

- **The light opening and vents:** the opening that gives natural lighting or ventilation or both of them for any facility in the building that is on any roof or wall of its outer walls.
- **The secondary ventilation (discontinuous ventilation):** It is provided for rooms whose depth is more than three times its width in order to provide a natural ventilation and lighting for the inner part of the rooms and this is through an opening or a skylight whose area is not less than (5%) from the room's area and its width is not less than (4) feet.
- **The inner yard:** The space which is connected with the outer air from its top and surrounded by buildings from three sides or more. Rooms from one or more residential or office units are overlooking it.
- **The skylight:** The space that is connected with the outer air from its top and is surrounded by buildings from three sides or more. Service facilities are overlooking it.
- **The outer yard (pocket light):** The skylight or the inner yard that is open to a track or a road. Its side is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the track with a longitude not less than (30) feet.
- **The service pipeline:** a closed space where the fittings of service pipes and facilities are passing through it and it has manholes for repairing.
- **The coverage ratio:** the percentage resulting from dividing the area of parcel coverage to the area of the plot.
- **Withdrawal:** The vertical distance that extends between any frontal line or lateral line or back line for any plot and the closest wall or projection (used) for the building which is built on.
- **The total flat area:** The overall sum for the covered space in a building or establishment where its size is among the outer faces of the building borders including porches, balconies and ceiled projections as well as any other ceiled parts such as parking lots, movement passages, skylights, unloading places, service floors, swimming pools and any other establishment in the plot.
- **The flat ratio:** The quotient of the sum of the flat areas of the building or for a group of buildings to the overall area of the plot. In other words, It is the percentage of dividing the total flat area, which is subtracted by (the area of parking lots and the tracks that lead to it, unloading and loading places, outer passages, swimming pools, cellar floors for parking lots and services, the floors of mechanical services, the floor of services on the roof, the projections of porches and balconies that are uncovered), to the land area.
- **The area of a residential unit:** The inner area in any residential unit which includes all the parts that can be reached from within the unit that is set for the residence of a group of people.
- **The floor:** A part of the building that is confined between the top surface of any floor and the top surface of the floor which is above it.
- **The floor of the cellar (underground):** A floor in a building where a part of it is not less than half of its height below the level of the road and the level of its ceiling is not more than (3.5) feet from the level of the edge of the road for all building and (4.5) feet for special residential villas. The cellar is considered a ground floor in measuring the height or the floor area if the level of ceiling is more than the level of the street which is used to calculate the level of the ground floor which is indicated in article (7) in this list.