

Federal Law No. 21 of 1995

Federal Traffic Law

United Arab Emirates

Ministry of Interior

Traffic Department

Federal Traffic Law

Number "21" of the year 1995 A.D

And Executive list of Traffic

Federal Law number (21) , year 1995 concerning Traffic

We, Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahyan, president of United Arab Emirates, and after viewing the temporary constitution,

The Federal Law number (1) for the year 1972 with regard to the jurisdictions of Ministries, to the competences of ministers as well as to the relevant amended Laws,

The Federal Law number (9) for the year 1984 with regard to the Insurance companies and agents and the relevant amended Laws,

The Federal Law number (8) for the year 1986 concerning the specification of the vehicles axial capacity using the state's paved ways,

The Federal Law number (2) for the year 1987 concerning the promulgation of the Criminal Law,

The Federal Law number (25) for the year 1992 as to the promulgation of the Penal Procedures Law,

Upon the proposal of the Minister of Interior, the approval of the council of ministers and the ratification of the Federation's Supreme Council,

We promulgated the following Law:

Introductory provisions

Article (1)

The following terms and expressions shall have, in the enforcement of the said Law's provisions, the meaning figuring next to each one of them, unless the context means otherwise:

- Licensing Authority:** The competent authority in the Emirate, responsible for the issuance of vehicles driving licenses, their registration and their driving on public ways.
- Drive way:** Every way open for public driving.
- Way's column:** A side of the used way authorizing the driving of vehicles.
- Way's path:** One of the longitudinal parts to where the way's column is located, and whose width allows the passage of one line of successive vehicles, whether specified or not by longitudinal marks on the way. It encompasses the quarter and the leading way.
- Licensed way:** Every way destined for the passage of public buses.
- Traffic signs:** They are displayed on the ways in order to alert the users of a certain way, controlling thus traffic. These signs aim at showing the traffic directions, inhabited places, distances between them, maximal speed limits, priorities as well as parking places. The said marks may have the form of columns or signs polished on the way. They encompass light signs or any other warning or controllers related to the organization of traffic
- Sidewalk:** A part of the way parallel to the way's column from both sides. It is destined for walkers.
- Vehicle:** A mechanic vehicle or a regular bicycle, a motorcycle, or any other vehicle able to be driven on the way with a mechanic power or any other means including the tractor.
- Private car:** A car destined for the personal usage in order to transport passengers and the personal requirements thereof.
- Taxi:** A car destined for the transportation of passengers against some fees. It is to be noted that the maximal capacity thereof is 4 persons.
- Tractor:** An auto-draw vehicle, designed to draw, or to push trailers or vehicles or machines.
- Trailer:** A vehicle designed to be related to a mechanical vehicle or a tractor.



- Quasi trailer:** A trailer that does not dispose of a front axle and that is related to a certain means, making a great part of its weight loaded by the trailer or the mechanic vehicle.
- Motorcycle:** A vehicle with two or more wheels, equipped with an automatic engine. It is destined for the transportation of persons and belongings.
- Bikes:** Vehicle with two or more wheels and that is not equipped with an automatic engine. It is driven by the propel power of the cyclist and is destined for the transportation of persons.
- Carriage:** Vehicle that can be drawn or propelled by the human or animal power. It is used for the transportation of persons and merchandises.
- Non-deliberate stoppage:** The stoppage of the vehicle for a certain period required for the getting in and out of people or for the loading and unloading of merchandises.
- Deliberate stoppage:** To be centralized in a certain place for a long period of time and in the other cases of (deliberate) stoppage.
- Higher light:** The light of the vehicle that is destined for lighting a long distance
- Lower light:** The light of the vehicle used for lighting a short distance of the way in front of the vehicle in a way that does not blurs the vision of the other drivers.
- Spotlights:** Front and backlights of the vehicle, used to alert the others. Besides, they show its width from the front and backsides.
- Tariff:** Paid against the transportation of passengers in public buses and taxis.

Article (3)

The provisions of the said Law shall be applicable to all kinds of vehicles, the drivers thereof, the walkers' passage and animals in public ways.

Article (4)

Mechanical vehicles are categorized for this Law's purposes. Any resolutions issued in accordance with the provisions thereof shall be as follows:

1-Light vehicle:

Every vehicle designed for the transportation of persons or merchandises, with a maximal empty weight of (2,5) 2 tones and the half. The car includes the salon, the motorcycle designed for the transportation of merchandises of whatever weight.

It is of two types: Private and public.

2- Heavy vehicle

Every vehicle designed for the transportation of merchandises. The empty weight thereof is over (2,5) two tones and the half.

It is of two types: Private and public.

3-Bus

Every vehicle designed for the transportation of fourteen passengers as a maximum.

It is of two types:

1. Light buses: The maximal capacity thereof is 26 passengers except for the driver.
2. B- Heavy buses: The minimal capacity thereof is twenty-six passengers except for the driver. All previous buses are divided into private and public buses.

4-Tractors and mechanical vehicles

Vehicles designed for any purposes except for the transportation of persons and merchandises.

They are divided into three parts:

1. Vehicles without wheels, having whatever weight.
2. Light vehicles with wheels, having a maximal empty weight of seven tones and the half.
3. Heavy vehicles with wheels, having a minimal weight of seven tones and the half.

5-Handicappeds transporters

Vehicles having a maximal weight of 250Kg designed and manufactured particularly to be only used by handicapped persons. They do not include mechanical vehicles that witnessed a certain change, after their manufacturing, destined for such usage.

6- Motorcycles:

Section 1
Traffic Rules
Chapter 1
Public provisions
Article (4)

Every user of the way shall abide by the instructions of the policeman wearing his formal outfit, and shall comply with the traffic signs, rules and some standards set out to organize traffic.

Article (5)

Every mechanical vehicle driver shall abide by the following:

1-To submit his personal data documents and those of the vehicle to any policeman present upon the occurrence of any accident that has caused a certain damage to any person, animal or property, to offer the necessary and available assistance in order to help the injured and to notify the nearest police force of the said accident, within a maximal period of six hours, unless the lateness in notification results from an acceptable reason, in case there was no policeman upon the occurrence of the accident.

2- To slow down while driving near the walkers passage that is not organized by a traffic sign or a policeman, or when changing direction to get into another way. Therefore, it is indispensable to stop completely in order to make the way for walkers who started to cross the way.

3- To allow the crossing of walkers who already started to cross where they were allowed on the passageway with a traffic sign or a policeman. Then, driving shall not be resumed unless after this passage becomes empty of walkers.

4- To not park the vehicle where it is not allowed. In case he is obliged to park it on the way, he shall park only on the right side, away from crossways, junctions, slopes and turns, along with undertaking all the necessary measures in order to ensure safety for traffic on the way.

Furthermore, he shall not leave the vehicle and the engine thereof turned on, shall guaranty the unmoving of the vehicle during his absence and shall turn the lights on between sunset and sunrise, in accordance with the necessity of alerting third parties of its presence.

5- To not drive a vehicle causing serious noises. To not use an alarm inside cities unless to prevent risks and accidents.

In case there is no policeman organizing traffic, or any traffic sign for the same purpose, on junctions or crossways, the priority of crossing shall be given to vehicles coming from a main way. In case there is a traffic circle, priority shall be given to whomever coming from the left side.

1. Official vehicles
2. Fire fighting vehicles during the achievement of their tasks.
3. Vehicles destined for the transportation of patients and injured persons during the achievement of their tasks
4. Military vehicles when driven in a convoy.
5. Police's vehicles when using alarms and light plates.

Article (7)

The way shall not be used in a way that hinders the continuous traffic of vehicles, persons and animals thereon.

Article (8)

Any substance shall not be put on the way in order to prevent any damage that might be caused thereto or to their users or that might hinder the traffic thereon.

Article (9)

Any traffic sign or signs shall not be put unless with the approval of competent authorities, in accordance with the stipulation of this law's executive list.

Chapter 2

Engagements of the vehicle's driver while driving

Article (10)

The driver shall abide, when driving any vehicle on the way, by:

1. Keeping it in the nearest part to the right side of the way as to the driving of the vehicle.
2. Making sure that there is a sufficient place in front him to see whenever he intends to pass over a vehicle, a person, an animal or a traffic blockage. He shall also abide by expressing his will to cross and by alerting third parties by using alert signs and making sure that they responded to the said alert.
3. Staying to the maximum on the right side of the way, allowing thus traffic movement of a certain priority to cross the way.
4. Taking all necessary precautions before getting into a turn, a crossway, or a junction. Besides, He shall use the sign required for the change of his path and make sure that he is able to turn without exposing the way's users to any danger.
5. He shall not cross over any other vehicle driven on the same way unless from the left side thereof, and if the front vehicle does not move to the left, in order to turn to the left reaching another way, after having given the driver the required sign, whereas there should be a sufficient distance on the way allowing him to cross without any danger.
6. He shall not drive the vehicle while being under the impact of any alcoholic substance or drugs or any similarity.
7. He shall not drive the vehicle while being so exhausted that he becomes unable to control the car.
8. He shall slow down, or stop whenever necessary, in order to enable another vehicle that gave a sign in front of him to turn to the right or to the left.



9. He shall not expose walkers to any danger whatsoever. He shall also stop whenever required, in order to avoid disturbing or damaging any way's user.
10. He shall not exceed the maximal speed specified for the way, in compliance with the circumstances of the place, the weather, the vehicle and other related safety requirements.
11. He shall not cause any obvious damage to the paved way and shall not violate the provisions of the above-mentioned Federal Law number (8) for the year 1986.
12. He shall not drive the vehicle back unless he makes sure that the way is empty provided that there should be a certain distance necessary to safety and turning.
13. He shall abide by the policeman's signs who organizes traffic.
14. He shall use the automatic indicator of the vehicle, upon turning according to the right or left turning direction.
15. He shall light the vehicle during sunset and sunrise and whenever necessary, alerting thus third parties of the vehicle's presence.

Chapter 3

Engagements of the drivers of passengers- transportation vehicles

And heavy vehicles drivers

Article (11)

In conformity with the provisions of the previous articles, the driver of the vehicle destined for the transportation of passengers, shall abide by the following:

The number of passengers shall not exceed the number authorized by the Licensing Authority.

1. He shall prevent any sorting out of heads, hands and others from windows.
2. He shall, in this regard, put an announcement of the same in an obvious place as to the bus.
3. He shall light the bus from inside between sunset and sunrise and whenever necessary.
4. He shall not stop to get the passengers in or out unless in authorized places.
5. He shall not talk to passengers while driving, and shall not allow them to stand or sit next to him.
6. He shall not refuse any person expressing his will to pay the agreed tariff, if the number of vehicle does not reach the authorized number.
7. He shall put an obvious placard showing that the vehicle is a taxi and the authorized number of passengers.

8. He shall attach in an obvious place or shall hold a copy of the agreed tariff in order to show it upon request.

9. He shall inspect his vehicle upon the end of every ride, searching for any left belonging, if any. Furthermore, he shall deliver whatever found within 24 hours to the nearest police force by virtue of a relevant receipt.

Article (13)

In compliance with the previous articles, the heavy vehicle's driver shall abide by the following:

1. He shall not exceed the load limit authorized by the Licensing Authority.
2. He shall not carry passengers except for the employees of the vehicle's owner as well as the uploading and unloading workers within the limits stipulated by article (45) of the said Law.
3. He shall not load the vehicle in a way that exposes people to any danger whatsoever, or that hinders the traffic movement.
4. He shall put a red light in the night and a red tissue during the day.
5. He shall write the empty weight of the vehicle as well as the authorized load weight and the existing weight in a readable and obvious way.

Section 2

Drivers' licenses and driving teaching

Driving license

Article (13)

Any person shall not be entitled to drive any mechanical vehicle on the way unless he holds a valid driving license issued by the Licensing Authority, entitling him to drive the same vehicle driven by him.

The said license is referred thereto in the present law as a driving license.

Moreover, any person responsible for a mechanical vehicle shall not allow any person that does not have a driving license to drive the vehicle.

Article (14)

Excluded from the enforcement of this section's provisions, are the following:

1. The members of armed forces, while driving military vehicles, provided that they hold statements issued by their military authorities.

2. The drivers of the mechanical vehicles that are registered and licensed in a foreign country and that are excluded from the provisions of registration and licensing figuring in this Law, when driving these vehicles, provided that they are holding driving licenses issued by competent authorities in that country, or enforceable international driving licenses allowing them to drive these vehicles within the period limit authorizing them to stay in the country, whether to cross , visit or for a specific task.

3. The holders of valid and enforceable international driving licenses authorizing them to stay in the country for a certain purpose other than residence or work.

Article (15)

To give a driving license, the following requirements shall be available:

1. The applicant for the licensing of a certain vehicle figuring in article (3) of the present Law shall have reached the age of seventeen, in case he is applying for the licensing of the vehicles figuring in clauses (5) and (6). He shall have reached the age of eighteen as to the vehicles figuring in clause (1), the age of twenty as to the vehicles figuring in clause (2) or (4) and the age of twenty one as to the vehicles figuring in clause (2) .

2. He shall submit a medical report written by a governmental doctor or any doctor agreed upon by the Licensing Authority, proving his physical ability to drive a mechanical vehicle, allowing to wear medical glasses or to put contact lenses for the vision's correction in a way that makes him meet the requirements of the physical ability.

3. He shall pass the driving test organized by the lists and resolutions issued for the execution of the present law.

Article (16)

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to give driving licenses to whomever holding a valid license issued from a foreign country without applying the stipulations of clauses (2) and (3) of article (15), in case he belongs to the states' subjects.

Article (17)

The Licensing Authority issues driving licenses after achieving procedures and in compliance with the conditions decided in this Law, lists and resolutions issued for the execution thereof.

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to specify the validity period of the driving license. It shall be entitled also to ask the holder thereof, upon the end of the license's duration, to submit any proof as to his health ability before getting the approval on the renewing thereof.

Driving licenses given to license applicants in the age between seventeen and twenty-one, shall be temporary (under trial) and for a period of one year only, to be renewed, except for the license applicants according to clause (5) of article (3) of the said law.

Another copy of the lost or destroyed driving license might be issued.

Article (18)

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to annul any driving license or to make it void or to refuse the renewal thereof, in case it is proven that the license's holder does not enjoy the legal capacity or the health ability required to drive licensed vehicles.

Article (19)

The cars clubs in the state are in charge of issuing international trip tickets and international driving licenses valid in one state or more. As to the executive list, it shows the procedures required to be followed in this context.

Chapter 2

Driving teaching

Article (30)

Any person shall not be entitled to learn how to drive mechanical vehicles unless by virtue of an issued authorization.

Article (31)

Any person shall not be entitled to teach the others how to drive a mechanical vehicle unless he is authorized by the Licensing Authority and is holding a duly issued driving license. Furthermore, he shall be responsible for the compliance with the provisions of this Law as well as with the resolutions issued for the execution thereof during the teaching process. He shall not also allow the trainee to drive the vehicle on any way located within inhabited areas unless he is convinced that the trainee is able to control the vehicle.

Article (32)

It shall not be allowed to open schools for driving teaching unless for citizens and after getting an authorization from the competent authority.

Article (33)

The holder of the driving teaching permit shall not be allowed to drive any mechanical vehicle carrying any passenger unless the person supervising him and sitting next to him. The trainee shall hold the permit when driving.

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to set rules, conditions and other provisions in order to teach and learn how to drive vehicles.

Section 3

Registration and licensing of mechanical vehicles

Chapter 1

General provisions

Article (34)

Any person shall not drive any mechanical vehicle or shall not allow the others to drive it on the way unless holding a driving license according to the provisions of the present Law, lists and resolutions issued for the execution thereof.

Article 25:

The following vehicles are excluded from the provisions of article 34:

- 1- The vehicles of the Emirate president and the governors
- 2- Vehicles owned by the federal and local governments according to the conditions and circumstances within which a resolution is issued by the minister of interior.
- 3- The vehicles registered upon the armed forces and holding their numbers
- 4- The vehicles owned by visitors and foreign tourists according to the conditions set by the Licensing Authority.
- 5- Transportation and factory vehicles licensed in any foreign country and allowed to visit the country within the conditions and circumstances stipulated in the lists and resolutions issued enforcing the provisions of this law.
- 6- The mechanical vehicles holding commercial numbers according to the conditions set by the Licensing Authority.

Article 26:

The mechanical vehicles that shall be licensed according to the provisions of this law should be insured against third party at least.

The physically damaged person, due to the car using, might ask for indemnity from the insurance company

Article 27:

The mechanical vehicle shall be licensed upon an application submitted by the owner thereof according to the sample set therefore with data proving documents enclosed, after meeting the safety requirements stipulated in the lists and resolutions issued enforcing this law.

The vehicle shall be licensed for the period set by the lists and resolutions issued enforcing the present law. These lists and resolutions also specify the conditions and circumstances of renewing the license and basic data mentioned in the driving license, as well as the cases of informing the License Authorities of any changing in data or specifications related to the owner or the vehicle; in addition to sending the vehicle outside the country or destroying it or even damaging the driving license. These lists and resolutions also mention the conditions and procedures of licensing vehicles owned by the president or governmental divan in each emirate.

Article 28:

The mechanical vehicle shall be registered under the name of the person living or working in the emirate where the Licensing Authority is present. Public vehicles shall not be registered for foreigners, and private shipment vehicles shall not be licensed or renewed unless after the owner proves that the nature of his work stipulates owning such vehicles.

Article 29:

The Licensing Authority shall issue a vocational license for mechanical car dealer or for the owner of vehicle manufacturing factory. This license allows the trial of any vehicle after manufacturing or upon importing it or proposing it for sale. In this case the vehicle shall hold two number plates (under trial).

The executive list of this law shall specify the conditions and circumstances of using and renewing number plates and licenses mentioned in this article.

Article 30:

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to examine or try any mechanical vehicle at anytime for commonweal.

The vehicle owner shall be entitled to complain during ten days before this authority if he sees the results as unfair.

Article 31:

No one shall be entitled to drive a mechanical vehicle unless holding two number plates bearing its registration number in an obvious place, one in the front and the other in the back, except for the vehicles exempted from registration provisions according to this law provisions and except for the vehicles of the emirate president and governors.

As to the trailer and quasi trailer, they shall hold only one number plate. The conditions and specifications of these plates shall be set in the resolutions issued enforcing this law.

Article 32:

The Licensing Authority shall be notified by any property transfer occurred on the mechanical vehicle within the period of 14 days by the two parties. The license holder shall be responsible of the engagements resulting from the car use until transferring the license to the other party.

Article 33

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to stop the vehicle license or damage it or refusing its renewal according to the conditions and circumstances set in the executive list of this law, without violating the penalties stipulated in the present law.

Chapter two

Technical conditions of vehicles, their examination, reparation and use

First – technical conditions

Article 34

No mechanical vehicle shall be used on the way unless enjoying a good mechanical condition and equipped by the following:

- 1- A strong steering wheel easy to rotate
- 2- Two effective brakes separated on each other or one effective vehicle of these brakes used in two ways each one separated from the other and capable to stop the vehicle immediately if the other is not working.
- 3- A suitable alarm capable to give a hearable alert when necessary.
- 4- A front mirror fixed in a way allowing the driver to observe the way from the back
- 5- A glass to prevent the air, of a transparent material that doesn't change the visual things and not causing sharp fragments while breaking it.
- 6- A tool to clean the glass moving in an automatic way when necessary
- 7- A seat belt. The executive list set the conditions and circumstances of using the seat belt.
- 8- A vehicle to prevent pollution and decreasing the exhaust voice.
- 9- A speed measuring vehicle.
- 10- A spare wheel filled with air in a good condition.
- 11- A fire fighting used in buses, vehicles and shipment tankers.

This engagement might be applied on other vehicles with the conditions and circumstances set by the lists and resolutions enforcing this law.

The vehicles mentioned in clause (5), (6), (7) and (10) of this article are not necessary for motorcycles.

Article 35

Every mechanical vehicle shall be equipped by lightening systems fixed on the vehicle in an obvious way showing the vehicle width and not allowing disabling them in any part of the vehicle or its loading. It shall also be equipped by an indicator to show its orientation.

Every trailer shall be equipped by backlights and side ones to show its length.

Motorcycles shall be equipped with a main light used to light its way during the night, in addition to a back one.

Bikes shall be equipped with a main light in the front and a red light and reflector in the back

Carriages shall be equipped with enough lights to alert other way users during the night.

Conditions and specifications of the lights mentioned in this article shall be specified in the lists and resolutions issued enforcing the provisions of this law.

Article 36

Front main lights shall not be used when the car is stopped, as well as the red or the white light that emit direct radiations in its back.

The searchlights shall not be used in the vehicle as a lightening means unless for searching for the parts of the vehicle in current repair.

Second- The examination of mechanical vehicles

Article 37

All types of mechanical vehicles shall be subject to a technical exam lead by the Licensing Authority according to this chapter provision, except the vehicles exempted from registration and license conditions.

The chassis of the mechanical vehicle shall not be amended and the color shall not be change unless upon a prior license from the Licensing Authority.

The mechanical vehicle owner shall abide by asking the Licensing Authority to examine his vehicle after carrying out any main amendment in the chassis or the engine.

Article 38

The mechanical vehicles shall be examined upon presenting its registration and license application as well as the license renewal application at the date and place settled by the Licensing Authority.

New private light vehicles shall be exempted from examination for two years starting from its license date for the first time.

The vehicle owner shall be entitled to complain about the technical examination result by a request submitted to the Licensing Authority during ten days and its decision will be final.

Article 39

The Licensing Authority might, after issuing any mechanical vehicle driving license, -for the commonweal necessity- examine the vehicle at any time. The vehicle owner shall abide by executing the instructions issued by the Authority according to what the examination reveals and shall reexamine it otherwise the Licensing Authority shall be entitled to withdraw or cancel the driving license.

Article 40

In case the Licensing Authority is convinced by the appointed examiner report that the vehicle is not in a good condition, it shall be entitled to notify the owner for not driving it and the notification shall include the imperfections present in the vehicle and its owner shall stop using it completely until he reexamine it after repairing the defects.

The Licensing Authority shall assume the vehicle reexamination and allows the owner to reuse it if the necessary requirements are fulfilled. In case the vehicle needed to undertake several examinations in order to meet the requirements, the owner shall not abide to pay other than one examination fee.

Third- vehicle's repairing

Article 41

No person or garage shall be entitled to repair any mechanical vehicle having accident signs without the Licensing Authority permission.

Article 42

Any mechanical vehicle or part of it or any mechanical machine shall not be entitled to stop on the way or sidewalk in purpose of repair unless the damage repair was temporary and does not lead to obstruct the traffic or the crossing safety.

Chapter three

Provisions special to taxi and shipment vehicles

Article 43

It shall be prohibited to rent a private vehicle not licensed for rent and it shall also be prohibited to use these vehicles in passengers or goods transportation against any type of indemnity.

Article 44

It shall be prohibited to practice vehicle rental unless after obtaining a permission for the Licensing Authority. It shall also be prohibited to rent bikes for persons aged under fifteen.

Article 45

According to the provisions of article (12) of this law, the shipment vehicle shall not be entitled to put passengers on its board except for the vehicle user or a number of employees for uploading or downloading its charges in condition that the number shall not exceed the number needed for this purpose according to what is set in the executive list.

Article 46

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to give a license for any public shipment vehicle in order to transport passengers for charge if convinced that no danger will occur, in condition that the vehicle shall provide seats for passengers and the number shall not exceed 15 persons for light shipment vehicles and 30 for heavy shipment vehicles.

Article 47

The public buses, unequipped by places for furniture, shall be loaded only by heavy luggage hold by hand. These luggages shall not be put near the doors or in any place causing inconvenience for the passengers.

Article 48

While using passenger or shipment vehicles, nobody shall be entitled to hold a person or loading or any additions causing damages to passengers or obstructing the traffic whether the vehicle was empty or loaded according to what is set in the executive list of this law.

Section four

Traffic sanctions and its procedures

Chapter one

Sanctions

Article 49

Shall be jailed for a maximal period of two years and fined for a maximal amount of seven thousands dirham or one of these two sanctions every person who committed one of the following acts:

- 1- Copying or using a plate number in contrary to the provisions of this law

- 2- Damaging or hiding or changing the data of a plate number issued according to the provisions of this law and the executive resolutions thereof.
- 3- Using or allowing third party to use any plate number issued according to the provisions of this law and the executive resolutions thereof, knowing that it has been damaged or hidden or changed.
- 4- Borrowing or leasing any plate number issued according to the provisions of this law and in contrary to the provisions thereof.
- 5- Submitting a fallacious written statement or hiding any essential data necessary for issuing a license according to this law and the executive provisions thereof.
- 6- The retardation of the vehicle owner, who caused an offense or accident, on submitting data that could revealed the circumstances of the offense or accident or the person in charge and could facilitate arresting him.
- 7- Driving a mechanical vehicle on the way while being drunk or drugged.
- 8- The Court shall be entitled in the above-mentioned cases to disable the driving license for a maximal period of twelve month starting from his sentence date.

Article 50

Shall be jailed for a maximal period of six months and fined for a maximal amount of five thousands dirham or one of these two sanctions every person who drives a vehicle while sentenced for not driving by a court order or a Licensing Authority order.

Article 51

Shall be jailed for a maximal period of three months and fined for a maximal amount of six thousands dirham or one of these two sanctions every person who drives a vehicle without a driving license or a license allowing him to drive such a vehicle.

Article 52

Shall be jailed for a maximal period of three months and fined for a maximal amount of five thousands dirham or one of these two sanctions every person who committed one of the following acts:

- 1- To transfer a plate number from a car to another without the permission of the Licensing Authority.
- 2- To not stop, without an acceptable excuse, when he causes an accident or an accident occurs to him and there are injured people.

Article 53

Shall be jailed for a maximal period of six months and fined for a maximal amount of three thousands dirham or one of these two sanctions every person who committed one of the following acts:

1- Every owner using his vehicle noticing that it does not meet the requirements set by the provisions of this law and the resolutions issued enforcing the conditions and specifications thereof.

2- Every person driving very fast or in rashness or in a way causing a danger on people if circumstances are not took into consideration.

Article 54

Shall be jailed for a maximal period of three months and fined for a maximal amount of two thousands dirham or one of these two sanctions every person causing damages to third party properties without prior intention as a result of using a vehicle not in conformity with the provisions of this law.

Article 55

Shall be jailed for a maximal period of three months and fined for a maximal amount of three thousands dirham or one of these two sanctions every person driving in contrary to the traffic way.

Article 56

Shall be jailed for a maximal period of three months and fined for a maximal amount of two thousands dirham or one of these two sanctions every person refusing to give his name or address or giving a misleading statement to the policeman wearing his official costume in case he was involved in committing a crime sanctioned on it according to the provisions of the law thereof.

Article 57

Without breaching the sanctions mentioned in this section, shall be jailed for a maximal period of one month and fined for a maximal amount of five hundreds dirham or one of these two sanctions every person violating any provision of this law or the resolutions issued enforcing it.

The repetition of a crime sanctioned on it according to the provisions of this law and the resolutions issued enforcing it is considered a very aggravating circumstance, during one year.

Article 58

If the court proved the condemnation of a person by a crime related to driving a vehicle, it shall be entitled to:

1- Disable his driving license for a certain period or forbid him from having a renewed license for another period after the expiry date of the disabled one.

2- Forbid him from having a driving license for a certain period if he does not have one according to this law.

As a consequence of disabling the license or forbidding it, the person shall not be entitled of using it during the disabling period and shall not have another license during the said period. Shall be considered violating the provisions of this law the person applying for a license contrary to the provisions of this article. The license obtained through this violation shall be considered void.

The person forbidden from a driving license shall be entitled to submit a request to the court to cancel this sentence after a period of six months.

Chapter two

Procedures of traffic crimes

Article 59

The policeman shall be entitled to arrest the vehicle driver in case he has committed one of the following crimes:

1- Causing the death or injuring a person while driving his vehicle

2- Driving in a rash or dangerous way.

3- Driving while drunk or drugged or while incapable to control the vehicle

4- Refusing to give his name or address or giving a false name or address while one of the mentioned crimes occurs.

5- Trying to escape when an accident occurs or when the policeman orders him to stop.

The provisions of the penalty procedure law are applicable on this procedure.

Article 60

The policeman shall be entitled to keep the vehicle in one of the following cases:

1- If driving it while not qualified or does not meet the requirements of this law concerning the plates or the voice isolator or does not have brakes or lights to be used during the night. In such cases the vehicle shall not be used until the defaults will be repaired. If the vehicle needs a garage to be repaired, it shall be transported by a trailer and it shall not be used until it meets all the legal requirements.

2- If the driver was sentenced before for using it without a driving license and he reuse it without this license. In such a case the vehicle shall be kept until showing the mentioned license.

3- If the driver does not hold a driving license or permit to drive it unless he was exempted from this. In such a case the vehicle shall not be handed except for a driver holding a driving license and appointed legally to receive the vehicle.

4- If the car was used after undertaking essential changes on the chassis or color without notifying the Licensing Authority of these changes according to what stipulated in this law.

5- If the vehicle was responsible of a crime and it was necessary to use it as proof in the court.

Article 61

The Minister of Interior shall specify the violations, the fine that shall be paid in each case in condition that it shall not exceed the five hundred dirham as well as the legal procedures necessary to proceed this reconciliation. Everybody shall abide by this reconciliation. In case the violator refuses the reconciliation, the papers shall be referred to the office of the attorney general.

Section five

The fees of law procedures and the execution thereof

Chapter one

The fees

Article 62

The fees due on each procedure mentioned in this law and the executive list thereof shall be specified in a maximal amount of three thousands dirham for each fee. The fees collected by the Federal Traffic Authorities shall be transferred to the State Public Treasury.

Article 63

Shall be exempted from registration fees the following vehicles:

- 1- Local or federal government department vehicles
- 2- Agricultural or transport vehicles
- 3- Handicapped or aged people vehicles

Article 64

Shall be exempted from driving license renewal fees the mechanical vehicles used for a maximal period of six months, in condition that the vehicle owner shall notify the Licensing Authority of this and shall deliver the driving license and plate numbers thereof.

Article 65

Shall not be registered again the vehicle that the registration had been cancelled due to the non renewal of its driving license after one year of its expiry date, unless after paying the due registration fees.

Chapter 2

Law Execution

Article 66

The Minister of Interior decides on the contraventions made in case of violation of the provisions of the law.

Article 67

The license's authority provides the application forms submitted to get a license or a permit according to the provisions of this law; these forms are given upon the decision of the Minister of Interior.

Article 68

The license's authority sets the rules and the measures that permit the respect of the traffic regulations, decrease the percentage of contraventions and achieve the best level of driving. This includes as well the regulations designated for pedestrians, drivers, vehicles and animals.

Article 69

The Minister of Interior promulgates the required rules and regulations to execute this code, but as long as these regulations and rules didn't come into effect the former tenure will stay effective.

Article 70

The licenses and permits are in force during the period shown on them even if this code comes into effect. The new permits and licenses shall be issued or replaced under the provisions of this code.

Article 71

Any provision violating or opposing the provisions of this code shall be cancelled.

Article 72

This code will be published in the official journal and enter into effect three months after its publication.

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan

President of the United Arab Emirates

Promulgated by us at the Presidential Palace in Abu Dhabi

Date: 22 Jamadi Al Akhar 1416 or November 20, 1995 A.D.

Ministerial Decision No 130 for the year 1997

Promulgated in the executive bylaws of the United Law No 21 for the year 1995

Related to the Traffic

The Minister of Interior,

Taking notice of the United Law No 1 for the year 1972 and amendments thereto related to the functions and competencies of the ministries,

The United Law No 21 for the year 1995 related to the traffic,

The Cabinet decision No 3 for the year 1981 related to the Ministry of Interior Statute,

And according to the declaration of the Ministry's commissioner,

Decides:

Article 1

The provisions of the traffic executive bylaw of the united law No 21 for the year 1995 is into force and must be applied on all way users, vehicles' drivers and owners, and pets' owners.

Article 2

The bylaws and decisions inconsistent to the provisions of the following bylaw are cancelled

Article 3: this bylaw will be published in the official journal and shall be deemed known by the authorities in charge of applying it.

Article 4: The following bylaw shall come into force three months after its publication in the official journal. However, the provisions of the paragraph two of article 21 shall be postponed to one year later.

Minister of Interior

Muhammad Bin Said Al Badi

Copy to:

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Distribution list (d)

Ministerial Decisions file

Private file

Executive bylaw of the United Law No 21 for the year 1995

Related to the Traffic

Part One

Traffic Regulations

Chapter One

General Provisions

Article 1

Every way user shall respect the traffic regulations and standards, follows the signs, signals and instructions of the police officer and conform in his behavior to be cautious, so his/ her conduct will not harm the others, expose them to dangers or block or disturb others, and prescribing conditions and circumstances for that use and cannot be avoided.

Article 2

It is strictly forbidden to leave, throw or put any product that can block the traffic or cause any danger to its users. The contravention shall be taken away immediately and warning signals shall be posted until the removal of the contravention, if not the authority in charge will undertake the removal. The costs and charges for the removal are a debt due by the owner, operator or driver of the vehicle.

In anyways, it is forbidden to use a way or a part of it or to block it unless a permit was issued by the Licensing Authority and in cooperation with the competent parties to take measures in order to prevent from blocking the traffic.

Article 3

No vehicle shall stop on the way unless its driver is forced and he shall take all necessary measures to avoid collisions or traffic jam.

The driver shall keep the right, away from the crossways, junctions, intersections, edges and curbs, and shall use the lighted warning signals when the car is not parked at the shoulder of the way, or it was between the sunset and the sunrise, and as much as the need of warning the others is



essential. The driver shall also take all the necessary measures so the circulation shall be made in safety, the engine shall not be started and be sure it will not be started during his/ her absence.

Article 4

The way user, upon the approach of an ambulance, fire or police department vehicle or public utility emergency vehicle upon which a bell or siren is sounding or upon which a lamp is producing intermittent flashes of red light, shall immediately bring such vehicle to a standstill or proceed with caution, the emergency vehicle shall not follow the way regulations, as well as the signs and signals, when it deems necessary on the condition of avoiding to endanger any person or thing. Priorities shall be given as well for military vehicles when they proceed as convoys.

Article 5

The way user shall permit the official convoys upon approaching him/ her with their warning signals and their intermittent lamps to pass or when necessary he/ she shall stop.

Article 6

Vehicles shall not be part of convoys or groups unless they have a special permit from the Licensing Authority for a limited period and this shall not cause a public or private disturbance particularly at night.

Article 7

The vehicles shall not be used for advertisement by putting microphones or billboards or stereos unless they have a special permit issued by the Licensing Authority.

Article 8

No person shall drive a vehicle on a way in a race without a permit issued by the Licensing Authority and after presenting the required warranties in case of damages. The permit may be cancelled and the race forbidden for any reason related to security and safety.

Article 9

No door of the vehicle shall be opened or closed unless it is made sure that the way users are not exposed to danger.

Article 10

A vehicle's user shall avoid unnecessary noises or disturbing sounds.

Article 11

The use of a siren or any warning vehicle, as the ones used by emergency vehicles, is forbidden.

The use of warning vehicles without a permit is as well forbidden.

The use of warning vehicles in the city is forbidden, except in case of emergency, the way users shall be then warned upon the approach of the vehicle or to prevent him/ her from a threat caused by any danger.

The warning vehicles are permanently forbidden when they cause disturbance and nuisance to the passengers and the people, or are used for any other unmentioned purpose in the permit. The warning vehicles are not used in the following places:

1. next to a hospital or a school or worship places
2. in a local area between midnight and six in the morning
3. When the car is stopped
4. during the period and at places delimited by the Licensing Authority.

Article 12

In case of car accidents, the way users shall offer his/ her help to the victims, especially the wounded.

A person considered involved in an accident shall immediately stop safely, and shall make sure that the vehicles proceed, avoid any change in the traces of the accident, take care of the injured, ask for help and inform the nearest police station in less than 6 hours period, unless otherwise there is an adequate excuse in case no police officer was present when the collision happened.

In case of absence of injuries, the parties shall stop their vehicles at the nearest place to avoid any impediment of the traffic.

The parties shall always show their personal papers and vehicles permits.

Article 13

Every vehicle using any way shall have a driver even if it is towed by another vehicle, except the trailer. The towing vehicle shall as well be solid and satisfy the safety standards.

Article 14

A person with an animal shall not block the normal movement of traffic, leave the animal unless it is necessary and attach it by a leach that prevent it from moving and shall be committed to not leave any animal in the street.

Article 15

The way users shall stop immediately as soon as the police officer asks them for.

Article 16

Every person shall ride a bicycle at the border of the way. No person shall ride a bicycle across a way way or within a pedestrian crossover. Every person riding a bicycle shall not exceed the cyclist in front of him/ her unless upon different circumstances. They are not allowed to push any vehicle or to carry people unless their bicycle is equipped for this purpose.

Every person riding a bicycle shall wear a helmet.

Article 17

It is forbidden to ride a bicycle without holding the handlebars even if it is only with one hand, unless he is using the manual sign. He is not allowed to ride meandering or dangerously or in any other way that shall cause harm to others.

Article 18

Pedestrians shall walk on the sidewalks and in case there are no sidewalks they shall walk on the extreme left of the border of the way in the opposite direction of the vehicles. In case they are using the extreme right after watching out the way and make sure that they are not subject to any danger caused by any vehicle.

Article 19

Wheelchairs shall be used on the sidewalks or the ways' borders.

Article 20

Pedestrians shall not use the border of the way when they are groups unless they have a permit from the Licensing Authority. They shall then walk on the opposite direction of the traffic's movement and shall use the warning signs related to the presence of the group.

Article 21

Pedestrians desiring to cross the border of the way shall use the nearest pedestrian's crossway in case there is one, and must be cautious and make sure that there is no danger or obstruction of the traffic's movement. It is not allowed to stand at the border of the way unless it is necessary.

Article 22

Pedestrians shall while crossing the way using the pedestrian crossover and limited by marks follow these directives:

1. If the way is equipped with lighted regulation signs for the pedestrians they shall follow them.

2. If the crossway is not equipped with lighted regulation signs for pedestrians and the vehicle movement is organized with lighted signs or by a police officer, the pedestrians shall not cross the way as long as the lighted sign or the police officer sign permit the vehicles to proceed.

Article 23

Pedestrians' traffic lights are as follows:

1. Green light: a green light indicates that the pedestrian may proceed.
2. Flashing green light indicates that the pedestrian shall not proceed and if he is half-way he must continue while it is permitted.
3. Red light indicates that it is prohibited to cross the way.

Article 24

The lighted signal vehicles for vehicles shall be as follows:

1. Red light: a traffic control signal shows a circular red indication means that every driver shall stop his vehicle and shall not proceed.
2. Green light: indicates that the driver of a vehicle may proceed taking into consideration that the way is clear.
3. Yellow light: Every driver approaching a traffic control signal showing a circular yellow indication and facing the indication shall stop his or her vehicle if he or she can do so safely, otherwise he or she may proceed with caution.
4. Flashing yellow light: the driver can proceed with caution.
5. Green arrow: indicates the traffic direction so the driver shall only proceed in this only direction.
6. Flashing yellow: Every driver approaching a traffic control signal showing a flashing circular yellow indication and facing the indication may proceed with caution. The priority shall be as well for the vehicles coming from the left at the intersections and the roundabouts. While the pedestrians shall cross with caution.

Article 26

Damages caused to the traffic signs and vehicles or transporting them or changing their purpose are forbidden.

It is as well forbidden to put plates or ads or any vehicle close to the traffic signs or obstructing the view of these marks or impeding the movement of the traffic.

Article 27

No traffic signs shall be set unless the Licensing Authority approves.

The signs and signals shall be responding to the international standards

Signs, signals, police officers instructions shall not keep the user of the way from being cautious.

Article 28

The instructions and signals of the police officers shall be prior to any other traffic indications or lighted signs or signals.

Article 29

Every group of pedestrians, the carriage driven with animals and equestrians shall use lights or reflecting vehicles while walking at night on the border of any way.

Chapter 2

The commitments of a vehicle driver while driving

Article 30

Every driver shall not be under the effect of alcohol or any alcoholic substance or drugs. He shall not as well drive a vehicle when exhausted then it can affect his control of the vehicle.

Article 31

Every driver shall always check before using the vehicle if it is safe and can be used, as well as no danger can be inflicted to him/ her or to the others, the vehicle shall as well answer all the required standards indicated in the law and the decisions executing this law.

Article 32

If any accident happens while driving the vehicle, the driver shall leave the way as soon as possible.

Article 33

The vehicle disturbing any person shall not be driven in cities, residential areas, near hospitals or schools.

The driver and the person sitting next to him shall fasten their seatbelts while driving out of cities and residential areas.

Article 34

Every driver shall not expose the pedestrians walking on the sidewalks or border of the ways to any danger.

Article 35

Every driver shall slow down while approaching the pedestrian crossover indicated by lighted signs or a police officer is ensuring movement of traffic. If he/ she is not allowed to pass he/ she shall stop before the crossover, and when the way is open he/ she shall wait until it is clear. In case there are neither indications nor police officers, the driver shall stop and yield the way to pedestrians.

Article 36

The driver of the vehicle, while changing his direction by entering a way, shall yield the way to pedestrians by slowing down or stopping if necessary.

Article 37

The Licensing Authority may make regulations prescribing a rate of speed for vehicles driven on a highway, within a residential or crowded area or a private way. Clear and various speed signs shall be posted.

Article 38

No person shall drive a vehicle at a rate of speed greater than the one indicated, unless the vehicle is responding to an emergency call or being used to transport a patient or injured person in an emergency situation.

Every person shall respect the speed limit in any situation and shall be able of slowing down and stopping at any time safely.

Article 39

Every driver of a vehicle shall decrease the speed of his vehicle in order to allow a vehicle in front of him that flashed to the right or left to proceed, or while passing a crowded area, or if the view is not clear, or while entering a curb or an edge or intersections, or crossovers or passing a school or a hospital or an animal.

Article 40

No vehicle shall be driven at such a slow rate of speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic thereon.

Article 41

Every driver of a vehicle shall, when the slow rate of speed is necessary for safe operation having regard to all the circumstances, signal the others of his desire by using the flasher or manually.

Article 42

Every driver of a vehicle shall be cautious when approaching a curb, an edge, a roundabout, a bifurcation or an intersection and set the appropriate speed limit while driving in order to stop for the vehicles having the priority to pass.

Article 43

The driver of a vehicle upon a way before turning to a driveway shall first see that the movement can be made in safety.

Article 44

When the movement of traffic within the areas, the roundabouts, the intersections and crossways are not marked by signs or police officers are not appointed for this purpose, the priority of proceeding shall be as follows:

1. For vehicle coming from the left if the ways are the same.
2. For vehicles coming from a main way to a private way.

Article 45

The driver of a vehicle who has the priority or having the permission according to the traffic regulations shall not use its priority and stop proceeding in order to avoid panic or to block the movement of traffic or disturbing or hurting any way user.

Article 46

A vehicle shall stop only when taking or leaving passengers or when loading and discharging goods at specific places.

The driver of a vehicle shall be cautious to ensure the safety of the passengers, keep them from dangers and prevent from blocking the movement of the traffic.

Article 47

The vehicle shall slow down before stopping completely to avoid blocking the movement of the traffic by using the lighted signal or manually indicating his desire of stopping the vehicle or the carriage as close as possible from the border unless it is forbidden.

Article 48

The standing of the vehicles of the animals shall be outside the border of the way when it is not within the cities but shall not be in areas designated for bicycles or pedestrians. In case it is necessary to stop at the border of the way, the driver shall use the warning signals especially at night and in a place where it is forbidden to park.

Article 49

It is forbidden to stop at the following places:

1. The places where there is no permission to park.
2. Places designated for pedestrians crossover and on sidewalks
3. on the bridges, viaducts or in tunnels
4. On the border of a way next to curbs or edges or places that cannot be crossed.
5. Places where the vehicle could impede the lighted signs or way marks for other way users.
6. In front of the entrance and exist of houses, parking and gas stations or hospitals, emergency stations, firefighters, police, military areas, schools, faculties or educational institutions.
7. Places blocking other parked vehicles to proceed.
8. Residential areas while dealing with heavy vehicles and heavy mechanical vehicles unless they are used for construction.
9. 15 meters far from crossways and entrance of areas or roundabouts or in front of the public transport stations.

Article 50

Every driver shall leave a distance between him and the vehicle in front allowing him to stop if the vehicle before suddenly decreases its speed. The brakes shall not be used suddenly without a reason. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in the same way shall leave a distance between them in order to permit the faster vehicles to enter the lanes and avoid collisions and dangers while passing.

Article 51

Every driver shall move to the extreme right in order to yield the left of the way for the vehicle coming from the opposite direction. In case his/ her way was blocked for any reason or by other way users he/ she shall slow down and stop when needed permitting the users from the other side to proceed.

Article 52

Every driver using the edge in mountains ways shall keep his right or shall full stop to permit to the opposite vehicle to pass easily. If the vehicle going up has enough room it must yield the way to the vehicle going down.

Article 53

The driver of a vehicle before passing a vehicle in front of him shall take into consideration the following:

1. The way is clearly visible
2. No obstacles or dangers impede his way.
3. No vehicle is coming from the opposite direction.
4. The driver of the vehicle before him didn't show his desire of passing.
5. Shall take into consideration the rate of his speed and the one of the driver in front.
6. Shall warn the drivers of engines that he wants to pass and get their approval.
7. Shall leave a certain distance between him and the vehicles that he wants to pass.
8. While finishing, he shall go back to the right without disturbing the other vehicles and shall follow the same instructions in case he looks for passing once more, and this without disturbing the vehicles behind.

Article 54

Every driver that has been passed by another vehicle shall slow down and keep the right as long as the vehicle is proceeding

Article 55

Every driver shall not make any choice at the following places:

1. Where the way is not clearly visible
2. When the movement of traffic in the opposite direction doesn't allow him to proceed safely.
3. at intersections, roundabouts and areas
4. When vehicles stop due to movement of traffic obstruction or due to a stop sign.
5. in curbs, edges, high hills, slipping ways, next to pedestrians crossovers and ways delimited by long lanes.
6. In places where the indications forbid drivers to pass.

Article 56

The driver of a vehicle passing another vehicle or an obstacle from the left side shall allow the vehicles coming from the opposite direction to pass first.

Article 57

The driver of a vehicle shall always respect the direction of the traffic and shall not drive in the opposite direction or on the sidewalks.

He shall stay on the extreme right while driving, particularly when:

1. The rate of speed of his vehicle is less than the speed limit on this way.
2. Where the way is not clearly visible
3. When a vehicle comes from the opposite direction.
4. When there is priority for a movement of traffic.
5. When the driver of a vehicle behind him would like to pass him.
6. In case he is entering a way on his right.

Article 58

If the way has two directions with long lanes in between, it is forbidden to drive on these lanes.

If the way or a part of it is designed for a movement of traffic in one direction, the vehicles driving slowly shall keep their extreme right. The driver shall drive in the track that he/ she is following and shall not change his/ her lane unless he is sure of the safety of the way and shall warn the others by using the warning signal vehicles.

Article 59

The driver of a vehicle shall drive carefully in order to prevent exposing the others to any harm.

He/ she shall indicate clearly his desire of changing the line and shall use the required signal vehicles when leaving or entering the traffic line or changing the direction right or left or turning right or left to enter a private way or a wayway or exit or to turn or go back, he/ she shall particularly

1. Ensure that he can do it without exposing anyone to harm
2. Take into consideration all the way users
3. Let the others know of his/ her intention of changing the line by signaling it manually or with the signal vehicles
4. Keep his extreme right in case he/ she wants to enter a way on his/ her right, if he/ she would like to move to a way on his/ her left he/ she shall stay on the middle, while in a one wayway he/ she shall keep his extreme left.

Article 60

The driver of a vehicle before entering a way or driveway or to leave the way shall first see that the movement can be made in safety, and if the operation of any other vehicle may be affected by the movement shall give a signal plainly visible to the driver of the other vehicle of the intention to make the movement. He/ she shall be fast in his movement.

Article 61

The driver shall not drive rear unless it is necessary and on the condition of not blocking the movement of the traffic and shall clearly indicate his intention by using the right signal vehicle and ensure that the way is clear and this can cause no harm to anyone. This must not exceed the required distance and when he/ she needs it, he/ she must ask for help.

Article 62

The driver of a vehicle shall not stop other than in special places, he/ she shall not as well drive rear or turn left if it is not indicated or drive between two ways when using the highways.

Article 63

The driver of a vehicle shall use the lights of his vehicle from the sunset until the sunrise as well as during the days where the view is unclear. The lights shall be on the front and the rear of the car.

Article 64

The driver stopping his/ her vehicle on the border of a way at night shall use, in case his/ her car's lights are not efficient, the spots lights or the three-dimensional commutator.

Article 65

The driver of a vehicle shall use the low lights in crowded areas or in lightened ways outside the crowded areas and shall not use them when the vehicle stops.

Article 66

High lights shall only be used on highways not lightened and when the view is not clear to drive safely on the condition to not obstruct the view of the way users coming from the opposite direction.

The high lights shall only be used intermittently when two vehicles meet to warn them of turning the light or to indicate to the car in front or the car behind to pass.

It is forbidden to use or put spotlights on the ways.

Article 66

The driver of a vehicle shall slow down or stop if necessary to allow the school buses or public buses to stop when the students or the passengers get in or get off the bus. He/ she shall not impede or disturb them; and shall not as well drive between these vehicles and the sidewalk.

Chapter 3

Commitments of the drivers of vehicles transporting passengers and of heavy vehicles

Article 67

The Licensing Authority shall indicate the ways, the tracks and the time of forbidding the heavy and industrial vehicles to proceed.

Article 68

Taking into consideration the commitments stipulated in chapter 2 of this part concerning the use of mechanical vehicles, the drivers of vehicles designated for passengers and the heavy vehicles shall be committed to the provisions of this chapter.

Article 69

The driver of vehicles of any kind, including with trailer or semi trailer shall keep his right unless the opposite is necessary or while passing.

Article 70

The industrial and construction vehicles shall be driven on the ways and shall also be transported if the Licensing Authority didn't permit them to use the ways.

Article 71

The drivers of public transport or the students shall park next to the sidewalk and in front of the authorized station to permit the passengers getting off or getting in.

Article 72

Taxis shall stop for taking or dropping passengers at specific places not forbidden.

Taxi drivers while stopping (for a long period of time) shall use specific places (parking) designated by the Licensing Authority, these places shall be announced as well as the number of vehicles allowed using these places. Numbers and lines shall be marked on the ground.

Article (73)

A plate on which are written metallic plate numbers destined for the car in both Arabic and English as well as the authorized number of passengers and any other information specified by the Licensing Authority shall be fixed in taxis and in some obvious place in front of the seat next to the driver from inside and on the back of the front seat in an obvious way.

Any passenger exceeding the number of passengers authorized by the Licensing Authority shall not be allowed to get into the said vehicle.

Article (74)

Furthermore, any passenger shall not be allowed to sit in the places dedicated for loading and for transporting belongings and animals unless by virtue of an authorization issued by the Licensing Authority, whenever it is deemed necessary to take care of the loaded materials.

Shall not be allowed to seat oneself on any external part of the vehicle.

Article (75)

Trucks drivers shall write the empty weight of the vehicle, the authorized loading weight as well as its existing weight in a readable way on the vehicle.

The loading of the vehicle shall not exceed the allowed weight. Besides, the loading length, width and height shall not go beyond the decided limits. In case the nature of loading exceeds the aforementioned dimensions, a permit shall be provided by the Licensing Authority. Furthermore, the eminent loading shall be distinguished by putting a red light on the end of the obvious loading in the night, and a red tissue in the day in order to draw the attention of the other vehicles' drivers.

Article (76)

When the vehicle is loaded, it is required to organize its loading, to fix it and attach it in a way that does not expose it to any movement or falling. The following points, in particular, shall be taken into consideration:

- 1- To not expose persons to any danger and to not damage any property, whether private or public.
- 2- To not produce any substance that might harm the public health or the environment or that might disturb people. In this case, a certain cover destined for the prohibition of any infiltration or any dispersion of soils and other substances of its loading.
- 3- To not hinder the vision of the vehicle's driver and shall not veil hand or light signs, directions signs, or the lights of the vehicle or mirrors or numbered plates.
- 4- To not expose the vehicle's balance to danger.

Article (77)

In case the trunk of the vehicle was dedicated for the transportation of meats, fishes, slaughtered poultries, or any other similarity, the driver of the vehicle shall make sure that the trunk is filled with aluminum or good tin. He shall also make sure that the other requirements specified by the competent authorities are fulfilled.

Persons or other materials that cannot be transported in the trunk shall not be allowed to be transported.

Article (78)

Not clear

Article (79)

Any dangerous, combustible materials or firecrackers shall not be transported unless by virtue of authorizations issued by the competent authorities and in accordance with the Laws, lists and systems agreed upon in this concern, in coordination with these authorities and after having undertaken the procedures of necessary safety and security.

Article (80)

All kinds of taxis and transportation vehicles shall be in a clean and good condition.

The vehicle's driver shall inspect his vehicle directly after finishing his tour in order to search for any left belonging and shall then deliver what he finds within twenty four hours to the nearest police force by virtue of a receipt.

Article (81)

The taxi driver shall not abstain, without any reason, from transporting any person expressing his will to pay the tariff agreed upon by the competent authority, unless the vehicle has completed the authorized number of passengers. Moreover, any request for a fare exceeding the agreed upon fare shall not be allowed.

Article (82)

The bus driver shall not get busy talking to the others and shall not allow anyone to sit or stand next to him while driving. He shall also prevent any trial to get on the stairs or on any external part of the vehicle and shall prohibit anyone trying to get his head, hands and others outside the windows. The car driver shall declare this in an obvious place on the bus.

Section Two

Drivers' licenses and driving teaching

Chapter one

Driving license

Article (83)

In compliance with the agreed exclusions, any person shall not be entitled to drive any mechanical vehicle on the way, unless he disposes of a valid driving license issued from the Licensing

Authority and that entitles him to drive the same type of vehicle driven by him. Among these licenses, there are:

1. A license for the driving of motorcycles, entitling to drive all types of motorcycles.
2. A license for the driving of vehicles destined for the transportation of handicapped persons, given to drive vehicles whose weight does not exceed 250 Kg and designed especially for the exclusive usage of disabled persons.
3. A License for the driving of a light vehicle, given to drive a light vehicle whose empty weight does not exceed 2 tones and the half and whose number of passengers does not go beyond (14) except the driver, as to the vehicles destined for the transportation of passengers and whose loading does not exceed 2 tones, as to vehicles destined for the transportation of merchandises.

The continuous enforcement of the existing lists that allow the holders of this license to drive a vehicle whose empty weight does not exceed 3 tones, shall be undertaken for a period of one year starting the date when this list is put into effect.

1. A license for the driving of a heavy vehicle, given to drive light and heavy vehicles.
2. A license for the driving of light vehicle, given to drive light buses whose capacity does not go beyond 26 passengers except the driver, as well as to drive light vehicles.
3. A license for the driving of a heavy bus, given to drive all types of heavy and light buses as well as to drive light vehicles.
4. A license for the driving of a tractor or a light mechanical vehicle, given in order to be able to drive tractors and light mechanical vehicles whose empty weight does not exceed seven tones and the half.
5. A license for the driving of a tractor or any heavy mechanical vehicle, given to drive all types of tractors and both light and heavy mechanical vehicles.

Article (84)

Licenses stipulated in article (83) of this list shall be valid for 10 renewed years.

Shall be renewed for only one last year, licenses issued prior to the enforcement of this list's provisions in order to drive vehicles whose empty weight does not exceed 2.5 tones and the half and does not exceed (3.5) tones and the half.

Article (85)

Driving licenses mentioned in the article (83) shall have the following requirements fulfilled:

- 1-Condition of age

2-Condition of health

3-Passing the driving test conducted by the Licensing Authority according to rules and regulations figured in this list

4- Payment of agreed upon fees

5-Foreigners shall get a valid stay.

Article (86)

The driving license shall be given according to the following ages:

1-As to a license for the driving of a motorcycle, it shall be given to a 17 years old person as a minimum.

2- As to a license for the driving of vehicles transporting handicapped persons, it shall be given to a 17 years old person as a minimum.

3-As to a license for the driving of a motorcycle to transport merchandises, it shall be given to an 18 years old person as a minimum.

4-As to a license for the driving of a light vehicle, it shall be given to an 18 years old person as a minimum.

5-As to a license for the driving of a heavy vehicle, it shall be given to a 20 years old person as a minimum.

6-As to a license for the driving of a tractor or a mechanical vehicle, it shall be given to a 20 years old person as a minimum.

7-As to a license for the driving of a light bus, it shall be given to a 21 years old person as a minimum.

8-As to a license for the driving of a heavy bus, it shall be given to a 21 years old person as a minimum.

Any official act presented to prove the age shall be considered legal in specifying the age.

Article (87)

Any driving license whatsoever shall be given provided that the applicant proves his well physical conditions by virtue of a report issued by a public doctor or any doctor agreed upon by the Licensing Authority and that aims at proving the soundness of the body, vision and brain. The soundness of the body shall be estimated basing on being free of any diseases and disabilities that have a direct impact on his ability to drive safely the vehicle. The soundness of vision shall be

estimated basing on the soundness of the interior eye, the vision strength and the distinction of colors, in compliance with the provisions of articles 88, 89, 90, 91, of this list.

Article (88)

The vision of the motorcycles and mechanical vehicles drivers shall correspond to the following vision levels:

1- Light vehicles drivers:

The vision level shall be 6/18 in each eye along with a possibility of rectification. The latter means the possibility of glasses or contact lenses usage or any other means medically adopted for the rectification of vision.

In case there was a difference in the vision of the two eyes, the vision level shall be, with rectification or without rectification, as follows:

One eye	The other eye
6/18	6/18
6/24	6/12
6/36 or (Blind) or (extirpated)	6/60 6/9 6/6

2-Heavy vehicles and taxis drivers:

The vision level shall be, with or without rectification, as follows:

One eye	The other eye
6/6	1/9 or 6/12 or 6/18
6/9	6/9

Buses drivers (heavy buses, light buses), mechanical vehicles drivers, (light mechanical vehicle, heavy mechanical vehicle):

The vision level, whether with or without rectification, shall be 6/6 in each eye.

Article (89)

The application request for a driving license shall be submitted according to the agreed upon sample to be attached to:

1. (4) Photo passports of the license's applicant
2. A document proving his identity, residence, capacity, nationality, profession and age.
3. A medical report including his health conditions draft according to the agreed upon sample.

Article (90)

The signature of the medical examination agreed upon by the Licensing Authority on the sample dedicated thereto, shall be attached to the photo of the license's applicant required to be examined.

The examination shall be effected by a public doctor or any doctor agreed upon by the Licensing Authority.

(Article 91)

The license's applicant shall be allowed to be reexamined, in case his physical conditions are not proven in the first examination. Moreover, he shall be reexamined during a certain period determined by the Licensing Authority provided that the examination does not exceed three times within one year starting the signature of the first examination. If his fitness is not proven after the third examination, he shall not be reexamined unless after a minimal period of one year.

(Article 92)

The applicant shall, in order to obtain the driving license, pass the driving test conducted by the department of the Licensing Authority in accordance with the conditions, rules and regulations stipulated in the following articles.

(Article 93)

The driving test shall be theoretical and practical according to the sample agreed upon by the Licensing Authority.

(Article 94)

The license's applicant shall be tested theoretically as to traffic rules and norms, marks and signs.

This test shall be written or oral and the one who fails the test shall be able to be retested.

(Article 95)

In case the license's applicant passed the theoretical test, he shall be tested practically according to a test plan prepared by the Licensing Authority, including the following:

- 1- Operating the engine

- 2- The ability of the vehicle to be driven to the front, to the back in usual and urgent situations as well as in slopes.
- 3- Using gear upon departure and during driving
- 4- Usual and sudden stoppage and on slopes.
- 5- Parking the vehicle next to the sidewalk and among other vehicles, on slopes and among specific signs and lines.
- 6- Getting out a certain path to another one and going right and left.
- 7-Using the necessary signs in the convenient timing when amending traffic conditions.
- 8- Abiding by signs, marks, and lines related to the organization of traffic as well as signs the signs done by another vehicle's driver and the fulfillment of the examiner's instructions and orders.
- 9-Crossing crossways, squares and circles.
- 10- Driving the vehicle in a limited area of the way.
- 11- Crossing a vehicle and meeting another one on the way.
- 12- Leaving the vehicle on heights.
- 13-Using brakes
- 14-Using side and middle mirrors.
- 15- Leaving a distance between two vehicles.
- 16-Any other test decided by the Licensing Authority requires to be considered a system for the vehicles drivers test.

The test shall be conducted on a vehicle whose license shall be required for driving and after making sure of the vehicle's soundness and expiry.

(Article 97)

Each clause of test clauses and every sign shall be given a certain degree that goes along with the applicant's competency in the performance thereof. Furthermore, shall be considered failed every person who does not get 75% of the total degrees.

The applicant shall be considered failed in the following cases:

- 1-In case he causes any effective danger to himself or to the others
- 2-In case he causes a probable danger to himself or to the others, including the following:

- A- In case the borders or the wheels of the vehicle touched the set limits.
 - B- In case the vehicle moved upon departure as a result of a non-controlling movement
 - C- In case he misused the gear when changing
 - D- In case he was unable to stop or park the vehicle in a specified place.
 - E- In case he contradicted traffic signs.
 - F- In case the foot of the applicant for a motorcycle driving license touched the floor during driving.
- 3- In case he avoided the effective or the eventual danger due to the interference of the examiner, whether verbally or written, in the driving during test.

Article 98

In case the license applicant did not succeed the driving tests mentioned in the previous articles, the Test Committee shall set another date to retest him.

The license applicant shall be entitled to ask for retesting him by another Committee formed by the Licensing Authority for that purpose.

Article 99

The applicant request to acquire a driving license shall be cancelled if the latter did not apply for a test during six months after the last test date set for him.

Article 100

Following the accomplishment of all the procedures and the fulfillment of the conditions set in this list, the required license shall be issued according to its special sample after checking that no legal hindrance is present. The license shall bear a serial number.

Article 101

The driving license holder shall notify of changing his residence or any statement during two weeks and the Licensing Authority shall register the new statements in the files and records.

Article 102

The driving license renewal request shall be submitted according to the set sample during 30 days after its expiry date. The applicant shall annex to the request: his ID, the address and a certificate showing that he paid the due fees as a result of violating the traffic provisions, its list and its executive resolutions if available. As for the foreigners they shall submit their residence permit.

The renewal shall become effective after paying all the due fees.

Article 103

An alternative copy from the lost or damaged driving license shall be issued to its holder if lost or damaged. The holder shall submit his request for an alternative one before the Licensing Authority during 15 days. An alternative license shall be handed to the applicant after adopting the necessary security measures and paying all the due fees. The damaged or lost license shall be delivered to the Licensing Authority if available.

Article 104

The Vehicle Association licensed by the area of jurisdiction shall issue international driving licenses according to the adopted samples and the following conditions:

- 1- The applicant shall be a citizen or a residing foreigner during submitting the license request.
- 2- The applicant shall be having a driving license according to the traffic provisions and this list and the license shall be effective.

Article 105

The international driving license shall be issued according to the applicant local license type and only for one year but it could be renewed for a similar period with the same conditions.

Article 106

The Vehicle Associations, entitled to issue international driving licenses, shall register the issued licenses in a special record where shall be mentioned the license serial number, its issue date, the name and nationality of the holder in addition to the type , number and date of the driving license issue emitted by the State Licensing Authority.

The Licensing Authority shall be notified by the number of international driving licenses issued and by all the renewal occurred thereof during a maximal period of 3 months.

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to verify that the necessary procedures are applicable while issuing these international licenses.

Article 107

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled allowing the licensed Vehicle Associations to issue Trip Tickets legitimate in other countries according to the following conditions:

- 1- The vehicle shall be registered in the country and hold a registration certificate and a license effective during the period of the trip ticket validity.
- 2- The vehicle driver shall hold an international driving license issued in the country.
- 3- The Licensing Authority shall issue an acceptance certificate.

Article 108

The Trip Ticket shall be issued according to the adopted samples for a period of one year and it shall be renewed for a similar period with the same conditions.

The party that issued the tickets shall notify the Licensing Authority, where the vehicle has been registered, by the issued tickets and the statements related to the vehicle.

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to verify the validity of these tickets and the statements thereof.

Chapter two

Permits to learn driving and driving some kinds of vehicles

Article 109

No one shall be entitled to teach another person driving a mechanical vehicle unless he holds a license from the Licensing Authority, abide by the provisions of this law and this list during the teaching process and does not allow the trainee to drive the vehicle within the inhabited regions unless he was sure that the trainee is able to control the vehicle.

No one also shall be entitled to learn driving a mechanical vehicle unless according to a permit issued by the Licensing Authority for three years susceptible of renewal. The trainee shall hold the permit during his training; and shall not be present in the vehicle during the teaching other than the trainee and the teacher.

Article 110

In order to obtain a driving teaching permit, the teacher or the trainer shall enjoy the following:

- 1- To acquire a driving license related to the same type of vehicles he is using for teaching.
- 2- To have a good reputation, no previous judgment on him and not caught driving drunk or drugged.
- 3- To succeed a special test concerning driving and traffic rules and vehicle mechanics principles and qualification to teach driving.
- 4- To carry out a medical test every year to make sure he is in a good condition for driving.

Article 111

In order to be entitled to drive a taxicab, the applicant shall enjoy the following:

- 1- To be a citizen.

An exception is made for foreigners upon necessity with the prior approval of the Licensing Authority.

2- To hold a driving license for a minimal period of 3 months without committing during this period any important or medium accident otherwise the period will be expended for other 3 months.

3- To have a good reputation and not sanctioned before by an honor or security crime or condemned for driving drunk or drugged.

4- To have a good knowledge about the internal and external ways, regions, quarters and public resorts in the emirate where he is entitled to drive.

5- To carry out a medical test every year to make sure he is in a good condition for driving.

Article 112

In order to be entitled to drive a heavy bus, the applicant shall enjoy the following:

1- To be a citizen.

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled upon necessity to issue a permit to drive heavy buses for foreigners working in a national institution or company or for a citizen in order to drive only buses. The permit shall be expired when the applicant quit his work in the national institution or company or for a citizen.

2- To hold a driving license related to the same type.

3- To have a good reputation and not sanctioned before by an honor or security crime or condemned for driving drunk or drugged.

4- To have a good knowledge about the internal and external ways, regions, quarters and public resorts in the emirate where he is entitled to drive.

5- To carry out a medical test every year to make sure he is in a good condition for driving.

Article 113

The applicant for any type of the permits mentioned in article (110), (111) and (112) shall submit a criminal state declaration, and the latter shall be submitted too upon each renewal.

The mentioned permits are valid for one year and may be renewed after meeting all the conditions.

Article 114

In order to be entitled to drive a heavy vehicle, the applicant shall enjoy the following:

1- To be a citizen.

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled upon necessity to issue a permit to drive heavy buses for foreigners working in a national institution or company or for a citizen in order to drive only buses. The permit shall be expired when the applicant quit his work in the national institution or company or for a citizen.

2- To hold a driving license related to the same type.

3- To carry out a medical test every year to make sure he is in a good condition for driving.

4- Not caught or condemned for committing a driving crime while drunk or drugged.

Article 115

Any request for one of the permits mentioned in this chapter or its renewal shall be submitted according to the adopted sample and thereof the permit shall be issued bearing the holder photo after checking that he meets all the required conditions. The permit shall be hold during driving or teaching.

Article 116

Shall be excluded from the provisions of this chapter the following persons:

1. The armed forces and the police members while driving military vehicles in condition that they shall be holding permits issued by their military authorities.

2. Drivers of mechanical vehicles registered and licensed in a foreign country and excluded from registration and license provisions, in condition that they shall be holding driving licenses issued by the special authorities in that foreign country or international and valid driving licenses allowing them to drive such vehicles during the period in which they are permitted to stay in the country whether for a crossing or visit or a specific purpose.

Chapter three

Schools for teaching vehicle driving

Article 117

In order to open a school for teaching vehicle driving, the owner shall be a citizen and shall have a permit from the Licensing Authority to practice this job. Furthermore, the owner shall have a good reputation and behavior and shall not be sanctioned before for any honor or security crime.

Article 118

The driving teaching schools shall abide by using vehicles licensed by the Licensing Authority. In order to be licensed the teaching vehicle shall be equipped by the following:

1. An operational system and additional brakes

2. A sign on the roof mentioning that the vehicle is specialized for training plus the center or school name
3. An additional white plate in the front and the back of the vehicle where two letters are written in red the first is (T) in Arabic and the second is (L) in Latin and the letter shall be for the minimal length of 10 cm.
4. Any further conditions shall be set by the Licensing Authority

Article 119

In order to open a school for teaching vehicle driving, the owner shall abide by the following:

1. The preparation of a detailed curriculum adopted by the Licensing Authority
2. The equipment of the teaching vehicles according to what is mentioned in article (118)
3. The appointment of one or more technical trainer holding a permit from the Licensing Authority
4. The specification of one or more teacher capable to explain the traffic law and the resolutions enforcing it.
5. Granting the trainee, after fulfilling his training period, a certificate notifying his readiness to perform the Licensing Authority test.

Article 120

The license request for opening a school teaching vehicle driving shall be submitted according to the sample adopted by the Licensing Authority and to which is annexed the following:

- 1- A document to identify the applicant and his address in addition to a criminal status declaration.
- 2- A simplified map showing the school location, its building components and the theoretical teaching places.
- 3- A statement for the vehicles and equipment necessary for the teaching process.
- 4- Curricula of teaching and training.
- 5- A statement for the teaching expenditures set in accordance with the Licensing Authority.

Article 121

The license shall be issued after the examination of the places, vehicles, vehicles and equipments, the revision of the curricula and the adoption thereof, and after the assertion that all the other conditions are present.

The existing teaching schools shall meet all the above-mentioned conditions in a maximal period of three months after the list execution date.

Article 122

In case these conditions or one of the traffic provisions and executive resolutions have been violated, the school shall be notified to eliminate the reasons of violation in a maximal period of one year otherwise the Licensing Authority shall be entitled to ask the special authorities closing the school administration or cancel its license.

Article 123

The Licensing Authority shall be entitled to grant the institutions or companies a license for teaching driving to their employees and workers within the firm according to the following conditions:

- 1- The teaching vehicles shall meet the conditions mentioned in this list, registered and licensed under the company's or institution name and the vehicles licensed for training shall not exceed the number of two.
- 2- The number of trainees shall be sufficient to apply this system and each trainer shall hold a diving teaching permit according to this list provisions.
- 3- The institution or company shall specify one person or two maximum of its employees or workers to assume the teaching process. Those two employees shall also meet the conditions stipulated in this list.
- 4- To issue driving teaching permits for those who meet the conditions stipulated in this list and according to its provisions in condition that the teaching process shall be limited only to the institution or company licensed vehicles, to its employees and workers and during the official working hours and within the firm. The license shall be considered expired upon the end of the teacher mission in the company or institution.

Section three

Mechanical vehicles examination, registration and license

Chapter one

General provisions

Article 124

No mechanical vehicle shall be driven or allow to third party to drive it on the way if not registered and licensed according to the law provisions, the resolutions enforcing it and this list provisions.

Article 125

In order to be licensed the vehicle shall be designed and manufactured according to the security and substantiality specifications set by the Specification and Measurement Department related to the Ministry of Industry and Finance.

Article 126

The request of a mechanical vehicle license from the vehicle owner or his representative shall be drafted in due form to the licensing authority upon paying the relevant fees.

Article 126

The license request shall be attached to the following documents:

- 1- A statement of the owner's identity, residence, quality, nationality and job.
- 2- A statement of the ownership of the vehicle to be licensed.
- 3- the document related to the designation of a legal representative of the owner. His residence, quality, nationality and job shall be stated therein, in the event a law binds the designation of a representative of the owner.
- 4- A form of the technical test request.
- 5- Insurance act for the vehicle accidents which might be submitted after carrying out the test and verifying the validity of the vehicle.
- 6- A copy of a license for exercising a commercial activity in the event that the vehicle is designed for public service.

Article 128

The identity of the citizen vehicle owner might be stated through a passport, a civil status record or an identity card issued by a competent authority.

The identity of the foreign vehicle owner might be stated via a valid passport, a valid residence permit and a job certificate.

Article 129

The following documents shall be accepted to attest the vehicle ownership:

1. The purchase contract issued by the factory or any agency selling vehicles and matriculated in the commercial register.
2. The document including the legal act of the ownership transfer in the cases that are not mentioned in the previous clause shall be certified by the signature of the acting party at the notary public. Otherwise, the contract might be signed by the owner before the competent employee at the licensing authority upon the verification of his identity.
- 3 The customs decision of releasing the vehicle and all the vehicles imported for the first time.

4. The legal documents stating the death and legacy and the limitation of succession, in the event that the reason behind the vehicle ownership transfer is related to the legacy. The heirs shall designate the new owner and issue a statement thereon.

5- An official copy of the judicial decision on the vehicle ownership.

Article 130

In the event that the traffic law or any other law stipulates the designation of the owner representative, one the following documents shall be accepted:

1. In the event that the vehicle is owned by more than one individual, they shall all submit a statement to designate one of them for the car administration.
2. In the event that the vehicle owner is a legal person, a statement shall be issued to designate a legal representative of this person. It shall be submitted to the natural vehicle owner. His job and quality shall be also mentioned therein.
3. In the event that the vehicle owner doesn't enjoy (or lost) his legal capacity, the official document related to the designation of the custodian shall be submitted.
4. An official copy of the judicial decision keeping the vehicle under custody, or a statement thereon including the name of the custodian in the event of litigation on the vehicle ownership.

Article 131

The technical test shall be carried out by the competent section at the licensing authority.

Article 132

The vehicles to be registered and licensed shall be subject to a technical test at the date and place fixed by the licensing authority.

All the light private newly manufactured vehicles are released from this exam for two years starting from the date of their license, as long as the licensing authorities do not carry out the test for determined reasons.

Article 133

The examiner shall verify the authenticity of the documents and their conformity with the vehicle. The vehicle and its tools shall be tested in order to verify that they are in good state and that they meet the provisions of the traffic laws, the list, the security conditions and other conditions included in other legal regulations. The weight of the vehicle, the number of the passengers and the load limit shall be determined in compliance with the form conditions. The test date, its consequence on the license request and the name of the examiner shall be clearly written.

Article 134

In the event that the test proves that the vehicle to be registered does not meet any of the security conditions or any conditions of other laws, this statement shall be registered in the test form and the requester shall be notified with this refusal and its reasons.

The requester shall have the right to lodge a complaint about the result before the licensing authority within 10 days following the date of the test result; in such case, the vehicle shall be subject to a new test carried out by a new examiner. The decision on the test result shall be deemed definitive.

Article 135

The vehicle license shall be issued on behalf of the real owner by the licensing authority in the emirate where the request resides.

The license file shall contain the following statements:

1. The real owner's name, residence, nationality and job
2. His representative (if existing)'s name, nationality and job
3. The name of the vehicle holder (if he was not the owner himself)
4. The number of the vehicle board
5. The vehicle nature
6. The year of his manufactory
7. Its color
8. Description
9. Its use purpose
10. The base number
11. The engine number
12. The vehicle weight
13. The allowed number of its passengers expected for private vehicles
- 14- the load limit
- 15- other essential statements related to the vehicle nature
- 16- any other statement deemed necessary by the licensing authority

Article 136

The validity term of the vehicle license is one renewable year, and two years for the newly manufactured vehicles, as from the first license date. A request of the license renewal shall be submitted within one month after the expiry date, provided that the insurance act remains effective during that period.

Article 137

The request of the vehicle license renewal shall be submitted as attached to the following: the license, the technical test result stating the validity of the vehicle, a certificate of payment of fines for the contraventions that the requester committed inside the State and the insurance act against accidents, provided that the insurance act remains valid for the renewal period.

Article 138

In the event of the vehicle ownership, the original owner shall notify within 14 days the competent section at the licensing authority. The notification shall be attached to a copy of the document attesting the ownership transfer.

The new owner shall, within 14 days, deliver the ownership transfer to the competent section at the licensing authority in due form, in addition to: the vehicle license and the ownership transfer deed, documents stating the new owner's identity, residence, quality and nationality, an insurance act for the vehicle accidents at least for the benefit of the third party and a certificate proving the payment of fines for contraventions committed inside the State till the ownership transfer request day. The first license holder shall be bound by the vehicle until the license is transferred to the third party.

Article 139

The vehicle owner or his representative shall notify the licensing authority within 14 days in the event of the change of residence. He shall also submit a deed stating his new residence.

Article 140

Mechanical vehicles, regardless their nature, shall be subject to a technical test carried out by the licensing authority according to the provisions of the present list, except for the vehicles released from the registration and license conditions.

The structure and color of the mechanical vehicle might be changed only within a previous license granted by the licensing authority. The mechanical vehicle owner is compelled to request the licensing authority to examine the vehicle upon any change.

The vehicle shall be subject to the technical test in any of the change cases mentioned in the present article in order to examine the elements of change and to verify that the license conditions, namely the solidity and security conditions are still fulfilled.

Article 141

The vehicle owner or his legal representative shall notify the licensing authority within 14 days in the event that he lost or deteriorated the mechanical vehicle license or in the event that he lost or deteriorated the metal board, has the right to request a loss or deterioration indemnity. The request shall be submitted with the payment of the specified fees.

Article 143

In the event that the vehicle is outside the State at the license renewal date, the renewal shall be achieved at the specified date with a statement confirming that the vehicle is outside the country (such as international traffic book, international registration certificate in that country). This shall be mentioned in the license book with a written notification about the necessity of referring to the licensing authority immediately upon the arrival of the vehicle to the country in order to deliver the insurance act in conformity with the law.

Article 143

Any mechanical vehicle license or license renewal according to the provisions of the traffic laws is contingent upon its insurance, at least for the benefit of the third party.

Article 144

Respect due to the rules and provisions stipulated in the agreement of the insurance card over the Arab countries, the insurance agencies operating in the United Arab Emirates shall not have the right to refuse the mechanical vehicle insurance as long as the technical test determined in compliance with the provisions of the traffic law and the present list proved its validity.

Article 145

All the mechanical vehicles coming to the State or passing thereby shall bear a valid insurance act that meets the following conditions:

1. The mechanical vehicles bearing insurance acts covering the responsibility for the accidents that may occur over the State territories.
1. The mechanical vehicles bearing the unified insurance acts issued by virtue of the unified insurance agreement all over the Arab countries.
1. The mechanical vehicles that are insured at the entrance centers of the State in compliance with the enforced regulations and the provisions of this paragraph shall apply to the insurance agencies operating in the entrance centers... are bound by the insurance tax for the short term determined according to regulations issued in this regard.

Article 146

The car insurance acts issued by the licensed insurance agencies in the United Arab Emirates shall be in conformity with the form adopted by the competent party.

Article 147

The validity term of the mechanical vehicle insurance act shall cover its license term even in the 30 days following the license term.

As for the vehicles designated to rental and to public transport and driving teaching, the act shall stipulate that the vehicle is insured for the benefit of the third part including its driver.

The insurance drafted for the benefit of the drivers of these vehicles shall cover the total civil responsibility resulting from body and material damages.

Article 148

The insurer shall not include in the insurance act any condition that inhibits the covering of his total civil responsibility resulting from death, injury or material loss.

Article 149

Upon requesting the vehicle registration, the buyer shall deliver a new insurance act whose term corresponds to the license term; he shall also return the first act to the insured.

Exclusive provisions

Article 150

Shall be excluded from the vehicle registration and license provisions:

1. The vehicles of the president of state and the governors of the U.A.E.
2. The vehicles owned by the local federal government according to the terms and conditions issued by the interior minister
3. The vehicles registered at the body of troops bearing their numbers.
4. The vehicles of passengers, visitors, foreign tourists according to the conditions determined by the licensing authority.
5. Getting in vehicles and goods licensed in any foreign State and allowed to enter to the country according to the terms and conditions stipulated in the lists and decisions issued in implementation of the traffic laws.
6. The mechanical vehicles bearing commercial numbers according to the conditions defined by the licensing authority.

Article 151

The registration and license of the private vehicles shall be performed in the fiscal department and in the department of the president of state. The same rule shall apply to the governmental vehicles according the terms and conditions mentioned in the present list and the interior minister's instructions.

Article 152

The requests for the license of the aforementioned vehicles shall be submitted by the competent employee for each party.

These vehicles shall be exempted from the license fees.

Respect due to the provisions of article 132 regarding the newly manufactured vehicles, the license shall be effective for one renewable year.

Article 153

The registration and renewal requests for the vehicles of official parties, consular and political organs shall be submitted according to the vehicle nature and shall be attached to a letter issued by the foreign ministry containing the diplomatic or consular quality of the license requester in addition to a book issued by the interested party including statements on the owner's identity, quality, residence as well as his ownership of the vehicle.

Article 154

The vehicles of passengers, visitors and foreign tourists shall fulfill the following conditions in order to be released from the registration and license provisions stipulated by the law

1. They shall be licensed in their original country within a license in effect during its presence in the State and they shall bear the board of that country.
2. The fulfillment of the insurance conditions set for these vehicles.
3. The respect of the concept of tourism or traffic.
4. The release period shall not exceed three months. After this period, the concerned party is compelled refer to the licensing authority.

ARTICLE (155)

Licensing Authority may issue an occupation license to any mechanical vehicle trader or factory owner producing such vehicles. Such license permits commissioning any vehicle after complete manufacture or when imported or offered for sale provided that the vehicle in that case will have a commercial number plate.

ARTICLE (156)

Commercial number plates may be submitted with exemption of licensing to individuals practicing vehicle manufacturing, trading, importing or exporting when applicant is restricted with such property in trade register and undertakes to register such plates in a register with serial numbers signed and approved by Licensing Authority including particulars of the vehicle using such plates, particulars of users, date and time of use. Use of such commercial plates will be for the following purposes:-

1. Vehicle's transfer from arrival place or factory to trade store.
 1. Vehicle commissioning before or by purchaser.
 1. Vehicle's transfer to premises of Licensing Authority for obtaining license.
 1. Vehicle's transfer from premises of Licensing Authority to a certain place in case of non-completing licensing procedures.
1. Other similar purposes stated by Licensing Authority.

When breaching conditions of plate submittal or vehicle use other than mentioned purposes, plates will be administratively withdrawn and the vehicle will be considered breaching.

ARTICLE (157)

Occupation license stated in previous article will be given after submitting an application on the specific form designed for such, payment of stated fees, completing legal conditions and procedures and the application will be attached with the following documents:

1. Acceptable documents to prove identity, nationality, capacity and residence of license applicant.
2. A formal document proving registering in trade register.
3. License of trade store of factory.
4. Insurance document against vehicle accidents according to the Law.

ARTICLE (158)

The following conditions, in addition to general conditions, are necessary for licensing public transport vehicles for passengers (buses):

1. Submitting a formal approval from competent authority to issue license. Such approval will include approving the rest of conditions listed in this article.
2. Submitting a declaration showing bus route and service times.

3. Submitting a statement of wages in case of non-existence of a resolution by competent authority to determine such wages.

Licensing Authority may enter adjustment on data listed in provisions (2 and 3) of this article. If license applicant will not accept the adjustment, the mentioned authority may refuse license issuance.

ARTICLE (159)

Licensing of vehicles for transporting school students is in the following two cases:

1. To the school requesting license to transport students registered therein.
2. To contractor of students transporting under a contract issued between the contractor and school or schools to undertake transporting students and such contract will be approved by Ministry of Education. In this case, license will be issued for duration of the contract and the license will be considered null and void by contract termination before its duration expiry.

ARTICLE (160)

Licensing private passenger vehicles (a private bus for transporting employees and workers) will be given provided that employer will submit a document approved by the competent public authority to prove that the employer has a number of employees and workers that will be proper for bus passengers for which license is required. It will not be allowed to transport others even if without a fare.

ARTICLE (161)

Tourist vehicles may not be licensed except to tourist authorities, air lines, ships, and travel agency and tourist hotels approved by competent authorities. Licensee to steer a tourist vehicle may transport workers by such vehicle in the cases mentioned in article (160) or if such workers are of work nature necessitating accompanying tourists or providing them with services necessary for tours.

ARTICLE (162)

Licensing of handicapped carrier or vehicle licensed for them to steer may be given provided that such will be designed and made and equipped with suitable and enough devices to get rid of effect of driver's hindrance or ability to drive according to technical practices.

License applicant must submit a medical report from a public physician or another physician approved by Licensing Authority to indicate designing sufficiency of carrier, vehicle or provided devices to get rid of driving hindrance.

ARTICLE (163)

Licensing public shipping vehicles for things and animals will be given provided that owner will be a citizen practicing such activity and to provide approval of competent authority to supervise the mentioned activity.

Registering, licensing or renewal of licensing of shipping vehicles may not be given until the applicant will prove that their work or profession nature justifies possessing such vehicle.

ARTICLE (164)

Licensing private use vehicles will be given provided that competent authorities will approve such.

ARTICLE (165)

Licensing tractors and industrial, construction or agricultural vehicle will be given provided the following:

1. The owner is one of those practicing an activity that needs steering of such vehicle.
2. The owner will submit approval of competent authorities.

No passenger will be allowed to be transported in such vehicles other than workers on them and who are listed and specified in license.

These vehicles will only be run on work places not in public roads except with the purpose of moving from and to work places or in emergency cases.

PART III

METAL PLATES

ARTICLE (166)

Vehicle plates are classified as follows:

Plates of State Head Cameralism and Public Cameralism in each emirate.

1. Private plates. These are issued for the following vehicles:
2. Vehicles owned by public authorities.
3. Private cars.
4. Private passenger transport vehicles (private buses).
5. For private industrial, construction and agricultural vehicles
6. For tourist vehicles.

7. For private transport vehicles (Vans).

1. Public plates. These are issued for the following vehicles:

1. Cabs.
2. Public passenger transport vehicles (public buses).
3. Tractors designed for dragging trailers used in public transportation.
4. For public industrial, construction and agricultural vehicles
5. For public vans designed for transporting things and animals.

1. Political Authority Plates. These are issued for foreigner employees' vehicles in diplomatic authorities and alike.

2. Consulate Authority Plates. These are issued for foreigner employees' vehicles in consulate authorities and alike.

3. International organizations Plates. These are issued for foreigner employees' vehicles in International organizations and alike.

4. Bikes plates. These are issued for motor bikes.

5. Trade number plates, including fairs, export and import plates.

ARTICLE (167)

Licensing Authority will determine specifications of each kind of plates legally stated.

ARTICLE (168)

Each vehicle will be given two plates, of which one will be fixed in front of the vehicle and the other will be fixed in back provided that such will be in an obvious place. Trailers and semi-trailers will be dealt with as one unit.

ARTICLE (169)

Trailers and semi-trailers will have number of locomotive and the plate must be put in an obvious place behind the trailer. Companies having more than two trailers may be licensed with making private numbering provided that such numbers will be written clearly on the sides with clearing company title. These numbers will be registered by approval of Licensing Authority.

ARTICLE (170)

No mechanical vehicle may be driven unless number plates issued according to rules of this regulation will be fixed thereon.

ARTICLE (171)

Licensee must return plates to Licensing Authority in the following cases:

1. When licensing period expires with desire not to renew or when there is an obstacle to renew.
2. When retiring vehicle steering before the end of license period.
3. When license is withdrawn, cancelled or there is an order to withdraw or confiscate plates.

Plates will be returned to the competent department at Licensing Authority. They may also be submitted to embassies and consulates abroad.

ARTICLE (172)

License may be given to manufacture plates in place of lost or damages ones in case of loss or stealth or damage. Licensing Authority must be notified with plate loss or stealth immediately after knowledge. Plates in place of lost or damaged ones will be issued upon request of people of authority after taking necessary security measures by Licensing Authority.

PART IV

VEHICLES TECHNICAL CONDITIONS

First: General Conditions

ARTICLE (173)

The vehicle must be designed and manufactured according to industry and art practices and all parts must be strong, intact and completely fixed.

The vehicle must also be always in good condition for use and steering and including conditions of safety and strength stated in this regulation or any other legal order so that they will not endanger drivers, passengers or road users or not cause damage to roads, public or private possessions.

ARTICLE (174)

Vehicle base must be strong and intact so that it can endure pressure of loads and efforts which is designed to endure. No connections or welding may be made in base parts to extend unless by consent of Licensing Authority. Base number must be stamped or fixed in an obvious place.

ARTICLE (175)

Motor design must be strong and intact to comply with vehicle design and purpose of use, which is at maximum weight and the motor must be fixed strongly and the number must be stamped or fixed on it. The motor must be in a good condition without letting vapors continuously which will lead to harming public health or steering safety or disturb road beneficiaries.

ARTICLE (176)

Fuel tanks and pipes connecting cycle devices must be intact not letting fuel leakage and fuel tank whole must be far from exhaust pipe and tightly covered. Exhaust pipe must be tightly fixed and intact to meet required purpose not making any unusual sound and equipped with anti-pollution device and reducing gas exhaust sound. Gases and vapors must not exceed limits determined by competent authority and exhaust pipe in vans and heavy equipment must go upwards so that the nozzle will be higher than steering cabin level.

ARTICLE (177)

Vehicle body must be in a good condition and well fixed to the base. The vehicle must be made in a manner that will secure to the driver an enough field of vision forward, to the right, to the left and backward so that drivers can drive safely. Doors and windows must be easy to use and well tight when closing. Seats must be comfortable and sizes must meet usual level. Glass must be of a safe type and transparent that will not change form of visual things not making splinting when broken. Vehicle body must be painted as per specifications determined by Licensing Authority.

ARTICLE (178)

Every mechanic vehicle must be provided with lightening fixed on the vehicle in an obvious way showing vehicle wideness and that will not deactivate it at any part of the vehicle or its load. It must also be equipped with an indicator to indicate direction provided that all vehicle lamps will be intact and valid for use and to be distributed as follows:

1. Searchlights that light in steering direction for a distance not less than a hundred and fifty meters.

Low lights that light forward for a limited distance without causing dazzling for drivers coming across.

2. Position lights that are front and back lights of the vehicle that alarm its existence and shows wideness from front and back from 300 meters in clear climate at night. These lights will be in white or yellow in both vehicle front sides and in red in both back sides.

3. Brakes light, which is in red at vehicle back from the two sides so that it works as using service brakes and vision is clear day and night.

4. White lights to light metal plate indirectly.

5. White double lights at vehicle back that automatically works as changing movement stick to go backward.

6. Signal lights making dashed light for clearing when directing to the right or to the left and in case of sudden stop. These lights must be on both sides, in the front, in the back and that makes vision easy night and day.

Every trailer must be equipped with back lamps and other side ones to indicate trailer length.

Motor bikes must be equipped with a main lamp to light the road at night and another lamp in the back. If it is a side car, it must be in addition equipped with two side lamps in front and back of the vehicle.

Normal bikes must be equipped with a main lamp, a red lamp and a red reflector in the back.

Vehicles dragged by animals must be equipped with red light from the back that is enough to alarm others.

ARTICLE (179)

Vehicles must be equipped with a suitable alarm device valid to give heard warning at emergency.

It must not be multi-tones or of alarm systems special for emergency vehicles (police, fire, ambulance etc.) or of any type not approved by Licensing Authority.

ARTICLE (180)

The vehicle must be equipped with a front collision bulkhead and another back one to be well fixed in the base and strong and intact that meet the purpose. Heavy vehicles must be equipped in a manner that will not permit sliding of light vehicles underneath in cases of collision.

Front seats must also be equipped with safety belts.

ARTICLE (181)

The vehicle must be equipped with emergency wheel valid for use and a lifter for the vehicle and tools for emergent repairing.

ARTICLE (182)

Shipping vehicles and tanks designed for carrying liquid fuels must be equipped with suitable and valid fire extinguishers.

Police, public transport and cabs must be equipped with valid fire extinguishers easy to reach vehicle driver. Fire extinguishers in buses must not be less than two valid devices of which one is easy to reach bus driver.

Licensing Authority may necessitate providing vehicles not mentioned in this article with a tool or device of fire extinguishing that is suitable and valid for use.

ARTICLE (183)

No additives may be put on the vehicle like reflector colored glass, reflector lights, extra lamps or number plates different from those issued or approved by Licensing Authority.

Second: technical Private Conditions

ARTICLE (184)

In addition to considering general technical conditions mentioned in First provision of this Chapter, private technical conditions of vehicle kinds mentioned in the following articles must be adhered to.

ARTICLE (185)

Cabs of all kinds must meet the following conditions:

1. They must have four doors of which two are in each side.
 1. Seats must be comfortable and clean.
 1. Cabs must be equipped with electrical lights inside.
 1. Cabs must be equipped with valid air-conditioned machines.
 1. Data and numbers of metal plates must be written on the two sides from outside in a clear writing and also on two small plates inside according to article (73) of this regulation.
 1. There must be a plate over the cab in which the word (cab) is written to be lit at night when there are no passengers. Under call cabs are exempted from this condition.
 2. Cabs color must be according to what Licensing Authority determines.

ARTICLE (186)

Passenger transport vehicles (buses) must meet the following conditions:

1. They must have sufficient lighting inside.
2. They must have ambulance boxes that include materials necessary for first aid.
3. They must be equipped with valid air-conditioned machines.
4. They must be equipped with red lights and dashed signals from the two sides and from the back to be used in all cases of alarm for stop.

SECTION IV
GENERAL RULES

ARTICLE (187)

Licensing Authority may suspend, cancel or refuse renewal of vehicle license in the cases and conditions legally stated.

ARTICLE (188)

Police officers may detain any mechanical vehicle in any of the following cases:

1. If vehicles go on the road without plates or having plates not issued by Licensing Authority.

If vehicles go on the road unequipped with exhaust sound reducer machine.

1. If vehicles go on the road without brakes or with unusable brakes or with errors.

1. If vehicles go on the road without sufficient lights at night.

In the previous cases, vehicles will not be allowed to move until all errors or defects are corrected or completing missing parts. If repairing needs transfer to a garage, they may not be carried except dragged by another vehicle in a safe way. They must not be allowed to be used until they complete all legal requirements.

1. If driver was previously convicted with use without an applicable driving license for the vehicle and was used again on the road without such license. In such a case, vehicle detaining will not be ended until presenting mentioned license.

1. If found on the road driven by a person not holding a valid driving license or permission for driving unless he is exempted of such.

1. If used on the road after performing fundamental changes in the base or body of the vehicle or its color without notifying Licensing Authority of such changes.

1. If related to an accident enclosing a crime and it was necessary to present the vehicle as a proof for the court.

1. Detaining cases described in other laws.

ARTICLE (189)

Vehicle detaining is performed by driving, dragging or lifting it to the place prepared by Licensing Authority.

Detained vehicle will not be submitted to its owner unless detaining reason is over and after payment of all fees, fines and detaining expenses.

ARTICLE (190)

Reconciliation will be performed concerning breaches of Federal Act (21) – 1995 referred to and this regulation according to enclosed table of breaches and fines.

Any breaching person must pay stated fine within no more than one month from notification date, or an extra fine of ten Dirhams will be made for each delay month or part thereof after such period considering that the fine will not exceed five hundred Dirhams.

Competent Licensing Authority must renew requesting people of authority to pay stated fine at least once every six months.

ARTICLE (191)

Licenses of vehicle driving and driving licenses and permits issued before implementing driving and traffic act and this regulation are valid until end of duration then they will be renewed according to their rules and rules of this regulation.

TABLE OF Violations & Fines

S	Violation	Proposed Fine (Dirham)
1	Non-complying with Traffic Officer's instructions	200
2	Non-complying with Traffic signs and instructions	100
3	Running away from Traffic Officer	200
4	Non-Stop when causing an accident or harm to others	100
5	Abstention to give name and address to Traffic Officer	200
6	Hindering traffic movement	100
7	Putting signs on the road damaging or hindering traffic movement	100
8	Stopping the vehicle along sidewalk or without observing the distance duly defined	100
9	Stopping the vehicle in a manner causing danger or hindering sidewalk	100
10	Non-taking necessary procedures for safety of traffic when vehicle broken	100
11	Attempting entering a road without being sure of being empty causing sidewalk hindering	200
12	Excess Speed (detected by Radar)	200



13	Driving below minimum speed limit for roads.	100
14	Driving recklessly or in a manner endangering public	200
15	Passing red light	500
16	Turning with vehicle from a place not specified for such or wrong turning	100
17	Driving contrary to the line	200
18	Getting into a prohibited place	200
19	Turning back in a dangerous way	100
20	Non-preference of emergency, police, public service and seasonal parades	200
21	Non-leaving the road for left-coming cars where required	100
22	Non-leaving the path for back-coming cars to go on the left	100
23	Crossing from the right or in a dangerous way	150
24	Van drivers' passing in a dangerous way	400
25	Passing in a place prohibited for passing	400
26	Turning into the road in a dangerous way for vans or any other vehicles	400
27	Non-leaving enough distance behind front vehicles	100
28	Sudden turning with the vehicle	150
29	Non-complying with obligatory walking line	100
30	Non-preference of sidewalk	100
31	Vans' passing in prohibited places and roads	100
32	Non-use of lights when changing vehicle direction or turning	150
33	Dragging a vehicle by an unequipped car or vehicle	100
34	Loading the vehicle in a dangerous way on others or the road	100
35	Leaking things off the vehicle	100
36	Throwing wastes off vehicles on public road	100
37	Using alarm in prohibited place or in an annoying way	100
38	Walking at night or foggy times without using lights	150

39	(Using cycling multi-color lights)	100
40	Adding additives to vehicle unauthorized by licensing authority	100
41	Using inner light during vehicle walk with no excuse	50
42	Non-use of inner light in buses at night	100
43	Driving by a driving license issued from a foreign country in other than authorized cases	150
44	Driving by a license other than given one	200
45	Driving without using medical glasses or lances	100
46	Non-wearing helmet when driving motorbike	200
47	Non-holding driving license or vehicle ownership license	100
48	Non-presenting driving license when requested	100
49	Non-presenting vehicle ownership license when requested	100
50	Teaching driving without license	200
51	Driving a cab without license	100
52	Driving a cab with expired license	100
53	Driving a vehicle unlicensed by licensing authority	200
54	Driving a vehicle with an expired driving license	100
55	Non-renewing vehicle license after expiry And an extra fine of ten dirham for each delay month or part thereof after three months of license expiry date	100
56	Loading passengers onto educational vehicles	100
57	Using educational vehicles at times or in places not defined by licensing Authority	100
58	Using the vehicle for purposes other than specified	100
59	Excess load than allowed with no license	200
60	Breaching rules of using commercial number plates	100

61	Non-existence of number plates or driving with one plate	200
62	Different number plates among dragger, dragged and semi-dragged	100
63	Non-clearance of number plates	150
64	Teaching driving in a vehicle not dedicated for such without permission from licensing authority	100
65	Driving a vehicle without safety conditions	150
66	Vehicle not valid for driving	150
67	Vehicle tires not valid for driving	100
68	Direction changing lights or lights not valid for driving	100
69	Non-existence of red light in the back	100
70	Non-existence or non-validity of lamps in the back or sides of trailer	150
71	Driving a vehicle causing noise	100
72	Driving a vehicle causing environment pollution or gasses and vapors containing excess compounds	300
73	Making fundamental changes in vehicle motor, chase or color without License	400
74	Non-inspecting the vehicle after performing any fundamental change in motor or body	100
75	Parking in a no-parking place	150
76	Non-assuring vehicle stability when parking	150
77	Leaving vehicle on the road while motor is working	100
78	Parking the vehicle on the left side of the road in no-parking places	150
79	Vehicles parking in front of fire nozzles and places dedicated for handicapped or ambulance	100
80	Misusing situations	100
81	Parking vehicles on pavements	150
82	Parking behind vehicles hindering movement	150
83	Writing or putting naughty posters on the car	100

84	Teaching driving in an educational vehicle without educational plate	100
85	Non-putting fees tariff stated in public buses and cabs or non-presenting when requested	150
86	Non-fixing reflecting posters in the back of vans and transport cars	100
87	Non-writing van load on sides	100
88	Non-exposing what refers to licensed excess load	100
89	Non-fixing cab sign in dedicated places	100
90	Non-complying with stated color for cabs or training	100
91	Cabs to which stations are dedicated to transport passengers stopping in places not permitted	100
92	Refusal to take passengers in cabs	100
93	Non-complying with loading or unloading system in stations (if any)	100
94	Opening left door of cabs	100
95	Gathering passengers by calling in presence of signs	50
96	Non-committal to decided tariff	100
97	Transporting excess passengers	50
98	Not-cleaning cabs and buses from inside and outside or smoking therein	100
99	Non-wearing described uniforms for cabs drivers or non care	100
100	Non-lifting exhaust device in vans	200
101	Non-covering load in vans	100
102	Crossing street from not allowed places for crossing (if any)	50
103	Non-fastening seat belt while driving	100

- Drivers' Licensing
- Managing and following up all tasks and services of drivers' licensing that include: receipt of applications for obtaining driving licenses, auditing data to make sure of its correctness, examining applicants for driving licenses to make sure of their quality to obtain driving license, issuing, renewing and exchanging driving licenses, giving traffic lectures, issuing

driving license to try new vehicles in the emirate and considering applicants' requests to obtain driving licenses.

- Detaining, suspending, withdrawing or depriving of obtaining driving licenses based upon judiciary judgments and resolutions issued by the Authority.
- Qualifying and training inspectors of the department, performing hard inspection of breaching rivers according to the Law and examining and re-examining for evaluation.
- Collecting value of breaches on vehicles before renewing licenses and transferring revenues into concerned departments.
- Coordination with public and private authorities when receiving applications concerning qualifying, training and examining drivers and issuing work premises licenses.
- Issuing permits of disabled persons to park in their parking lots, permits for race and rallies in the emirate, permits for elderly to park in their parking lots, permits for trainers of institutes, private permits for those who desire to train their relatives after making sure of meeting stated safety conditions, issuing desert driving licenses after making sure of applicants' quality, issuing licenses for temporary driving from excepted countries according to law, certificates to whom it may concern like certificates of file transfer, certificate of holding valid license, certificate of issuing a residence for employees of institutes etc.
- Performing inspection for out-of-state drivers according to applications from public and private authorities that desire to outsource labor to evaluate candidates.
- Auditing international licenses, supervising external centers of drivers licensing.
- Preparing and implementing training programs to qualify public and private authority drivers.
- Vehicles Licensing
 - Managing and following up all tasks and services of vehicles inspection through Vehicle Licensing Department, agencies and companies of vehicle trading including: receipt and auditing of dealings of technical inspection of vehicles, entering vehicles data on the system, inspecting vehicles and making sure of meeting standards and specifications approved by the Authority and issuing licenses.
 - Providing the following services related to trade activities of carrying, rental and transportation of public including: issuing new permits, renewing permits, waiving permits, entering and adding a partner, partner withdrawal, adjusting activity type, waiving portions, deleting an activity, issuing a permit in place of a lost one, permit of opening a new branch.



- Following up the process of linking car rent offices to electronic system.
- Giving approvals for workers in car rent offices to get necessary training to start using electronic system and directing them to institutes approved to implement training, in addition to entering and updating trainees data on the system to provide necessary training to all trade establishments.
- Holding periodic meetings with economic establishments working within transport sector, rental and transportation to see their needs, requirements, difficulties encountered by the sector and discussing suggestions provided by them.
- Institutes
- Preparing and following up implementing of mechanisms and methodologies of institutes work, guaranteeing adhering to standards approved by the Authority.
- Preparing plans and standards of approving typical institutes, inspecting trainers and qualifying them and issuing temporary permits for them.
- Preparing and following up implementing of a unified methodology for training in all institutes of the emirate and specifying the required number of training lessons.
- Supervising institutes work and guaranteeing adhering to regulations and instructions of the Authority.
- Specifying stages and methods of exams for applicants to obtain driving licenses (theoretical and practical) and following up to guarantee institutes' adhering to apply them.
- Preparing curriculum for driving license applicant in terms of traffic safety, traffic and driving rules, traffic instructions, knowledge of first aid and matters related to mechanics (dealing with emergencies and sudden cases) in case of accidents.
- Specifying places, areas and times of training, specifying training courses, specifying number of training lessons for each type of vehicles and specifying lesson time.
- Preparing and updating work guides, specifications, procedures and standards related to institutes, preparing necessary recommendations to develop and increase quality of institutes' performance.
- Modernizing and developing methods applied in institutes and entering new technologies complying with modern developments and technologies.