

Chapter 5 Road Traffic Regulations

Article 50

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

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 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 several 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 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 left 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.

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:

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.

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.

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.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.

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. 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.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:
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. 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)

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 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 oneway road consisting of two lanes, and the lane is next to the left lane on the right side of the multi-lane road.

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 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.

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 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.

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:

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.

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 be 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.

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.

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 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:

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.

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.

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.

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 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