

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation – Religion - King

Law

on

Land Traffic

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISION

ARTICLE 1:

The land traffic law governs all road users in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

ARTICLE 2:

The law is aimed at:

- Maintaining order and safety in road trafficking, which allowed for public traffic throughout the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Protecting human and animal lives and environment
- Curbing the effect on human health and the damage of the state and private properties, and
- Curbing the offenses stemmed from the use of the roads.

ARTICLE 3:

The road users have to respect the regulations, which are determined by this law properly.

ARTICLE 4:

Driving of all kinds of vehicles in the Kingdom of Cambodia has to be adhered to the right-hand side. All vehicles, which are moving along the roads, **MUST** have drivers.

ARTICLE 5:

In order to carry out the traffic law, the following terms have to be defined:

- The word “Road” refers to the whole size of the trunk/torso of the road and the roadsides
- The word “Trunk of the road” is part of the road left for all kinds of vehicles to traffic.
- Roadsides are parts of both sides of the trunk of the road located outside the cities and towns (densely populated area) and that it can be parked if necessary
- Sidewalks are the roadsides in cities or towns, which are prepared for pedestrians. The sidewalks are not allowed for vehicles to park
- The word “Traffic lane” is part of the road separated by dotted or long lines along the road, with enough width for all kinds of vehicles to traffic in one row.
- The word “Town” refers to the place where buildings or houses are closely constructed with each other, and that the exit or entrance there are placed with the signs or names of cities or towns to show the entry or the name of cities or towns with the red lines to show the exit from cities or towns via roads and with many people trafficking.

- The word “junctions” refers to the places where two or more roads are converged with one flat surface and are not defined by the angle of the axis of the road. The junctions have different shapes such as +, **X, T, Y or roundabout** etc.
- The word “Roundabout” refers to the junctions of two or more roads, and that in the central part, it has the terrace or sculpture or other monuments and has one-way road surrounded with arrow signs for traffic direction.
- The word “public road” refers to the roads offer for public trafficking.
- The word “private road” is the road built by private, which is divided into two following types:
 - a) The private road for public traffic is the road, which is open for general traffic and is built or repaired by the private in accordance with the contract with the state.
 - b) The private road, which is not open for public traffic, is the road preserved for the work in any compounds of the house, factory, enterprise, building, or square.
- The word “trail” refers to the land road connecting national/provincial roads to villages or communes in rural areas
- The word “Stop” refers to the state of motionlessness of vehicles on the road for a necessary moment in which the driver is still in or nearby the vehicle in order that the passengers or other vehicles pass by or stop for loading and unloading goods or passengers.
- The word “Parking” refers to the leaving of vehicle in the state of motionlessness in long or short period in which the driver can leave the vehicle alone.
- The word “Driver” refers to the person who commands vehicle including the animal rider, animal carrier on the road.
- The word “Vehicle” refers to the vehicles for transporting/carrying people or goods on the road or for towing or is towed by the other.
- The word “Motor vehicle” refers to any vehicles with machine, which traffic on the road, such as motorbikes, tri-wheel motorbike, cars, tractors, and other tools equipped trucks.
- The word “tools equipped trucks” refers to the special trucks equipped with additional mechanical tools without loading any persons or goods out of its driver’s room such as the cement mixing trucks or any trucks serving for the construction of roads, bridge etc.
- The word “road user” refers to the vehicle drivers or any pedestrians who are traveling on the roads.
- The word “net weight” of vehicle refers to the purely weight of vehicle regardless of human or goods weights but with fuels to support engines, repairing tools and the spare tires.
- The word “Maximum loading weight” of vehicle refers to the sum of loading weights of both human and goods which was defined by factories manufacturing the vehicle.
- The word “Total maximum weight” of vehicle is the sum of the net weight of vehicle and the maximum loading weight of the vehicle. If the vehicle has the cart, the total maximum weight of the vehicle is the sum of total maximum weight of each vehicle (weight of vehicle plus weight of cart)
- The word “Total permitted maximum weight” of vehicle is the sum of the net weight of the vehicle with the weight of human or goods loads. If the vehicle has the cart, the total permitted maximum weight of the vehicle is the sum of total maximum weight of each vehicle.
- The word “Total actual weight” of vehicle is the sum of net weight of the vehicle with the actual weight of human and goods loads.
- The word “Remorque or cart” refers to the vehicle which is towed by the motor vehicle.
- The word “Semi-Remorque” refers to the vehicle which is towed with the motor vehicle engine.

CHAPTER II

TRAFFIC SIGNS

ARTICLE 6:

Traffic signs comprise of the signs placed along the roads, traffic lights and traffic lanes on the roads, the traffic direction of the traffic agents and other signs.

The traffic signs, traffic lights and traffic lanes on the roads are arranged in a coherent system at the important places to make it easier for the roads users.

The impermanent danger signs along the roads are placed in an appropriate distance according to the type of roads, rank of road and the condition of road for which the drivers can be able to take precaution.

Sticking papers or other things or drawing on the traffic signs or using the traffic sign supporting frames or other things used as the traffic signs are prohibited as these acts would cause the driver(s) from seeing the traffic signs clearly or understand the meaning of the traffic signs improperly, or for they would blind the driver's eyes.

The pictures and meaning of the land traffic signs are defined in *Prakas* (regulation) of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

ARTICLE 7:

The direction signs of the traffic police are as follows:

- The right hand raised up in the air with the palm opened straight to the vehicles that are moving toward the traffic police as the precaution signs to a stop except any drivers who cannot afford to stop safely can go a head.
- Two hands or one hand are or is stretched along the shoulders, means to stop the vehicles that are moving toward the traffic police or coming behind the traffic police.
- In the same gesture, the vehicles that are moving from the left or right hand sides of the traffic police are allowed to pass through.
- When the traffic police carry a red light lamp or a red light stick to point to any vehicles, it means to stop that vehicle from moving.
- The traffic police can use a whistle instead of the above body signs.

ARTICLE 8:

The levels of priorities are defined as follows:

1. The traffic signs have the priority over the traffic regulations.
2. The traffic lights have the priority over the traffic signs.

3. The direction signs of the traffic police have the priority over the traffic lights, the traffic lanes on the roads, the traffic signs along the roads, and the traffic regulations.

CHAPTER III

DRIVERS

ARTICLE 9:

The drivers of all kinds of vehicles should implement and follow the following measures:

1. All drivers who drive the vehicles with the cylinder size from 49 cm³ upward must obtain the driving licenses according to the types of vehicles.
2. When driving, the drivers must always be precautious and that they should be in the easy-to-drive situation and fast particularly the possibility to move without any disturbances. Passengers, goods or other things loaded must not block the drivers' sight.
3. The drivers and passengers who sit at the front seats of the vehicles must wear the safety seat belts.
4. The drivers who drive motorcycles, tricycles and the motorcycles with trailers/Remorque must wear safety helmets.
5. No passengers or goods are allowed to load in front of the driver.
6. Children under 10 years are not allowed to sit in the front seats of vehicles without the accompanying adults or without wearing the seat belt.
7. Babies under 10 months of age must put inside the baby seat and wear with the safety belt tied firmly to this baby seat with the car's backseat.
8. Children in the age of 10 months up to 4 years must sit in the baby seat with the safety belt tied up to this seat to the backseat of the car.
9. No interruption to the road side residents and the road users.
10. The drivers are prohibited from drinking the liquor with the alcoholic rate from 0,5 mg per liter of gas or from 0,25 mg per liter of blood.
11. The vehicles with caterpillar tracks are banned from being driven on the roads. These kinds of vehicles must be transported on the vehicles with rubber tires.
12. Telephones are banned from being operated during driving. The telephones can be operated when they are connected to the communication equipment, or the drivers must stop the vehicles to operate the telephones.

ARTICLE 10:

On the roads with two traffic directions without the traffic lane, the drivers must use the middle part of the roads on the right hand side and keep driving on the right hand side.

On the roads with one traffic direction without the traffic lane, the drivers must drive on the right hand side except when turning left. The drivers can only use the middle part of the roads on the left –hand side when overtaking or stopping. But in the densely-populated areas, the use of the middle of the road shall be determined by the direction of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

ARTICLE 11:

On the path/lane of the roads assigned for any specific kind of vehicle, the drivers of other kinds of vehicles must not drive on it except when they need to leave or come back to their path.

On the roads with two traffic directions and the traffic lane, the drivers must keep driving on the right hand side path.

On the roads with one traffic direction and two or more traffic lanes, the drivers must keep driving on the most right hand side. In case of traffic jam, the drivers can drive on all paths of the roads.

On the roads with two different traffic directions and on each divided paths with two or more traffic lanes, the drivers must keep driving on the most right hand side. In Case of traffic jam, the drivers can drive on all paths of the roads in accordance with their traffic directions.

In case of traffic jam as stated in point 3 and 4, the vehicles in any path of the roads that are faster than the other vehicles in the other paths of the roads are not considered as having overtaken. The drivers who drive the vehicles with the net weight of over 3.5 tons must always keep driving on the most right hand side, except when turning left or when overtaking, the driver can use other lanes. But in the densely-populated areas, the use of the road is determined by the direction of Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

ARTICLE 12:

When the traffic light indicates in yellow, it is the sign to prepare to stop or to go forward, When the traffic light is green, it is the sign to depart. When the traffic light is red, it is the sign to stop.

When the traffic light is red, it is the sign to stop, the drivers must stop in front of the white zebra lines crossing the width of the roads or in front of the lines assigned for pedestrians, If there is no obstacle a head, the vehicles on the most right hand side can turn right at the red light corners where there are signs to allow turning right

ARTICLE 13:

Except it is stated in contradictory to this, the drivers must skirt to the right hand side at all intersections or roundabouts that are the obstacles for moving forward.

ARTICLE 14:

The drivers must not drive side by side on the roads or the same path of the roads.
The drivers must not drive passing through the military or police convoys or other kinds of convoys.

ARTICLE 15:

The towing procedures shall be implemented in the following regulations:

- For hooking and hauling the vehicles, the drivers must use the cables or iron bars, or other hooking tools that are firm and easy for turning the vehicles.
- The drivers are prohibited from using the cables to haul/tow the vehicles with the net weight over 5 tons upward.
- The drivers are prohibited from hauling/towing more than one vehicle or the vehicles with trailers or semi-trailers.
- The drivers are prohibited from hauling/towing bicycles or motorcycles.

- The drivers are banned from hauling/towing all kinds of vehicles that carry passengers inside, except the driver.

- The vehicles with trailers or semi-trailers must carry the triangle signs with two yellow reflectors/mirrors to be placed on the front bumpers of the vehicles between the number plates.

- The towing technique of vehicles with trailers or semi-trailers or freeing the trailers or semi-trailers from the vehicles or the engines must be determined by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

ARTICLE 16:

At the bus stops in towns, the drivers of the other kinds of vehicles must slow down and stop if it is necessary to allow the buses to move in and out easily at the bus stops.

ARTICLE 17:

The driving speeds of vehicles are defined in accordance with the conditions as follows:

1. The driving speeds for vehicles in general:

A. In towns:

- The drivers of all motorcycles and tricycles must drive in the maximum speed of 30 km per hour

- The drivers of all kinds of cars must drive in the maximum speed of 40 km per hour

B. Outside towns:

- The drivers of all kinds of vehicles must drive in the maximum speed of 90 km per hour, except for the trucks with the net weight of over 3.5 tons is limited with 70 km per hour and the maximum speed of the vehicles with trailers is limited with 60 km per hour

2. The driving speeds for the vehicles loading with dangerous substances:

A. In towns:

- The drivers of motorcycles or tricycles must drive in the maximum speed of 30 km per hour.

- The drivers of vehicles must drive in the maximum speed of 40km per hour.

B. Outside towns:

- The drivers of the vehicles must drive in the maximum speed of 70km per hour for the vehicle with net weight not over 3.5 tons and vehicles with net weight over 3.5 tons using the braking system to hold the tires from stiffness.

- The maximum driving speed of the vehicles with the maximum net weight of over 3.5 tons is 60 km per hour only those vehicles without the braking system to hold the tires from stiffness.

3. The driving speeds for the vehicles driving on the motorways:

A. In towns:

- The drivers of all types of vehicles must drive in the maximum speed of 60km per hour.

B. Outside towns:

- The drivers must drive in maximum of 100 km per hour for all types of vehicles, except for the trucks with maximum net weight over 3.5 tons will be limited to 80km per hour and that the vehicles with trailers will be limited to 70km per hour in the maximum.

4. Driving speed for vehicles with priorities:

- The regulations stated in Point 1 and 2 of the Article do not apply to the drivers who drive the police, military, military police vehicles, fire engines, ambulances, and some other vehicles equipped with sirens and special light signs on duty.
- The drivers must not drive in an abnormally slow speed without proper reasons because it disturbs other vehicles. The drivers who drive in a slow speed must stay on the right hand side by leaving the other drivers who drive in a high speed to be able to overtake easily on the left hand side. Any drivers who are forced to slow down in an abnormal manner must alert the other drivers by using emergency light signs and keep driving on the most right hand side of the roads

ARTICLE 18:

In all cases, the drivers must be always in control of their own speeds and drive in an appropriate speed in accordance with the geographical condition of roads and the conditions of weather, traffic, their vehicles, and loading so that they are able to stop their vehicles on time without dangers.

The drivers must slow down in the cases as follows:

1. When passing other vehicles on the narrow roads.
2. When passing or overtaking the vehicles carrying passengers and children that are stopping to take them on board or to drop them.
3. When approaching the bridges or railway.
4. When the weather is not good and the drivers cannot clearly see the roads in long distance.
5. When changing the traffic direction.
6. When reaching turning roads, curved roads, slippery roads, crossroads, or roundabouts.
7. When approaching high ground or when going down the slope.
8. When passing or overtaking stopping convoys or marching on foot.
9. When reaching the narrow roads with piled objects and houses built next to the path of the roads.
10. In all cases, when seeing the speed limit signs or danger signs.
11. When seeing the vehicles of police, military or military police, fire engines, and ambulances equipped with sirens or light signs; all drivers must slow down and drive to the right hand side. If it is necessary, they must stop as close as to the sidewalks to make it easy for those vehicles to go forward safely.
12. When reaching the schools that are located next to the path of the roads not over 50m.

ARTICLE 19:

A vehicle moving behind another vehicle must keep an adequate safety distance to avoid crashing with the front vehicle when it slows down or stops unintentionally. When driving in a higher speed, this kind of safety distance must be kept as far as possible. When driving in a row and in the same speed outside towns, all vehicles with the maximum net weight over 3.5 tons or with the length over 7 m must keep a distance from one vehicle to another at least 50 m.

ARTICLE 20:

When overtaking, the drivers must strictly implement as the following:

1. The drivers of all kinds of vehicles must overtake each other on the left-hand side. But the drivers can overtake on the right hand side, if the other drivers are giving a diverting sign to turn left and stop, or prepare to turn left.
2. Before overtaking, the drivers must know clearly that the move does not lead to the danger. They shall act as follows:
 - A. When seeing that there is no obstacle in the front and knowing that they are able to return to the normal traffic direction without disturbing the other drivers.
 - B. There is no driver behind starting to ask for permission to overtake.
 - C. When seeing that the drivers in the front do not give any sign to allow overtaking.
 - D. Make sure that the speed is proportionate between the two vehicles and is able to overtake in the shortest period of time.
 - E. Giving a sign of asking for overtaking by using the left turning sign and if it is necessary, using the low and high beams at nights or horn during the daytime except in towns where honking to ask for overtaking is prohibited.
 - F. Make sure that the front and the rear drivers are aware of the request to overtake.
3. When knowing that the rear drivers ask for overtaking, the front drivers must examine their front paths of the roads. If there is no obstacle, they must give a diverting sign by the right turning light or raise their left hands up in the air, turn right and slow down. These are the signs to allow the rear drivers who are asking for overtaking to know that they can do it. In case the front drivers see that their front paths of the roads are busy or there is an obstacle, they must give a diverting sign by using the right turning light or raise their left hands straight in the air. These are the signs to show that it is not yet possible to overtake.
4. When overtaking, the drivers must speed up and leave the space between each other at least 1m.
5. On the roads without traffic lanes, the drivers can overtake by using the other paths of the roads as long as the move does not cause any danger or disturbance to the other vehicles that are coming in the different traffic direction.
6. After overtaking, the drivers must give a diverting sign of the right turning light to show that they are coming back into their traffic lane paths.
7. In case the road has multiple paths in one traffic direction for different direction, the vehicle in one specific lanes driving faster than the other vehicle in other lane will not consider as overtaking.

Overtaking is prohibited in the cases as follows

- Overtaking in three lines, it means one vehicle is overtaking while the other two vehicles that are overtaking each other.
- At the places where there are no overtaking signs.
- At the curved roads or high ground roads, except this overtaking can be done if the other paths of the roads on the left-hand side are left unoccupied.
- At the turning roads, crossroads and slippery roads.
- At the top of the slope, narrow roads, or roads with slow down signs.
- On the bridges or when going down the slope.
- At construction sites.
- At the stretch of the roads assigned for pedestrians to cross.

- At the roads under the bridges or tunnels.
- When visibility is not clear, such as during heavy rain or foggy or dusty.
- At the roads crossing the railways without barricades.
- At the flooding roads.

ARTICLE 21:

Passing:

1. The drivers of all kinds of vehicles must pass each other by keeping driving on the right hand side respectively.
2. Before passing each other, both drivers must feel confident that the move does not lead to any danger.
3. To pass each other, the drivers must drive on the right hand side respectively by leaving the paths of the roads on the left hand side unoccupied as big as possible.
4. When passing each other at the narrow roads or the roads that could lead to danger, the drivers must slow down their vehicles respectively. If it is necessary, both vehicles must stop. If the two vehicles are in the same type, the vehicle that wants to go first must give a request signal by raising the hand up in the air or by honking during the daytime and using the low and high beams as a signal at nights and then wait until the vehicles coming from the opposite give a signal of approval before starting to go first. But if the vehicles are in the different type, the drivers of the bigger vehicles must leave the paths of the roads to allow the smaller vehicles to go first.
5. When passing each other at the narrow roads that are accessible only for one vehicle and there is a place that can be used to pass each other, the vehicle that arrives first at the place must stop and wait in order to allow the other vehicle to pass easily.
6. In case the paths of the roads are very narrow and the vehicles cannot pass each other and one of the vehicles is required to go backward, the drivers must act as follows:
 - A. For the vehicles that are in the same type, any vehicle that wants to go first must give a requested signal and that it is agreed by the other vehicle to go backward.
 - B. For the vehicles without and with trailers, the vehicles without trailers must go backward.
 - C. For the light and heavy vehicles, the light vehicles must go backward.
 - D. For the goods loading vehicles and passenger vehicles, the goods loading vehicles must go backward.
7. When passing each other at the slope and narrow roads, the vehicles going down the slope must stop and allow the vehicles going up the slope to go first.
8. When passing each other, if any vehicle drivers see that there is an obstacle ahead such as the road is damaged or a vehicle is stopping, that vehicle must stop and allow the other vehicles to go first.
9. On the narrow bridge that is accessible only one vehicle, the heavy vehicles must allow the light vehicles to go first.
10. Before passing each other at nights outside towns without lights along the roads, the two vehicles must turn off the high beams and turn on only the low beams.

ARTICLE 22:

The priorities for the junction road are notified as following:

1. When reaching the junction road, all drivers must slow down vehicles and see the traffic movement on the central lane, which they are about to pass through, and drive carefully if the traffic on the road in front is heavy. In the necessary case, the drivers have to make a signal to the other drivers who come from other roads by using horn at daytime using high and low beams alternatively at nighttime. On the roads with no priority, the drivers must drive the vehicles in the appropriate speed that can be stopped in order to give priorities to other vehicles with priorities.
2. Even though the junction roads have green traffic light allowing going forward, the drivers must not drive into the junction road if the act might cause the vehicle to stop in the middle of the junction road because of the heavy traffic. In this case, the drivers must stop the vehicle before the junction road to avoid the traffic jams to other vehicles coming from other directions.
3. At the junction road where there are no priority signs, the drivers have to give the right to other drivers who are from the right hand side to go first. But in case it is the T-junctions where there are no priority signs, the drivers who are at the end of the road must give priority to the drivers who are on the continual road to go first.
4. The drivers who have arrived at the roundabout, no matter what kinds of lanes they are on, must give the priority to other drivers who are on the one-way road of the roundabout which has directing sign to go first.
5. When reaching the junction road where there are the priority signals, the drivers have to keep the way for the vehicle on the priority road to go first and can only cross the junction road when making sure that it is not dangerous.
6. When reaching the junction road where there are the “Stop” sign, the drivers have to stop in front of the cross-road sign to give way to the vehicles and pedestrians to go first, and can only cross this road when making sure that it will not cause any accident.
7. Regardless of opposite declaration, the drivers have to give the right to the police, military, military police vehicles, fire engines, and ambulance vehicle, which are fulfilling mission and alerting with horn and or sirens and special lights about their presence, to go first.
8. The vehicles fulfilling the mission have the subsequent right to go first as following:
 - Fire fighter vehicle.
 - Ambulance
 - Convoy of police, military or military police or motorcade that is headed by traffic police.
9. Before driving out of the private roads, which the public traffic is not allowed, such as the roads from the residence, factory, building or other squares, the drivers have to drive carefully and give the priority to other drivers or pedestrians who are making the traffic on the public road to go first.
10. The drivers who come from the trail or ground road have to give the right to other drivers who are not on the trail or ground road to go first.
11. And at the junction road, if the road is divided into many lanes and one lane or more are reserved for some kinds of vehicles to traffic, the traffic regulation, which is determined in this article, has to be carried out by the drivers who traffic on the lane except the vehicles defined in the point 7 and point 8 of this article

ARTICLE 23:

Crossing the railroad:

1. The drivers have to pay close attention and slow down the vehicle when approaching the railway.
2. The drivers must not drive the vehicle through the railroad if they know that their vehicles might have technical problem or be in unfavorable situation that leads to the traffic jam.

3. At the road crossing the railway, which has the barrier or barricade, the drivers must not drive into the place when the barrier is closed or is being closed or opened.
4. At the place where the road crosses the railroad, where there are no barriers or traffic lights, the drivers can drive through unless they are sure that no train arrives.
5. At the railway where is/are guard(s), the drivers have to listen and obey the guard and do not make any trouble to the opening or closing the barrier.
6. When the train is about to arrive, the drivers have to stop the vehicles immediately and let the train go first. All the herders should find the way to stop their animals and prevent the herds from crossing the railway.
7. When the train honks as it approaching, the drivers have to stop at least 2 meters away from the barrier and should not stop less than 5 meters if there is no barrier.
8. In the case that the vehicle gets problem or animals herd arrive at the railway, the drivers or guardians have to find ways from making any trouble to the train or inform the nearest agent who is in charge of the railway to avoid the accident if they cannot avoid the obstacle themselves

ARTICLE 24:

Stop and park on public road:

1. All kinds of vehicles or animals that stop or park have not to make problem to the other vehicles, which are making the traffic.
2. In town, all kinds of vehicles have to stop or park along the traffic direction that they are trafficking by implementing the regulation as following:
 - A. On the road with two traffic directions, the drivers of vehicles have to stop or park on the right hand side in accordance with their traffic direction.
 - B. On the one-way road, vehicles have to be stopped or parked in the right or left hand side along with the traffic direction except having the opposite sign.
3. Outside town, the vehicles or animals have to be stopped or parked outside the middle lane if it is possible. If there is no place for parking besides the middle lane, the drivers have to carry out the regulation, which is provided in point 2 of this article.
4. At night or at the place where there is “no stopping/parking” signs, all vehicles and carts, which are malfunctioned or which are forced to stop or park on the middle lane, have leave the signs in the appropriate distance for information for other road users.
5. In town, the vehicles have to be stopped or parked for carrying or loading or unloading goods or passengers not beyond 25 centimeters from the sidewalk and at least 5 meters from the junction or interjection or the curved road and at least 10 meters in between the junctions or intersections or the curved roads of the boulevard. When outside town, all vehicles have to be stopped or parked at least 10 meters away from the junctions or intersections or the curved roads.
6. For the parking, before leaving the vehicle, the drivers have to put handbrake or other measures to prevent the eventual accident from occurring while they are absent.
7. Parking or stopping the vehicles or animals is prohibited in the following cases:
 - On the middle lane and sidewalk preserved for pedestrians and leave at least 5 meters away from the crossroad sign for pedestrians or on this line.
 - On the place preserved for some kinds of vehicles parking or stopping.

- Between the edge of the middle land of the road and dotted lineland, if in between the lines and the parked vehicle is less than 3 meters which does not enable another vehicle to pass through without crossing the long line.
- Near the pole of traffic light or traffic signs, that prevents the road users from seeing these traffic signs.
- In all the places where the vehicles block the entrance or the parking of others vehicles.
- On the bridge, underpass, underground road, steep road, junction road, on the road crossing the railway, roundabout, curved road in which others vehicles cannot be seen from the distance.
- Less than 20 meters in front of the road crossing the railway.
- Less than 10 meters between the front and the rear pump station of the fire engine and in front of fire engine station
- On the entrance and exit of public building.
- In front of the entrance and exit of private house except the vehicle of house's owner.
- In two parallel lines.
- On the edge of the middle of the road if another opposite edge is left for parking of vehicle except in the case that the vehicles can park on both sides.
- At the place where there are no parking/stopping signs.
- On the public road beyond 72 hours.
- Less than 10 meters between the front and the rear of the bus stop sign.
- Less than 1 meter between the front and the rear parking vehicles or the long row of the parking vehicles
- Near the junction road or turning road.

ARTICLE 25:

Opening the vehicle's door to get off or in can be conducted when it does not cause the accident to the others who are using the same road and have to pay attention constantly, especially to the opening of the left door when get off or in.

ARTICLE 26:

Before changing the direction such as turning left or right, when changing the lane, parking, or stopping, the drivers have to slow down the vehicle and make sure that they will not provoke the traffic accident and have to give clear and enough signs to inform the other road users.

Before leaving the parking area, the drivers have to give clear and enough signs to inform the others who are using the same road to make sure that they will not cause any traffic accident to the others.

Except there is an order from the traffic police or traffic sign on the middle lane to turn left or right, or U-turn, or backward turning, the drivers have to follow and implement as the following:

1. Turn Left:

- Before turning to the left, the drivers have to look back through rear-view mirror, particularly through the left side mirror to be sure about the location and the traffic movements behind.

- Give the left turning sign within the proper distance from the place that needs to be turned and reduce the speed and if there are no obstacle should drive along the line of middle lane.
 - Before being about to turn left, the drivers have to look left and right, and look left once again, especially look at the vehicle coming from opposition direction. If the road is free start turning carefully, especially the pedestrians who are passing across the road. If the road is not free, the drivers have to wait and let the vehicles from the opposition direction and from the right hand direction to go first.
 - Turning to the left has to be conducted by keep skirting on the right hand side, this means to starting turning after the vehicle from opposite direction except the instruction from the traffic police.
2. Turn right:
- Before turning right, the drivers have to look back through the rear-view mirror, particularly through the right side mirror to be sure about the location and the traffic movements behind.
 - If there is no obstacle, the drivers have give the sign of changing to right direction with enough distance to the turning place and slow down the vehicle to the right hand side.
 - Before about to turn right, the drivers have to look left and right and have to look right once again, especially have to make sure that there is no obstacle on the right hand side behind. If the road is free, the drivers have to drive close to the most right hand side as possible and have to pay attention to the pedestrians who are passing the road.
3. U-turn and reverse:
- The drivers who intend to make U-turn or reverse have to make sure that their acts will not make trouble or causes any traffic accident to the other road users.
 - For the reversing, the drivers have to be careful and look at the traffic movement on behind every second, especially before reversing, should be careful all the times to children and small animals staying behind.

U-turn is prohibited in the following cases:

- Near the junction road or railroad.
- At the curved road where the drivers cannot see the other vehicles in the distance of 150 meters.
- When reaching the peak or downing the peak.
- At the place which there is no-U-turn sign.
- On the one-way road.

ARTICLE 27:

When the pedestrians are passing the road, the drivers have to implement as following:

1. In all cases, the drivers have to stop while the pedestrians are passing or are about to pass at the crossroad sign for the pedestrians.

2. At the junction road or near the junction road, the drivers are forbidden from hampering or blocking the pedestrians who are passing the middle lane even though there is no crossing sign for pedestrians.
3. When there is a sign for pedestrian to pass at the junction road where there are traffic lights or traffic police there and even though the green light is on or the traffic police orders go forward, the drivers shall not hamper or block the pedestrians who are crossing on the crossing sign for pedestrian. For the drivers who turn to another lane and on that lane there are the pedestrians passing, the drivers have to speed down and stop if it is necessary in order to give the right to the pedestrians to cross first.
4. In the case that there is a cross-road sign for pedestrians at the junction road where there is no traffic light or traffic police, the drivers should slow down the vehicle or stop the vehicle if it is necessary to give the right to the pedestrians who are passing or are about to pass to go first.

CHAPTER IV

USE OF VEHICLE LIGHT AND HORN

ARTICLE 28

At night or day time, when could not see clearly such as during the heavy raining, fogging, or passing through underground road, the drivers on the road have to use vehicle light as following conditions:

1. In case in the time of driving the vehicles:
 - A. Far-light (high beam) light is generally used at night time on the road without electric lamps, to look far ahead but the driver has to be careful not to interfere with other vehicles coming in opposite direction. The far-light is prohibited to turn on in city or town where there is enough light of electric lamps, except in the case of giving signal for overtaking or making way by using both high and low beams.
 - B. Low beam light is used in the following cases:
 - At night time inside and outside towns where there is light of electric lamps on the road
 - At night time outside town where there is no light of electric lamps on the road, in the case of being about to pass another vehicle, and when driving close after another vehicle
 - At day time when could not see clearly due to bad weather such as heavy rain or foggy
 - Normal light (low beam) can be used alternatively with far-light (high beam) as the signal to replace the horn at day time
 - C. Location light: At night time in town, all vehicles, which are being driven, at least have to have the location lights without using normal light (low beam light) if there is enough light of electric lamps on the road. The location light is used for indicate the presence of vehicle and the size of the vehicle to other road users in opposite direction.
 - D. Other lights: At night or day time when the weather is not good and cannot see clearly ahead, the drivers have to use:
 - Red light: To tell the presence and width size of vehicle to users who look from back side

- Number plate light: To let the other see the number plate of the vehicle clearly from the back side
 - Width light of vehicle: To indicate the width of vehicle or other loadings to other road users
 - Sidelight (or traffic indicator light): To inform other road users when changing direction to left or right
 - Reversing light: To inform other road users behind the vehicle when it moves backward
 - Stopping light: To inform other road users behind the vehicle when braking to slow down or stopping the vehicle
 - Emergency light: To inform other road users about accident, which might occurs, for example, when the drivers are forced to drive the vehicles slowly due to the towing of the broken vehicles or when loading heavy objects at night time or parking on the road outside town because the vehicles were broken or related to accident or because of the dropping of goods that cannot be re-loaded immediately.
 - Foggy light: is used when there is fog or heavy rain. Foggy light can be used instead of the normal light (low beam) light or in addition to the normal light.
2. In the case of driving vehicles, which are not the motor vehicles, drivers have to carry out the following regulation:
- The human-driven cart must equipped with lights or white or yellow reflectors in the front end and the lights or the red reflector in the back. The two lights must put in the corner facing the road.
 - The animal-driven cart must equipped with lights or two white or yellow reflectors in the front corners in both sides and also must equipped with lights and two red reflectors in the back corners in both sides.
 - The bicycle and tricycles must equipped with lights or at least with one white reflector in the front end and at least have one red reflector or red light in the back.
 - The trailer/remorque driven by motorcycle or bicycle must equipped with the reflector or two red lights placed in the two sides of the back corners.
 - This kind of vehicle must park or stop in row close to the roadside
3. In the case of stopping or parking motor vehicles on the road, which has no public electric lamps, the drivers have to use:
- Location light: To inform other road users from the opposite direction about the presence and the width size of the vehicle
 - Red light: To inform other road users from the back about the presence and the width size of the vehicles
 - Number plate light: To let other road users behind the vehicles to see the number plate clearer.

In town, the use of light, which is provided in this article, will not be necessary if there is the light of electric lamps on the road with enough light, which enable the road users to see the vehicles clearly from a proper distance.

4. In the case of parking the trailers or semi-trailers which were disconnected from the vehicles, it has to be parked near sidewalk or roadside and must use the white or yellow lights in front of vehicle

and one red light in the back of vehicle. Each light has to be placed at the corner of the cart facing to the road that the trailers are parked along in rows.

In town, the use of this light is not necessary if there is enough light of electric lamps on the road that other road users can see the parked vehicles on the road from a proper distance.

5. In case the vehicles are forced to stop or park on the road, which can provoke obstacle or traffic accident such as near junction road, turning road, curved road, steep road, and road crossing railway, as because of the vehicles did not work or related to the traffic accident and cannot be removed from the road, the drivers have to inform other drivers about the obstacle by using emergency light or placing triangular sign at least 30 meters behind the vehicles. For vehicles dropping goods on the road, which cannot be re-loaded immediately, the drivers have to make the sign or inform other drivers by using triangular sign simultaneously with emergency light or at least using any triangular sign by placing 30 meters from the dropped goods.
6. For vehicles used for police, military or military police, fire engines, and ambulances, the drivers have the right to use special light all the times.

ARTICLE 29:

Use of horn of vehicles has to be carried out as follows:

1. The use of horn is allowed only at daytime in order to inform other road users to avoid traffic accident, which might occur eventually.
2. Outside town, horn is also used for information when driver intends to overtake.
3. The sound of horn has to be used in short time, but not in long time more than the necessary need.
4. From the sunset until the sunrise, honking has to be replaced with normal light (low beam) and far-light (high beam) alternatively.
5. At nighttime in town, the alternative use of normal light and far-light can be used when need to overtake.
6. Drivers of police and military or military police vehicles, fire engine, and ambulance, who are fulfilling the tasks, have the right to use special horn all the time.
7. The use of air-horn (pressure horn) is prohibited in city or town or near the hospital.

ARTICLE 30:

The use of lights and special horn must be conducted as follows:

1. Special light is the additional light, which flashing lightning spinning around with many colors having the meaning as followings:
 - a- Special blue or red light can only be used for vehicles with priority, such as vehicles for police and military or military police, fire engine, and ambulance on fulfilling the task, to inform other road users about the presence of the vehicles
 - b- Special yellow light is used only for vehicles for public works such as vehicles for cleaning road, maintaining and repairing road, and special transport vehicles, which are equipped with the special light, that are driven in slow speed.

2. Special horn is the additional horn, which is used for vehicles with priority such as vehicles for police and military or military police, or fire engine, which are added with special roaring siren. For the ambulance, two high and low sound is added.
3. When the sound and light is used by the vehicles with priorities, other road users have to speed down and drive to the right hand side or stop to leave these vehicles to overtake or go easily.

In regardless of the regulation when fulfilling the task, drivers of the vehicles, which have the priority, can drive:

- Drive in opposite direction on the one-way road
- When traffic light produces red light
- In unlimited speed
- With priority right on the junction road
- Across or on the dotted line.

In any case, the drivers of these vehicles have to drive carefully to avoid any harm to other road users and are absolutely following the signs directed by traffic police.

ARTICLE 31:

Equipping light or other decorating lights besides technical definition of vehicle is prohibited.

CHAPTER V

PEDESTRIANS AND ANIMAL RIDERS/HERDERS

ARTICLE 32:

Pedestrians and people who pull or push carts have to respect traffic light, traffic signs, or signs directed by traffic police.

Pedestrians have to respect as the followings:

1. The middle of the road is prohibited from using there are sidewalks and roadsides on both sides of the road, which are preserved for the pedestrians.
2. The road is only allowed to use if the sidewalks or roadsides have no possibility for pedestrians to use, but they have to walk at the closest sidewalks in accordance with traffic direction.
3. All pedestrians who intend to pass across the road must not step to the road with carelessness. The pedestrians have to pass across the road in accordance with the walking sign if it exists nearby.
4. At the place where there are walking signs for pedestrians:
 - The pedestrians have to respect and follow the order of traffic police or follow traffic light
 - At the place where there are no traffic lights or traffic police, before crossing the road, the pedestrians have to make sure that the crossing does not cause any harm to them by thinking of the clarity of the distance and speed of vehicles moving on the road.
5. At the place where there is no walking sign for pedestrians:
 - Before passing across the road, the pedestrians have to make sure that the act is possible without causing any traffic interruption from vehicle or traffic accidents.

- When passing across the road, the pedestrians are prohibited from crossing the converging place of the road. The pedestrians have to pass along the rectangular arc of the road and are prohibited from stopping on the road if it is unnecessary.
6. Children under six years old are prohibited from walking on public road.
 7. Blind people (two eyed blind) walking on the public road have to be guided.

ARTICLE 33:

The marches with the permission from the authorities:

- Must organize on the right hand side of the road in accordance with traffic direction, and must totally keep the left hand side of the road free.
- Can organize a march in two, three, or four lines in accordance with the width of the road by respecting traffic regulation.
- The white light should be held in the front line and the red light should be held in the back line in both daytime and nighttime on the condition that it is hard to see through.

ARTICLE 34:

Animal riders/herders have to carry out the following:

1. Animal riders/herders or guides should not provoke any obstacle or accident to other road users, and the numbers of people have to be in consistent with the number of animals that can be ordered to go or stop on time.
2. At night or daytime, if cannot see well, animal herders have to hold white light in front and red light in the back.
3. Do not release/free the animals to walk disorderly on the public road.
4. The animals stopping on the road should not interrupt to other vehicles driving on the road.
5. In town, the animal riders/herders or guides on the road must stop on their respective traffic direction lane by respecting the following:
 - For the road with two traffic directions must stop on the right hand side on their respective traffic lane
 - For the one-way road, must stop on the right or left on their traffic lanes except there is the opposite sign.

ARTICLE VI

IN CASE HAVING TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

ARTICLE 35:

- All traffic accidents are under the competency of the traffic police.
- Every time when having traffic accidents, the traffic police must try their best to:
 1. Keep the public order at the accident scene.
 2. Take immediate action to save the victim

3. Take the skillful action to collect the evidence and information to make the statement on the traffic accident.
4. Maintain security for all related parties
5. Record all identities and addresses from all involved parties
6. Settle the dispute caused from the traffic accident in accordance with the stipulated law.
 - Drivers or road users who are involved in traffic accident have to carry out the following orders:

ARTICLE 36:

In case when having the traffic accident, the drivers, all road users involved in the accidents or by-standers must implement as the following:

1. Stop their own vehicles immediately by preventing any interruption or provoking any harm to the others.
2. To report immediately to the local authority or the traffic police
3. Violence is strictly forbidden between the two related parties.
4. Leaving from the accident site is prohibited prior reaching the agreement or without the permission from the traffic police.

ARTICLE 37:

If the accident has only damaged to the materials, the two parties could settle with each other without asking the intervention from the traffic police.

ARTICLE 38:

In case people are getting injuries or killed, the drivers or other road users involved in the accident or the by-standers shall do as the following:

1. Must report immediately to the nearby local authorities or the traffic police.
2. Must prepare the information or refer the victims to the nearby hospital. Denials from the drivers of all types of vehicles to the referral request are not accepted if inappropriate reasons are raised.
3. To collaborate in ensuring the security to all related parties and to the process of the traffic movements around the accident site.
4. Avoid changing of the accident site or loss marks or tracks which is very useful leading to the finding of person responsible for the accident.
5. Keep waiting at the accident site until the arrival of the traffic police. The accident provokers are not allowed to leave the place before obtaining the permission from the traffic police.

ARTICLE 39:

If one of the accident parties is the official working in the Embassy or ambassador, the traffic police shall make the statement and report on this accident to be sent to Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in order to assign one of its representatives to collaborate with the traffic police to study and raise appropriate measure.

Chapter VII Vehicles Management and Transportation

ARTICLE 40:

The national and international driving license for all types of vehicles will be issued by Ministry of Public Works and Transport. Ministry of Interior or Ministry of National Defense will issue the driving license for the drivers of special vehicles serving in the specific areas of skill such as tanks, armored vehicles, military equipped vehicles, racing vehicles, tricycles, convoy motorcycles which are the state properties.

There are 5 types of driving license for the road vehicles of the Kingdom of Cambodia as follows:

Type A: For motorcycle and tricycles

A1 - For the motorcycle with the cylindrical size from 49 to 125 cm³

A2 - For the motorcycle with the cylindrical size over 125 cm³.

- The vehicles with trailers and tricycles.

Type B: - For the vehicles transporting the passengers not over 9 passengers including the driver.

- The goods loading vehicles with total weight in maximum not over 3.5 tons.

- The vehicle in type B can tow the trailers with total weight not over 0.75 tons.

Type C: - For the goods loading vehicles with total weight in maximum over 3.5 tons and might probably have trailers with the total weight in maximum not over 0.75 tons.

Type D: - Passenger Vehicles:

D1 - For the vehicles loading passengers from 10 to 20 passengers including the driver and might have the trailers with the total weight in maximum not more than 0.75 tons.

D2 - For the vehicles loading more than 20 passengers including the driver and might have the trailer with the total weight in maximum not more than 0.75 tons.

Type E: - For the vehicles in Type B, C and D with trailers in total weight more than 0.75 tons must divide into 3 types – Type E (B), Type E (C) and Type E (D).

ARTICLE 41:

Other conditions involving the driving license will be defined as the following:

1- The drivers can only drive the vehicles based on the types of driving licenses they are holding. The disabled people obtain the rights to drive the special vehicles and have the special driving license for only the disabled people.

2- The driving license holders must apply for the renewal of the validation before the expiry date of the driving license. Failure to apply for the renewal of the validation will be fined as set by the law.

3- The age of drivers must be determined in accordance with the types of the driving license as follows:

1- At least 16 years old for type A1

2- At least 18 years old for type A2 and B

3- At least 22 years old for type C and D1

4- At least 24 years old for type D2 and E

4- Those who have the driving license type A2 can drive the vehicle in type A1

- 5- Those who have the driving license type B can drive the vehicle in type A1, agricultural vehicle or vehicle equipped with usable tools with the maximum speed not over 40km/h, but cannot drive the vehicle in Type A2 or C or D1 or D2 or E.
- 6- Those who drive the vehicle equipped with the usable tools with the maximum speed over 40km/h must hold the driving license in Type C.
- 7- To obtain the driving license in Type C, the drivers must have either the driving license in Type B or D1 first.
- 8- Those who drive the vehicles in Type C or D1 or D2 can drive the vehicles in Type B.
- 9- Those who have the driving license in Type C cannot drive the vehicles in Type D2, but those who have the driving license in Type D2 can drive the vehicles in Type B or C or D1.
- 10- To obtain the driving license in Type D1, the drivers must have the driving license in Type B first.
- 11- To obtain the driving license in Type D2, the drivers must have the driving license in Type B or C or D1 first.
- 12- To obtain the driving license in Type E, the drivers must have the driving license in Type B or C or D1 or D2 first.
- 13- The drivers who have the driving license in Type E, can have the rights to drive the vehicles with trailers with the total weight over 0.75 tons in maximum based on the types of their driving licenses such as E(B) or E(C) or E(D1) or E(D2).

ARTICLE 42:

Valid duration of driving license is defined as below:

1. Driving license type A and B is valid until the holders reach the age of 65, but must conduct the medical check-up and extend the driving license every 5 years.
2. Driving license type C, D and E is valid for three years. The license holder shall extend the validity every three years after checking up their health to prove that they can drive.
3. Drivers who use all types of driving licenses as whose age are 65 years up, shall have their health check up every two years, and extend their driving license validity every two years.

ARTICLE 43:

Every driving license must have a score card with 12 marks. The mark shall be deducted when the drivers violate traffic regulations as follows:

a. 1 mark deducted:

- Drivers do not wear the safety seat belt or helmet.
- Using far light when there is another vehicles coming from opposite direction.
- Driving on the road line lying on the middle of the road.
- Driving over speed limit from 1 km per hour to 19 km per hour.
- Driving without enough technical light at night according to the types of vehicles.
- Overloaded the passengers.

b. 2 marks deducted:

- Driving over speed limit from 20 to 29 km per hour.
- Increasing speed while the other is overtaking.
- Turning right or left incorrectly
- Make a U-turn at the prohibited place
- Do not follow the criteria of driving license
- Turning right or left, or stopping without giving light or signal.
- Overtaking or passing incorrectly
- Driving without leaving enough security space

- Careless in driving, and disturbing other road users
 - Do not use informing light when starting driving
 - Vehicle lacks of technical standard
 - Loading goods incorrectly
 - Parking vehicle on zebra crossing
 - Stopping or parking on the road dividing line.
 - Leaving a child under 10 years old sitting in the front seat without adult sitting next to the child
 - Do not put the child under 5 years in the special child seat.
- c. *3 marks deducted:*
- Stopping or parking at a dangerous place
 - Dangerous overtaking
 - Overtaking at prohibited place
 - Changing direction without informing
 - Driving across the line in the middle of the road
 - Driving over speed limit from 30 to 39 km per hour
 - Driving while the driver has the alcoholic rate from 0.25 to 0.39 mg per liter of air or 0.50 to 0.79 g per liter of blood.
 - Racing along the road where the law does not allow
 - Mistake derived from stopping or do not give priority to pedestrians at zebra crossing
 - Do not obey red traffic light
 - Do not obey the stop sign or priority sign
 - Do not obey traffic order of the traffic police
- d. *4 marks deducted:*
- Driving over speed limit from 40 to 49 km per hour
 - Do not obey driving priority right at junction
 - Driving side by side
 - Provoking traffic jam
 - Do not give priority to the vehicles with priority
 - Goods fell from vehicle
 - Driving in the wrong direction
 - Driving dangerously
- e. *6 marks deducted:*
- Driving over speed limit starting from 50 km per hour
 - Driving while having alcoholic rate from 0.40 mg per liter of air or 0.8 g per liter of blood, or under the influence of drug.
 - Escaping when involving in traffic accident
 - Using fake number plate or fake vehicle identification card
 - Driving without respecting traffic regulation and provoking traffic accident unintentionally
 - Driving without respecting traffic regulation and provoking fatal accident unintentionally in case the driving license is postponed as stated in point 2, provision of article 65 of this law.
 - Mistake from using the repeated driving license
 - Refuse from breathalyzing of the alcoholic rate or drug
 - Escaping from traffic police
 - Loading passengers on the dangerous goods

ARTICLE 44:

Cases related to score card:

- When the score is totally deducted, the driving license is invalid
- When the driver violates one count, mark deduction shall not be more than 8 marks
- Three years after some marks are last deducted, if the drivers do not violate any traffic regulation, the drivers shall automatically get new score card with 12 marks.
- In case that the score cards have been deducted, and the holders want to increase the mark, they shall take training class for two days organized by Ministry of Public Works and Transportation. To take the training class, the drivers can get 4 marks but the score shall not be more than 11 marks. Drivers can take the training course to increase the marks only at least in the period of two years.
- In the case that the driving licenses become invalid due to the mark deduction, the drivers shall take driving class and apply for driving licenses again by having their health checked
- In the case that the driving licenses become invalid because the drivers provoked serious accident or fatal accident unintentionally, the drivers shall retake driving class and apply for the driving license again at least 5 years after the accident by having their health checked

Procedure of issuing score card for the drivers shall be determined by the *Prakas* of Ministry of Public Works and Transportation.

ARTICLE 45:

Except when there is a bilateral or multinational agreement or international convention recognized by two countries or more with Kingdom of Cambodia, legal immigrants who want to drive on the road of the Kingdom of Cambodia could obtain Cambodian license in two ways:

1. Applying in the examination for driving license like Cambodians
2. Exchanging their national driving licenses with the Cambodian one by submitting the application form to Ministry of Public Works and Transportation and shall complete the following criteria:
 - a. Shall have passport and valid visa
 - b. Shall have a valid driving license
 - c. Shall have clear permanent address certified by authority
 - d. Shall have a physical certificate and stayed in Cambodia at least six months
 - e. In case the driving license is not in English or French, it shall be translated into English or French certified by their embassies, consuls or other competent institutions.

The valid duration of driving license of foreigners exchanged to Cambodian one shall be in one year. The valid duration of driving license of the foreigners who passed the driving test would be in the same period as the Cambodian ones. And in the case that the foreigners' driving license is invalid, the foreign drivers shall take the theoretical test and practical driving test.

Foreign drivers holding driving license type C, D, and E shall not be able to exchange for those type, but shall be able to exchange for type A or B.

ARTICLE 46:

All driving schools shall have permission letter and should be under the control and management of Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

All driving teachers shall have certificates proving their ability which were issued by Ministry of Public Works and Transport. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport shall issue Prakas of the procedure of issuing driving license, the setting up of driving schools, the setting up of testing criteria for driving teachers to certify their ability and driving schools program.

In case it is necessary, the Ministry of Interior has the rights to check all private driving schools.

ARTICLE 47:

All Vehicles and trailers or semi-trailers with the total weight over 750 kg onward that, before allow moving along the roads, they shall register and apply for vehicle identification card and with the number plate at Ministry of Public Works and Transport. All vehicles that are not yet registering for the identification card and without the number plate must be transported by the vehicles bearing the number plate when moving on the road.

All vehicles, motorcycles, tricycles and the machines which are the properties of the state serving the national security, social orders and the national defense at the battle field managed by Ministry of Interior or Ministry of National Defense must register to apply for the identification cards by Ministry of Interior or Ministry of National Defense.

Ministry of Public Works and Transport shall give the statistic list of all types of vehicles registering for the identification card to the Ministry of Interior once a week.

Ministry of Interior and Ministry of National Defense shall also report about the numbers of vehicles, motorcycles, tricycles or other machines belong to the state properties under its supervision to Ministry of Public Works and Transport once a week.

Vehicle registration and number plate issuance are defined by sub-decree.

ARTICLE 48:

All vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers, motorbikes, or motor-tricycles which are moving along the roads shall have certificates of technical check issued by Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Validity of the certificates is defined as follow:

- 1) A brand new mini-bus for tourist shall be brought to get the certificate of the first technical check-up for which is valid for four years. Then, the mini-bus shall be brought for technical check every two years.
- 2) Second hand mini-bus for tourist shall be brought for technical check every two years.
- 3) Brand new taxies or trucks and vehicles equipped with tools that have never used, shall be brought to get the certificate of the first technical check-up which is valid for 2 years, follow with the technical checkup once a year.
- 4) Second hand taxi, truck and the old vehicles equipped with tools that have been used shall be brought for technical checkup every year.
- 5) Brand new trailers and semi-trailers which have never been used shall be brought to get the certificate of technical checkup, which is valid for two years. Afterward, the vehicles shall be brought for technical checkup every year.

- 6) Second hand trailers or semi-trailers that have been used shall be brought for technical checkup every year.
- 7) All vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers that were locally innovated shall be brought for technical checkup before registering for number plate and identification card and will later come for technical checkup once per year.
- 8) Brand new motorcycles and motor-tricycles that have never been used shall be brought for certificate of technical checkup which is valid for four years. Afterward, the vehicles shall have technical checkup every two years.
- 9) Second hand motorcycles and motor-tricycles that have been used shall be brought for technical checkup every two years.
- 10) Motorbike with trailer shall be brought for technical checkup every two years.

Criteria of the technicality of the vehicles shall be defined by the Prakas of Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

ARTICLE 49:

All garages, where vehicles are repairing, installing and renovating, must obtain the business permitted certificates issued by Ministry of Public Works and Transport and in the necessary case the Ministry of Interior will check.

The procedure of issuing the permitted letter for the garages on its repairing and installation including the technical standard of vehicle renovation shall be determined by sub-decree.

ARTICLE 50:

1. Domestic or cross-border transportation companies and transportation agencies which are providing a single or multiple types of goods shall obtain the permission to do the business issued by the Ministry of Works and Transportation.
2. The procedure of governing transportation businessmen and transportation agency is determined by sub-decree.
3. The management of goods and passengers transportation is defined by sub-decree
4. The transportation of the dangerous goods and the easy-rotten-goods is defined by sub-decree.
5. The contract of transporting goods or passengers on land shall be written in a separated law.
6. The international transportation shall follow international agreement when the Kingdom of Cambodia becomes the party.

ARTICLE 51:

All automobiles, trailers, or semi-trailers doing transportation business shall obtain the permission letter issued by Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

The permission letter for transportation business is valid for one year. The owners of the vehicles shall extend the validation for every year; it shall be fined if found of being late. Ministry of Public Works and Transport shall issue the detailed *Prakas* on the issuance of permission letter to the Transportation Companies.

ARTICLE 52:

While transporting, each vehicle shall obtain the documents issued by Ministry of Public Works and Transport and the concerning institutions as follow:

- a) Vehicle identification card, and number plate
- b) The correct driving license with the type of vehicle.
- c) Certificate of technical checkup of the vehicle
- d) Permission letter allowing the vehicle to do transportation business
- e) Permission letter allowing to do transportation business
- f) Insurance card issued by insurance company
- g) Other permission letters issued by other competent institutions.

ARTICLE 53:

Loading passengers and goods shall follow as below:

1. Loading goods on vehicle should be carefully organized to prevent:
 - Causing accident to human, destroying public property, or private property with the towing or falling on the road
 - Blocking the sight of the driver or to worsen vehicle's balance and driving the vehicles.
 - Making noise, increasing dustiness or other disturbance that is avoidable
 - Block traffic light, changing direction light, mirror reflecting lights and vehicle number plate
2. Other additional protecting facilities such as nylon, chain cable, and tent cloth used for security or protection of goods shall be tightly covered and tied.
3. All cases of loading logs/timbers or other stuff with a long length, the logs shall not be three meters longer than the front or back edges of vehicles or touch down to the ground.
4. If the log or other stuff is 1 meter longer than the edge of the back of the vehicle, the driver shall tie red cloth at daytime and at night the driver shall put red light reflection at the end of the log or the stuff. The width of the log or stuff shall not bigger than the width of the vehicle. The height shall not be higher than the roof of the vehicle as limited and manufactured by the company, except the vehicle carrying maximum weight of 20 passengers, and that it can load goods on the roof with maximum height of 0.5 meter and that it shall have a strong supporter which is firmly attached to the roof.
5. In case the vehicles transporting dangerous goods, the driver shall properly organize and pack the goods safely and write the name of the goods and stick the dangerous sign on the goods.
6. The Ministry of Public Works and Transportation shall define the loading and packing technique.
7. There shall be the comfortable seats or holding bars that the passengers can hold themselves. Passenger transportation shall be prohibited as follow:
 - Carrying more people than the numbers of seats, that is limited by the manufacturing company or the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.
 - Carrying passengers on the cabin roof or the roof of vehicle.
 - Allowing passenger hanging themselves in front, at the side or at the back of the vehicle.
 - Carrying people on the trailers or semi-trailers
 - Carrying bad smell stuff or poison on the passenger vehicle

ARTICLE 54:

Carrying goods on vehicle shall not exceed maximum weight of the sustaining axles and shall not exceed the limited by the company producing the vehicles and shall not be over permitted weigh as follow:

1. Maximum weight on the sustaining axle of automobile, trailers or semi-trailers is limited as fallow:
 - 6 tons for single axle with two wheels under the steering wheel.
 - 11 tons for twin axles with four wheels under the steering wheel
 - 10 tons for single axle with four wheels
 - 19 tons for twin axles with eight wheels
 - 24 tons for triple axles adjacent to each others with twelve wheels.
2. Permitted maximum total weigh of automobile is defined as follow:
 - 16 tons for automobiles with twin axles which one axle is located in the front of the automobile with two wheels, and the other one located in the back with four wheels.
 - 25 tons for automobile with triple axles as one axle is located in the front of the automobile where there are two wheels and the twin ones located in the back of the automobile where there are eight wheels.
 - 30 tons for automobile with four axles as twin ones are in the front of the automobile where there are four wheels and the other two axles are in the back of the automobile where there are eight wheels.
3. Limitation of permitted maximum total weight of automobile with trailers shall be defined as follow:
 - 40 tons for automobile with trailers having five axles onward.
4. Limitation of permitted maximum weight of automobile with semi-trailers shall be defined as below:
 - 35 tons for automobile with semi-trailers having four axles as a single axle is located in the front of automobile where there are two wheels and the other single axle in the back of the vehicle where there are four wheels and the twin axles of the semi-trailers with eight wheels.
 - 40 tons for automobile with semi-trailers having five axles onward.

The total weighs of the automobile and the trailers or semi-trailers which is not included in points above shall be asked for permission letter from Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

When crossing the bridges, all drivers of automobiles, automobile with trailers, or semi-trailers shall obey the permitted-maximum-weight signs put in front of the bridges.

The size of automobiles, automobiles with trailers or semi-trailers with no loading shall be defined as below:

- Maximum width of the vehicles shall not exceed 2.5 meters except vehicles equipped with tools should not be more than 3 meter width
- Maximum height should not be higher than 4.2 meters
- Maximum length of each automobile shall not exceed 12.2 meters
- Maximum length of the automobiles towing semi-trailers shall not exceed 16 meters
- Maximum length of the automobiles towing trailers shall not exceed 18 meters

Technical standard of size and weight of other types of vehicles shall be defined by *Prakas* of Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

ARTICLE 55:

The service payment of issuing driving license, identification card, number plate, technical checkup, permission letter for vehicle serving in business, and fines for the lateness and other services

shall be defined by Prakas of Ministry of Economics and Finance, and Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Chapter 8

National Committee of Road Traffic Safety

ARTICLE 56:

The National Committee of Road Traffic Safety shall be created in order to coordinate, gather force, enhance cooperation between Ministry of Public Works and Transport and other concerning ministries, transporting associations, NGOs, and private institutions for the purpose of reducing traffic accident in the goal of protecting citizen's life, preventing the damages of public or private properties and guaranteeing the security, public order and the road safety on the road.

Composition, duty, organization, and the functioning of the National Committee of Road Traffic Safety shall be determined by sub-decree.

ARTICLE 57:

The National Committee of Road Traffic Safety shall have a separate budget which is the annex of Ministry of Public Works and Transport and the budget from partners of Road Traffic Safety for using on the measure of traffic-accident reduction.

Chapter 9

Competence of Officers implementing the Traffic Law

ARTICLE 58:

Officers implementing the traffic law are divided into two groups: entity of traffic police and the mixed monitoring groups.

- 1) Entity of traffic police whose duty is to maintain the traffic order shall:
 - Maintaining traffic order
 - Following up, patrolling and checking the act of traffic offences
 - Reporting on traffic-order situation, traffic law violation and traffic accident occurred.
 - Fining on petty crime which is to be punished with interim penalty
 - Handling the traffic accident case, as stated in article 64.
 - Monitor and making report of accident and if necessary, confiscate the driving license for temporary period and keep the vehicle the place based on article 61, article 65 and article 66.
 - Making report attach with the dossier to be submitted to the court if defined by this law.
 - The mixed monitoring groups which consist of officers from Ministry of Public Works and transport and other concerning ministries shall have duty to check traffic offenses if necessary. The duty of the mixed monitoring groups shall be determined by sub-decree.

ARTICLE 59:

Offenders have the right to lodge complaint to the court in the case that they disagree on incorrect decision on the fining on the offenses.

ARTICLE 60:

Traffic police officers have to keep the vehicles for examining by avoiding the traffic jams or causing the traffic accident.

ARTICLE 61:

Traffic police officers have the right to remove driving license to suspend (the driving) in the period not exceeding 1 month including the deduction of scores as stated in article 43 of this law for the following offenses:

1. Drive contradictory to traffic direction or drive in traffic direction with prohibiting sign.
2. Drive with the speed over 40 kilometers per hour against the speed limited in this law.
3. Not respect the priority right.
4. Not respect stop sign or red traffic blinking light.
5. Driving the vehicles with caterpillar tracks directly on the tarmac road.

Traffic police officers should not remove vehicle identification card or driving license in the case that there is no provision stated in the law.

ARTICLE 62:

In the case of traffic accident, based on the respective cases, the keeping of driver and vehicle for question and making report is the responsibility of traffic police officers at the accident place. In the case that the driver is under the influence of drunken substance or drug, the task has to be handed over to hospital for checkup and issue letter to specify the rate of drunken substance or drug to be enclosed with the report on the traffic accident to the court.

ARTICLE 63:

The traffic offences that are to be punished by putting in the jail or by fining in money shall be the duty of the court. In this case, the provincial and town traffic police officers have to send the report on the traffic accident through hierarchy to the tribunal by enclosing with the driver's and the victim's answers or witness's answers collected by traffic police officers. The documents, which are collected, should bear with clear and enough information to be sent to the court.

ARTICLE 64:

Offenses to the traffic law and traffic order with light penalty which are to be punished on the temporary basis are the responsibility of traffic police officers.

Traffic police officers have the right to coordinate the case of traffic accident, which is required only to compensate for the damage. If the coordination cannot be reached, the traffic police officers have to send the file to the court.

ARTICLE 65:

Traffic police officers have to file the lawsuit to the court against driver who breaks the traffic rule or traffic police's regulation by nullifying the driving license and void or suspending the driving license for a period of time as the following:

1. The suspension of driving license within the period not exceeding one year including the deduction of score as stated in article 43 of this law:
 - a. Driving in drunkenness with the rate of alcohol from 0.4 grams per liter of air or from 0.8 grams per liter of blood onward or under the influence of drugs or refused from performing the breathalyzing.
 - b. Fled away when provoking the traffic accident
 - c. Go against the order of stopping vehicle or refuse from vehicle checkup.
 - d. Use of forged number plate or identification card or documents of vehicle for trafficking.
2. The declaration on the nullification of the driving license or the suspension not exceeding two years including the deduction of scores as stated in article 43 of this law:
 - a. Driving without respecting the traffic law and unintentionally caused people to be injured
 - b. Driving without respecting the traffic law and unwillingly caused people to die.

In the case that the drivers commit offenses as stated in point 1 and 2 above the head of the police entities at the provincial or municipal levels shall have the right to suspend the driving license up to one year until the court sentences the cases. When the case is decided, the above decision shall be replaced with the decision of the legal sentences.

ARTICLE 66:

Traffic police officers have to prevent vehicle from trafficking or keep the vehicle until the fining is made in accordance with the case that the drivers have broken the traffic regulation or traffic police's order as followings:

1. The vehicle that its driver is in the drunkenness with the rate of alcohol more than 0.25 mg per liter of air or from 0.5 grams per liter of blood upward or under the influence of drug.
2. The vehicle that its driver refuses from examining the rate of alcohol and drug.
3. The vehicle overloads goods or passengers from its limit.
4. The vehicle that its driver has no driving license or has different driving license from the type of vehicle.
5. The vehicle that has no enough technical condition that can cause traffic accident.
6. Vehicle expels thick smoke or makes strong sound which is against the standard limit that interferes other road users or people living along the public road
7. The vehicle that is on run without number plate and vehicle identification card or other permissions for trafficking
8. The vehicle that carries goods or passengers that blocks or interferes the driver's eyes.
9. The vehicle that parks and interferes or cause traffic accident to other road users
10. The vehicle that parks on the road in town more than 72 hours
11. In the case the vehicle was not brought for technical checkup as the time set or was not brought to repair in compliance with the time defined by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

ARTICLE 67:

Traffic police officers have to stop and keep the vehicle and prepare documents to be sent to the court for judgement for the driver who committed the traffic offences as the followings:

1. The vehicle involving traffic accident.
2. The vehicle that has the faked number plate or faked vehicle identification card or faked permission letter.
3. The vehicle that overloads goods or passengers that damages infrastructures such road and bridge.

ARTICLE 68:

The competent officers organize the monitoring and investigating forms and record the offences as follows:

1. The process of monitoring the offenses and the use of list book and making the statement of accident and or submitting the documents to the competent officers shall be determined by the common Prakas of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Public Works and Transport.
2. The process of paying the fining, the management of the fining receipt and the management of the income obtaining from the fining shall be determined by the common Prakas of Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Economics and Finance, and Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

CHAPTER X

THE PENALTY

ARTICLE 69:

The drivers might be responsible for both penal and civil codes to the offenses that they have committed in driving the vehicles.

Violation on body, honor, dignity, and the competence of the traffic police who are fulfilling the task shall be liable to the law.

ARTICLE 70:

The owners or the manager of all kinds of vehicles shall be responsible for civil code in case there is a traffic accident leading to the damages provoked by their vehicles.

ARTICLE 71:

All traffic offenses have to be sent to the court except small offenses that have to be fined or the case stated in article 64 or the offensive acts that shall get warning.

ARTICLE 72:

Any officials or agents responsible for traffic order used their power to confiscate the driving license, number plate, identification card or keeping the driver's vehicle, shall be jailed from 6 (six) days to one (1) month and or fined from **Riel 25,000** to **Riel 200,000**.

In case the vehicles are damaged or lost any parts due to the detaining, the entity shall be responsible for the payment. If the level of violation of the police officers or the traffic agents is too serious, the entity can demand the compensation from the police officers or traffic agents.

The police officers or traffic agents shall be imprisoned from one (1) year to three (3) years and/or fine from two millions (2,000,000) Riels to six millions (6,000,000) Riels to any traffic officers or traffic agents that:

- Forced and demanded the fining money against the amounts set by the law
- Obtaining money by using the incorrect fining tickets or do not issue fining tickets to the fined driver.
- Shall be punished by jailing from one (1) year to three (3) years and or fine from two millions (2,000.000) Riels to six millions (6,000.000) Riels to any government staff or staff working directly or those who have duty or task in managing the driving schools or engaging in the issuance of the driving license and vehicle identification card and have committed wrong to the article 40 or 48 of this provision.

ARTICLE 73:

In the case the driving license has to be suspended or nullified and that the drivers disagree to give the driving license in accordance with the defined time, shall be punished by jailing from one (1) day to five (5) days and fined from five thousand (5,000) Riels to twenty five thousand (25,000) Riels

ARTICLE 74:

Those who are driving the vehicles without the driving licenses or in the time their driving licenses are removed, suspended, or nullified, shall be jailed from six days to one month and fined from **Riel 25,000** to **Riel 200,000**.

ARTICLE 75:

Those who are hampering or interfering to the stop of vehicle or do not stop their vehicles in accordance with traffic police's order or refused from being checked or disagreed from doing the breathalyzing test or drug test, shall be punished by jailing from six days to one month and fined from **Riel 25,000** to **Riel 200,000**

ARTICLE 76:

People who are driving when they are drunk with the rate of alcohol from 0,40 mg per liter of air or starting from 0.8 grams per liter of blood upward, shall be punished by putting in the prison from six days to six months and fined from **Riel 25,000** to **Riel 1,000,000**.

ARTICLE 77:

Those who are using the driving license, vehicle identification card, or other permission letters by knowing that they are fake and those who falsify the driving license, identification card or other documents for trafficking along the roads, will be punished by putting in the prison from two years to five years and fined from Riel 4,000,000 to Riel 10,000,000.

ARTICLE 78:

Those who are using the means to provoke the obstacle to the public traffic will be punished by putting in the prison from one month to one year and fined from Riel 200,000 to Riel 2,000,000.

ARTICLE 79:

Those who are driving without driving license, vehicle identification card, and number plate shall be imprisoning from six days to one month and/or fined from 25,000 Riels, to 200,000 Riels.

ARTICLE 80:

Those who are driving by causing the injuries to the others unintentionally or disabled the others from doing their work equal to or more than eight days shall be imprisoning from six days to one year, and/or fined from 25,000 Riels to 2,000,000 Riels.

The drivers shall be punished in maximum level when they committed offenses in the following cases:

- a) Driving without driving license or with driving license but is not properly used as defined
- b) Driving when they are drunk with the alcoholic rate from 0.40 mg per liter of air, or from 0.80 g per liter of blood
- c) Provoking injuries to many people
- d) Escaping from the accident place for the purpose of irresponsibility

ARTICLE 81:

Those who are driving by unintentionally provoking the permanent injuries to the others shall be imprisoned from one year to three years and/or fined from 2,000,000 Riels to 6,000,000 Riels.

The drivers shall be punished in maximum level when they committed offenses in the following cases:

- a) Driving without driving license or with driving license but is not properly used as defined
- b) Driving when they are drunk with the alcoholic rate from 0.40 mg per liter of air, or from 0.80 g per liter of blood
- c) Provoking injuries to many people
- d) Escaping from accident place for the purpose of irresponsibility

ARTICLE 82:

Those who are unintentionally driving and provoking the death accident to the others shall be imprisoned from one year to three years, and/or fined from 2,000,000 Riels to 6,000,000 Riels.

The drivers shall be punished in maximum level when they committed offenses in the following cases:

- e) Driving without driving license or with driving license but is not properly used as defined
- f) Driving when they are drunk with the alcoholic rate from 0.40 mg per liter of air, or from 0.80 g per liter of blood
- g) Provoking injuries to many people
- h) Escaping from accident place for the purpose of irresponsibility

ARTICLE 83:

Those who are willingly driving and causing the injuries, disabilities, or death to the others will be punished in compliance with the penal code.

ARTICLE 84:

Overloading the limited maximum weight on the axles of the vehicles and overloading the limited maximum weight of the vehicles shall be punished as the following:

- 1. Less than 5% shall have a written warning without fining
- 2. More than 5% to 10%, the drivers shall:
 - a) Be fined 100,000 Riels per ton
 - b) Unload the goods and detain the vehicle for ten days
 - c) Take away the driving license and suspended it for ten days.
- 3. More than 10% to 20%, the drivers shall:
 - a) Be fined 200,000 Riels per ton
 - b) Unload the goods and detain the vehicles for one month
 - c) Take away the driving license and suspended it for six months
- 4. More than 20%, the driver shall:
 - a) Be fined 300,000 Riel per ton
 - b) Unload the good and detain the vehicles for one year
 - c) Take away the driving license and suspended it for two years

In case that there are an offenses on the total loading weight on vehicles and including the offense on overloading weight on axles, it shall be fined on the two cases.

In case the drivers are still committing the offences, the fining will be doubled and stopped the transportation business for one year. The owner of the vehicles shall be responsible for the cost of loading and reloading goods and renting cost of the place to keep the goods and the vehicles.

The above punishment shall not be the obstacle of the judge decision on the case of damaging infrastructure causing from the overloading goods on the vehicles.

ARTICLE 85:

The parents who are allowing their children with their ages under 6 years old walking freely on the public roads and causing traffic accidents shall be asked to responsible for the civil code.

ARTICLE 86:

Those who are freeing their feeding animals to walk freely on the public roads, causing the traffic accident, shall be asked to responsible for the civil code.

ARTICLE 87:

Any government staffs who not follow this article 47 shall be responsible for the administrative law.

ARTICLE 88:

There are four levels of the minor penalties based on the defining money, including the deduction of scores as stated in the article 43 of this law through the followings:

1. Minor penalty No. 1:

- a. Drive by using horn incorrectly to the regulation
- b. Drive without wearing seatbelt or safety helmet.
- c. Driving by placing children less than 10 years old in front seat of vehicle without accompanying by the old people and without wearing the seatbelt.
- d. The offences which are against point 7 and 8 of article 9.
- e. Stop or park (vehicles) by violating or interrupting
- f. Driving with defunct speedometer.
- g. Driving over the limited speed from 1 to 19 kilometers per hour
- h. Using phone without connecting device while driving
- i. Committing offences against article 15.

The above offences shall be punished and fined in accordance with the types of vehicles as follows:

- Motorbikes or motor-tricycles shall be fined 3,000 Riels
- Light vehicles shall be fined 5,000 Riels
- Heavy vehicles shall be fined 10,000 Riels

2. Minor penalty No. 2:

1. Loading of goods with its length, width, and height longer than limit and against this law
2. Loading of goods incorrectly to the technique
3. Offenses relating to decoration of lights of vehicles which are not technically standardized.
4. Offense relating to machine making noise or expelling smoke
5. Offenses relating arrangement of driving equipment
6. Driving over the limited speed from 20 to 29 kilometers per hour

The offense mentioned above shall be punished depending on the type of the following type of vehicles:

- Motorbikes or motor-tricycles shall be fined 4,000 Riels
- Light vehicles shall be fined 8,000 Riels
- Heavy vehicles or trucks shall be fined 15,000 Riels

3. Minor penalty No. 3:

- a. Driving opposing the traffic direction or driving on long line on the middle lane
- b. Driving over the limited speed from 30 to 39 kilometers per hour
- c. Offenses relating to passing by or overtaking
- d. Offenses relating to priority at the junction road
- e. Offenses relating to the use of light and signal of the vehicle
- f. Driving without respecting red traffic light
- g. Driving without respecting prohibiting sign
- h. Making repeated mistakes in parking and stopping
- i. Using incorrect tires contradicting to the regulation
- j. Driving without certificate of vehicle technical checkup
- k. Driving without business license.
- l. Drivers do not obey the traffic order of the traffic police

The offense mentioned above shall be punished depending on the type of the following type of vehicles:

- Motorbikes or motor-tricycles shall be fined 5,000 Riels
- Light vehicles shall be fined 10,000 Riels
- Heavy vehicles or trucks shall be fined 20,000 Riels

4. Minor penalty No. 4:

- a. Driving by using different driving license to the type of vehicle
- b. Driving vehicles with caterpillar tracks directly on the public road
- c. Fast driving beyond the defined speed over 40 kilometers per hour
- d. Using unclear number plate of the vehicle with its design differs from its original appearance or its numbers were partly omitted or parts of its plate were broken down.
- e. Driving by using the expired driving license
- f. Driving without respecting the health condition that required to wear spectacles
- g. Driving with rate of alcohol from 0.25 to 0.39 mg per liter of air or from 0.5 to 0.79 gram per liter of blood.
- h. Turning right or left which is against the general provision of this law
- i. Carrying passengers on the vehicle or trailers being towed besides the drivers
- j. Overloading the passengers
- k. Organizing vehicles racing without permission on the public roads.

The offense mentioned above shall be punished and fined depending on the type of the following vehicles:

- Motorbikes or motor-tricycles shall be fined 6,000 Riels
- Light vehicles shall be fined 12,000 Riels
- Heavy vehicles or trucks shall be fined 25,000 Riel.

In the case that the offenders disagree to pay the fined money within 30 days since the day they received the bill, the amount of fined money will be doubled, and if it is over 60 days, the amount of the fined money will be tripled. If it is beyond 90 days, the traffic police have to lodge the complaint to the court.

ARTICLE 89:

For other offenses, which are not provided in the Article 88, warning will be given.

ARTICLE 90:

For the temporary penalty, the offenses can be allowed to avoid penal complaint.

CHAPTER XI

INTER-PROVISION

ARTICLE 91:

Vehicles belonging to private, that are bearing the state, police and royal armed force number plates have to apply for the form to change to private number plate completely in one year since the day that the law came into effect.

ARTICLE 92:

Chapter 10 on the legal penalty will be implemented for six months after this law came into effect except the regulation stated in article 77 and 78 and article 84 of this law.

ARTICLE 93:

The regulation stated in point 7 and 8 of article 9 on Chapter 3 of this law shall be implemented for 5 years after this law came into effect.

ARTICLE 94:

The regulation stated in article 43 and 44 chapter 7 of this law shall be implemented for 5 years after this law came into effect.

CHAPTER XII

FINAL PROVISION

ARTICLE 95:

Degree N° 68 រ៉្រ dated 31 August 1991 that proclaimed to use the law on land traffic and all other provisions which are different from this law shall be consider null and void.

The law is adopted by the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia on 20th December 2006 on the fifth National Assembly Meeting session of the third legislature.

Phnom Penh, 22nd December 2006

President of the National Assembly

Heng Samrin

The plenary session of the National Assembly adopted with majority votes of 73 out of 77 votes at 11:45AM on 20th December 2006.