidewalks, unless he/she steps down of the bicycle, provided that the width of the sidewalk allows that.

50/5/7- Wearing a helmet while driving.

50/5/8- The bike must be equipped with front and rear lights and back reflectors.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



50/5/9 - Not to board anyone except in the designated place - if any.

50/6- Road Traffic Rules and Regulations:

50/6/1 – Priority rules.

50/6/1/1- Priority rules on roads and intersections that are not organized by traffic lights according to the following priority:

50/6/1/1/1- Priority is given to the driver who is ahead of others, where he/she must watch the traffic movement as it is affected by any change in the distance or direction when reducing his/her speed or direction, and he/she must not stop or change the direction of his/her vehicle suddenly in a way that causes an accident.

50/6/1/1/2- Priority is for the driver of a vehicle moving in a straight direction in the event that the two vehicles are running in parallel, and those who desire to change their direction must give the right of priority to the vehicle moving in a straight direction.

50/6/1/1/3- Priority is for a vehicle moving in a straight direction in the event of entering or exiting a from a main road to a service road or the opposite.

50/6/1/1/1 4- Priority in unorganized intersections by means of traffic signals, is for the vehicle that was entered the intersection first.

50/6/1/1/5- Priority is for the vehicle coming from the right in one intersection or more with an equal-priority road that does not have traffic lights or a traffic man.

50/6/1/1/6- Priority to a vehicle moving inside the roundabout.

50/6/1/1/7- Priority is for a person whose road is open if two drivers meet on a two-way road part of which is closed.

50/6/1/1/8- Priority is for vehicles coming from other directions over a vehicle whose driver desires to turn backwards.

50/6/1/1/9- Priority is for the vehicle moving on the main road if it meets with a branch road.

50/6/1/1/10- Priority is for the vehicle coming from a branch road in case it meets with a dirt road or a road with a private ownership.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الْمُلْكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزارة الداخليّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

50/6/1/1/11- Priority is given to the vehicle coming from the dirt road in the event that it meets with a road of private ownership.

50/6/1/1/12- Priority is for the vehicles going up mountain and curved roads with strong slopes over the vehicles coming down, in the event that they are unable to move simultaneously when they meet, except in the case where the emergency parking spot is closer to the going up vehicles, they must stop and wait until the coming down vehicles pass.

50/6/1/1/13- Priority is for carriages and bicycles over other slow transportation vehicles.

50/6/1/1/14 - Whoever is entitled according to the traffic rules to continue traffic, or any other priority that should be waived if the traffic conditions so required, and no other person may agree on this waiver except after his clear understanding with the waived person to avoid exposing road users to danger, harm, obstruction, or inconvenience unnecessarily and to avoid confusing or stopping traffic, and work to achieve the flow of traffic movement.

50/6/1/2- Rules of priority for vehicles passing on the railways according to the following:

50/6/1/2/1- Priority in running on the railways is for trains.

50/6/1/2/2- If the railway corridor is equipped with barriers or guarded, the driver must abide by the barrier or the instructions of the corridor's watch guard.

50/6/1/2/3- If the railway corridor on the road is not equipped with a barrier or not guarded, the road user must, upon seeing the regular sign indicating the existence of a passage, not enter until after making sure that it is possible to pass safely and that there is no sign of approaching train to him/her.

50/6/2- The rules relating to road passing are as follows:

50/6/2/1- Passing is always from the left on a straight two-lane road.

50/6/2/2 - Ensure that the road is open and free of other vehicles, and that there is sufficient space for that.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

50/6/2/3- Not to pass vehicles at uncovered heights, sharp curves, arched bridges, road turns, pedestrian paths and when there is a sign or lines signs that prevent this.

50/6/2/4- The driver of the other vehicle, which should be passed, must not increase the speed of his/her vehicle and must keep the extreme right side and make a warning signal to allow the driver of the vehicle to pass.

50/6/2/5- It is permitted to pass from the right of the vehicle if its driver gives the signal that he/she intends to turn left or if the road is divided into more than two lanes in one direction.

50/6/2/6- The vehicle's driver, before passing, must observe the following:

50/6/2/6/1- The vehicle to be passed has not started to pass a vehicle ahead or has given him/her a warning signal to that action.

50/6/2/6/2- The vehicle behind him/her has not actually started to pass.

50/6/2/6/3- The road ahead must be clear of obstacles and has a clear of vision, and he/she must take into account the speed of the vehicle he/she is driving and the vehicle he/she is passing.

50/6/2/6/4- Indicating his/her desire to pass the vehicle in front of him/her clearly and at the right time by using the warning signal lights.

50/6/2/6/5- The driver should leave a sufficient lateral distance between him/her and the vehicle he/she wants to pass.

50/6/2/6/6- Once the passing process is completed, he/she must return the vehicle to the right lane of the road, unless he/she wants to pass another vehicle, then he/she will remain in his/her lane until the progress is done, and then back to the right lane of the road.

50/6/2/6/7- The driver of the vehicle is prohibited from passing in the following cases:

50/6/2/6/7/1- If the vision on the road is not clear.

50/6/2/6/7/2- If the direction of traffic in the opposite side does not allow him/her to pass safely.

50/6/2/6/7/3- In intersections, on railways, on bridges, and places of pedestrian crossing.

50/6/2/6/7/4- In curves, heights, slopes, squares, and slippery roads.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

50/6/2/6/7/5- If the vehicle to be passed is moving at a faster speed than the vehicle that wants to pass.

50/6/2/6/7/6- If the vehicle to be passed had already begun to pass another vehicle ahead.

50/6/2/6/7/7- If the vehicle behind him/her has already started to pass his/her vehicle.

50/6/2/6/7/8- In the restricted areas, according to the instructions of the competent department for passing.

50/6/2/6/7/9- In the traffic lanes defined by longitudinal lines, and it is not permissible to drive over these lines or to cross them

50/7- The driver of the vehicle shall abide by the traffic rules for turning and changing the routes as follows:

50/7/1- Giving the necessary warning signal when he/she wants to change his direction to the right or the left from a reasonable distance before changing the direction, and he/she must turn it off after changing the direction.

50/7/2- He warns other drivers with a warning signal from a reasonable distance in the event of stopping his/her vehicle and continues giving the signal until the vehicle stops completely.

50/7/3- Turning to the right from the right side of the road and everyone has to abide by the specific signs on the road with arrows pointing to the right or painted elsewhere on the road.

7/50/4- Approaching as much as possible to the parallel edge of the road if he/she wants to change the route and take another one, but if traffic signs are found on the road indicating the direction, then they must be followed.

50/7/5- Not to turn back when the traffic light is red or when there is a traffic signal preventing that.

7/50 6- In the case of turning to the left, the driver must adhere doing the following:

50/7/6/1 - Driving to the right of the middle line of the road on two-way roads.

50/7/6/2 - Driving on the left lane on one-way roads.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



50/7/6/3- Abide by traffic signals which are operating traffic movement, if any.

50/8 - Rules for parking and stopping:

50/8/1- The driver of the vehicle is must not park in the following places:

50/8/1/1- Places indicated with signs (No Parking), public streets whose sidewalks are painted yellow.

50/8/1/2 - Public streets at the times specified by the competent department.

50/8/1/3 - At any turn, top of a road, or crossroads.

50/8/1/4- On bridges and pedestrian paths.

50/8/1/5- On sidewalks for pedestrians.

50/8/1/6 - Places designated for a specific type of vehicles.

50/8/1/7 - Reverse the direction of traffic or to be in the width or the middle of the road.

50/8/1/8- In a distance of (15) meters or less from a traffic light or a turn.

50/8/1/9- In a distance of less than (20) meters from a bridge or tunnel.

50/8/1/10- In a distance of less than (7) meters from the fire hydrants.

50/8/1/11 - In a distance of less than 1.5 meters from the school student crosswalks.

50/8/2 - The sections of the roads marked with signs (Parking) or (No Parking) are the parts that start at a sign of permission or non-permission and they end with the first turn after the signal, or is the distance between signs or the space pavements painted yellow.

50/8/3- In the places where parking is allowed, vehicles are parked either on the street edges or in the parallel sidewalk, unless there is a stop sign.

50/9 - Rules related to speed limits regulation:

50/9/1- The driver of the vehicle is obligated to drive it carefully, to be in control of its speed and to adjust this speed according to the traffic difficulties or potential obstacles in order to be able to stop it at a sufficient distance in case of emergency.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الْمُلْكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزارة الداخليّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

50/9/2- The driver must not exceed the specified maximum speed, and when there is a minimum speed limit, it must be adhered to and not drive at a speed lower than that.

9/50/3- Limiting the maximum speed does not restrain the driver from the duty to reduce the speed and stop the vehicle anytime that could cause an accident due to different circumstances, and he/she must reduce the speed, particularly, in the following cases:

50/9/3/1- If the road is congested.

50/9/3/2 - If the vision is not clear due to fog, rain, or sandstorms.

50/9/3/3 - At turns, slopes, jammed roads, and when approaching heights and crossroads.

50/9/3/4- When facing or passing a group of pedestrians while walking or stopping.

50/9/3/5- If the animals sign shows up when approaching it.

50/9/4- The concerned department shall announce the permitted speed and its modifications by the appropriate means, and it shall be placed in specific and prominent places of the road.

50/9/5- If there is no sign specifying the maximum speed that must be adhered to, so the driver's speed must not be more than the following:

50/9/5/1- (50) km inside residential neighborhoods for small vehicles.

50/9/5/2- (30) km inside the residential neighborhoods for large vehicles.

50/9/5/3- (80) km on main roads within cities for small vehicles.

50/9/5/4- (50) km on main roads within cities for large vehicles.

50/9/5/5- (120) km outside the city limits for small vehicles

50/9/5/6- (100) km outside the city limits for large vehicles.

50/9/6- The concerned administration may set another limit for the maximum and minimum speed for vehicles on some roads or their sections.

50/10- Rules regulating traffic lights:

10/50/1- When the driver reaches the traffic lights, he/she must do the following:

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



50/10/1/1- Not to cross the painted pedestrian crosswalks or the painted stop line near to the traffic light while the light is yellow or red, except in the case of turning to the right in places where this is permitted.

50/10/1/2- Stopping in a place that enables the driver to see the sign in the event that it is red light when there is no pedestrian crossing or a stop line.

50/10/1/3- Driving directly when the traffic light is green.

50/10/2- The driver shall abide by the rules for turning right at the traffic lights, according to the following:

50/10/2/1- Do not turn to the right while the traffic light is red, in the case there is a lane before it, then it allows the driver to turn to the right.

50/10/2/2-In the event that there is no lane before the traffic light, it is allowed to turn to the right if the traffic light is red after a complete stop and to ensure the safety of the procedure unless there is a sign prohibiting that.

50/10/2/3- If the traffic light is red and there is no lane before it, turning to the right is prohibited as long as there is no right lane.

50/10/3-The traffic lights regulate the movement of vehicles as follows:

50/10/3/1- Continuous lighting:

50/10/3/1/1 - Green Light: means the continuation of the vehicle's movement.

50/10/3/1/2- Red Light: means that the vehicle must stop and not cross the stop line or the line that is at the level of the traffic light pole or not to cross the pedestrian crosswalks.

50/10/3/1/3 - Orange Light: means warning and that the vehicle must stop and not exceed the stop line and the pedestrian crosswalks.

50/10/3/2- Flash Lighting:

50/10/3/2/1- The red light: it is obligatory to stop at the stop line or at the level of the traffic light pole, not to cross the pedestrian crossing area, not to cross the intersections on one level of the railway lines or mobile bridge entrances or to stop the traffic to clear the road for emergency vehicles and not moving until the road is clear of vehicles.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



50/10/3/2/2- The Orange Light: means allowing the driver of vehicles to continue their movement with extreme care and caution.

50/10/3/3-The traffic lights shall be installed in the following order (red - orange - green) and it is permissible to provide signals' lenses with arrows indicating the traffic directions indicated by them.

50/11 - Rules for using vehicle's lights:

50/11/1- The driver must turn high lights in the following cases:

50/11/1/1- If he/she is driving at night on a road that is equipped or not equipped with public lighting.

50/11/1/2- If he/she is driving during the day when there are dense fogs or sandstorms that block the vision.

50/11/1/3- In situations where it is prohibited to use the high lights.

50/11/2- The driver must not turn on the lights in the following situations:

50/11/2/1- When facing with another vehicle, in order to allow it to follow its movement easily and without danger.

50/11/2/2- When driving behind another vehicle for a short distance.

50/11/2/3- In all situations in which the eyes of other drivers should not be affected and the rest of the road users.

2/11/50/4 - In roads equipped with public lighting inside cities.

50/11/2/5- Using the high light when necessary and switching it off when it is not.

50/11/3- It is forbidden to use additional lights in the vehicle without the approval of the competent authorities.

50/11/4- The use of vehicles equipped with special lights for fog is allowed in fog, snowfall or heavy rain conditions.

50/11/5- If the driver stops the vehicle on a road that is not equipped with public lighting at night or during the day in the event of fog or the like, he/she must put a red light at the rear of it from the opposite direction of the sidewalk or the road.

50/11/6 - The lights are used in cases like facing other vehicles.

Article 50 (REPEATED)



..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

It is required to establish commercial centers - or the like to obtaining the approval of the competent department, and the regulation specifies the procedures regulating this, provided that coordination in this regard takes place with the relevant authorities.

50 Repeated/1- The General Directorate of Traffic issues a technical regulation that specifies the standards and requirements for licensing centers commercial and the like in relation to the traffic aspect.

50 Repeated/2- The necessary traffic study for licensing commercial centers and the like shall be prepared by consulting engineering offices approved by the General Directorate of Traffic in accordance with the technical regulations contained in article no. (50 repeated/1) of this regulation.

50 Repeated/3- The traffic department, after completing the necessary requirements, issues the approval or rejection of the construction request with an explanation of the reason for the rejection.

Article 51

Road signs and reflectors attached to this system are part of it, and the driver must abide by them and the instructions issued by the competent authorities, in accordance with the provisions of this system and its regulations.

51/1- The driver must abide by the road signs, reflectors attached to the traffic system and its regulations, unless other instructions are given by the men of the authority authorized to apply the provisions of the traffic system while they wear their uniform or the signs indicating them.

51/2- In all cases, the instructions of the employees of the authority authorized to apply the provisions of the traffic system and its regulations, the traffic rules, and the indicative signs do not exempt vehicle drivers from their duty of care and adherence to be cautious while they are on their way.

51/3- The road signs and reflectors placed on the road shall be consistent as possible with the approved international signs and reflectors adopted in



the Vienna International Convention of the year (1968), and these signs shall be according to the shapes and specifications attached to this system, taking into account the future amendments to the agreement. They should be reflective at night with phosphorescent materials whenever possible.

51/4 - Putting signs and reflectors at a sufficient distance from the dangerous spots for alerting.

51/5- Signs shall be placed at the entrances of bridges and tunnels and outside them indicating the instructions that must be followed to maintain bridges and tunnels and traffic safety in them.

51/6- Traffic signs shall be as follows:

51/6/1 - Warning signs of danger: they alert road users to the dangerous spots on the road.

51/6/2- Priority signs: it explains for road users the rules related to some priorities at intersections and the narrow parts of the road or informing the driver of the necessity to stop at the signs and not move again until after making sure that he/she is able to do so without danger.

51/6/3- Signs of prohibition and restriction: they are used to prevent road users from carrying out certain actions or to compel them to perform other actions and these signs are next to the place of the starting point of the prohibition or compliance, or at a sufficient distance for road users to be noticed.

51/6/4- Guidance, information and directional signs: they give road users some instructions, directions or provide them with useful data for them while using the road.

Article 52

It is forbidden to destroy, tamper with, or transport road signs and reflectors, or perform any action that makes them less important and clear, or that leads to a breach of the general concept agreed upon internationally.

52/1- It is not permissible to install any signs, advertisements, or devices that would lead to confusion with the meaning of traffic signs, or other

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

traffic devices, or would make these signs or devices less clear and effective or lead to affecting the eyes of drivers or distracting him/her in a way that threatens traffic safety.

52/2- It is prohibited to place any sticker on road signs, reflectors and traffic control devices, or move them from their place or change their direction.

Article 53

Driving on the roads is on the right side.

Article 54

The traffic priority pass is given to emergency vehicles during their duties and official motorcades, and their drivers are not exempt from driving in a way that guarantees the safety of others.

54/1- Alarm devices are used while performing emergency service.

54/2- It is prohibited to use sound alarm devices except in cases of necessity and intermittently.

54/3- It is forbidden for emergency vehicles to use their own alarms except in the event that they are starting to perform their duties.

54/4- It is prohibited for any driver to follow emergency vehicles and drive behind them while they are on the move to perform their duties, and he/she must leave a sufficient distance between him/her and any emergency vehicle.

54/5- Road users must clear the way for emergency vehicles while performing an emergency service and not bypass them during the performance of this service, as soon as they announce their approach by means of sound or light alarms, and immediately take the initiative to take whatever enables them to drive without the slightest hindrance.

54/6- Vehicle drivers must clear a lane for emergency vehicles while performing emergency service, so that the lane is in the middle of the one-way road consisting of two lanes, and the lane is next to the left lane on the right side of the multi-lane road.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

54/7- Road users must clear the passage of official motorcades as soon as they announce their approaching by means of sound and light alarms, provided that they stop on the right side of the road in the event there are instructions from the competent department to do so, and they will only leave after their pass or according to the instructions issued to them.

54/8- Without prejudice to the liability of the driver of the vehicle regarding the damage of lives or public or private property, drivers of emergency vehicles, official motorcades and civilian vehicles of government security bodies, when necessary during their performance of duties, may exceed the speed limit and not be bound to traffic lights and traffic rules on the roads as necessary and to ensure public safety, provided that they use light and sound alarms whenever possible, and these exceptional provisions do not apply during the return of these vehicles after the end of their mission.

Article 55

Pedestrians must walk in the places designated for them, as specified by the regulations.

55/1- The sidewalks are designated for pedestrians, baby trollies and patients wheel chairs whereas it is prohibited to place or hang anything on them that hinders walking users.

55/2- Groups of pedestrians led by a responsible person and pedestrians who are walking in groups must use a reflective belts or vests when moving at night on paved roads which are specialized for the movement of vehicles.

55/3- Shepherds and horse carriages for riding and loading, whether they are separated or not, must use reflective belts or vests when approaching at night the paved road which are specialized for the movement of vehicles.

55/4- In the event that there is a private pedestrian crosswalk marked with signs on the road surface and there is no authorized employee to implement the system or even a traffic light that regulates the crossing process, the driver of the vehicle must slow down when approaching the

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



crosswalk so as not to endanger the pedestrians who are passing on it and, if necessary, he/she must stop completely to make way for pedestrians.

55/5- The traffic signal to regulate pedestrian crossing shall be as follows:

55/5/1- Continuous lighting:

55/5/1/1- Green light: means allowing pedestrians to cross the road.

55/5/1/2- Red light: means that pedestrians must stop and there is a danger if they cross the road.

55/5/2 Intermittent lighting:

55/5/2/1- The green light: appears when the green light for pedestrian is about to end and to urge them to cross quickly.

55/5/2/2- The orange light: it is provided at pedestrian crosswalks places, other than intersections, and the priority for crossing in these areas is for pedestrians.

55/5/2/3- The traffic light assigned to the railways: the intermittent red light is used to indicate the proximity of trains' arrival and drivers of other vehicles are instructed not to pass on the open rails, and these signals may be provided with bells when trains arrive.

55/6- Pedestrians must walk on the sidewalks prepared for them and adhere to the signs indicating the places designated for crossing the road and to make sure that there is no danger while crossing the road, with the exception of military lines and the like on the right side of the road.

55/7- When crossing the road, pedestrians must observe the following:

55/7/1- If the crosswalk is equipped with a walk signal for pedestrians, they must observe it.

55/7/2- If the crosswalk is not equipped with a walk signal for pedestrians, but the traffic is regulated by a traffic light or by one of the employees of the authorized bodies to implement the system and its regulations and if the traffic light or the authorized person has opened the road for vehicles, pedestrians must stop crossing if this leads drivers to changing their direction or adjusting the speed of their vehicles when pedestrians cross other lanes, and they have to take into account the speed of coming vehicles before they begin to cross the road.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



55/7/3- When pedestrians cross the road from crosswalks not designated for them by means of a sign or a mark on the ground, they must not start crossing until after making sure that they are not obstructing the traffic.

55/7/4- If pedestrians cross the road, they must not take an unnecessarily long way and not to slow down or stop in the road with no need.

55/8- It is permissible for pedestrians to walk near the edge of the road in the opposite direction to the traffic of vehicles or part of the paved road for bicycles, if there is one, provided that this does not obstruct the traffic or endanger their safety in the event that there is no road sides or sidewalks, with the exception of those who walk in groups or flocks, or who push a bicycle in front of them, so they walk near the right edge of the road and in the direction of traffic.

55/9- Pedestrians walking on the road during the night or when the vision is not clear, and in the day when heavy traffic requires it, they must walk near the edge of the road in one row, one after the other and in one direction.

55/10- The driver of the vehicle must not endanger pedestrians walking on the sidewalks and on the sides of the road, as well as those walking on the same road.

55/11- if there is a designated pedestrian crosswalk marked with signs on the road surface and not regulated by a traffic light or one of the authorized employees to implement the system and its regulations, and when the road is closed, the driver of the vehicle must stop before the pedestrian crosswalk, but when the road is open in front of him/her, he/she must not obstruct pedestrians who began to cross.

55/12- A vehicle driver who changes the direction of his/her vehicle to enter another road that has a pedestrian crosswalk at its entrance, must drive slowly giving way to pedestrians who have started to cross and, when necessary, to stop until they cross.

55/13- A vehicle driver who wishes to pass a passenger transport vehicle on the side designated for the direction of traffic and at the place designated for stopping these vehicles, must slow down his/her speed and

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



stop completely if necessary to clear the way for passengers getting in or out of the transport vehicles .

55/14- For pedestrians who cross two-way roads or intersections when the green light is on in the direction of their crossing, it is preferable to pass.

55/15- If the intersections or intersections are not equipped with traffic lights or are not monitored by the traffic, pedestrians have the right of cross, and the driver must be cautious when he/she sees a pedestrian crossing his/her way.

55/16- Pedestrian crosswalks are defined either by longitudinal lines in the direction of traffic separated by spaces on the road surface, or by placing a sign (Pedestrian Crosswalk).

55/17- The crosswalks for school students are indicated by two longitudinal lines in the direction of traffic across the street, with a sign indicating that to be placed near to them.

55/18- Pedestrians during the Hajj and Umrah seasons, events and the like are subject to the regulations prescribed by the competent authorities.

55/19- The concerned department proposes to the competent authorities to establish or develop pedestrian crosswalks or roads according to the specifications and standards to be agreed upon.

Article 56

It is prohibited to pass school transport buses when they stop for loading and uploading, and the regulations specify the necessary conditions for this.

56/1- When school buses stop for loading or unloading, the following is required:

56/1/1- The school bus stops when loading or unloading in the designated parking with the use of the stop sign.

56/1/2- That the loading and unloading process is from the right side of the bus and under the supervision of the bus driver or his/her assistants.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



56/1/3- That the bus exit door should be opened and closed by the driver or his/her assistants, and the door should not be opened until after a complete stop.

56/1/4- Not to move the bus until the driver or his/her assistant makes sure while students getting in or off the bus and ensuring their safety.

56/1/5- That the bus specified for school transport should bear signs indicating that.

56/2- Drivers of other vehicles must stop completely when the buses designated for transporting students are in the loading and unloading state, and they must not stop in the designated parking zones.

Article 57

Drivers and passengers must use seat belts and child seats while on the roads.

57/1 - The driver of the vehicle must alert the passengers to the necessity to fasten the seat belt.

57/2- The driver of the vehicle shall provide safety seats designated for children when boarding them.

57/3 - Children under the age of ten years should not ride in the front seat of the car unless there is no rear seat in the car.

57/4 - The following cases are excluded from fastening the seat belt after indicating this in their records:

57/4/1 - People of incompatible sizes with seat belts.

57/4/2- Who are covered by protection systems according to other means of fastening.

57/4/3- People who have health issues that prevent them from fastening the seat belt and that is by providing an approved medical certificate.

Article 58

Motorcyclists and their companions must wear a tight helmet while driving, and the regulation limits the requirements for this.

58/1- The head helmet is worn according to the following conditions:

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

- 58/1/1- That the helmet be worn in the correct way.
58/1/2- Does not obscure the vision of the motorcycle driver.
58/1/3- to comply with safety requirements in order to protect the cyclist and his escort in the event of a fall.

Chapter 6 Accidents

Article 59

Traffic accidents are divided into two parts:

A- Minor traffic accident.

B - Major traffic accident.

The regulation specifies the details of that.

59/1- Traffic accident: What is caused by the use of the vehicle or as a result of its loading unintentionally while it is in motion. As for what happens to the vehicle while it is parked or by the intentional accidents, then it is related to the police station to takeover the investigation and if the vehicle is on fire, the civil defense will takeover the investigation.

59/2- The minor traffic accident: what results in damage to a private or public property, resulting in an injury that may lead to pain in the injured without the need to take him/her to the hospital.

59/3- The major traffic accident, which results in:

59/3/1- A death case or more.

59/3/2- Physical injuries: the injuries or fractures that resulted from the accident requiring the injured to be taken to the hospital or to be hospitalized.

59/3/3- Major damages: the severe losses that resulted from the accident in private or public properties.

59/4- The accident is recorded as a death case statistically if it leads to the death of the injured within a month from the date of the accident, and if it exceeds more than one month, it will be recorded in the injuries statistics.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



Article 60

A traffic accident is deemed to be liable if it results from negligence, lack of precaution, or failure to comply with regulations.

60/1- The liability in a traffic accident occurs when there is a causal relationship between the act and the result, directly or indirectly.

60/2- The error percentage is determined according to the relative criteria (100%, 75%, 50%, 25%) and the following reasons:

60/2/1- Negligence: leaving an action where it should done or refraining from taking an action that requires a precaution, and if that action had been taken, the traffic accident would not have occurred.

60/2/2- Lack of precaution: committing a wrong act indicates a lack of foresight and awareness of what are the circumstances.

60/2/3- Non-observance of regulations: committing an act that violates the rules which should be followed.

60/3- The liability for the traffic accident is caused by describing the act that was committed or omitted and that caused the traffic accident to occur, and that is classified according to the reasons of liability mentioned in the article no. (60/2) of these regulations.

60/4 - The driver of the vehicle is exempt from the public right if the accident occurred due to a force majeure beyond his control.

60/5- If a traffic accident occurred in which one of the parties was an animal, then he/she shall bear the liability if it is proven by its owner or whoever responsible for it.

60/6- In the event that it is not possible to determine the liability in the traffic accident for convincing reasons, and after completing all the inference and inspection procedures, the accident's parties are referred to the competent court to consider determining the liability legally.

60/7- The percentage of liability in a traffic accident is determined by the accident investigator under the supervision of the competent officer or the manager of the relevant division or section.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

60/8- An objection to the liability percentage in a traffic accident is submitted within ten days from the date of the accident, unless there is a convinced excuse by the competent authority.

60/9- When objecting to the percentage of liability in traffic accidents, they are considered by a committee consisting of three experienced and qualified members approved by the director of the competent department.

60/10- The Director of the General Directorate of Traffic may form committees to consider liability for some traffic accidents if required.

Article 61

1- In the event of a traffic accident resulting in a public right, the concerned department shall initiate procedures for inferring the accident as soon as it occurs, notify the Public Prosecution and submit the case file to it in accordance with the criminal procedures law.

2 - In the event of a traffic accident resulting in private right only, then the competent department must hold in custody the person who caused the accident for a period not exceeding (24) hours, unless he/she provides a bail bond or what guarantees the fulfillment of the private right. If he/she does not present any of that, he/she shall be referred to the competent court - according to the legal procedures - after the expiration of the period referred to in this paragraph.

61/1- Upon receiving the report of the traffic accident, all information related to that accident shall be completed whenever possible and the report sent to the concerned authorities to speed up the process of moving to and initiating the accident, each according to his competence.

61/2- The competent authorities, who are competent and experienced, undertake the inference procedures in traffic accidents.

61/3- The police shall conduct inference procedures in traffic accidents in places that fall outside the spatial jurisdiction of the competent administration.

61/4- The inference procedures for traffic accidents are carried out according to the approved form.

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..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



61/5- The traffic accident is carried out by the concerned department according to the following procedures:

61/5/1- Performing the necessary safety measures to ensure the protection of road users due to the occurrence of a traffic accident.

61/5/2- Collecting initial information from the accident scene, determining the degree of its seriousness, and informing the concerned authorities or ensuring their presence in the event it was previously requested.

61/5/3- Separating the intruders from the accident scene, taking into account the search for witnesses, and taking their testimony at the scene if possible.

61/5/4 - Recording everything surrounding the accident that has to do with its occurrence.

61/5/5- Examining and photographing the accident scene, determining its remains and describing them accurately.

61/5/6- A statement of the accident scene, the time of its occurrence, the weather condition, the road, the number of its parties, their health status, identifying the drivers, information of the vehicles involved in the accident, their places after the accident, the locations of damages, the causes of the accident and how it was occurred.

61/5/7- Hearing the statements of the parties at the accident scene, and if this is not possible, their statements will be heard in the place to which they are transferred.

61/5/8- Preparing a sketch of the accident with devices and auxiliary tools and documenting it electronically.

61/5/9 - Ensure that the accident site is free of all the remains, whether people, things, or the like, in a way that guarantees the safety of road users in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

61/5/10- Recording the seizures that were found at the accident scene inside or outside the vehicle.

61/5/11- If the vehicles are moved from the accident scene before the arrival of the competent authority, then it should be indicated and a sketch

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

of the accident must be prepared according to the remains on the site and the statements of the parties and witnesses.

61/5/12- Upon completion of the procedures related to the accident scene, the drivers of the vehicles involved in the accident or their representatives are allowed to receive the vehicles in a manner that guarantees their removal from the road, and in the event that this is not possible, they are seized with the prompt of taking the necessary measures to deliver them.

61/5/13- If it becomes clear that the accident location is one of the locations in which accidents are frequent, or there is a defect in the road, then it is submitted to the competent authority to take the necessary action in this regard.

61/6- The investigator shall use the assistive devices in investigating traffic accidents, using measurement and imaging tools, and that the accident drawing shall be distinguished with accuracy and clarity.

61/7- Immediately after the traffic accident that resulted in a public right, the competent department notifies the Public Prosecution and submits the case file to it in accordance with the criminal procedures law and its executive regulations.

61/8- The person who commits the traffic accident shall be released if he/she entails a private right only in the following cases:

61/8/1- Submission of a bail bond or a guarantee .

61/8/2- Presenting what guarantees the fulfillment of the private right.

8/61/3 - Waiver of the right holder.

8/61/4 - Submission the proof of the termination of the private right.

61/8/5- Submission of a valid approved insurance document.

61/9- The driver who has not been found guilty of the traffic accident is released.

61/10- If a person is unable to provide guarantees of fulfillment of the private right in a traffic accident, after the expiration of a period of (24) hours, he/she shall be referred to the competent court with the attached accident papers, provided that they include the following:

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



61/10/1- The traffic accident report indicating the information of the parties to the accident, its location, time, causes, and the percentage of conviction.

61/10/2- Notify the plaintiff (the owner of the private right) of continuing his/her claims before the competent court in accordance with the legal pleadings system and its executive regulations.

61/10/3- The defendant's declaration of fiscal deficit in which to pay for the private right.

61/11- The General Directorate of Traffic Department determines the necessary controls to regulate bail bonds in traffic accidents.

61/12 - With the exception of the areas where the Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuers has started its work, the damage resulting from traffic accidents is estimated according to a regulation set by the General Directorate of Traffic Department.

61/13- The Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuers will implement its law issued by the royal decree no. (M/43) dated 9/7/1433AH in coordination with the General Directorate of Traffic Department.

61/14- The damages resulting from traffic accidents are re-estimated upon the request of the Traffic Department.

61/15- In the event of a traffic accident on a person holding a diplomatic status, the required information shall be taken and he/she will be released too with a notification to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the accident and its circumstances.

61/16- In dealing with the parties to the accident, persons with immunity must be taken into consideration in accordance with the regulations governing this.

61/17- A minor traffic accident can be documented according to the procedures of the authorized agency to conduct the inference and inspection procedures without being at the accident scene and that is for the insured vehicles.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Article 62

1- Whoever commits a traffic accident out of an infringement or negligence resulting in a death or losing an organ that causes a disable in its benefit or even part of it, he/she shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding four years and a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand riyals, or one of these two penalties, without prejudice to what is determined for the private right.

2- Whoever commits a traffic accident out of an infringement or negligence resulting in an injury for which the recovery period exceeds fifteen days, he/she shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand riyals, or one of these two penalties, without prejudice to what is determined for the private right.

3- Except as stipulated in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article, anyone who has committed a traffic accident out of an infringement or negligence shall be referred to the competent court - in accordance with the statutory procedures - to consider determining the appropriate punishment against him/her, without prejudice to what is determined for the private right. And the bylaw shall specify the cases of infringement and negligence that fall within this paragraph.

62/1- In a traffic accident that results in an injury where the recovery period is fifteen days or less, the person who caused the traffic accident is considered as an infringer in the following cases:

62/1/1- When practicing drifting.

62/1/2- Driving a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants, narcotics, or drugs, which he/she is warned against driving under its influence.

62/1/3- When crossing the traffic light while it is red.

62/1/4- Driving the vehicle in the opposite direction of traffic.

62/1/5- Exceeding the speed limit by more than (50) km/per hour, if the speed limit on the pathway was from (120) km/per hour or less.

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..... التاريخ:
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62/1/6- Exceeding the speed limit by more than (30) km/per hour, if the speed limit on the pathway was (140) km/per hour.

62/2- In a traffic accident that results in an injury, where the recovery period is fifteen days or less, the one who caused of the traffic accident is considered as negligent in the following cases:

62/2/1- Not taking the necessary precautions when stopping the vehicle in emergency situations on public pathways.

62/2/2- Not covering and tightening the transported loading.

62/2/3- His/her failure to take away the animals whom responsible for from the road or allowing them to cross from non-designated areas.

62/2/4- When he/she is distracted from the road while driving.

Article 63

1- Subject to what is stated in articles (61 and 62) of this law, every driver who is a party to a traffic accident must stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident and report the relevant department, and provide possible assistance to the injured in the accident, if not doing so, he/she shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand riyals, an imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or both.

The vehicle may be moved from the accident scene in the cases specified by the regulations.

2- The penalty stipulated in paragraph (1) of this article shall be imposed on whoever commits any of the following acts:

A - When replacing the driver of the vehicle who committed the accident or being part of it.

B- Fabricating a traffic accident.

63/1- It is permissible to move the vehicle from the accident scene before the arrival of the competent authority and when a directive is issued by the competent department in the following cases:

63/1/1- If the accident was minor and the parties or one of them photographed the vehicles at the accident scene.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



63/1/2- When the location of the vehicles involved in the accident forms a threat to the public safety or obstructs traffic.

Article 64

The owners of workshops and their workers or others are prohibited from carrying out any of the following procedures without obtaining a prior permission for this - valid - from the competent department.

1- Repairing the exterior body of the vehicle.

2- A modification that violates the vehicle's dimensions, weights, or engine power.

3- A change in the shape or color of the vehicle.

4- Removing the vehicle's chassis registration numbers.

Whoever violates this shall be punished with a fine of not less than ten thousand riyals and not more than fifty thousand riyals for the first time with shutting down of the workshop for a period not exceeding three months. Moreover, in the event that the violation is committed for the second time, the fine determined for the first time shall be doubled with shutting down of the workshop for a period not exceeding six months and in the event that the violation is committed for the third time, the fine determined for the second time shall be doubled, with shutting down of the workshop permanently.

64/1- The Traffic Department shall monitor the vehicle repair workshops and their workers to ensure their commitment to implementing the legal procedures related to repairing vehicles, imposing violations that occur from them, and forward them to the competent court for imposing an appropriate punishment.

Article 65

It is not permissible to sell or buy any salvage vehicle - or part of it - except in accordance with the provisions set by the concerned department and whoever violates this shall be punished with a fine of two thousand

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..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



riyals in the first time, and in the case of repetition of the violation, the prescribed fine shall be doubled as in the first time, and in the case of repetition for the second time a fine of five thousand riyals, and in the event that it is repeated more than that, the violator shall be referred to the competent court - in accordance with the legal procedures - to decide what it deems necessary.

65/1- Taking into consideration to what is mentioned in the canceled vehicle sales rules issued by the royal decree no. (M/1) and dated 10/1/1422AH, the General Directorate of Traffic determines the necessary rules to regulate the sale and purchase of the salvage vehicle or part of it.

Chapter 7

Controlling Violations and Determining Penalties Article 66

The Minister of Interior - or whoever deputizes for him - determines the authorized bodies to control violations of the provisions of this law.

66/1- The authority to control violations of the provisions of the traffic rule and its executive regulations shall be empowered to each of:

66/1/1- Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers working in traffic.

66/1/2- Authorized personnel by the security authorities in regard to the nature of their work to apply the provisions of the traffic rule and its executive regulations.

66/1/3- Whoever the Director of Public Security authorizes from the security and military authorities, and any natural or legal person, and the General Directorate of Traffic prepares the conditions regulating this.

Article 67

Competent courts settle disputes and traffic accident cases.

67/1- Until the competent courts start their duties, the traffic authorities shall take decisions in disputes, issues and traffic violations.

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..... التوالي:



Article 68

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in another law, anyone who commits one of the violations listed in the violations tables attached to this law shall be punished with the following:

1- A fine of no less than one hundred riyals and not exceeding one hundred and fifty riyals in relation to the violations mentioned in the violations table No. (1) attached to this law, in addition to the vehicle seizure in the event that the driver cannot reach or fail to respond in relation to the violation No. (6) from the table itself.

2- A fine of no less than one hundred and fifty riyals and not exceeding three hundred riyals in relation to the violations mentioned in the violations table No. (2) attached to this law, in addition to the vehicle seizure until the violation is removed in relation to violation No. (15) of the same table.

3- A fine of no less than three hundred riyals and not exceeding five hundred riyals in relation to the violations mentioned in the violations table No. (3) attached to this law.

4- A fine of no less than five hundred riyals and not exceeding nine hundred riyals in relation to the violations mentioned in the violations table No. (4) attached to this law, in addition to the vehicle seizure in the event that the driver cannot be reached or failed to respond in relation to the violation No. (20), and seize the vehicle until the violation is removed with regard to violations No. (21) to No. (25) of the same table.

5- A fine of no less than one thousand riyals and not more than two thousand riyals in relation to the violations mentioned in the violations table No. (5) attached to this law, in addition to the vehicle seizure until the violation is removed in relation to violations from No. (23) to No. (25) of the same table.

6- A fine of no less than three thousand riyals and not exceeding six thousand riyals in relation to the violations mentioned in the violations

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوقيع:



table No. (6) attached to this law, in addition to the vehicle seizure until the violation is removed in relation to violations from No. (11) to No. (14) of the same table.

7- A fine of no less than five thousand riyals and not more than ten thousand riyals in relation to the violations mentioned in the violations table No. (7) attached to this law, in addition to the vehicle seizure until the violation is removed in relation to violations No. (4) and No. (5) of the same table.

8 - A fine for anyone who exceeds the speed limit on the pathway, according to the table No. (8) attached to this law.

68/1- The vehicle shall be seized directly by the seizure authority in case of committing any of the violations that necessitate the seizure of the vehicle until the violation as stipulated in article (68) of the law is removed and the vehicle can be delivered at the location of its seizure if the violation is removed.

68/2- Taking into consideration the two cases stipulated in violation No. (6) of the violations table No. (1) and violation No. (20) of the violations table No. (4) to inform the vehicle owner, through the means approved by the competent department, of the necessity to move the vehicle and in the event that he/she is inaccessible or unresponsive, the vehicle will be seized.

68/3- The General Directorate Traffic determines the appropriate mechanism through which the violation that resulted in seizing the vehicle is removed.

Article 69

Drifting is a traffic violation and the violator shall be punished with the following penalties:

A- In the first time the vehicle is seized (fifteen days) and a fine of (twenty thousand) riyals, and then he/she shall be referred to the competent court to consider applying the prison sentence against him/her.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



B- In the second time, the vehicle is seized for a month and a fine of (forty thousand riyals), and then he/she shall be referred to the competent court to consider applying the prison sentence against him/her.

C - In the third time the vehicle is seized, and a fine of (sixty thousand) riyals, and then it is referred to the competent court to consider the confiscation of the vehicle or paying a fine for the equivalent value of the rented or stolen vehicle and imprisoning him.

The penalties for seizure or confiscation mentioned in this article are excluded from rented vehicles and stolen vehicles.

Article 70

Subject to the provisions of articles (12) and (46) of this law, anyone who seizes a vehicle's driving license or a driver's license with others, or holding or pledging it is punished with a fine of no less than (one thousand) riyals and not more than (two thousand) riyals.

Article 71

The fine for delay in renewing driving licenses and driving licenses is set at one hundred riyals for each year or part thereof, with a maximum limit of three hundred riyals only, and the fine is applied after the expiration of a period of sixty days from the date of the license expiration.

71/1- After the second and third year of driving license expires, the fine is calculated directly, and the 60 days period is not given.

71/2- The renewal of the driver's and traffic licenses is calculated from the date of its expiration.

Article 72

A- Whoever violates the provisions of paragraph (A) of article (21) of this Law, shall be punished with a fine of one hundred thousand riyals, with the violating car showroom closed until the license is obtained.

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..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المُلْكُوكُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ السُّعُودِيَّةِ
وزارَة الداخْلِيَّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

B- Whoever violates the provisions of any of the sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of paragraph (B) of article (21) of this law, shall be punished with a fine of one thousand five hundred riyals for the first time. The fine is doubled in the event that the violation is committed for the second time, and in the event that the violation is committed for the third time, the violator will be punished with a fine of eight thousand riyals with the closing of the vehicle sales shop for a month, and in the event that the violation is committed for the fourth time, the car showroom's license is canceled.

C - Whoever violates the provisions of any of the sub-paragraphs (5), (6) and (7) of paragraph (B) of article (21) of this law, shall be punished with a fine of not less than ten thousand riyals and not exceeding fifty thousand riyals for the first time, and in the event that the violation is committed for the second time, the prescribed fine is doubled for the first time, and in the event that the violation is committed for the third time, the prescribed fine is doubled for the second time with the closing of the vehicle sales shop for a month, and in the event that the violation is committed for the fourth time, the exhibition license shall be canceled.

72/1- Vehicles selling shops are closed through the following procedures:

72/1/1- List the existing vehicles, hand over the vehicles whose owners want to receive them, and close the exhibition.

72/1/2- Preventing the car showroom from practicing the activity of buying and selling.

72/1/3- Suspend the technical access granted to him during the punishment.

72/2- In the event that the license is canceled, the procedures stipulated in article (21/4) of these regulations shall be taken.

Article 73

1- Traffic offenses are determined by the authorities determined by the Minister of Interior in accordance with article (66) of this law, and the regulation specifies the mechanism for controlling violations, including

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



the basic data for the violation, and the minimum and maximum fine for it.

2- Subject to the provisions of article (74), article (75), and article (77) of this law, violations are recorded in their minimum, and it is permissible to register at their maximum limit in case of aggravating circumstances by a decision by a committee or committees formed by the Minister and the regulations shall specify the aggravating circumstances and the committee's work procedures.

73/1-The General Directorate of Traffic determines the means for controlling violations and rules for using these means.

73/2- That the means of detecting the violation be clearly proven.

73/3- Traffic violations are determined according to the following mechanism:

73/3/1- When a traffic violation is detected, the violator is notified by the appropriate means to stop in a safe place while remaining in his/her vehicle, and the person authorized to apply this law disembarks to him/her to finish the procedures for controlling the violation as soon as possible.

73/3/2-The means of detecting the violation, whatever its type, includes the basic data for the violation represented in the vehicle's plate number, type of registration, color, description of the violation, date, time and place of its commission and the name of the violator - if any - and the two limits of the minimum and maximum fine.

73/3/3- In case of no existence of the driver of the vehicle or his/her escape, the vehicle plate number and its descriptions must be proven as much as possible in an independent minutes.

73/3/4- The violation between the vehicle's travel point and its arrival point is a single violation if it cannot be avoided during this.

73/3/5- The violator shall be punished for all the violations committed by him/her simultaneously.

73/3/6- Violations committed by visitors, transients, and those of similar status against the perpetrators are recorded according to the entry number,

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..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



الملكية العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

and the seizure authorities must quickly register them and work to obtain them before the violator leaves the Kingdom.

73/3/7- Violations committed by vehicles bearing diplomatic or consular plates, shall be recorded and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be notified of this.

73/4- The concerned department undertakes to verify the validity of traffic violations before registering them in the manner it deems appropriate.

73/5- The violation is linked to the record of the violator.

73/6- Subject to the provisions of article (74/1) of this regulation, a violation may be registered in its maximum limit by a decision of the committees formed for this purpose in the following aggravating circumstances:

73/6/1- Upon committing any of the violations listed in the violations table No. (1) annexed to the law for the twelfth time within a year from the date of the first violation.

73/6/2- When one of the violations listed in the violations table No. (2) annexed to the law is committed for the tenth time within a year from the date of the first violation.

73/6/3- Upon committing one of the violations listed in the violations table No. (2) annexed to the law for the eighth time within a year from the date of the first violation.

73/6/4- Upon committing one of the violations listed in the violations table No. (4) annexed to the law for the sixth time within a year from the date of the first violation.

73/6/5- When committing one of the violations listed in the violations table No. (5), No. (6) and No. (7) annexed to the law for the fifth time within a year from the date of the first violation.

73/6/6- Subject to the provisions of article (62/1) of this regulation when the driver causes a traffic accident for committing an violation of crossing a traffic light during the red light, driving the vehicle in the opposite direction of traffic, or a violation of dodging quickly between vehicles on public

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

roads or a violation of driving a vehicle under an intoxicating, narcotic or drug effect that is warned not to drive under its influence.

73/6/7- When the commission of the violation is joined with behavior indicating recklessness and negligence from the violator.

73/7- Forming a committee or committees - as needed - consisting of three members, provided that one of the committee members has legal or legal jurisdiction - if any - whose task is to raise violations to the maximum level and carry out its work according to the following procedures:

73/7/1- A request to raise the violation to a maximum of thirty days from the date of reporting the violation.

73/7/2- Includes raising the violation to the maximum limit includes the type of violation, its location, time and date of its occurrence, information about the driver and his address, along with attaching evidence that it is associated with one of the aggravating circumstances specified in article No. (73/6) of this regulation.

73/7/3- The committee considers the application submission and issues its reasoned decision according to what it can be proven. 73/7/4- The raising of the maximum limit is limited to the violation associated with the aggravating circumstances only.

73/7/5- The decisions of the committee are issued by the opinion of the majority.

73/7/6- The violator is notified if the violation is raised to a maximum.

Article 74

When committing a violation that endangers public safety for the second time within a year from the date of the first violation, the fine shall be imposed on the violator at its maximum limit, and if it is committed for the third time during the same year, the violator shall be referred to the competent court - according to the statutory procedures to consider the application of the prison sentence against him/her for a maximum of one year, unless the court decides to double the fine prescribed for the second violation. The regulations specify the

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



violations that endanger public safety, and the procedures for referring the violator to court.

74/1- Violations that endanger public safety, as follow:

74/1/1- Exceeding the speed limit by more than 30 km/per hour, on the road, 140 km/per hour.

74/1/2- Exceeding the speed by more than 50 km /per hour, if the speed limit on the road is from 120 km/per hour and less.

74/1/3- Driving a vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant or narcotic, or drugs that are warned against driving under its influence.

74/1/4- Carrying out road works before coordinating with the competent department.

74/1/5- Crossing the traffic light during the red light.

74/1/6- Driving the vehicle in the opposite direction of traffic.

74/1/7- Increasing the dimensions of the loading transported for heavy transport vehicles to the permissible limit.

74/1/8- Passing in areas where passing is not allowed, such as curves and heights.

74/1/9- Transporting passengers in places not designated for them in the vehicle.

74/2- The repetition of the violation is counted in the second and third time from the date of the first violation.

74/3- Repetition is considered if the repeated violation is the same as the previous violations.

74/4- In the event that the violation that endangers public safety is repeated for the second time within a year, it is automatically raised to the maximum.

74/5- Upon repetition of the violation, the violator shall be referred for the third time during the same year to the competent court according to the following procedures:

74/5/1- The competent department, within thirty days of committing the violation for the third time, took over to the competent court a request to intensify the penalty against the violator.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



74/5/2- Submission to the competent court includes details of the violations affecting public safety in terms of their type, date and place of their commission, what proves the recurrence of the violation, information about the driver and his/her means of communication, and determining the type of punishment to be applied.

74/5/3- The competent department notifies the violator, by the means it deems necessary, that the request has been submitted to the competent court to intensify the penalty against him/her in preparation for his/her appearance before it, if necessary.

Article 75

1- The violator has the right to object to the violation before the competent court, within thirty days from the date of his/her notification of the violation, and the regulations specify how the violator is informed of his/her violation. The court may consider the objection after this period, if the objector provides an excuse that is convinced to it.

2- Subject to paragraph (2) of article (73) of this Law, after the lapse of time of the prescribed period for objecting to the violation as stipulated in paragraph (1) of this article without objection, or in the event that the competent court rejects the objection of the violator or the issuance of a judgment by amending the amount of the fine for the violation recorded thereon, the violator must pay the fine.

3- If the violations recorded against the violator accumulate without paying the fines, then the competent department shall notify the violator of that by the means it deems appropriate, if the value of those fines reaches twenty thousand riyals or more, or six months have passed from the date the violator was informed of his violation. Without paying it, the violator is informed of the obligation to pay within a period not exceeding thirty days, and if he/she does not pay after the expiration of that period, he/she is referred to the competent

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



court in accordance with the statutory procedures to consider suspending the public services provided to him/her - or some of them - until the due fines are paid.

75/1- Inform the violator of his/her violation by electronic means through his/her electronically documented data, provided that his/her right to object to the violation is included within thirty days.

-75/2- Informing the violator of his/her violation within a period not exceeding (ten) days from the date of committing the traffic violation, unless the procedures for registering the violation are related to other authorities, or if the reason for the delay is due to exceptional circumstances that are appreciated by the Minister of Interior.

75/3- The calculation of the opposition period set for thirty days starts from the date on which the violator is informed of his/her violation.

75/4- The violator bears the consequences of not updating his/her documented data electronically.

-75/5- In the event that the registered violations accumulate or the passage of six months without payment, the competent department shall take the following:

75/5/1- Alerting the violator by electronic means, through his/her electronically documented data, of the accumulation of traffic violations recorded against him/her, which he/she did not pay before the fine reached twenty thousand riyals or before the lapse of six months from the date of notification of the violation.

75/5/2- In the event that the value of the fines imposed on him reaches twenty thousand riyals or more, or six months have elapsed from the date of notification of the violation without paying it, then the violator is informed of the obligation to pay within a period of no more than thirty days.

75/5/3- If the violator fails to pay after the expiration of the period referred to in article No. (75/5/2) of these regulations, he/she shall be referred to the competent court to consider suspending the public services provided to him - or some of them - until fines are paid.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



Article 76

For every violation stipulated in this law, a certain number of points are determined - according to the severity of the violation to public safety - these points are recorded in the registry of the violator, and the driving license is withdrawn when the maximum permissible number of points is exceeded. The regulation specifies the necessary rules and procedures for this, and the periods for canceling the license.

-76/1- The penalty for canceling the license is applied if the number of points recorded against the violator reaches (90) points within three years from the date of the first violation and the points are distributed for each violation according to the following:

76/1/1- Violations listed in the violations tables No. (1), No. (2), No. (3) and No. (8) annexed to this law for every violation committed by two points.

76/1/2- Violations listed in the violations table No. (4) and No. (5) annexed to this law, for each violation committed three points.

76/1/3- Violations listed in the violations table No. (6) and No. (7) annexed to this law for each violation committed five points.

-76/2- The penalty for canceling a driver's license is applied if the number of points recorded against the violator reaches (90) points within three years from the date of the first violation as follows:

76/2/1- When the violator gets for the first time (90) points during the prescribed period, the driving license is withdrawn for a month.

76/2/2- When the violator gets for the second time (90) points within the prescribed period, the driving license is withdrawn for a period of three months.

76/2/3- When the violator gets for the third time (90) points within the prescribed period, the driving license is withdrawn for a period of six months.

76/2/4- When the violator gets for the fourth time (90) points within the prescribed period, the driving license is withdrawn permanently.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



-76/3- The points recorded against the violator after the lapse of three years from the date of the first violation if they do not reach (90) points.

76/4- The violator is notified of the number of points recorded against him through electronic means through his/her electronically documented data.

76/5- When a driver of a vehicle whose driving license was previously withdrawn, driving a vehicle during the period of canceling the license, a violation No. (11) of the table of violations No. (5) shall apply against him/her.

76/6- Those whose license has been permanently withdrawn can obtain a new driver's license after a period of not less than one year from the date of the withdrawal of his/her license, so that he/she will pass a one-month driving program in driving schools and take a theoretical and practical test for it.

76/7- In the event that the license is withdrawn, whether the withdrawal is temporary or permanently, this applies to all classes of licenses that the driver holds.

76/8- If the violator who does not hold a driver's license commits one of the violations listed in the table of violations attached to this law, points are not calculated on him/her until after completing the age of seventeen.

76/9- When applying the penalty of withdrawing a driver's license, the points that needed the withdrawal of the license are canceled, with the extra points remaining in the registry of the offender.

76/10- If a year elapses from the date of the last recorded violation committed against the violator without committing any violation, then the points recorded against him/her shall be canceled.

Article 77

Without prejudice to the penalties imposed against the driver, if the owner of the vehicle, the person responsible for driving it, or the owner of the vehicle allows another person who does not have a driver's license to drive the vehicle, he/she shall be punished with a fine of not

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



less than one thousand riyals and not exceeding two thousand riyals. In addition, if that results in a traffic accident, then he/she shall be in solidarity with the driver in the material liability according to the discretion of the competent court.

Article 78

The concerned department shall be notified of the sale or damage of the vehicle outside the Kingdom, to cancel its registration along with handing over the traffic license and plates, and whoever violates this shall be punished with a fine not exceeding (ten thousand) riyals.

-78/1- In the event that the vehicle is sold or salvaged outside the property, the following shall be taken:

78/1/1- The owner of the vehicle or his/her representative shall notify the traffic department quickly.

78/1/2- Bring proof of the vehicle's status from the competent authority in the country in which it was sold or salvaged and certified by the competent authority at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

78/1/3- Cancellation of the vehicle's registration with the indication in its record that it has been sold or salvaged outside the property.

78/1/4- Pay the prescribed fees.

78/1/5- Submit a traffic license and vehicle plates to the traffic department, and in the event of losing the plates, it is necessary to inform the relevant security authority.

78/2- A clearance certificate is issued for the vehicle after completing the procedures mentioned in article (78/1) of these regulations.

78/3- In the event that the traffic department is not informed of the sale or salvaging of the vehicle outside the Kingdom, then the violator shall refer to the competent court to apply the penalty stipulated in article (78) of the Traffic Law.

Article 79

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..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



1- Vehicles that are seized by the concerned department due to their owners having committed traffic violations that require seizure, in accordance with the provisions of this regulation, or those seized due to traffic accidents are sold by public auction. If its owner, whomever he/she authorizes, or one of the heirs does not come to receive it within ninety days from the date of its seizure, and the fines, fees, and the seizure fee of the sale price of the vehicle are paid, and the rest shall be deposited with the General commission for the Guardianship of Minors Trust Funds and Their Counterparts and the like for the owner or the heirs and the regulation determines the procedures for selling that vehicle.

2- Traffic fines are dropped for those who died and did not pay them.

79/1- No vehicle shall be seized except in the cases stipulated in accordance with the provisions of the traffic law or if the need arises in traffic accidents, with the delivery of it not being linked to the rights resulting from the accident.

79/2- The authority that handles the seizure shall take the following:

79/2/1- Establishing an electronic record for each seized vehicle that includes all measures taken towards it.

79/2/2- Documenting the vehicle data, the condition when it was seized, and what did it contain.

79/2/3- Reasons and date of seizure.

79/2/4- In the event that the vehicle is required for any party, the vehicle shall be delivered to it.

79/2/5- If the situation requires the presence of the vehicle's owner or his/her agent for any reason, then his/her request shall be made.

79/3- Traffic seized vehicles are sold by public auction according to the following procedure:

79/3/1- The concerned department shall form a committee to oversee the procedures for selling vehicles, provided that the number of its members is not less than three persons, and one of them shall be a financial employee.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



79/3/2- Vehicles that have restrictions that prevent completion of the procedures are not sold unless those restrictions can be addressed.

79/3/3-The sale shall be undertaken by a party specialized in public auctions if possible, or by those with experience in this field and it can be conducted electronically according to the controls set by the General Directorate of Traffic.

79/3/4- The party that undertakes the sale of the auction shall advertise it in an official local newspaper no less than (15) days before the sale, provided that the advertisement includes the place, date and time of the auction and that party shall bear any fees related to the auction.

79/3/5- Each vehicle is sold separately and its financial obligations are determined.

-79/3/6- The vehicle does not leave the auction site except after the transfer of its ownership. The condition of the periodic technical inspection when transferring ownership is excluded, provided that the buyer is obligated to perform it later, and in the event that it does not pass the examination, he/she must drop its record and bear any consequences for that.

79/3/7- If the fees and fines for delaying the renewal are not met, they shall be referred to the vehicle owner's registration.

79/3/8- The buyer is required to take delivery of the vehicle sold by auction after transferring its ownership.

79/3/9- If the vehicles to be sold are salvage or unfit for movement, then they are sold to the shops selling the canceled vehicles by auction.

-79/3/10- Vehicles that no one offers to buy for any reason were sold at iron press shops with the determination of their sale value and their record is forfeited after paying the fees and fines for delaying the renewal of the sale price. If the vehicle's sale does not cover those fees and fines, it is referred to the vehicle's owner's registration.

**Chapter 8
General Provisions
Article 80***

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزارة الداخليّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

A Supreme Traffic Council shall be established in the Ministry of Interior, and a royal decree shall be issued to form it, specifying its tasks and specializations, based on a proposal from the Minister of Interior, and the council shall be the supreme authority overseeing traffic affairs by setting the general traffic policy.

Article 81

The competent court considers the following:

- 1- Lawsuits against anyone who violates the provisions of this law or its regulation.**
- 2- Objections raised against the decisions of the competent department or any concerned party regarding the application of the provisions of this law or its regulations.**

Article 82

The competent court may, for considerations it assesses, suspend the execution of the sentenced penalty.

Article 83

This law replaces the Traffic Law issued by the royal decree No. (M/49) dated 11/6/1391AH and its amendments, and terminates the provisions that contradict it.

Article 84

The Minister of Interior shall issue the executive regulations for this law within (one hundred and eighty) days from the date of its publication.

Article 85

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..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المُلْكُوكُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ السُّعُودِيَّةِ
وزارَة الداخْلِيَّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

This law shall be published in the official newspaper, and it shall enter into force after one hundred and eighty days from the date of its publication.

***This article is canceled, based on the Council of Ministers Resolution No. (636) dated 9/10/142 AH**

**Violations Table No. (1)
Fine of (100/150) riyals**

- 1- Driving the vehicle in markets where driving is not permitted.
- 2- Leaving the vehicle while the engine is on.
- 3- No valid vehicle insurance.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



4- Pedestrians crossing roads from places other than those designated for them.

5- Pedestrians who do not abide by signals designated for them.

6- Parking the vehicle in places not designated for parking.

7- Not giving priority to pedestrians while they are crossing in the designated areas.

**Violations Table No. (2)
Fine of (150/300) riyals**

1- Do not use the turn signal while turning to the left or right, bypassing, or changing lanes.

2- Returning back on the main road for a distance of more than twenty meters.

3- The motorized or ordinary cyclist - or the like - getting hold to any other vehicle, or pulling or carrying items that endanger the road user.

4- Violation of the rules for using the lights of the opposite direction.

5- Not carrying a driver's license or a traffic license while driving.

6- Misuse of the vehicle alarm.

7- Failure to submit the vehicle periodic technical inspection.

8- Violation of road traffic regulations.

9- Not to fasten the safety belt.

10- Putting barriers inside or outside the vehicle that obstruct the driver's vision.

11- The driver did not leave a sufficient distance between his/her vehicle and the vehicle in front of him/her to avoid an accident.

12- Moving the vehicle at high speed, so that the tires make a loud noise.

13- Gathering at the accident scene.

14- The driver passes vehicle's lines in front of traffic lights or security checkpoints using the shoulder of the road or the designated turning lane.

15- Lack of regulatory requirements of the trailer.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



**Violations Table No. (3)
Fine of (300/500) riyals**

- 1- Failure to take the necessary precautions when stopping the vehicle in emergency situations on public roads.
- 2- Throwing objects outside the vehicle.
- 3- Slowing in the way that obstructs movement.
- 4- Being busy while driving the vehicle on the road.
- 5- The use of the brakes suddenly or unnecessarily.
- 6- Non-compliance by organizations of movement at intersections.
- 7- Failure to adhere to the specified lane limits on the road.
- 8- Making noise by using devices inside the vehicle, or committing any behavior that is contrary to public morals while driving.
- 9- Driving with an expired driver's license.
- 10- Not using safety seats for children.
- 11- Leaving the vehicle on a slope road without taking the necessary precautions.
- 12- Leaving children under the age of (ten) in the vehicle unaccompanied by an adult.

**Violations Table No. (4)
Fine of (900/500) riyals**

- 1- Tracking emergency vehicles while using their alarms.
- 2- Driving on the road with vehicles designated for acquisition.
- 3- Not to stop completely at the stop sign.
- 4- Not to stop completely at the sign (priority ahead) in the event of vehicles passing on the road given priority.
- 5- Not giving priority to a vehicle coming from the right when reaching an intersection with equal priority at the same time and when there are no priority signs.
- 6- Not giving priority pass to vehicles on the main road in case of no existence of priority sign.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعي:



الْمُلْكُ الْعَرَبِيُّ الْسُّعُودِيُّ
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

- 7- Non-compliance with the hand signals by the security man when organizing the movement, and not giving his signal the priority over traffic lights.
- 8- Not to give priority to vehicles inside the roundabout by vehicles outside it in the case of no existence of traffic lights or a security man directing the traffic.
- 9- Driving the vehicle inside tunnels with lights off.
- 10- Increasing the dimensions of the load transported to light transport vehicles over the permissible limit.
- 11- Using unnecessary alarms by the driver of the emergency vehicle.
- 12- Not giving priority to traffic at road junctions or intersections to the driver of the vehicle ahead of others in the case of no available plates organizing this.
- 13- When a driver turns back without giving the priority for other vehicles to pass.
- 14- If a part of the road is closed, the driver does not give priority to those whose their road is open.
- 15- The failure of the driver wishing to change his/her lane to give priority to the other vehicle to driving in a straight direction if the two vehicles are moving in a parallel way.
- 16- Not giving priority to traffic coming from a main road if it intersects with a secondary road or dirt road.
- 17- Not to give priority to public transport, such as trains or buses, and the like, if they are moving on the lanes designated for them.
- 18- Transporting passengers in places not designated for them in the vehicle.
- 19- When a driver uses any portable device in his/her hand while driving.
- 20- Parking in designated places for special needs.
- 21- Placing a writing, drawing, sticker or any other statement on the vehicle's body without the approval of the competent authorities.
- 22- Driving a vehicle that pollutes the environment on public roads.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



- 23- Shading the vehicle's windows without being bound by the rules set by the concerned department.
- 24- Using the vehicle for the purpose which is licensed for.
- 25- The transported load is not covered and tightened.

**Violations Table No (5)
Fine of (1000/2000) SAR**

- 1- The entry of trucks, heavy equipment, and the like into or out of cities at unauthorized times.
- 2- Driving a vehicle with a driver's license that does not match the size of the vehicle and the type of its usage.
- 3- Stopping on the railways.
- 4- Carrying a number of passengers in excess of the number specified in the traffic license.
- 5- Refusal to show the driver or vehicle documents for unauthorized access.
- 6- Driving the vehicle with unclear or damaged license plates.
- 7- Driving the vehicle without a front plate.
- 8- Failure to complete the procedures for amending the vehicle's usage area.
- 9- Failure to take out the vehicle intended for export within the specified period.
- 10- Not to wear a helmet while riding a motorbike.
- 11- Driving the vehicle before obtaining a driver's license or in the event that the license is withdrawn.
- 12- Leaving objects on public roads that endanger public safety.
- 13- Not to give priority to official motorcade or emergency vehicles.
- 14- Driving on shoulders of the road and on sidewalks or paths where driving is prohibited.
- 15- Getting in or out while vehicles are moving.
- 16- Pedestrian crossing of highways.
- 17- Passing in areas where it is prohibited, such as curves and heights.
- 18- Lack of side lights, reflectors or covers for trucks and trailers.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



- 19- Not to use the necessary lights while driving at night or in weather conditions where visibility is not clear.
- 20- Not installing the plates in its designated place.
- 21- Gathering at drifting sites.
- 22- Increasing the dimensions of the transported load for heavy transport vehicles to the permissible limit.
- 23- Making any modification or addition to the vehicle's body or structure that changes its features or basic equipment without taking the legal procedures.
- 24- Driving a vehicle without the necessary equipment, such as brakes, lights and the like.
- 25- Use of plates not issued by the competent department.

**Violations Table No (6)
Fine of (3000/6000) riyals**

- 1- Crossing a traffic light while the red light is on.
- 2- Crossing school buses when they stop for loading or unloading.
- 3- Tampering with road signs, reflectors, or signs which regulate the traffic.
- 4- Failure to stop at security control centers or checkpoints, or not to stop for a security patrol when there is a directive or sign requiring it to stop.
- 5- Using unauthorized devices in the vehicle or placing logos or stickers that are contrary to public morals.
- 6- Driving the vehicle in the opposite direction of traffic.
- 7- Aggressive speeds between vehicles on public roads.
- 8- Carrying out a car race on public roads, or driving in groups without a permit.
- 9- Failure of trucks and heavy equipment to keep the right lane on the multi-lane roads.
- 10- Failure of animal owners to remove them from the right of way.
- 11- Installing equipments in the vehicle, such as those for official motorcades and emergency vehicles.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



- 12- Driving public works vehicles on the roads before taking the necessary measures to avoid their damages, including not placing reflective strips on both sides of the rear of the vehicle.
- 13- Driving a vehicle without a rear plate, or without plates.
- 14- Obliterate the vehicle's plate.

Violations Table No (7) Fine of (5000/10000) riyals

- 1- Driving the vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant or narcotics, or under the influence of drugs.
- 2- Executing road works before coordinating with the competent department.
- 3- Animal owners allow their animals to cross from places other than those designated for them, or without coordination with the competent authorities.
- 4- Using plates not belonging to the vehicle.
- 5- Trying to obliterate the vehicle's chassis number.

Violations Table No (8)

1- Speed limit from 120km/per hour and less.

Speed limit on the road	Amount of exceeding the speed limit	Value of the fine in riyals	
		Minimum	Maximum
From 120 km/per hour and less	Exceeding speed by more than 10 km/per hour to 20 km/per hour	150	300
	Exceeding speed by more than 20 km/per hour to 30 km/per hour	300	500
	Exceeding speed by more than 30 km/per hour to 40 km/per hour	800	1000
	Exceeding speed by more than 40 km /per hour to 50 km/per hour	1200	1500
	Exceeding speed by more than 50 km/per hour	1500	2000

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

2- Speed limit from 140km/per hour.

Speed limit on the road	Amount of exceeding the speed limit	Value of the fine in riyals	
		Minimum	Maximum
From 140 km/per hour	Exceeding speed by more than 5 km/per hour to 10 km/hour	300	500
	Exceeding speed by more than 10 km / hour to 20 km / hour	800	1000
	Exceeding speed by more than 20 km / hour to 30 km / hour	1200	1500
	Exceeding speed by more than 30 km / hour	1500	2000

Table of fees for driving licenses and transferring ownership of vehicles of all types

NO	Type	Annual license fee	Annual renewal fee	Damaged and missing fee	Ownership transfer fee
1	Private driving license	100 SAR	100 SAR	100 SAR	150 SAR
2	Private driving transport license	200 SAR	200 SAR	100 SAR	150 SAR
3	Private bus driving license	200 SAR	200 SAR	100 SAR	150 SAR
4	Taxi license	200 SAR	200 SAR	100 SAR	300 SAR
5	Public transport license	400 SAR	400 SAR	100 SAR	300 SAR
6	Public bus driving license	400 SAR	400 SAR	100 SAR	300 SAR
7	Motorbike driving license	100 SAR	100 SAR	100 SAR	150 SAR
8	Public works vehicle driving license	300 SAR	300 SAR	100 SAR	300 SAR

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزارَة الدَّاخْلِيَّة
(٢٧٢)

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Table of all types of driver's licenses fees

NO	License category	Annual fee	Annual renewal fee	Replacement of damaged or missing fee
1	Private driving licenses	40 SAR	40 SAR	100 SAR
2	Public driver's license	40 SAR	40 SAR	100 SAR
3	Public works vehicle driving license	100 SAR	100 SAR	100 SAR
4	Motorbike driving license	20 SAR	20 SAR	100 SAR
5	Temporary driving permit	100 SAR	--	100 SAR

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Table of fees for all types of vehicle plates

NO	Type	Plates fee	Missing & damaged fee
1	Private vehicle plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
2	Private transport vehicle plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
3	Private Bus Plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
4	Taxi plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
5	Public transport vehicle plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
6	Public bus plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
7	Motorbike plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
8	Public works vehicle plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
9	Temporary plate	300 SAR	100 SAR
10	Diplomatic or consular plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
11	Export plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
12	Trailer or half-trailer plate	100 SAR	100 SAR
13	Old Historical Vehicle Acquisition plate	3000 SAR	100 SAR

Note/Temporary plate (300) riyals for thirty days only.

Note/A fee for a replacement of a damaged or missing one (100) riyals when one or two plates are issued.

Note/Issuance fees for old historical vehicle acquisition plate is once.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزارة الداخليّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

The special general provisions Traffic signs and signals

- 1- Warning, regulatory and informational signs and signals shall be in accordance with approved standard sizes.
- 2- All warning, regulatory and informational signs and signals of the same type shall be of unified shapes, and the signs with their different types be identical in their specifications, and the similarity in design should cover both shape, color, dimensions, symbols or writing, lighting, and reflection in order to form a identical integrated unit.
- 3- Signs and signals shall be used in places where they are needed, without being overused, in order not to lose their role.
- 4- Signs and signals shall be placed at adequate distances from the intended location.
- 5- No poster or advertisement shall be placed on the signs or written on them, whether on the explanatory signs or the poles that hold them.
- 6- The sign shall be made of solid metal, plus it shall be reflective or lightening so that they appear in the same color day and night.
- 7- Road users shall observe the instructions contained in the signs and strictly adhere to the warning and regulatory instructions thereof in normal conditions.

بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المَلَكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السَّعُودِيَّةُ
وزَارَةُ الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

WARNING SIGNS

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزارة الداخليّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Warning signs:

First: The purpose of warning signs:

Warning signs are used to alert and warn the driver and all road users in ongoing or potential dangers or dangerous situations on the road, street or near them in order to avoid being surprised by the danger which will adversely affect his behavior. Warning signs demand that the driver to be careful for his/her safety, others accompanying him/her and the safety of all road users.

Second: The shape and colors of warning signs:

Generally, all warning signs are triangular. The sign background shall be in white, with the symbols or drawings in black on the front of the sign, and a red frame.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوابع:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Curve to left



Curve to right



Sharp curve to left



Sharp curve to right



Dangerous road curves to the left and right



Dangerous road curves to the right and left



Road curves to the left and right



Road curves to the right and left



Steep descent



Steep climb



Road narrows on both sides



Road narrows on right



Road narrows on left



Quayside or river bank



Uneven road



Speed hump

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Dip



Slippery road



Loose gravel



Falling rocks



Pedestrian crossing ahead



School zone



Bicycle crossing



Camel crossing



Animal crossing



Traffic signals ahead (vertical)



Traffic signals ahead (horizontal)



Low flying aircraft



Side wind road



Two-way road



Crossroads



Side road intersection
(from left)

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Side road
intersection
(from right)

Stop sign
ahead

Yield sign
ahead

Roundabout

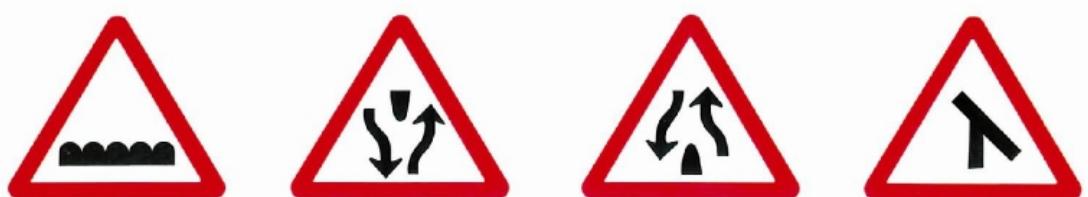


Low shoulder

Narrow bridge

One-lane bridge

Tunnel ahead



Speed humps

Divided highway
begins

Divided highway
ends

Merge left



Merge right

Height restriction
ahead

Fire station

Danger ahead

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Sand dunes



Electrified overhead cable ahead



Water crossing



Signals for warning at curves (chevron)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المَلَكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السَّعُودِيَّةُ
وزَارَةُ الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

REGULATORY SIGNS

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Regulatory signs:

First: The purpose of regulatory signs:

The regulatory signs are used to inform the driver and all road users of the traffic regulations and the various restrictions and prohibitions to be adhered to while driving or using the road. These signs clarify traffic regulations and laws, and anyone who violates them shall be subject to violation and punishment.

There are several types and classes of regulatory signs as follows:

- A group of roadside signs of the right of way, including the following:
 - Stop sign.
 - Give way sign.
 - Speed limit signs group.
 - Traffic signs and traffic prohibitions group.
 - Waiting signs group.
 - Mandatory signs group.

Second: Shape and colors of regulatory signs:

Generally, all regulatory signs shall be circular with a white background, the symbols or drawings are in black on the front of the sign and a frame in red. There are some exceptions such as:

1. The shape of both Stop and Give Away signs are different. The Stop sign is octagonal with a red background and white writing and frame in order to be distinguished for its significance. The Give Away sign has an inverted equilateral triangle (head down) with a white background and a red frame.
2. Mandatory signs shall have a blue background with white writing.

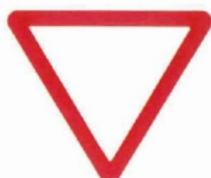
..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المائية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Stop



Yield



Maximum speed limit



Trucks use right lane



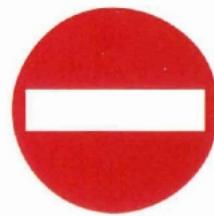
Truck limit



Minimum speed limit



End of minimum speed limit



No entry



No motorcycles

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوابع:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



No bicycles



No cars



No freight vehicles



No trailers



No pedestrians



No animal drawn vehicles



No hand carts



No tractors



Maximum width



Maximum height



No entry to motor vehicles



No entry to all types of vehicles



Maximum weight



Maximum axial weight



Maximum length



No left turn

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوابع:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



No right turn



No U-turn



No overtaking



No overtaking
by heavy
goods vehicles



Do not use
horn



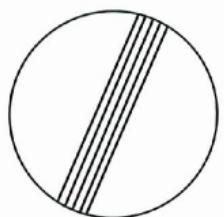
No buses



جمارك
CUSTOMS



Give way to
oncoming traffic



End of all
restrictions



End of maximum
speed limit



End of overtaking
prohibition



End of overtaking
by heavy goods
vehicles



No parking



No stopping



Keep left



Keep right

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المائية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Pass either side



Proceed left only



Proceed right only



Proceed straight only



U-turn



U-turn or straight ahead



Turn right or left



Turn left



Turn right



Turn left or straight ahead



Turn right or straight ahead



Roundabout direction



Cyclists only



Pedestrian path



Horse riding path

بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزَارَةُ الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

GUIDING SIGNS

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



الملكية العربية السعودية
وزارة الداخلية
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Guiding signs:

First: The purpose of guiding signs:

Guiding signs are mainly used to guide drivers and all road users along the streets and roads to cities, villages, streets and other important and necessary destinations. Also, they inform them of intersections, distances, directions, places of geographical, geological, historical and religious importance, and road service facilities. In general, these guiding signs provide such information, as well as help drivers along the road to take the shortest way to reach their destinations.

Second: The shape and colors of guiding signs:

For most guiding signs, the writing or symbols are various, so there can be no one size for all signs. Therefore, the sign sizes are mainly determined by the length of the message to be written.

Guiding colors are also different, and the colors have been determined according to the type of message, for example:

1. Signs on roads outside the cities, the background shall be blue and the writing in white. Inside cities, the background is green and the writing is white.
2. To indicate cities, villages and districts, the background shall be blue and the writing in white.
3. To indicate streets and neighborhoods within cities, the background color shall be green and the writing in white.
4. To indicate significant destinations such as hospitals, the background color shall be white and the writing in black.
5. To indicate farms, entertainment complexes and museums, the background color is brown, the writing in white. The same shall apply to religious signs.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Highway sign



City road sign



Kaaba



Branch Road sign



North



East



South



West

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



المُلْكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزَارَةُ الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Phone



Park



Camping



Parking



Direction to parking



Pedestrian crossing



Motorway



End motorway

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Dead end



Turn on lights



Hospital



First aid



Hotel



Restaurant



Cafe



Gas station



Workshop

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْمُلْكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزارَة الدِّاخْلِيَّة
(٢٧٢)

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



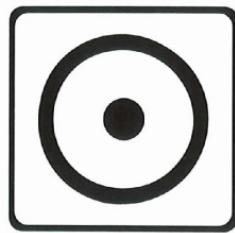
الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساندة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



The Prophet's Holy Mosque



Airport



Downtown

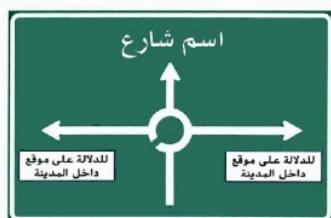


Industrial zone

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوابع:



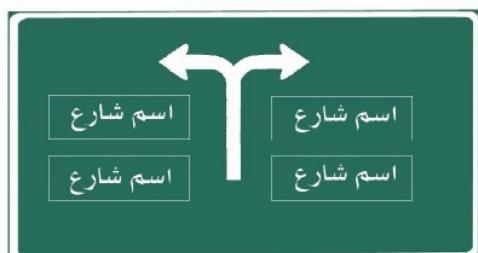
الإدارة العامة للشئون المائية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Roundabout
with street
names



Exit



Road ends with
street names



City name



City name and
street name

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوابع:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Street name



Museums, entertainment
centers and farms



Street names



Street name and
site name



Street names
and site name



Cross roads
with street
names

بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



المَلَكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السَّعُودِيَّةُ
وزَارَةُ الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

WORK AND TEMPORARY AREAS SIGNALS AND SIGNS

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الْمُلْكُ الْعَرَبِيُّ الْسُّعُودِيُّ
وزارَة الدَّاخْلِيَّة
(٢٧٢)

الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة

Signals and signs of work and temporary areas:

First: The purpose of work and temporary areas signs:

Work and temporary areas signals and signs are used for the same purpose of the aforementioned warning, regulatory and guiding signs, with a slight difference that the work area signs warn and organize an emergency, unusual and temporary situation on the road where drivers and road users shall be careful of.

Second: The shape and colors of work and temporary areas signs:

The shape of work and temporary areas signs in streets and roads are the same shape of the three main categories into which traffic signs are divided, which are warning, regulatory and guiding, with color difference. So, the background color of work area signs are yellow, a red frame, and writing or drawing in black.

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Steep descent



Road narrows on right



Traffic signals ahead



Two-way road



Crossroads



Stop sign ahead



Divided highway begins



Workers in road ahead



Flagman ahead



Closed lane



Curve to right



Sharp curve to right



Detour direction to right



(chevron)
Arrow signs for
warning at curves

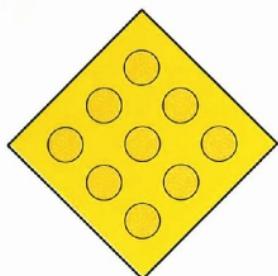


Detour direction to left

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التواعی:



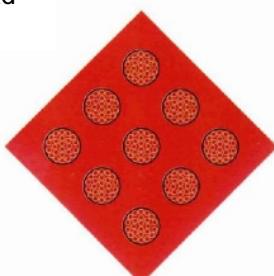
الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Obstacles ahead
(yellow)



Object marker right



Obstacles ahead
(red)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزَارَةُ الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوقيع:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Barriers 1



Barriers 2

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْمُلَكَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ
وزَارَةُ الدَّاخْلِيَّةِ
(٢٧٢)

..... / الرقم:
..... التاريخ:
..... التوالي:



الإدارة العامة للشئون المالية والخدمات المساعدة
الإدارة العامة للترجمة



Pipe border sign



Vertical panel



Traffic cone



Barrel