



Ministry of Interior

Launches Awareness Campaign Ahead Traffic Law Amendments

The Ministry of Interior announces the launch of a comprehensive awareness campaign to prepare the public for the implementation of the new amendments to traffic law following the Issuance of Decree-Law No. 5 of 2025 Amending Certain Provisions of Decree-Law No. 67 of 1976 Regarding Traffic Regulations. These changes will come into effect on April 22, 2025, following a 90-day preparation period.



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The campaign, organized by the General Department of Public Relations and Security Media in collaboration with the General Directorate of Traffic, aims to ensure citizens and residents are informed about the amended regulations. Multilingual messages will be disseminated across various media platforms, including press, television, radio, and social media, to reach all segments of society.

Officials will participate in media interviews to explain the amendments' objectives, highlighting their role in reducing accidents and promoting road safety. Key focus areas include compliance with traffic laws to foster a safer driving environment.

The Ministry emphasized that awareness campaigns always precede any decision implementation to ensure the public is adequately prepared. Until the new penalties take effect, current traffic violation penalties will remain in place.

The Ministry urged everyone to review and adhere to the amended regulations, stressing that compliance with traffic laws is a shared responsibility essential for protecting lives and property.



Adjustment to The Main Traffic Violations

Following the Issuance of Decree-Law No. 5 of 2025 Amending Certain Provisions of Decree-Law No. 67 of 1976 Regarding Traffic Regulations.

Violation	Immediate Fine Payment	Penalty After Court Referral
Running a red traffic light	150 K.D	Imprisonment from 1 to 3 years, a fine between 600–1,000 KD, or either of these penalties
Participating in a race on public roads	150 K.D	Imprisonment from 1 to 3 years, a fine between 600–1,000 KD, or either of these penalties
Reckless driving	150 K.D	Imprisonment from 1 to 3 years, a fine between 600–1,000 KD, or either of these penalties
Parking in spaces designated for disabled individuals	150 K.D	Imprisonment from 1 to 3 years, a fine between 600–1,000 KD, or either of these penalties
Operating a vehicle for passenger transport without a permit	150 K.D	Imprisonment from 1 to 3 years, a fine between 600–1,000 KD, or either of these penalties



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Violation	Immediate Fine Payment	Penalty After Court Referral
Driving quad bikes or motorcycles other than the designated areas	150 K.D	Imprisonment from 1 to 3 years, a fine between 600-1,000 KD, or either of these penalties
Exceeding the specified speed limit	70 - 150 K.D	Imprisonment from 1 to 3 years, a fine between 600-1,000 KD, or either of these penalties
Driving while using a hand-held phone	75 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 3 months, a fine of 150-300 KD, or either of these penalties
Driving a vehicle without a license, or suspended license	75 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 3 months, a fine of 150-300 KD, or either of these penalties
Failing to give way to government vehicles (police, ambulance, fire services, civil defence) and official convoys	75 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 3 months, a fine of 150-300 KD, or either of these penalties



Violation	Immediate Fine Payment	Penalty After Court Referral
Driving on the hard shoulder	75 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 3 months, a fine of 150-300 KD, or either of these penalties
Accelerating rapidly and causing loud tyre screeching sounds	75 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 3 months, a fine of 150-300 KD, or either of these penalties
Driving a vehicle that emits disturbing noise	75 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 3 months, a fine of 150-300 KD, or either of these penalties
Driving a vehicle carelessly or inattentively	75 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 3 months, a fine of 150-300 KD, or either of these penalties
Allowing a child under the age of 10 to sit in the front seat, failing to secure the child in the rear seat while driving, or leaving the child unattended in the car without an adult	50 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 2 months, a fine ranging from 100-200 KD, or either of these penalties



Violation	Immediate Fine Payment	Penalty After Court Referral
Failing to comply with road markings or traffic signs	50 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 2 months, a fine ranging from 100–200 KD, or either of these penalties
Violation of window tinting regulations	50 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 2 months, a fine ranging from 100–200 KD, or either of these penalties
Breach of home detention conditions	50 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 2 months, a fine ranging from 100–200 KD, or either of these penalties
Driving a vehicle without the owner's consent	30 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 1 month, a fine ranging from 50–100 KD, or either of these penalties
Reckless weaving at high speed between vehicles on the road	30 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 1 month, a fine ranging from 50–100 KD, or either of these penalties



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Violation	Immediate Fine Payment	Penalty After Court Referral
Driving below the minimum speed limit on highways or ring roads	30 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 1 month, a fine ranging from 50-100 KD, or either of these penalties
Driving or parking on pavements or pedestrian-designated areas	30 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 1 month, a fine ranging from 50-100 KD, or either of these penalties
Failure to wear a seat belt	30 K.D	Imprisonment for up to 1 month, a fine ranging from 50-100 KD, or either of these penalties
Violations of traffic regulations by pedestrians and cyclists (including bicycles or electric bikes)	20 K.D	Fine ranging from 45 - 75 KD.
Driving without carrying a vehicle registration or driving licence	20 K.D	Fine ranging from 45 - 75 KD
Intentionally obstructing or impeding traffic flow	20 K.D	Fine ranging from 45 - 75 KD



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Violation	Immediate Fine Payment	Penalty After Court Referral
No Parking zone	15 K.D	Fine ranging from 30 - 50 KD

**A fine of
1000 – 2000
KWD**

Anyone who, by using a device or means of communication or otherwise, captures one or more pictures, or a video or audio clip, or publishes any of them during the commission of any of the crimes stipulated in this law.



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Traffic Law

of the State of Kuwait

**As most recently amended
Law – Implementing Regulations – Ministerial Decrees**

Compiled and prepared by
Colonel Salem Mohammed Al Ajmi
Legal Colonel Khaled Abdullah Al Adwani

**First Edition
2019**

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[In the Name of God, the Compassionate,
the Merciful]



His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait,
Sheikh Sabah AlAhmed AlJaber AlSabah
May God Keep Him



His Highness the Crown Prince of the State of Kuwait
Sheikh Nawaf AlAhmed AlJaber AlSabah
May God Keep Him



His Highness the Prime Minister
Sheikh Jaber AlMubarak AlHamad AlSabah
May God Keep Him



His Excellency the Minister of the Interior
Sheikh Khalid AlJarrah AlSabah



Lieutenant-General Essam Salem AlNaham
Undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior



Major-General Jamal Hatem AlSayegh
The Assistant undersecretary for Traffic & Operations Affairs

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I ask Almighty God to cover with his mercy those martyrs who have fallen in the line of duty, and to grant their families and relatives patience, solace and consolation.

Introduction

May God the creator of every creature be praised, and peace and prayers be upon the noblest of prophets and messengers.

This book encompasses all traffic-related laws and ministerial decrees. Following the successful publication of the first edition of this book in Arabic in 2015, it became necessary to update and translate it to English by way of a second edition to include amendments to some of the articles of Implementing Regulation no. 81 of 1976 and some of the relevant ministerial decrees.

This book is the first edition published and translated into English, as a second language, and is based on the Arabic edition. The purpose from this book is to raise the awareness of the population to the legislations by virtue of which the General Department of Traffic operates. It also aims at introducing the means of transportation, rules, laws, regulations and the literature pertaining to driving as well as everything associated with the safety of the individual and the community and meant to prevent road accidents and congestions in order to mitigate human and material losses.

This book retains its division into four sections, as follows:

- ❖ Section 1: Decree-Law no. 67 of 1976.
- ❖ Section 2: Decree by the Minister of the Interior concerning the implementing regulations of Traffic Law no. 81 of 1976.
- ❖ Section 3: Decrees by the Ministers of the Interior supplementing the implementing regulations.
- ❖ Section 4: Law organizing the Traffic Court and other related decrees.
- ❖ Annexes: Offences and penalties, fines and points.

Finally, it is my hope that this book will be useful to readers, and that they may make use of it to fulfil their duties or to learn about their rights and responsibilities.

Colonel Salem Mohammed Al Ajmi





Part 1

Decree-Law no. 67 of 1976 Concerning Traffic

This decree-law was issued on 29 Ramadan 1396 AH, corresponding to 23 September 1976 AD, during the reign of the late Sheikh Sabah Salem AlSabah, who was Emir of Kuwait at the time. The late Sheikh Jaber AlAhmad AlJaber AlSabah was Prime Minister, and the late Sheikh Saad AlAbdullah AlSalem AlSabah was Minister of the Interior.





Section 1

General Provisions



Article 1

The provisions of this law and the regulations and the implementing decisions shall apply to all kinds of vehicles and to pedestrian and animal traffic on public roads.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of the application of this law and its regulations and implementing decisions, the following terms shall have the meanings set out hereunder:

- 1 – Vehicle: Any means of transportation or towing with wheels or tracks that is propelled by an engine or by physical strength (whether human or animal).
- 2 – Motor vehicle: Any vehicle that is propelled by an engine, including motor vehicles dedicated to agriculture or construction work, or lifting machines.
- 3 – Car: Any motor vehicle normally employed for the transportation of people, goods, or both.
- 4 – Trailer: Any vehicle without an engine designed to be attached to or towed by a separate motor vehicle.
- 5 – Semi-trailer: Any trailer designed and manufactured to be attached to a towing vehicle with part of the semi-trailer joined to part of the towing vehicle so as to form a single unit.
- 6 – Articulated vehicle: Any vehicle connected to a semi-trailer, together forming a single unit.
- 7 – Motorcycle: Any vehicle with two or more wheels that is equipped with an engine, that is not designed in the form of a car, and that is intended for the transportation of people or goods. A wagon (basket or box) may be attached.
- 8 – Cycle: Any vehicle with two or more wheels that is not equipped with an engine, that is powered by its rider, and that is designed for the transportation of people or goods.
- 9 – Maximum weight: The maximum permitted vehicle load.

- 10 – Tare weight: The weight of the vehicle including the fuel and equipment it normally carries and requires for repairs, and without driver, passengers or freight.
- 11 – Gross weight: The full weight of the vehicle including driver, passengers, goods or any other freight.
- 12 – Driver: Any person who is responsible for driving a vehicle or a herd of cattle or sheep, or any draught, pack or riding animals.
- 13 – Passenger: Any person other than the driver who is located within a vehicle or who is entering or alighting from it.
- 14 – Pedestrians: Persons who are moving on foot, including persons who are pushing or pulling a bicycle, pram, stretcher or cart with a single wheel.
- 15 – Road: All areas designated for public traffic.
- 16 – Highway: A road specially designed for vehicle traffic that does not directly serve the properties surrounding the road, and that has the following characteristics:
 - a – The surface of the road is covered by two sections of asphalt, one for each direction. The two sections are separated from one another by a median strip not designated for traffic by any means. This description shall still apply if the road temporarily contains sections that do not comprise continuous lanes or median division strips.
 - b – It is not intersected at the same level by any road or pedestrian path.
 - c – Vehicles cannot enter or exit this road except at designated locations.
- 17 – Carriageway: The part of the road normally used for the passage of vehicles.
- 18 – Road lane: Any linear section into which the carriageway is divided, the width of which allows for the passage of vehicles in single file, which may or may not be designated by linear markings on the road surface.

- 19 – Sidewalk: The part of the road that is located on each of its sides and that is designated for the passage of pedestrians. An island located in the center of the road is deemed a sidewalk.
- 20 – Road shoulder: The part of the road that is located on each of its sides and that is designated for vehicles to stop in an emergency.
- 21 – Intersection: Any location where roads meet, intersect or divide at the same level, comprising the entire area formed as a result of this.
- 22 – Direction of traffic: The right-hand side of the road.
- 23 – Parking: When a vehicle stops for a period of time as required in traffic or to load or unload passengers or goods.
- 24 – Waiting: When a vehicle is present in a location for a specified or unspecified period of time for reasons other than those mentioned in the previous clause.
- 25 – Driving lights: Vehicle lights used to light the road in front of the vehicle over a long distance.
- 26 – Passing lights: Vehicle lights used to light the road in front of the vehicle over a limited distance that do not dazzle or cause difficulty to oncoming drivers.
- 27 – Position lights: Vehicle front and rear lights that notify others of its presence and indicate its width both from the front and the rear.

Article 3

Types of Vehicles

First: Cars and their types, as follows:

- 1 – Private car: Designated for private use and solely for the transportation of passengers.
- 2 – Taxi car: Designated for transporting passengers in exchange for a fee covering the full trip. Pursuant to the laws issued in a decree by the Minister of the Interior, taxis may also be licensed to transport passengers on a per-passenger fee.
- 3 – Passenger transportation car: Designated for transporting no fewer than eight passengers, including the following types:

- a – Public transportation car (public bus), designated for transporting passengers for a specific fee per passenger, and used in a regular manner within a limited geographic area.
 - b – Private transportation car (private bus), designated for transporting students to school or for transporting employees and their families within a specific region.
 - c – Tourist car (tourist bus), designated for tourism and trips.
- 4 – Shared transportation car (private): Designated for transporting both people and goods together.
- 5 – Public transportation car for goods and animals (truck): Designated for transporting animals and goods for a fee. Includes those equipped with a refrigeration unit.
- 6 – Private transportation car: Designated for transporting animals and goods and limited to personal usage.
- 7 – Special use car: Permanently designated for private use and never used for purposes other than those it was designed for, including fire trucks, ambulances, hearses, and cars used in filming, telecommunications, vehicle repairs, criminal investigations, etc.
- Second: Tractors: Motor vehicles whose design does not allow them to be used to transport persons or animals, and that limits their use to pulling trailers, tools or other such.
- Third: Industrial, construction and agricultural vehicles: Designated for construction, agriculture or lifting works.
- Fourth: Motorcycles: Vehicles having two or three wheels, not designed in the form of a car, and intended for the transportation of people or goods. A box may be attached. Includes conveyances for people with disabilities. Limited to private use.
- Fifth: Cycles: As defined in the previous article.
- Sixth: Trailers and semi-trailers: As defined in the previous article.

The Minister of the Interior may modify or add types of vehicles, specifying their features and conditions of registration.



Section 2

Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate



Article 4

No type of vehicle of any kind may circulate on the road until a permit has been obtained and a number has been assigned to it by the General Department of Traffic, with the following exceptions:

- 1 – Motor vehicles registered with the Military Authority and bearing their registration numbers.
- 2 – In-transit foreign and tourist vehicles, in compliance with the conditions listed in the implementing regulations.
- 3 – Motor vehicles bearing commercial registration numbers, in compliance with the conditions listed in the implementing regulations.

Article 5

Requests to obtain a vehicle permit are to be submitted by the owner or their representative to the relevant section of the General Department of Traffic using the appropriate form, along with documents proving their identity, capacity, place of residence and ownership.

The permit is issued in the name of the real owner of the vehicle after all conditions have been met. This person is provided with a permit booklet that is only valid for the vehicle for which it was granted.

Should the vehicle have multiple owners, they must designate one of them to be responsible for its administration in keeping with the regulations of this law. This will be indicated on the permit. The multiple owners will jointly be liable for any fees that are applied against the vehicle in compliance with this law.

The permit booklet must be permanently located in the vehicle, and police officers may ask for it to be presented at any time. The permit is valid for one year and must be renewed on an annual basis.

The Minister of the Interior may issue a decree amending permit validity durations.

The implementing regulations of this law explain the substantial components of the vehicle and all the information that must be stated in the permit booklet as well as the conditions, requirements, procedures and fees involved in issuing and renewing permits for various types of vehicles, and vehicle use. They also list the laws, conditions and procedures applicable to permits for the vehicles of the Royal Court and vehicles owned by the government.

Article 5B¹

All conditions concerning the sale of a car as defined in Clause 3 of Article 2 of this law stating that the seller retains possession of the car until the amount has been paid in full or in part and the permit has been issued transferring ownership of the car to the purchaser are hereby deemed void.

Article 6

Issuance or renewal of a motor vehicle permit requires that vehicle accident civil liability insurance must be obtained and must be valid for the duration of the validity of the permit. The Minister of the Interior will issue a decree listing the laws and requirements governing this insurance.

Article 7

In order for a permit to be issued, a vehicle must meet the safety and reliability requirements listed in the implementing regulations of this law or specified by decree of the Minister of the Interior. The relevant department of the General Department will conduct technical inspections of vehicles at the time and place of its choosing. Should a vehicle be found to not meet safety and reliability requirements, the applicant will be informed in writing of the outcome and the reasons for it.

The Minister may choose to appoint certain garages to carry out the aforementioned technical inspection on private cars as defined in Clause 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 3.

The implementing regulations state the laws and procedures governing the inspection.

Article 8

While in circulation, every motor vehicle must bear the two metal license plates issued by the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic upon completion of permit issuance procedures.

¹ This article was added by Law no. 57 of 1980 issued on 24 Shaaban 1400 AH, corresponding to 7 July 1980 AD.

One plate must be placed at the front of the car and the other at the rear. For trailers and semi-trailers, it is sufficient that a plate is placed at the rear.

The plates and the information contained thereon must always be clearly visible from an appropriate distance. The location of the plates may not be changed, and only the plates issued for a particular vehicle may be used thereon. It is forbidden to substitute the plates, or to modify their shape or the information contained thereon.

The Minister of the Interior will issue a decree determining the types of metal license plates, their specifications and the associated fees.¹

Article 9²

The owner of a vehicle must return the metal license plates to the General Department of Traffic should they no longer need them, if the permit expires or is withdrawn, or if the vehicle is permanently exported from the country. Should one or both plates be lost or become illegible, the General Department of Traffic must be immediately notified.

Article 10³

The owner of a vehicle must notify the relevant body within the General Department of Traffic in writing within ten days should they change their place of residence from that which is in the General Department's records, or should they lose or damage their Motor vehicle registration certificate, in which case they should inform the General Department if they wish to obtain a replacement. If the original Motor vehicle registration certificate is found, they must return it to the relevant body within the General Department of Traffic.

Before making any changes to the intended use of a vehicle or its color, or before changing any of its substantial components so as to require changing the information listed in the permit, the owner of a motor vehicle must obtain written authorization from the relevant body within the General Department of Traffic.

¹ The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

Article 10B¹

Auto repair shops and other specialists who work in this field must not agree to carry out repair work on damage to vehicles resulting from an accident until they have received written authorization from the relevant body within the Ministry of the Interior.

A decree issued by the Minister of the Interior details the procedures that must be followed in this regard.

Article 11

Should ownership of a vehicle be transferred, the owner must notify the General Department of Traffic and provide a copy of the proof of transfer of ownership.

The new owner must request that the permit be transferred to their name. The notification, the request to transfer the permit and all other procedures must be carried out within ten days of the date on which the transfer of ownership takes effect. If not, the permit will be cancelled as of the day following the end of this time period.

Permits may not be transferred until all fees and fines owed on the vehicle up to the date of transfer have been paid.

The owner of the vehicle remains jointly responsible with the new owner for compliance with this law until the date the permit is transferred, or until the vehicle's metal license plates are returned to the relevant division of the General Department of Traffic.

The implementing regulations describe the procedures for transferring a permit and the requirements concerning the necessary proof of ownership.

Article 12

Should the owner of a vehicle be a legal person, the permit must include the details of the person who represents the owner and who is responsible for any violations of the stipulations of this law.

¹ This article was added in Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

Should the owner of the vehicle lack legal capacity, the name of their legal guardian or sponsor must be stated in the permit booklet. That person will be responsible for any violations of the stipulations of this law without prejudice to the responsibility of the person lacking legal capacity, should the relevant conditions be met.

Article 13

Should the owner of a vehicle die or be declared missing, their heirs or representative must notify the General Department of Traffic within sixty days of their death or being declared missing. They must also state who will be responsible for the vehicle. Should one of the heirs take possession of the vehicle, they must carry out procedures to transfer it to their name within one week.

Article 14

The Minister of the Interior may issue a decree limiting the number of motor vehicles for which permits to circulate are issued, except for those of type 1 in Paragraph 1 of Article 3, i.e. private cars.

Permits may not be issued for vehicle types that are the subject of a ministerial decree limiting their numbers once those numbers have been met.

The Minister may also determine all types of taxi car and transportation tariffs.





Section 3

Driving licenses



Article 15

It is forbidden to drive a motor vehicle on the road without obtaining a driving license from the General Department of Traffic granting the bearer the right to drive that type of vehicle.

The implementing regulations of this law specify the various types of driving licenses and permits and the requirements for their issue, duration, rules for renewal, and associated fees and procedures, as well as the conditions under which they may be cancelled or refused, and exemptions from obtaining them.

The following are exempt from the provisions of the previous paragraph:

- 1 – Bearers of military driving licenses issued to them after they complete technical driver's tests with the knowledge of the relevant military authorities. These military licenses grant the bearers the right to drive military vehicles only.
- 2 – Foreign visitors and tourists bearing valid foreign driving licenses.

This shall be in compliance with the conditions and requirements stipulated by the implementing regulations of this law.

Article 16

The driving license described in the previous article is only to be issued if the student is successful in passing the driving test carried out by the General Department of Traffic. The implementing regulations specify the rules governing the test as well as the relevant conditions and fees.

Those who legally bear a driving license from another country are exempt from the driving test, in addition to those who bear a military driving license, pursuant to the conditions and requirements specified by the implementing regulations.

Article 17

License holders must inform the General Department of Traffic by registered mail within ten days of changing their place of residence.

Article 18

The Minister of the Interior will issue a decree regulating the car clubs awarding international driving licenses, specifying the conditions that must be stated on such licenses, the number that may be issued and the associated fees, as well as the requirements for issuing these licenses.

Article 19

License holders must carry their license when they drive and present it to police officers on request.

Article 20

It is forbidden to establish or manage a school or business teaching driving without first obtaining a permit from the General Department of Traffic.

It is forbidden to teach driving without obtaining a permit to do so from the General Department of Traffic. The Minister of the Interior or their representative may make exceptions to this stipulation for the instruction provided by military and governmental authorities.

The implementing regulations specify the conditions and procedures associated with the two types of permits cited in the previous two paragraphs as well as their durations, renewal and associated fees. They also specify the teaching method and provide the program, system and tests to be used by the aforementioned schools or businesses. In addition, they specify how these schools, businesses and teachers are to be regulated, and under what conditions their licenses may be temporarily withdrawn or permanently cancelled.

Licensed schools, businesses and teachers are permitted to continue to operate under this law for up to three months. During this time, they must submit a request to obtain a new license in compliance with this law, failing which their licenses are cancelled.

Article 21

The instructor is deemed to have control of the car and is criminally liable, solely or with the student, for any violations of this law committed during instruction unless it is proven that the instructor was not negligent or that the student carried out the violation of the law against their instructions and despite being warned.

Article 22

It is forbidden to teach driving without obtaining a teaching permit from the General Department of Traffic.

The implementing regulations stipulate the regulations governing the issuance of teaching permits as well as the associated conditions, durations and fees.

Article 23

A license must be obtained from the General Department of Traffic for the following:

- 1 – The transportation of people in trucks.
- 2 – The driving of carts pulled by animals.

The Minister of the Interior may issue a decree requiring that licenses be obtained in other cases.

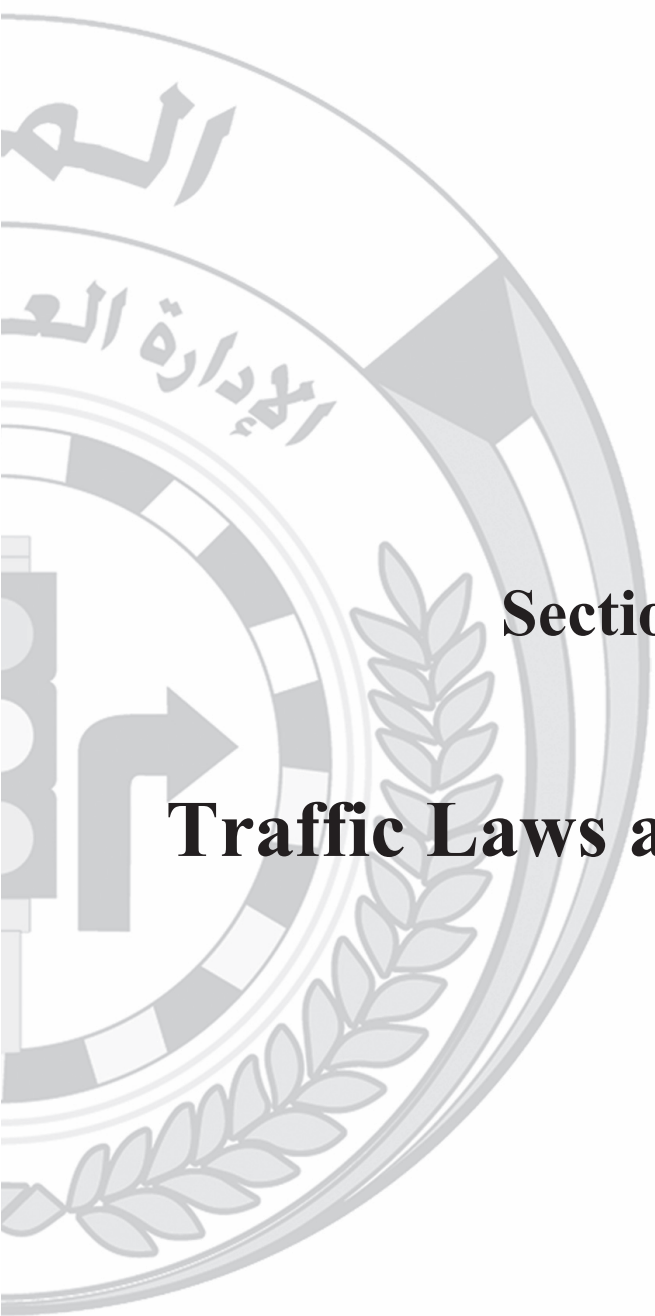
The implementing regulations of this law specify the rules, requirements, fees and durations associated with these licenses.

Article 24¹

Driving licenses being issued for the first time may be withdrawn if the bearer commits two of the violations listed in Article 33 (except Clause 4), Article 33B and Article 38 within the first year of the license being awarded. They may not obtain a new license until at least four months have elapsed since the license was withdrawn. The offender may be required to take a re-test if the relevant authority sees fit.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jumada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.





Section 4

Traffic Laws and Etiquette



Article 25

It is forbidden to drive vehicles in a manner that puts the lives and property of others at risk. All road users, including pedestrians, drivers of all types of vehicles and those who lead animals must respect traffic laws and etiquette and obey traffic signals, road signs and police officers.

The implementing regulations and the decrees of the Minister of the Interior describe traffic laws and etiquette as well as traffic lights, road signs and maximum and minimum road speeds as necessary.

Article 26¹

The relevant authority within the Ministry of the Interior issues the laws and rules needed to regulate the movement of traffic and ensure the safety of road users and passengers, pedestrians and vehicles, and is responsible for overseeing their implementation. This authority regulates and determines the placement of signs, traffic lights, international traffic signs, etc.

It also regulates and specifies parking and waiting locations for all types of vehicles, stops for hire cars and public buses, and places for pedestrians to walk and cross the road. Generally speaking, it carries out all procedures and issues all instructions required to ensure the circulation of traffic and protect everyone's safety.

Article 27

The Minister of the Interior may specify locations where vehicles may only stop for limited periods of time and in exchange for a specific fee. The Minister will issue a decree to regulate the parking of vehicles in these locations, setting out how the fee is to be collected.

Article 28

It is forbidden to excavate roads, carry out works, modify roads or place objects on the road that impede the movement of traffic without specific authorization from the General Department of Traffic and the approval of the relevant authority.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jumada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

Police officers may take any necessary preventive administrative measures as required to prevent violations at the expense of the offender.

Article 29

The driver of a vehicle who causes an accident resulting in injury to another person must stop their vehicle, leave it at the site of the accident and immediately inform the nearest police officer or emergency responder.

Article 30

Every person who owns or possesses a motor vehicle, has a permit for one issued in their name, or is responsible for one, bears full liability for any violations of the stipulations of this law and its implementing regulations and implementing decisions unless convincing evidence is provided that another person was driving the vehicle at the time of the offence, along with all the information required to determine their identity.

Article 31

It is forbidden for the driver of a vehicle to commit a violation of public etiquette in their vehicle or to allow this to be carried out by another.

Article 32

It is forbidden to race cars or motorcycles on public roads without the authorization of the General Department of Traffic.



Section 5

Penalties



Article 33¹

Without prejudice to the measures stipulated by this law or to any more severe penalties stipulated by other laws, any person who carries out one of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment of no longer than three months and/or a fine no greater than one hundred dinars:

- 1 – Driving a motor vehicle without a driving license, with a license that does not allow for driving that type of vehicle, or with a license that has been withdrawn or is no longer valid.
- 2 – Driving a motor vehicle carelessly, negligently or recklessly in a manner that endangers drivers, passengers or other people.
- 3 – Violating the stipulations of Articles 29 or 31 of the Traffic Law.
- 4 – Violating the stipulations of Articles 10B or 28 of the Traffic Law.
- 5 – Driving a motor vehicle that is unregistered, without metal license plates, with the license plates that were issued for it by the General Department of Traffic but with some or all of the numbers changed, or with license plates that were not issued by the General Department of Traffic but with the original numbers written on it, or with different numbers written on it.
- 6 – Knowingly providing false information on an official form or request in order to obtain a vehicle registration certificate, driving license, teaching license or to obtain a copy or replacement of any of the above.

Article 33B²

Without prejudice to the measures stipulated by this law or to any more severe penalties stipulated by other laws, any person passing through a red traffic light shall be punished by imprisonment of no longer than three months and/or a fine no greater than three hundred dinars.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

² This article was added by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

Any person who commits one of the following offences will be punished by imprisonment of no longer than three months and/or a fine no greater than one hundred dinars:

- 1 – Exceeding the maximum speed.
- 2 – Racing motor vehicles on the road without a permit or in violation of the permit.
- 3 – Driving a vehicle against the direction of traffic on a highway or ring road.

Article 34¹

Without prejudice to the measures stipulated in this law or to any more severe penalties stipulated by other laws, any person who carries out one of the following acts will be punished by imprisonment of no longer than one month and/or a fine no greater than seventy-five dinars:

- 1 – Causing an accident by violating the stipulations of the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations, resulting in damage to private property or to public utilities.
- 2 – Using private cars to transport passengers for a fee.
- 3 – Intentionally slowing or obstructing the movement of traffic on a public road.
- 4 – Driving a motor vehicle without brakes or with a faulty or unserviceable brake.
- 5 – The owner, registered user or possessor of a motor vehicle turning over their vehicle to a person who does not have the appropriate license to drive that type of vehicle or who does not have any type of driving license or other permit required by law.

Article 35²

Without prejudice to the measures stipulated in this law or to any more severe penalties stipulated by other laws, any person who carries out one of the following acts will be punished by imprisonment of no longer than fifteen days and/or a fine no greater than twenty-five dinars:

¹ and ²: The previous text of Articles 34 and 35 was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

- 1 – Driving a motor vehicle without the knowledge or approval of the owner, licensed user or possessor.
- 2 – Driving a motor vehicle with metal license plates that are not clearly visible, with numbers that are not legible, with a single license plate, or with a modified placement, color or shape of the license plate issued by the General Department of Traffic.
- 3 – Driving a motor vehicle without a permit, with a permit that has expired or in violation of the conditions of the permit, in a situation where the law requires that a permit be obtained.
- 4 – Refusing to present a driving license, vehicle registration certificate or other permits required by law to a police officer on their request.
- 5 – Violation by truck users of load, height, width, length or weight restrictions.
- 6 – Driving a vehicle emitting aggravating noises, thick smoke or unpleasant smells; carrying a load giving off substances that are inflammable, toxic, or detrimental to the integrity of the road; carrying a load that releases material constituting a danger to road users; or a vehicle that has suffered an accident that impacts on its balance or tires or renders it unserviceable.
- 7 – Using lamps, speakers, sirens or other equipment in contravention of the law. These shall be seized and confiscated.
- 8 – Causing damage to road signs, traffic lights, or control and monitoring devices, or changing their features, location or direction, or placing posters on them.
- 9 – Driving or parking a vehicle on the pavement or on paths designated for pedestrians.
- 10 – Parking a vehicle at night on a highway or on an unlit road outside of the city without an acceptable reason and without the illumination of parking lights or the specified reflectors on the vehicle.
- 11 – Using high beam headlights so as to make it difficult for others to see, or spotlights in contravention of the regulations governing their use.
- 12 – Failing to abide by road markings or traffic signs or driving on the road shoulder.

- 13 – Performing U-turns, turning, entering or reversing against the direction of traffic.
- 14 – Driving a motor vehicle without the valid mandatory insurance documents, bearing in mind the exemptions prescribed by law.
- 15 – Violating any of the stipulations of Article 10 of this law.

Article 36¹

Without prejudice to the measures stipulated in this law or to any more severe penalties stipulated by other laws, any person who carries out one of the following acts will be punished by a fine no greater than fifteen dinars:

- 1 – Violation by hire cars or public transit cars (buses) of the maximum number of passengers, refusal without justification to accept passengers, or charging a fee higher than the prescribed fee.
- 2 – Leaving animals on public roads without a supervisor, violation by the supervisor of traffic rules, or negligence in monitoring or leading the animals.
- 3 – Violation by pedestrians or cycle riders of the rules of traffic.
- 4 – Driving a motorcycle without carrying the necessary registration papers, driving license or other permit required by the law or by the implementing regulations.
- 5 – Driving a motor vehicle slower than the mandated minimum speed if this impedes the flow of traffic on the road.
- 6 – Driving a motor vehicle without the required lights.
- 7 – Leaving or abandoning a car anywhere on the road or roadside.
- 8 – Not wearing a seatbelt.
- 9 – Parking in spots designated for disabled persons.
- 10 – The driver of a vehicle allowing passengers on any exterior portion of the vehicle.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jumada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

- 11 –Driving a motor vehicle that fails to meet the safety and reliability standards stipulated by the implementing regulations and decrees of the Traffic Law.
- 12 –Violating the instructions, orders or advice of police officers regarding traffic.
- 13 –Tinting vehicle windows in contravention of the relevant regulations and instructions.

Article 37¹

Without prejudice to the measures stipulated in this law or to any more severe penalties stipulated by other laws, any person who violates any of the other stipulations of this law or its implementing regulations or decrees will be punished by a fine no greater than fifteen dinars.

Article 38²

Without prejudice to the measures stipulated in this law or to any more severe penalties stipulated by other laws, any person who drives a vehicle or who attempts to drive a vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, drugs, psychotropic substances or other substances that affect the natural abilities of a person will be punished by imprisonment of no longer than one year and/or a fine no greater than five hundred dinars.

The court will order that the offender’s driving license be revoked for a period not exceeding one year. Should the offender return to the court, the court will order that their license be revoked for a period not exceeding three years.

Article 39³

Should the court find a person guilty of a crime relating to driving a motor vehicle, it may order that their driving license, vehicle registration certificate, license plates or all three be revoked for a period of up to one year, starting from the day following completion of the penalty or imprisonment or the date of the stay of execution if applicable.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

² and ³: The previous text of Articles 38 and 39 was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

Article 40¹

Unless otherwise stated in the Traffic Law, all penalties are doubled in the case of a re-offense.

Article 41²

It is permissible to accept reconciliation from individuals accused of committing any of the acts specified in Articles 33, 33B, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of this law or its implementing regulations and decrees on the following basis:

- 1 – An amount of thirty dinars in the case of violation of Article 33.
- 2 – An amount of twenty dinars in the case of violation of Article 34.
- 3 – An amount of fifteen dinars in the case of violation of Article 35.
- 4 – An amount of ten dinars in the case of violation of Article 36.
- 5 – An amount of five dinars in the case of violation of Article 37.
- 6 – In the case of violation of Article 33B, the following will apply:
 - a – Should they pass through a red light, race motor vehicles on roads without a permit or in violation of the permit or drive a vehicle against the direction of traffic on a highway or ring road, the amount of fifty dinars shall be payable.
 - b – Should they exceed the stipulated speed limit, an amount no less than twenty dinars and no more than fifty dinars shall be payable. The implementing regulations state the value of the settlement payment in light of the extent to which the maximum allowable speed is exceeded.

Payment is to be made to the body specified by the General Department of Traffic within two months of the date upon which the act is carried out, or the date upon which the accused is notified, if the report is filed in their absence. The settlement payment results in the termination of the criminal lawsuit and of all of its effects.

The settlement payment may be rejected if the offender commits a serious offence or if they reoffend.

¹ and ²: The previous text of Articles 40 and 41 was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jumada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

Article 42¹

The director-general of the General Department of Traffic may administratively revoke a driving license or a vehicle's registration certificate and license plates, or both, for a period of up to four months in the following situations:

- 1 – If the driver commits one of the acts listed in Articles 33 (except Clause 4), 33B or 34 of this law.
- 2 – If they make use of a car in committing a violation of public decency.
- 3 – In cases of a motor vehicle accident leading to a death or injury in which they are at fault.

In these cases, after hearing the statement of the person concerned, the police officer who attends the scene of the incident or the investigator may confiscate the driving license or vehicle registration certificate and hand them over to the relevant authority for a period of 24 hours in order to take the necessary action.

In all cases, the administrative revocation ends when a judgement is issued in the criminal lawsuit. If the ruling includes an order to revoke the driving license, vehicle registration or license plates, the duration of the administrative revocation does not count towards the duration specified in the ruling.

Article 42B²

Without prejudice to the stipulations of Articles 24 and 42 of this law, the Minister of the Interior will issue a decree specifying the point system for traffic violations, stating the types of violations and the manner in which the driving license may be revoked for a period of no more than a year, or permanently, in which case it may be re-granted after successfully passing the driving test stipulated in Article 16 of the Traffic Law. The issuing of a guilty verdict or a settlement with the accused does not preclude the application of the stipulations of the points system.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

² This article was added by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.





Section 6

General Provisions



Article 43¹

The Minister of the Interior decrees the conditions and regulations governing the impounding and guarding of vehicles of all kinds as well as the fees and expenses relating to impounding, along with the conditions of auction should a vehicle not be reclaimed, or should the relevant fees and expenses not be paid.

The Minister of the Interior may choose to assign to a party outside of the Ministry the process of impounding, towing and transporting the vehicle to a designated location. They may also agree with this party to designate a location for holding impounded vehicles, with all these actions to be paid for by the vehicle owner. The implementing regulations describe the manner and conditions by which this work may be assigned to the other party, the procedures to be followed should these conditions be breached, the fees to be paid to the other party carrying out this work, and the rules governing how these fees are to be paid.

Article 44²

Police officers may arrest anyone who commits one of the following acts:

- 1 – Driving a vehicle under the influence of alcoholic beverages, drugs or psychotropic substances.
- 2 – Causing an accident leading to the injury or death of any person.
- 3 – Racing motor vehicles on roads without a permit or in violation of the permit.
- 4 – Attempting to flee after causing an accident that threatens the safety of individuals or after being ordered to stop by police officer.
- 5 – Driving a motor vehicle carelessly, negligently or recklessly in a manner that endangers lives.

Article 45³

The relevant body within the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for overseeing the orderly movement of traffic and applying the stipulations of this law and its implementing regulations and decisions.

^{1, 2 and 3}: The previous text of Articles 43, 44 and 45 was replaced with the current text by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

The Minister of the Interior determines the powers of police officers assigned to regulating traffic, monitoring, investigating and responding to violations, and testifying before the Traffic Court.

Article 45B¹

The Minister of the Interior has decreed the creation of a Traffic High Council with the following mandate:

- a – Planning and determining public policies with regards to traffic and improving related services.
- b – Studying traffic problems and providing recommendations on how to resolve them in order to facilitate the process of implementing the necessary measures.
- c – Coordination and cooperation between the various parties whose work influences the smooth organization of traffic.
- d – Providing opinions on other matters the Minister of the Interior sees fit to bring to the attention of the Council.

The recommendations of the Council do not come into force until they are approved by the Minister of the Interior.

The implementing regulations specify its composition and operating procedures, how its decisions are issued and how its members are compensated.

Article 46

The written violation tickets taken by a police officer regarding crimes that violate the provisions of this law and its implementing regulations and decisions are deemed proof of their content unless demonstrated otherwise.

Article 47

Vehicle registration certificates, driving licenses and other permits issued before this law came into effect are deemed valid until they expire. After that, they must be renewed pursuant to this law.

¹ This article was added by Law no. 52 of 2001, issued on 3 Jummada al-Awwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 23 July 2001 AD.

Article 48

Royal Decree no. 13 of 1959 creating the Circulation Law and any other decrees that violate this law are no longer to be applied. The laws and regulations that are currently applied will continue to be applied until the implementing regulations of this law are issued.

Article 49

The Minister of the Interior will issue the implementing regulations of this law and the decrees needed to implement its stipulations.

Article 50

The Minister of the Interior will implement this decree-law, which will come into effect thirty days after it is published in the Official Gazette.





Part 2

Decree no. 81 of 1976 AD by the Minister of the Interior: Implementing Regulations of the Traffic Law

Issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1396 AH, corresponding to 2 November 1976 AD





Section 1

VEHICLE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES



Chapter 1

General Procedures and Conditions

Article 1

Requests for a registration certificate for a motor vehicle are to be submitted by the owner or their representative on the designated form to the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic, after the associated fee has been paid.

Under no circumstances may a vehicle registration certificate be granted for salvage vehicles or imported foreign public service vehicles (police – taxi).¹

Article 2

The following documentation is to be attached to requests for vehicle registration certificates:

- 1 – Proof of identity, place of residence, capacity, nationality and profession of owner. Certificates of citizenship, passports or ID documents issued by the Kuwaiti government will be accepted.
- 2 – Proof of ownership of the vehicle in question.
- 3 – Proof of appointment of legal representative of the owner, including place of residence, capacity, nationality and profession, pursuant to the conditions stipulated by the Traffic Law or any other law regarding appointment of a representative of the owner.
- 4 – Technical inspection form.
- 5 – Vehicle accident insurance document. This may be provided after the technical inspection when the compliance of the vehicle is established.

¹ The text of this paragraph was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 5037 of 2015, issued on 5 Safar 1437 AH, corresponding to 17 November 2015 AD.

Article 3

The following proofs of ownership will be accepted:

- 1 – Purchase agreement document issued by the manufacturer or by a car dealership registered in this capacity on the Kuwaiti Commercial Register.
- 2 – In cases other than those described in the previous paragraph, a purchase agreement document bearing the seller's signature, certified by a notary, or signed before an official of the General Department of Traffic after verification of the seller's identity. The official is to cite this verification on the document.
- 3 – For vehicles imported for the first time, the decision by Customs to release the vehicle.
- 4 – Any other documentation of a contract or legal action transferring ownership of the vehicle (such as a gift or will, agreement to establish or liquidate a company, estate, etc.).
- 5 – If the reason for the change of ownership is inheritance, legal documentation proving the death and specifying the heirs. A statement from all the heirs must be included stating whom they appoint responsible for the vehicle.
- 6 – Official copy of any court ruling on ownership of the vehicle.

Article 4

When the Traffic Law or any other law stipulates the appointment of a representative of the owner, the following documents will be accepted:

- 1 – Should there be multiple owners, a statement from them must be submitted appointing one of them responsible for its management.
- 2 – If the owner of the vehicle is a legal person, a decision by the chairman of the board of directors or the general manager of the legal person must be attached, appointing a natural person responsible for the vehicle and listing their profession or capacity.
- 3 – Official documentation regarding the appointment of a guardian or sponsor of the owner of the vehicle if they lack legal capacity or are absent.
- 4 – Official copy of the court ruling placing the vehicle under custody, or a statement

from the custodian stating that it was placed under voluntary custody if there is a disagreement over the ownership of the vehicle.

Article 5¹

When a request to register a vehicle or renew a vehicle registration certificates is submitted, the vehicle will be subject to a technical inspection after payment of the stipulated fee.

New private cars and motorcycles from car dealerships approved by the relevant authorities are exempt from the technical inspection for the first three years, so long as the mandatory third-party insurance is valid for at least three years.²

Article 6

The technical inspection is to be carried out with the knowledge of the General Department of Traffic.

Article 7

The technical inspector will verify that the information in the documents is accurate and that it applies to the vehicle.

The inspection will subject the vehicle and its equipment to examination to ensure that it is safe and that it meets all of the conditions stipulated by the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations and decrees, and in particular, that it meets safety, health, reliability and other standards, as well as the requirements listed in other regulations.

The vehicle is to be weighed, the number of passengers or load capacity is to be verified, and the other information on the form is to be completed.

The inspection date and result are to be listed on the vehicle registration certificate request and on the technical inspection form, with the name of the technical inspector to be clearly written.

¹ The text of this article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 33 of 1982 AD.

² The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1767 of 2015, issued on 4 Rejeb 1436 AH, corresponding to 23 April 2015 AD.

Article 8¹

If the vehicle passes the technical inspection, the applicant will pay the prescribed fees, including those for license plates.

Article 9

If the vehicle fails the technical inspection because it does not meet safety and reliability standards, or other requirements stipulated by other laws, this will be recorded on the technical inspection sheet and the applicant will be informed of the failure along with the causes.

The applicant will have 48 hours after learning that the vehicle failed the test to send an appeal to the director of the General Department of Traffic or their representative, after paying the appeal fee.

In this case, the technical inspection will be repeated on the date of the appeal by a different inspector using the same form.

Should the vehicle pass the new inspection, the applicant will be refunded the appeal fee.

The applicant may have the re-inspection carried out multiple times and must pay the stipulated fee each time.

Article 10

The vehicle registration certificate is issued in the name of the real owner on the designated form. The following information is to be included:

- 1 – The name, address, nationality and profession of the real owner.
- 2 – If applicable, the name, address, nationality and profession of their legal representative.
- 3 – If applicable, the name of the person in possession of the vehicle.
- 4 – The type of vehicle.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

- 5 – Year of manufacture.
- 6 – Color.
- 7 – Description and shape.
- 8 – Intended use.
- 9 – Frame number.
- 10 – Engine number.
- 11 – Vehicle weight.
- 12 – Number of passengers permitted, except for private cars.
- 13 – Maximum load capacity (for non-passenger vehicles).
- 14 – Other essential information on the type of vehicle.

Article 11¹

Motor vehicle registration certificates are valid for two years in the first instance and then for a further two years on condition that the third-party insurance is valid for the duration of the registration. Vehicle registration certificates are valid for one year after that and may be renewed.

The private cars described in Clause 1, Paragraph 1, Article 3 of this law are exempt, as are the motorcycles described in Paragraph 4 of Article 3. For these types of vehicle, if the vehicle in question is new, vehicle registration permits are valid for three years, then two years, then again for two years, after which they are valid for one year and may be renewed.

Article 12

Any request to renew the vehicle registration certificate must be submitted within ten days of its expiry.

¹ The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1767 of 2015, issued on 4 Rejeb 1436 AH, corresponding to 23 April 2015 AD.

If the owner of the vehicle or their representative do not submit a request to renew the registration, or if they submit it and it is determined that there is a legal obstacle to its renewal, the General Department of Traffic will inform them that they must submit the renewal request with the necessary documentation or address the legal obstacle within ten days. If they fail to do so, the relevant authority will revoke the vehicle registration certificate and license plates and notify the owner. In this case, the registration certificate will only be issued after a new procedure is carried out.

Article 13

Requests to renew a vehicle registration certificate are to be submitted on the designated forms accompanied by the vehicle registration certificate, proof of payment of any fines for violations of the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations and decrees, and documentation of the mandatory accident insurance valid through the period for which the renewal is made.

Article 14

Should the vehicle change ownership, the original owner must notify the relevant division of the General Department of Traffic within ten days and include the original copy of the change of ownership document.

The new owner must also submit a request within ten days to the relevant division of the General Department of Traffic for the vehicle registration certificate to be transferred to their name. This is to be done on the designated form, and they must include the vehicle registration certificate and proof of their identity, address, capacity, and nationality as well as the vehicle transfer document, proof of the mandatory accident insurance in their name, and proof that they have paid any fees imposed on the vehicle for violations of the Traffic Law up until the date of the request to transfer the vehicle registration certificate. They must also pay the stipulated fee to transfer the registration permit to their name.

If this notification is not carried out, or if the request to transfer the vehicle registration certificate to the new owner is not submitted within the timeframe specified, the vehicle registration certificate is deemed null by law and the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic is to administratively withdraw the license plates, with the vehicle then deemed to be circulating without a vehicle registration certificate.

The vehicle registration certificate may then only be re-issued after a new procedure is completed.

Article 15¹

The vehicle owner or their legal representative must notify the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic in writing within ten days of changing their place of residence as registered with the General Department and must provide acceptable proof of the new place of residence.

Article 16²

Before changing the use or color of their vehicle, the owner or their legal representative must obtain written approval from the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic. This also applies to changing a substantial component that would require updating the information contained in the vehicle registration certificate, in which case they must also provide acceptable proof of ownership of the component.

Should such a change or replacement be carried out, the vehicle must be submitted for technical testing to verify the component and to ensure that the conditions for obtaining a vehicle registration certificate are still met, especially with regards to safety and reliability.

Article 17³

The owner of a vehicle or their legal representative must notify the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic in writing within ten days of losing or damaging their vehicle registration certificate or both or either of their license plates and must request a replacement using the designated form and pay the fee specified.

Should they then find their vehicle registration certificate or either or both of their license plates, the General Department of Traffic must be notified immediately.

¹ and ²: The previous text of Article 15 or 16 was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

Article 18¹

Should a private car be located outside of Kuwait when its registration certificate is due to be renewed, the owner will only be able to renew it if they can provide convincing evidence that they cannot bring it back. This will be indicated on the vehicle registration certificate, along with a note stating that the General Department of Traffic must be notified as soon as the vehicle re-enters Kuwait so that a technical inspection may be carried out and proof of the legally mandated insurance be provided.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

Chapter 2

Exemptions to Requirements Regarding Registration Certificates

Article 19

The motor vehicles of foreigners in transit and tourists are exempt from the requirement to obtain vehicle registration certificates in compliance with Article 4 of this law, and must comply with the following stipulations:

- 1 – The vehicle must be licensed in its original country, have valid vehicle registration certificates for the duration of their visit to Kuwait, and bear legal license plates from that country.
- 2 – The owner must contact the General Department of Traffic within one week of entering Kuwait.
- 3 – They must comply with the insurance conditions stipulated by their insurance companies.
- 4 – The General Department of Traffic must be immediately notified of any change of address by the owner or any change in their residence status in the country.
- 5 – They must not violate their status as tourists or in transit.
- 6 – The duration of their stay in Kuwait must not exceed three months. Should their circumstances require staying beyond this period, they must notify the General Department of Traffic before the three months expire.

Article 19B¹

Temporary customs license plates may be issued in the following two situations, with dispensation of the requirement for a vehicle registration certificate:

- 1 – Vehicles in transit that are not registered in the country they are coming from. The maximum duration of these temporary plates is 48 hours.
- 2 – Vehicles being imported by individuals. They must not bear license plates from the country of origin. The maximum duration of these temporary plates is one week to allow for the completion of licensing procedures.

¹ This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 97 of 1982 AD.

Article 19C¹

Foreign cars brought into Kuwait by Kuwaiti citizens are to have their plates changed at the border for temporary customs entry plates.

These vehicles may remain in the country for thirty days. This may be extended for another thirty days if required by circumstances. They must leave the country after this period if the owner does not submit a request to the General Department of Traffic within this period requesting a vehicle registration certificate after submitting a customs release certificate along with proof of ownership.

Article 20

Commercial license plates may be provided, along with an exemption from obtaining a vehicle registration certificate, to vehicle manufacturers, importers or mechanics who are registered in this capacity in the Commercial Register.

These plates may be used for the following purposes:

- 1 – Transfer of the vehicle from the place of arrival or manufacture to the place of business.
- 2 – Testing the vehicle in the presence of the purchaser or with their knowledge.
- 3 – Testing the vehicle after repair.
- 4 – Transporting the vehicle to a branch of the General Department of Traffic for registration.
- 5 – Transporting the vehicle from a branch of the General Department of Traffic to a specific location if registration procedures are not completed.
- 6 – Other similar purposes as stated by the General Department of Traffic.

Should the car be used for a different purpose, or the license plate conditions violated, the places will be administratively revoked, and the vehicle will be deemed to be circulating without a vehicle registration certificate.

¹ This article was added by Ministerial Decree 4 of 1989, issued on 24 Jummada al-Awwal 1409 AH, corresponding to 2 January 1989 AD.

Article 21

Commercial license plates are provided following submission of a request on the designated forms, payment of the fees stipulated, fulfilment of the legal procedures and provision of the following documents:

- 1 – Acceptable proof of identity, nationality, capacity and place of residence of the applicant.
- 2 – Official document proving registration in the Commercial Register.
- 3 – Business or manufacturing license.
- 4 – Proof of accident insurance for the vehicle in compliance with the law.

Chapter 3

Special Requirements Applying to Certain Vehicles

Article 22

In addition to general requirements, the following requirements apply to vehicle registration certificates for public transit vehicles (public buses):

- 1 – Proof of approval of the vehicle registration certificate
- 2 – by the municipality, which includes fulfilment of the other conditions listed in this article.
- 3 – Provision of the route and scheduled service stops.
- 4 – Statement of the fees chargeable, if they have not already been determined by decree.

The General Department of Traffic may request that the information submitted pursuant to Clauses 2 and 3 be amended. If the applicant does not agree to the changes, the General Department has the right to refuse to issue a vehicle registration certificate.

Article 23¹

Vehicle registration certificates for private transportation cars (private buses) are issued to the following parties:

- 1 – Kuwaiti citizens, one bus only with a capacity of up to 19 passengers.
- 2 – Ministries, organizations and companies in which the government is an investor.
- 3 – Car rental companies, provided that they submit proof of their activities in this field and meet the stipulations of Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Ministerial Decree no. 421/88 and its amendments regarding on-demand taxi cars.
- 4 – Kuwaiti Hajj pilgrimage carriers, after providing evidence from the relevant Ministry that they carry out this activity, and solely for the transportation of pilgrims.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 628 of 1994, issued on 17 Jummada al-Oula 1415 AH, corresponding to 22 October 1994 AD.

- 5 – Community organizations and companies, on condition that the employer provides certified proof from the relevant government agency that the number of employees is proportional to the number of seats in the vehicles being registered, and that use of the buses is limited to transporting employees to the company or organization from their place of residence, or from a pickup location to the workplace, and back. Permission may be granted to transport employees for recreational purposes, but not other individuals, even without a fee being payable.

Article 24¹

Article 24B²

Article 25

Vehicle registration certificates for tourist cars can only be issued to authorized tourist organizations, airlines, ferry companies, travel agencies, tourist hotels and other organizations active in the field of tourism.

Such certificates must be obtained by agreement of the Ministry of Information.

Tourist car operators are also authorized to transport their employees in these cars under the conditions described in the previous two articles, or if the employees in question work as tourist guides or provide services required on trips.

Article 25B³

Vehicle registration certificates can be issued for taxis according to the following conditions:

- 1 – The applicant must be a Kuwaiti national.
- 2 – The applicant must have a license to drive a taxi or a license to operate issued by the Minister of Commerce and Industry—after approval from the Ministry of the Interior—for companies carrying out these activities.
- 3 – Natural persons may register one car only.

¹ and ²: Articles 24 and 24B were repealed by Ministerial Decree no. 628 of 1994 issued in Decree no. 17 of Jummada al-Oula 1415 AH, corresponding to 22 October 1994 AD.

³ This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 734 of 1994, issued in Decree no. 2 of 1415 AH, corresponding to 5 December 1994 AD. The previous text was replaced by the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

Article 26¹

Registration certificates may be issued for general transportation cars (trucks) with loads exceeding two tons for transporting goods and animals on condition that the owner is active in this field and that they obtain the approval of the governmental agency that supervises this activity. Kuwaitis who own a single vehicle are exempt from this condition.

Article 27

The provision of vehicle registration certificates for special-use vehicles is conditional upon the approval of the governmental agency that regulates the activity.

Article 27B²

Vehicle registration certificates may be issued for special-use vehicles (armored vehicles) in the following conditions:

First: If the owner is a governmental agency, part of a diplomatic corps, or a company or organization providing security services.

The Minister of the Interior may approve vehicle registration certificates for this type of vehicle for parties other than those described above.

Second: Evidence is supplied of official approval and a description of the reason for the owner circulating in this type of car, as follows:

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

² This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 3099 of 2009, issued on 16 Dhu al-Qaida 1430 AH, corresponding to 4 November 2009 AD.

- 1 – Letter of approval from the government agency describing the reason and addressed to the General Department of Traffic.
- 2 – Letter of approval from the diplomatic corps describing the reason and addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from it to the Ministry of the Interior (General Department of Traffic).
- 3 – For companies and private security companies, a letter of approval from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry stating the reason and addressed to the General Department of Traffic. The letter should clarify the reason the company or organization was established. The approval may only be issued for armored cars transporting money.

Vehicle registration certificates for these kinds of cars can only be re-issued or transferred to the parties described in the first paragraph of this article or to parties specified by the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 28

Vehicle registration certificates for towing, industrial, construction and agricultural vehicles are contingent on the following:

- 1 – The owner must be active in the field requiring registration of this type of vehicle.
- 2 – The owner must show proof of approval by the governmental agency that regulates the activity.

It is forbidden to transport passengers in any of these types of vehicles with the exception of those who work on them, the number of whom is specified on the vehicle registration certificate.

These vehicles may only operate at their worksites and must not circulate on public roads except to go to and from the worksite or when otherwise absolutely necessary.

Article 28B

New vehicle registration certificates for transportation vehicles with a capacity of under two tons (pickup trucks) may not be issued, with the following exceptions:¹

- a – Ministries, governmental agencies, and companies in which the government is a stakeholder.

¹ The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

- b – Companies, organizations and community associations.
- c – Kuwaiti citizens.
- d – Residents of any nationality working in a commercial profession, who must provide evidence of this establishing that the place of business is licensed in the name of the resident and is linked to their residence permit.

Chapter 4

Vehicle Registration Certificates for Royal Court and Governmental Vehicles

Article 29

Requests for vehicle registration certificates for Royal Court cars are to be submitted by an employee of the Royal Court.

These vehicles are exempt from technical inspection for the first four years, and a certificate from the Court's mechanic is to be submitted proving that the vehicle is technically sound and that it meets all requirements. After four years, the vehicle must be submitted for technical inspection at the General Department of Traffic.

These vehicles are exempt from vehicle registration certificate and license plate fees. The vehicle registration certificate is valid for a year and can be renewed yearly.¹

Article 30²

Vehicle registration requests for governmental agencies are to be submitted by the relevant employee. These vehicles are exempt from technical inspection for the first four years, and a certificate from the government's mechanic must be submitted proving that the vehicles are technically sound and that they meet all requirements. After four years, the vehicle must be submitted for technical inspection at the General Department of Traffic. These vehicles are exempt from vehicle registration certificate and license plate fees.

The registration certificate is valid for a year and can be renewed yearly.

¹ The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

² The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

Chapter 5

License Plates and License Plate Types

Article 31¹

License plates are the property of the state and a fee is paid in exchange for the use thereof depending on the type of plate.

Article 32

The types of license plates are as follows:

- 1 – Royal Court: provided for Royal Court vehicles.
- 2 – Government: provided for vehicles owned by governmental agencies.
- 3 – Private: provided for the following vehicles:
 - 1 – Private cars.
 - 2 – Private passenger cars (private buses).
 - 3 – Tourist cars.
 - 4 – Private shared transportation cars.
 - 5 – Private transportation cars (trucks).
 - 6 – Special-use cars.
 - 7 – Private motorcycles.
 - 8 – Trailers.²

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

² This item was added by Ministerial Decree no. 557 of 2010, issued on 27 Safar 1431 AH, corresponding to 11 February 2010 AD.

- 9 – Semi-trailers (in the case of multiple semi-trailers).¹
- 4 – Diplomatic corps:² provided for vehicles belonging to the foreign employees of diplomatic corps or consulates, or persons in a similar capacity.
- 5 – Public: provided for the following vehicles:
 - 1 – Hire vehicles.
 - 2 – Public passenger cars (public buses).
 - 3 – General transportation vehicles for goods or animals (trucks).
 - 4 – Tractors used to pull trailers for general transportation.
 - 5 – Trailers.³
 - 6 – Semi-trailers (in the case of multiple semi-trailers).⁴
- 6 – Commercial: provided in the cases stipulated in these implementing regulations.
- 7 – Cycle: provided for motorcycles.
- 8 – Construction: provided for construction, industrial and agricultural vehicles.
- 9 – Export:⁵ provided to the owner of the vehicle upon final export from the country. They are valid for a period of 48 hours and are removed upon exit of the car from the country and handed over to Customs to be returned to the General Department of Traffic.

¹ This item was added by Ministerial Decree no. 557 of 2010, issued on 27 Safar 1431 AH, corresponding to 11 February 2010 AD.

² The term “political organization” was replaced with this term by Ministerial Decree no. 148 of 2008, issued on 11 Muharram 1429 AH, corresponding to 20 January 2008 AD.

³ and ⁴: Items 5 and 6 were added by Ministerial Decree no. 557 of 2010, issued on 27 Safar 1431 AH, corresponding to 11 February 2010 AD.

⁵ This item was added by Ministerial Decree no. 347 of 1982, issued on 17 Muharram 1403 AH, corresponding to 3 November 1982 AD.

Article 33

The General Department of Traffic will determine the specifications of each type of license plate stipulated by the law.

Article 34

Two plates will be issued for each vehicle, one of which must be placed in a visible location on the front of the vehicle, and the other in a visible location on the rear.

Semi-trailers being pulled by a tractor, if not separated, shall be dealt with as a single unit in compliance with Article 35 of these implementing regulations.¹

Article 35²

Trailers must bear a single license plate, distinct from the towing vehicle, which must be placed in a clearly visible location behind the trailer. Vehicle registration certificates are issued for trailers pursuant to applicable regulations and must be renewed yearly.

Semi-trailers and tractors are considered a single unit if not separated. If there are multiple semi-trailers, each must bear its own separate license plate issued with its own vehicle registration certificate, renewed yearly.

Article 36

License plates may not be manufactured bearing the numbers of lost plates or may not enter circulation until six months have elapsed since their production.

¹ The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 557 of 2010, issued on 27 Safar 1431 AH, corresponding to 11 February 2010 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2118 of 2008, issued on 17 Shaaban 1429 AH, corresponding to 18 August 2008 AD.

Article 37¹

Vehicle owners must return license plates to the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic in the following situations:

- 1 – When the vehicle leaves circulation.
- 2 – After the vehicle registration expires, if they do not wish to renew it or if there is an obstacle to its renewal.
- 3 – Following withdrawal of the vehicle registration certificate or an order to revoke or seize the license plates.
- 4 – Final exportation of the vehicle from the country. The license plates must then be returned to the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic or sent back by mail. They can also be returned at embassies and consulates of Kuwait abroad.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.





Section 2

Safety and Reliability Requirements



Chapter 1

General Conditions

Article 38

Vehicles must be designed and manufactured in accordance with technical and manufacturing standards and all of their parts must be in reliable, in good condition and properly installed.

The vehicle must always be kept in good working and driving condition and must meet the safety and reliability standards stipulated by these implementing regulations or by any other regulations in order to ensure the safety of the driver, passengers and other road users and to avoid damaging roads and public and private property.

Article 39

The vehicle chassis must be reliable and strong and able to withstand the pressures, exertions and loads that it is designed to bear.

It is forbidden to connect or solder parts of the chassis with the goal of lengthening it unless this is done in accordance with the designs and approval of the vehicle manufacturer. This must not affect the vehicle's balance and must be approved by the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic.

The chassis number must be stamped or fixed to the chassis in a visible location.

Article 40

The engine must be designed with a level of power and durability that is appropriate to the design, intended use and maximum weight of the vehicle.

The engine must be firmly fixed to its braces and its cover must be solid and latch firmly.

The engine must be in good condition and must not emit smoke in a continuous manner so as to threaten public health or safe driving, or cause discomfort to other road users.

The engine number must be stamped or fixed to the engine.

Article 41¹

Steering Assembly

The steering assembly must be located on the left side of the vehicle and all of its connecting parts must be in good condition, allowing the driver to easily, quickly and accurately change the direction of travel of the vehicle.

It is forbidden to change the specifications of the steering assembly.

The following exemptions are made from the stipulations of the first paragraph:

- 1 – Industrial, construction and agricultural vehicles.
- 2 – Special-use vehicles.
- 3 – Tractors.
- 4 – Historical cars for exhibition only.
- 5 – Cars for physically disabled persons permitted to drive by the relevant medical authority.
- 6 – Vehicles in transit, so long as they do not remain in the country for more than three months.
- 7 – Mail distribution vehicles.
- 8 – Vehicles currently registered, until the registration expires.

Article 42

Brakes

All vehicles must have at least two independent means of controlling their speed, one of which, known as the service brake, is capable of bringing them safely to a quick and complete stop.

- 1 – Service brake: Operates mechanically, by compressed air, by compressed liquid or by any other reliable method, and acts on all wheels of the vehicle.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by law no. 530 of 2002, issued on 9 Muharram 1423 AH, corresponding to 23 March 2002 AD.

If the brake operates by compressed air or liquid, all hoses, tubes and air reservoirs must be technically sound.

- 2 – Emergency brake: Operated by hand or foot, it must work completely independently and must act on all the wheels of at least one axle.

Article 43

Wheels and Axles

Axles must be balanced and properly installed in line with vehicle design. They must be able to bear the loads placed upon them and must not be welded.

Wheel rims must be made of metal and their dimensions and load strength must be appropriate to the vehicle design and axles. They must not be welded.

Tires must be made of hollow rubber and must be in a suitable condition to prevent the vehicle from sliding. Their dimensions must correspond to the vehicle design and the dimensions of the wheel rims. They must be properly fitted and able to bear the maximum weight of the vehicle.

Article 44

Fuel Cycle

Fuel tanks and tubes connecting the various parts of the fuel cycle must be in good condition so as not to allow fuel to leak from them. The fuel tank opening must be located far from the exhaust and must be covered with a tight-fitting lid. The exhaust must be tightly fitted and in good condition so as to allow it to properly carry out its function. It must not produce an abnormal sound and must be equipped with a muffler.

Article 45

Generally speaking, all other vehicle components such as the suspension, the cooling cycle, transmission and electrics must all be in good condition, fulfil their role and bear the maximum power they are designed for.

Article 46

Car Body

The car body must be in good condition and properly attached to the chassis. The vehicle must be designed in a manner that gives the driver enough room to see in front of them and to the left and right, allowing them to drive safely. The doors and windows must be in good condition, easy to use and must close firmly. Seats must be in good condition, comfortable, and of normal dimensions. The windows must be made of transparent safety glass that does not impede vision from inside or outside of the vehicle.

It is forbidden to place curtains on windows, especially the rear window.

Article 46B¹

Tinted glass may be used for windows in all types of vehicles so long as the tint or tint film or both does not exceed 30% opacity for all windows, with the exception of the front window (windscreen), which must be transparent and meet Gulf standards. It is forbidden to install reflective glass.

Article 47

The vehicle must be equipped with the following:

- 1 – Rear-view mirror, allowing the driver to see vehicles and objects behind them.
- 2 – Windscreen wipers for the front window.
- 3 – Internal movable sun visors.

¹ This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 374 of 1993, issued on 4 Dhu al-Hijjah 1413 AH, corresponding to 25 May 1993 AD. The previous text was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 47 of 2012, issued on 17 Safar 1433 AH, corresponding to 11 November 2012 AD.

4 – Seat belts in both front and rear seats.¹

The car body must be painted, but must not resemble governmental vehicles (police, army, National Guard, emergency services, fire services, etc.). It is forbidden to use adhesive tape instead of paint or to color the vehicle.²

Article 48

Lights

All vehicle lights must be in good working condition. Vehicles must have the following lights:

- 1 – Driving lights (high beams), used to cast light in front of the vehicle for a distance of no less than one hundred and fifty meters.
- 2 – Passing lights, used to cast light in front of the vehicle for a limited distance without dazzling or causing difficulty to oncoming drivers.
- 3 – Positional lights, small white or yellow lights on both sides of the vehicle at the front and red lights on both sides at the rear. These lights must indicate the width of the vehicle and appear together at a distance of 300 meters on a clear night.
- 4 – Brake lights. The rear of the vehicle must be equipped with red lights on both sides that brighten when the service brake is used. They must be clearly visible at night and during the day.
- 5 – A white light that indirectly illuminates the rear license plate.
- 6 – A pair of white lights that illuminate automatically when the car is put into reverse.
- 7 – Signal lights that give off a flashing light to indicate when the vehicle is turning left or right. These lights must be installed on both sides in the front and rear of the vehicle and must be clearly visible at night and during the day.

¹ This item was added by Ministerial Decree no. 964 issued on 14 Rejeb 1414 AH, corresponding to 27 December 1993 AD.

² The text of this paragraph was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 412 of 2013, issued on 19 Jumada al-Awwal 1434 AH, corresponding to 31 March 2013 AD.

- 8 – It is sufficient for cycles to have a single light in the front and rear, and for animal-drawn carts to have a single red light in the rear.

Article 49

Horn

Vehicles must be fitted with a horn with a clear sound. It may not have multiple sounds or resemble any type of emergency service vehicle siren (police, fire trucks, ambulances, etc.), nor can it be of any type not approved by the General Department of Traffic.

Article 50¹

Bumpers

The vehicle must be equipped with front and rear bumpers. They must be firmly attached to the vehicle frame and must be strong and reliable enough to fulfil their intended purpose.

Article 51

The vehicle must be equipped with at least one spare tire, a device (jack) to lift the vehicle, and the tools necessary to conduct required emergency repairs.

Article 52

It is forbidden to modify the car such as by installing reflective glass or lights, additional lights or license plates other than those issued by the General Department of Traffic.

It is also forbidden to install spoilers on vehicles, install wireless reception devices not authorized by the relevant authorities or to write or place unofficial stickers on the body of the vehicle.²

¹ This article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2437 of 2008 issued on 7 Shawwal 1429 AH, corresponding to 6 October 2008 AD.

² This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 325 of 1984 issued on 12 Shawwal 1404 AH, corresponding to 11 July 1984 AD.

Chapter 2

Special Requirements

Taxis

Article 52B¹

Government and private cars must be equipped with a handheld fire extinguisher that is fit for use, that meets certified international standards and that is within reach of the driver.

Article 53

Taxi cars of all kinds must meet the following requirements, in addition to general requirements:

- 1 – There must be at least three side doors spread across both sides of the car to ensure the safety of the driver and passengers.²
- 2 – Seats must be comfortable and clean and at least 45 cm wide.
- 3 – There must be at least 85 cm between the surface of the seat and the ceiling.

The distance between the nearest point on the steering wheel and the front of the armrest for the front seat must exceed 35 cm.

- 4 – Seats must be covered by leather, waterproof material or similar, and dyes must not bleed.
- 5 – If there are more than two rows of seats, the distance between the nearest point on the steering wheel and the back of the rear seat armrest must be no less than 200 cm. It is forbidden make any changes to the car body or the steering assembly in order to achieve these measurements.

¹ This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 680 of 2004, issued on 3 Jummada al-Akhar 1425 AH, corresponding to 20 July 2004 AD.

² This previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1051 of 1998, issued on 19 Rejeb 1419 AH, corresponding to 8 November 1998 AD.

- 6 – The car must be equipped with interior lighting.
- 7 – License plate numbers and details must be clearly written on the sides of the exterior of the vehicle and on two small plates, one placed in the middle of the rear of the front seat headrest, and the second in front of the person sitting beside the driver.
- 8 – A sign must be placed on the car stating “taxi” that illuminates at night when the vehicle has no passengers. On-demand taxis are exempt from this requirement.
- 9 – The number of passengers is determined on the basis of the allocation of 50 cm for the driver and at least 40 cm for each passenger. Measurements of the seats must be taken from the center of their width.
- 10 – Each taxi must be equipped with a fire extinguisher that is always within the reach of the driver.
- 11 – Taxi colors are to be specified on the form provided by the General Department of Traffic.¹

Motorcycles

Article 54

- 1 – Motorcycles with two wheels must be equipped with a stand that bears their weight when parked.
- 2 – It is forbidden for a passenger to ride behind the driver unless the original design includes a seat that is firmly fixed in place and footrests on each side for the passenger.
- 3 – If the motorcycle is equipped with a container to transport goods, it must be firmly fixed in place, equipped with an appropriate anti-vibration system, and carried on a third wheel. Its dimensions must not exceed the following:
 - a – Front or rear container: the length and width must not exceed 120 cm each, the combined length of the container and the motorcycle must not exceed three meters, and the container’s height from the ground must not exceed 120 cm.

¹ The previous text of this clause was replaced by the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

- b – Side container: the length must not exceed the length of the motorcycle, the width must not exceed 60 cm, and the height from the ground must not exceed 120 cm.
- 4 – The motorcycle driver and passenger must wear safety helmets, with the exception of drivers and passengers of motorcycles that are designed to protect the driver and passenger from danger and thereby meet safety standards and requirements.¹

Types of Passenger Transportation Cars (Buses)

Article 55

The following requirements apply to passenger transportation cars (buses) of all kinds, in addition to the general requirements:

- 1 – All cars must have at least two doors and a sufficient number of windows and stairs that are easy to use and that do not protrude from the body of the vehicle. Curtains may be installed on the windows and the windows must be made of safety glass.
- 2 – Seat legs must be firmly fixed to the car floor and the seat back must be directly connected without interruption to the seat legs.

Passenger seats must be at least 40 cm long, and seats must be at least 40 cm wide.

School bus seats must be at least 30 cm long and the distance between the seat surface and the vehicle roof must be at least 85 cm. There must be at least 30 cm between the front of the seat and the back of the next seat in front of it.

The aisle between seats must be at least 40 cm wide, and the distance between the vehicle floor and the ceiling must be at least 190 cm.

¹ This paragraph was added by Ministerial Decree no. 828 of 2001, issued on 26 Safar 1422 AH, corresponding to 19 May 2001 AD.

- 3 – The vehicle must be no longer than 12 meters, no wider than 260 cm and no taller than 450 cm¹.
- 4 – The driver must be separated from passengers by an appropriate divider.
- 5 – The vehicle must be equipped with sufficient interior lighting.
- 6 – Every car must be equipped with sufficient fire extinguishers (at least two). They must always be in good working condition, and one of them must be within the reach of the driver.
- 7 – Every car must have a box containing emergency first aid equipment.
- 8 – License plate information and the number of passengers must be clearly written on the exterior side of the car.²

Article 56

Trailers or semi-trailers designed to carry passengers must meet all general requirements as well as the requirements for passenger transportation vehicles. They must also meet the following requirements:

- 1 – They must have at least two axles.
- 2 – They must be equipped with brakes that activate upon application of the service brakes in the tractor and that act on all wheels.
- 3 – They must also be equipped with emergency brakes.
- 4 – They must be equipped with a primary connector that ensures they can be pulled and directed, and another auxiliary connector made of metal chain or cable.
- 5 – The length of the trailer must not exceed 20 meters.³

¹ The text of this clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 1257 of 2018, issued on 24 Rabi' al-Akhar 1440 AH, corresponding to 31 December 2018 AD.

² This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 754 of 1993, issued on 5 Jumada al-Awwal 1414 AH, corresponding to 20 October 1993 AD.

³ The text of this clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 181 of 1985, issued on 23 Rejeb 1405 AH, corresponding to 13 April 1985 AD.

Types of Cars for the Transportation of Goods and Animals (Trucks)

Article 57

Cars for the transportation of goods and animals must meet the following requirements in addition to general requirements:

- 1 – The driver's cab must have a door on both sides.
- 2 – The vehicle's dimensions must not exceed the following:¹

First: length including load:

- a – For vehicles with two or more axles, 12.5 meters.
- b – For cars with a semi-trailer, 18 meters.
- c – For cars with trailers, 20 meters.
- d – For cars with semi-trailers carrying small cars, 23 meters.

Second: width:

The width must not exceed 260 cm, including the load.

Third: height:

The height from the ground of the car including the load must not exceed 4.5 meters. Fixed metal rulers at least one meter in length and painted in red and white must be placed on both sides of the front of the trunk of the car, with their permitted height to be determined by the regulations set out by the relevant agency.

Four: extrusions:

Extrusions from the vehicle must not extend beyond 30 cm of the body of the vehicle in any direction.

¹ The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 148 of 2008, issued on 11 Muharram 1429 AH, corresponding to 20 January 2008 AD.

The lengths of the front and rear overhang are to be determined by the design of each vehicle and must not impact its balance.

3 – The load of the vehicle must not exceed the following weights:¹

First: the total vehicle weight (standing) must not exceed 45 tons.

Second: the maximum weight on an independent single steering axle must not exceed 8 tons.

Third: the maximum weight on an independent twin steering axle must not exceed 10 tons.

Fourth: the maximum weight on an independent single non-steering axle must not exceed 13 tons.

Fifth: the total weight transmitted to the road by the wheels of a tandem axle of any vehicle must not exceed 17 tons.

Sixth: the total weight for axles bearing dual (twin) tires is as follows:

- 14.7 tons if the distance between the axles is from 90 cm to 100 cm.
- 16.1 tons if the distance between the axles is from 100 cm to 110 cm.
- 17.5 tons if the distance between the axles is from 110 cm to 120 cm.
- 18.9 tons if the distance between the axles is from 120 cm to 130 cm.
- 20.3 tons if the distance between the axles is from 130 cm to 135 cm.

¹ The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 148 of 2008, issued on 11 Muharram 1429 AH, corresponding to 20 January 2008 AD.

- 21 tons if the distance between the axles is from 135 cm to 250 cm.

If the distance between the axles exceeds 250 cm, each of the axles is deemed independent.

Seventh: the total weight transmitted to the road by three neighboring tandem axles cannot exceed the following:

- 26 tons if the distance between the first and the third is 300 cm or less.
- 32 tons if the distance between the first and the third is greater than 300 cm.

Eighth: the total weight on one side of any non-steering axle must not exceed 6.5 tons.

- 4 – The load may not protrude beyond a meter from the front of the vehicle or two meters from the rear.

If the goods being transported cannot be carried in sections and the lengths exceed those stated above, a permit must be obtained from the General Department of Traffic. In all cases, the load must be clearly marked with warning signs.

- 5 – It is forbidden to make additions to the truck bed in order to increase its dimensions, whether in length, width or height.
- 6 – A reflective strip is to be placed on the rear of the truck to show its width.
- 7 – Each vehicle must be equipped with a fire extinguisher.
- 8 – The following requirements and specifications must be met for container transportation vehicles:¹
 - 1 – They must be equipped with four appropriate twist locks for 20-foot containers, and eight for 40-foot containers.
 - 2 – They must be equipped with chains attached to the designated locations, so as to pass through the two fastenings on the corner of each container.

¹ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 154 of 1984, issued on 24 Jummada al-Akhar 1404 AH, corresponding to 27 March 1984 AD under the name “Khamasa” (Fifth). Its numbering was amended to Clause 8 by Ministerial Decree no. 1756 of 2000 AD.

- 3 – They must be equipped with supporting bars at least 150 cm in length fastened to the sides of the trailer or semi-trailer as follows:
 - a – Two on each side of the truck for a 20-foot container.
 - b – Three on each side of the truck for a 40-foot container.
 - c – Two at the front of the truck.
- 4 – They must be equipped with 30 cm-high metal plate barriers extending 4 cm from the four corners, and with a central barrier plate measuring at least 30x80 cm.
- 9 – License plate information and load capacity must be clearly written on the exterior side of the vehicle.¹
- 10 – They must be equipped with appropriate bumpers on each side in accordance with their design that are firmly fixed in place, and sufficiently strong and reliable to fulfil their purpose.²
- 11 – They must be equipped with fenders.³
- 12 – They must be equipped with lights on the side that show the length of the vehicle.⁴

Article 57A⁵

Light goods and animal transportation vehicles (half lorries) must meet the following requirements, in addition to general requirements:

- 1 – There must be doors on each side of the driver's cab.
- 2 – The height from the ground of the vehicle including load may not exceed three and a half meters.

¹ This clause was added under number 8 by Ministerial Decree no. 754 of 1993, issued on 5 Jummada al-Awwal 1414 AH, corresponding to 20 October 1993 AD. It was amended to number 9 by Ministerial Decree no. 1756 of 2000 AD.

^{2,3} and ⁴: Articles 10, 11 and 12 were added by Ministerial Decree no. 861 of 2013, issued on 4 Shaaban 1434 AH, corresponding to 13 November 2013 AD

⁵ This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 148 of 2008, issued on 11 Muharram 1429 AH, corresponding to 20 January 2008 AD.

- 3 – The load capacity must be between 2 and 8 tons.
- 4 – It is forbidden to make additions to the truck bed in order to increase its dimensions, whether in length, width or height.
- 5 – A reflective strip is to be placed on the rear of the truck to show its width.
- 6 – Each vehicle must be equipped with an appropriate fire extinguisher that is compliant with standards and that is within reach of the driver.
- 7 – License plate information and load capacity must be clearly written on the side of the vehicle exterior.
- 8 – They must be equipped with appropriate bumpers on each side in accordance with their design that are firmly fixed in place, and sufficiently strong and reliable to fulfil their purpose.¹
- 9 – They must be equipped with fenders.²

Article 57 B³

Light goods and animal transportation vehicles (pickup trucks) must meet the following requirements, in addition to general requirements:

- 1 – There must be doors on each side of the driver's cab.
- 2 – The height from the ground of the vehicle including load may not exceed two and a half meters.
- 3 – The load capacity must not exceed 2 tons.
- 4 – It is forbidden to make additions to the truck bed in order to increase its dimensions, whether in length, width or height.
- 5 – A reflective strip is to be placed on the rear of the truck to show its width.

¹ and ²: Articles 8 and 9 were added by Ministerial Decree no. 861 of 2013, issued on 4 Shaaban 1434 AH, corresponding to 13 November 2013 AD

³ This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 148 of 2008, issued on 11 Muharram 1429 AH, corresponding to 20 January 2008 AD.

- 6 – Each vehicle must be equipped with an appropriate fire extinguisher that is compliant with standards and that is within reach of the driver.
- 7 – License plate information and load capacity must be clearly written on the side of the vehicle exterior.

Article 58

Trailers or semi-trailers designated for transporting goods or animals must fulfil all general requirements as well as the special requirements listed in the previous article instead of the special requirements for trailers or semi-trailers designated for transporting passengers, excluding the length requirement.

Article 59

The load must be covered by an appropriate cover to prevent it from falling or from leaking or flying off. It must also be safely and firmly secured.

Tractors

Article 60

Tractors must have two or more axles.

Industrial, Construction and Agricultural Vehicles

Article 61

Permission for such vehicles to circulate is conditional upon their being able, in line with their design, to drive on the roads without causing harm to the roads or road users. If they are not, they may not circulate.

The relevant department of the General Department of Traffic may exempt these vehicles from certain safety requirements stipulated in these implementing regulations with regards to design, equipment and intended use.

It is forbidden for these vehicles to carry passengers.

Article 61 B¹

Cars for the transportation of goods and animals (large trucks and tankers) and industrial, construction, agricultural and towing vehicles must be equipped with a yellow (flashing) warning light centrally located above the driver's cab, to be used in the following situations:

- 1 – While driving on unlit roads at night.
- 2 – While driving with a load on lit roads at night.
- 3 – While driving in poor weather conditions.
- 4 – While parked when loading and unloading.
- 5 – While stopped on or beside the road.

Half-lorries, pickup trucks and special-use cars are exempt from this requirement.

Article 62

The Director of the General Department of Traffic determines the safety and reliability rules applicable to non-motor vehicles propelled by humans or animals.

¹ This article was added by Law no. 1588 of 2002, issued on 7 Shaaban 1423 AH, corresponding to 13 October 2002 AD.





Section 3

Insurance



Article 63

Third-party insurance is mandatory for all motor vehicles.

The insurer must cover civil liability for material damage and bodily injury caused by vehicle accidents within Kuwait. The insurer is responsible for paying the compensation amount determined, whatever that may be. Bodily injury refers both to death and any physical injuries caused to any person by a vehicle accident.

Article 64

Accident insurance for passengers is also mandatory for the following types of vehicles:

- 1 – Private cars.
- 2 – Taxis.
- 3 – Public passenger transportation cars.
- 4 – Private passenger transportation cars of all kinds.
- 5 – Emergency and hospital cars.
- 6 – Public transportation cars.
- 7 – Goods transportation cars, for persons authorized to ride as passengers because they are employees.

The insurer is not required to cover civil responsibility arising from death or bodily injury to the driver of a motor vehicle or their spouse, parents or children as the result of an accident caused by their vehicle.

Article 65

The insurance policy must be issued by an insurance agency registered in Kuwait to operate as an automotive insurance agent pursuant to the law.

Unified insurance policies issued in one of the Arab countries participating in the unified insurance agreement regarding transit through Arab countries and held by a citizen of one of those countries, will be accepted.

Article 66

The information provided in the insurance policy must correspond with the information provided in the booklet from the manufacturer from whom the vehicle was imported or the information stated in the vehicle registration certificate issued by the General Department of Traffic.

Article 67

The insurance policy must be valid for at least the duration of the vehicle registration certificate.

Article 68

If compensation is made through an amicable settlement between the insurer and the damaged party without approval from latter's insurance agency, they will not be bound by the settlement.

Article 69

The insurance policy will be kept at the General Department of Traffic in its file on the vehicle in question. The insurer cannot cancel the insurance policy during its period of validity for any reason so long as the vehicle registration is valid. Should the registration be cancelled, the General Department of Traffic will return the insurance policy to the insuree after notification.

Should the policy provide comprehensive cover for all risks, the insurer has the right to cancel comprehensive coverage conditions but must continue to provide coverage for third party civil liability for material damage and bodily injury until the end of the validity of the policy.

Article 70

Should any changes be made to the vehicle registration certificate information stated on the insurance policy, before these changes are approved, the owner must submit an appendix to the policy using the designated form or a new policy with a duration corresponding to the duration of the registration certificate. In this case, the General Department of Traffic must return the original policy to the insuree.

Article 71

Upon request to transfer registration of ownership of the vehicle, the buyer must submit a new insurance policy with a duration equal to that of the registration certificate and must return the first insurance policy to the insuree.

Article 72

Upon submission of a new insurance policy in the two situations described in the previous two articles, or upon cancellation of the registration certificate before its expiry, the first policy is cancelled as of the date the General Department of Traffic provides notification by returning it to the insuree. If the policy has not expired by the time it is cancelled, the insurer must return part of the premium to the insuree in proportion to the remaining duration of the policy, on condition that the latter presents the cancelled insurance policy documents. The insurer may deduct up to 10% of the premium for the expenses of issuing the policy.

Article 73

The insurance policy is renewed by a new policy, which must come into effect on the day following the expiry date of the previous policy.

Article 74

The investigation report for any vehicle accident resulting in death or bodily injury must include the insurance policy number and the name of the insurer as stated in the information provided in the vehicle registration certificate. The investigator must notify the insurer of the accident within seven days, and the owner or their representative must notify the insurance company within 48 hours of learning of the event. Should the insurer not be informed within this period of time, they will have no responsibility for providing compensation to the damaged party.

Article 75

The insurance policy may contain reasonable limitations on the insuree's usage and driving on condition that these do not conflict with the text of the Traffic Law and related decrees. If the insuree violates these limitations or requirements, the insurer has the right to recover compensation already paid.

Article 76

The insurer has the right to recover compensation paid to the insuree in the following situations:

- a – If it is proven that the insurance contract was agreed to on the basis of false information or a failure to disclose essential information that would influence acceptance of coverage for risks or the price or conditions of the insurance policy.

- b – Usage of the vehicle for purposes other than those stated in the vehicle registration certificate, carrying more passengers or a heavier load than allowed, or using it for racing or speed tests.
- c – If it is proven that the driver, whether the insuree or someone they permitted to drive the vehicle, caused an accident while in an altered state caused by the consumption of alcohol.
- d – If the driver, whether the insuree or someone they permit to drive the vehicle, drives it without holding the correct type of license for that vehicle.
- e – If it is proven that death or bodily injury was caused in a premeditated and intentional act by the insuree.

Article 77

The right of the insurer to retract an insurance policy as described in the previous two paragraphs does not prejudice the right of the damaged party to compensation before the policy is retracted, which the insurance agency must repay in full.

Article 78

In application of Article 6 of the Traffic Law and the stipulations of these implementing regulations, a person is deemed to be a passenger only if they are riding in a motor vehicle designated for that purpose pursuant to the applicable law. A person is deemed a passenger whether they are inside the motor vehicle, boarding it, or alighting from it.

Article 79

In the event that an insurance agency undergoes forced liquidation, its current policies of this type are to be transferred to another agency or multiple agencies that are authorized to issue the same kind of policy. In the event of voluntary liquidation, the agency must transfer the current policies to the insurance agency specified by the insuree. In all cases, the agency or agencies to whom the policies are transferred must notify all policy holders in writing of the transfer, and a copy must be sent to the General Department of Traffic.

Article 80

The insurer must pay compensation within ten days of the date they are notified of the decision, without any delays. If the insurer wishes to appeal the decision, they must follow the procedures stipulated by the law.

Article 81

- 4 – The Royal Court and governmental agencies will insure their vehicles in compliance with the insurance regulations stated in these implementing regulations.
- 5 – Should the parties above allow the use of their goods transportation cars for the transportation of employees from one location to another, they will be fully responsible for all compensation payments resulting from any accidents that befall them.
- 6 – If the Royal Court or governmental agency does not wish to bear the responsibility stated in the previous two paragraphs of this article, they must obtain insurance from a mandatory insurance agency as stated in these implementing regulations.

Article 82

Insurance agencies must adhere to the following insurance rates and may not exceed or waive them.

Type of vehicle	Specifications	Yearly insurance premium
1) Private cars and taxis	10 horsepower	4,750 dinars
	Over 10 to 15 horsepower	5,850 dinars
	Over 15 to 20 horsepower	6,750 dinars
	Over 20 to 30 horsepower	7,800 dinars
	More than 30 horsepower	8,750 dinars
	500 fils are to be added for each passenger for private cars, while 1,500 dinars are to be added for each passenger for taxis	
2) Public passenger transportation cars	For the first 20 passengers, per person	2 dinars
	500 fils for each additional passenger The premium must be calculated on the basis of the number of passengers over 20 allowed	500 fils
3) Private passenger transportation cars	For the first 20 passengers, per person	2 dinars
	For each additional passenger The premium must be calculated on the basis of the number of passengers allowed	500 fils
4) Goods and supplies transportation cars.	10 horsepower	11,700 dinars
	Over 10 to 20 horsepower	12,700 dinars

Type of vehicle	Specifications	Yearly insurance premium
This includes trucks, tankers and tractors as applies to insuring employees other than the driver.	More than 20 horsepower	15,500 dinars
5) Insurance for transporting employees in goods transportation cars	The premium is based on the duration for which employees may be transported, calculated as follows:	
	7 consecutive days or fewer per passenger	800 fils per employee
	More than 7 and fewer than 20 consecutive days	900 fils per employee
	More than 20 days and less than a month	1,700 dinars
	If more than a month, monthly rates apply	
6) Vehicles carrying a lifting device (winch)	1 ton (1000 kg) or less	9,500 dinars
	500 fils for each additional ton. Amounts less than a ton are to be calculated as a full ton.	
7) Tractors		2,800 dinars
8) Emergency and hospital cars, including passengers		6,750 dinars
9) Factory and facility fire trucks		6,750 dinars
10) Single motorcycles or motorcycles with sidecars		2,800 dinars
11) Motorcycles with designated containers		4,750 dinars

Type of vehicle	Specifications	Yearly insurance premium
12) With regards to tourist and visitor vehicles, the premiums listed above apply in function of the duration of the stay, with the minimum premium being one quarter of the price listed above		

Article 83

- 1 – The premiums in the table above apply to insuring any new kind of vehicle.
- 2 – A discount of 5% applies to insuring more than ten vehicles if they are registered in the name of the same owner.
- 3 – The premiums table refers to engine power in imperial horsepower.

Article 84

The insurance policy referred to in this decree will use the following template:

Name of insurance agency

Address:

Registration:

Telephone:

Insurance policy for civil liability resulting from vehicle accidents. Issued pursuant to the provisions of Decree-Law no. 67 of 1976 regarding traffic and its implementing regulations.

Document no.:

Type:

Date of issue:

Duration: Valid from:

To:

Value of the annual insurance premium as per applicable rates:

Name of person insured:

Profession:

Nationality:

Address:

Telephone number:

The insurance policy is valid for the duration of the vehicle registration and expires when the registration does.

Vehicle information

License plate number:

Type:

Manufacturer:

Model:

Body:

New or used:

Frame number:

Engine number:

Chassis number:

Vehicle weight:

Engine power in horsepower:

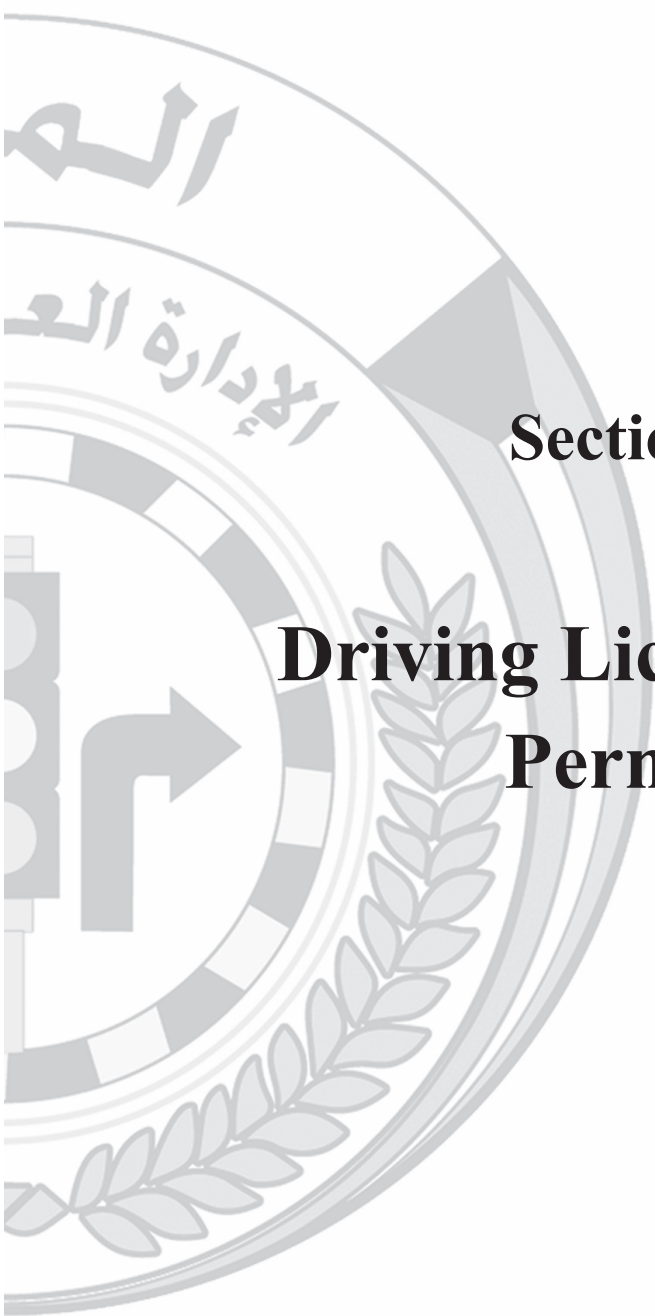
Type of fuel:

Registration purpose:

Number of passengers:

Signature of insurer

Signature of insuree



Section 4

Driving Licenses and Permits



Chapter 1

Types of Driving licenses and their Validity

Article 85¹

The following types of driving licenses are issued by the General Department of Traffic:

1 – Private driving license

Issued for driving private cars with no more than 7 passengers, transportation cars not exceeding 2 tons, and taxis.

Issued to Kuwaiti citizens and to citizens of Gulf Cooperation Council countries, for a period of 15 years.

Issued to non-Kuwaitis for the duration of their residency.

Issued to illegal residents as per their inspection cards.

Issued to illegal residents exempt from inspection cards for a period of 2 years.

2 – Public driving license

Type 1: issued to drivers of passenger transportation cars that can carry more than 25 passengers, shared transportation cars, transportation cars, tractors, trailers, semi-trailers exceeding 8 tons, hazardous material transportation cars and driver training cars.

Type B: issued to drivers of passenger transportation vehicles with a capacity of 7 to 25 passengers, shared transportation cars, and transportation cars with capacities of 2 to 8 tons.

Both types of public driving licenses are issued to Kuwaitis and citizens of Gulf Cooperation Council countries for a period of 10 years.

To non-Kuwaitis for the duration of their residency.

To illegal residents exempt from inspection cards for a period of 2 years.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 4233 of 2016, issued on 23 Rabi' al-Awwal 1438 AH, corresponding to 22 December 2016 AD.

Holders of type B public driving licenses are not permitted to drive the vehicles authorized by type A driving licenses.

Public driving licenses issued before this decision was published will be valid until their expiration date.

3 – Motorcycle license

Type A: issued for driving all types of motorcycles and the teaching of motorcycle and ATV driving.

Type B: issued for driving all types of motorcycles that have three or more wheels.

Motorcycle licenses of both types are issued to Kuwaiti citizens and citizens of Gulf Cooperation Council countries for a period of 3 years.

To non-Kuwaitis for the duration of their residency.

To illegal residents as per their inspection cards.

To illegal residents exempt from inspection cards for a period of two years.

Holders of type B motorcycle driving licenses are not permitted to drive the types of vehicles authorized by type A licenses.

4 – Construction, industrial, agricultural or tractor driving license:

Issued for driving all types of construction, industrial, agricultural or tractor vehicles.

Issued to Kuwaitis and citizens of Gulf Cooperation Council countries for a period of three years.

To non-Kuwaitis for the duration of their residency.

To illegal residents as per their inspection cards.

To illegal residents exempt from inspection cards for a period of two years.

All of the abovementioned types of driving licenses must comply with the stipulations of Article 92 of this Decree.

Chapter 2

Procedures and Conditions for Issuing Driving licenses

Article 86

Requests for a driving license must be submitted on the designated form and must include the following:

- 1 – Four photos of the applicant.
- 2 – Proof of their identity, place of residence, capacity, nationality, profession and age.
- 3 – Proof of payment of the fee specified.
- 4 – Statement including a description of their physical health on the designated form.

Article 87¹

Provision of the driving license described in Article 85 of these implementing regulations is conditional on the following:

- a – Age requirement.
- b – Suitable level of physical health.
- c – Successfully passing the driver's test held by the General Department of Traffic pursuant to the rules and regulations stated in these implementing regulations.
- d – Non-Kuwaiti applicants for public or private driving licenses must be legal residents and must have spent at least two years in Kuwait. Their monthly salary must be at least seven hundred Kuwaiti dinars, and they must have a university degree.
- e – Provision of proof from those who are 18 or older that they have registered with the national military service system.²

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 5598 of 2014, issued on 3 Safar 1436 AH, corresponding to 25 November 2014 AD.

² This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 201 of 2018, issued on 6 Jummada al-Akhar 1439 AH, corresponding to 22 February 2018 AD.

The following groups are exempt from the requirements listed in paragraph D or in multiple paragraphs, as follows:

First: Groups exempt from the requirements listed in paragraph D:

- 1 – Foreign wives and widows of Kuwaiti citizens, or divorcées of Kuwaiti citizens having had children with them.
- 2 – Foreign husbands and children of female Kuwaiti citizens.
- 3 – Illegal residents who hold valid security cards. The following groups do not require inspection cards:
 - a – Children of female Kuwaitis from husbands residing illegally in the country.¹
 - b – Illegal residents who are current members of the armed forces.
 - c – Spouses of Kuwaitis residing illegally.
- 4 – Students registered at a university or applied institute within Kuwait.
- 5 – Housewives who have children, on condition that their spouses belong to a group that is allowed to hold a driving license and is exempt from the requirements stated under ‘Second’, clauses 1, 2 and 4 regarding salary and duration of residence permit, and from the duration of residence permit requirement stated under ‘Third’, clause 1.
- 6 – Members of a diplomatic corps.
- 7 – Professional athletes with governmental sports clubs and unions.
- 8 – Drivers, public delegates, passport delegates, social affairs and labor representatives who have legal and current driving licenses issued by their own countries or any other country.
- 9 – Private servants who have worked for no fewer than five consecutive years for the same sponsor, on condition that they change their profession to driver.

¹ The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 4233 of 2016, issued on 23 Rabi’ al-Awwal 1438 AH, corresponding to 22 December 2016 AD.

- 10 –Technicians in the oil industry working for oil companies.
- 11 –Members of nursing organizations including nurses, medical treatment specialists and all other medical profession technicians.
- 12 –Pilots, captains and assistants.
- 13 –Mortuary body cleaners.
- 14 –Illegal residents who have resolved their status to a known nationality, on condition that they sponsor themselves and that they have a valid services card.¹

Second: Groups exempt from the residency duration and salary requirements stated in paragraph D:

- 1 – Judges, members of the public prosecution and legal advisors and experts.
- 2 – Members of educational institutions, universities and applied institutes.
- 3 – Journalists and members of the media.
- 4 – Doctors and pharmacists.²
- 5 – Engineers, teachers and social workers.³
- 6 – Researchers of all kinds, legal experts, translators, librarians, imams, and callers to prayer⁴ working for governmental bodies.
- 7 – Sports coaches working for governmental sports clubs and unions.

Third: Groups exempt from the duration of residence permit requirement stated in paragraph D:

- 1 – CEOs and assistants of various types.
- 2 – Directors of all types.
- 3 – Accountants of all types.

¹ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 4233 of 2016, issued on 23 Rabi' al-Awwal 1438 AH, corresponding to 22 December 2016 AD.

² and ³: These two clauses were amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2535 of 2015, issued on 22 Shaaban 1436 AH, corresponding to 9 July 2015 AD.

⁴: This clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 200 of 2018, issued on 6 Jummada al-Akhar 1439 AH, corresponding to 22 February 2018 AD.

4 – Representatives of all types.

Driving licenses held by drivers and public, passport, social affairs and labor delegates are cancelled if their residence permit is cancelled or the profession on the basis of which they obtained a driving license is changed. The license can only be replaced through a new procedure and after two years have elapsed.

The driving license is also cancelled if the holder changes the profession on the basis of which they obtained a driving license to a profession not covered by this Decree.

Drivers who hold residence permits in accordance with Article 20 are exempt if their residence permit is cancelled due to their being outside of the country for more than six months or if their residence permit is cancelled for reasons unrelated to security or health, on condition that they are invited to return by the same employer and that their profession is listed as “driver.”¹

Article 88

Age conditions:

- 1 – The minimum age for a private driving license is 18.
- 2 – The minimum age for a public driving license is 21.
- 3 – The minimum age for a cycle driving license is 18.²
- 4 – The minimum age for a construction vehicle driving license is 21.

Ages are to be calculated according to solar (Gregorian) years.

Age must be proven using a birth certificate or official birth certificate extract, or any other proof of age deemed acceptable by law.

Article 89

Medical suitability requirements:

Medical suitability, concerning physical and ocular health, has to be proven before a driving license of any type may be issued.

¹ This paragraph was added by Ministerial Decree no. 2535 of 2015, issued on 22 Shaaban 1436 AH, corresponding to 9 July 2015 AD.

² The text of this clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2155 of 2016, issued on 18 Ramadan 1437 AH, corresponding to 23 June 2016 AD.

Physical health is evaluated on the basis of diseases or defects that have a direct impact on one's ability to drive a vehicle safely.

Ocular health is evaluated on the basis of the health of the inside of the eye, visual acuity and the ability to distinguish colors.

The Medical Services Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, along with the relevant agencies within the Ministry of Health, will determine which diseases and defects would prevent one from acquiring a driving license as well as the visual acuity required for a driving license.

Driving license applicants may use prescription glasses to improve their visual acuity, on condition that the interior of their eye is in good health. In this case, wearing glasses while driving will be a fundamental requirement and will be stated on the driving license, and the driver must wear glasses in the photo attached to the driving license.

Article 90

A signed medical examination report on the basis of a request by the General Department of Traffic must be provided on the designated form with a photo of the applicant attached. The examination will be carried out with the knowledge of the medical department of the Ministry of the Interior or another governmental medical department. Blood type must be listed on the examination form and on the license.

Article 91

Applicants for a driving license may request a medical re-examination if they do not meet the medical suitability requirement. The re-examination must take place at least three months after the previous examination, and only three examinations may take place within a year following the signature of the first examination.

If they are not found to be medically suitable after three examinations, they may not request re-examination until at least six months have elapsed.

Article 92¹

Medical examinations are to be held in the following situations:

- 1 – Upon request for a driving license of any kind for the first time.
- 2 – Every three years for those who hold taxi or public transportation car licenses.
- 3 – When the age of the license holder exceeds 70 years, they must undergo a medical examination every five years.²
- 4 – When the holder of a public, motorcycle or construction, industrial or agricultural vehicle license reaches the age of sixty, they must undergo medical examinations every five years. When they reach the age of seventy, the examination must be carried out every three years.³
- 5 – If the relevant agency within the Ministry becomes aware that the holder of a driving license no longer meets one of the medical requirements.²

Test

Article 93

- 1 – The applicant for a driving license must demonstrate the ability to drive the vehicle for which they are applying. This is done by passing a test carried out by the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic, in compliance with the requirements, rules and procedures stated in these regulations.
- 2 – If the applicant for a driving license holds a license issued by a foreign legal authority, the Director of the General Department of Traffic may exempt them from the test. They may also exempt holders of military licenses from the test.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2107 of 2007, issued on 12 Dhu al-Qaida 1428 AH, corresponding to 22 November 2007 AD.

³ These clauses were amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2017 of 2007, issued on 12 Dhu al-Qaida 1428 AH, corresponding to 22 November 2007 AD.

Article 94

The test will be carried out in accordance with the applicable form after payment of the fees stipulated for the theory and practical phases.

Article 95

The theory test will be carried out in Arabic and will cover laws, etiquette, signs, markers and basic principles of vehicle mechanics and how to use them.

For those who do not know Arabic or how to read it, the exam may be carried out orally.

The theory exam can be retaken by those who are unsuccessful without repaying the fee.

Article 96

If the student passes the test described in the previous article, they will attempt a practical test, to be determined by the Test Division.

The practical test must contain the following steps:

- 1 – Turning on the engine.
- 2 – Forwards and backwards movement of the vehicle from a stop, in normal and emergency conditions, and on slopes.
- 3 – Using the gears to change speed, both from a stop and while driving.
- 4 – Normal and sudden stops and stops on slopes.
- 5 – Parking next to the sidewalk, parking between other vehicles, parking on slopes and parking within boxes or lines.
- 6 – Changing lanes and turning left and right.
- 7 – Usage of indicators when changing the direction of travel.
- 8 – Respecting the signs, markers and lines that regulate traffic, as well as the indications made by other drivers. Demonstrating a degree of attention and responsiveness to traffic signs and instructions.
- 9 – Negotiating intersections, squares and roundabouts.
- 10 – Turning the vehicle within limited distances.
- 11 – Overtaking and other interactions on the road.
- 12 – Exiting the vehicle.

Article 97

All phases of the test are to be carried out with the knowledge of the General Department of Traffic.

Article 98

The test must be carried out in a vehicle of the type that the applicant is applying for a license to drive, after the safety and validity of the vehicle has been verified.

Article 99

Each item of the test and each movement or signal receives a grade corresponding to the skill of the student. Those who receive a total grade below 75% fail.

The student also immediately fails if they make one of the following mistakes:

- 1 – If they touch the body of another vehicle or if their wheels touch a border or obstacle.
- 2 – If the vehicle moves when departing because of their lack of control over it.
- 3 – If the vehicle engine stops turning over during the test because of a mistake by the student.
- 4 – If they make a mistake while changing gear.
- 5 – If the student is unable to turn on the motor in under half a minute, unless this is because of a technical problem.
- 6 – If they are unable to stop the vehicle or line it up in the place specified.
- 7 – If they violate traffic signs or markers or fail to comply with instructions given to them by the examiner.
- 8 – If applicants for motorcycle licenses touch the ground while driving.

Article 100¹

Those who fail their exam are provided with a date for a re-test within three months. The re-test is carried out after payment of the designated fees.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 4223 of 2016, issued on 23 Rabi' al-Awwal 1438 AH, corresponding to 22 December 2016 AD.

Article 101

After completing the procedures and meeting the requirements stipulated in these regulations, as well as any other legal requirements, the applicant is provided with the license requested on the designated form, after verification that there are no other legal impediments.

Each type of driving license will have a serial number.

Article 101B¹

Drivers working for the Ministry of the Interior may be provided with military driving licenses allowing the holder to drive heavy police cars only. These are renewed every two years on condition that the bearer continues to work for the Ministry.

Article 102

When a driving license holder provides notification that they have changed place of residence, their new address is to be recorded on the license and in the files and registry of the General Department of Traffic.

Article 103

Requests to renew driving licenses are to be submitted on the designated form within 30 days of their expiry, which must be accompanied by proof of identity and place of residence as well as a proof of payment of any fines imposed for violating the stipulations of the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations and decrees. Non-Kuwaitis must provide proof of their residence permit.

The renewal is carried out after the specified fees are paid.

Article 104

Upon losing or damaging their driving license, the holder must submit a request to the General Department of Traffic within ten days requesting a replacement, which will be provided after verification of loss or damage and once the holder has paid the stipulated fees. Damaged licenses—and lost licenses if they are subsequently found—must be returned to the General Department of Traffic.

¹ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 175 of 1982, issued on 24 Sha'ban 1402 AH, corresponding to 16 November 1982 AD.

Article 105¹

Visitors, tourists and those in transit who hold foreign driving licenses issued by the relevant governmental authority, or those who hold international driving licenses issued outside of Kuwait by the relevant authority, are allowed to drive the type of vehicle they are authorized to drive, on the following conditions:

- 1 – Their status as visitors, tourists or in transit does not change or expire.
- 2 – The driving license must be legally valid.
- 3 – They must comply with legally-mandated insurance or sponsorship regulations.

Article 105B²

Citizens of Arab Gulf Cooperation Council countries may drive vehicles using licenses from their own countries for the duration of the validity of the licenses. Should these expire, the General Department of Traffic may grant them a Kuwaiti driving license.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 86 of 1980, issued on 9 Rejeb 1400 AH, corresponding to 24 May 1980 AD.

² The article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 85 of 1984, issued on 13 Jummada al-Oula 1404 AH, corresponding to 15 February 1984 AD.

Chapter 3

Types of Permits and Associated Procedures and Requirements

Article 106¹

Permits must be obtained from the General Department of Traffic in the following cases:

- 1 – For driving taxis.
- 2 – For driving public passenger transportation vehicles.
- 3 – For teaching – driving instructors.
- 4 – For teaching – students.
- 5 – For transporting persons in a truck cab.²
- 6 – For drivers of animal-drawn carts.
- 7 – For drivers of light transportation vehicles (pickup trucks) who work for community and governmental organizations—on condition that the permit is linked to the residence permit provided to the permit holder by the organization or company. Employees of governmental organizations who drive rented light vehicles (pickup trucks) for the agency are exempt from this requirement, and the vehicles must be marked with decals on both sides provided by the General Department of Traffic.
- 8 – Public and private pickup truck drivers (in general). The residence permit of the driver must be linked to the owner of the vehicle. The following are exempt:³

¹ This article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 276 of 1985, issued on 27 Ramadan 1405 AH, corresponding to 15 June 1985 AD.

² The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qa'da 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

³ This clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 560 of 1985, issued on 23 Safar 1406 AH, corresponding to 6 November 1985 AD.

- a – Kuwaiti citizens.
- b – Citizens of Gulf Cooperation Council countries.
- c – Residents who owned vehicles with vehicle registration certificates before Ministerial Decree no. 184/83 was issued.

9 – Drivers of vehicles selling goods, drinks and snacks.¹

Article 107

The following requirements apply to applicants for permits to drive taxis:

1 – They must be Kuwaiti.

An exception can be made for on-demand and meter taxis— permits can be issued to non-Kuwaitis with the approval of the Director of the General Department of Traffic.²

2 – They must have a public driving license.³

3 – They must have a good reputation and have never been convicted of a criminal offence or a crime involving a breach of honor or trust, must not have caused any dangerous traffic accidents, and must not have been apprehended while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

4 – Must know the geography of the country.

5 – Must have passed the driving and road rules and etiquette test.

6 – Must undergo a medical exam every three years to prove that they meet the medical suitability requirement.

7 – Must exercise the profession of driver on a full-time basis.⁴

¹ This article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 272 of 1995, issued on 1 Dhu al-Qa'da 1415 AH, corresponding to 1 April 1995 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

³ This clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 816 of 1993, issued on 26 Jummada al-Oula 1414 AH, corresponding to 10 November 1993 AD.

⁴ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 21 of 1981.

Article 108

The following requirements must be met by applicants for public passenger transportation cars permits (public buses):

- 1 – They must be Kuwaiti.

In exceptional circumstances, and when required, the Director of the General Department of Traffic may issue public bus driver's permits to non-Kuwaitis who work for a Kuwaiti organization or company, allowing them to drive the cars of that organization. These permits will expire if the driver leaves the employment of that organization or company.

- 2 – They must hold a general driving license.¹
- 3 – They must have a good reputation and have never been convicted of a criminal offence or a crime involving a breach of honor or trust, must not have caused any dangerous traffic accidents, and must not have been apprehended while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- 4 – Must know the geography of the country.
- 5 – Must have passed the driving and road rules and etiquette test.
- 6 – Must undergo a medical examination every three years to prove that they meet the medical suitability requirement.

Article 109²

The following requirements must be met by applicants for driving instructor permits (teachers or technical instructors):

- 1 – They must hold a public driving license.
- 2 – Teachers must be proficient in written and spoken Arabic and English. Technical instructors are only required to be proficient in spoken Arabic and English.

¹ This clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 816 of 1993, issued on 26 Jummada al-Oula 1414 AH, corresponding to 10 November 1993 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2493 of 2011, issued on 14 Jummada al-Akhar 1432 AH, corresponding to 17 May 2011 AD.

- 3 – They must have a good reputation and have never been convicted of a criminal offence or a crime involving a breach of honor or trust, must not have caused any dangerous traffic accidents, and must not have been apprehended while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- 4 – They must have passed the test on driving, road rules and etiquette, and basic principles of vehicle mechanics, and an evaluation of their ability to teach.

The permit expires if the teacher or technical instructor leaves the company or organization that obtained the permit for them.

As an exception to this, Kuwaiti citizens who wish to teach driving to a relative may be provided with a teaching permit if they have held a valid private driving license for at least five years.

Article 109B¹

The following requirements must be met by applicants for permits to drive cars that sell goods, beverages and snacks:

- 1 – They must be Kuwaiti and hold a public or private driving license.²
- 2 – The owner of the vehicle must be Kuwaiti.
- 3 – The requirements of the relevant municipality must be met.

Article 110

Applicants for any of the permits listed in the previous three articles must submit a criminal record sheet, which they must also submit on renewal of their permit.

Article 111

These permits are valid for one year and may be renewed yearly after verification that all the requirements are met. Taxi driving permits are exempt from this requirement,

¹ This article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 272 of 1995, issued on 1 Dhu al-Qa'da 1415 AH, corresponding to 1 April 1995 AD.

² This clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 1094 of 2017, issued on 5 Dhu al-Hijjah 1438 AH, corresponding to 27 August 2017 AD.

as are permits for driving public passenger transportation cars (public buses), which are valid for three years.¹

The Director of the General Department of Traffic may revoke any of these permits if it can be demonstrated that one of the requirements is no longer met. They may also revoke the permit for a limited period if it can be demonstrated that the permit holder does not have the competence to carry out their work. The license may be returned to them after a test is carried out to evaluate their competence.

Article 112

Those who wish to teach others to drive any type of motor vehicle must meet the requirements stated in the previous two chapters of this section for the license the student wishes to obtain.

The permit is valid for one year and may be renewed yearly.

Article 113²

Transportation of passengers in truck cabs is permitted in the following situations:

- 1 – If the passengers work for the person or agency that owns the truck.
- 2 – If the nature of the work necessitates the transportation of passengers in the truck cab.

The General Department of Traffic will determine the number of passengers allowed in the cab.

Article 114

Permits to test drive motor vehicles will only be issued to those who meet the following requirements:

- 1 – They must hold a public driving license valid for the duration of the permit.

¹ The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 791 of 1993, issued on 17 Jumada al-Oula 1414 AH, corresponding to 1 November 1993 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

- 2 – They must demonstrate that their work is testing motor vehicles or that testing them is necessary for their work.
- 3 – The permit may be renewed yearly.
- 4 – The holder of the permit may not use it for any purpose other than that stated. They may not have any passengers inside the vehicle during the tests except for their assistants or the owner of the vehicle. They may also not transport goods.

Article 115

The Director of the General Department of Traffic determines the conditions for provision of permits for animal-drawn carts.

Article 116

Requests for the above-mentioned permits and for their renewal must be submitted on the appropriate form.

After verification that all legal requirements are met, the permit is issued on a specific form, to which the photo of the bearer is attached.

The permit must be carried while driving or teaching.

Chapter 4

Motor Vehicle Driving Schools and Businesses

Article 117¹

Without prejudice to the stipulations of the previously-mentioned Law no. 32 of 1969, in order to found or manage a driving school or business, one must obtain a permit from the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic, which retains the right to oversee and inspect these businesses or schools in any manner related to these activities.

The owner and manager of the company or organization must be of good character and reputation and must have never been convicted of a criminal offence or a crime involving a breach of honor or trust.

Article 118²

Requests for a permit to find a company or organization to teach driving must be submitted on the appropriate form to the relevant department within the General Department of Traffic accompanied by the following:

- 1 – Acceptable proof of identity of the applicant and their place of residence as well as a criminal records check. This also applies to the director if they are not the owner.
- 2 – Simplified technical plan of the site of the company or organization and its buildings.
- 3 – Information on the cars, devices and equipment needed for instruction.
- 4 – Teaching and training curricula.
- 5 – List of the names of the director, teachers and technical instructors, and a list of those who have joined or left, along with the reason for their departure.
- 6 – Records being retained of the personal information of the instructors.

¹ and ²: The previous text of these two articles (117 and 118) was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2493 of 2011, issued on 14 Jummada al-Akhar 1432 AH, corresponding to 17 May 2011 AD.

Article 119¹

The following requirements must be met to find or manage a company or organization for teaching driving:

- 1 – Obtaining a commercial permit to carry out this activity from the Minister of Commerce and Industry.
- 2 – Preparing a detailed teaching program that must be approved by the relevant department within the General Department of Traffic. The company or organization must adhere to this program when teaching the driving of cars and must provide the educational materials necessary.
- 3 – They must have at least ten teaching cars at their disposal to carry out this activity.
- 4 – Teaching cars may be at most three years old when registered, calculated according to the manufacturing year, and may not be older than seven years for sedan cars, or ten years for other cars, after which permits will not be granted for these vehicles.
- 5 – Additional steering mechanisms, operating mechanisms and brakes must be installed in teaching cars by a party specialized in this field and certified by the General Department of Traffic.
- 6 – Clear decals must be placed on the sides and rear of vehicles indicating that they are teaching cars, in compliance with the requirements of the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic.
- 7 – A sign must be installed on the roof indicating that the vehicle is a teaching car, in compliance with the requirements of the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic.
- 8 – At most two instructors must be appointed for each vehicle. They must hold a secondary school certificate or equivalent and a driving instruction permit from the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic and must have held a general driving license for at least five years.

The Director of the General Department of Traffic may revoke a permit if its requirements are not fulfilled.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2493 of 2011, issued on 14 Jummada al-Akhar 1432 AH, corresponding to 17 May 2011 AD.

- 9 – At least one instructor must be appointed who holds at least a diploma and has completed two years of post-secondary education or the equivalent, and who has sufficient knowledge to explain the Traffic Decree-Law, its rules and etiquette and its implementing regulations and decrees.

Technical instructors and teachers may not provide driving instruction at more than one company or organization.

On completion of their studies, the company or organization must provide students with a certificate that states that they have completed their training and that they are ready to take the tests held by the relevant department of the General Department of Traffic.

- 10 – Driving may be taught between dawn and dusk.

- 11 – Instruction must be limited to the places, regions, roads and streets determined by the General Department of Traffic.

It is forbidden to use driver teaching cars for any other purpose.

Article 120¹

Permits are issued by the relevant department within the General Department of Traffic after the location and equipment of the school or company or organization offices are determined, and after the curriculum has been reviewed and approved and all other requirements are met.

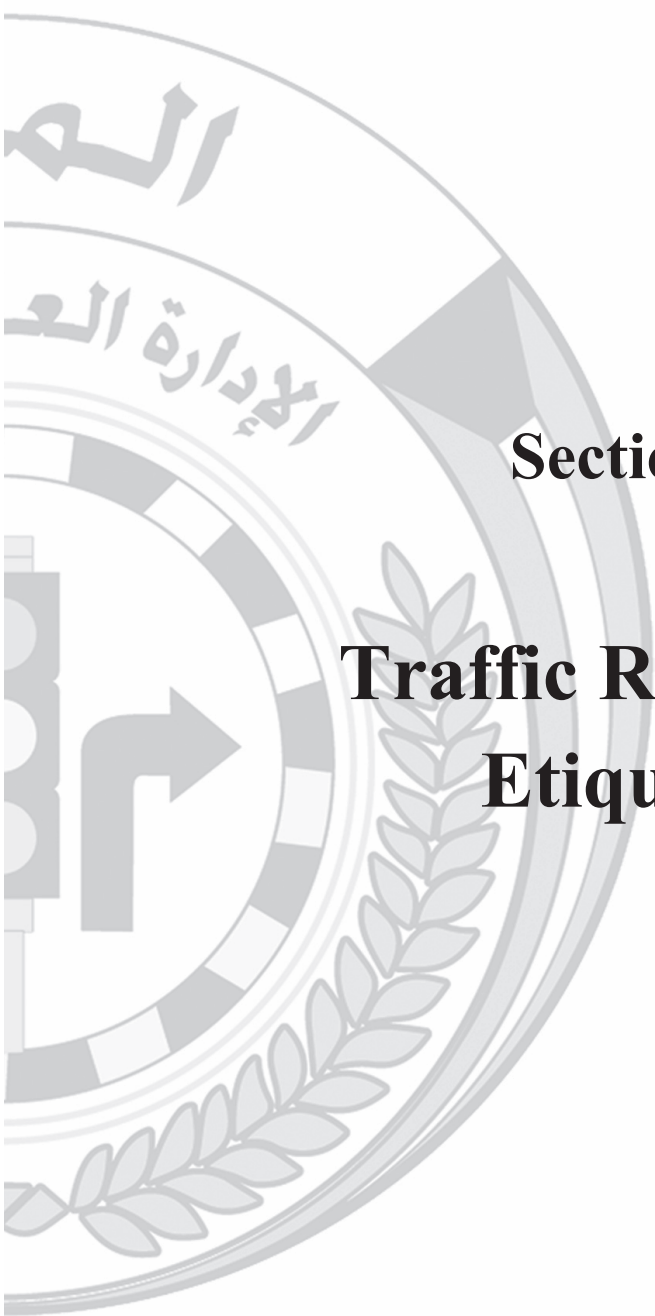
Schools, offices, companies or organizations that are currently operating must meet all of the requirements listed in this Decree within six months of the date of publication of the decree in the Official Gazette.

Article 121²

The Director of the General Department of Traffic may request that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry cancel the permit of a company or organization should it violate the stipulations of this Decree or the Traffic Law or its implementing regulations and decrees.

¹ and ² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2493 of 2011, issued on 14 Jummada al-Akhar 1432 AH, corresponding to 17 May 2011 AD.





Section 5

Traffic Rules and Etiquette



First: General Regulations

Article 122¹

All road users, whether they are driving a vehicle, leading animals or walking, must do their best to exercise the necessary caution and ensure that their progress does not cause damage to others, expose them to danger, impede them or inconvenience them any more than can be avoided in the circumstances. They must also abide by traffic rules and etiquette and follow traffic signs and markers and the instructions of police officers.

Article 122B²

Drivers of all types of vehicles are prohibited from using handheld mobile phones while driving.

Article 123³

It is forbidden to leave or place anything that would impede the movement of traffic on public roads, that would dirty them, or that would endanger road users. Police officers will take the administrative measures necessarily needed to end violations, at the expense of the offender, and will place warning markers as necessary while they are doing so.

Should works be carried out on public roads or on a section of them on the basis of a permit from the General Department of Traffic, the relevant department will work with the relevant agencies and parties to take the measures necessary to avoid impeding the movement of traffic.

Article 124

Drivers are forbidden from leaving vehicles on public roads until they have taken the necessary procedures to avoid accidents that may result from leaving them and to avoid impeding traffic. Only after they have done everything necessary may this action be excused.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

² This article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 633 of 2008, issued on 8 Rabi' al-Awwal 1429 AH, corresponding to 16 March 2008 AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

It is forbidden to leave the key required to operate a vehicle in the vehicle.

Article 125

Vehicle drivers and other road users must make way for approved emergency vehicles to pass (such as fire trucks, ambulances, police and civil defense) while they are carrying out urgent duties.

These vehicles will use emergency warning devices incorporating both sound and light. It is mandatory to move to the right side of the road and slow down as much as possible or stop if necessary. When proceeding to the location where their services are required, when necessary, drivers of these vehicles may disregard traffic rules, signs and markers, on condition that they exercise the utmost care to not threaten the lives or property of others.

This does not apply when the vehicle returns after completing its mission.

Article 126

Road users must make way for official vehicles when they approach using their sirens or flashing their lights. If necessary, they must come to a stop on the right side of the road.

Article 127¹

Private vehicles may participate in private processions or assemblies only if they comply with the applicable laws, have the permission of the General Department of Traffic, and do not disturb public peace, especially at night.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1832 of 2005, issued on 3 Dhu al-Qa'da 1426 AH, corresponding to 5 December 2005 AD.

Article 128¹

Vehicles may not be used for advertising and may not carry signs or models unless a permit has been obtained from the relevant authorities in compliance with the rules put in place by the General Department of Traffic. The permit will have a limited duration.

Article 129²

It is forbidden to race motor vehicles of any kind on public roads without the permission of the General Department of Traffic and a request being made to the relevant governmental authorities stating the place and time of the race. Permits will be issued after sufficient guarantees have been provided concerning compensation for any damages that may result from the race. The permit may be cancelled, and the race forbidden for any reason relating to security and safety.

Article 130

Persons boarding or alighting from a vehicle must ensure that this does not expose any other road users to danger, especially with regards to opening or closing vehicle doors or leaving them open. This may only be done after checking that it would not endanger other road users.

Article 131

When using the vehicle, drivers must avoid giving rise to a disturbance or making unnecessary noise.

Article 132³

It is forbidden to use the vehicle horn unless needed to warn other road users of the proximity of the vehicle, a danger it may constitute, or a danger that may threaten it.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1832 of 2005, issued on 3 Dhu al-Qaida 1426 AH, corresponding to 5 December 2005 AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

It is forbidden to install an audio or light warning device resembling that used by emergency and police vehicles. More generally, it is forbidden to install or use warning devices that are not authorized by the General Department of Traffic, and that produce noises or sounds that do not match their purpose.

It is also forbidden to use vehicle horns continuously, in a manner that disturbs pedestrians or that represents a public nuisance, for reasons other than warning others, or if their use is not justified for the safe passage of traffic.

In particular, their use is forbidden in the following situations:

- 1 – Near hospitals and schools.
- 2 – In residential neighborhoods, from the middle of the night until six in the morning.
- 3 – While the vehicle is stationary.
- 4 – At the times or in the manners determined by the General Department of Traffic.

The General Department of Traffic may forbid the use of other types of warning devices that may disturb public peace.

Article 132B¹

Contrary to the provisions of the previous article, ministries, agencies, governmental organizations and private companies working in the public sector may install and use sound and light warning devices after receiving a permit from the General Department of Traffic. The permit will be issued for a period of one year and may be renewed, and will state the type, vehicle number, type of device used and the colors of light warning devices that may be used.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 270 of 1995, issued on 1 Dhu al-Qaida 1415 AH, corresponding to 1 April 1995 AD.

Article 133¹

How to behave if an accident occurs:

Road users, including both pedestrians and vehicle drivers, must provide as much assistance as possible to the victims of accidents, particularly those who are injured.

Parties to road accidents must stop their vehicle as soon as possible without endangering other road users. Should a serious injury or death have occurred, or should the vehicle be too damaged to move, insofar as possible the continued circulation of traffic should be ensured, no change should be made to any traces of the crash at the site, and the injured should be tended to. In the case of minor accidents that do not result in injury, death or serious damage, parties to the accident should move the vehicles to the side of the road or to a safe location.

The closest General Department of Traffic personnel, police officer or emergency responder must be informed of the accident as soon as it occurs in the event of the serious injury or death of one of the parties, with all persons involved remaining at the site of the incident until they are allowed to leave by the police, so long as they do not require medical attention.

Drivers may not stop at or crowd around an accident site unnecessarily.

Third: Driving Vehicles and Leading Animals

Article 134

All vehicles circulating on public roads must be in the charge of a driver, even if they are being pulled by another vehicle, with the exception of trailers and semi-trailers.

Article 135²

Draught, pack or riding animals, livestock and sheep, whether individually or in a herd, must be organized and led so as to not impede traffic. These animals may not be left on the road, and their pasture must be located at least 500 meters from the road.

¹ The text of this article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2934 of 2016, issued on 27 Dhu al-Qaida 1437 AH, corresponding to 30 August 2016 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

Article 136¹

Vehicle drivers must stop as quickly as possible when requested to do so by the police.

Article 137

In general, and particularly before starting to drive, drivers must be certain that their vehicle and all of its components are safe and in good working condition and that it will not endanger anyone. They must always be confident that it meets all the requirements of the Law and its implementing regulations and decrees.

Article 138

Should any problem occur while driving that may impact the safety of their vehicle, the safety of others or the proper circulation of traffic, the driver must remove their vehicle from the road as quickly as possible.

Article 139

It is forbidden to drive a vehicle back and forth on a section of the road within cities and residential areas without a good reason, especially if it would disturb others.

Third: Rules of the Road

Article 140

The driver of a vehicle must always respect the direction of traffic and may not drive in the wrong direction. They may not under any circumstances drive on the sidewalk.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

Drivers must also remain as far to the right of the road as possible while driving, especially in the following circumstances:

- 1 – If the actual speed of the vehicle is less than the speed limit.
- 2 – If there is insufficient visibility.
- 3 – When encountering a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction.
- 4 – When the driver of the vehicle behind them wishes to pass.
- 5 – If they want to turn onto another road located to their right.

Article 141

- 1 – If there are long, continuous lines in a carriageway with two directions of travel, it is forbidden to drive on these lines or to cross them.
- 2 – If the carriageway or part of the carriageway is designated for the movement of traffic in a single direction and is divided into a number of lanes with long, interrupted lines, slow-moving traffic must remain in the lane on the far right. Drivers must stay within their lane and may only change lane once they are certain that this would not cause danger to others or impede traffic, and after they have indicated their intentions to other road users at the appropriate time using their turning signals.

Article 142

Should drivers wish to change their course, such as when leaving or entering a lane of traffic used by other vehicles, moving towards the right or left side of the road, turning to the right or left towards a side street, entering a location on the side of the road or leaving such a location, or turning back towards the direction they came from, they must indicate this at the appropriate time using their signals. In particular:

- 1 – They must ensure that it is possible to do so without exposing themselves or others to danger.
- 2 – They must take into consideration the situations of other road users and their directions of travel and speeds.

- 3 – They must indicate their intentions sufficiently early and at a sufficient distance before changing their direction of travel by signaling by hand or using their vehicle's turning signals. This signal must be maintained throughout the duration of the maneuver.
- 4 – They must move as far to the right side of the carriageway as possible if they are turning onto another road located to the right and must move as close to the center of the carriageway as possible if they intend to turn onto a road located to the left. For unidirectional roads, they must move as far to the left as possible.
- 5 – They must be mindful of traffic coming from behind them and of traffic coming towards them, which they must allow to proceed first.

Article 143

Those wishing to leave a building or property, parking place or a different section of the road in order to enter a carriageway in order to begin driving on it must first ensure that it is possible to do so without endangering anyone.

They must always clearly signal their intentions at the right time, using their hands or the turning signals of the vehicle. The same applies when entering a property. This must always be done at a slow speed.

Article 144

Drivers may only reverse when necessary and on condition that they do not impede traffic, that they use the correct signal, that the road is empty and that they do not endanger anyone. They may not reverse any further than necessary, and where necessary they must seek the help of someone to guide them.

Article 145

When using high-speed roads, drivers must not reverse or stop their vehicle outside of designated areas. They must also not turn around, turn to the left or drive in the median strip between the two directions of travel.

Article 146

Drivers of all types of transportation cars, industrial and construction vehicles, and tractors and vehicles with trailers or semi-trailers must remain on the right-hand side of the carriageway and must not leave it unless necessary, such as for passing.

Article 147

Drivers must leave sufficient space between their vehicle and the vehicle in front of them to allow them to come to a stop should the vehicle ahead of them slow down suddenly and be aware of the indications the other driver makes.

It is forbidden to use the brakes suddenly without good cause.

In order to avoid the risk of accidents, drivers moving in a group must leave sufficient space between their vehicles to allow faster vehicles to pass and occupy the spaces between them.

Article 148

Cyclists must remain on the right side of the carriageway and are forbidden from driving on the sidewalk. Cyclists must use designated lanes when available and may not leave them.

Cyclists must travel in a single lane. They may not use other vehicles to pull or propel them.

Cyclists must not transport a passenger if their cycle is not equipped for it.

Cyclists and their passengers must wear safety helmets.

Drivers and passengers of motorcycles that meet safety and durability requirements and that are designed so as to resist impact and preserve the safety of drivers and passengers are exempt from this requirement.¹

¹ This paragraph was added by Ministerial Decree no. 828 of 2001, issued on 26 Safar 1422 AH, corresponding to 19 May 2001 AD.

Fourth: Encountering Other Vehicles and Passing

Article 149

When meeting another car coming from the opposite direction, drivers must move as close as possible to the right side of their direction of movement to leave enough room on their left. If they are unable to leave enough room due to an obstacle or other road users, they must slow down or stop if necessary to allow road users coming from the other direction to pass.

Article 150

On roads where meeting other vehicles may cause difficulty or danger, as well as on mountain roads or roads with a steep incline, drivers who are descending must remain as far to the right as possible or stop completely to allow the vehicle that is climbing to pass without difficulty. If the vehicle that is climbing is located close to a wide section of the road that they can use to stop, they must do so to allow the descending vehicle to pass.

Article 151

Before passing the car in front of them, drivers must abide by the following:

- 1 – Ensure that they have clear sight of the lane they are about to enter.
- 2 – Ensure that there are no impediments or dangers coming from the other direction.
- 3 – Ensure that drivers behind them have not started to pass.
- 4 – Ensure the driver in front of them has not indicated that they wish to pass as well.
- 5 – They must take into consideration the difference between their speed and those of the road users they wish to pass.
- 6 – Warn the road user they wish to pass and ensure that they have responded.
- 7 – Leave a sufficient distance between them and the vehicle they wish to pass.

- 8 – Maintain a sufficient distance from adjacent road users while passing.
- 9 – After passing, return to the right without disturbing the person who was passed. If passing another vehicle, remain in the lane used for passing, on condition that it does not cause difficulty to drivers coming from the rear.

Article 152

Drivers being passed by another vehicle must slow their speed and remain on the right side of the lane to allow the other vehicle to complete the maneuver.

Article 153

Drivers may not pass in the following cases:

- 1 – If visibility in front or around them is insufficient or obstructed.
- 2 – If the vehicle in front is traveling too fast for them to complete the maneuver or if it is itself passing another vehicle in front of it, or if the vehicle behind it wants to pass.
- 3 – If oncoming traffic does not allow for the passing maneuver to be safely completed.
- 4 – At intersections, roundabouts or in squares.
- 5 – If vehicles are stopped in a queue because of congestion or because of a sign requiring that they stop.
- 6 – On inclines and hills, on slippery roads, near pedestrian crossings, or on roads divided by a long continuous line.
- 7 – Where forbidden by the instructions, signs and markers of the General Department of Traffic.

Article 154

When moving on the left past a stopped vehicle or obstacle at the side of the street, drivers must allow oncoming vehicles to pass first.

Article 155

Passenger transportation cars (buses) and goods transportation cars (trucks) must not pass each other within cities. They may only pass each other outside of cities, and only if it would not impede the circulation of traffic.

Fifth: Speed

Article 156¹

The General Department of Traffic will determine the minimum and maximum speeds on public roads in coordination with the relevant parties within the Ministry and according to the circumstances surrounding each road and its state, length, level of congestion and nearby inhabited areas. This information will be posted on clear and frequent signs.

Article 157

Drivers may not exceed the maximum speed limited determined by applicable regulations, with the exception of emergency vehicles responding to an urgent request and drivers transporting persons who are seriously ill or injured.

They must also take into consideration traffic conditions, visibility, climatic conditions, the condition of the car and its load, road conditions and all other related conditions, and ensure that their speed allows them to stop within the distance they can see. Moreover, they must slow down or stop if visibility is poor.

Article 158

Drivers must reduce their speed when entering inhabited areas, turns or intersections, if visibility is poor, on hills or slopes, at pedestrian crossings, in front of schools, and when encountering or passing animals.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

Article 159

Drivers may not drive unusually slowly or slower than the stipulated speed limit without good cause in order to avoid impeding the normal circulation of other vehicles.

Article 160

Brakes may not be used suddenly without good cause. Drivers who wish to slow down must ensure beforehand that this would not cause any danger or impede the movement of traffic behind them.

Drivers wishing to slow down must clearly indicate this to others sufficiently in advance by hand or using signals.

Sixth: Intersections and Right of Way

Article 161

Drivers must be very observant and careful when approaching an intersection and must drive at a speed that allows them to stop and allow other vehicles that have right of way to proceed.

Article 162

Drivers leaving a private road and intending to enter a public road or leaving an unpaved road and intending to enter a paved road must stop to allow the passage of other vehicles on the road. They may only enter the road once they have determined that the road is empty and that they would not endanger other vehicles.

Article 163¹

When traffic through squares, roundabouts and intersections is not regulated by police officers or by means of signs, right of way is as follows:

¹ The previous text of this paragraph was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

- 1 – Right of way in squares and roundabouts belongs to vehicles that have already entered it and are approaching from the left.
- 2 – To vehicles that have already entered an intersection.
- 3 – To vehicles on a main road approaching a tributary road.
- 4 – To vehicles approaching from the right at an intersection of roads of the same level of importance, or when it is not possible to identify which is the main road.

Article 164

When traffic slows down or stops and threatens to interrupt the movement of vehicles, drivers must never—even if they have priority or a green light—enter the intersection if they would be forced to stop in the intersection.

Article 165

Drivers who have right of way or the right to proceed must forego this right should the traffic situation dictate it.

A driver should not depend on another driver foregoing their right of way unless the latter has clearly indicated their intention to do so. This is to avoid slowing or stopping traffic or endangering, irritating or causing damage to other road users.

Seventh: Stopping, Parking and Waiting

Article 166

It is forbidden to park a vehicle at a location or time that is not designated for this purpose, except to load or unload passengers or goods.

Article 167

Stopping a car must be carried out in a gradual manner that does not disrupt traffic and after signaling, whether using hands or indicator lights. The driver must move their vehicle or animals as close as possible in a parallel manner to the right side of the road unless forbidden in that area. Parking or waiting on the left side is permitted on one-way streets or when it is forbidden to do so on the right side by traffic signs.

Article 168

When on a highway, outside of cities, or in uninhabited areas, vehicles or animals must park or wait outside of the carriageway insofar as possible, while avoiding the parts of the road designated for cycles or pedestrians. If forced to park on a carriageway, drivers must use hazard lights when parking at night or when in an area where it is forbidden to stop.

Article 169

It is forbidden to park or wait in the following areas:

- 1 – Locations designated for pedestrian traffic and sidewalks. As an exception to this rule, people may park their cars or cycles in front of their homes in inhabited areas.
- 2 – On bridges or overpasses or in tunnels, unless there is an area designated for waiting or parking.
- 3 – On a carriageway near a slope or turn.

- 4 – Adjacent to continuous road lines on a carriageway, which drivers are not permitted to cross.
- 5 – In locations where the vehicle would prevent other road users from seeing traffic lights or road signs.
- 6 – In front of garage entrances and exits, gas stations, hospitals, emergency services, fire stations, police stations, military areas or schools.
- 7 – In locations where parking would prevent other parked cars from moving.
- 8 – Next to another parked car on a carriageway.
- 9 – In locations where it is forbidden to wait.
- 10 – Closer than ten meters to crossroads, entrances to squares or roundabouts, or in front of public bus stops.

Article 170

When stopping at bus stops, public transportation vehicles must wait next to the sidewalk at the stop. Other vehicles may not pass between the vehicle and the sidewalk. It is forbidden to impede passengers from entering or exiting the vehicle.

Article 171

Drivers must reduce their speed or stop to allow designated student transportation vehicles to make the maneuvers they require to allow students to board or alight. It is forbidden to impede or disturb students.

Article 172

Taxis may only park in locations designated by the General Department of Traffic, which indicates the location and the number of cars allowed via signs and ground markings. Drivers may pull over to the right to pick up passengers or to drop them off. They must not pull over suddenly or in a manner that endangers other pedestrians or passengers.

Eighth: Lighting

Article 173

Drivers must use their vehicle lights at night (between sunset and sunrise). They must also use them when visibility is impaired, for whatever reason, to the point that it is difficult to see their vehicle when the lights are off.

The lights on the front and rear of the vehicle must be used.

Article 174

When stopped on an unlit road at night or when visibility is poor, drivers must indicate the presence of their vehicle using position lights.

Article 175

Vehicle drivers must not use red lights, reflective devices or reflective materials on the front of their vehicle. They must also not use white lights or any non-red reflective materials on the rear of their vehicle, with the exception of the license plate light.

Article 176

Groups or processions of pedestrians must use lights or reflective devices when moving at night on a carriageway.

Drivers of animal-drawn carts and persons leading riding or draught animals or livestock must use lights or reflective devices when moving at night on a carriageway.

Article 177

Drivers must not use driving lights in inhabited areas or on roads with sufficient public lighting outside of inhabited areas. This also applies when vehicles are stopped or waiting.

These lights may be used in a non-continuous manner when encountering other vehicles or to notify the vehicle ahead of the intention to pass them. They may also be used

when visibility is too low to drive safely, on condition that they do not make it difficult for other road users to see.

It is forbidden to use spotlights, which will be seized if discovered.

Article 178

Drivers must use passing lights in the following situations:

- 1 – On wide main streets.
- 2 – On streets that are not equipped with public lighting.
- 3 – When the use of driving lights is forbidden but position lights do not allow the driver to see a safe distance.
- 4 – When visibility is limited by atmospheric conditions.

Ninth: Passengers and Loads

Article 179

Taxis and public transportation cars may not carry more than the designated number of passengers.

Article 180¹

It is forbidden to transport passengers in a vehicle that does not have a designated space for them to sit. Passengers may be carried in a truck cab with the permission of the General Department of Traffic.

Passengers may not be carried in spaces designed for the transportation of loads in goods or animal transportation vehicles. They may also not ride on any external part of the vehicle.

In any of these cases, both the driver and the passenger will be deemed at fault.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

Article 181

Vehicles may not carry greater loads than allowed, and the length, width or height of the load may not exceed the dimensions permitted.

If the nature of the load exceeds these dimensions, a permit must be obtained from the General Department of Traffic before transportation. Protruding loads must be marked with visible signs that make it easier for other drivers to notice. These signs must be lit or reflective at night.

Article 182

Loads must be placed on the vehicle and arranged, secured or tied fast so that there is no risk of them moving or falling. In particular, the following must be respected:

- 1 – They must not endanger anyone or risk damaging private or public property.
- 2 – They must not make noise and must not emit anything that could endanger the health of pedestrians or disturb them.
- 3 – They must not obstruct the sight of the driver or their hand signals, turning indicators, vehicle lights, reflective strips or license plates.
- 4 – They must not endanger the driver or compromise the vehicle's balance.

Article 183

If the vehicle rear is equipped to transport meat, fish, butchered birds or dairy products, the inside must be lined with rust-resistant sheet metal, aluminum or tin, and must meet other sanitary requirements.

Article 184

If the vehicle is equipped with a cistern for water or other liquids, the cistern must meet the requirements stipulated by manufacturing guidelines.

If the vehicle container or cistern is equipped to transport materials that may give off dust, unpleasant odors or anything that might endanger or disturb others, the container

or cistern must be sealed, or at least be equipped with a cover that prevents any dust or unpleasant odors from being emitted, or anything from falling from the load while moving.

Article 185

It is forbidden to transport dangerous materials or explosives in vehicles without special permission from the General Department of Traffic and the approval of the relevant authorities. Special safety measures must be taken.

Ten: Taxis and Passenger Transportation Cars

Article 186

Taxis and passenger transportation cars of all kinds must always be clean and in good working condition.

Article 187

Taxi drivers must not refuse to take a passenger without good cause and may not request more than the mandated fee.

Article 188

Passenger transportation vehicle (bus) drivers may not engage in conversation with passengers or employees and may not allow anyone to sit or stand next to them while driving.

It is forbidden to have passengers on the stairs, fenders, or any external part of the vehicle. The passenger in question and the driver and conductor, if there is one, will be held responsible.

Eleventh: Cycles

Article 189

Cyclists must mount or dismount their cycles at the edge of the pavement on the right side of the street.

Cyclists may not drive without holding the handlebars or one handlebar if they are making a hand signal.

It is forbidden to hold onto another vehicle while in motion.

It is forbidden to drive in an uneven manner, accelerate dangerously or drive in any other manner that could endanger the public.

Twelfth: Rules for Pedestrians

Article 190

Pedestrians must walk on the sidewalk. Should there not be one, they must walk on the far-left side of the carriageway, facing oncoming traffic. However, they may walk on the far-right side of the carriageway after ensuring that they will not be endangered by cars behind them.

Article 191

Pedestrians may use the carriageway if they are in a group or procession, on condition that they stay on the outside of the carriageway, on the side of the direction of traffic. They must use the appropriate markers to indicate that there is a group of people or procession.

Article 192

Chairs or vehicles for persons who are ill, elderly or disabled that are self-propelled, pushed or pulled may use the sidewalk or the side of the street.

Article 193

Pedestrians wishing to cross a carriageway must be observant and very cautious and must determine where they can do so safely and without impeding the movement of traffic. They must use the nearest crosswalk if there is one. Pedestrians may not stop in the road without cause.

Article 194

When crossing a carriageway at a designated crosswalk indicated by signs:

- 1 – If the crosswalk has designated light signals for pedestrians, they must obey them.
- 2 – If the crosswalk does not have designated light signals, and if the movement of traffic at the crosswalk is regulated by traffic lights or a police officer, pedestrians may cross the carriageway when the traffic lights or police officer allow them to proceed.

Article 195

Pedestrians may not enter among military files, organized groups or authorized processions.

Thirteenth: Drivers' Responsibilities Towards Pedestrians

Article 196

Drivers must not endanger pedestrians walking on the sidewalk, the side of the road or the carriageway. They must stop when necessary to avoid disturbing other road users.

Article 197

Drivers must reduce their speed when approaching a pedestrian crosswalk designated by signs on the pavement and where the movement of pedestrians is regulated by light signals or a police officer. If movement is barred, drivers must stop before the crosswalk and may proceed only once pedestrians have fully exited the crosswalk. If vehicle movement is allowed, drivers must not impede the movement of pedestrians who have started to cross or disturb them. If the crosswalk is not regulated by light signals or a police officer, drivers must approach it at a slow speed in order to not disturb pedestrians who have started to cross it and must stop entirely to allow them to cross.

Article 198

When changing their direction of travel upon entering a different road, drivers must proceed slowly or stop entirely to allow pedestrians who have already started to cross the road to pass.

Fourteenth: Road Signs and Markers

Article 199¹

Signs, markers and lines regulate traffic in compliance with international agreements. Signs, markers, lines and the instructions of police officers may not constitute an excuse for road users to waive their responsibility to be careful, cautious and observant.

Article 200²

Instructions and signs from police officers have priority over the rules of the road.

These instructions likewise have priority over lit traffic signs, road signs and lines that regulate traffic.

Article 201

Damaging or moving road signs and devices or changing their meaning, content or direction is forbidden.

It is forbidden to install placards, posters or devices that resemble road signs and devices, or that make them less visible or effective or cause confusion among road users.

¹ and ²: The previous text of articles 199 and 200 was replaced with the current texts by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.





Section 6

Fees



Article 202¹

The following fees apply to vehicle registration certificates:

1 –	Private car registration certificate	5 K.D.
2 –	Taxi registration certificate	5 K.D.
3 –	On-demand taxi registration certificate	10 K.D.
4 –	Public passenger transportation car (public bus) registration certificate	20 K.D.
5 –	Private passenger transportation car (private bus) registration certificate	15 K.D.
6 –	Public shared transportation car (pickup truck) registration certificate	15 K.D.
7 –	Private shared transportation car (pickup truck) registration certificate	10 K.D.
8 –	Public goods and animal transportation car (truck) registration certificate	25 K.D.
9 –	Private goods and animal transportation car (truck) registration certificate	15 K.D.
10 –	Special use car registration certificate	25 K.D.
11 –	Tractor registration certificate	10 K.D.
12 –	Industrial, construction and agricultural vehicle registration certificate	30 K.D.
13 –	Trailer and semi-trailer registration certificate	20 K.D.
14 –	Trailer and semi-trailer for animals and goods registration certificate	20 K.D.
15 –	Tractor truck registration certificate	10 K.D.
16 –	Out-of-country public transportation car registration certificate	50 K.D.
17 –	Renewal of private car registration certificate	5 K.D.
18 –	Renewal of taxi registration certificate	5 K.D.
19 –	Renewal of on-demand taxi registration certificate	5 K.D.
20 –	Renewal of public passenger transportation car (public bus) registration certificate	15 K.D.
21 –	Renewal of private passenger transportation car (private bus) registration certificate	10 K.D.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 310 of 1991, issued on 15 Rabi' al-Akhar 1412 AH, corresponding to 23 October 1991 AD.

22 –	Renewal of public shared transportation car (pickup truck) registration certificate	10 K.D.
23 –	Renewal of private shared transportation car (pickup truck) registration certificate	5 K.D.
24 –	Renewal of public goods and animal transportation car (truck) registration certificate	20 K.D.
25 –	Renewal of private goods and animal transportation car (truck) registration certificate	10 K.D.
26 –	Renewal of special use car registration certificate	20 K.D.
27 –	Renewal of tractor registration certificate	5 K.D.
28 –	Renewal of industrial, construction and agricultural vehicle registration certificate	20 K.D.
29 –	Renewal of trailer and semi-trailer registration certificate	10 K.D.
30 –	Renewal of trailer and semi-trailer for animals and goods registration certificate	10 K.D.
31 –	Renewal of tractor truck registration certificate	5 K.D.
32 –	Replacement of lost or damaged copy of any of the licenses above	10 K.D.
33 –	Motorcycle license registration certificate	5 K.D.
34 –	Renewal of motorcycle license registration certificate or replacement of lost or damaged copy	2 K.D.
35 –	Transfer of registration certificate to new owner	5 K.D.
36 –	Request for a certificate	2 K.D.
37 –	Cancellation of registration certificate of any kind of vehicle	2 K.D.
38 –	Request for repeat technical inspection of any kind of vehicle	5 K.D.

The following fees apply to license plates:¹

1 –	License plate (commercial or export)	2 K.D. per plate
2 –	License plate (customs, temporary)	2.5 K.D. per plate
3 –	Motorcycle plates	0.750 fils per plate
4 –	Other license plates	4 K.D. per plate

¹ This paragraph was added by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

Article 203¹

The following fees apply to driving licenses and related procedures:

1 –	Fee for driver's test, first time (private, public, construction, industrial, agricultural)	10 K.D.
2 –	Fee for driver's test, first time (motorcycle)	5 K.D.
3 –	Fee for driver's test, retest (private, public, construction, industrial, agricultural)	5 K.D.
4 –	Fee for driver's test, retest (motorcycle)	3 K.D.
5 –	Fee for issuing a private driving license (two dinars per year)	20 K.D.
6 –	Fee for issuing a driving license (general, construction, industrial, agricultural)	30 K.D.
7 –	Fee for issuing a temporary private driving license	20 K.D.
8 –	Fee for issuing a temporary driving license (public, construction, industrial, agricultural)	30 K.D.
9 –	Fee for renewing a private driving license (one dinar per year)	10 K.D.
10 –	Fee for renewing a driving license (public, construction, industrial, agricultural)	20 K.D.
11 –	Fee for issuing and renewing a motorcycle driving license	5 K.D.
12 –	Fee for replacing a lost driving license (private, public, construction, industrial, agricultural)	10 K.D.
13 –	Fee for replacing a damaged driving license (private, public, construction, industrial, agricultural)	5 K.D.
14 –	Fee for exemption from taking the driving test for foreign driving licenses	10 K.D.

Article 204²

The following fees apply to permits:

1 –	Fee for issuing driving instructor permit	50 K.D.
2 –	Fee for issuing permit to Kuwaitis to teach relatives	10 K.D.
3 –	Fee for renewing driving instructor permit	25 K.D.

¹ and ²: The previous text of Articles 203 and 204 was replaced with the current texts by Ministerial Decree no. 310 of 1991, issued on 15 Rabi' al-Akhar 1412 AH, corresponding to 23 October 1991 AD.

4 –	Fee for renewing permit for Kuwaitis to teach relatives	10 K.D.
5 –	Fee for issuing permit to teach driving (private, public, construction, industrial, agricultural)	10 K.D.
6 –	Fee for bus conductor permit	5 K.D.
7 –	Fee for renewing permit to teach driving (private, public, construction, industrial, agricultural)	5 K.D.
8 –	Fee for renewing bus conductor permit	5 K.D.
9 –	Fee for permit to drive taxis and public or private buses	15 K.D.
10 –	Fee for permit to drive on-demand taxis	30 K.D.
11 –	Fee for permit to drive light transportation vehicles (pickup trucks)	10 K.D.
12 –	Fee for permit to test motor vehicles	5 K.D.
13 –	Fee for permit to transport passengers in trucks	10 K.D.
14 –	Fee for permit for animal-drawn carts	5 K.D.
15 –	Fee for renewing permit to drive taxis and public or private buses	10 K.D.
16 –	Fee for renewing permit to drive on-demand taxis	15 K.D.
17 –	Fee for renewing permit to drive light transportation vehicles (pickup trucks)	5 K.D.
18 –	Fee for renewing permit to test motor vehicles	5 K.D.
19 –	Fee for renewing permit to transport passengers in trucks	5 K.D.
20 –	Fee for renewing permit for animal-drawn carts	5 K.D.
21 –	Fee for replacing a lost copy of any of the permits above	25 K.D.
22 –	Fee for replacing a damaged copy of any of the permits above	10 K.D.

Article 205

The following are exempt from fees for vehicle registration certificate:

- 1 – Vehicles of the Royal Court.
- 2 – Government vehicles.
- 3 – Vehicles of diplomatic corps, consulates and their families, on condition of reciprocity.
- 4 – Vehicles of international organizations and those of their agencies.
- 5 – Emergency vehicles (fire and ambulance).

The following are exempt from fees for vehicle registration certificate:

- 1 – Vehicles of the Royal Court.
- 2 – Government vehicles.
- 3 – Vehicles of diplomatic corps, consulates and their families, on condition of reciprocity.
- 4 – Vehicles of international organizations and those of their agencies.
- 5 – Emergency vehicles (fire and ambulance).

Article 206

Members and employees of consulates, diplomatic corps and delegations as well as their families are exempt from fees on condition of reciprocity.





Section 7

General Provisions



Vehicle Impoundment

Article 207¹

Motor vehicles or cars of any kind may be impounded in the following circumstances:

- 1 – While circulating on the road without license plates or with a single license plate, with license plates that are illegible or difficult to see, or with license plates not issued by the General Department of Traffic.²
- 2 – While circulating on the road after their registration certificate or license plates have been revoked.
- 3 – While circulating on the road without a registration certificate or without current insurance.
- 4 – If the driver is found to not have a driving license, or to have a driving license that does not permit them to drive the vehicle, that has been revoked or that has expired.³
- 5 – If driven carelessly or negligently so as to endanger the driver, passengers or others.⁴
- 6 – While circulating on the road without brakes, or with brakes that are not in good working condition or that are faulty.
- 7 – If used for racing on public roads without a permit or in violation of the permit.
- 8 – If used to commit a breach of public decency.
- 9 – If used by the driver to deliberately slow or impede traffic on public roads.
- 10 – If found to be driving more than 30 kilometers per hour over the designated speed limited.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

² and ⁴: The previous text of articles 1 and 5 was replaced with the current texts by Ministerial Decree no. 58 of 2016, issued on 27 Rabi' al-Awwal 1437 AH, corresponding to 7 January 2016 AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 336 of 2013, issued on 5 Jummada al-Awwal 1434 AH, corresponding to 17 March 2013 AD.

- 11 –If used to run a red light. ¹
- 12 –If the driver is found to be under the influence of alcohol or psychotropic substances.
- 13 –If used for a purpose other than that stated on the registration certificate.
- 14 –If found waiting in a location where waiting or parking is forbidden, where its presence impedes the circulation of traffic or may endanger it, or if found on the sidewalk or abandoned whole or in parts on public roads.
- 15 –Driving against the direction of traffic and turning against the direction of traffic on highways or main roads.
- 16 –Driving a vehicle emitting thick smoke or emitting materials that threaten the condition of the road or the safety of other drivers, or that might damage other vehicles, or driving a vehicle emitting disturbing noises.²
- 17 –Driving small motor vehicles (buggies – ATVs) in violation of the laws governing their use.³
- 18 –Driving at a time when it is forbidden or with an excessive load.⁴
- 19 –If found to have writing, unofficial decals, signs, pictures or slogans referencing a party, sect, group or unsanctioned organization on the body of the vehicle, with the exception of the symbols of the country and the flag of the state of Kuwait, and decals included in the design of the car.⁵
- 20 –If the vehicle glass is tinted in violation of applicable regulations.³
- 21 –If the driver is found to not have a permit, if their permit has expired, or if they are found to be in violation of the conditions of their permit, in the situations where the

^{1,2} and ⁵: The previous text of clauses 11, 16 and 19 was replaced with the current texts by Ministerial Decree no. 58 of 2016, issued on 27 Rabi' al-Awwal 1437 AH, corresponding to 7 January 2016 AD.

³ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 1670 of 2005, issued on 30 Ramadan 1426 AH, corresponding to 2 November 2005 AD.

⁴ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 808 of 2007, issued on 5 Jumada al-Akhar 1428 AH, corresponding to 20 June 2008 AD.

⁵ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 1116 of 2008, issued on 29 Rabi' al-Awwal 1429 AH, corresponding to 5 May 2008 AD.

Traffic Law and its implementing regulations and decrees stipulate that a permit is required.¹

- 22 –If found parked in a disabled parking spot.²
- 23 –If found to have rims or tires that do not meet the dimensions and specifications of the model and the recommendations of the manufacturer.⁴
- 24 –If found driving on the road shoulder, with the exception of the right shoulder on roads specified by the General Department of Traffic in compliance with applicable regulations and conditions.⁵
- 25 –Foreign vehicles driven by Kuwaitis without replacing foreign plates with temporary customs plates, or if found in the country past the deadline for applying for a registration permit according to Article 19B with no such application having been made.⁶
- 26 –If a car prepared for towing or trailer does not meet the requirements stipulated by the relevant decree.⁷
- 27 –If the driver or passenger of a motorcycle are found to not be wearing safety helmets.⁸
- 28 –Using a handheld cell phone while driving.⁹
- 29 –If the driver or front passenger are not wearing seat belts.¹⁰

Article 208³

Motor vehicles that have been impounded are driven, pulled or lifted to a designated location without any liability for damage that might occur to the vehicle during transportation.

¹ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 683 of 2012, issued on 18 Jummada al-Akhar 1433 AH, corresponding to 9 May 2012 AD.

² This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 653 of 2013, issued on 2 Rejeb 1434 AH, corresponding to 12 May 2013 AD.

^{4, 5, 6} and ⁷: Clauses 23, 24, 25 and 26 were added by Ministerial Decree no. 58 of 2016, issued on 27 Rabi' al-Awwal 1437 AH, corresponding to 7 January 2016 AD.

^{8, 9} and ¹⁰: Clauses 27, 28, and 29 were added by Ministerial Decree no. 1293 of 2017, issued on 9 Safar 1439 Ah, corresponding to 29 October 2017 AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

Article 209¹

Vehicles that have been impounded are only returned to the owner once the reason for the impoundment is addressed and after all applicable fines and fees have been paid, in addition to expenses relating to the impoundment. The duration of the impoundment must not exceed two months unless the General Department of Traffic sees fit to keep the vehicle longer.

If the owner of the seized vehicle does not request to recover it and pay the amounts due within three months of the end of the duration of the impoundment of the vehicle, the General Department of Traffic may choose to sell the vehicle after verifying that there are no legal impediments to doing so. The vehicle will be sold by auction after being advertised in the Official Gazette and in two daily newspapers for a period of no fewer than ten days after appearing in the Gazette.

The proceeds of the sale are used to repay the amounts owed and the balance is kept for the owner. Should the proceeds not be enough to pay the amounts owed, the remainder will be sought from the owner by means of law.

The owner may reclaim the vehicle before it is sold under the conditions listed in this article.

Article 210²

Expenses of impounding a vehicle are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| 1 – | Ten dinars for transporting the vehicle to the impoundment lot | 10 K.D. |
| 2 – | One dinar for each day of impoundment | 1 K.D. |

Article 211³

In coordination with the relevant authority, the General Department of Traffic will supply international road signs and any marks necessary to regulate the circulation of traffic. In particular, it will provide information on the maximum and minimum speeds of each road and will draw road lines on the surface of the road.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 246 of 2000, issued on 10 Dhu al-Qaida 1420 AH, corresponding to 16 February 2000 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 310 of 1991, issued on 15 Rabi' al-Akhar 1412 AH, corresponding to 23 October 1991 AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jumada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

It will also determine locations where vehicles may wait, including taxis and public buses, as well as locations where vehicles may not wait and where pedestrians may cross the road.

It will also determine where to place traffic lights and oversee their installation. More generally, it will take all measures necessary and issue all instructions required to ensure safe circulation and the safety of all.¹

Article 211B²

In cases of exceeding the speed limit specified pursuant to Clause 6B of Article 41 of Law no. 52/2001, amended by Decree-Law no. 67/76 regarding Traffic, fees for settlements with accused persons will be as follows:

- 1 – Twenty dinars for driving no more than 20 km/h faster than the speed limit.
- 2 – Thirty dinars for driving between 20 and 30 km/h faster than the speed limit.
- 3 – Forty dinars for driving between 30 and 40 km/h faster than the speed limit.
- 4 – Fifty dinars for driving more than 40 km/h faster than the speed limit.

¹ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1832 of 2005, issued on 3 Dhu al-Qaida 1426 AH, corresponding to 5 December 2005 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1711 of 2001, issued on 27 Jummada al-Akhar 1422 AH, corresponding to 15 September 2001 AD.

Permits and Licenses Issued Before These Regulations Come into Effect

Article 212

Vehicle registration certificates, licenses to drive them and other permits issued before the Traffic Law and its regulations come into effect are valid until their expiry, after which they should be renewed in compliance with the stipulations of the aforesaid Law and the stipulations of these regulations.

Private driving licenses issued before the Traffic Law and its regulations come into effect are deemed equivalent to the private driving licenses stipulated by these regulations.

Public driving licenses issued before the Traffic Law and its regulations come into effect are deemed valid for driving construction, industrial or agricultural vehicles as described in these regulations.

Article 213

All decrees and regulations that violate the stipulations of these regulations are deemed invalid, while those that do not contradict these regulations continue to have effect.

Article 214

The Deputy Minister of the Interior will implement and enforce these regulations effective from the date they are published in the Official Gazette.



Part 3

**Ministerial Decrees
Supplementing the
Implementing Regulations of
the Traffic Law**



Ministerial Decree no. 98 of 1977¹

Determining Vehicle Speed

Article 1

The maximum speed for motor vehicles of all kinds is 45 (forty-five) kilometers per hour within cities, commercial districts, inhabited areas, residential neighborhoods and similar.

Article 2

The maximum speed for motor vehicles of all kinds is 80 (eighty) kilometers per hour on main roads, highways and similar.

Higher or lower speeds may be imposed on sections of roads as required by the General Department of Traffic.

Article 3

The General Department of Traffic will position signs informing the public of the maximum speed.

Article 4

Any persons who violate the stipulations of this Decree will be subject to the stipulations of Article 34 of the previously-mentioned Traffic Law.

Article 5

This Decree will be published in the Official Gazette and will come into effect on the date of publication.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 27 Shawwal 1397 AH, corresponding to 10 October 1977 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 97 of 1979¹

**Concerning: Regulating the Circulation
Of Passenger Transportation Cars that Transport Passengers Abroad**

Article 1²

The following requirements apply to obtaining a registration certificate for public transportation cars and taxis that transport passengers abroad:

- First: Obtaining a license from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to practice this activity.
- Second: Having at least five buses with capacity of at least 10 passengers each, or having ten taxis with capacity of at least 5 passengers each in the name of the owner or the company. Approval to practice this activity will be revoked if the number of vehicles falls below the minimum stated above. The cars must be registered with the General Department of Traffic in the name of the company or organization before starting to practice this activity.³
- Third: It is forbidden to use cars that transport passengers abroad to transport passengers within the country.
- Fourth: The itinerary determined by the General Department of Traffic must be respected when the vehicles set off towards the border or return from it.
- Fifth: Specifying and abiding by trip times.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 29 Ramadan 1399 AH, corresponding to 2 August 1979 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1257 of 2002, issued on 18 Jummada al-Awwal 1423 AH, corresponding to 28 July 2002 AD.

³ The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2346 of 2010, issued on 3 Rejeb 1431 AH, corresponding to 15 June 2010 AD.

- Sixth: Keeping a record of all information on each trip.
- Seventh: Writing the business name of the company or organization on the sides and rear of the vehicle.
- Eighth: Designating an appropriate place within the vehicle for luggage.
- Ninth: Each car (bus) must have 2 drivers.
- Tenth: Cars (buses) must not be more than 20 years old, and other cars must not be more than 10 years old, based on the date of manufacture.¹
- Eleventh: All other requirements stipulated by the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations must be met.

Article 2

The Director of the General Department of Traffic may determine additional requirements for cars transporting passengers abroad in order to ensure the comfort and safety of passengers during their trip.

Article 3

The Director of the General Department of Traffic may, exceptionally and when needed, authorize non-Kuwaitis working for an organization or company that transports passengers abroad to drive the cars. This authorization expires if they leave their employment with that organization or company.

Article 4

The Director of the General Department of Traffic may exempt public passenger transportation cars (buses) that travel abroad from requiring a conductor for each bus.

¹ This clause was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 154 of 2004, issued on 18 Muharram 1425 AH, corresponding to 9 March 2004 AD.

Article 5

Owners of passenger transportation cars that travel abroad and that are currently operating must fulfill all of the requirements stipulated in this Decree within six months of it coming into effect.

Article 6

The Director of the General Department of Traffic may revoke the license to operate cars that transport passengers abroad if they violate the requirements stipulated in this Decree or any other stipulation of the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be notified of the violation so that it may take any necessary measures.

Article 7

Ministerial Decree no. 19 of 1976 AD is repealed.

Article 8

The Deputy Minister will implement this Decree and publish it in the Official Gazette. It will take effect upon publication.

Ministerial Decree no. 183 of 1980¹

Parking Meters

Article 1

Parking meters will be installed in the following streets:

- 1 – Fahd al-Salim Street.
- 2 – Muhammad Thanayan al-Ghanim Street.
- 3 – Salim al-Mubarak Street.
- 4 – Al-Mubarakiya parking lot on Sa'ud bin Abdulaziz Street.²
- 5 – Souq al-Lahm parking lot.³
- 6 – Abdullah al-Salim parking lot, between the Sixth and Seventh commercial districts.⁴
- 7 – The parking lot on Al-Bashout Street, off al-Gharbalali Street in al-Mubarakiya.⁵
- 8 – Habib Manawir Street in the Frawaniya District.⁶
- 9 – Tunisia Street in the Hawli District.⁷

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 13 Dhu al-Qaida 1400 AH, corresponding to 22 September 1980 AD.

² This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 269 of 1981, issued on 16 Safar 1402 AH, corresponding to 12 December 1981 AD.

³ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 8 of 1982, issued on 21 Rabi' al-Awwal 1402 AH, corresponding to 16 January 1982 AD.

⁴ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 44 of 1993, issued on 3 Shaaban 1413 AH, corresponding to 26 January 1993 AD.

⁵ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 15 of 2001, issued on 12 Shawwal 1421 AH, corresponding to 7 January 2001 AD.

⁶ and ⁷: These clauses were added by Ministerial Decree no. 1830 of 2001, issued on 23 Rejeb 1422 AH, corresponding to 10 October 2001 AD.

Article 2

Vehicles may park at these locations for 50 fils per half hour.

Article 3¹

Vehicles may not park on the streets listed in Article 1 of this Decree for more than two hours between 7 AM to 10 PM, with the exception of the holy month of Ramadan, when this is extended from 7 AM to midnight.

Article 4

The General Department of Traffic will oversee these meters and collect fees.

Article 5

Drivers parking at these locations must abide by the following:

- 1 – The hours when parking is allowed, and the fees stipulated.
- 2 – Parking carefully within the designated bay.

Article 6

Persons who violate the stipulations of this Decree will be subject to the penalties listed in Article 37 of the Traffic Law.

Article 7

The Deputy Minister will implement this Decree, which will be published in the Official Gazette. It will take effect upon publication.

¹ This article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 263 of 2015, issued on 1 Rabi' al-Akhar 1436 AH, corresponding to 21 January 2015 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 173 of 1982¹

Determining Taxi Fares

Article 1²

Taxi fares will be determined as follows:

First – Private taxis:

- 1 – Start of the journey (when entering the car), 500 fils.
- 2 – During the journey:
 - a – 150 fils per kilometer
 - b – 50 fils per minute of waiting

Should a vehicle malfunction occur during the journey, the driver must stop the vehicle and the period waiting is not counted. The fee is charged for the trip up until it was interrupted.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 24 Sha'ban 1402 AH, corresponding to 16 June 1982 AD.

² This article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2944 of 2016, issued on 27 Dhu al-Qa'da 1437 AH, corresponding to 30 August 2016 AD.

Second: Both types of airport car (airport limousine – airport taxi) as follows:

No.	Region	Type of vehicle			
		4-passenger sedan (K.D.)	5-passenger sedan (K.D.)	7-passenger van (K.D.)	Stretch limousine (K.D.)
1	Subhan – al-Maqou’ – al-Frawaniya – Jalib al-Shuyukh – al-Rahab – Ashbiliya – al-Aridiya – al-Rabiya – al-Ray – al-Umriya – Khitan – al-Sadiq – al-Salam – Hatina – al-Shuhadaa – al-Zahraa – Dahia Mubarak Abdullah al-Jaber – al-Sirra – Qurtuba – al-Yarmouk	5	7	8	13
2	Al-Khalidiya – al-Adiliya – al-Fihaa – Kifan – al-Shamiya – Kuwait City – al-Shuweikh Residential – al-Shuweikh Industrial – al-Raq’I – al-Andalus – Grenada – al-Salibkhat – Dahiya Abdullah al-Salim	6	8	13	18
3	Al-Ramithiya – Selwa – al-Museila – Bayan – Mashraf – Dahiya Abdullah al-Salim – Dahiya Mubarak al-Abdullah	6	8	13	18
4	Hawli – al-Naqra – Hawli Square – al-Sha’b – al-Salimiya – al-Rawda – al-Qadisiya – al-Nazha – al-Dasma – al-Da’iya – Banid al-Qar – al-Mansuriya – al-Jabiriya	6	8	13	18
5	Al-Firdus – al-Salibiya – Dahia Sabah al-Naser – West Abdullah al-Mubarak – Abdullah al-Mubarak	7	10	13	18
6	Al-Dhahr – al-Qarin – al-Adan – al-Qusur – Dahia Jaber al-Ali – al-Fanitis – al-Fantas – Hadiya – al-Raqqa – Fahd al-Ahmed	7	10	18	22

No.	Region	Type of vehicle			
		4-passenger sedan (K.D.)	5-passenger sedan (K.D.)	7-passenger van (K.D.)	Stretch limousine (K.D.)
7	Al-Munqif – al-Sabahiya – al-Fahihil – Al-Ahmadi – Sha’biya Industrial – Sabah al-Ahmed – Ali Saha al-Salim	7	13	18	22
8	Al-Jahraa – al-Mutlaa’ – Mina al-Doha – Entertainment City – Jabir al-Ahmed – Sa’d al-Abdullah – al-Qirawan – al-Nahda – al-Mutlaa’ – Mina Mubarak al-Kabir – West al-Salibkhat	12	18	22	27
9	Mina al-Zur – al-Kheiran – Sabah al-Ahmed al-Bahriya	17	22	27	32
10	Al-Abdali – al-Salimi – al-Nuweisib al-Wafra – al-Sabiya	21	27	32	35

Article 2¹

Fares for public transport passengers will be as follows (per passenger):

From and to	Fils	Dinars
Trips within the city limits	150	0
From Kuwait City to residential suburbs within the Third District, or vice-versa	200	0
From Kuwait City to residential and industrial suburbs within the Fourth District, or vice-versa	250	0
From Kuwait City to residential and industrial suburbs within the Fifth District, or vice-versa	300	0
From Kuwait City to residential and industrial suburbs within the Sixth District, or vice-versa	350	0
From Kuwait City to al-Ahmadi and al-Fahihil or vice-versa	600	0
From Kuwait City to al-Fantas or vice-versa	500	0
From Kuwait City to al-Jahraa' or vice-versa	600	0

¹ This article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2944 of 2016, issued on 7 Dhu al-Qa'da 1437 AH, corresponding to 30 August 2016 AD.

Article 3

Fees for transporting passengers to the border posts will be as follows:

From and to	Fils	Dinars
From Kuwait City to al-Abdali – al-Salimi – al-Nuweisib posts and vice-versa	000	2

Article 4

The Deputy Minister will implement this decision, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 245 of 1983¹

Ban on Driving Buggies

Article 1

It is absolutely forbidden to drive buggies on main roads and highways and in coastal and inhabited regions.

Article 2

Violators of the first article will be subject to the penalties stipulated in Article 37 of the Traffic Law.

Article 3

The Deputy Minister will implement this decision, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 18 Ramadan 1403 AH, corresponding to 29 June 1983 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 590 of 1983¹

Colored Paper Decals

Article 1²

The General Department of Traffic will issue colored paper decals showing the expiration date of the vehicle registration permits described in Clauses 3 and 5 of Article 31 of the implementing regulations of the Traffic Law.

The General Department of Traffic will issue instructions on how to position these stickers.

Article 2

These decals will be issued without charge when a new vehicle is registered as well as when vehicle registration is renewed. Should the decal be lost or damaged, a fee of one Kuwaiti dinar will be charged for a replacement.

Article 3³

Vehicle owners must protect their vehicle's decal and must not tamper with it or apply it to a vehicle other than that for which it was issued by the General Department of Traffic. Violators will be subject to the penalties stipulated in Article 37 of the Traffic Law.

Article 4

The Deputy Minister will implement this Decree, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 16 Rabi' al-Awwal 1404 AH, corresponding to 12 December 1983 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 222 of 1996, issued on 17 Dhu al-Hijjah 1416 AH, corresponding to 5 May 1996 AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 664 of 1989, issued on 9 Jummada al-Awwal 1410 AH, corresponding to 7 December 1989 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 139 of 1984¹

**Cessation of Provision of New Licenses for Public Transportation
Buses (Public Buses)**

Article 1

New licenses for public transportation vehicles (public buses) will no longer be issued, with the following exceptions:

- a – Companies in which the state is a shareholder.
- b – Companies that transport passengers abroad, as stipulated by Ministerial Decree no. 97 of 1979.
- c – Public joint stock companies for which one of the purposes of its founding was to carry out all types of land transportation activities across all of Kuwait and abroad.

Article 2

Licenses for public buses issued before this Decree was published will continue to be valid until their expiry.

Article 3

The Deputy Minister will implement this Decree once it has been published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 11 Jummada al-Akhar 1404 AH, corresponding to 14 March 1984 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 140 of 1984¹

Prohibition on Wearing a Burqa or Niqab While Driving

Article 1

Women may not wear a burqa or niqab while driving vehicles on public roads.

Article 2

This Decree and its Memorandum of Clarification will be published in the Official Gazette and will come into effect when published.

Memorandum of Clarification

For Ministerial Decree no. 140 of 1984

It has been noticed recently that a number of women have been wearing niqabs or burqas while driving on public roads. This makes it difficult for police officers to distinguish their facial features when these drivers are apprehended and causes them some embarrassment when they have to ask these drivers to show their faces in order to confirm their identities. Some of these women refuse and invent excuses, despite knowing that their faces are visible on their driving licenses.

This phenomenon presents risks to public safety and can be easily exploited, in addition to rendering driving more difficult.

Therefore, the Traffic High Council has decided to approve a Decree forbidding women from wearing a burqa or niqab while driving cars.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 11 Jummada al-Akhar 1404 AH, corresponding to 14 March 1984 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 308 of 1985¹

Cars to Not Be Transferred to the Purchaser Until They Have Been Registered

Article 1

Companies and organizations that sell new or used cars must not transfer vehicles to the buyer until a permit has been issued for them by the General Department of Traffic and a registration booklet has been issued in the name of the buyer.

These companies and organizations must regularize the situations of vehicles that have been sold and transferred to the buyer and which they continue to own within a period of up to one month after this Decree is published.

Article 2

The Deputy Minister will implement this decision, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 16 Shawwal 1405 AH, corresponding to 3 July 1985 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 309 of 1985¹

**Obligation of Association of Drivers of Vehicles belonging to
Companies, Organizations or Governmental Agencies**

Article 1

Drivers of vehicles allocated by certain governmental agencies, companies and organizations for the use of their employees must be employees of those bodies, with their residency also sponsored by the body in question. The latter must notify the General Department of Traffic in writing of each vehicle that is registered in their name and that is designated for use by one of its employees, stating the name of the employee as well as their driver's license number and date, residence permit number and place of residence.

Article 2

The Deputy Minister will implement and enforce this Decree once it has been published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 16 Shawwal 1405 AH, corresponding to 3 July 1985 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 356 of 1985¹

Transfer of Vehicles to Buyers

Article 1

The owner of a vehicle for which a purchase transaction has been completed must not transfer it to the buyer until the vehicle registration certificate has been transferred by the General Department of Traffic to the buyer.

Article 2

The Deputy Minister will implement this Decree, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 7 Dhu al-Qa'da 1405 AH, corresponding to 24 July 1985 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 421 of 1988¹

Concerning: On-Demand Taxis

Article 1

On-demand taxis will fall under type 2 of the first clause of Article 3 of Law no. 67 of 1976 concerning traffic. The regulations concerning taxis stipulated in the implementing regulations of the Traffic Law, as well as the stipulations of this Decree, will apply to on-demand taxis.

These cars may not transport passengers picked up while circulating on public roads or anywhere else in the country.²

Article 2

The following requirements must be met to establish a company operating on-demand taxis:

- 1 – A permit from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry authorizing the company to carry out this activity.
- 2 – Ownership of at least 10 and at most 30 cars in the name of the company or organization. The company may not continue to operate if this number falls below 10. The cars must be registered in the name of the company or organization with the General Department of Traffic before practicing this activity.

The maximum permissible number of cars may be exceeded with the authorization of the General Department of Traffic. In this case, the maximum number may not exceed 50.³

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 21 Rabi' al-Awwal 1409 AH, corresponding to 1 November 1988 AD.

² This paragraph was added by Ministerial Decree no. 2709 of 2008, issued on 15 Dhu al-Qa'da 1429 AH, corresponding to 13 November 2008 AD.

³ The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2346 of 2010, issued on 3 Rejeb 1431 AH, corresponding to 15 June 2010 AD.

- 3 – The premises must be located in a suitable area so as to not impede the movement of traffic and must have sufficient space for the taxis to park and wait.
- 4 – The office must be equipped with a telephone.
- 5 – ¹
- 6 – The office must contain a map showing the regions of Kuwait and its streets.
- 7 – There must be a receptionist who is fluent in both English and Arabic.
- 8 – Work must be take place according to the three-shift system, with the office to be open at least 16 hours per day and during official holidays.
- 9 – A record must be kept of the movements of cars and of telephone calls relating to the work.
- 10 – The internal area of the office must be large enough for on-demand drivers to wait.
- 11 – A record must be kept of the cars, including the number of cars and drivers. It should include the movements of cars across the various regions while passengers are being transported. It will be subject to inspection and monitoring by the General Department of Traffic.
- 12 – Should the number of registered cars fall below the minimum level required, and should the company or organization not increase the number of cars to the level required within a month of notification, the Director of the General Department of Traffic may withdraw its permit to operate on-demand taxis.

Article 3

The following conditions govern the permission of vehicles for on-demand taxis:

- 1 – The car must be no older than three years according to the manufacturing year when it begins service and may not be used for this purpose after it exceeds eight years of age according to the manufacturing year.²

¹ This clause was repealed by Ministerial Decree no. 2709 of 2008, issued on 15 Dhu al-Qa'da 1429 AH, corresponding to 13 November 2008 AD.

² The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 701 of 2004, issued on 4 Jumada al-Akhar 1425 AH, corresponding to 21 July 2004 AD

- 2 – The car must be designed to transport no fewer than three passengers, not including the driver.¹
- 3 – The car must meet safety and reliability requirements.
- 4 – The car must have air conditioning and must be clean on the outside and inside.
- 5 – The car must contain fire extinguishers and must have seatbelts for the driver and the passenger to the driver's right.
- 6 – The car must be equipped with a fare meter meeting the specifications stipulated by the General Department of Traffic, installed under the General Department of Traffic's oversight.
- 7 – The car must be equipped with side view mirrors on both sides.
- 8 – A copy of the vehicle permit, a photograph of the driver and the vehicle number must be fixed to the rear of the front seat of the car.
- 9 – On-demand taxis are provided with specific license plates, and their vehicle registration certificate must state that they are used as on-demand taxis.
- 10 – Companies or organizations practicing this activity may distinguish their cars with a particular color, which must be approved by the General Department of Traffic beforehand.
- 11 – A decal must be affixed to both sides of the car with the name and logo of the company. It is up to the company or organization to design these decals, which must be approved by the General Department of Traffic. The words "on-demand taxi" must be written in a color that is clearly visible under the logo on both sides and the rear of the car.
- 12 – License plates of used vehicles may be replaced with new ones.
- 13 – License plates transferred to third parties cannot be replaced with new ones.
- 14 – All other applicable requirements stipulated by the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations must be met.

¹ The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 586 of 1989, issued on 29 Rabi' al-Awwal 1410 AH, corresponding to 29 October 1989 AD.

Article 4

Applicants for a permit to drive on-demand taxis must meet the following requirements:

- 1 – They must be Kuwaiti. In exceptional circumstances, and when required, the Director of the General Department of Traffic may issue on-demand taxi driving permits to non-Kuwaitis who work for a company or organization carrying out this activity. These permits will expire if they leave the employment of that organization or company.
- 2 – They must hold a public driving license.¹
- 3 – They must have a good reputation and have never been convicted of a criminal offence or a crime involving a breach of honor or trust, must not have caused any dangerous traffic accidents, and must not have been apprehended while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- 4 – They must have passed a test administered by the General Department of Traffic on the geography of the country and its road system.
- 5 – They must hold a middle school certificate or equivalent.
- 6 – They must exercise this profession full-time.
- 7 – They must have knowledge of spoken English and Arabic.²
- 8 – The permit must be renewed yearly.

Article 5

The Director of the General Department of Traffic may revoke on-demand taxi registration certificates or permits to drive on-demand taxis in the case of a violation of the stipulations of this Decree or any stipulation of the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations.

¹ The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 816 of 1993, issued on 26 Jummada al-Oula 1414 AH, corresponding to 10 November 1993 AD.

² The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 1328 of 2009, issued on 10 Jummada al-Akhar 1430 AH, corresponding to 3 June 2009 AD.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be informed of any violations so that it may take the necessary action.¹

Article 6

Companies and organizations currently operating on-demand taxis must meet all of the requirements stipulated in this Decree within six months of it coming into effect.

Article 7

Ministerial Decrees no. 3 of 1974 and 14 of 1979 are repealed, as is any other regulation that contradicts these regulations.

Article 8

The Deputy Minister will implement this decision, which will come into effect once it has been published in the Official Gazette.

¹ The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 855 of 2009, issued on 7 Rabi' al-Awwal 1430 AH, corresponding to 2 April 2009 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 492 of 1989¹

Concerning: Regulating Car Clubs

Article 1

The General Department of Traffic is responsible for all oversight of car and touring clubs with regards to providing international driving licenses and ‘carnets de passage en douane’ and ensuring that the Law and its implementing regulations are complied with. In this context, it may examine any records, documentation, publications and documents belonging to any club.

Article 2

Car and touring clubs may issue international driving licenses and ‘carnets de passage en douane’ to their members after the following documents have been provided and copies have been submitted to the General Department of Traffic:

- 1 – Copy of the license to practice this activity.
- 2 – Copy of the Articles of Association of the club, stating membership requirements.
- 3 – Example of the international driving license, indicating on the cover which countries participate in the international agreement.
- 4 – Proof that the club belongs to an international union or organization for car clubs that is affiliated with or that works with the United Nations, along with proof of payment of yearly fees to demonstrate continued membership.
- 5 – Keeping records and books with registered and numbered pages and with the knowledge of the relevant authority, in which the name, address and nationality of club members should be kept, along with Kuwaiti driving license numbers and the numbers associated with international driving licenses and ‘carnets de passage en douane’ provided to each member, as well as full details on the means of transportation for which ‘carnets de passage en douane’ are provided.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 13 Safar 1410 AH, corresponding to 13 September 1989 AD.

- 6 – The club must provide the General Department of Traffic with a list of new members and the international driving licenses provided to them every three months.
- 7 – The club must provide evidence that it has obtained the approval of countries allowing the entry of bearers of ‘carnets de passage en douane’ issued by the club.
- 8 – The club must provide an example of the ‘carnet de passage en douane’ issued by the international union or organization to which it belongs, indicating on the cover which countries recognize the club.
- 9 – Certified signatures of the persons authorized by the club to sign on its behalf.

Article 3

To request an international driving license, members must submit a request to their club on the designated form including the following:

- 1 – Two photographs of the applicant.
- 2 – A copy of their civil ID card.
- 3 – A copy of their passport.
- 4 – A valid Kuwaiti driving license.
- 5 – For non-Kuwaitis, they must hold valid residence permits on the date the license is issued.

Article 4

To request a ‘carnet de passage en douane,’ members must submit a request to their club on the designated form including the following:

- 1 – Two photographs of the applicant.
- 2 – Proof of their identity, place of residence, capacity, nationality, profession and age.
- 3 – Valid registration certificate for the vehicle issued by the General Department of Traffic.
- 4 – Non-Kuwaitis must hold valid residence permits.

Article 5

Fees for issuing international driving licenses and ‘carnets de passage en douane’ (triptych) are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 – International driving license | 8 K.D. |
| 2 – ‘Carnet de passage en douane’ | 15 K.D. |

Article 6

Clubs must determine the guarantees to be provided by members when issuing ‘carnets de passage en douane’.

Article 7

Existing car and touring clubs must meet all of the requirements stipulated in this Decree within six months of it coming into effect.

Article 8

Should a club fail to meet any of the requirements stipulated in this Decree or in the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations, the Director of the General Department of Traffic may ask the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to revoke the club’s permit or to freeze its activities.

Article 9

The Deputy Minister of the Interior will implement this Decree, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 139 of 1991¹

**Concerning: Exempting Families of Martyrs, Prisoners and the
Missing from Fees**

Article 1

First and second level family members (parents + wife) of martyrs, prisoners and the missing are exempt from the fees stipulated in Articles 203 and 204 of Ministerial Decree no. 81/76 regarding the implementing regulations for the Traffic Law, for one time only.

Article 2

The Deputy Minister of the Interior will implement these regulations, which will be published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 19 Muharram 1412 AH, corresponding to 31 July 1991 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 963 of 1993¹

Concerning: Use of Seat Belts

Article 1

Drivers and passengers in the front seats must use seat belts while the car is in motion.

Children under the age of ten may not sit in the front seat of the car.²

Article 2

The Deputy Minister of the Interior will implement this Decree, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 14 Rejeb 1414 AH, corresponding to 27 December 1993 AD.

² This paragraph was added by Ministerial Decree no. 408 of 1999, issued on 11 Muharram 1420 AH, corresponding to 27 April 1999 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 570 of 1996¹

Wheel Clamps

Article 1

Without prejudice to Article 207 of Ministerial Decree no. 81 of 1976 regarding the implementing regulations of the Traffic Law, police officers may use wheel clamps on vehicles parked or stopped in locations where they should not be. It is forbidden to remove the clamp and return the vehicle to their owner or the owner's representative without the knowledge of a designated police officer and without paying the fee stipulated.

Article 2

Anyone who violates the stipulations of this Decree will be subject to the penalties stipulated in Article 37 of the Traffic Law.

Article 3

The Deputy Minister of the Interior will implement this Decree, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 20 Rabi' al-Akhar 1417 AH, corresponding to 4 January 1996 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 202 of 1997¹

Concerning: Rental Cars

Article 1

The following requirements must be met for a permit to operate rental cars:

- 1 – A license to practice this activity must be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- 2 – The premises must be located in a suitable area so as to not impede the movement of traffic and must have sufficient space for at least four vehicles to park and wait.
- 3 – A contract must be signed by the lessor and the lessee clearly stating the obligations of both parties. Both parties must keep a copy, and a third copy is to be kept by the driver if applicable.
- 4 – There must be a receptionist who is fluent in both English and Arabic. The office must also contain a map of all the regions of Kuwait and its streets and landmarks.
- 5 – Records and books certified by the General Department of Traffic must be kept, including information on the lessee (name, address, nationality and driving license number, date and issue and expiry dates) and the driver if applicable. The name of the legal representative must be listed if it is rented by a governmental agency or legal person.
- 6 – The office must be open at least 12 hours per day.
- 7 – The company or organization must own at least 10 cars in its own name and may not continue to operate if the number falls below this threshold. These cars must be registered with the General Department of Traffic in the name of the owner before rental takes place.

Companies and organizations may not rent out cars that are not registered in their name².

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 16 Dhu al-Qa'da 1417 AH, corresponding to 25 March 1997 AD.

² The previous text of this clause was replaced with the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 2346 of 2010, issued on 3 Rejeb 1431 AH, corresponding to 15 June 2010 AD.

- 8 – The applicant must provide a 5000 Kuwaiti dinar bank guarantee letter addressed to the Ministry of the Interior as a guarantee of payment of any indirect traffic violation fines.¹

Article 2

The business will be under permanent supervision and monitoring by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the General Department of Traffic. Both bodies may at any time examine the record of movement and rental contract forms or inspect the condition of the cars.

Article 3²

Without prejudice to the requirements stipulated by the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations, the following is required for a permit to operate rental cars:

- 1 – Cars must be no older than three years according to the manufacturing year when the permit starts and may not be used for this purpose after they exceed eight years of age according to the manufacturing year³.
- 2 – Cars must meet safety and reliability standards.
- 3 – Cars must have comprehensive insurance.
- 4 – Car ownership booklets must state that they are designated for rentals.
- 5 – A clearly visible sticker must be placed on the body of the cars stating that they are designated for rentals.

¹ This clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 220 of 1999, issued on 18 Dhu al-Qa'da 1419 AH, corresponding to 6 March 1999 AD.

² The previous text of this article was replaced by the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 804 of 2001, issued on 23 Safar 1422 AH, corresponding to 16 May 2001AD.

³ The previous text of this article was replaced by the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 699 of 2004, issued on 4 Jummada al-Akhar 1425 AH, corresponding to 21 July 2004 AD.

Article 4

Organizations currently operating rental cars are granted a delay of six months to fulfill the requirements stipulated in this Decree, starting from the date it comes into effect.

Article 5

Should the organization violate this Decree or the stipulations of the Traffic Law and its implementing regulations, the Director of the General Department of Traffic may revoke its permit to operate rental cars and request that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry withdraw its permit.

Article 6

Anyone who violates the stipulations of this Decree will be subject to the penalties listed in Article 37 of Decree-Law 67/76 concerning traffic.

Article 7

Ministerial Decree no. 20/74 and any other regulations that contradict this Decree are deemed to be repealed.

Article 8

The Deputy Minister of the Interior will implement this Decree, which will come into effect on the date it is published in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 1756 of 2001¹

Concerning: Operation of The Points System for Traffic Violations

Article 1²

The points system shall operate with regards to traffic violations recorded in the presence of the violator (direct violations) in accordance with the provisions of the following articles:

Article 2³

For the application of the provisions of this decree, the points system to which reference is made refers to the allocation of a number of penalty points for each traffic violation that is recorded in the presence of the violator as provided for in the table accompanying this Decree no. 1756 of 2001. Once a certain number of penalty points have been awarded, the measures cited in this decree shall be brought to bear against the violator.

Article 3⁴

The following measures shall be taken regarding violations committed by the driver when the total number of penalty points against them reaches any of the levels cited below:

- 1 - Withdrawal of the driving license for a 3-month period when the total number of penalty points reaches 14 for the first time.
- 2 - Withdrawal of the driving license for a 6-month period when the total number of penalty points reaches 12 for the second time.
- 3 - Withdrawal of the driving license for a 9-month period when the total number of penalty points reaches 10 for the third time.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 13 Rejeb 1422 AH, corresponding to 30 September 2001 AD.

², ³ and ⁴ The previous texts of Articles 1, 2 and 3 were replaced by the current text by Ministerial Decree no. 43 of 2002. This decree was issued on 24 Shawwal 1422 AH, corresponding to 8 January 2002.

- 4 - Withdrawal of the driving license for a one-year period, when the total number of penalty points reaches 8 for the fourth time.
- 5 - Permanent withdrawal of the driving license, when the total number of penalty points reaches 6 for the fifth time. In this case, a new driving license shall not be awarded to them until they pass the test cited in Article 16 of the Traffic Law.

Article 4

The General Department of Traffic shall undertake to register penalty points for traffic violations that have been confirmed by a final ruling or upon which a settlement has been reached with the driver, along with the number of times withdrawal has occurred, on dedicated computerized registers.

Article 5

Penalty points shall be automatically erased in the following two cases:

- 1 - If the driving license is withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of this decree.
- 2 - If the driver commits no further violations within a period of one year following the date of the most recent violation.

In all cases, the number of occasions upon which withdrawal has occurred shall remain recorded for reference as required.

Article 6

Neither a condemnatory judicial ruling nor a settlement with the driver shall prejudice the operation of the points system.

Article 7

The operation of this system shall not prejudice the authority of the General Department of Traffic's central administration to conduct an administrative withdrawal of a driving license, vehicle registration certificate or license plates, or to impound a vehicle, in accordance with established legal provisions.

Article 8

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which will be published in the Official Gazette and come into force on 1/11/2001 AD.

Table of Violations and Penalty Points (Ministerial Decree no. 1756 of 2001)

No.	Offense	Points
1	Passing through a red traffic light.	4
2	Exceeding the official speed limit.	4
3	Driving a motor vehicle against the direction of traffic on a highway or ring road.	4
4	Driving a motor vehicle with a license that does not permit the driving of that particular type of vehicle.	3
5	Driving a motor vehicle with a license that has been withdrawn or expired.	3
6	Conducting motor vehicle races on the roads without a permit or in violation of a permit.	3
7	Driving a motor vehicle negligently or without due care and attention.	4
8	Committing an act in contravention of public morals in a vehicle, or permitting this.	3
9	Driving an unlicensed motor vehicle.	3
10	Driving a motor vehicle without its license plates.	3
11	Driving a motor vehicle with the license plates issued by the General Department of Traffic but with some or all of the numbers changed, or with license plates not issued by the General Department of Traffic, whether bearing the original numbers or different numbers.	3
12	Providing false information on an official form or application with the purpose of obtaining a vehicle registration certificate, driving license, or teaching permit, or obtaining a replacement or copy of any of these.	3
13	Using a private car to transport passengers in exchange for a fee.	2
14	Inhibiting or impeding the flow of traffic on public roads.	2

No.	Offense	Points
15	Driving a motor vehicle without brakes, or a vehicle with brakes that are faulty or unfit for use.	2
16	The owner of a motor vehicle, the person in whose name a vehicle is licensed, or the person in possession of a vehicle handing it over to another person who does not have a valid driving license for that type of vehicle, or who is without a driving license or any other legally required permit.	2
17	Driving a motor vehicle with license plates that are unclear or unreadable.	1
18	Driving a motor vehicle with only one license plate, or changing the location, color, or form of the plates issued by the General Department of Traffic.	1
19	Driving a motor vehicle without a permit or with a permit that has expired, or in violation of the conditions of the permit, under circumstances that legally require a permit to be issued.	1
20	Failing to present a driving license, vehicle registration certificate or any other legally required permit to a police officer on demand.	1
21	Violation by transportation vehicles of load conditions.	1
22	Violation by transportation vehicles of vehicle dimensions and weights, with regards to length, width, height and weight.	1
23	Driving a vehicle emitting aggravating sounds.	1
24	Driving a vehicle emitting thick smoke or an unpleasant smell.	1
25	Driving a vehicle of which the load is shedding or leaking flammable materials or materials harmful to health or the integrity of the road.	1
26	Driving a vehicle of which the load is shedding in such a way as to present a danger to road users.	1
27	Driving a vehicle which has been affected by an accident impacting upon its balance or tires, or which renders it unfit for use.	1
28	Making use of spotlights, loudspeakers, horns, or any other equipment contrary to the manner permitted by law.	1
29	Causing damage or destruction to traffic signs or lights or traffic regulation equipment, or causing their function or position or direction to be changed, or placing posters on top of them.	1

No.	Offense	Points
30	Failing to abide by the guidance of ground markings or traffic signs.	1
31	Driving on the road shoulder.	1
32	Turning, turning around, entering or reversing against the direction of traffic.	1
33	Driving a motor vehicle without the valid mandatory insurance documents.	1
34	Changing a substantial component of the vehicle.	1
35	The driver or passengers of the car not making use of front seat belts whilst the car is being driven. ¹	1
36	Children under ten years of age being seated in the front seats of the car. ²	1
37	Drivers of any kind of vehicle making use of cellphones held in the hand whilst driving. ³	2
38	Transportation vehicles (trucks) driving on public roads during prohibited hours. ⁴	2

¹, ² and ³ Clauses 35, 36 and 37 were added by Ministerial Decree no. 1392 of 2008, issued on 6 Jumada Al Akhar 1429 AH, corresponding to 10 June 2008 AD.

⁴ This Clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 2891 of 2008, issued on 26 Dhu Al Qa'dah, corresponding to 24 November 2008 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 2029 of 2001¹

Concerning: Meter Tariffs for On-Demand Taxis

Article 1²

Meter tariffs for on-demand taxis shall be defined as follows:

Firstly: Start of service (when the ride begins), at a rate of 600 fils.

Secondly: In service:

- 1 - 200 fils per kilometer.
- 2 - 70 fils for every minute waiting.

In case of a sudden breakdown during the ride causing the car to be stopped, the waiting period shall not be counted, and the reckoning shall be charged in accordance with the distance travelled.

Article 2

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which will be published in the Official Gazette and come into force on 2/2/2002 AD.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 13 Ramadan 1422 AH, corresponding to 28 November 2001 AD.

² This Article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2944 of 2016. This decree was issued on 27 Dhu Al Qa'dah 1437 AH, corresponding to 30 August 2016.

Ministerial Decree no. 1183 of 2002¹

Concerning: Licensing for Companies or Organizations to Undertake Technical Testing of Private Cars

Article 1

Companies or organizations with a legal personality specializing in technical inspections – with a qualifying technical workshop – may be licensed to perform the technical tests of private cars cited in Clause 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of Decree-Law no. 67/76 when renewing their licenses, to verify the fulfillment of all conditions of the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations, and in particular those relating to the safety and reliability of these kinds of cars, and to issue technical testing certification.

This is without prejudice to the authority of the General Department of Traffic to undertake technical testing on all kinds of vehicles.

Article 2

The practice by companies or organizations of technical testing activities on private cars shall be conditional upon the following:

- 1) Obtaining licensing from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to practice these activities.
- 2) Obtaining licensing from the Interior Ministry in accordance with the following conditions:
 - a – The companies or organizations applying for the license are qualified to carry out the technical testing process required for private cars in accordance with the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations, and furnished with all the modern materials and equipment necessary for carrying out the technical inspection specified by the General Department of Traffic, adhering to any developments. They must also be provided with a sufficient number of qualified staff.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 5 Jummada al-Awwal 1423 AH, corresponding to 15 July 2002 AD.

- b – The workshop is located at an appropriate site in such a way as not to impede the flow of traffic around it, with its area adequate for the intake of cars, and sufficient parking spaces provided.
- c – A dedicated office is provided within the workshop for the General Department of Traffic staff allocated to work there.
- d – An adequate rest space is provided for auditors, where basic services are provided.
- e – A dedicated register is kept showing the cars tested and recording their condition, the result of the test and the period of its validity.
- f – The workshop is provided with a health and safety regime and the equipment required by the laws in force in this regard.

Article 3

The General Department of Traffic shall have the following competencies:

- 1) Reviewing the site of the workshop and designating it as appropriate, in coordination with the relevant authorities.
- 2) Validating the conformity to required specifications of the materials and equipment required for the conducting of technical tests, and the computerized system and equipment used in the workshop.
- 3) Defining the steps and procedures required for technical testing and the parts of the car that must be tested as per the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations, and how the tests are to be carried out.
- 4) Defining the specifications of and data included in the technical test certificate issued by the workshop.
- 5) Approving the technical test certificate issued by the workshop.
- 6) Regular technical inspection of the workshop, verifying its performance of test procedures in the manner required. It shall have the right to review the registers of technical inspections carried out on cars.

Article 4

The workshop must immediately inform the General Department of Traffic of any changes, replacements or manipulations in the data of cars submitted for technical testing or in their substantial parts, by taking the necessary measures. In such circumstances, technical testing procedures must be stopped.

Article 5

A license issued by the Interior Ministry to perform technical tests may be withdrawn if the licensee violates the provisions of this decree. This shall be by written notification at a visible location at the workshop site and by publication in the Official Gazette.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry shall likewise be notified in order to carry out its own procedures in response to the violation.

Article 6

The licensing of companies or organizations to which reference is made in Article 1 of this decree to carry out technical testing shall not incur any obligations upon the Ministry.

Article 7

Ministerial Decree no. 207 of 1989 is hereby cancelled.

Article 8

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which will come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 55 of 2004¹

Concerning: Prohibition Against Certain Vehicles Driving on Certain Roads

Article 1

The following construction and industrial vehicles shall be prohibited from driving on ring roads and highways:

- 1 - Motor graders.
- 2 - Rollers.
- 3 - Bulldozers.
- 4 - Forklifts.
- 5 - Asphalt paving machines.
- 6 - Other tracked vehicles.

When transporting these vehicles from location to location, they must be loaded on vehicles designed to transport them. Exempt from this prohibition are military vehicles, firefighting vehicles, and vehicles working on the roads on which they are located, within the bounds of the worksite.

Article 2

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which will come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 29 Dhu Al Qa'dah 1424 AH, corresponding to 12 January 2004 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 182 of 2004¹

Concerning: Roving Taxis

Article 1

Roving taxis are included under type 2 of Clause 1 of Article 3 of Decree-Law no. 67 of 1967. The provisions concerning taxi cars cited in the Implementing Regulations of the Traffic Law shall apply to them, in addition to the provisions of this decree.

These cars shall practice their passenger transport activity in the various zones of the country through circulating within these zones. It is not permitted for them to stop in the areas designated for other passenger transport taxis, and neither is it permitted for them to work on an on-demand basis.

Article 2

The practice by companies of roving taxi activities shall be conditional upon:

First: Obtaining a license to practice such activities from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Second: Obtaining a license from the Ministry of the Interior, with the following conditions to be met:

- 1 - The company or organization must own at least ten cars and at most thirty cars in its own name for approval to practice these activities, and shall not be permitted to continue practicing should the minimum number not be met. The cars must be registered with the General Department of Traffic in the name of the company or organization prior to the activity being practiced.²
- 2 - The company or organization must have an office to practice such activities in an appropriate location that does not impede the movement of traffic.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 19 Muharram 1425 AH, corresponding to 10 March 2004 AD.

² The prior text of this Clause was replaced by the current text in the context of Ministerial Decree no. 206 of 2013, issued on 4 Rabi' Al Akhar 1434 AH, corresponding to 14 February 2013.

- 3 - A telephone being installed in the office.
- 4 - Communications equipment being installed so that the person responsible for taxi movements in the office may be in continuous contact with the drivers.
- 5 - Committing to working 24 hours per day and on festivals and public holidays.
- 6 - A map being placed in the office to show the various zones and streets within the State of Kuwait.
- 7 - A dedicated register being prepared showing the number of cars and drivers, subject to inspection and monitoring by the General Department of Traffic.

Article 3

To obtain a permission for roving taxis shall be conditional upon the following:

- 1 - The age of the car not exceeding three years as of its date of manufacture, with the validity of the permit to expire upon the car reaching the age of seven years as of the date of manufacture.¹
- 2 - The car being of a small size (saloon – four-cylinder) manufactured for the transport of no more than four passengers.²
- 3 - The car meeting safety and reliability requirements.
- 4 - The car being air-conditioned and clean inside and outside.
- 5 - A fire extinguisher being present in the car.
- 6 - A ride fare meter being installed in accordance with the specifications drawn up by the General Department of Traffic, and under its supervision.
- 7 - Side mirrors being present on both sides.

¹ The prior text of this Clause was replaced by the current text in the context of Ministerial Decree no. 1068 of 2006, issued on 25 Ramadan 1427 AH, corresponding to 17 October 2006.

² The prior text of this Clause was replaced by the current text in the context of Ministerial Decree no. 636 of 2004, issued on 19 Jumada Al Awwal 1425 AH, corresponding to 7 July 2004.

- 8 - A copy of the registration certificate being placed on the rear of the front seat of the car, along with a photograph of the driver and the vehicle number.
- 9 - Dedicated metal license plates being issued for the taxi, showing that permission has been granted for the car to be used as a roving taxi.
- 10 - A sticker being placed on both sides of the car showing the name and logo of the company or organization. The specification of these stickers shall be at the discretion of the company or organization, provided that it is approved by the General Department of Traffic, and provided that the words “Roving Taxi” appear in a clearly visible color under the logo on both sides of the car and from behind.
- 11 - All other conditions cited in the Traffic Law and its Executive Regulations being met.

Article 4

The applicant for a roving taxi license must meet the following criteria:

- 1 - They must be of Kuwaiti nationality. An exception may be made by the Director General for Traffic Licensing to issue a permit to drive a roving taxi to a person not of Kuwaiti nationality who works in a company or organization practicing that activity, with the validity of this permit to expire if the driver leaves the company or organization that issued the permit for them whilst they worked there. The number of Kuwaiti drivers in the company or organization must be no less than 30% of the total number of drivers.¹
- 2 - They must hold a public driving license.
- 3 - They must be of good reputation and without previous criminal convictions or convictions for offenses detrimental to honor or showing a lack of integrity, or having caused dangerous traffic accidents or been apprehended while driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or mind-altering substances, or any other substances that impact upon a person’s natural abilities.
- 4 - They must pass a test set by the General Department of Traffic concerning the geography of the country and its road network.
- 5 - They must hold at least a middle school certificate or its equivalent.

¹ The prior text of this Clause was replaced by the current text in the context of Ministerial Decree no. 1068 of 2006, issued on 25 Ramadan 1427 AH, corresponding to 17 October 2006.

- 6 - They must be familiar with the Arabic language and conversational English.¹
- 7 - They must be employed full time in this profession.
- 8 - The license is to be renewed annually.

Article 5²

The meter fare tariff of roving taxis shall be specified as follows:

Firstly: Start of service (when the ride begins), at a rate of 350 fils.

Secondly: In service:

- 1 - 125 fils per kilometer.
- 2 - 40 fils for every minute waiting.

In case of a sudden breakdown during the ride causing the car to be stopped, the waiting period shall not be counted, and the reckoning shall be charged in accordance with the distance travelled.

Article 6

Drivers of roving taxis are forbidden from refraining to serve passengers without an acceptable reason, transporting passengers without use of the tariff meter, asking for a fare on the basis of the trip, or violating the provisions of Article 5 of this decree.

Article 7

The Director General of the General Department of Traffic may withdraw a roving taxi registration certificate, a roving taxi driving permit or both in case of violation of the provisions of this decree or any provision of the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations. This shall be by written notification posted in a visible location in the office, and published in the Official Gazette.

¹ The prior text of this Clause was replaced by the current text in the context of Ministerial Decree no. 1329 of 2009, issued on 10 Jumada Al Akhar 1430 AH, corresponding to 3 June 2009.

² This Article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 2944 of 2016. This decree was issued on 27 Dhu Al Qa'dah 1437 AH, corresponding to 30 August 2016.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry shall likewise be notified in order to carry out its own procedures in response to the violation.

Article 8

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which will come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 34 of 2019¹

Concerning: The High Traffic Council

Article 1

The High Traffic Council shall be formed under the presidency of the Undersecretary of the Interior Ministry, with the membership of each of:

- 1 - The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Public Works.
- 2 - The Undersecretary of the Education Ministry.
- 3 - The Undersecretary of the Information Ministry.
- 4 - The General Manager of Kuwait Municipality.
- 5 - The Undersecretary of the Ministry of State for Services Affairs.
- 6 - The Director General of the Public Authority for Roads and Land Transport.

- 7 - The Assistant Interior Ministry Undersecretary for Traffic and Operation Affairs.
- 8 - The Assistant Interior Ministry Undersecretary for Legal Affairs, Studies and Researches.
- 9 - The President of the Kuwaiti Traffic Safety Association.
- 10 - The Manager of the Transport and Traffic Safety Center at the Department of Engineering and Petroleum, Kuwait University.
- 11 - Consultant Dr Adel Issa al-Yossef.
- 12 - Retired Lieutenant General Abdel Fateh Abdel Mohsen Hashem al-Ali.
- 13 - Legal Colonel Khaled Adullah Al Adwani , as Secretary General.

Article 2

The High Traffic Council shall be appointed for three years, to be renewed. It shall have the following

- 1 - competencies: Establishing general policies and plans in the domain of traffic and work on developing related services.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 8 Jummada the first 1440 AH, corresponding to 14 January 2019 AD.

- 2 - Studying traffic problems and proposing ways to deal with them, prior to taking the necessary measures to put these solutions into action.
 - 3 - Coordination and cooperation between the various bodies whose work impacts the good running of traffic.
 - 4 - Giving opinions on other matters as seen fit to propose to the Council by the Ministry of the Interior.
- The recommendations of the Council shall not be implemented until they are approved by the Minister of the Interior.

Article 3

The High Traffic Council shall convene whenever necessary, at the invitation of its president.

A meeting of the High Traffic Council shall be considered valid if it is attended by the majority of its members, including the President of the Council.

Decisions and recommendations of the Council shall be issued by majority vote of the members present. If votes are equal, the side upon which the President votes shall be given precedence.

Article 4

The Council may form permanent or temporary committees of its members or others, and may invite whichever experts it sees fit to consult to attend its meetings and take part in the deliberations of the Council, without them having any right to vote.

Article 5

The President, the members and the Secretary General of the High Traffic Council and the members of sub-committees emerging from the Council shall receive an annual financial compensation of 3000 dinars.

Article 6

The Council shall have a Secretariat, headed by the Secretary General. The Secretary General shall be assisted by a sufficient number of staff. The Secretariat shall have the following competencies:

- 1 - Preparing the items to be placed on the Council's working agenda.
- 2 - Preparing for Council meetings.
- 3 - Compiling the Council's decrees and recommendations, and following up their implementation.

The Secretary General shall send out invitations to attend Council meetings at the request of the President. Excepting in cases of need, the invitation to attend shall be sent at least three days prior to the date of the meeting, accompanied by a working agenda.

Article 7

Any decree that contradicts or opposes the provisions of this Decree is hereby cancelled.

Article 8

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which will come into force on the date of its issue and publication in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 928 of 2004¹

Concerning: Permission to Repair Vehicles Following Accidents

Article 1

Car repair workshops and other professionals working in this field shall be forbidden to undertake any repairs on any vehicle resulting from damage caused in an accident until written permission is granted to do so by the authority concerned.

Article 2

Written permission to repair a vehicle shall be issued as follows:

First: The police station under whose jurisdiction the accident took place may issue permission in accordance with the form accompanying this decree, in the case that the material damage to vehicles results from an accident that is recorded as a case in the investigation log.

Second: In the case that the accident is not recorded as a case in the investigation log, a police officer of the relevant jurisdiction may issue permission in accordance with the form accompanying this decree at the request of the person concerned, provided that the following is observed:

- 1 - The vehicles and the scene of the accident are inspected in order to verify the truth of the claim submitted.
- 2 - A statement must be taken in this regard from the owners of the vehicles or their legal representatives, in which the place and time of the occurrence of the accident is recorded, or the discovery of its occurrence, along with the damage resulting from it and the source of the damage sustained by the vehicles.
- 3 - The inspection and statement referred to above and the issuing of the written permission to repair the vehicle are to be recorded in the dedicated register.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 28 Rejeb 1425 AH, corresponding to 13 September 2004 AD.

Article 3

A police officer of the relevant jurisdiction for the owner of the vehicle shall issue written permission in accordance with the form accompanying this decree in the case that the damage sustained by their vehicle occurred outside the State of Kuwait, provided that they present a document validated by the relevant authorities of the place in which the accident occurred, ratified by the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry, including the time and place of the accident, the parties involved, the parts of the vehicle that were damaged, and whether a case was opened in its regard, along with the circumstances of the incident.

Article 4

Car repair workshops and other professionals working in such activities shall be bound to record the number of the form granting written permission to repair the vehicle in a dedicated register, noting the date on which the vehicle was brought for repair and retaining the permission forms in the workshop in a dedicated file.

Article 5

The General Department of Traffic shall have responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the provisions of this decree by car repair workshops and other professionals.

Article 6

In the case of violation of this decree by car repair workshops and other professionals working in this field, appropriate legal measures shall be taken against them, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry shall likewise be notified in order to carry out its own procedures in response to the violation.

Article 7

Ministerial Decree no. 1712 of 2001 is hereby cancelled.

Article 8

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which will be published in the Official Gazette and comes into force as of 1/10/2004 AD.

Interior Ministry

Security Directorate of..... Province

Permission to Repair Vehicle

Date.....

Registration no.....

Vehicle no..... Police department of area

Vehicle type:.....

Chassis no:

Name of owner:

Name of legal representative: Capacity:.....

There is no impediment against repairing the damage listed below to the aforementioned vehicle:

1)

2)

3)

4)

At the workshop:

Stamp

Police official

Rank and name:

See instructions on reverse

Signature:

Interior Ministry
General Department of Investigations
Permission to Repair Vehicle

Date:-----	Case no.: -----
Vehicle no.: -----	Police department: -----
Type: -----	Model: -----
Chassis no.: -----	
Owner name: -----	

There is no impediment to repairing the damage listed below to the aforementioned vehicle:

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----

At the workshop: -----

Stamp	Police investigator
	Name:
	Date:
	Signature:

Instructions:

- 1 - The owner of the vehicle for whom a repair permit has been issued must undertake to have it repaired within one week of the date of permission being granted, otherwise the permit shall be held null and void, and must be returned to the issuing body.
- 2 - Those with car repair workshops or other professionals working in this field must register the number of the written permit to repair the vehicle in a dedicated register, citing the date upon which the vehicle was brought for repair, and retaining the written permission forms in the workshop in a dedicated file.
- 3 - In the case of violation by car repair workshops and other professionals working in this field of the provisions of the decree issued by the Minister of the Interior concerning permission to repair vehicles following accidents, appropriate legal measures shall be taken against them.

Ministerial Decree no. 469 of 2006¹

Concerning: Towing, Lifting, Transportation and Supervision of Impounded Vehicles

Article 1

Qualifying companies and specialist organizations may be contracted to undertake operations to tow, lift, or transport vehicles seized in accordance with the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations, and any decrees amending or supplementing it, to locations allocated for impounded vehicles. It is likewise permitted to make an agreement with such companies and organizations to maintain such locations and supervise them, within one or several provinces of the State.

Article 2

For the companies and specialist organizations cited in Article 1 of this decree to tow, lift, or transport impounded vehicles, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- 1 - A license from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- 2 - A permit from the Interior Ministry, in accordance with the following:
 - a – Having a sufficient quantity of the necessary equipment to tow, lift or transport vehicles, provided with the necessary communications equipment, whether for communications between the vehicles or between the vehicles and the company or organization, being linked to the automatic system of the General Department of Traffic.
 - b – Having a place or places of sufficient size to be allocated for the holding of vehicles, provided that they are located in an appropriate place so as not to inhibit the flow of traffic, along with the necessary supervision, and meeting safety and security conditions – without the Ministry or any other government body being asked to allocate or supply any sites or locations for these activities.
 - c – The availability of appropriate places equipped for the General Department of Traffic at the sites allocated for impounded vehicles, provided with communications equipment (telephone lines, wireless

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 1 Rabi' Al Akhar 1427 AH, corresponding to 29 April 2006 AD.

connection, computers) connected to the computer system of the General Department of Traffic.

- d – Retaining a dedicated record of the external state of the vehicle that has been towed, lifted or transported is recorded, along with its movements in and out of the compound, and the fine payable on it.
- e – Work must take place around the clock on a three-shift system.
- f – The availability of a sufficient number of technicians specializing in vehicle towing, lifting and transport operations, qualified to work with the public.
- g – The availability of appropriate rest spaces for auditors furnished with basic services.
- h – The fulfillment of any other technical conditions set out by the General Department of Traffic.

Article 3

In applying the provisions of this decree, the General Department of Traffic shall have the following competencies:

- 1 - Approving the conformity of equipment for towing, lifting and transporting vehicles to the pound with the required technical specifications, and specifying the number sufficient for the work of the company or organization.
- 2 - Viewing the vehicle pounds which the company or organization is bound to provide, and verifying their suitability with regards to location and size.
- 3 - Specifying the health and safety conditions that must be met at these locations.
- 4 - Specifying the number of technical and administrative workers that is necessary for the work of the company or organization, and to supervise the pounds.
- 5 - Supervising the entrance and exit of impounded vehicles to and from the pound, with the proper keeping of registers to this purpose, marked to show the validity of the data kept therein.
- 6 - Obtaining the fines due on impounded cars.
- 7 - Monitoring the performance of the aforesaid companies or organizations in carrying out the work entrusted to them, and inspecting them.

Article 4

The companies or organizations cited in this decree must undertake to do the following:

- 1 - Exercise care when transporting, lifting and towing vehicles or confiscating them, with those companies to bear civil responsibility for any damage caused to the vehicles during the process.
- 2 - Safeguard vehicle pounds and the vehicles inside them against fire, theft, or damage.
- 3 - Complete the forms prepared by the General Department of Traffic to establish the condition of the vehicle upon being towed, lifted or transported and upon entry to the pound, and when leaving it.

Article 5

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 209 of Ministerial Decree no. 81 of 1976, the Ministry shall compensate the companies or organizations cited in this decree for the work they are licensed to perform in accordance with the provisions of Article 210 of Ministerial Decree no. 81 of 1976, as stated in the relevant contract.

Article 6

The duration of the permit issued by the Interior Ministry shall be three years, to be automatically renewed if neither of the two sides have notified the other in writing of their desire not to proceed with the renewal at least six months prior to the expiry of the permit.¹

The Ministry may withdraw the permit in the case of violation of the provisions of this decree, with the licensee to bear the costs resulting from the withdrawal, and notification to be made of it in the Official Gazette.

Likewise, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry shall be notified in order to carry out their own procedures.

¹ This Paragraph was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 61 of 2009, issued on 16 Muharram 1430 AD, corresponding to 12 January 2009.

Article 7

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which shall come into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 105 of 2007¹

Concerning: Metal License Plates for Private Cars

Article 1

The format and specifications of metal license plates for private cars – prepared by the General Department of Traffic licensing department – and attached to this decree, are hereby established.

Article 2

Owners of private cars currently bearing metal license plates must return those plates to the General Department of Traffic licensing department and obtain new plates in accordance with the timings and procedures established by the aforementioned department, with these timings to be announced with sufficient prior notice.

Article 3

Registration certificates for private cars for which the owners fail to return the plates within the timing specified in the previous Article shall be withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force.

Article 4

Any provision contrary or in opposition to the provisions of this decree is hereby cancelled.

Article 5

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which shall come into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 11 Muharram 1428 AH, corresponding to 30 January 2007 AD.

Annex to Ministerial Decree no. 105 of 2007

Specifications of the New Metal License Plates for Private Cars

First: The plates shall be made of chrome-plated aluminum with a thickness of 1 mm.

Second: The plates shall be covered with a white reflective sheeting comprising the watermark of the State of Kuwait, 18 mm in diameter, with no fewer than 3 marks per 305 mm.

Third: Form of the plate

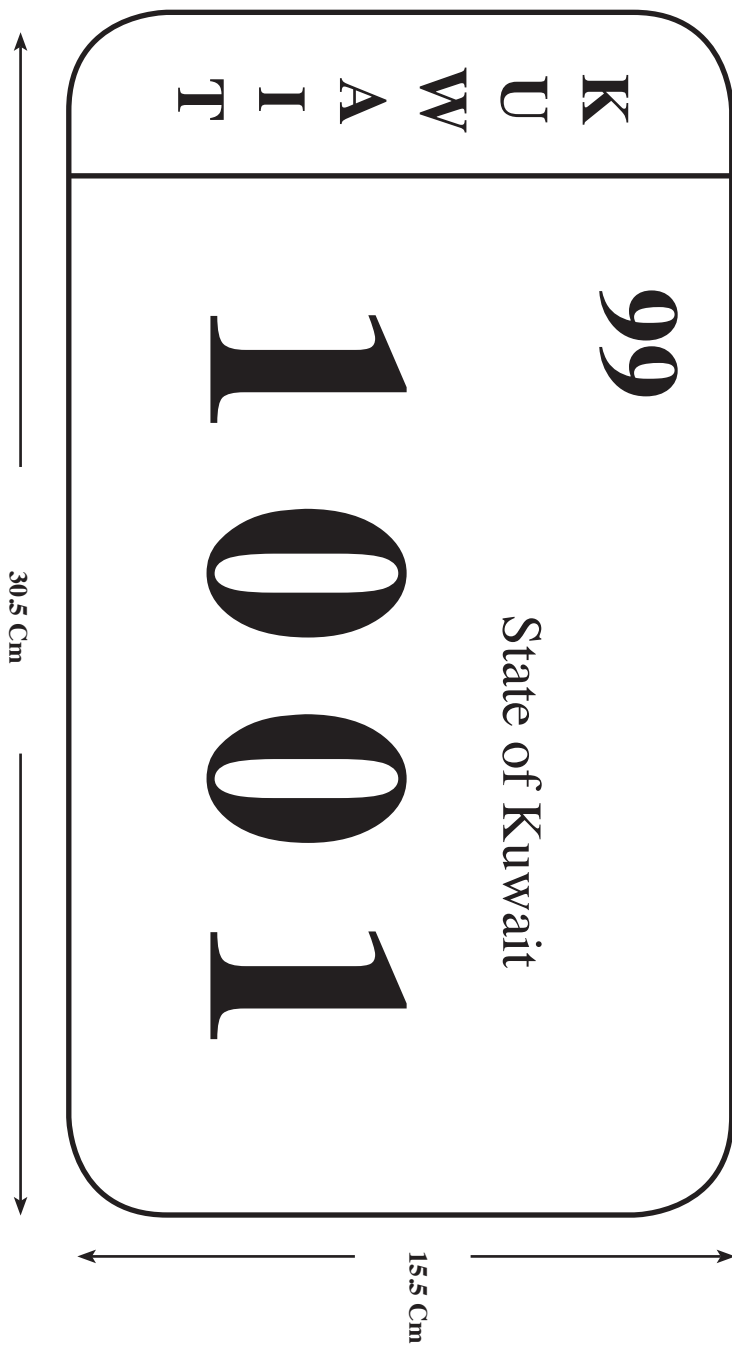
The plate shall be rectangular with dimensions of 305 mm x 155 mm, and consist of:

- 1 - An external black-colored protrusion framing the whole of the plate.
- 2 - The plate, divided into two parts.

The first part shall be 265 mm x 155 mm in dimension, and consist of the following:

- a – Two words (State of Kuwait) at the top of the plate, with dimensions of 140 mm x 35 mm.
- b – The administrative number shall be written next to “Kuwait State” at the top of the plate, which shall consist of numbers from 1 to 99, with the dimensions of the administrative number per cell to be 45 mm x 25 mm.
- c – The basic plate number in the center of the plate, consisting of:
 - 1 - 4 cells each, 40 mm x 65 mm in dimension, with overall dimensions of 180 mm x 65 mm.
 - 2 - 5 cells each, 40 mm x 65 mm in dimension, with overall dimensions of 235 mm x 65 mm.

The second part of the plate shall be on its left-hand side, with a width of 40 mm, comprising the word “Kuwait” in English, written vertically.



Ministerial Decree no. 2542 of 2008¹

Concerning: The Secretariat of the High Traffic Council

Article 1

The Secretariat of the High Traffic Council is hereby established. It will have a Secretary General and the following subsidiary units:

1 - Communication and Follow-up Unit... concerned with the following:

- Implementing tasks requiring coordination between the bodies concerned, and participating in the work of the Council.
- Coordinating between the works of the temporary and permanent committees and presenting their reports to the Council.
- Following up the decrees and recommendations of the Council and verifying that they are properly implemented.
- Presenting a regular report on the reasons for which Council decrees and recommendations are not implemented or delayed, and proposing solutions.
- Preparing for Council meetings and supplying the necessary equipment to present the plans, programs and proposals of members of the Council or its sub-committees.
- Presenting numerical and graphical statistics concerning the traffic situation, the forms required for evaluation and follow-up procedures, and other such necessities.

2 - Research and Information Unit... concerned with the following:

- Preparing an annual research and study plan according to the direction of the High Traffic Council.
- Preparing an implementation program for approved research projects and studies, structuring and establishing the priorities of the research program, and defining the manner in which research projects and studies will be completed and the tools required.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 14 Dhu Al Qa'dah 1429 AH, corresponding to 12 November 2008 AD.

- Supplying all information, statistics and studies concerned with traffic issues and how to address them on domestic, regional and international levels.
- Studying proposals and opinions put forward by the public and by researchers concerned with developing traffic services and addressing related problems.
- Offering the necessary statistical and informational support to the Research and Studies Unit, and various other forms of support.

3 - Support Services Unit... concerned with the following:

- Supplying all administrative, financial, technical and support services to the High Traffic Council and its Secretariat.

Article 2

Decree no. 2283 of 2006 is hereby cancelled, along with any provision conflicting with or opposing the provisions of this decree.

Article 3

Those concerned are to implement this decree, which shall come into force as of its issue date.

Ministerial Decree no. 203 of 2010¹

Concerning: Taxi Cars at the International Airport

Article 1

Cars may be licensed to transfer passengers to and from Kuwait International Airport, called Special Airport Taxis (Airport Limousines) and Ordinary Airport Taxis (Airport Taxis), falling under type 2 of Clause 1 of Article 3 of Decree-Law no. 67/76. The provisions concerning taxi cars cited in the Implementing Regulations of the Traffic Law shall apply to them, in addition to those cited in this Decree, as follows:

First: Activities of Special Airport Taxis (Airport Limousines):

a – Conditions for operating Special Airport Taxis (Airport Limousines):

Companies and organizations shall operate Special Airport Taxis (Airport Limousines) according to the following conditions:

- 1 - Obtaining a license issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the practice of these activities.
- 2 - Obtaining the approval of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
- 3 - Obtaining the approval of the General Department of Traffic.
- 4 - The number of cars shall not be below ten, and shall not exceed thirty. It shall be permitted to increase the upper limit of this number on application by the company or organization, following the agreement of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and the General Department of Traffic.
- 5 - The company or the organization is to have an office within the bounds of the International Airport, in accordance with the regulations specified by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
- 6 - The installation of communications equipment in the office.
- 7 - Placing a map in the office showing the various zones and streets of the State of Kuwait.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 4 Safar 1431 AH, corresponding to 19 January 2010 AD.

- 8 - Appointment of a member of staff at reception with a good level of both Arabic and English.
 - 9 - Work taking place in the office on a round the clock basis and on festivals and official holidays.
 - 10 - Activities shall be limited to transporting passengers to and from the airport.
 - 11 - Maintaining a dedicated register in the office in which car movements and communications relating to the work are recorded, subject to monitoring by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and the General Department of Traffic.
- b – The conditions for licensing Special Airport Taxis (Airport Limousines) shall be as follows:
- 1 - The age of the car at the beginning of the license shall not exceed one year as of its manufacture, and the period of its licensing to carry out these activities shall not exceed three years as of the car's manufacture.
 - 2 - The car must fulfil safety and reliability criteria.
 - 3 - The car must be air conditioned and clean on its interior and exterior.
 - 4 - A fire extinguisher must be present in the car, and all other criteria cited in the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations must be fulfilled.
 - 5 - The details of the driver must be affixed in both Arabic and English to the rear of the front right-hand seat of the car, alongside their photograph, approved by the General Department of Traffic and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
 - 6 - The details of the vehicle must be affixed in both Arabic and English to the rear of the front left-hand seat of the car.
 - 7 - A notice of the approved price rates in Arabic and English must be affixed to the front of the car in the interior (on the dashboard) and on the rear of the front right-hand seat of the car.
 - 8 - The color shall be established by the General Department of Traffic in coordination with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
 - 9 - Metal license plates shall be issued for this type of car in accordance with the procedures for taxi cars.
 - 10 - The cars shall be allocated administrative numbering, as organized by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

- 11 - A sticker must be placed on both sides of the car and on its rear showing the commercial name of the company or organization. Its specifications shall be defined by the company or organization, and must be approved by the General Department of Traffic in coordination with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The logo of the Airport shall be included with the administrative number, and "Airport Limousine" must be written under the commercial name in clear writing.
- c – The conditions for obtaining the permit for driving Special Airport Taxis (Airport Limousines) shall be as follows:
 - 1 - The applicant for the permit must be Kuwaiti and hold a public driving license. When necessary, the Director General of the General Department of Traffic may issue a permit to drive an airport taxi to non-Kuwaitis who work in a business or organization practicing these activities. The validity of this permit shall end if the driver quits the business or organization which issued the permit on their behalf whilst they worked there.
 - 2 - They must be of good character and without prior convictions for offenses detrimental to honor or showing lack of integrity, and must not have caused dangerous traffic accidents or been apprehended driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or mind-altering substances.
 - 3 - They must pass a test set by the General Department of Traffic concerning the geography of the country and its road network.
 - 4 - They must hold at least a middle school certificate or its equivalent, approved by the authorities concerned.
 - 5 - They must be employed full time in this profession.
 - 6 - They must be versed in written and spoken English.
 - 7 - They must undergo an annual medical examination to establish their health and fitness.
 - 8 - The license is to be renewed annually.

The Director General of the General Department of Traffic may withdraw the registration certificate of an Airport Taxi (Airport Limousine) or the driver's permit, or both, in case of violation of the provisions of this decree or any provision of the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation shall be informed, as well as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in order to carry out their own procedures concerning the violation.

Meter tariffs for Airport Taxis (Airport Limousines) shall be defined in accordance with the table accompanying Ministerial Decree no. 1182 of 2002.

Second: The activities of Ordinary Airport Taxis (Airport Taxis):

a – The conditions for operating International Airport Taxis (Airport Taxis) shall be as follows:

Individuals shall operate Airport Taxis according to the following conditions:

- 1 - Obtaining the approval of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
- 2 - Obtaining the approval of the General Department of Traffic.
- 3 - Their activities being limited to airport transfers for passengers.

b – The conditions for obtaining permits to circulate for Ordinary Airport Taxis (Airport Taxis) shall be as follows:

- 1 - The age of the car at the beginning of the license shall not exceed one year as of its date of manufacture, and it shall not exceed ten years of manufacture overall.
- 2 - The car must fulfil safety and reliability criteria.
- 3 - The car must be air conditioned and clean on its interior and exterior.
- 4 - A fire extinguisher must be present in the car, and all other criteria cited in the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations fulfilled.
- 5 - The details of the driver must be affixed in both Arabic and English to the rear of the front right-hand seat of the car, alongside their photograph, approved by the General Department of Traffic and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
- 6 - The details of the vehicle must be affixed in both Arabic and English to the rear of the front left-hand seat of the car.
- 7 - A notice of the approved price rates in Arabic and English must be affixed to the front of the car in the interior (on the dashboard) and on the rear of the front right-hand seat of the car.
- 8 - The color shall be established by the General Department of Traffic in coordination with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

- 9 - Metal license plates shall be issued for this type of car in accordance with the procedures for taxi cars.
 - 10 - The cars shall be allocated administrative numbering, as organized by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
 - 11 - A sticker must be placed on both sides of the car and on its rear showing the logo of the Airport and the administrative number in clear writing.
- c – The conditions for obtaining the permit for driving Ordinary International Airport Taxis (Airport Taxis) shall be as follows:
- 1 - The applicant for the permit must be Kuwaiti and hold a public driving license.
 - 2 - They must be of good character and without prior convictions for offenses detrimental to honor or showing lack of integrity, and must not have caused dangerous traffic accidents or been apprehended driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or mind-altering substances.
 - 3 - They must pass a test set by the General Department of Traffic concerning the geography of the country and its road network.
 - 4 - They must be employed full time in this profession.
 - 5 - They must undergo an annual medical examination to establish their health and fitness.
 - 6 - The license shall be renewed every three years.

The Director General of the General Department of Traffic may withdraw the registration certificate of an Ordinary International Airport Taxi (Airport Taxi) or the driver's permit, or both, in case of violation of the provisions of this decree or the provisions of the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation shall be informed.

Meter tariffs for Ordinary Airport Taxis (Airport Taxis) shall be defined in accordance with the table accompanying Ministerial Decree no. 1182 of 2002.

Article 2

Companies and organizations operating Special Airport Taxis (Airport Limousines) or Ordinary International Airport Taxis (Airport Taxis) or both must fulfill all the conditions cited in this decree within a period of at most six months as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 3

Ministerial Decree no. 1430 of 2000 is hereby cancelled.

Article 4

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which comes into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 686 of 2013¹

Concerning: Cessation of Issue of New Taxi Permits

(Roving – On-demand)

Article 1

The issue of new licenses for roving and on-demand taxis shall be halted.

Article 2

The stoppage cited in Article 1 of this decree shall not be valid for new cars taking the place of cars leaving service, provided that the number of licensed cars at the company or organization does not exceed the maximum number cited in Decrees no. 421/1988 and 182/2004.

Article 3

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which comes into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

¹ This Ministerial Decree was issued on 5 Rejeb 1434 AH, corresponding to 15 May 2013 AD.

Ministerial Decree no. 4391 of 2015¹

Concerning: Cars Prepared for the Towing of Goods and Other Items

Article 1

To the types of vehicles listed in Article 3 of Decree-Law no. 67 of 1976 shall be added cars prepared for the towing of goods and other items, equipped with towing equipment installed in accordance with the requirements of industry principles and manufacturer guidance, and limited to personal use.

Article 2

In observance of the provisions of Articles 38 to 52 of Decree of the Minister of the Interior no. 82 of 1976, cars prepared for the towing of goods and trailers must meet the following conditions:

- 1 - Safety equipment must be available for the trailer such as rear lights, reflective tape, a warning triangle, first aid equipment and a fire extinguisher.
- 2 - The presence of passengers inside the trailer when driving shall not be permitted.
- 3 - The speed of the car whilst towing shall not exceed the minimum speed permitted on the road.
- 4 - The driver of the car must keep to the right-hand side of the road and only leave this position in case of necessity.
- 5 - The total length of the car including the item towed must not exceed 15 meters, and the height of the trailer must not exceed four meters from road level, with its width not to exceed 260 cm. If the length, height and width of the item required to be towed exceed the permitted dimensions, a permit must be obtained for this from the General Department of Traffic.
- 6 - A special side mirror must be installed if the width of the trailer exceeds that of the car so that the rear vision of the driver is not obscured.

¹ This Ministerial Decree, no. 4391 of 2015, was issued on 21 Dhu Al Hijjah 1436 AH, corresponding to 5 October 2015 AD.

- 7 - The correct weight entered into the car's permit to circulate must be verified, and the load must be distributed evenly about the center of gravity. Load straps must be firmly fitted within the trailer in order to ensure that the load stays in place when driving.
- 8 - The tow hitch, towing ring and safety chain must be checked, confirming that there is no crack or breakage in the welding and that none of these items have incurred damage, or serious degradation from rust.
- 9 - Movable towing equipment must be removed after the towing operation is completed.

Article 3

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which comes into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Ministerial Decree no. 4803 of 2015¹

Concerning: Small Private Cars

Article 1

To the types of vehicles listed in Article 3 of Decree-Law no. 67 of 1976 shall be added a new type of car, as follows:

Small private car: Prepared for private use for the transport of one passenger only besides the driver, and not designed in the form of a motorcycle.

Article 2

In observance of the provisions of Articles 38 to 52 of Decree of the Minister of the Interior no. 81 of 1976, small private cars must meet the following conditions:

- 1 - They must have a car cabin.
- 2 - They must have the usual car steering mechanism (steering wheel).
- 3 - The car seat must have a backrest.
- 4 - They must have seatbelts.
- 5 - They must have mirrors on both sides.
- 6 - There must be a place for the metal license plate at the front and rear of the car.
- 7 - They must have a manual fire extinguisher fit for use and in conformity with international specifications, within reach of the driver.

Article 3

The fees applicable to private cars for insurance policies, vehicle registration certificates, and license plates shall apply to this type of car.

¹ This Ministerial Decree, no. 4803 of 2015, was issued on 20 Muharram 1437 AH, corresponding to 2 November 2015 AD.

Article 4

Drivers of this type of vehicle must have a private driving license.

Article 5

The Undersecretary of the Ministry shall implement this decree, which comes into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.



Part 4

Law Organizing the Traffic Court and Other Related Decrees



Law no. 22 of 1960¹

Organizing the Traffic Court

Article 1²

A court is established within the penal circuit of the High Court, specializing in reviewing the traffic misdemeanors and violations cited in Articles 64-72 of Law no. 13 of 1959 on Traffic, and the misdemeanors cited in Articles 154 and 164 of the Penal Code when these misdemeanors result from violations of the aforementioned Traffic Law.

Article 2

The Traffic Court shall consist of one judge appointed by the Chief Justice from among the High Court judges, and a public prosecutor appointed by decree of the Chief Justice with the approval of the President of the Police and Public Security Circuit.

Article 3³

The public prosecutor may ask the court to issue a penal order to sanction an accused person, presenting all the minutes and papers in support of the accusation. The court may summarily examine this request without the necessity for it to be examined at a sitting, and review the papers and minutes of the investigation. However, it shall not be permitted to prescribe a primary punishment other than fines not in excess of fifty dinars.

¹ The late Sheikh Abdullah Al Salim Al Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, issued this Decree-Law on 25 Dhu Al Hijjah 1379 AH, corresponding to 19 June 1960 AD.

² The last paragraph of this Article was cancelled in Decree-Law no. 41 of 1964, issued on 23 Rabi' Al Awwal 1384 AH, corresponding to 3 August 1964.

³ The prior text of this Article was replaced by the current text in the context of Decree-Law no. 43 of 1987, issued on 14 Dhu Al Hijjah 1407 AH, corresponding to 8 August 1987 AD.

Article 4¹

If the court does not see fit for any reason to respond positively to the application by the public prosecutor, they shall issue an order in refusal. In this case, the public prosecutor may have recourse to the usual route.

Article 5²

If the court rules on a case in a summary manner, the order shall be issued without the presence of the accused for sentencing.

The person convicted may oppose the order issued against them within one week as of the date of their being notified of it.

No objection shall be admitted until a deposit has been paid of fifty dinars, which shall be transferred to the State treasury if the objection is rejected.

The public prosecutor may appeal the order issued in sanction if this concerns an error in application of the law. The time permitted for such an appeal shall be twenty days as of the date of issue of the order.

In all cases, the public prosecutor may appeal a ruling issued in opposition to the penal order.

Article 6³

The person convicted may oppose the ruling issued against them in their absence via the usual route.

It shall not be permitted for the person convicted to appeal the ruling via the usual route if they were sentenced to pay a fine of not greater than forty dinars. They may appeal other rulings.

The public prosecutor may appeal the ruling via the usual route in all cases.

¹ and ² The previous texts of Articles 4 and 5 were replaced by their current texts by Decree-Law 66 of 1976, issued on 29 Ramadan 1396 AH, corresponding to 23 September 1976.

³ The previous text of this Article was replaced by its current text by Decree-Law 66 of 1976, issued on 29 Ramadan 1396 AH, corresponding to 23 September 1976.

Article 7¹

The relevant provisions in the Penal Procedures and Courts Code shall apply to appeal procedures and timings.

Article 8

Appeals shall be raised before the Misdemeanors Appeals Circuit at the High Court via petition submitted at the registry office of the court having issued the ruling, signed by the accused or their representative.

The registry office must transfer the appeal petition accompanied by the case file to the Misdemeanors Appeals Circuit within three days. The president of this circuit, upon receipt of the petition of appeal and the case file, must designate a sitting to look into the appeal and notify the accused of the timing of this sitting.

Article 9

Settlement may be made with regards to violations in the cases cited in Article 72 of Law no. 13 of 1959 on Traffic. Settlement shall be made via payment by the accused of the sum of thirty rupees. On payment of this sum, the penal case is dropped.

Article 9B²

The penal order or ruling in absence may be declared via the General Department of Traffic upon consultation with the owner of the car or when the driver renews the car's documentation or their driving license, or carries out any other procedures. The person convicted shall be notified in person.

Article 10

The Chief Justice, in agreement with the President of the Police and Public Security Circuit, shall issue regulations concerning investigation and judgment procedures for the Traffic Court.

Those concerned are to implement this law, which shall enter into force as of the time of its publication in the Official Gazette.

¹ The previous text of this Article was replaced by its current text by Decree-Law 66 of 1976, issued on 29 Ramadan 1396 AH, corresponding to 23 September 1976.

² This Article was added by Decree-Law 66 of 1976, issued on 29 Ramadan 1396 AH, corresponding to 23 September 1976.

Memorandum in Clarification
of Law no. 41 of 64, with Amendment to the First Article
of the Law Organizing the Traffic Court

The text of Article 1 of Law no. 22 of 1960 Organizing the Traffic Court states that “A court is established within the penal circuit of the High Court, specializing in hearing the traffic misdemeanors and violations cited in Articles 64-72 of Law no. 13 of 1959 on Traffic, and the misdemeanors cited in Articles 154 and 164 of the Penal Code when these misdemeanors result from violations of the aforementioned Traffic Law. Civil liability and compensation cases shall remain within the jurisdiction of the Civil Circuit.”

The text of the second paragraph of this Article states that the Traffic Law does not have the authority to look into civil liability cases or those concerning compensation occasioned by the crimes cited in that Article.

Penal judges are permitted by law to freely decide upon disputes resulting from crimes, in order to be able to rule on the crimes presented before them. This is in addition to the simplification of procedures this represents, leading to a lightening of the burden on judges in general, since the dispute is only reviewed once in both its criminal and civil aspects.

Kuwaiti legislation has enshrined this principle in Articles 111-114 of Law 17 of 1960 issuing the Penal Procedures and Courts Code. It is permitted, in 115 of this Code, “for the court, when condemning the accused, to automatically bind him to pay compensation for the damages resulting from the crime...”

It is evident from judicial statistics that compensation lawsuits resulting from the crimes cited in the aforementioned Article 1 of Law 22 of 1960 have multiplied with the urbanization of the State, and activity in this area has increased. It is therefore apt that the Traffic Court should be competent to review such lawsuits in accordance with the rules cited in Article 111 and onward of the Penal Procedures and Courts Code, in order to ensure the timely settlement of such lawsuits, and maintain the flow of judicial proceedings.

Memorandum in Clarification

of Law no. 66 of 1976, with Amendment to Some Provisions of Law

Law no. 22 of 1960 Organizing the Traffic Court

Current law denies the possibility of appealing against a penal order issued concerning traffic crimes, in spite of the fact that such orders are issued in the absence of the accused. It likewise denies the possibility of opposing or appealing a ruling issued via the usual route, even if this ruling is issued in absentia, where the fine does not exceed 37.500 dinars, or the prison sentence does not exceed one week, except in the case of subsidiary punishments. The right of appeal is likewise forbidden for the public prosecutor.

This, as established by the law concerning the Traffic Court, is contrary to the provisions of the Penal Procedures and Courts Code.

There can be no doubt that depriving the accused of the right to oppose a penal order or ruling in absentia issued against them represents a denigration of their right to defend themselves – in particular when it is noted that many of these rulings impose civil compensation. The convicted person is unable to dispute their responsibility, and reality has shown that that the content of penal orders may be subject to dispute.

It is therefore necessary to allow the accused to oppose a penal order or a ruling issued in absentia, and likewise to allow both the convicted person and the public prosecutor to make appeals as necessary against an order or ruling in order to preserve the public interest, when they see that the appeal is in accordance with the assessment of the Penal Procedures Code. Rulings issued in acquittal against applications for penal orders, in accordance with the present situation, are not be open to appeal by the public prosecutor, which denigrates the public interest in some cases. Therefore, the case of ruling in acquittal cited in Article 5 of the current law is repealed. The court may issue a penal order to sanction a person only; this requires amendment to Article 4, so that the text regarding orders in refusal shall include all cases in which the court does not respond positively to the application of the public prosecutor.

As the penal order is a simplified procedure, a limit has been placed on use of the right of objection to prevent it from being misused, with the condition being established that a monetary deposit is to be paid which is transferred to the State treasury if the grievance is refused, so that only those who truly believe themselves innocent will put forward an objection. Thus, legislation shall permit:

- a – Objection by the convicted person against the penal order issued sanctioning them, within one week of their being notified of it.
- b – Appeal by the public prosecutor against a penal order when the cause of the appeal is an error in the application of the law, within twenty days of the order being issued.
- c – Objection by the convicted person against a ruling issued against them in absentia via the usual route.
- d – Appeal by the public prosecutor against a ruling issued in opposition to the penal order.
- e – Appeal from the convicted person and the public prosecutor against a ruling issued via the usual route.

The timings have been brought into line with those cited in the Penal Procedures and Courts Code where possible.

To facilitate notifications, a new text, that of Article 9B, has been inserted, permitting notification of the penal order or ruling in absentia to take place via the General Department of Traffic upon consultation with the owner of the car or its driver when carrying out any procedures. The convicted person must be notified in person.

Memorandum in Clarification

of Decree-Law no. 43 of 1987, with Amendment to Article 3

of Law no. 22 of 1960 Organizing the Traffic Court

Article 3 of Law no. 22 of 1960 permits the Traffic Court to issue a penal order sanctioning the accused, provided that the judgment concerns a fine of no greater than fifteen dinars.

The purpose of the penal order system is to expedite the settlement of minor penal lawsuits, simplify their procedures, and lighten the burden on courts, so that they may be free to examine more serious cases. The sanction of a fine no greater than fifteen dinars is a very minor punishment that is insufficient to deter commission of the crimes that the Traffic Court is competent to review, meaning that in many cases the cases may not be settled summarily, thereby defeating the intent of the legislator in creating this route. The upper limit of the fine that may be imposed by the court when issuing a penal order is hereby raised to fifty dinars.

The accompanying decree-law has therefore been drafted.

Ministerial Decree no. 22 of 2000¹

Concerning the Governmental Guarantee of Government Means of Transportation

- Article 1: Insurance shall be waived for permits of drivers of government means of transportation.
- Article 2: The Finance Ministry shall bear the responsibility resulting from the circulation of means of transportation belonging to governmental bodies in accordance with the provisions of the Traffic Law no. 67 of 1976 and its Implementing Regulations. The coverage given by the Ministry shall be limited to civil liability resulting from accidents to those vehicles only, and shall not include traffic violations committed by those vehicles.
- Article 3: The person responsible for the violation shall be bound to pay the fines due as a result of their error from their own private funds.
- Article 4: Government bodies shall forward compensation requests from injured persons that, on the basis of the judicial rulings of the Traffic Courts, are the responsibility of the driver of any government owned means of transportation, to the Department for Legal Rulings and Legislation, enclosing notes expressing their opinion on the matter, within the following bounds:
- 1 - Up to 500 Kuwaiti dinars in compensation in cases of injury to property.
 - 2 - Within the bounds of Sharia *diyyah* in cases of compensating injury to persons.
- Article 5: The Finance Ministry shall pay the compensation due to the third parties cited in Article 4 if it is shown that the accident resulted from an act of negligence. The sums shall be entered under the heading of “Accident Compensation” on the Finance Ministry budget, in General Accounts.

¹ The Minister of Finance and Transport issued this Ministerial Decree on 25 Sha’ban 1421 AH, corresponding to 25 November 2000.

Article 6: The Finance Ministry shall inform government bodies of the payment of compensation resulting from a personal error, and list the sum due in the escrow account, collecting it in accordance with the procedures and rules in force.

Article 7: All government bodies are bound to implement this decree, which shall be valid as of its date of issue. Ministerial Decree no. 2 of 1980 and no. 28 of 1988 are hereby cancelled.

Prime Ministerial Decree no. 900/3 of 2009¹

Concerning: Small Vehicles (Buggies)

A draft ministerial decree concerning small vehicles (buggies or A.T.V.s) is brought to the attention of the Cabinet as follows:

First: Small Vehicles (A.T.V.s) are to be added to the types of vehicles in Article 3 of Decree-Law no. 67 of 1976.

These are all-terrain motor vehicles with three or more wheels and low-pressure tires, which are not designed in the form of a car, and are limited to personal use.

Second: Observing the provisions of the Decree of the Interior Minister no. 81 of 1976, issue of a permit to circulate for a small vehicle (A.T.V.) shall be conditional upon the following:

- 1 - Presenting the customs certificate releasing the vehicle (the mechanical certificate) with the chassis number and year of manufacture, for this class of vehicle.
- 2 - Presenting a valid insurance document.
- 3 - That its engine capacity is no less than 90 cc.
- 4 - That the vehicle's length does not exceed 3 meters, and its width does not exceed 1.75 meters.
- 5 - That it meets the following safety and reliability requirements: -
 - a – Front and rear lights.
 - b – There is a location at the front and rear of the vehicle dedicated to bear license plates.
 - c – The fuel tank meets health and safety requirements.
 - d – The seats are provided with safety belts and backrests.
 - e – The vehicle is fitted with an exhaust system and silencer.
 - f – A flagpole is fitted with a length of no less than 125 cm.
- 6 - It shall be forbidden to change the mechanical and technical specifications of the braking system or the exhaust system, with the exception of vehicles designed for

¹ This Prime Ministerial Decree was issued on 7 Shawwal 1430 AH, corresponding to 26 October 2009.

racing organized by the relevant bodies within the bounds of special tracks and courses.

Two metal license plates shall be issued for this type of vehicle (land vehicle A.T.V.) with the specifications established by the General Department of Traffic.

Third: Regulations concerning the use of these vehicles:

- 1 - They shall not be used on principal streets, highways or paved roads, or in residential areas, inland areas or coastland.
- 2 - It shall not be permitted for a person to ride as a passenger behind the vehicle driver unless the vehicle is fitted by original design with a passenger seat possessing a backrest.
- 3 - When driving these vehicles, appropriate clothing must be worn, along with a helmet.
- 4 - They shall be permitted for use in the following areas:
 - a – Desert areas.
 - b – Unpaved roads.
 - c – Race tracks and circuits designed for such vehicles in accordance with the conditions specified by the General Department of Traffic.

Fourth: Drivers of such vehicles must obtain a driving license (land vehicle – A.T.V.), and the age of the licensee must be no less than 17 Gregorian years.

Fifth: Registration certificate, insurance and license plate fees shall be applied to this type of vehicle in keeping with those applied to motorcycles.

Sixth: The rules, conditions and provisions of the accompanying insurance document shall be applied to A.T.V.s, with the annual insurance premium to be 50 dinars.

Seventh: Insurance companies and agents must adhere to the conditions of the document cited in the above paragraph, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is to be notified in any case of violation in order to take the necessary measures against the violator.

Eighth: The provisions of the Traffic Law and its Implementing Regulations shall be applied against anyone violating this decree.

Ninth: Ministerial Decree no. 630 of 2000 is hereby cancelled.

Ministerial Decree no. 59 of 2010¹

Concerning the Import of Vehicles

Article 1

The following terms shall have the meanings allocated to them below:

- 1 - Antique cars: Those for which forty or more years have passed since their date of manufacture.
- 2 - Historic cars: Those involved in a historic event.
- 3 - Rare cars: Those of which a very small number only are made, some of which are highly valuable and of unusual specifications.
- 4 - Articulated vehicle (truck tractor): Any vehicle to which a trailer or semi-trailer is attached so as to form a single unit.
- 5 - Sports vehicles: Those designed for racing.²

Article 2

It shall be forbidden to import vehicles of which the age since the year of manufacture is over 5 years. Exceptions may be made in the following cases, provided that no more than ten years have elapsed since manufacture, with the exception of Paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article:³

- 1 - Vehicles of students sent to study abroad, if the vehicles were owned during their period of study, one time only.
- 2 - Vehicles of Kuwaitis working overseas, if the vehicles were owned during their period of work, one time only.

¹ The Minister of Commerce and Industry issued this decree on 3 Safar 1431 AH, corresponding to 17 February 2010 AD.

² This Clause was added by Ministerial Decree no. 504 of 2010, issued on 16 Muharram 1432 AH, corresponding to 23 December 2010.

³ This Article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 504 of 2010, issued on 16 Muharram 1432 AH, corresponding to 23 December 2010.

- 3 - Vehicles designed for the use of persons with special needs, if they are equipped for this purpose.
- 4 - Private cars that were licensed in Kuwait and exported by the owner, then returned to Kuwait.
- 5 - Vehicles of those working in the diplomatic service or international organizations.
- 6 - Antique, historic and rare cars.
- 7 - Sports cars, following agreement from the General Department of Traffic.

Article 3

Companies or organizations may import trucks of which the load exceeds 8 tons, buses of which the number of passengers is 40 or more, truck tractors, vehicles dedicated to construction, industrial, or farming purposes, or the carriage of animals (cited in Attachment no. 1), when no longer than twenty years have passed since their year of manufacture.

Excepted from the above paragraph are trucks, buses, truck tractors, and vehicles that were licensed in Kuwait and exported by the companies or organizations owning them for use on projects, then returned to Kuwait.

Article 4

Farmers and persons raising animals may import vehicles dedicated to farming purposes or for the carriage of animals (cited in Attachment no. 2) of which no more than twenty years have passed as of the year of their manufacture, one time only every five years.

Article 4B¹

A delay of two months shall be granted for the completion of procedures relating to the vehicles, trucks, buses and truck tractors cited in Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Ministerial Decree no. 59 of 2010 and its amendments imported via sea freight for which the date of freighting is during the months of November and December.

¹ This Article was added by Ministerial Decree no. 2 of 2011, issued on 28 Muharram 1432, corresponding to 4 January 2011.

Article 5

The person concerned must present the papers and documentation required by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The import of vehicles cited in Clauses 2 or 3 of Article 1 must be approved by the Ministry prior to importing them.

Article 6

Any provision contradicting the provisions of this law is hereby cancelled.

Article 7

Those responsible in the Ministry must implement this decree according to their competencies. This decree shall be valid as of its date of issue and publication in the Official Gazette.

Attachment 1 to Ministerial Decree no. 59 of 2010 AD

- 1 - Fuel tankers.
- 2 - Asphalt tankers.
- 3 - Chemical tankers.
- 4 - Food tankers.
- 5 - Dairy tankers.
- 6 - Vehicle lifting trucks.
- 7 - Mobile cafeterias.
- 8 - Carbonated drinks trucks.
- 9 - Dust suction trucks.
- 10 - Cement pumping trucks.
- 11 - Trucks for the carriage of animals.
- 12 - Excavators.
- 13 - Jack hammer vehicles.
- 14 - Well excavators.
- 15 - Tractor crane.
- 16 - Motor grader.
- 17 - Truck tractor and flatbed trailer.
- 18 - Truck tractor and refrigerated trailer.

- 19 - Truck tractor and freezer trailer.
- 20 - Truck tractor and trailer bus.
- 21 - Truck tractor and animal feed tank trailer.
- 22 - Truck tractor and dairy tank trailer.
- 23 - Truck tractor and gas tank trailer.
- 24 - Truck tractor and cement tank trailer.
- 25 - Truck tractor and asphalt tank.
- 26 - Truck tractor and water tank.
- 27 - Truck tractor and fuel tank.
- 28 - Truck tractor and flour tank.
- 29 - Truck tractor and oil tank.
- 30 - Truck tractor and fixed side trailer.
- 31 - Truck tractor and drop side trailer.
- 32 - Truck tractor and animal carriage trailer.
- 33 - Truck tractor and container carriage trailer.
- 34 - Truck tractor and gas cylinder carriage trailer.
- 35 - Truck tractor and water cylinder carriage trailer.
- 36 - Truck tractor and heavy equipment carriage trailer.
- 37 - Truck tractor and chemical tank trailer.
- 38 - Truck tractor and car carriage trailer.

- 39 - Truck tractor and dumper trailer.
- 40 - Truck tractor and dumper semi-trailer.
- 41 - Truck tractor and semi-trailer bus.
- 42 - Truck tractor and animal feed tank semi-trailer.
- 43 - Truck tractor and semi-trailer asphalt tank.
- 44 - Truck tractor and semi-trailer water tank.
- 45 - Truck tractor and semi-trailer flour tank.
- 46 - Truck tractor and semi-trailer dairy tank.
- 47 - Truck tractor and semi-trailer fuel tank.
- 48 - Truck tractor and car carriage semi-trailer.
- 49 - Truck tractor and gas cylinder carriage semi-trailer.
- 50 - Truck tractor and water cylinder carriage semi-trailer.
- 51 - Truck tractor and chemical tank semi-trailer.
- 52 - Truck tractor and closed box semi-trailer.

Attachment 2 to Ministerial Decree no. 59 of 2010 AD

(Agricultural)

- 1 - Tractor.
- 2 - Bulldozer.

(Livestock)

- 1 - Water tanker.

Ministerial Decree no. 693 of 2017¹

Concerning the Regulation of Commercial Vehicles and their Mechanisms of Action

Article 1

For the purpose of implementing this decree, the following terms shall have the meanings allocated to them below:

- 1 - Vehicle: A vehicle equipped to undertake a particular commercial activity.
- 2 - License: The commercial license approving the practice of a commercial activity in a public place.
- 3 - Minister: The Minister of Commerce and Industry.
- 4 - Company: A sole trader, or limited liability company.

Article 2

It shall be forbidden to practice any commercial activity regulated by this decree without a permit in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraphs. In case of violation of this decree, the provisions of Law 111 of 2013 on Licensing Commercial Premises shall be invoked.

Article 3²

The applicant for a permit must fulfill the following conditions:

- 1 - The owner of the company must be a natural person of Kuwaiti nationality.
- 2 - The manager of the company must be of Kuwaiti nationality, listed in the Public Institution for Social Security in the case of obtaining the permit or license in accordance with the Social Security Code. Persons working in the government sector and receiving finance from the National Fund for the Care and Development of Small and Medium-sized Projects are exempt from the proviso regarding listing.

¹ The Minister of Commerce and Industry issued this decree on 9 Safar 1439 AH, corresponding to 3 October 2017 AD.

² This Article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 801 of 2017, issued on 8 Rabi' Al Akhar 1439 AH, corresponding to 27 December 2017.

- 3 - They must be of good character, with no previous convictions for offenses detrimental to honor or showing lack of integrity, unless subsequently rehabilitated.
- 4 - The number of vehicles shall not exceed one commercial vehicle at most for retired persons, and two vehicles for Category Five persons.

Article 4

To obtain a license for mobile vehicles to practice the activities cited in Annex 1, the following conditions shall apply:

- 1 - Initial agreement from the Interior Ministry to the technical specifications of the vehicle.
- 2 - Agreement from the Fire Department to the technical specifications of the vehicle.
- 3 - Agreement from the bodies supervising certain activities which require the approval of other authorities.
- 4 - Obtaining a health certificate for staff on mobile vehicles which shall be used for the practice of activities relating to food.
- 5 - Issuing a civil number for the mobile vehicle.

The licensee may appoint four Kuwaiti persons and two non-Kuwaiti persons to each work team.¹

Article 5

The licensee must practice the activities listed in Table 1 accompanying this decree, and the Minister or their representative may remove or add any activity relating to the commercial projects (licensing mobile vehicles) in Table 1 in accordance with developments in national and international classifications.

Article 6

The licensee must install a GPS device approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the mobile vehicle in order to determine the location of the vehicle in keeping with the location for which it is licensed by the supervising authorities.

¹ This Article was amended by Ministerial Decree no. 801 of 2017, issued on 8 Rabi' Al Akhar 1439 AD, corresponding to 27 December 2017.

Commercial activities must be practiced in the vehicle in the location for which it is licensed.

Article 7

The authority concerned may, with due cause and in coordination with other supervising bodies, cancel any licensed location.

Article 8

The licensee is bound, prior to starting work at any public site, to obtain a license from the competent authorities.

Article 9

When equipping the vehicle prior to issue of the final agreement of the Interior Ministry, the licensee is bound to adhere to the technical specifications of the vehicle in accordance with the definitions of the Interior Ministry in its initial agreement, along with the following specifications:

- 1 - The materials used in the construction of the internal and external framework of the vehicle must not be susceptible to rust.
- 2 - A fixed electricity source must be available in the vehicle with an appropriate capacity and fitted with a silencer, in order to minimize annoyance. Electric cables must be securely covered for professional safety.
- 3 - An air conditioner must be available within the unit, as well as a refrigerator to store foods, in the case of the vehicle being designed for foodstuffs.
- 4 - A water tank must be available.
- 5 - A sink must be available for hand washing, connected via a drainage system to the vehicle's lower tank.
- 6 - The licensing details must be printed on the vehicle, including the commercial name and vehicle license.
- 7 - No longer than 10 years may have passed since the manufacture of the car. Excepted from this are classic cars, provided that they fulfill certain specifications as stipulated by the Interior Ministry.

Article 10

The applicant for the license for a catering vehicle must adhere to the general conditions cited in Article 9 of this Decree, and the following conditions as specified by the supervising authorities:

- 1 - There must be sufficient lighting in the food preparation area. Food must be handled safely in the preparation and serving areas.
- 2 - There must be an appropriate place to store foods in accordance with each particular type of foodstuff.
- 3 - The walls, floor and roof of the mobile catering unit must be purpose-built for this type of unit of a material that is easy to clean, non-absorbent, and without openings or cracks.
- 4 - The surfaces used for the preparation of foodstuffs must be made of smooth, rust resistant materials.
- 5 - The vehicle must be thermally insulated from the outside to preserve the foodstuffs inside the unit from spoiling.
- 6 - The vehicle must contain a refrigerator for storing foodstuffs, including both primary ingredients and food that is ready to serve.

Article 11

The applicant for the license must pay the commercial fees due in accordance with the decrees in force issued by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Article 12

Licenses for vehicles and wagons will be issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for a period of four years. The license must specify the type of activity permitted.

Article 13

Staff with a judicial regulatory capacity appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry in the context of the decrees issued on this subject may inspect licenses and mobile vehicles in order to establish if any violations of this decree have taken place, which shall concern the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the authorities supervising mobile vehicles.

Article 14

Without prejudice to Article 11 of the Law Organizing Licenses for Commercial Premises, a commercial license issued in accordance with this decree may be cancelled under the following circumstances:

- 1 - A violation by the licensee of the conditions provided in this decree, or their failure to meet one of the technical specifications for the vehicle, without rectifying this within two weeks of their being notified of it.
- 2 - The licensee expressing their wish for the license to be cancelled.
- 3 - Non-adherence to local bylaws and regulations.
- 4 - The cancellation of the authorization issued by the Interior Ministry.
- 5 - If the licensee does not apply to renew the license within a year of its expiry date.

Article 15

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry shall address the authorities concerned with this decree in order to establish an implementation mechanism for each body relating to the places permitted for such vehicles to park.

Article 16

Those responsible are to implement this decree in accordance with their competencies three months following its date of publication.

Table no. 1

List of approved activities:

Article	Approved Activity		International Activity	International Symbol
1	Handicraft activities (from raw, unprocessed materials)	Wooden handicrafts	-Retail of various tools and handicrafts (cutting instruments, earthenware, glassware, pottery etc.)	475930
		Wax carvings		
		Earthenware	- Retail of works and handicrafts, antiques and gifts.	477361
		Accessories		477130
		Paintings	-Paintings.	900031
2	Permitted items for sale and consumption as fast food	Popcorn	-Retail of popcorn.	472123
		Donuts	-Retail of bakery products and sugary sweets.	462160
		Corn	-Roving vehicles selling foodstuffs.	561060
		Pancakes	-Retail of bakery products and sugary sweets.	472160
		Waffles	-Retail of bakery products and sugary sweets.	472160
		Hot and cold drinks	-Hot and cold drinks (activities to be updated)	563015
		Sandwiches	-Roving vehicles selling foodstuffs.	561060
		Ice-cream	-Roving vehicles selling ice-cream.	561050
		Foodstuffs (groceries)	-Roving vehicles selling foodstuffs.	561060
		Ice	-Bulk selling of ice.	463075
3	Sale of fish		-Fishmonger	472151
4	Educational displays		-Retail of laboratory and educational tools.	477328

Article	Approved Activity	International Activity	International Symbol
5	Polishing cars	-Polishing cars.	452052
6	Electrician	-Repairing car electrics.	452021
7	Maintenance, repair and changing of car tires (mending punctures)	- Maintenance, repair and changing of car tires (mending punctures)	452080
8	Presents, accessories and perfumes	-Retail of accessories. -Retail of perfumes and cosmetics, decorative soaps and incense.	477367 477230
9	Retail of fruit, vegetables and dates	-Retail of fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables. -Retail of dates.	472111 472112
10	Repair of electronics and programming	-Repair and maintenance of electronic appliances. -Repair and maintenance of electric appliances. -Programming, analyzing and operating computers.	952120 952110 620104
11	Graphic design	-Production of drawings and animations on computers.	591202
12	Photographer	-Photographer.	742011
13	Printing and copying	-Printing and copying of documents.	181170
14	Telephone repair	-Repair and maintenance of cellphones. -Retail of cellphone apparatus.	951220 474130
15	Land and sea accessories	-Necessities for voyages by land or sea.	476314
16	Satellite TV	-Installing and extending television networks, including satellite television.	432121
17	Flowers and plants		5441

18	Pet training and care		6519
19	Games and children's toys		5223

-Conditional upon approval by the authorities supervising the activities.



Annexes



Offenses, Penalties Settlements and Points

Description of charges per Decree-Law no. 67 of 1976 concerning traffic, and amendments							
No.	Code	Description of charge	Traffic		Court		
			Settlement	Points	Jail, up to	Fine, up to	
Article 33 of the Traffic Law							
1	33011	Driving a motor vehicle without a license	30	None	3 months	100	
2	33012	Driving a motorcycle without a license	30	None	3 months	100	
3	33013	Driving a motor vehicle of a type not authorized by the license	30	3	3 months	100	
4	33014	Driving a motor vehicle with a license that has been revoked	30	3	3 months	100	
5	33015	Driving a motor vehicle with a license that has expired	30	3	3 months	100	
6	33021	Driving recklessly and endangering the driver, passengers or others	30	4	3 months	100	
7	33022	Driving carelessly and endangering the driver, passengers or others	30	4	3 months	100	
8	33023	Driving negligently and endangering the driver, passengers or others	30	4	3 months	100	
9	33024	Driving inattentively and endangering the driver, passengers or others	30	4	3 months	100	
10	33031	Failing to stop and inform the police in case of causing an accident	30	None	3 months	100	
11	33032	Violation of public morals	30	3	3 months	100	
12	33041	Effecting repairs after an accident without informing the relevant authorities	30	None	3 months	100	
13	33042	Road works without a permit from the General Department of Traffic	30	None	3 months	100	

14	33051	Driving an unregistered motor vehicle	30	3	3 months	100
15	33052	Violating conditions of commercial license plates	30	3	3 months	100
16	33053	Driving a vehicle without license plates	30	3	3 months	100
17	33054	Driving a vehicle with license plates not provided by the General Department of Traffic	30	3	3 months	100
18	33055	Changing some or all of the original numbers of a license plate	30	3	3 months	100
19	33056	Driving a vehicle with fake license plates	30	3	3 months	100
20	33061	Providing false information to obtain a registration certificate	30	3	3 months	100
21	33062	Providing false information to obtain a driving license	30	3	3 months	100
22	33063	Providing false information to obtain a driving instructor's license	30	3	3 months	100
23	33064	Providing false information to obtain a license copy	30	3	3 months	100
24	33065	Providing false information to obtain a replacement	30	3	3 months	100

Article 33B of the Traffic Law						
287	33071	Running a red light	50	4	3 months	300
288	33081	Exceeding the speed limit by up to 20 km/h	20	4	3 months	100
289	33082	Exceeding the speed limit by up to 30 km/h	30	4	3 months	100
290	33083	Exceeding the speed limit by up to 40 km/h	40	4	3 months	100
291	33084	Exceeding the speed limit by more than 40 km/h	50	4	3 months	100
292	33091	Racing on public roads without authorization	50	3	3 months	100
293	33092	Violating the conditions of an authorization to conduct a race	50	3	3 months	100
294	33101	Driving a vehicle against the direction of traffic on a highway	50	4	3 months	100
295	33102	Driving a vehicle against the direction of traffic on a ring road	50	4	3 months	100

Article 34 of the Traffic Law						
25	34011	Causing an accident leading to property damage	20	None	1 Month	75
26	34012	Causing an accident leading to damage to public utilities	20	None	1 Month	75
27	34021	Using a private car to transport passengers for a fee	20	2	1 Month	75
28	34031	Deliberately obstructing traffic on public roads	20	2	1 Month	75
29	34032	Deliberately disrupting traffic on public roads	20	2	1 Month	75
30	34041	Driving a motor vehicle without brakes	20	2	1 Month	75
31	34042	Driving a motor vehicle with defective brakes	20	2	1 Month	75
32	34043	Driving a motor vehicle with brakes that are not fit for use	20	2	1 Month	75
33	34051	Providing a vehicle to a person without a valid driving license	20	2	1 Month	75
34	34052	Providing a vehicle to a person without a driving license	20	2	1 Month	75
35	34053	Providing a vehicle to a person who does not hold the legally required permit	20	2	1 Month	75
Article 35 of the Traffic Law						
36	35011	Driving a motor vehicle without the knowledge of the owner or possessor	15	None	15 Days	25
37	35021	Driving a motor vehicle with plates that are not clearly visible	15	1	15 Days	25
38	35022	Driving a motor vehicle with illegible license plates	15	1	15 Days	25
39	35023	Driving a motor vehicle with only one license plate	15	1	15 Days	25
40	35024	Driving a motor vehicle with license plates in a modified location	15	1	15 Days	25

41	35025	Driving a motor vehicle with license plates with a modified color	15	1	15 Days	25
42	35023	Driving a motor vehicle with license plates with a modified shape	15	1	15 Days	25
43	35031	Driving a motor vehicle without a permit required by law	15	1	15 Days	25
44	35032	Driving a motor vehicle with a permit that has expired	15	1	15 Days	25
45	35033	Driving a motor vehicle in violation of the conditions of a permit	15	1	15 Days	25
46	35034	Violating temporary customs entry conditions	15	1	15 Days	25
47	35035	Holding a procession without a permit	15	1	15 Days	25
48	35036	Violating the conditions of a permit to hold a procession	15	1	15 Days	25
49	35037	Holding a gathering without a permit	15	1	15 Days	25
50	35038	Violating the conditions of a permit to hold a gathering	15	1	15 Days	25
51	35041	Failing to present a driving license	15	1	15 Days	25
52	35042	Failing to present a vehicle registration certificate	15	1	15 Days	25
53	35043	Failing to present a permit required by law	15	1	15 Days	25
54	35051	Violation by a transportation vehicle of load requirements	15	1	15 Days	25
55	35052	Violation by a transportation vehicle of height requirements	15	1	15 Days	25
56	35053	Violation by a transportation vehicle of width requirements	15	1	15 Days	25
57	35054	Violation by a transportation vehicle of length requirements	15	1	15 Days	25

58	35055	Violation by a transportation vehicle of weight requirements	15	1	15 Days	25
59	35061	Driving a motor vehicle emitting noises liable to disturb others	15	1	15 Days	25
60	35062	Driving a motor vehicle emitting thick smoke or unpleasant odors	15	1	15 Days	25
61	35063	Driving a motor vehicle which is shedding its load	15	1	15 Days	25
62	35064	Driving a motor vehicle leaking a flammable material	15	1	15 Days	25
63	35065	Driving a motor vehicle leaking a toxic material	15	1	15 Days	25
64	35066	Driving a motor vehicle leaking a material detrimental to the integrity of the road	15	1	15 Days	25
65	35067	Driving a motor vehicle shedding material constituting a danger to road users	15	1	15 Days	25
66	35068	Driving a motor vehicle that has suffered an accident compromising the vehicle's balance	15	1	15 Days	25
67	35069	Driving a motor vehicle with tires that are not in working order	15	1	15 Days	25
68	35071	Using lights in contravention of the law	15	1	15 Days	25
69	35072	Using sound amplifiers in contravention of the law	15	1	15 Days	25
70	35073	Using warning devices or other equipment in contravention of the law	15	1	15 Days	25
71	35081	Damaging road signs	15	1	15 Days	25
72	35082	Damaging traffic lights	15	1	15 Days	25
73	35083	Damaging traffic regulation and monitoring devices	15	1	15 Days	25

74	35084	Modifying road signs	15	1	15 Days	25
75	35085	Moving traffic signs	15	1	15 Days	25
76	35086	Changing the orientation of traffic signs	15	1	15 Days	25
77	35087	Placing stickers on traffic signs	15	1	15 Days	25
78	35091	Driving on a pedestrian sidewalk	15	1	15 Days	25
79	35092	Parking on a pedestrian sidewalk	15	None	15 Days	25
80	35093	Driving on pedestrian paths	15	None	15 Days	25
81	35094	Parking on pedestrian paths	15	None	15 Days	25
82	35101	Parking at night on a highway without turning on the vehicle's parking lights	15	None	15 Days	25
83	35102	Stopping at night on a highway without light reflectors	15	None	15 Days	25
84	35111	Using lights that dazzle others	15	None	15 Days	25
85	35112	Using spotlights	15	None	15 Days	25
86	35121	Failing to abide by road markings	15	1	15 Days	25
87	35122	Failing to abide by traffic signs	15	1	15 Days	25
88	35123	Driving on the road shoulder	15	1	15 Days	25
89	35131	U-turning against the direction of traffic	15	1	15 Days	25
90	35132	Turning against the direction of traffic	15	1	15 Days	25

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91	35133	Entering against the direction of traffic	15	1	15 Days	25
92	35134	Reversing against the direction of traffic	15	1	15 Days	25
93	35141	Driving a motor vehicle without a valid insurance policy	15	1	15 Days	25
94	35151	Failing to report a change of address to the General Department of Traffic	15	None	15 Days	25
95	35152	Failing to report loss of motor vehicle registration certificate to the General Department of Traffic	15	None	15 Days	25
96	35153	Failing to report damage to motor vehicle registration certificate to the General Department of Traffic	15	None	15 Days	25
97	35154	Changing intended vehicle usage without the approval of the General Department of Traffic	15	None	15 Days	25
98	35155	Changing vehicle color without the approval of the General Department of Traffic	15	None	15 Days	25
99	35156	Changing a substantial vehicle component without the approval of the General Department of Traffic	15	1	15 Days	25
Article 36 of the Traffic Law						
100	36011	Exceeding the maximum allowable number of passengers [taxi, bus]	10	None	None	15
101	36012	Refusing to admit passengers without good cause [taxi, bus]	10	None	None	15
102	36013	Charging a fee higher than permitted [taxi, bus]	10	None	None	15
103	36021	Leaving animals unmonitored	10	None	None	15
104	36022	Violation by animal caretakers of the rules of the road	10	None	None	15
105	36023	Negligence by animal caretakers in leading or monitoring animals	10	None	None	15

106	36031	Violation of the rules of the road by a pedestrian	10	None	None	15
107	36032	Violation of the rules of the road by a cyclist	10	None	None	15
108	36041	Failure to carry vehicle registration certificate while driving	10	None	None	15
109	36042	Failure to carry driving license while driving	10	None	None	15
110	36043	Failure to carry a permit required by the law or regulations while driving	10	None	None	15
111	36051	Driving slower than the minimum speed and impeding traffic	10	None	None	15
112	36061	Driving a motor vehicle without the lighting required	10	None	None	15
113	36071	Abandoning a vehicle on the road	10	None	None	15
114	36072	Abandoning a vehicle on the side of the road	10	None	None	15
115	36073	Abandoning vehicle debris on the road	10	None	None	15
116	36074	Abandoning vehicle debris on the side of the road	10	None	None	15
117	36081	Not wearing a seatbelt	10	None	None	15
118	36091	Parking in a disabled parking spot	10	None	None	15
119	36101	Presence of passengers on the external parts of a vehicle	10	None	None	15
120	36111	Driving a vehicle that does not meet safety and reliability standards	10	None	None	15
121	39011	Making additions to vehicle parts	10	None	None	15

122	39012	Making attachments to the vehicle chassis	10	None	None	15
123	41011	Modifying the steering system	10	None	None	15
124	43011	Tires extending beyond the car body	10	None	None	15
125	46011	Having a crack in the windshield	10	None	None	15
126	46012	Installing curtains inside the car	10	None	None	15
127	47011	Lack of mirrors	10	None	None	15
128	47021	Lack of front windshield wipers	10	None	None	15
129	47031	Lack of sun shades for the front windshield	10	None	None	15
130	47041	Incorrect vehicle color	10	None	None	15
131	48011	Unacceptable vehicle driving lights	10	None	None	15
132	48012	Lack of vehicle driving lights	10	None	None	15
133	48021	Unacceptable vehicle passing lights	10	None	None	15
134	48022	Lack of vehicle passing lights	10	None	None	15
135	48031	Unacceptable vehicle position lights	10	None	None	15
136	48032	Lack of vehicle position lights	10	None	None	15
137	48041	Unacceptable vehicle brake lights	10	None	None	15
138	48042	Lack of vehicle brake lights	10	None	None	15
139	48051	Unacceptable vehicle rear license plate lights	10	None	None	15

140	48052	Lack of vehicle rear license plate lights	10	None	None	15
141	48061	Unacceptable vehicle reversing lights	10	None	None	15
142	48062	Lack of vehicle reversing lights	10	None	None	15
143	48071	Unacceptable vehicle turning lights	10	None	None	15
144	48072	Lack of vehicle turning lights	10	None	None	15
145	48081	Unacceptable motorcycle lights	10	None	None	15
146	48082	Lack of motorcycle lights	10	None	None	15
147	48083	Unacceptable red lights on an animal-drawn cart	10	None	None	15
148	48084	Lack of red lights on an animal-drawn cart	10	None	None	15
149	49011	Unacceptable warning device	10	None	None	15
150	50011	Lack of crash barriers (bumpers)	10	None	None	15
151	51011	Lack of spare tire	10	None	None	15
152	51012	Lack of repair tools	10	None	None	15
153	52011	Installation of add-on parts	10	None	None	15
154	52012	Affixing writing	10	None	None	15

155	52013	Affixing stickers	10	None	None	15
156	53071	Failing to write the numbers on the door (taxis)	10	None	None	15
157	53081	Failing to place a taxi sign that lights up at night inside the vehicle	10	None	None	15
158	53101	Failing to install a fire extinguisher in a taxi	10	None	None	15
159	54041	Failing to wear a helmet while driving a motorcycle	10	None	None	15
160	55051	Insufficient lighting inside a passenger transportation vehicle	10	None	None	15
161	55061	Lack of fire extinguisher inside a passenger transportation vehicle	10	None	None	15
162	55071	Lack of first aid kit inside a passenger transportation vehicle	10	None	None	15
163	55081	Failing to write license plate information on doors (passenger transportation vehicle)	10	None	None	15
164	55082	Failing to write numbers and passenger capacity on doors (passenger transportation vehicle)	10	None	None	15
165	55083	Failing to write numbers and passenger capacity on doors (passenger transportation vehicle)	10	None	None	15
166	56041	Lack of basic connector for a trailer	10	None	None	15
167	56042	Lack of secondary connector for a trailer	10	None	None	15
168	57031	Lack of height measurement column	10	None	None	15
169	57061	Lack of reflective strip on the rear of the truck	10	None	None	15

170	57071	Lack of fire extinguisher in a truck	10	None	None	15
171	57081	Lack of locks on a container truck	10	None	None	15
172	57082	Lack of chains to fasten containers	10	None	None	15
173	57083	Lack of supporting bars on the side of a container truck	10	None	None	15
174	57091	Failure to write license plate information on doors (trucks of all kinds)	10	None	None	15
175	57092	Failure to write load on doors (trucks of all kinds)	10	None	None	15
176	57093	Failure to clearly write numbers and load on doors (trucks of all kinds)	10	None	None	15
177	57101	Lack of yellow warning lights on a truck	10	None	None	15
178	59011	Failure to cover load to protect it from falling	10	None	None	15
179	59012	Failure to fasten load	10	None	None	15
180	17511	Use of red lights on front of vehicle	10	None	None	15
181	17512	Use of red reflective devices on front of vehicle	10	None	None	15
182	17513	Use of reflective materials on front of vehicle	10	None	None	15
183	17514	Use of white lights on rear of vehicle	10	None	None	15
184	17515	Use of non-red reflective materials on rear of vehicle	10	None	None	15
185	36121	Violating instructions of police officers regulating traffic	10	None	None	15

186	36122	Violating orders of police officers regulating traffic	10	None	None	15
187	36123	Violating guidance of police officers regulating traffic	10	None	None	15
188	36124	Exceeding the maximum allowable life span for an on-demand taxi	10	None	None	15
189	36125	Lack of meter in an on-demand taxi	10	None	None	15
190	36126	Failing to affix a copy of the permit to the rear of the front seat (on-demand taxi)	10	None	None	15
191	36127	Failing to affix a photo of the driver to the rear of the front seat (on-demand taxi)	10	None	None	15
192	36128	Failing to affix a copy of the number of the vehicle to the rear of the front seat (on-demand taxi)	10	None	None	15
193	36129	Failing to respect the times when trucks are allowed to circulate	10	None	None	15
194	59001	Failing to put an insurance sticker in place	10	None	None	15
195	12511	Failing to make way for approved emergency vehicles	10	None	None	15
196	12611	Failing to make way for processions of official vehicles	10	None	None	15

197	12811	Using a vehicle to advertise without permission	10	None	None	15
198	13611	Fleeing from a police patrol	10	None	None	15
199	14011	Driving slower than the speed limit without moving to the right side of the road	10	None	None	15
200	14021	Failing to keep to the right side of the road while visibility is insufficient	10	None	None	15
201	14031	Failing to keep to the right side of the road when meeting a vehicle driving in the opposite direction	10	None	None	15
202	14041	Failing to allow space for other vehicles to pass	10	None	None	15
203	14051	Failing to keep right when intending to turn to the right	10	None	None	15
204	14231	Failing to use turning signals	10	None	None	15
205	14251	Failing to heed vehicles approaching from the front and rear when turning	10	None	None	15
206	14611	Transportation vehicles failing to keep to the right side of the road	10	None	None	15
207	14711	Failing to keep a sufficient distance from the vehicle in front	10	None	None	15

208	14712	Sudden use of the brakes without good cause	10	None	None	15
209	14811	Cyclists failing to keep to the right side of the road	10	None	None	15
210	15111	Overtaking when visibility is insufficient	10	None	None	15
211	15121	Overtaking when there is an impediment or danger	10	None	None	15
212	15131	Overtaking after the vehicle behind has already stated to overtake	10	None	None	15
213	15141	Overtaking when the vehicle in front has signaled that it intends to overtake	10	None	None	15
214	15181	Failing to keep a sufficient distance from the vehicle being overtaken	10	None	None	15
215	15191	Failing to return to the right side after overtaking	10	None	None	15
216	15314	Overtaking in an intersection, roundabout or square	10	None	None	15
217	15351	Overtaking a queue of cars that have stopped due to traffic	10	None	None	15

218	15352	Overtaking a queue of cars that have stopped at a sign	10	None	None	15
219	15361	Overtaking at a bend in the road	10	None	None	15
220	15362	Overtaking on the crest of a hill	10	None	None	15
221	15363	Overtaking on a slippery road	10	None	None	15
222	15364	Overtaking close to a crosswalk	10	None	None	15
223	15371	Overtaking where it is forbidden by General Department of Traffic instructions	10	None	None	15
224	15411	Failing to allow oncoming vehicles to pass when there is an obstacle on the right of the vehicle	10	None	None	15
225	15511	Passenger transportation vehicle overtaking another passenger transportation vehicle within a city	10	None	None	15
226	15512	Transportation vehicle overtaking another transportation vehicle within a city	10	None	None	15
227	15513	Passenger transportation vehicle impeding traffic by overtaking another passenger transportation vehicle	10	None	None	15
228	15514	Transportation vehicle impeding traffic by overtaking another transportation vehicle	10	None	None	15
229	16111	Failing to grant right of way	10	None	None	15
230	19611	Failing to grant right of way to pedestrians	10	None	None	15
231	36131	Tinting vehicle windows in violation of regulations and the law	10	None	None	15

Article 37 of the Traffic Law						
232	37012	Failing to renew the vehicle registration certificate	5	None	None	15
233	37091	Failing to return license plate when it is no longer needed	5	None	None	15
234	37092	Failing to return license plate after registration certificate expires	5	None	None	15
235	37093	Failing to return license plate after registration certificate is revoked	5	None	None	15
236	37094	Failing to return license plate after permanent export of vehicle	5	None	None	15
237	37095	Failing to notify the General Department of Traffic of damaged license plate	5	None	None	15
238	37096	Failing to notify the General Department of Traffic of lost license plate	5	None	None	15
239	10301	Child under the age of ten sitting in the front seat	5	1	None	15
240	37103	Failing to renew driving license	5	None	None	15
241	37104	Failing to transfer ownership to new owner	5	None	None	15
242	37108	Using vehicle for a purpose other than that for which it is registered	5	None	None	15
243	37140	Wearing a burqa or niqab while driving	5	None	None	15
244	12311	Leaving an object on public roads that impedes traffic	5	None	None	15

245	12312	Leaving litter on public roads	5	None	None	15
246	12313	Throwing an object on public roads that impedes traffic	5	None	None	15
247	12314	Throwing litter on public roads	5	None	None	15
248	12315	Placing an object on public roads that impedes traffic	5	None	None	15
249	12316	Placing litter on public roads	5	None	None	15
250	12411	Leaving the vehicle with the keys inside	5	None	None	15
251	13011	Alighting from the vehicle without due care	5	None	None	15
252	13012	Getting into the vehicle without due care	5	None	None	15
253	13013	Leaving a vehicle door open in a manner that endangers other road users	5	None	None	15
254	13111	Protracted use of the car radio in an irritating manner	5	None	None	15
255	13211	Using the car horn without good cause	5	None	None	15
256	13901	Driving back and forth in a city without a good reason	5	None	None	15
257	13902	Disturbing others	5	None	None	15
258	16611	Parking where it is forbidden	5	None	None	15
259	16612	Waiting where it is forbidden	5	None	None	15
260	16921	Parking on a bridge	5	None	None	15
261	16922	Parking on an overpass	5	None	None	15

262	16923	Parking in a tunnel	5	None	None	15
263	16931	Parking in a carriageway near the crest of a hill	5	None	None	15
264	16932	Parking in a carriageway near a bend in the road	5	None	None	15
265	16941	Parking on a carriageway next to a continuous line on the road	5	None	None	15
266	16951	Parking in location that obstructs the vision of other road users	5	None	None	15
267	16961	Parking in front of garage entrances and exits	5	None	None	15
268	16962	Parking in front of gas station entrances and exits	5	None	None	15
269	16963	Parking in front of hospital entrances and exits	5	None	None	15
270	16964	Parking in front of ambulance center entrances and exits	5	None	None	15
271	16965	Parking in front of fire station entrances and exits	5	None	None	15
272	16966	Parking in front of police station entrances and exits	5	None	None	15
273	16967	Parking in front of military zone entrances and exits	5	None	None	15
274	16968	Parking in front of school entrances and exits	5	None	None	15
275	16971	Blocking a parked car from moving	5	None	None	15
276	16981	Double parking	5	None	None	15

277	17011	Stopping a public transportation vehicle, a long way from the sidewalk at a bus stop	5	None	None	15
278	17012	Parking at a bus stop	5	None	None	15
279	17211	Parking taxis in a location not designated for this purpose	5	None	None	15
280	18311	Parking meter	5	None	None	15
281	18901	Failing to wear prescription glasses	5	None	None	15
282	24501	Driving buggies on the road	5	None	None	15
296	10411	Damaging a driving license	5	None	None	15
297	18262	Failing to use the taxi meter	5	None	None	15
298	12211	Using a cell phone held in the hand while driving	5	2	None	15
300		Driving a vehicle in violation of export rules	5	None	None	15
301		Impeding traffic on public roads	5	None	None	15
302	13801	Failing to remove a vehicle impeding traffic	5	None	None	15
303	16401	Parking on prohibited intersections	5	None	None	15
304	72001	Driving a vehicle with an expired license	5	None	None	15
306	49311	Violating towing requirements	5	None	None	15
307		Erratic parking	5	None	None	15
Article 38 of the Traffic Law						
283	38011	Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcoholic beverages	None	None	One year	500
284	38012	Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of drugs	None	None	One year	500

285	38013	Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of psychotropic substances	None	None	One year	500
286	38014	Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of substances that affect a person's natural abilities	None	None	One year	500

Biography

Colonel Salem Mohammed Daghash Al Ajmi

- B.A. Police Sciences from the Sa'ad al-Abdullah Security Sciences Academy, 1997.
- B.A. Information Technology and Computing from the Arab Open University and British Open University, 2010.
- Worked as a duty officer with the Governmental Agency and Embassy Protection Department, 1997-2004
- Worked as a patrols officer in the al-Jahraa' Province Traffic Division, 2004-2007.
- Worked as a patrols officer in the al-Farwaniya Province Traffic Division, 2007-2010.
- Lecturer at the Specialist Training Center for the Traffic Sector (Topic: regulating traffic).
- Head of the Training Program Implementation Division at the Specialist Training Center for the Traffic Sector from 2010 to December 2014.
- Member of the Organizing Committee of Gulf Traffic Week from 2012 to 2015 and 2018.
- Acting Director of the Specialist Training Center for the Traffic Sector from early 2015 to December 2018.
- President of the 2010-2020 Comprehensive National Strategy for Traffic and the Transportation Sector team from January 2015 to the present, in coordination with the United Nations Development Program and the High Council for Planning and Development.
- Founder and overseer of the General Department of Traffic's website, www.moi.gov.kw/gdt.
- Participant in numerous workshops and training courses.
- President of the working group responsible for developing the online driving test system and the online driving test date registration system.
- Founder and overseer of the online traffic form printing system.
- President of the Traffic Sector working group from 2016 to the present.



-
- President of the Smart Driving license and Self-Service Tools working group.
 - President of the Electronic Archives working group within the General Department of Traffic.
 - President of the Electronic Communications Project working group within the General Department of Traffic.
 - President of the working group for creating a website for the Specialist Training Center for the Traffic Sector.
 - President of the working group for translating the Traffic Law of Kuwait into English.
 - Preparation, compilation and printing of the Traffic Law of Kuwait – first edition in 2015, Arabic language.
 - Preparation, compilation and printing of the Traffic Law of Kuwait – Second edition in 2018, Arabic language.
 - Acting Director of the specialist training center for traffic and Operations Affairs from December 2018 to the present.
 - Member of the committee for the formulation of general strategy for the General Department of Traffic, 2019.
 - Member of the review committee on Traffic Law and it's Executive Regulation, 2019.

Training courses and workshops

- Communicating with others training course, 2005.
- Vehicle licensing training course, 2006.
- Security monitoring training course, 2009.
- Program for developing administrative and technical skills for training specialists, 2011.
- Preparatory program for developing skills for administrative development and training leaders, 2011.
- First international training workshop for the cadres of traffic and transportation sector authorities, 2011.
- Second international training workshop for the cadres of traffic and transportation sector authorities, 2012.
- Fifth international training workshop for the cadres of traffic and transportation sector authorities, 2013.
- Sixth international training workshop for the cadres of traffic and transportation sector authorities, 2013.

- Seventh international training workshop for the cadres of traffic and transportation sector authorities, 2014.
- License points workshop, 2014.
- Eighth international training workshop for the cadres of traffic and transportation sector authorities, 2014.
- Strategic planning training course, 2015.
- Traffic accident investigation training course– United States, 2015.
- Analyzing and determining black spots training course, 2016.
- Discussion panel: the importance of strategic planning in achieving objectives, 2016.
- Discussion panel: comprehensive security strategy of the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, 2016.
- The second conference: Using technology to make it easy for persons with Disabilities to lead their lives, 2019.
- First Annual Meeting: Security Training in the context of contemporary security related challenges and changes.
- E-mail: salem_89@hotmail.com

Biography

Legal Colonel Khaled Abdullah Al Adwani

Work experience:

1. Patrols Department (al-Ahmadi Patrols) from 2002 to 2004.
2. General Department of Traffic (Capital Region Driving Test Division) from 2004 to 2005.
3. General Department of Traffic (Regulating Traffic in the Capital Region) from 2005 to 2009.
4. General Department of Traffic (Director of the Technical Office at the Office of the Assistant Undersecretary for Traffic Affairs) from 2009 to 2016.
5. Secretary of the Traffic High Council from 2016 to the present.



Academic qualifications

1. BA in Police Sciences with an overall grade of 'very good' and with distinction.
2. BA in Law with an overall grade of 'very good' and with distinction, from the University of Kuwait.

Training courses

1. Training course on the role of forensics laboratories in investigating road accidents, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.
2. National Traffic Strategy training workshops.

Professional accomplishments

1. Compiling and publishing Decree-Law no. 67 of 1976 on Traffic and Ministerial Decree no. 81 of 1976 concerning the implementing regulations of the Traffic Law, as well as all supplementary and amending decrees to the regulations, on the website of the Ministry of the Interior.
2. Participating in establishing the comprehensive national strategy for solving traffic congestion.

3. Preparing the amendments to the Traffic Law that are currently under debate in preparation for presentation to the Council of Ministers, as well as numerous ministerial decrees amending and supplementing the implementing regulations of the Traffic Law, for example:
- Ministerial Decree no. 5598/2014 concerning the conditions for issuing driving licenses.
 - Ministerial Decree no. 1767/2015 amending durations of exemptions and licenses for vehicle technical inspections.
 - Ministerial Decree no. 4391/2015 regarding cars organized for towing goods and other items.
 - Ministerial Decree no. 2934/2016 concerning: amending Article 133 of the implementing regulations concerning how to behave immediately after a traffic accident.
 - Ministerial Decree no. 5027/2015 concerning not granting registration permits for scrap (salvage) vehicles and imported public service cars (police – taxi).



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