

General Administration Of Traffic

الإدارة العامة للمرور

Licenses Affairs Department



Vision

Achieve the maximum degree of security and stability under the rule of law.

Mission

Establish security and safety in the country through security performance at a high degree of efficiency and professionalism in the context of a genuine partnership with the community.

(Ministry of Interior)



Preface

Safe arriving to the destination that the driver heads into is a daily mission and objective that he seeks to achieve. This is a real reason for driving. This will not be achieved except by driver's commitment, respect and application of driving laws and principles, practically and behaviorally which reflect driver's firm conviction and vibrant conscience. Safe driving is defined as the preventive driving and proper actions that the driver adopts while driving the vehicle so that he will be ready to deal with sudden incidents and give preference to others even if this preference is his right. Veteran driver is the one who always knows how to drive when the surrounding conditions change.

Upon the occurrence of any traffic accident, the most common reason of its occurrence is the driver. Therefore, focus goes always on this element, through qualification, training and providing him with the methods of proper driving that he receives in car driving schools through provision of comprehensive driving curriculum including basic information that will help to avoid contributing to traffic accidents.

Vehicle driving curriculum has been developed in order to raise the level of awareness and improve knowledge of traffic safety among road users. In response to this, General Administration of Traffic has taken the initiative to develop a vehicle driving curriculum to be in line with the modernization of streets and roads in the State of Qatar.

This developed curriculum was prepared in a simple and clear language to explain basic rules of road safety. This includes more useful information for new vehicle drivers. Where, it gives direct and clear information about how to drive safely in the existence of wide range of regular traffic situations.. hoping this guide will achieve our objective, which is raising the level of traffic awareness and the reduction of traffic accidents suffered by all different segments of the society.



Part 1

Driving Licenses & Driving Guidelines and Prohibition



Driving Licenses

Driving Guidelines
and Prohibitions

Souq Wagif



Chapter 1

First: Driving Licenses

تبرز هذه الرخصة عند طلبها من رجال الشرطة وعند إظهار هويته وهو بالزي المدني
This License stand out at the demand of the police and when showing his identity a civilian uniform

قائقة ومقطورة Trailer	حافلة Bus	حفار Excavator
شاحنة متوسطة Med Truck	كرين Crane	شبول Shovel
سيارة خفيفة Light motor Vehicle	دراجة نارية Motor cycle	رافعة شوكية Forklift

Licensing Authority سلطة الترخيص

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State of Qatar
Ministry of Interior
Traffic Department

رخصة سوق

ID No : الرقم الشخصي:
الاسم:

Name: الجنسية:
Nationality:

Date of Birth: تاريخ الميلاد:
First Issue: تاريخ أول اصدار:

Validity: تاريخ الانتهاء:

فصيلة الدم
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Article 29 of Traffic Law No. 19 of 2007 states that:

Driving of any motor vehicle on the road shall take place only after obtaining a license from the licensing authority, entitling the holder to drive such a vehicle.

1- Types of Driving Licenses

Driving licenses are classified in the State of Qatar according to the following types:

1-1 Motorcycle Driving License

Authorizes its holder to drive a motorcycle with an engine capacity exceeding (50) cm³, moves with two wheels or more, and is not designed in the shape of car.



1-2 Light Motor Vehicle Driving License

Authorizes its holder to drive different types of private light motor vehicles, private transport vehicles of total weight not exceeding (5 tons) and light buses with a passenger capacity not exceeding 25 passengers..



1-3 Heavy Motor Vehicle Driving License

Bus

Authorizes its holder to drive buses with a passenger capacity exceeding more than (25) passengers including the driver.



Med. Truck

Authorizes its holder to drive heavy motor vehicles of total weight that does not exceed (13 tons) and not less than (5 tons), and buses with a capacity of more than (25) passengers



Trailer

Authorizes its holder to drive heavy motor vehicles of total weight exceeds (13 tons), in addition to driving buses or med. trucks.



1-4 Equipment Driving License

Forklift

Authorizes its holder to drive forklift



Loader (Bulldozer)

Authorizes its holder to drive loader and less equipment vehicles, including (Automatic picker- Grader- Dumper- Tractor) and similar light motor vehicles registered and licensed by General Administration of Traffic.



Crane

Authorizes its holder to drive crane and less equipment vehicles including (Service crane- Telescopic crane- Lights maintenance crane) and other similar motor vehicles registered and licensed by General Administration of Traffic.



Excavator

Authorizes its holder to drive excavator and less equipment vehicles, including (Roller- Milling machine “bulldozer”- Tracked crane- Launcher- Tracked excavator), in addition to tracked light motor vehicles or those move on iron tire, which are registered and licensed by General Administration of Traffic.

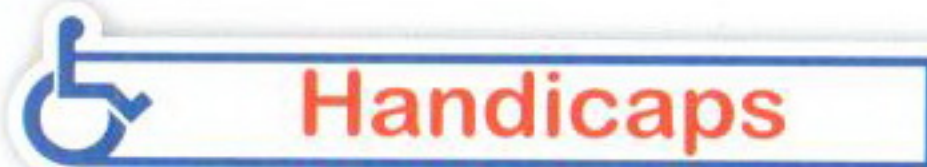


1-5 Public Vehicle Driving License

Authorizes its holder to drive taxis, tourist vehicles (Limousine), passenger vehicles, public transport vehicles or equipment or some of them.



1-6 Handicaps Light Motor Vehicle Driving License



Handicaps

Authorizes its handicapped holder to drive a vehicle with special specifications.



1-7 Temporary Driving License for vehicles driving learning. It includes the following types:

- a. Motorcycle driving learning license.
- b. Light motor vehicle driving learning license.
- c. Heavy motor vehicle driving learning license.
- d. Motor vehicles and equipment driving learning license.
- e. Handicaps special specifications vehicles driving learning license.



2- Driving Licensee Obligations

- Licensee must hold the license while driving, and to show it to the police officers on demand.
- The owner or the possessor of the vehicle is not allowed to entrust its driving to a person who does not hold a driving license entitling him to drive the vehicle.
- It is not allowed for anyone to get more than a driving license of one type. It is not allowed also to use the driving license or to permit others to use it in a manner violating the law or for illegal benefit. It is not allowed to the others to use or accept it in cases not prescribed by the law.
- In case of loss or damage of the driving license, the holder has to inform the Traffic Department or one of its nearest branches. He may apply to the licensing authority for lost or damaged replacement after the payment of the prescribed fee. If the lost license was found, it should be returned to the licensing authority.

3- General Conditions for obtaining driving licenses

3-1 Age Requirement To grant driving licenses for:

- a. Motorcycle, light vehicle or handicaps, the applicant should be attained the age of eighteen years.
- b. Heavy vehicle, motor vehicles, equipment or public vehicle, the applicant age must be at least twenty-one years.
- c. In all cases, the proof of age is by the birth certificate, official copy thereof or any evidence approved by General Traffic Department.

3-2 Medical Fitness To grant driving licenses of any type:

- a. The medical fitness of the applicant must be proved by healthiness of vision and body. The healthiness of vision is determined by eye- ground, vision power and distinguishing of colors. The competent medical authority in Ministry of Interior shall identify the diseases and disabilities that prevent granting the driving license. It shall also determine to the applicant to use eyeglasses or any other medical means to obtain the necessary vision power, provided that the healthiness of eye-ground.
- b. Medical examination will be performed on the form prepared by General Traffic Department fixed on it photo of the applicant who is required to be medically examined. The examination will be performed by the authority designated by Traffic Department. Blood group must be specified on the medical examination form and on the license.



Medical examination will be performed in the following cases:

1. When applying for driving license of any type for the first time.
2. At the request of the Traffic Department for the renewal of the driving license.
3. If the General Traffic Department knows that license holder has lost one of the conditions of medical fitness.



3-3 Passing Driving Tests

a. Theoretical Test: It will be in traffic rules, ethics, signs, signals, basic principles of operation and method of use of vehicle and principles of first aid.

b. Practical Test: In the light of the result of the theoretical test and passing of the applicant, he will be sent directly to the practical test. This will be done over two stages:

1st Stage: Field Test (Inside Training Field)

This will be done by conducting practical driving test inside training field to know the ability of applicant to execute the specified exercises.

2nd Stage: Street Test

Applicant will be tested practically in the street and by passing this test he will be granted a full driving license. In street test, the ability of applicant to perform the following will be identified:

1. Start the engine.
2. Move the vehicle forward and backward.
3. Use of transmission stick shift (gear).
4. Normal and sudden stop on slopes.
5. Lining up the vehicle along the pavement, between other vehicles, on slopes, between specified marks and lines.
6. Get out of the route to another route, turning right and left.
7. Use the necessary signals at the appropriate time when change the movement situations.
8. Commit with traffic signals, marks, lines and the signals performed by the driver of the other vehicle and the range of attention and respond to traffic instructions and orders.
9. Crossing the crossroads, squares and roundabouts.
10. Turning the vehicle in a limited space of the road.
11. Familiarity with using vehicle lights, side and internal mirrors



3-4 Fees Payment

After passing tests, designated fees should be paid to obtain the license.

4- Procedures for obtaining driving licenses

4-1 Qataris and GCC Nationals

- Two recent personal photos size 4cm × 6cm
- Copy of ID card (Personal ID card)
- Medical examination form approved by the certified doctor.

4-2 Residents and Visitors

- Two recent personal photos size 4cm × 6cm
- Copy of applicant passport and residence permit or personal ID card (or visa if he is a visitor)
- Medical examination form approved by the certified doctor.
- No-objection letter from the sponsor or signature and stamp of the sponsor on the form.
- Copy of company registration or copy of sponsor ID card for personal sponsorships.

4-3 Handicaps

- Two recent personal photos size 4cm × 6cm
- Copy of personal ID card for Qataris and GCC nationals, and copy of personal ID card for residents or the residence stamped on the passport.
- Medical certificate specifying type of disability issued from the competent medical body determined by Traffic Department.
- For non-Qataris, no-objection letter from the sponsor or signature and stamp of the sponsor on the form, and copy of company registration or copy of sponsor ID card for personal sponsorships



4-4 International Driving Licenses

International driving license are valid in State of Qatar held by the expats, tourists, visitors and passers-by, issued in accordance with the Vienna Convention 1968, for a period of their validity, without prejudice to the purpose of tourism, visit or transit. Their holders are allowed to drive vehicles licensed by those licenses to be driven only. Renewal of the license, while the license holder is in Qatar, is not valid.

Provisions of international, regional and bilateral agreements are applicable to driving licenses that are subject to provisions of international, regional or bilateral agreements to which the State is a party. It is allowed to residents of GCC of Gulf Arab States to drive in State of Qatar with the driving licenses issued from the of state of residence provided that they are valid.

4-5 Visitors and Tourists

The General Traffic Department may allow visitors and tourists who hold non- Qatari driving licenses, to drive the vehicles according to the following conditions:

- A. To visit the Traffic Department within fifteen days from date of entry to State of Qatar to approve the license.
- B. Non-violation of the purpose of visit or tourism.
- C. The license is valid.

5- Validity and Renewal of Driving Licenses

5-1 Renewal of Driving Licenses

Driving license must be renewed no later than thirty days following its date of expiry . It is not allowed to drive the vehicle on the road without renewal of the driving license.

5-2 Validity of Driving Licenses

Validity of the driving licenses of all kinds is ten years for Qataris from date of issuance, and five years for non-Qataris, (excluding public driving licenses, which is one year from date of issuance and temporary driving licenses which is three months from date of issuance), renewed for similar period after the payment of the designated fees.

Driving Guidelines and Prohibitions

For an individual to be fit to drive a vehicle, he should be physically and medically fit, therefore, he must avoid some harmful behaviors, and always be ready to deal with different circumstances that may be encountered during driving as follows:

1. Physical Fitness and Vision Power

Physical fitness and vision power are very important during driving. They are connected to each other, even normal health problems that the man may encounter such as cold or flu, or even headache, have an effect on senses unevenly from one person to another, hence these problems reduce the concentration and response to the situations during driving. If the driver feels at any time that he is not in a good health, he has to stop driving and let another person to drive, and if this is not possible, he will drive accompanied by another person with great concentration and attention and avoid danger places.

2. Anger during driving

Many drivers may make mistakes on the road, and some persons will be angry when seeing actions of other drivers. This anger may lead to act violently, and the driver can avoid being a victim of anger and violation through the following:

- A. When observing any mistake made by others during driving, he has to remember that he may also make a mistake.
- B. Keep calm, at a safe distance between your vehicle and other vehicles.
- C. Drive cooperatively, considering other road users.
- D. Treat other drivers as you would like them to treat you.



3. Confusion and Anxiety During Driving

Confusion during driving is the inability of the driver to avoid hazards upon occurrence or involve himself in situations that subject him and others to danger. Main causes of confusion during driving are:

- Inability of the driver to predict the danger resulting from certain actions of other users of the road in a proper way.
- Lack of sufficient experience in certain situations in order to avoid the danger when it happens.
- Failure to read or understand traffic signs in a good way.
- Failure to read or understand road markings in a good way.
- Failure to read emergency situations in a good way.
- Lack of monitoring and collection of information from the road.
- Lack of knowledge of Traffic Law with regard to dealing with the road and its users.
- Lack of concentration and absence of mind.



4. Drowsiness During Driving

Drivers sitting behind steering wheel, who have no enough sleep, subject themselves and other innocent users of the road to risk.

Collisions can occur when the driver is:

- A. Tired and fall asleep while sitting behind steering wheel.
- B. Lost concentration as a result of driving for very long period without rest. The driver must stop driving and take some sleep and rest if any of the following starts to occur:

- Yawning continuously
- Deviation out of the lane.
- Turning a blind eye or foggy in his vision.
- Facing problems with his head in a straight position.
- Increase or decrease the speed inadvertently.
- Not remembering the last few kilometers of the road.



5. Fatigue and Stress During Driving

Driving under the effect of fatigue and stress forms danger to the driver and other users of the road, so the driver, when feeling fatigue or stress, has to stop and take some rest. To avoid the feeling of fatigue and stress while driving, drivers must act as follows:

- Sleep well before start moving with the vehicle.
- Avoid driving for long period at the end of the day.
- Avoid driving between 10 PM and 6 AM.
- Share driving with others, if possible.
- Stop for 15 minutes every two hours.
- Stop the vehicle when noting indications of fatigue
- Avoid eating fatty foods, and to eat snacks.
- Drink large amount of water, as drought may lead to fatigue.
- Avoid excessive drinking of coffee or sweet soft drinks.
- Stop before feeling tired.



6. Driving a vehicle under the effect of alcohol, drugs or any other psychotropic substances

Driving under the effect of alcohol or drugs is legal offenses, which strongly affect driver's capabilities, leading to increase possibilities of occurrence of traffic accidents. The driver must be awake and attended mind during driving to be able to respond and act against what is happening around him on the road.

The Increase of percentage of alcohol in driver's blood increases possibilities of participation and involvement in a traffic accident.

6-1. Effect of alcohol on drivers while driving

Alcohol is a painkiller that leads to reduction of activity and vitality and affect driver's abilities to drive safely because it:

1. Slows down the speed of brain functions, which weaken the ability to respond and take a quick reaction.
2. Affects driver's estimation of the speed with which he is driving and that of the neighboring vehicles and the distance that separates him from them, pedestrians or other things on the road.
3. Gives false confidence, which may lead to the possibility of accidents as the driver believes that his skills in driving is better than in reality.
4. It increases the difficulty to do more than two things at the same time. While driver's concentration is focused on guiding steering wheel, he may miss view of the traffic lights or the vehicles coming from the side roads.
5. Makes driver feels sleepy.



6-2 Effect of narcotic drugs on drivers while driving

Medicines and narcotic drugs taken by the driver without supervision of the doctor affect ability of the driver to drive in an appropriate way. It could have negative effect on concentration, mood, the ability to take decisions and the reactions while driving.

So, be careful not to take medicines with label that warns to avoid driving when taken, and to read medicine prescription or seek doctor consultation about the effect of the medicine on driving.

Medicines that have effect on the driver while driving:

- Some medicines for the treatment of blood pressure, nausea, allergies, inflammations and fungal infections.
- Tranquilizers, painkillers and sleeping pills.
- Some Diet pills.
- Some cold and flu medicines.



Traffic Law No. (19)
of 2007

"Driving a motor vehicle under the effect of alcohol, drugs or other psychotropic substances is considered a legal offense that leads into taking severe legal actions".



7. Effect of Mental Distraction on Driving a Vehicle

How the driver reduces distraction phenomenon?

Decreasing distraction means decreasing risks of collision. As driver cannot do more to reduce sources of distraction outside his vehicle while driving, so sources of distraction can be reduced inside his vehicle as follows:

1. Avoid browsing mobile phone or making a call while driving.
2. Collect all unfixed things inside the vehicle and put them in a bag, box or in the trunk before driving.
3. Ask passengers to keep quiet and not to divert your attention.
4. Stop tuning radio or switch on CDs player while driving.
5. Do not be occupied by looking outside the road, e.g. reading an advertising poster, traffic accident, etc. while driving.



8. Effect of using mobile phones while driving vehicle

Mobile phones make drivers busy and make them commit mistakes that lead to doom or make their reactions slow. Common mistakes that may occur as a result of using mobile phones are:

- To Enter and exit lanes on multi-lane roads or deviate without attention in a wrong way.
- Unstable driving, e.g. increase or decrease speed without reason.
- To Face difficulty in keeping track distances appropriate with vehicles at the front.
- To Face mistakes in estimating distances and aware of safe gaps while moving.

To avoid traffic accidents resulting from the use of mobile phone, the driver must follow the following:

1. To get used to use mobile phone only when the vehicle is completely stopped.
2. To ask any of the passengers to answer incoming calls on driver's phone while driving.
3. Switch phone to receive voice messages instead of answering calls.



Traffic Law No. (19)
of 2007

"Using of mobile phone or other devices in any way while driving by using your hand subjects you to a fine of 500 QR"



9. Driving in glare of sun-ray

The climate in Qatar is very hot and sunny in most times of the year, but it is hard for the driver to see the road in the front when driving facing glare of sunray at sunrise or sunset.

The driver has to follow the following guidelines while driving in the glare of sun-ray:

- a. Reduce speed at these times and circumstances.
- b. Pay Attention to traffic motion and potential risks around him.
- c. Put sunglasses when driving facing sunlight and use sun-visor to reduce glare of sunray.



10. Driving in rainy weather

Rain makes road surface slippery, especially at first drops of rainfall. With more rainfall, contact of tires with road surface decreases, which needs longer distance to stop when road surface is slippery.

According to Qatar Traffic Police Reports, collision accidents occur (because **NOTE** drivers do not adjust their speed or the distance between them and other vehicles to suit changing weather conditions).

A. Vehicle Sliding

It may be difficult to know when the vehicle is subject to sliding, and the driver may feel that steering wheel does not respond and the vehicle swaying. Sliding is occurred as a result of common factors including (speed, tires pressure, tires condition and road surface condition).

To avoid vehicle sliding, the driver has to reduce speed to less than 80 km/h, when necessary, where exceeding this speed greatly increases chances of vehicle sliding. To avoid this, the driver has to:

- Reduce speed to less than 80 km/h.
- Drive in the lane of the vehicle in front of driver to keep maintaining away from it by a sufficient safe

distance, and if possible, try to drive in the middle lane and remain in it, because

NOTE The distance needed for the vehicle to stop on slippery surfaces is longer than on dry surfaces.



water tends to collect first in the outer lanes.

- Grasp steering wheel firmly and avoid brake or increase of speed.
- Reduce your speed gradually by releasing accelerator.
- When feeling that your vehicle is under control, brake gently or increase speed.

Guidelines to be followed by the driver in case of vehicle sliding:

- Switch on warning lights.
- Reduce your speed gradually by releasing accelerator.
- When feeling that your vehicle is under control, brake gently or increase speed.
- Look at mirrors to know if there are other vehicle approaching too close.

B. Guidelines during rain

Vision may be difficult in heavy rain, and the road may be flooded with water, and droplets from other vehicles may cause loss of vision by covering windscreen and windows. In these conditions, the driver has to:

- Use windscreen wipers to obtain clear vision.
- Reduce speed to a great extend.
- In very heavy rain, vehicle must be stopped at the side of the road, and wait until rainfall stops.
- Switch on vehicle front lights.



Good tires help in preventing vehicle sliding, where tire treads have engravings designed to allow water to pass across grooves without losing stability of tires on the road, while worn tires have no grooves, so water accumulates in its front; therefore, the driver must make sure that the installed tires are in a good condition, also with good tires, it is important to adjust speed after heavy rainfall.

11. Driving in fog

Fog causes the reduction of visibility level, and driving conditions become danger. If the driver could not postpone his trip until settlement of fog, he has to follow the following guidelines:

- Reduce the speed, because as you drive at slower speed you will have better time to stop and avoid danger
- Use low head lights or fog lights, where vision is hard to the driver and other users of the road in heavy fog.
- Fog intensity may vary from light cloud to heavy cover, and when the driver enter into fog, he should look at vehicle mirrors and use foot brake gently so that his vehicle lights warn other drivers.
- Make sure that high light is not lit by mistake, because high lights make the light higher inside fog and make vision hard.
- Keep watching speedometer, because studies indicate that some drivers are get used to drive in fog conditions and gradually they increase their speed.
- If the driver cannot see the road in front of him for more than 12 meter, he has to reduce his speed to less than 40 km/h.
- Use windscreen wipers and humidity remover.
- Be aware of other drivers who do not use their head lights.
- Reduce and adjust speed continuously.
- Keep a sufficient distance between you and the vehicle in front of you.
- Use the right edge of the road as a guide while driving.



Do not use the four lights except when stopping to warn other vehicles of your existence.

12. Driving in sand storms

Sand forms danger on the road, where stability of tires on the road surface decreases, as well as it is hard to know the edge of the road, and dust flying from the vehicles headed to the driver may block unexpected risks, e.g. other vehicles, slope or corner, and the dust spread on the windows may reduce vision ability of the driver, so in sand storm conditions, the driver has to do the following:

- Reduce the speed to be suitable to condition and level of sand storms, and to secure safe stop of the driver, if necessary.
- Keep a safe distance from other vehicles.
- Drive at safe speed suitable to road conditions, because the driver may need a longer distance to stop.

It may not drive the vehicle in hard vision because of weather conditions during day hours except by using the following lights:

- Convergence light, two rear lights and number plate light.
- Switch glare light to convergence light to prevent dazzling vision.
- Any red light must not appear in the front of the vehicle.



13. Driving at night

Whatever may be the skill of the driver in driving, but sometimes there are circumstances that require more effort, attention and awakening, such as driving the vehicle at night, so it is recommended to take the following into consideration when driving at night:

- Make sure the cleanliness of the windscreen, as if it is not clean it may lead to eye fatigue as a result of dispersion of light.
- Don't use the high beam lights when meeting others. It is better to use the low beam light inside cities and the high beam light on the outside roads except in the following cases: -
 1. If there is a vehicle near ahead of you.
 2. If there is a vehicle in the opposite side
- When any other driver attempts to harass you, reduce your speed and keep at the right lane until overtake you.
- Avoid looking at the dazzling light emitted from the opposing direction that strains the eyes.
- Don't turn on the internal lights of the vehicle while driving except if necessary.
- In case of overtaking use the low light in order not to confuse the others in front of you and adhere with correct overtaking procedures.
- Never use the horn at night, and when needed, use the intermittent high beam light to warn others



Part 2

Vehicle



Vehicle Knowledge

Vehicle Safety De-
vices

Vehicle Periodic
Maintenance

How to Deal with
the Vehicle

Al Zubarah Castle



Vehicle Knowledge

1. Definition of motor vehicle

- It is a means of wheeled or tracked land transportation or traction, and moves with automatic engine.

2. Vehicle parts

- Vehicle consists of the following main parts:
- Chassis: It is the basic base of the vehicle, on which vehicle parts are installed.
- Body: It is the compartment allocated for setting of the driver and passengers.
- Engine: It converts thermal energy concealed in the fuel into mechanical energy to drive the vehicle.
- Transmission pack (Clutch or Turbine): It connects and disconnects mechanical energy from the engine to gearbox.
- Gearbox: It increases starting moment, increases and decreases speed.
- Transmission shafts (Driveshaft or axles): They transmit motion from gearbox to wheels.
- Suspension system: It absorbs shocks from the road when vehicle moves on uneven surfaces.
- Wheels: They are used to move the vehicle and help in absorbing shocks.
- Brakes: They are used to stop the vehicle.
- Steering system: It is used to guide the vehicle.
- Safety devices: They are used for safety of driver and passengers.



3. Vehicle status data panel and importance of its readings

It is an electronic panel in front of the driver, includes indicators (meters and lights) that help driver to know status of the vehicle, devices and systems



4. Driver Panel Indicators

They are summarized in the following table:






Figure	Description	Action
	Engine temperature indicator	It should not rise to red mark
	Fuel quantity in fuel tank indicator	Fuel quantity should not less than quarter
	Engine rpm indicator	It should not exceed 5000 rpm
	Vehicle speed indicator (speedometer)	Speed should not exceed 120 km/h
	Mileage indicator	Periodic maintenance should be performed according to mileage reading






Figure	Description	Action
	Engine oil pressure level warning indicator	It should be turned off after engine turned on, otherwise, turn the engine off immediately
	Charging system warning indicator	It should be turned off after engine turned on, otherwise, turn the engine off
	Fuel quantity warning indicator	Go to the nearest refueling station
	Brake oil level or brake fault warning indicator	It should be turned off after engine turned on, otherwise, check brake oil
	Hand brake warning indicator	Hand brake should be released before moving






Figure	Description	Action
	Vehicle doors close indicator	Vehicle doors should be closed properly
	High beam light indicator	It should be turned off when facing vehicles
	Fog remover from rear window indicator	It should not be used except in the existence of fog on the rear window
	Seat belt use reminder indicator	Passengers of front seats at least should use seat belt
	Trunk open indicator	Trunk must be closed before turning engine on












Figure	Description	Action
	Engine temperature rise indicator	Stop driving and turn the engine off immediately
	O/D off indicator	The use of O/D reduces fuel consumption
	Engine fault indicator	Go to repair workshop and link it on the computer to indicate the fault
	Air bag system (SRS) warning indicator	It indicates existence of fault in SRS
	T- BELT indicator	T-BELT need to be replaced A.S.A.P.

Figure	Description	Action
	Wheel ABS warning indicator	It indicates the existence of fault in ABS system
	A/T Oil Temperature rise indicator	Stop the vehicle on P-position and when the indicator turned off, you can move, in case of indicator flashing, go to maintenance workshop because there is a technical fault
	Sliding warning indicator	There is a fault in the system, refer to maintenance workshop
	Fuel strainer indicator	Strainer should be replaced A.S.A.P.
	Maximum speed limit warning indicator	Reduce speed
	Kinetic Dynamic Suspension System (KDSS) indicator	There is a fault in the system, refer to maintenance workshop A.S.A.P.

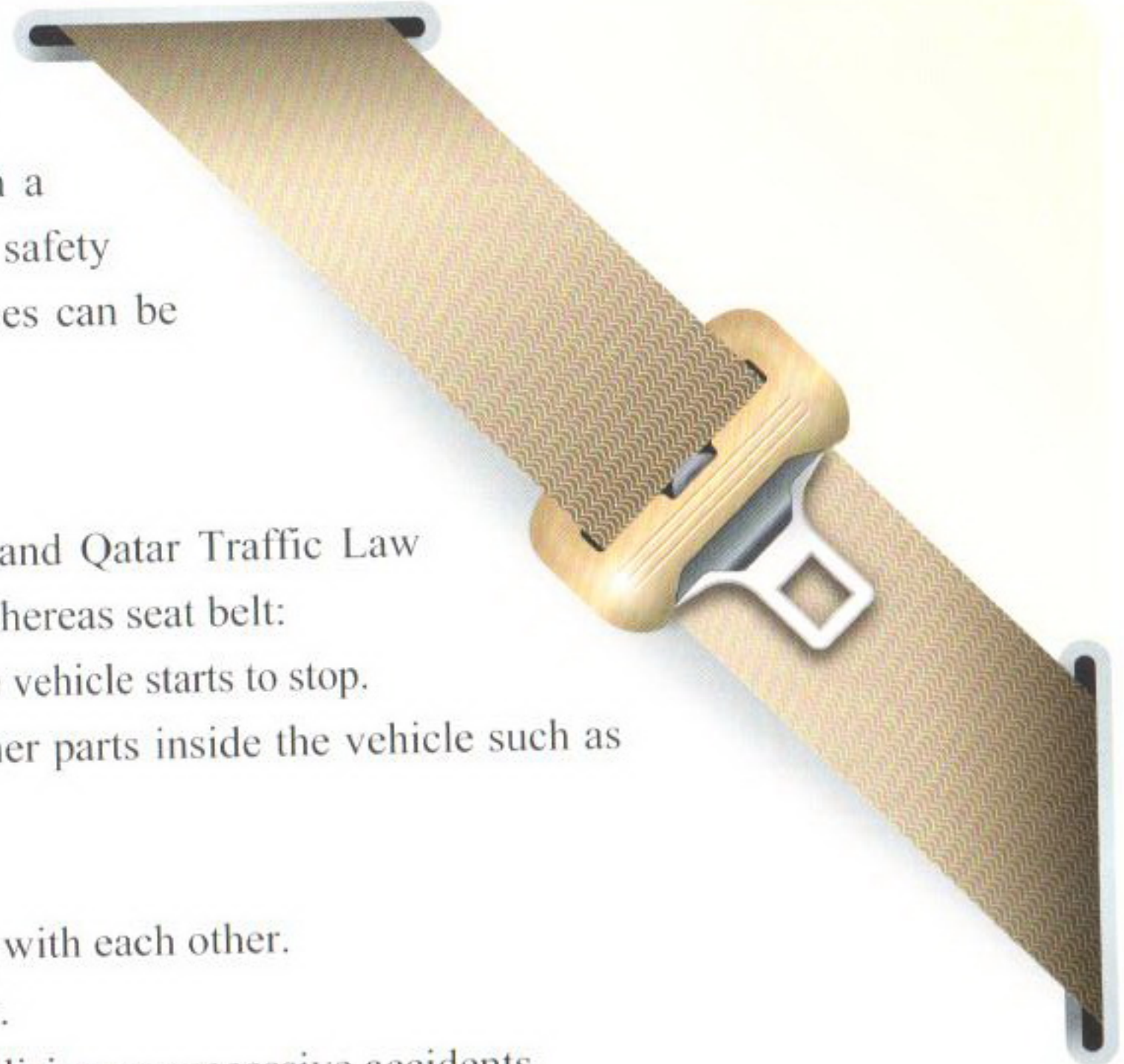
Vehicle Safety Devices

Most of modern vehicles provide safety to passengers at a high level through their contents of advanced safety systems, and it is recommended, when wishing to own a vehicle, to select it according to the availability of safety devices in this vehicle. In general, vehicle safety devices can be summarized as follows:

1. Safety Belt

All passengers should use safety belt for their safety, and Qatar Traffic Law obliges passengers of front seats to use the safety belt, whereas seat belt:

- Keeps unmoved the user of the belt in the seat when the vehicle starts to stop.
- Protects the head and face from collision in any other parts inside the vehicle such as steering wheel and dashboard.
- It reduces injuries to about (40-50%).
- The belt prevents vehicle passengers from colliding with each other.
- It helps the driver to maintain control on the vehicle.
- It reduces possibility of occurrence of additional collision or successive accidents.
- Passengers inside the vehicle gains vehicle's speed, and when the vehicle stops suddenly, speed of pushing passengers forward is the same as vehicle's speed before stop, which causes their moving and colliding which each other inside the vehicle, and maybe thrown out of the vehicle.



1-1 Method of wearing on safety belt

Wearing on seat belt helps in safety of driver if it is put on properly. Safety belts are designed to be put on bone structure of the body, and must be put on across front of pelvis, chest and shoulders; shoulder harness should not touch neck, and pelvis harness is put around thighs. It must be adjusted to be tight, because loose belt reduces greatly protection of its user and must not be twisted and used for fixing only one passenger.

It is important to put on safety belt after setting in the vehicle all the time even if the driving distance is short. In case of collision or sudden stop of the vehicle without putting on safety belt, persons inside the vehicle gain original speed of the vehicle and many serious injuries occur when passengers collide with each other or with parts of the vehicle such as steering wheel, transmission stick (gear), windscreen or back of front seat during the collision. Seat belts give a chance also to avoid serious injuries, where failure to put on safety belt may cause driver to be thrown out of his vehicle.

1-2 Kids and safety belt

Safety belts in the vehicle are not suitable for kids, because they have special seats according to their ages and sizes from one year to ten years. There are four main points for safety of kids regarding safety belts:

- Kids must be fixed in each trip at all times.
- Sit kids in the rear seat.
- Use kids fixing equipment suitable and appropriate for kid size.
- Use kid safety seats and belts in a proper way.



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Not using safety belt by vehicle driver and passenger in the front seat during vehicle motion on the road is considered a violation to the law



1-3 Babies and safety belt

Babies must be put in rear-facing safety seat at the rear seat of the vehicle, since birth to the maximum weight allocated for the rear-facing safety seat. Verify instruction manual of the seat or the label on the seat to know weight and height limits to be used in rear-facing position. Babies sitting in the front seat may be subject to fatal injury when colliding with the air bag beside passenger seat.

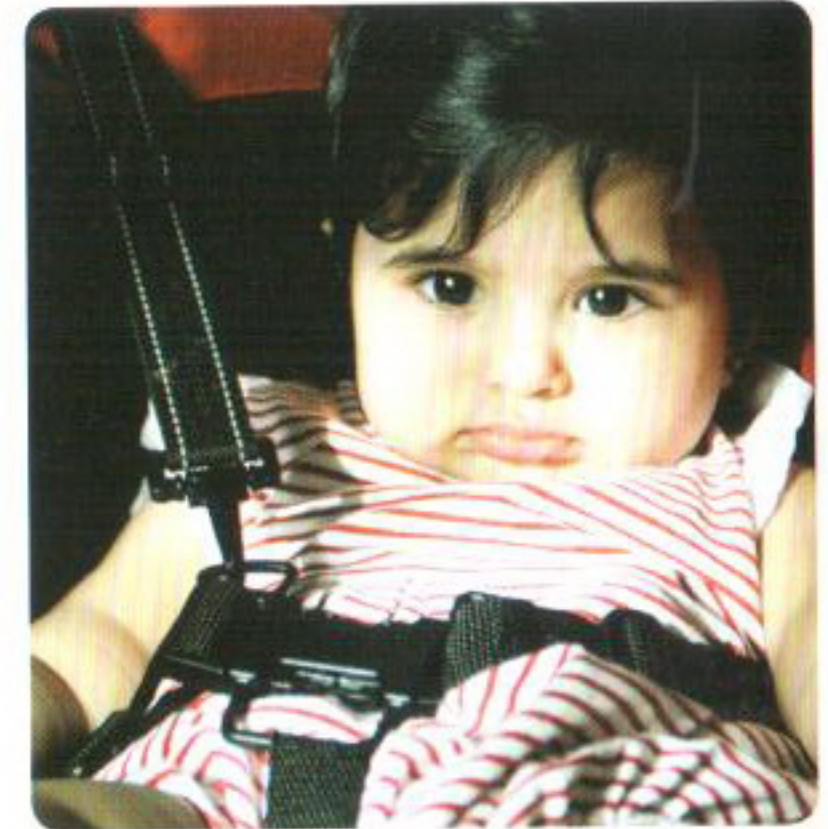
When your baby reaches to the maximum weight of the rear-facing safety seat, driver must change position of his seat to be front-facing. If you are using rear-facing seat allocated for babies only, you will be required to replace it by a new front-facing seat.

■ **Pregnant women need also to use safety belt for safety of themselves and their fetuses.**

2. Air Bag

When the vehicle exposes to a collision, the air bag operates to prevent hitting of head and chest of the driver with steering wheel and windscreen, as well as colliding of passengers with vehicle parts and windscreen due to the force of collision resulted from the accident. Vehicles are provided with a number of air bags for the front passenger and the driver, also they are provided to the sides of the vehicle to protect passengers from side collision accidents.

It is important to know that air bags do not replace safety belts, because with air bag there is still a possibility for throwing passengers out from the vehicle in case of large collision, and it will have an adverse effect in case of not using safety belt, therefore, put on safety belt always in a proper way.



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It is prohibited to sit kids under ten in the front seats of motor vehicle while moving.

3. Headrest

Headrests are considered the most important means of safety in vehicles, where it prevents full back bounce of the head in case of collision or sudden use of brakes that may cause break of the neck or above the spine, which in turn causes paralysis often.



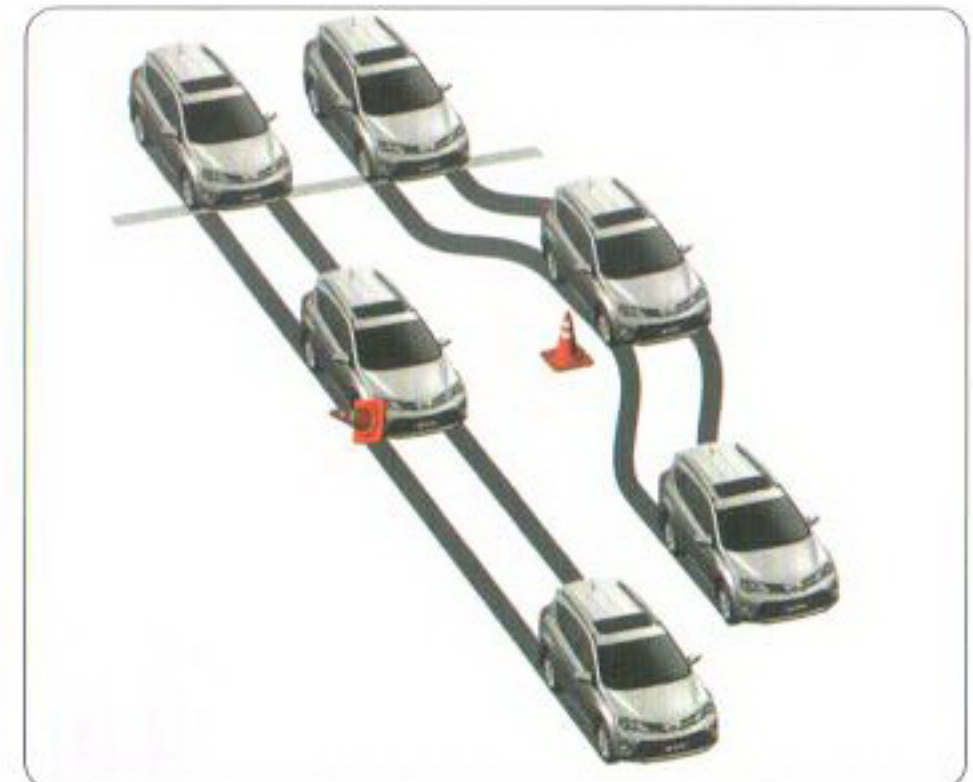
4. Collapsible Steering Column

This system operates according to the existence of collapsed points in the connections consisting vehicle steering column, where it is collapsed inward to absorb shock and avoid its collision with driver body.



5. Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)

ABS device is a good technique for brakes control, where it prevents skidding of the vehicle when braking, even if road surface is slippery. This helps to be the stop distance less than in normal case and avoids collision of the vehicle with the obstacle that appears in the front of the vehicle, as it helps the driver to control steering of the vehicle during sudden use of brakes.



6. Side Beams

These beams are placed on the sides of vehicle body (doors) to enforce and increase its resistance and durability against collision accidents occurred at the sides of the vehicle to protect the driver and passengers from injuries they expose.



7. Electronic Stability Program(ESP)

This system stabilizes vehicle path when the driver steers his vehicle to avoid a sudden obstacle appears in front of him on the road. Also, this system prevents deviation of the vehicle when turning as a result of change in road surface or driving at improper speed.



8. Design of the body in modern vehicles

In old vehicles, the common is to enforce hardness of vehicle body to provide the required strength, but this concept changes (later), where hardness design is limited to the compartment only to provide safety of passengers. The two front and rear parts of the vehicle are designed in a way that ensures absorption of collision force (in accidents) through performing collapsing points in the rest of vehicle body.



	1st Degree hardness iron		2nd Degree hardness iron		3rd Degree hardness iron		Steel
	Collapsible or deformable iron		Aluminum		Magnesium		

9. Safety Equipment in the Vehicle

9-1 Fire Extinguisher

The driver of the vehicle should be acquainted with different types of fire extinguishers in order to choose the appropriate type for the vehicle and load transported, for example, it is dangerous to use fire extinguisher contains water added to soda acid to extinguish fuel burning, as this leads to more spread of fire. The driver must avoid use the extinguisher in confined spaces, not to open engine compartment in a full way but directs the extinguisher from small places and holes.

■ The driver must check pressure gauge of fire extinguisher from time to time to make sure of its validity.



9-2 Reflecting Triangle and First Aid Kit

It is equilateral triangle with a side length not less than 45 cm and its surface contains reflective materials. It is used in emergency cases for safety of driver and other users of the road. It is used at a sufficient distance from the vehicle when stopping to warn other users of the road of the stop of your vehicle on the road. This distance depends on road speed, i.e. as the speed increases the distance increases. First Aid Kit contains medical supplies used for first aids.



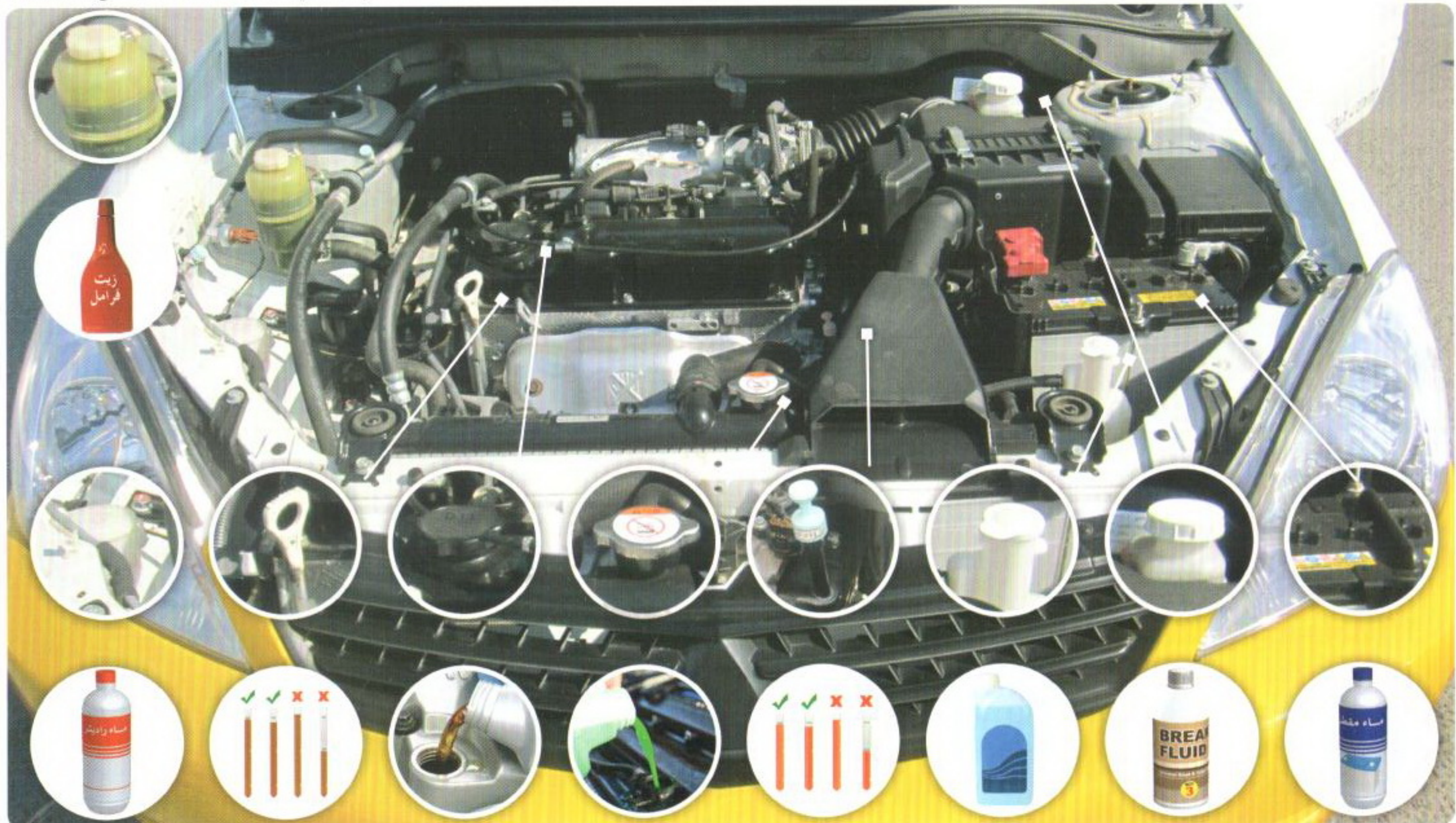
9-3 Tools and Spare Tire

They are the tools used in replacing tires or in repairing minor faults. At least, jack, jack arm and wheel lock nut key must be available. In all cars there is a spare tire fixed in the trunk, at the rear of the vehicle or underneath. Usually, its size is the same as other tires size and must be checked and adjust its air pressure from time to time.



Vehicle Periodic Maintenance

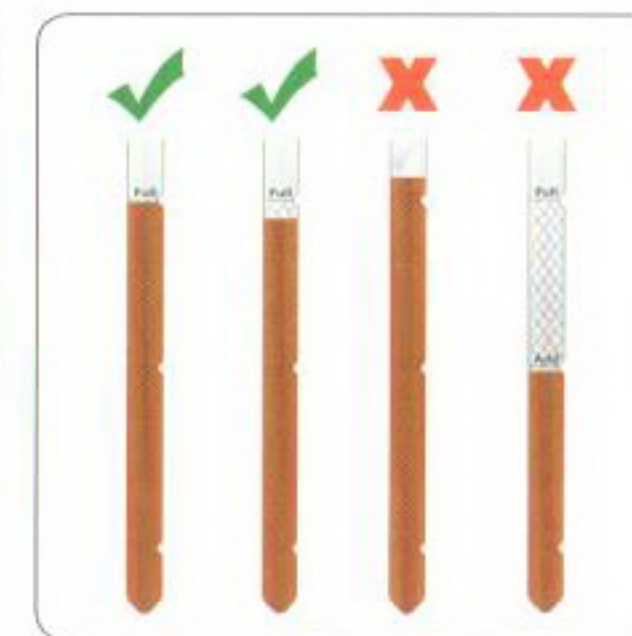
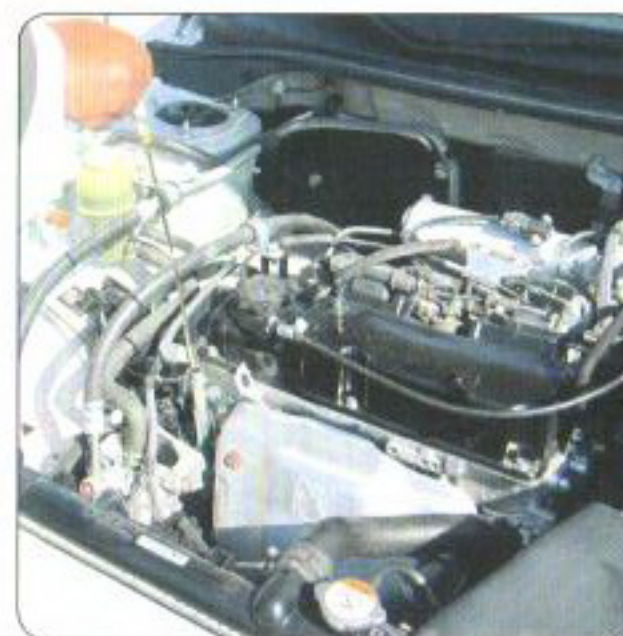
Performing periodic maintenance by the driver for his vehicle may save his life, save money, effort and time, therefore he must own knowledge of maintenance principals of his vehicle, which can be summarized as follows:



1. Oils

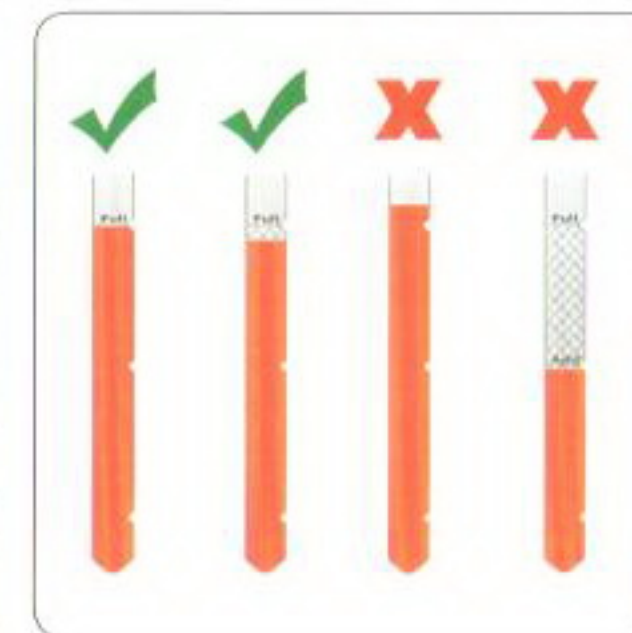
A. Engine Oil

Engine oil must be replaced in normal condition every five thousand km as recorded in mileage meter in vehicle status panel. Specification of oil depends on instructions of vehicle manufacturer, and to make sure of the suitable amount of oil, oil level must be measured in the engine by oil dipstick, which indicates correct and acceptable level before turning the engine on.



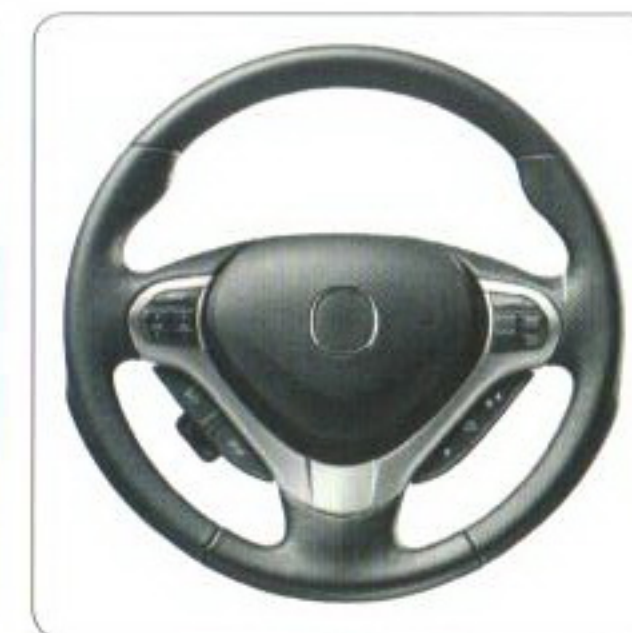
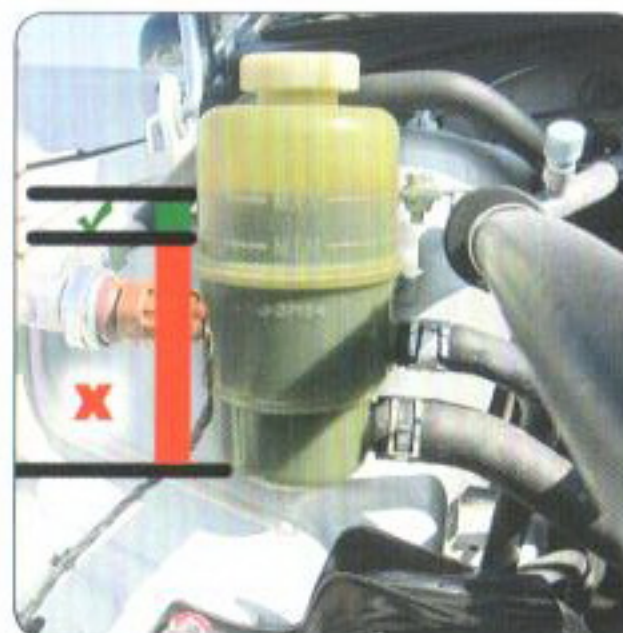
B. Transmission Oil

Manual transmission oil is checked every fifteen thousand km in maintenance stations underneath the vehicle, and oil level in automatic transmission is checked every five thousand km by the scale allocated for this purpose as shown in the figure.



C. Steering Oil

Hydraulic steering oil must be checked every five thousand km, where often a special oil is used (Grade 10). The next picture shows the acceptable oil level in green color, and also the unacceptable oil level in red color, where in this case, oil must be increased before the use of the vehicle.



D. Brake Fluid

Brake fluid level must be checked weekly, where the decrease in brake fluid is normal and must not be increased except in case of decrease below the minimum level, where the decrease of fluid level in brake fluid reservoir to the minimum level means that front brake pads need replacement, and after its replacement, the fluid returns to its normal level and there is no need to increase the fluid.

When brake fluid level decreases below the minimum level, fluid must be increased and the system checked at maintenance workshop, but before increasing the fluid, check oil specification on fluid reservoir lid, where there are two known types of specifications are: dot3/ dot4, noting that the increase of fluid with different specifications will harm the system and leads to damage of rubber parts and cause fault of brakes.



Brake Fluid dot4

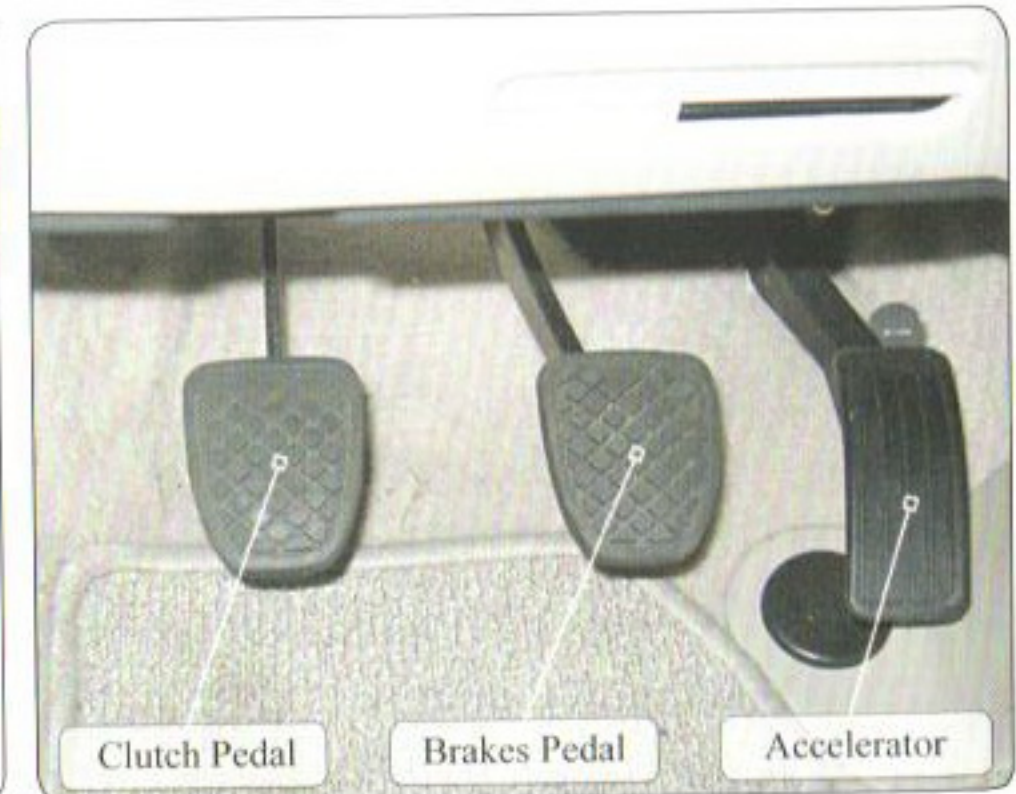
Brake Fluid dot3



Wheel Drum



Brake Pads



Clutch Pedal

Brakes Pedal

Accelerator

The vehicle contains a number of filters, they are:

A. Engine Air Filter

It is replaced when it is dirty, noting that the replacement of air filter on time helps in the reduction of fuel consumption and increases engine momentum.



B. Engine Oil Filter

It must be replaced after each two replacements of oil, where it strains engine oil of impurities resulted from friction inside the engine.



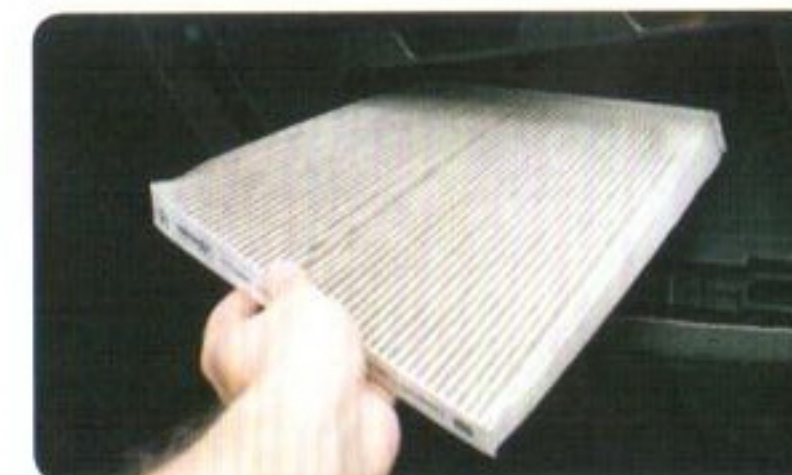
C. Gear box Oil Filter

It is used only in automatic transmission vehicles and must be replaced according to manufacturer instructions with each replacement of transmission oil.



D. Air Condition Filter

It is replaced when air quantity in passengers compartment is few and its flow is low.



3. Water

A. Radiator Coolant

Make sure that coolant lid is closed firmly, there is no leakage in the system, and there is antifreeze; it must be increased by distilled water when decreased.



B. Wipers Water

Make sure that there is water in wipers reservoir in summer and winter.



C. Battery Solution

Check solution level in the battery and make sure that cells are firmly closed. For sealed batteries, check the indicator (green or black). "BLACK" = Un-valid; "GREEN" = Valid



4. Belts

- Generator (Dynamo) belt; Check its condition at every replacement of engine oil.
- Air condition belt; Check its condition at every replacement of engine oil.
- Timing belt; It must be replaced every 100,000 km or according to recommendation of the manufacturer.



5. Tires

The tire holds vehicle weight, transmits the motion from the vehicle to the road and absorbs part of the shocks, and through which, vehicle can be stopped or steered. Therefore, tire is the most important part of the vehicle and any fault thereof adversely affects safety of vehicle motion on the road. So, tires must be checked continuously and make sure that there are no damages in the tire, and to measure air pressure, where the decrease of tire air pressure leads to its damage and loss of control on the vehicle, and the increase of pressure as well. Manufacturer recommendation on the label placed on driver's door must be read. Often, it is recommended to be the pressure (35) bar approximately.

When replacing tires, you must know the suitable size recommended by the manufacturer, which is placed on the label on driver's door. In all cases, the driver must know some information about tires to help him how to select the suitable tire.

Tires must be replaced when skid depth reaches 2 mm or if there is swelling or tire damage.



Dealing with the Vehicle

1. Dealing with sudden fault in the vehicle

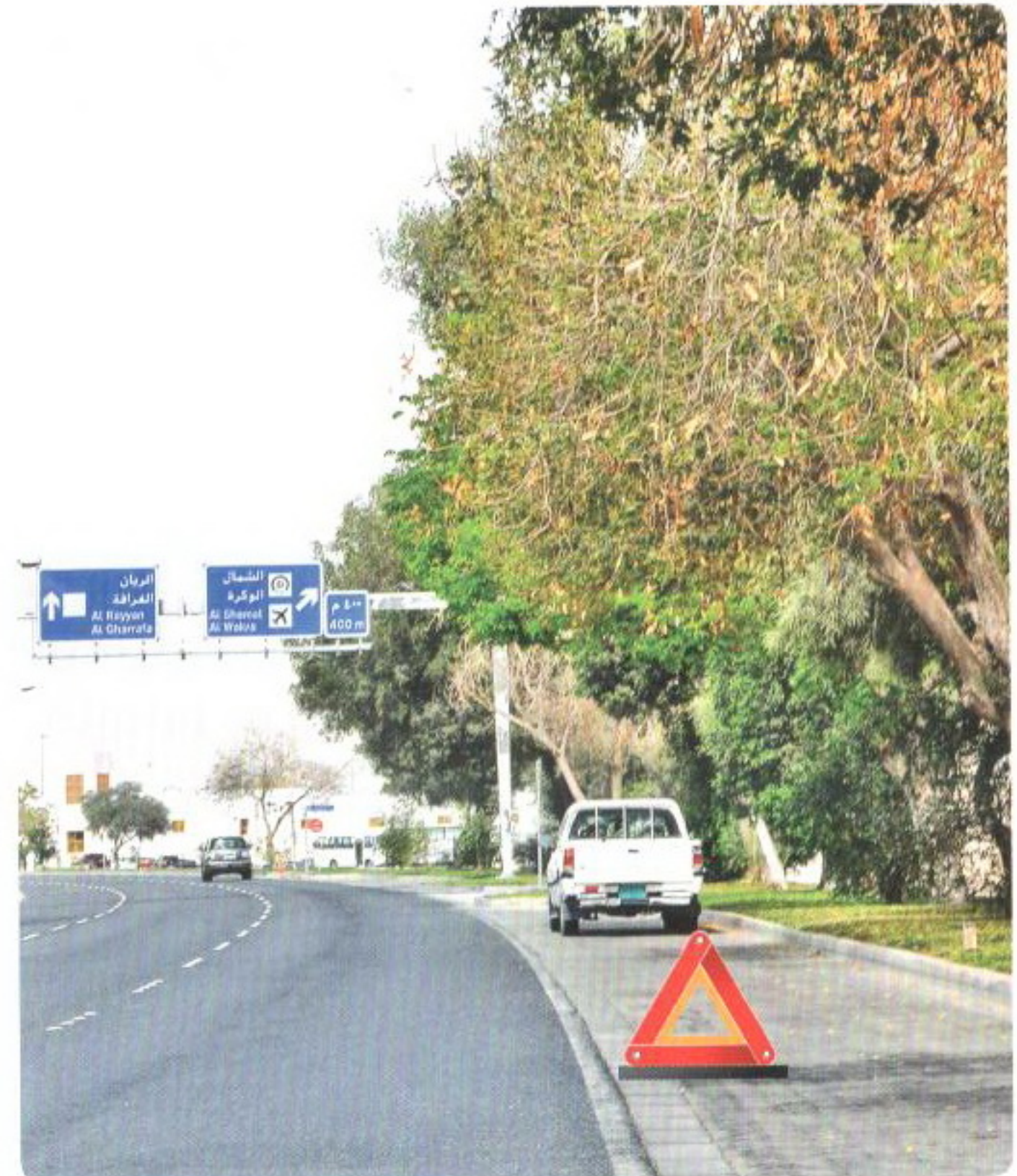
In case of occurrence of sudden fault in the vehicle, the driver must follow the following:

- Leave carriageway safely without causing an accident by notifying others by this action.
- Choose suitable place to stop the car.
- Turn on flasher, four flashing lights (Danger) if your vehicle causes obstacle for passing of other drivers.
- Warn others of the stop of your vehicle and make them know that your vehicle is
- faulty by placing the reflecting triangle to be the vehicle visible at a distance of 50 m
- on the internal roads and 100 m on the external roads approximately.
- Turn on side light in case of darkness or poor vision.
- Do not stand or let someone else to stand between your vehicle and the coming traffic.
- At night or in poor vision, do not stop at a place that prevents other drivers to see lights of your vehicle and ask help.
- If you are handicap (keep in your vehicle, turn on emergency lights and seek help).



In case of fault of his vehicle, the driver must take all the actions that prevents occurrence of traffic accidents.

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2. Dealing with critical faults

2-1 Puncher

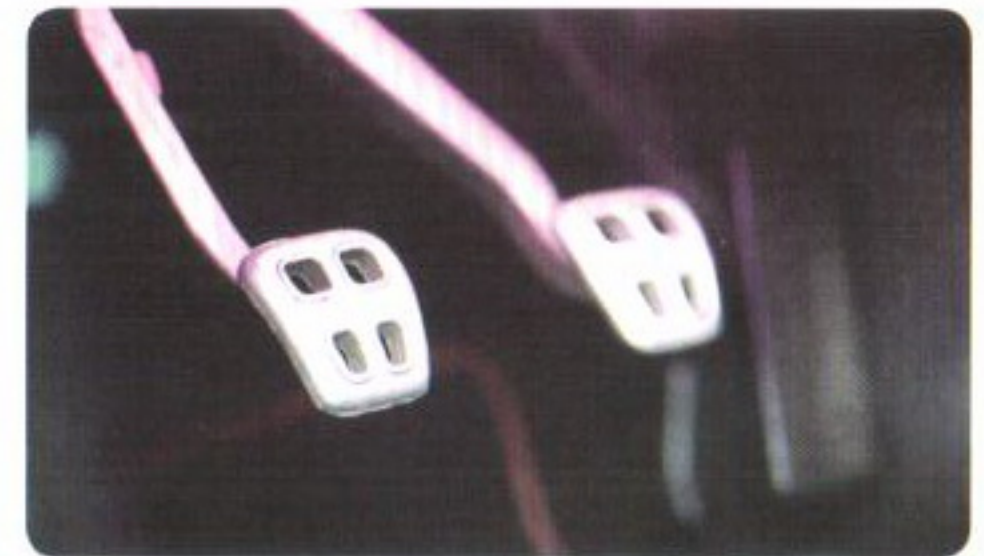
It is normal for the driver to face puncher while driving, but the risk is when this occurs on a highway, where the driver has to do the following:

- Take the vehicle out of the road for safety of himself and others.
- Start braking, slow the speed gradually and fix steering wheel to prevent the vehicle from deviation of its path.



2-2 Loss of Brakes

The main reason is the negligence of periodic maintenance of the vehicle, and when facing this danger, use heavy shifts, then handbrakes and then take the vehicle out of carriageway.



2-3 Sudden stop of engine

The driver may face this matter, but the risk is when this occurs on a highway, where the driver has to think in how to take the vehicle out of the road without causing traffic accident or confusing traffic motion.



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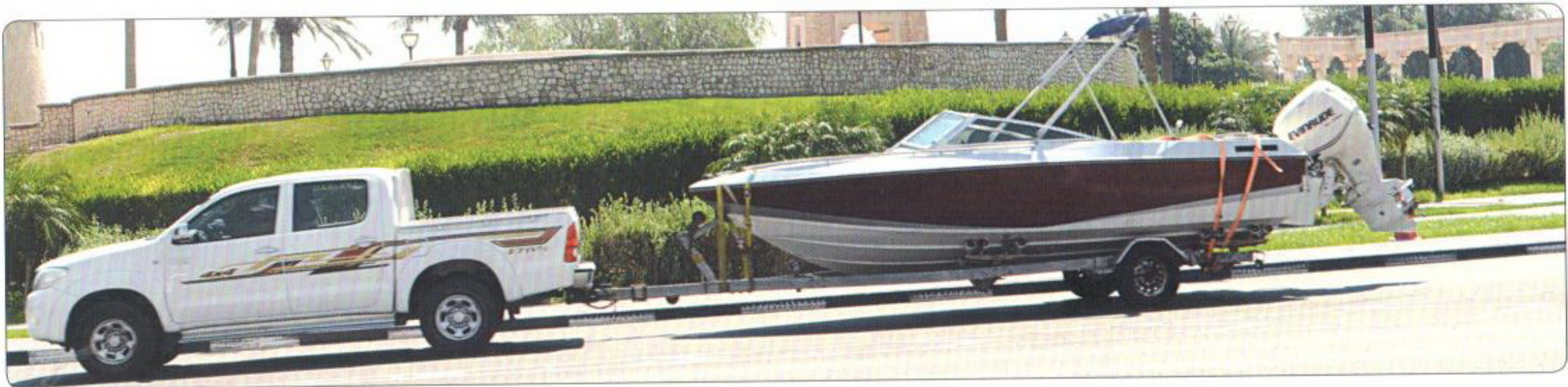
The driver of any vehicle stopping on a road not provided with lighting over night or during day at hard vision, has to take it out of carriageway and leave red light of reflecting triangle at its rear to make other users of the road know his existence.

3. Dealing with the trailer

Trailing of a trailer changes performance of the vehicle, where speed increase become slower, and stop takes longer distance, especially at slopes and the car may not be turned at turns properly, and the trailer may obstacle the road at acute corners, also side winds and traffic motion beside your vehicle (especially big trucks) may affect the balance, as the bumps do on the road. As a result of this, trailing of a trailer may cause tension and stress of the driver.

Guidelines for the driver when trailing of a trailer

- Avoid using high speed lanes.
- Make sure that the trailer is equipped with brake lights in a good condition.
- Shift transmission (gear) to a lower position at long or acute slopes to increase control and maintenance of brakes.
- Avoid change lanes or sudden deviation to decrease risk of side swaying of the vehicle, to not be out of control.
- Avoid sudden braking to reduce speed gradually (except if this is the last option).
- If the vehicle started swaying, keep driving at the same speed or increase it a little until swaying stops, at the same time if it is possible to use trailer brakes Independently, trailer brakes will return trailer to its balance.



4. Dealing with vehicle load

Do not depend on materials weight to keep it fixed on your truck, where bumps and sudden stop may shift heavy materials, such as furniture and tools from its place. Take into consideration to purchase cover if you are not usually transfer heavy goods in your truck. Putting canvas or load net on the floor of truck box will not take long time. Covers will not improve the save of fuel consumption and keep goods clean and dry, but it keeps your load fixed.

5. Dealing with accidents

If any vehicle caused the occurrence of an accident on the road that led to injury of a person or more, the driver of this vehicle must provide necessary help to casualties, inform police and not move the vehicle from the place of accident except by a permission from police if it is needed to aid the casualty. If there are no casualties in the accident and it is possible to move vehicles of accident parties, these vehicles must be moved to the nearest service parking on the road and inform traffic police immediately, and the driver of the vehicle involved in the accident shall give his name and address to policemen as well as name and address of vehicle owner if requested.



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Failure to move cars to the nearest service parking in simple accidents is punishable by the law by imposing a fine of 1,000 QR in addition to recording three points in driver log.

6. Dealing with vehicle modifications

Modified vehicles pose risk to driver and passengers, for example, vehicles added to it high springs and over size tires may become unstable and subject to overturn, and other modifications pose similar risks. Vehicle manufacturers recommend in owner manuals not to make modifications, and some spare parts companies put warnings on their products.

7. Daily and periodic check

Driver can conduct daily and periodic check according to the following table:

Vehicle daily and periodic check table

System Name	Daily Check	Periodic Check
Steering System	Check steering loose	Check ball joints and steering pack
Brakes System	Check brake pedal before operation Check brake pedal after operation (servo brake)	Check brake fluid level
Clutch Check	Check clutch fitness	Check upper and lower clearance
Lights Check	Check front and rear lights	Check front lights calibration
Tires Check	Check air pressure and external hits	Check wheels balance and tire treads
Other Equipment Check	Wipers, heating, haze remover, Safety belt	Water hoses, Oils level, Water level, Tools and Spare Tire

8. Insurance on Motor Vehicles

Insurance on motor vehicles is compulsory for the benefit of others and passengers including vehicle driver, and the insurer commits to cover civil responsibility resulted from material and physical damages caused by vehicle accidents occurred within territories of the State. The commitment of insurer will be for the value of the decided compensation whatever the amount of this value, including death, physical damages or any other body injury.

Requirements of vehicle insurance policy:

1. It must be issued from one of the insurance companies authorized to practice insurance on motor vehicles in the State of Qatar.
2. Information mentioned in insurance policy must conform with the information mentioned in factory letter from which the vehicle was
3. imported, or the information listed in vehicle license issued from Traffic Department. 3. All articles, data and conditions of insurance policy must be edited in Arabic language in addition to any other language.
4. Validity of insurance policy will be for the period of motor vehicle license and the insured may not cancel insurance policy during its validity for any reason throughout license period.
5. When making any amendment that changes data of vehicle license listed in insurance policy, its owner must submit an appendix to the policy according to the approved form, or issue a new insurance policy with the same period of the license, before approval Traffic Department on the required amendment; in this case, it has to return the first policy to the insured.
6. Upon transfer of ownership registration, compulsory insurance policy against risks that other subject in the state will be transferred automatically to the new owner until expiry of its period, and the insurer shall cover damages caused by the vehicle regardless of personality of the insured.

7. When submitting a new insurance policy, or cancelation of the license before expiry of its period, the first policy become cancelled from date of the decision of Traffic Department to return it to the insured. If the policy has not expired on the date of cancellation, the insurer must return part of the premium value commensurate with the remaining period of insurance duration, provided that to submit the cancelled insurance policy, and the insurer has the right to deduct an amount that does not exceed (10%) of premium value against expenses of policy issuance.

Cases in which the insurer may recover the compensation amounts paid to the insured:

1. If it is proved that the insurance was issued according to false data given by the insured or he concealed substantial facts that affect acceptance of risk coverage, insurance price or its conditions by the insurer.
2. If the vehicle is used in a purpose other than indicated in its license, or accept passengers or load more than the decided for it, or used it in racing or speed tests.
- 3.3. If it is proved that vehicle driver, whether the insured or other person allowed him to drive the vehicle, has committed an accident under the influence of alcohol or drug abuse.
4. If vehicle driver has no driving license authorizes him to drive this type of vehicles, and his driving of the vehicle is by a consent from the insured or his representative.
5. If it is proved that the death, body injury or material damages were resulted from an action committed by the insured willfully.
6. If it is proved that the accident resulted from a grave breach of the Traffic Law, implementing decisions or this regulation.

IMPORTANT NOTES

- In case of compulsory insurance on motor vehicle, the person is considered onboard if he is inside the vehicle, get on or get off the vehicle including the driver.

- The insurer should commit with his obligations of the payment of cash compensation or repair the damage, as the case, within ten days at most from date of notifying it with police report about the accident.
- The settlement is not binding to the insurance company if the insured and the injured agreed on the compensation through the settlement, without approval of the insurance company insured with it.
- The insured should notify the insurer within (72) hours of its knowledge or the knowledge of its representative of the accident. In all cases, delay in notification will not lead to any defenses justify to the insurer to be relieved from paying the compensation to the injured.
- Any claim resulted from vehicle insurance policy must be in writing and attached with a report from the police.
- The insured may not commit with any action or promise resulted from his acknowledgement of the responsibility about the accident before obtaining a written consent from the insurer.

Fees of compulsory insurance on motor vehicles and private cars

Vehicle Power	Premium in QR	
	Normal Vehicles	4 WD & Sport Vehicles
4 Cylinders	400	500
6 Cylinders	500	600
8 Cylinders	600	800
More than 8 Cylinders	800	1200



Mobil 1 Center
محطة تسيول حيوول
Mobil Petrol Station
تسيول حيوول
Oil Work
تغير الزيت
Oil Change
9
9am - 9pm
24 HOURS
24 HOURS

الأونكتاد ١٣
UNCTAD XIII
عولمة محوورها
التنمية
لحوو تحقيق
لوو تنمية
مستدامين
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١٩٩٦ - ٢٠٠١
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5-6 April

Part 3

Road Traffic Control Devices



**Traffic Policeman
Hand Signal**

Traffic Lights

Traffic Signs

**Road Surface Mark-
ings**

Qatar Islamic Cultural Center



Traffic Policeman Hand Signal

1. Importance of traffic policeman hand signal

Traffic priority is given to traffic policeman hand signal, where it cancels the effect of all road traffic control devices, and aims to control vehicles traffic. Also, there are meanings for traffic policeman whistle sounds based on principals, rules and meanings, which will be illustrated latter.

2. Traffic policeman hand signals:

2-1 Signal to stop vehicles coming from back

Back of policeman is facing vehicles required to be stopped, his right or left arm extended straight and aligned with the shoulder and back palm is in the direction of traffic coming from the back, and the other arm alongside the body down.



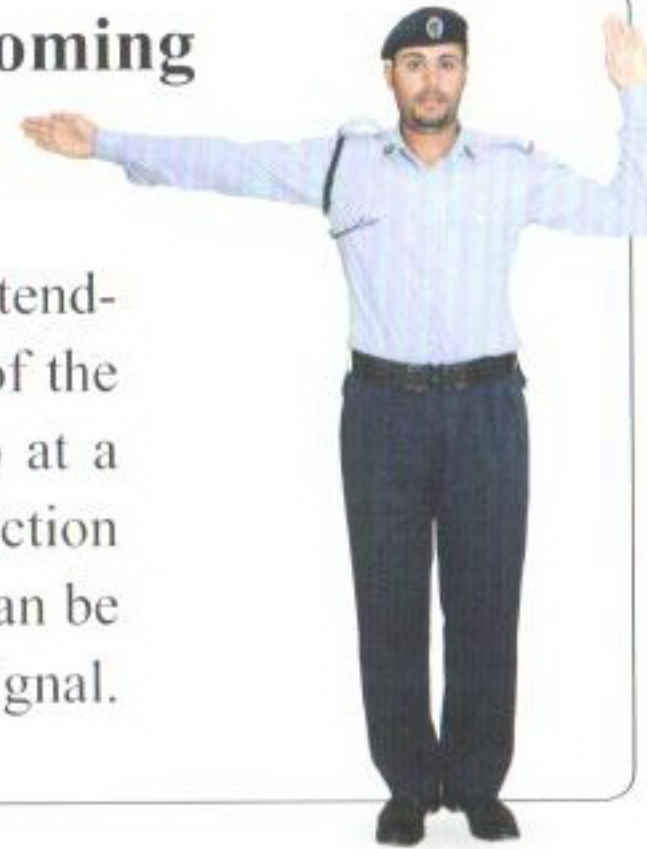
2-2 Signal to stop vehicles coming from front

Policeman is facing the coming vehicles, his left or right arm raised at a right angle, his palm facing the front and the other arm alongside the body to down



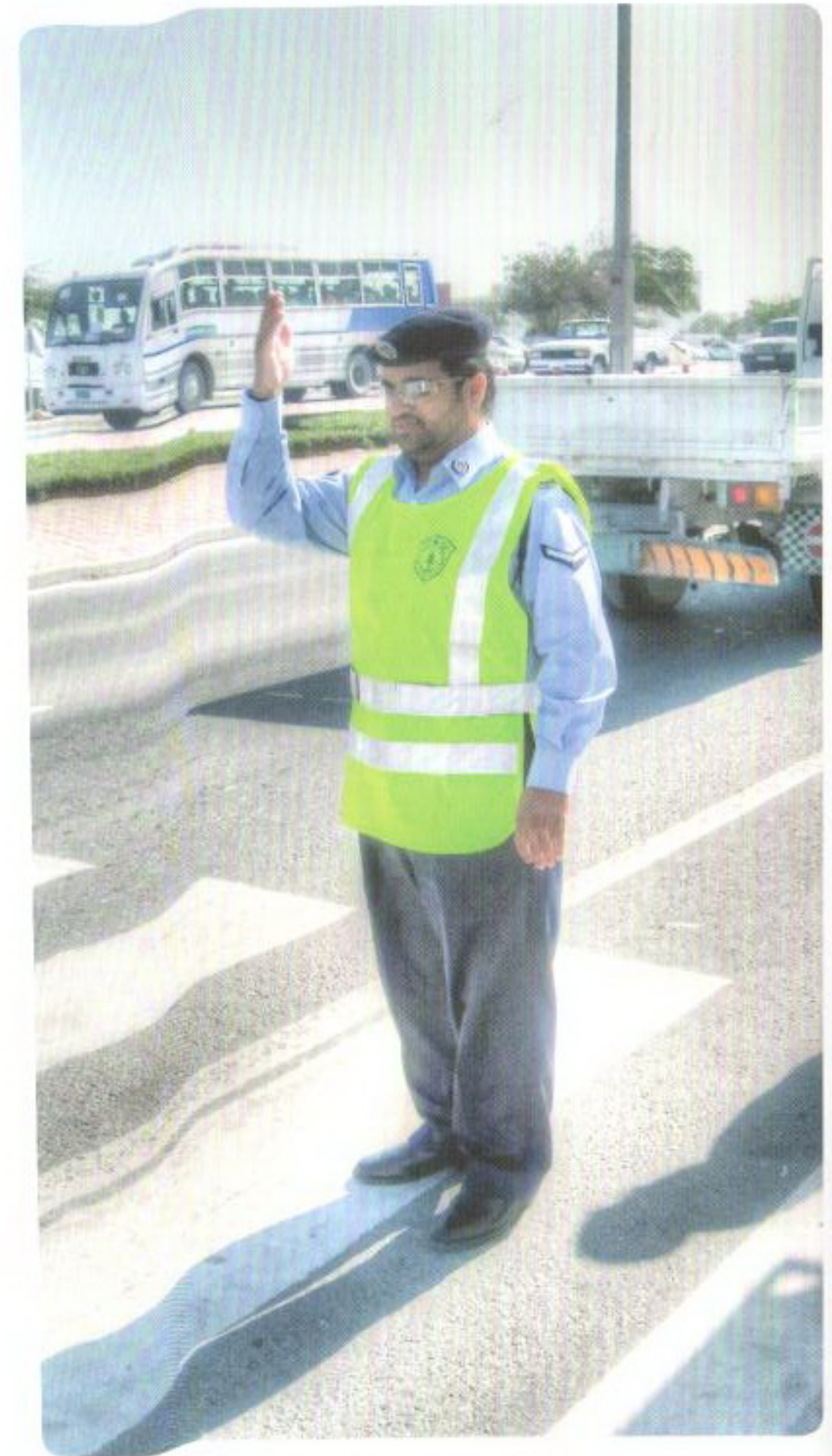
2-3 Signal for moving of vehicles coming from front

Policeman is facing this traffic, his left arm extended with the brachium in the front at the level of the shoulder, while forearm and palm directed up at a right angle with brachium, back palm in the direction of the traffic coming from front, and forearm can be moved to front and back to show the intended signal.



2-4 Signal to stop vehicles coming from front and back together

Policeman is facing the coming vehicles, left arm is extended straight to up, palm in the direction of coming traffic, while back of policeman is facing the traffic coming from back, right arm is extended straight aligned with the shoulder, and back palm is in the direction of these vehicles.



2-5 Signal for moving of vehicles coming from right

Traffic motion is for vehicles coming from the right, and vehicles coming from front and back must completely stopped, with left arm extended with the extend of the shoulder, back palm is opened to up, with right brachium at the level of shoulder from the right side, forearm and the palm at a right angle with the brachium and the motion of forearm and palm in the direction of brachium.



2-6 Signal for motion of vehicles coming from left

Traffic motion is for vehicles coming from the left, and vehicles coming from front and back must completely stopped, with right arm extended with the extend of the shoulder, back palm is opened to up, with left brachium at the level of shoulder from the left side, forearm and the palm at a right angle with the brachium and the motion of forearm and palm in the direction of brachium.



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When a policeman controls the motion by using hand signals, drivers must follow these signals only, and all other traffic signals are canceled.



Traffic Lights

1. Definition of Traffic Light

It is an electronic control device operates with electrical power used in control of vehicles and pedestrians motion (road users). It is the most important traffic motion control device (comes in the second place after traffic policeman hand signals), which controls traffic motion at crossroads, roundabouts or pedestrians crossing. It includes the following colors:

1-1 Red Light (stop)

It means to stop completely before the stop line if it exists before pedestrians crossing, or before entering the intersection or roundabout, and must wait until signal color changes.



1-2 Flashing Red Light (stop)

It means to stop before the stop line and give way to the other vehicles to pass and the pedestrians to cross. It is like stop signal or mark.



1-3 Yellow Light (Preparedness or slow):

- a. If it comes after green light, it means red light will appear and must stop.
- b. If it comes after red light, it means green light will appear and must prepare for motion.



1-4 Flashing Yellow Light (Give way)

It means to move with attention and caution, give way to the pedestrians to cross and to vehicles have priority to pass. It is considered like give way sign or mark.



1-5 Green Light (Move)

It means to start motion after making sure that the intersection is clear when this color appear according to the direction determined by the signal or the arrow inside the light signal.



1-6 Flashing Green Light (Be ready to stop)

It means to reduce speed and pay attention when you see this light which indicates that the green light is about to reach to its end and you have to be ready to stop.



Vehicles drivers in the traffic motion must commit with automatic traffic lights.

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2. Types of Traffic Light

Traffic lights are considered the second device used in traffic motion control after traffic policeman hand signals, whether for vehicles or pedestrians. It operates automatically and is divided, by use, to the following:

2-1 Vehicles Traffic Lights

The traffic light consists of three colors (red, yellow and green), and sometimes it is determined by arrows and symbols that commit the driver with the direction. These traffic lights are classified into three types:

A. Normal Traffic Lights (Limited)

It control traffic by the traffic light but with limited time for each direction, and timing in signal cycle is controlled by manual programming of the signal with limited time.

Fixed time - Cycle length is constant for all directions, so that times are distributed to different light signal directions according to traffic congestion.

B. Traffic lights provided with sensors

It controls traffic on the traffic light electronically according to vehicles motion on the traffic direction which is called varying time, where cycle length is not constant in all directions, but according to the demand. Probes (timing units) are placed on road surface.

C. Central Control Signals: closed - circuit television camera (CCTV)

It controls traffic more effective than the two previous types, especially in successive congestions, where light signal time is controlled by a central control room by time increasing or decreasing according to traffic motion.



2-2 Pedestrian Traffic Lights

The drivers must know traffic light signals for pedestrians which are signals used to control pedestrians motion at the crossroads. Pedestrian light signals are:

A. Green Light (Cross)

It means, when you see green light signal for a picture of moving pedestrians, the pedestrians can cross the street where they have the priority to cross the roadway. When pedestrians traffic green color starts to flash, pedestrians must accelerate crossing if they are about to end crossing roadway, but if they did not start to cross the roadway, they must wait until the green color returns again and cross the roadway, that means it is about to change to red color.



B. Red Light (Stop)

When you see red light signal of a standing person, pedestrians are prohibited to move or cross the road.



Bicyclists are treated the same as pedestrians on their passages by light signals.

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of 2007

C. Flashing Yellow Light (Cross with attention)

Sometimes there is only one light placed at pedestrians crossing or schools, which warns drivers of the existence of pedestrians, and the driver has to be attended, decelerate and give way to pedestrians.



2-3 (Sound) Traffic Light Equipped for Blinds

This type of traffic light is used for blinds, when the light signal is red for pedestrians, it produces a sound with short intermittent tone, and when the light signal is green for pedestrians, it produces a sound with long intermittent tone to help blind to know that he is allowed to cross the street



When the light signal gives flashing yellow light for all signal, road signals and marking must be followed, and if they are not exist, follow give way rules.

International Traffic (Signs) Signals

1. Importance of Traffic Signs

In 1968, Vienne Convention was signed to adopt a unified system to regulate and control traffic, from its items:











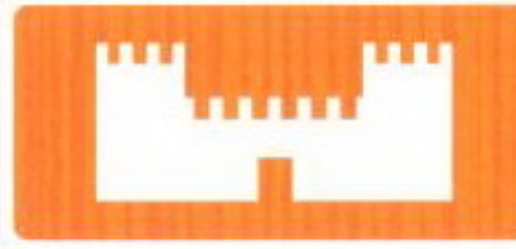




- Unifying traffic signs system, road marks and light signals.
- Determine types and numbers of signs to be placed at locations where there is a need for their existence and focus on the warning signs.

2. Definition of Traffic Signs

They are metal or electronic signs with different shapes, sizes and colors with the aim to control traffic motion on the road or at crossroads, and they obligate, warn and guide road users.

3. Types of International Traffic Signs

Classification of the signs has been adopted in terms of their concept. Shapes and colors were adopted for each category to facilitate distinction between them. The signs are classified in terms of concept as follows:

3-1 Traffic Motion Control Signs	3-2 Warning Signs	3-3 Directional Informatory Signs	3-4 Temporary Works Signs
   	   	  	   

3-1 Traffic Motion Control Signs

A. Traffic give way control signs at crossroads

Stop Sign

It is equilateral octagon with a red background and sometimes with white frame, written inside the word (STOP) in a white color. When the driver sees this sign, he has to completely stop before entering to the intersection to give way to the other vehicles at the intersection to pass regardless of the shape or type of the intersection.

Uses

- At the intersection of a sub-road with a main road, with insufficient vision distance and existence of motion on the main road.
- At the intersection of two roads, where many traffic accidents occur at this intersection.
- At the intersection of two sub-roads, to determine the importance of the other sub-street by placing the signal at one of sub-streets.



Give Way Sign

It is equilateral triangle, with the base pointing up and vertex pointing down, it has red frame and white background, sometimes written on it the word (Give Way) in a black color. It is placed at crossroads or intersection of sub-roads with main roads to determine priority of motion. When the driver sees this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicle before arriving at the intersection to give way to the other vehicles at the intersection.

Uses

- At entrances from a sub-road to the main road with a clear vision.
- When entering to roundabouts.
- At the places where priority is not clear.
- At free lanes near from the roundabout and light signals with clear vision



Give Way Sign for vehicles coming from the opposite side

It is a circular shape with a white background and a red frame, contains a red arrow pointing up and a black arrow pointing down. When the driver sees this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicles and give way to the vehicle coming from the opposite side. His vehicle and the vehicle coming from the opposite side cannot pass at the same time because the road is narrow and does not allow to two opposing vehicles to pass together, thus he has to stop his vehicle and allow to the other vehicles at the other direction to pass. (Always, red arrow is at right side and pointing up and not vice versa).



Give Way Sign for you to pass

It is a square shape with blue background contains at the left a red arrow pointing down and at the right a white arrow pointing up. This sign is used with give way sign vehicles coming from the opposite side. When the driver sees this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicle and does not give way to the opposite vehicle to pass, because he has the priority to pass at such narrow road which does not allow to two opposing vehicles to pass together, thus the driver at the opposite side in the direction of red arrow has to stop his vehicle and give way to the opposite driver to pass.



End of road with give way

When the driver sees this sign, he has to realize that the give way of the road is ended, thus he has to get attention, caution and reduce the speed of his vehicle and give way to the other vehicles to pass



Road with give way

When the driver sees this sign, he has to realize that the road is with give way, to take attention and caution at the intersections without stopping and continue driving according to speed limit.



B. Prohibition Signs

It is a circular shape with red border and white background, contains wording or symbol in black color except “NO STOPPING” and “NO PARKING/ STOPPING” signs, the background is blue . Dimensions and wording are subject to international specifications. These signs are as follows:



Animals Prohibited



Vehicles Prohibited



No Stopping or
Parking



No Parking



No Overtaking



No Overtaking for the
Trucks



No Entry



Axle Load Limit



Load Limit



Speed Limit



Truck Prohibited



Horn Prohibited



Pedestrian Prohibited



Tractors Prohibited



Length Limit



Height Limit



Width Limit



Bus Prohibited



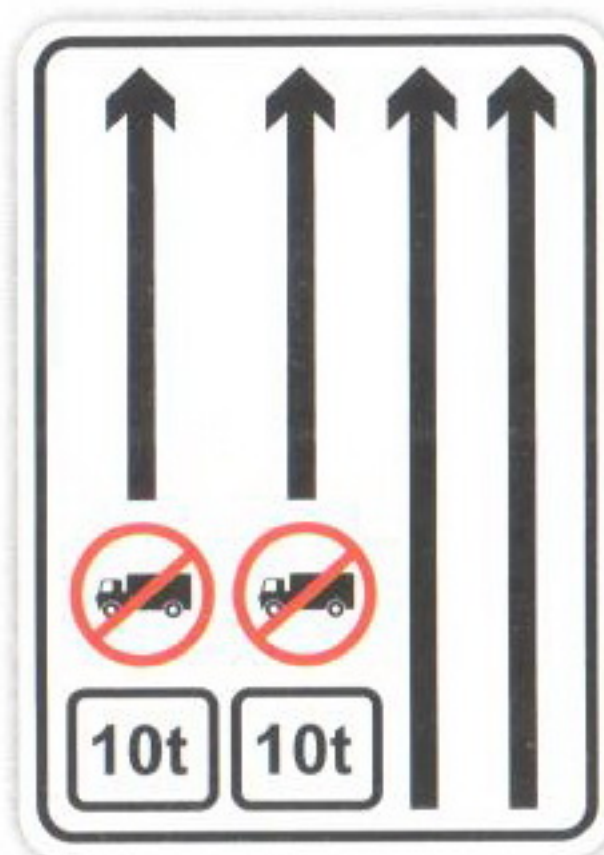
Trailer Prohibited



Bullock Carts
Prohibited



Stop Customs



Trucks Prohibited on the indicated lanes



Motorcycle Prohibited



Vehicles and Bicycles Prohibited



Speed Limits for Vehicles



Bicycles Prohibited



Left Turn Prohibited



Right Turn Prohibited



U Turn Prohibited



End of No Overtaking



End of No Overtaking for the trucks



End of Speed Limit



End of no Prohibited zone



Vehicles with hazardous materials prohibited



Mandatory Signs

Because of the circular shape, blue background, wording or symbol in white color, the concept of this signs is compulsion (forcing) and drivers or road users must follow it. Shape of these signs are as follows:



Compulsory Ahead Only



Compulsory Keep Right or Left



Compulsory Turn Right or Left



Compulsory Turn Left Ahead



Compulsory Turn Right Ahead



Compulsory Ahead or Turn Right



Compulsory Ahead or Turn Left



Compulsory Bicycles Track



Compulsory Horses Track



Compulsory Roundabout



Compulsory Turn Left



Compulsory Turn Right



Compulsory Keep Left



Compulsory U Turn





End of
Compulsory Speed
Limit



Compulsory Speed Limit



Compulsory Trucks
Track



Compulsory Keep Right



Compulsory School
Students Track



Compulsory Pedestrians
Track



Compulsory Pedestrians
and Bicycles Track



Compulsory Left Direction



Compulsory Right Direction



3-2 Warning Signs

These signs aim to warn road users of the existence of various risks in front of them and protect them of these risks. It is in the shape of equilateral triangle, its base pointing down and its vertex pointing up (red boarder and white background written on it symbols and figures in black color). Shape of these signs are as follows:



Pedestrian Crossing



Two Way Traffic Ahead



Give way sign ahead



Traffic Lights Ahead



Two Way Traffic



Stop sign ahead



Caution



Ahead

Main Road Ahead



T- Intersection Ahead



Roundabout Ahead



Height Limit Ahead



Man at Work



Pedestrian Ahead



School Children Ahead





Road Hump



Bumpy Road



Dip at road level



Equivalent Right
Crossroads



Right and Left Sub-road
ahead



Closed Intersection of
side road to the left



Intersection of side road
to the right



Road narrows from
the left



Road narrows from the
right



Two Way Road Ahead



End of dual carriageway



Narrow Road



Grading Road Ahead



Bridge Ahead



Warning
Road turns right or left





Shifting Sands Ahead



Right Curve Ahead



Left Curve Ahead



Tunnel Ahead



Double Curve to Right



Double Curve to Left



Intersection of side road to the right



HT Electricity Ahead



Bicycle crossing ahead



Low Flying Aircraft



Gate Crossing Ahead



Falling Rocks from the Right



Bridge Narrowing in two directions ahead



Bridge Narrowing in one direction ahead



Slippery Road



Wharf ahead



Loose Stones



High winds from the Right



High winds from the Left



Steep Descent



Steep Ascent



Warning Danger Ahead



Low Helicopter Area Ahead



Animal Crossing Ahead



Falling Rocks from the Left



Movable bridge ahead



Danger Edges

3-3 Directional Informatory Signs

It is a metal or electronic sign aims to guide road users and provide them with information about all directions, places, lanes, services and any other information that may benefit them. It is in a rectangular or square shape with (blue, brown, green or white) background, wording and symbols are in white color; sometimes the background is in a color that indicates to an archaeological, educational and cultural sites, forests and parks, and in a green color to indicate to intersections. Shapes of these signs are as follows:



Public Telephone



Pedestrian Descending Stairs



Radar



Restaurant



Pedestrian Ascending Stairs



Bus Station



Handicaps Parking



Departure Building



Closed Road Ahead



Vehicles Repair Workshop



Airport



Coffee



Hospital



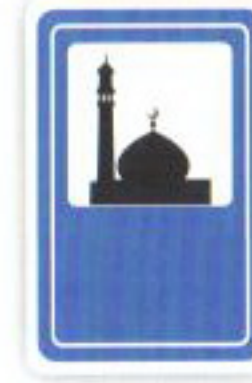
Arrival Building



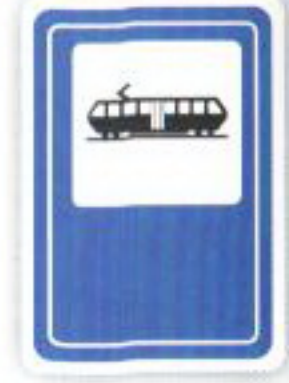
Information



Bump



Mosque



Train or Metro Station



Fuel Station



Park



Camping Area



Ambulance



Pedestrians



Parking



One Direction Road
Ahead



U- Turn



Start of a main road



End of a main road



Closed road from the right



Closed road from the left



Intersection Ahead After
100 m



Intersection Ahead After
200 m



Intersection Ahead After
300 m



Intersection Ahead After
100 m



Intersection Ahead After
200 m



Intersection Ahead After
300 m

قلعة أم صلال

Archaeological Places

الخور
Al Khor

ام العمد
Umm Al Amad

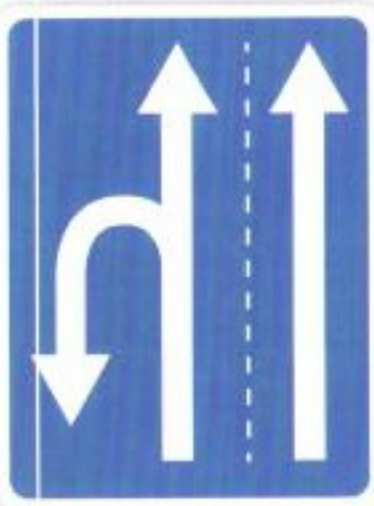
الصخامة
Al Sakhama



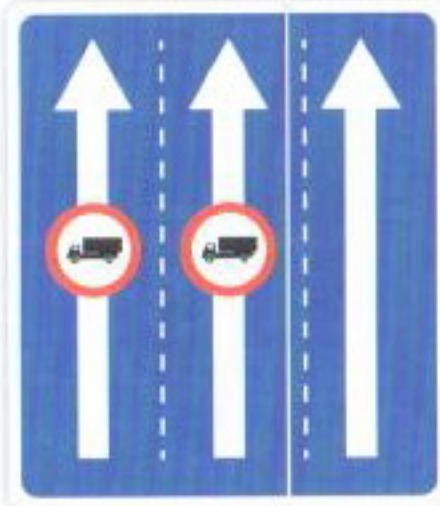
Determine your lane

الكورنيش

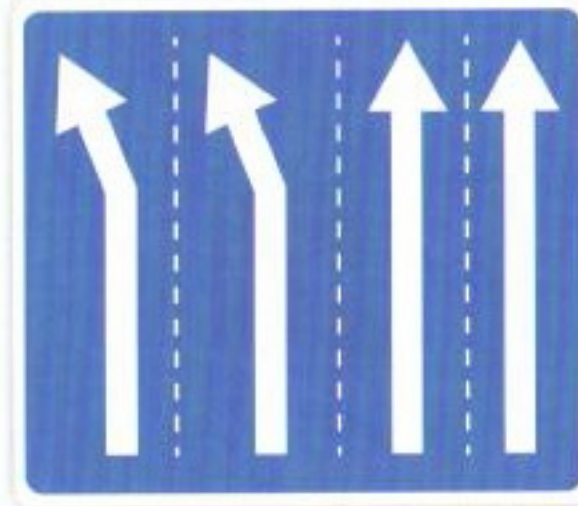
Park Places



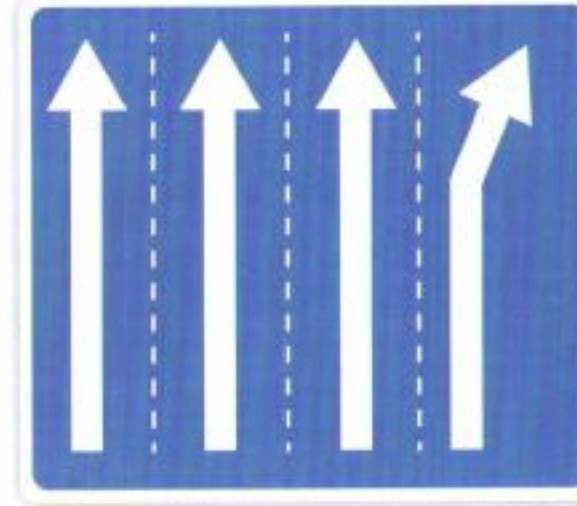
Direction Lane



Truck Lane



Direction Lane



Direction Lane



Exit

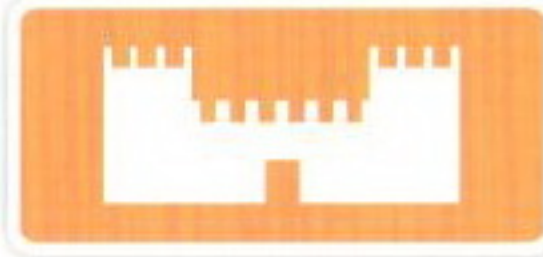


أمامك
إشارة ضوئية جديدة
New Traffic Signals
Ahead



استاد خليفة الدولي
Khalifa International
Stadium

تقاطع شرق
Sharq Interchange



مواقف الشاحنات
Truck Parking Area
500 m ٥٠٠ م

طريق
15
جنوب
South

Q ٥
جنوب
South

مخرج
Exit
↗

Doha
Mesaieed
الدوحة
مسيعيد
أم غويلينة
مكينة
Umm Ghuwailina
Mekaines
١ كم
1 km



3-4 Temporary Works Signs

Temporary works signs have the same importance like other signs, but they are characterized by yellow or orange background. They are classified to the following:

A. Traffic Motion Control Signs

Give Way Signs

It determines priority of traffic motion on roads and at intersections. They are not different in meaning from permanent signs mentioned previously.



Prohibition Signs

These signs are not different in meaning from permanent signs, but they have orange color background instead of white to indicate that they are temporary and not permanent.



Mandatory Signs

It informs road users to commit with the indicated direction. They have the same colors of permanent signs.



B. Warning Signs

It warns road users of the existence of works or risks on the road, and the existence of traffic diversions at this area. It is with orange background to indicate to the temporary warning due to works on the road.



C. Directional Informatory Signs

It has a rectangular shape, and differs from other directional informatory signs in that it has an orange background. It contains wordings and symbols that guide road users to traffic directions before and after the diversion.

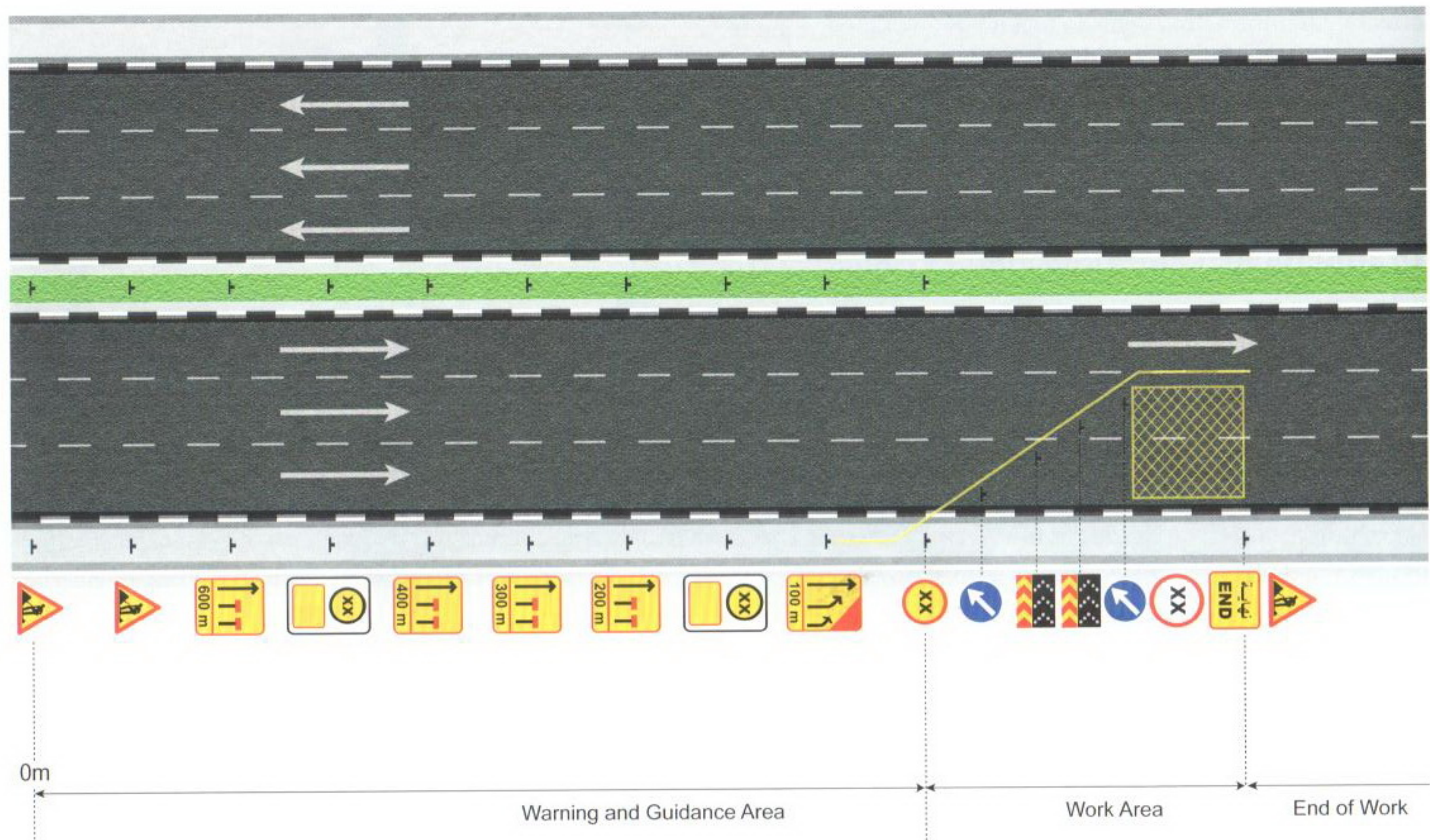
D. Illuminated and Informatory Signs

Illuminated Signs: They are signs with wordings and symbols that guide and warn road users of the existence of temporary traffic diversions. They are placed before the diversion at a distance commensurate with road speed. Sometimes directional messages are installed for the driver to follow the right road, and in all cases, speed must be reduced for the existence of a risk. Also, there are illuminated signs with red color for stop and green for motion.

Informatory Signs: They are illuminated signs with red and green color, red color means stop and green color means go. There is also a sign indicates to slow speed down when start moving up or down.



The picture illustrates “Safe driving in Work Areas”



Road Surface Marking

1. Definition of Road Surface Marking

They are paints, buttons or other tools placed on the surface of the road, pavements or sidewalks in order to give drivers information that guide, orient or warn them during driving on the roads. It may be used alone or complementary of other traffic control tools such as signs and traffic lights to emphasize their significance.

2. Marking and Lines Materials

Paintings:

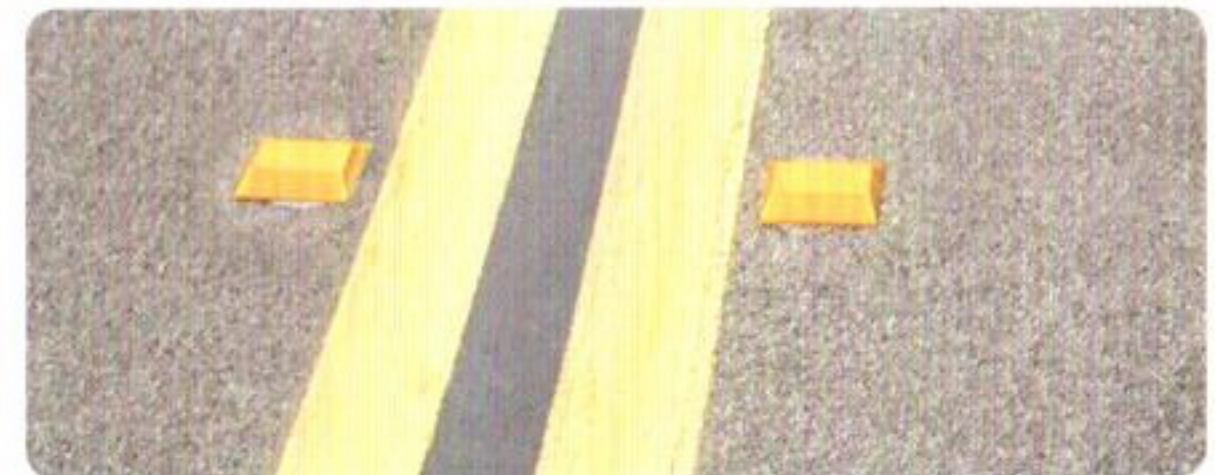
They are the most commonly used materials composed from materials assist their durability and prolong their life. These paintings may be normal, thermal or rubber strips affixed on road surface. It is preferred to be light reflective at night by adding small glass crystals spread or mixed with the paint in advance.

Buttons:

They are pieces of ceramic with special specifications and sizes used in the separation of lanes and directions. Usually they compose of the two colors white and yellow and their significance gives the same paints.

Road reflectors (Cat eyes):

They are pieces of reflectors with special specifications used in the separation of lanes and directions, determine the edge of the road and provide sufficient vision for the driver on the road, especially during night driving.



3. Shapes of Road Surface Marking

Lines:

They may be longitudinal, transverse or inclined by an angle. They may be also continuous lines for prohibition or broken lines for warning and guidance. Each of these lines has certain indication.

Symbols:

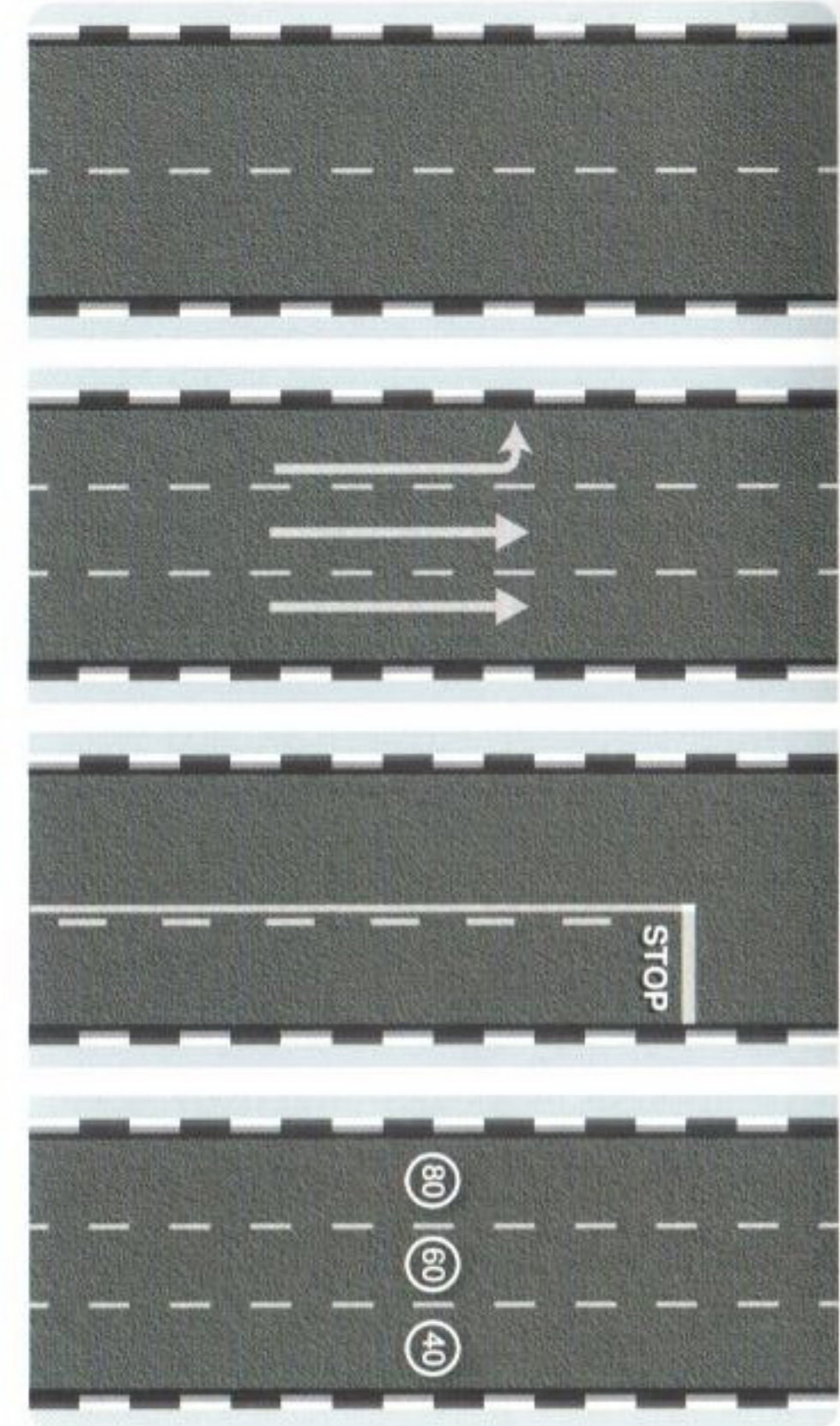
The most important of them are the arrows which indicate the compulsory direction of the lane ahead, right, left, ahead with right or ahead with left.

Words:

Words are used sometimes, such as (STOP), to supplement the message exist inside STOP sign and assist in understanding their symbols.

Numbers:

Numbers are written on the surface of the road, which usually indicate speed limit on the road.



Road surface markings are not placed in vain, but their shape and color have certain indication must be known by drivers.

4. Uses of Road Surface Marking

4-1 Longitudinal Markings

A. Continuous Longitudinal Lines are used for the following:

- Separate the traffic motion.
- Indicate areas of no- overtaking.
- When arriving to crossroads.
- When narrowing or widening the road.
- When arriving to obstacles at the center of the road.
- Indicate the edge of the road (Yellow or White).
- When arriving to pedestrians crossing (Zigzag).
- Inclined such as traffic island lines (shaded).
- To determine lanes.

B. Dashed Longitudinal Lines:

- They are used to guide and warn road users.
- To determine lane and its width.

4-2 Transverse Markings

They are used to determine priority such as “Stop Line” and “Vehicles or Pedestrians Give Way Line”.



5. Types of Road Surface Marking

5-1 Traffic Motion Control Marking:

Its purpose is to inform roads user of his (rights and duties) and it is the basis in laws and legislations. It is divided into:

- A. Give way marking.
- B. Prohibition marking.
- C. Mandatory (Compulsory) marking.

5-2 Warning Marking:

Its purpose is to warn road user of the existence of risks ahead that may subject him to injury.

5-3 Directional Informatory Marking:

Its purpose is to direct road user of information that may benefit him in his trip. It is divided into:

- A. Lane marking.
- B. Road edge marking.
- C. Lane marking for intersections.
- D. Handicaps parking marking.
- E. Other marking that gives information for road user.



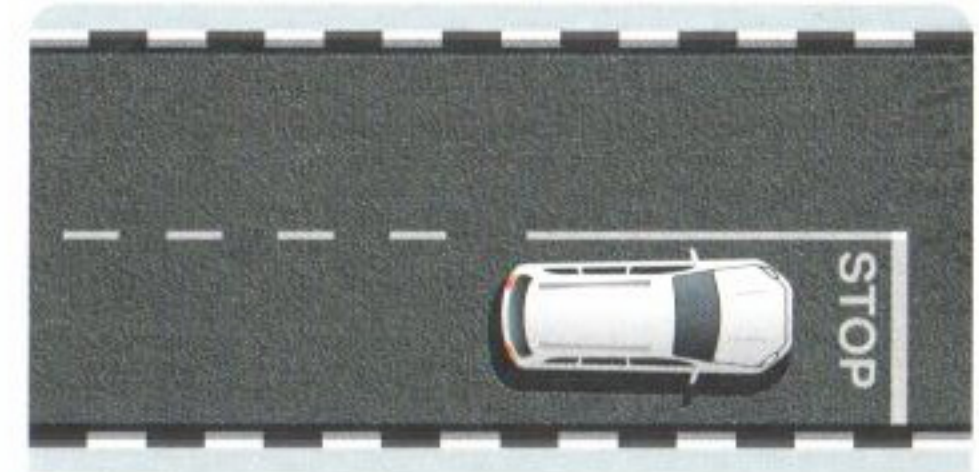
Give Way Marking:

Traffic Motion Control Marking

These markings are placed to guide road user to the rules followed in giving way at traffic crossroads and entrances of main roads.

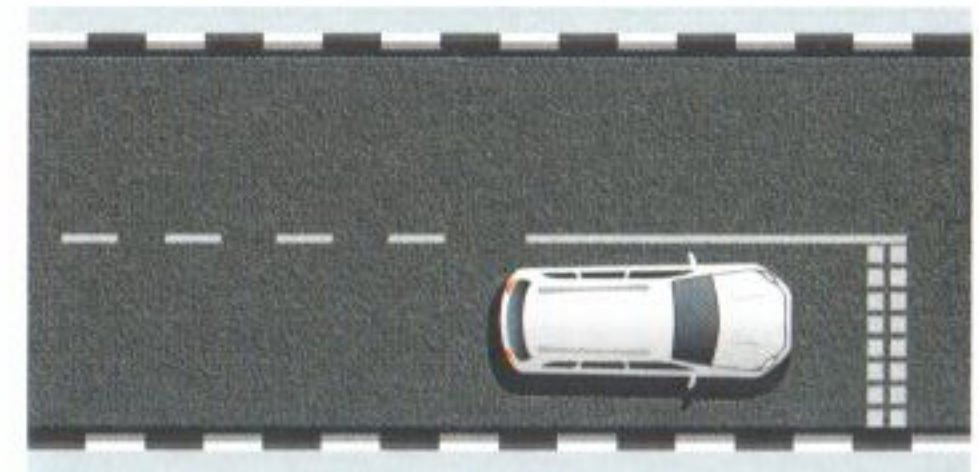
Stop Line

When the driver sees this sign, he has to completely stop before entering to the intersection to give way to the other vehicles at the intersection to pass.



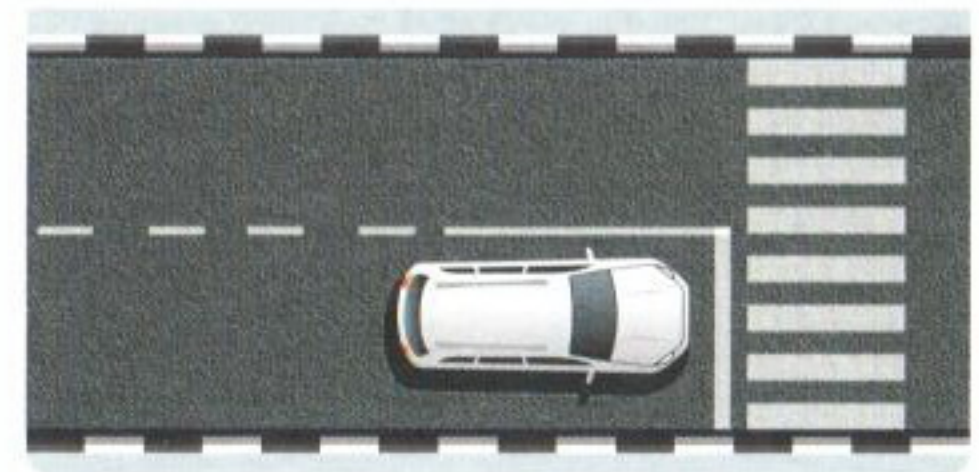
Give Way:

When the driver sees this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicle before arriving at the intersection to give way to the other vehicles at the intersection.



Pedestrian Line:

When the driver sees this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicle and watch if there are pedestrians, stop at a sufficient distance from this mark and give way to pedestrians to across.

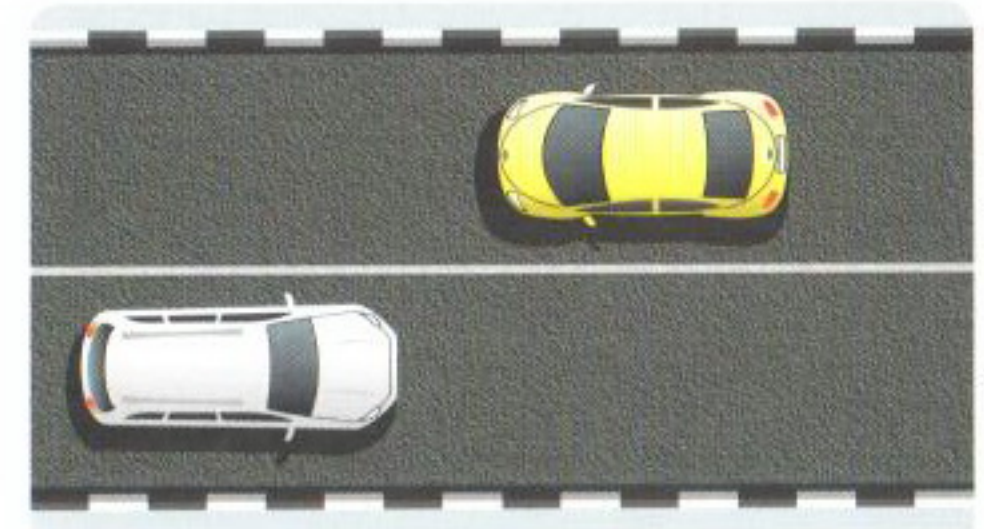


B. Prohibition Marking:

These markings are placed to guide road users to the laws followed in prohibition case as follows:

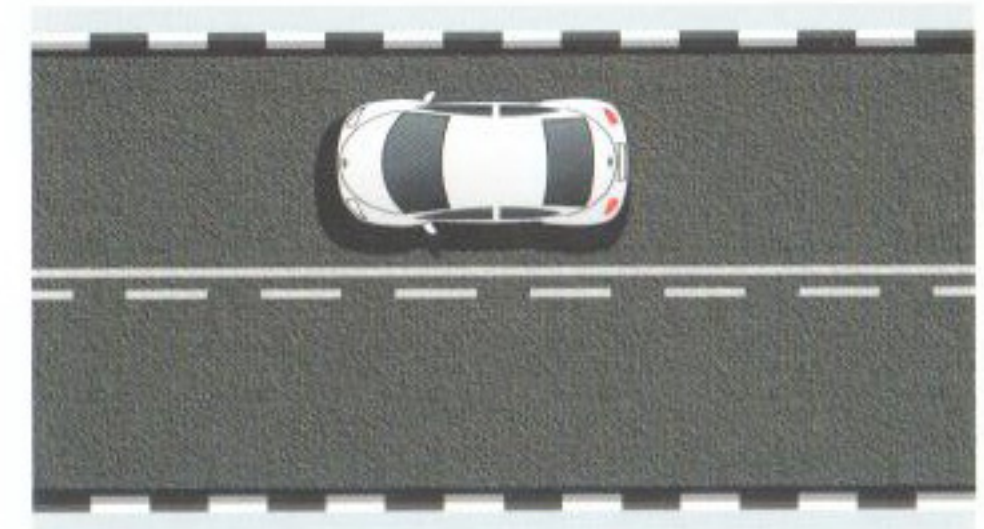
No Overtaking

It may in the shape of continuous line or two continuous lines, they have the same meaning, and the driver has not to overtaking when seeing this line or these two lines, because there may be a curve or a height ahead and insufficient visibility. Prohibition is for all vehicles without exception.



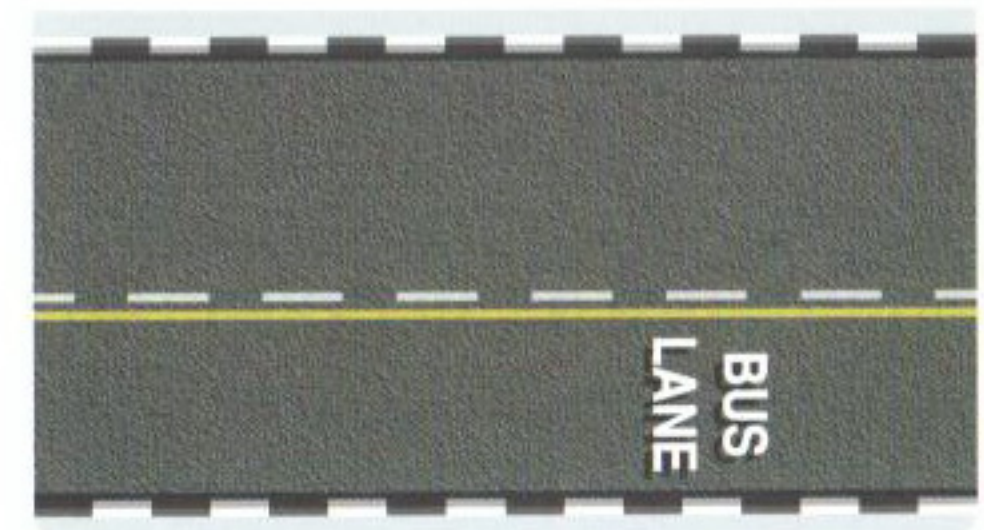
No Overtaking to the Right Direction

The driver who drives his vehicle at the right direction has not to overtaking when he sees this line, because there may be a curve or a height ahead and insufficient visibility, but the driver who drives his vehicle at the left direction is allowed to overtaking.



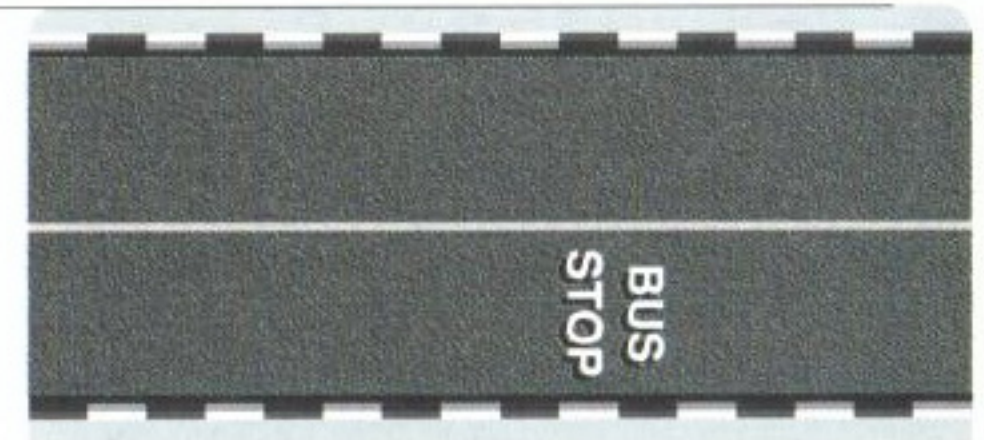
Traffic is forbidden except for buses

This mark means that this lane is forbidden for traffic except for buses, and other vehicle drivers have not to drive on this lane.



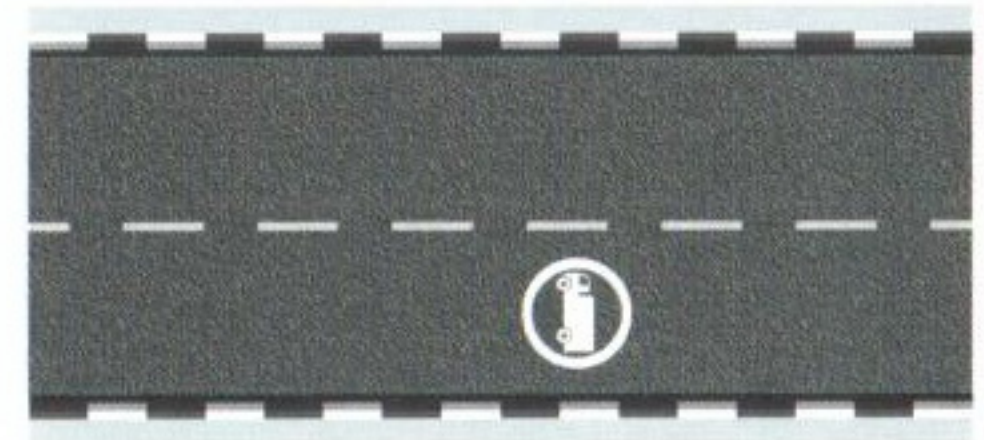
No Stop... Bus Stop

The driver never stops, because this place is allocated for bus stop, where stop of the driver on bus stop may obstruct bus to stop to get on and get off passengers.



No Trucks

This mark means that truck driver has not to use this lane because he may cause disturbance and pollution for the area that he passes, or the lane is narrow for entrance of trucks, so the driver has to use the lane allowed to him to use only.



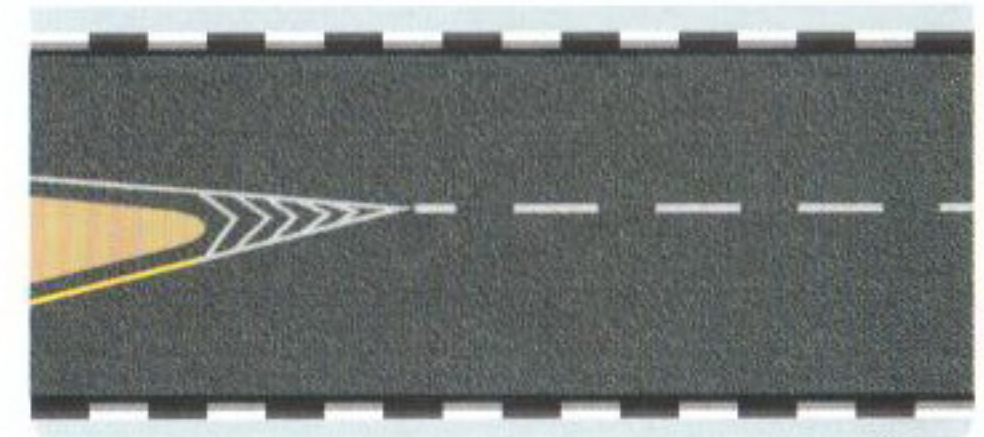
Speed Limit

The driver has to commit with speed limit on the lane contains this mark. This mark is used if the maximum speed differs on some lanes, and requires less speed because the lane is approaching a traffic intersection.



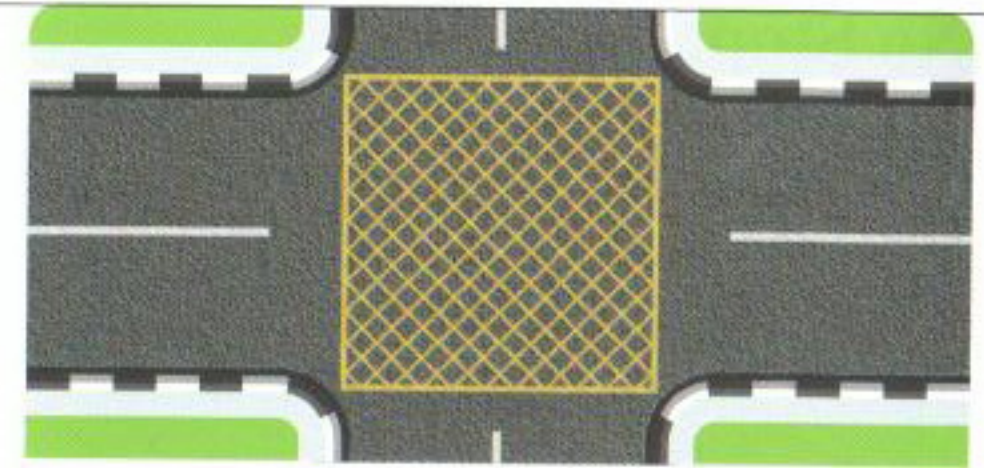
No Overtaking island lines

The driver is prohibited to overtake or move on it. They are obstacle islands used instead of paved islands to provide safety.



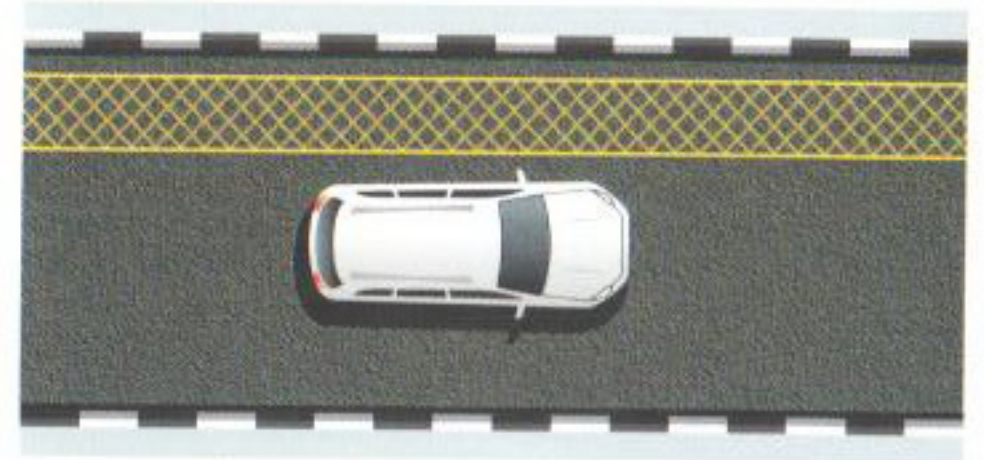
No Stop on Yellow Square

The driver is prohibited to enter to the yellow square area except if his lane is clear and there is a green light signal allows him to move. He is strictly prohibited to stop on this area in order not to obstruct traffic motion.



No Stop/Parking

This line is used at entrances and exists to prevent stop/parking of vehicles that may obstruct entry or exit of cars and vehicles.



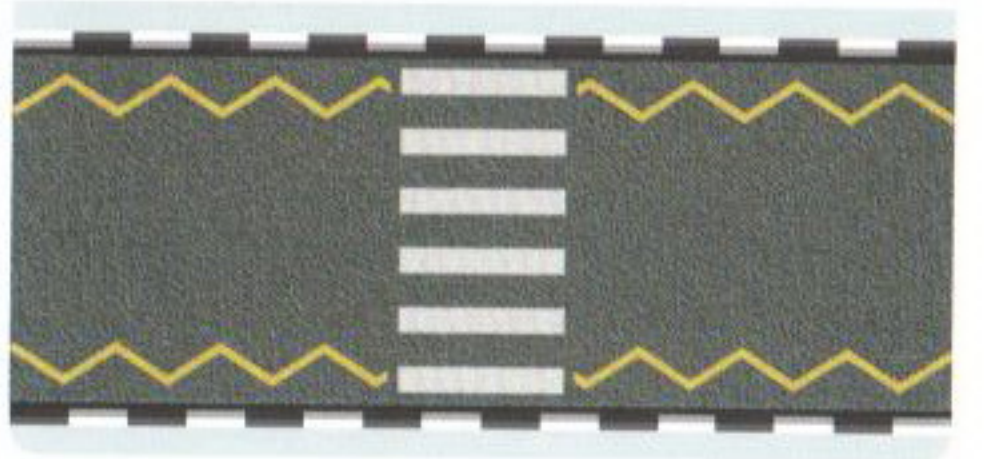
No stop/Parking inside carriageway

The driver has not to stop/park near from edge of the road in case of existence of these marks on the edge of the road. It is not allowed for vehicles to stop inside road edge line, but it is allowed to stop outside the road (at the right of the line).



No Stop

The driver has not to stop when seeing the continuous zigzag line before and after pedestrian lines.



C. Mandatory(compulsory)Marking:

These markings are placed to commit road user to abide by some matters that must be followed, e.g. keep right or keep left.

Mandatory Lane

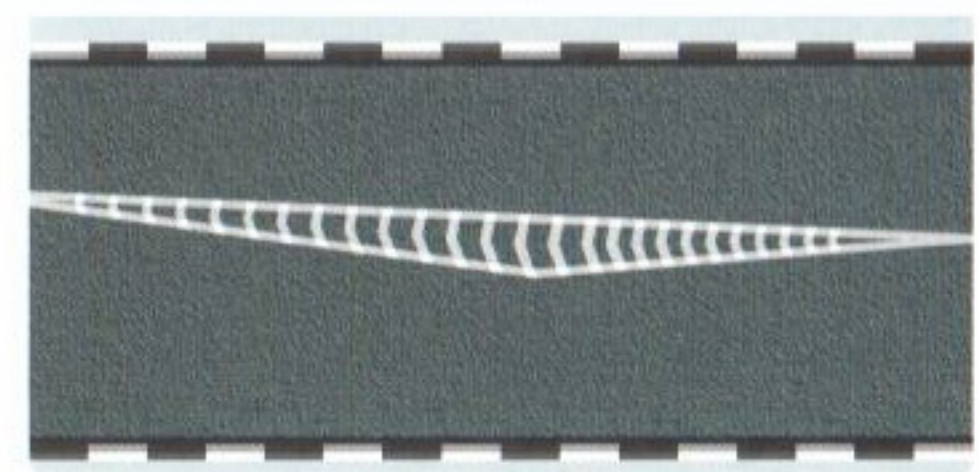
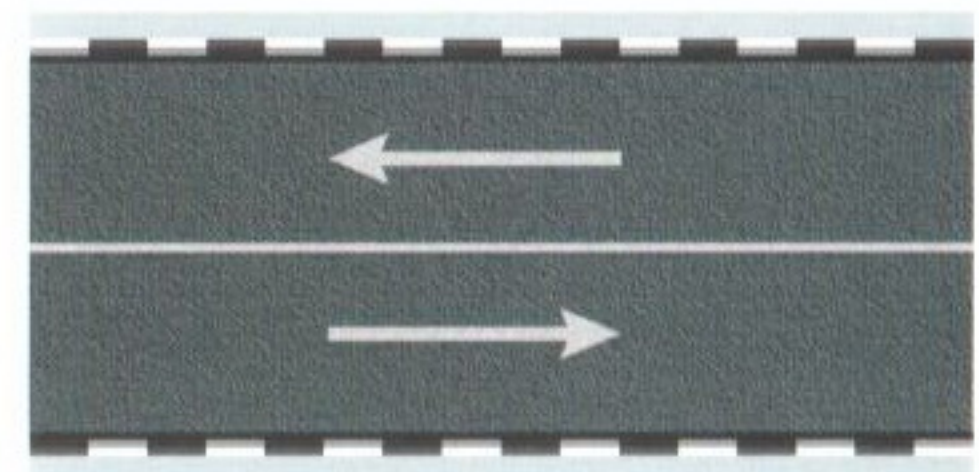
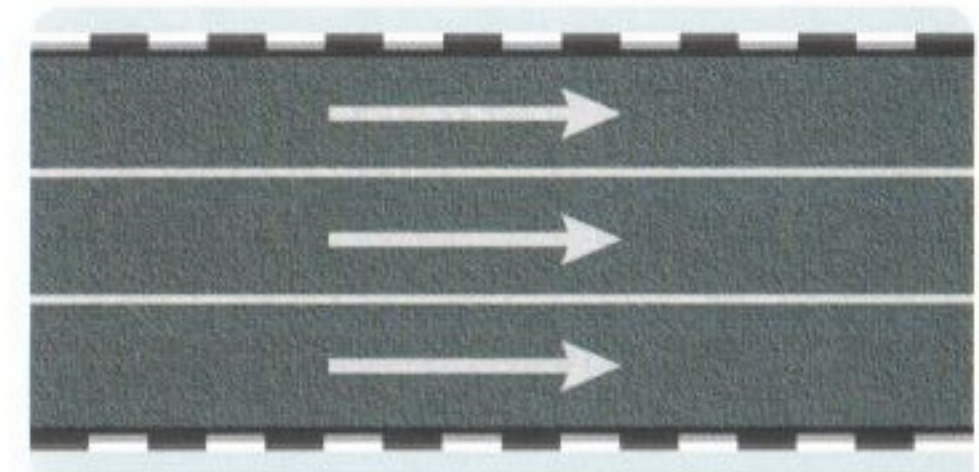
This mark means that all vehicles have not to change their lane or move from lane to another when arriving to the area of the continuous line. Usually they are exist at entrances, diversions and crossroads.

Mandatory Direction

This mark means that all vehicles have not to change their lane or move from lane to another because there is a separation for the lane by continuous lines separating between lanes.

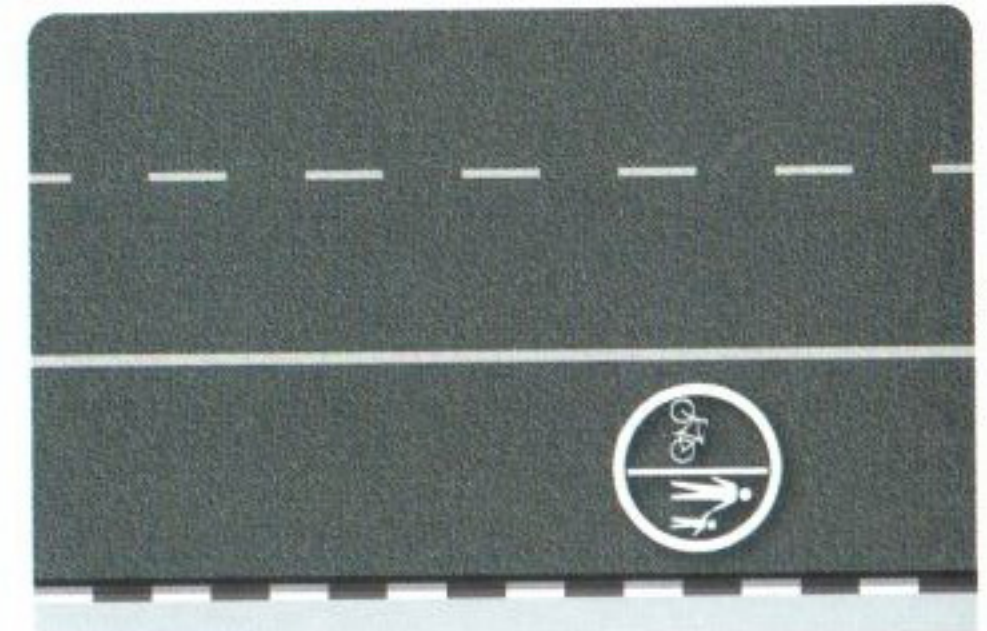
Keep moving away from islands

This mark means that vehicles have to commit not to move over these marks, because they are paved islands. These marks are placed instead of sidewalk.



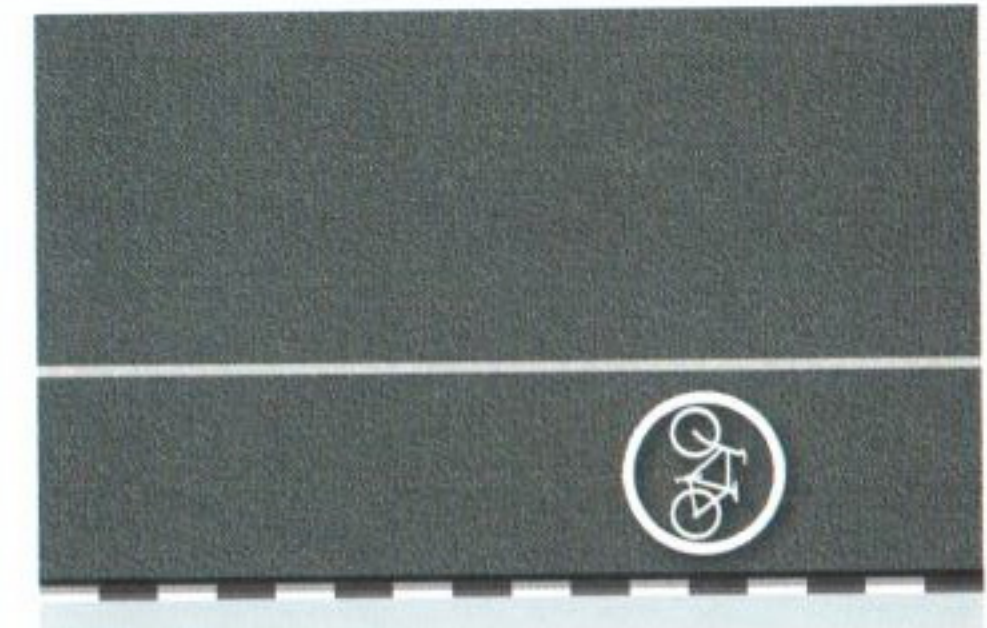
Bicycles and Pedestrians Lane

This mark means that pedestrians and bicyclists have to use the lane allocated to them, and drivers have not to use this lane because it is allocated for pedestrians and bicyclists.



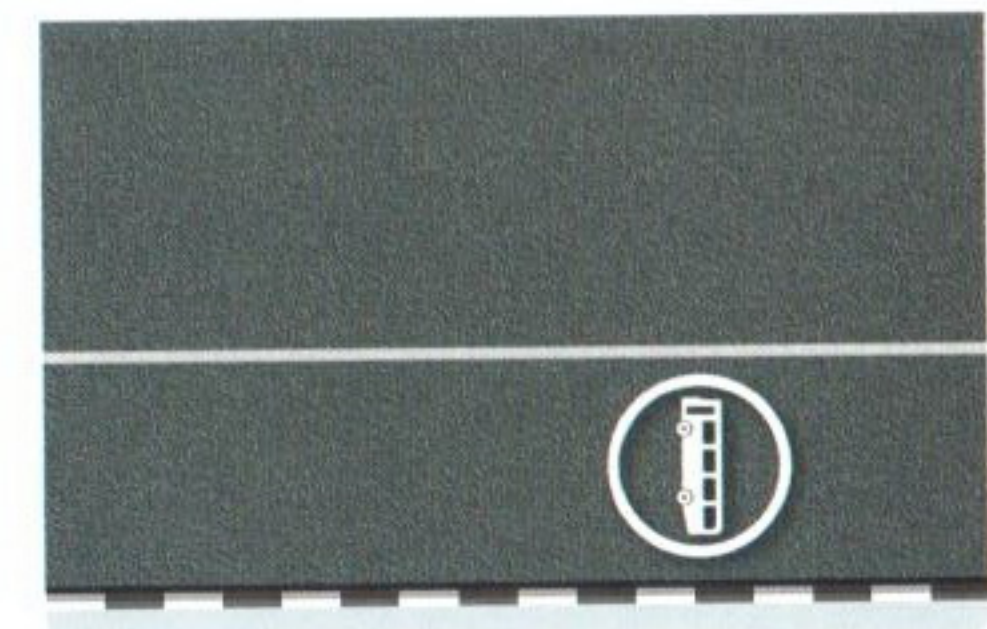
Bicycles Lane

This mark means that bicyclists have to use the lane allocated to them, and drivers have not to use this lane because it is allocated for bicyclists.



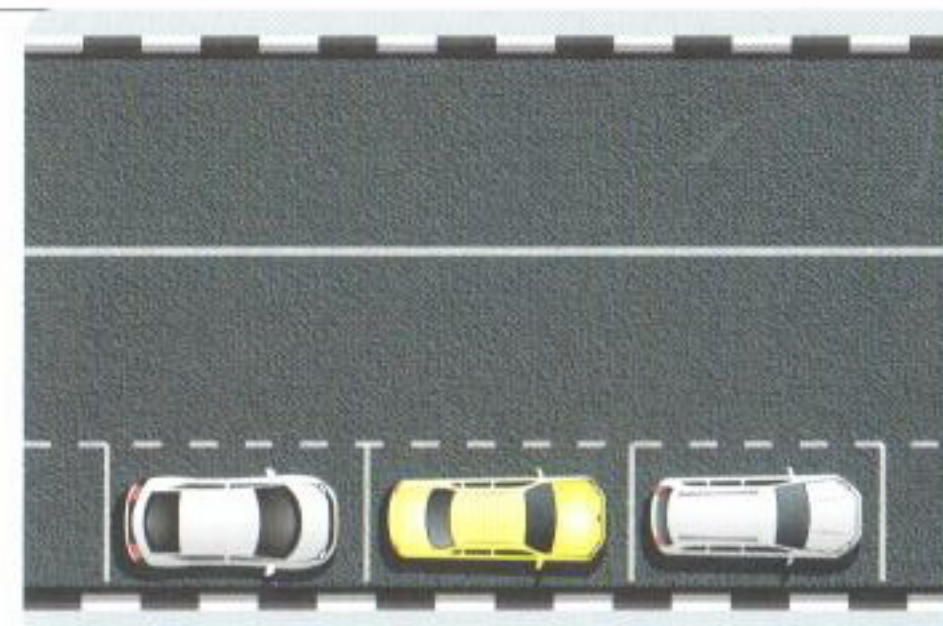
Bus Lane

This mark means that bus drivers have to use the lane allocated to them, and other drivers have not to use this lane because it is allocated for buses only.



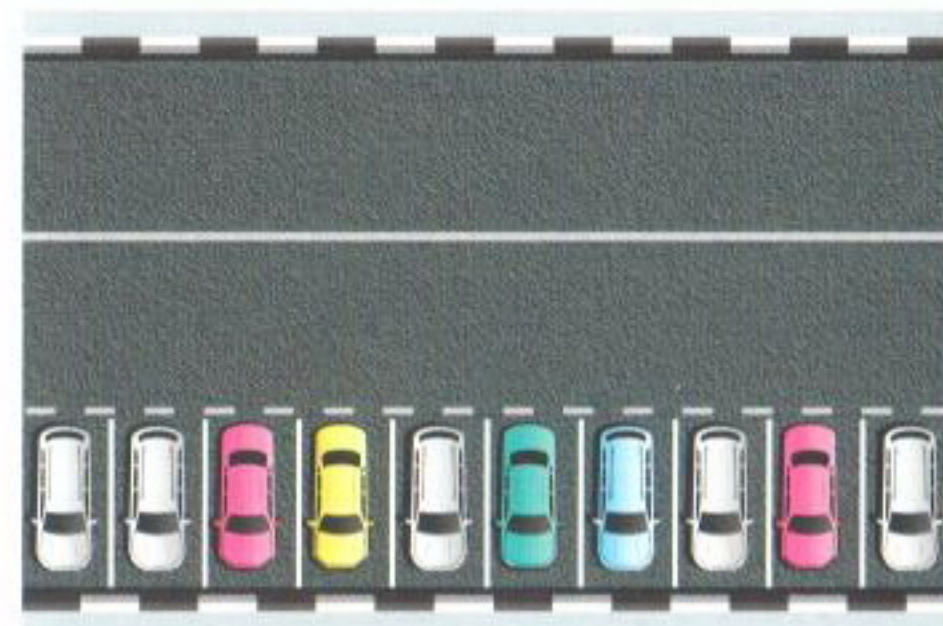
Mandatory Parallel Parking

This mark means that vehicle drivers who want to park in this parking to abide to park their vehicles in a parallel way.



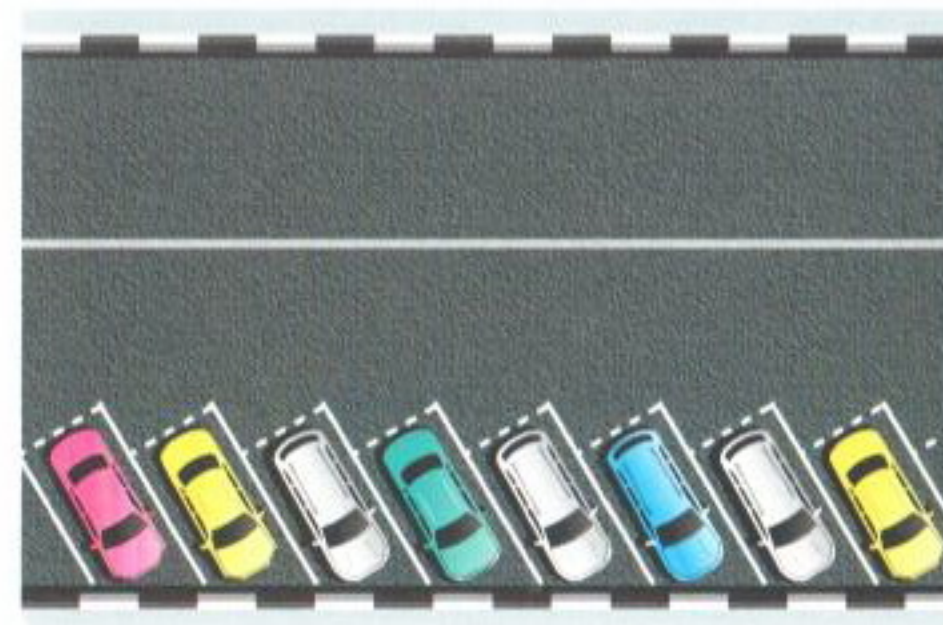
Mandatory Perpendicular Parking

This mark means that vehicle drivers who want to park in this parking to abide to park their vehicles in a perpendicular way.



Mandatory Angle Parking

This mark means that vehicle drivers who want to park in this parking to abide to park their vehicles in an angled way.



Warning Marking

These marks are placed to warn road user of the risks exist on the road and at traffic crossroads and entrances of main roads.

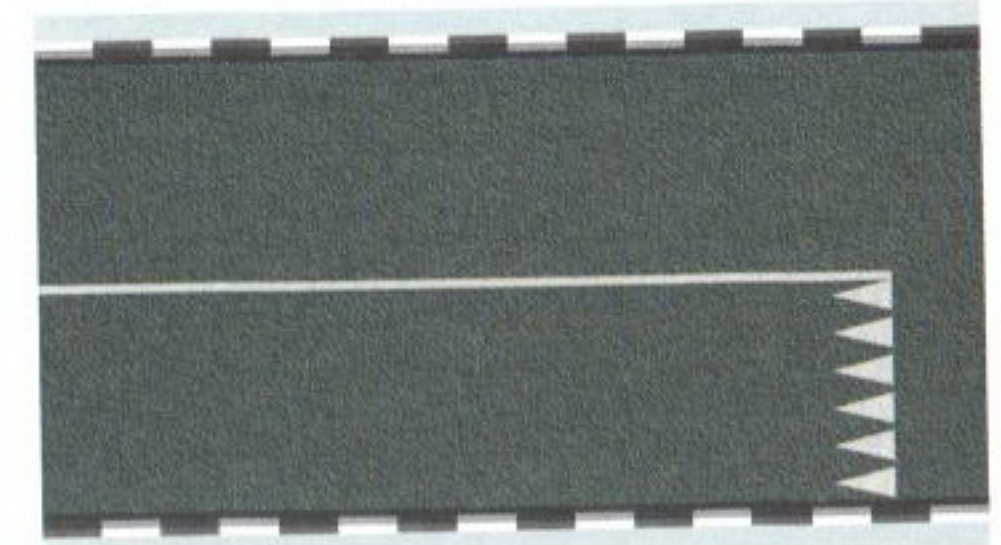
Warning Line

Dashed warning line used to warn driver of a risk or intersection, often before the continuous line.



Roundabout or intersection ahead

These marks are used before arriving to an intersection, especially roundabout, where they warn driver and alert him to reduce the speed and select the suitable lane to enter to the roundabout.



Speed Reduction Lines

They are used to warn driver of risks that require to reduce speed. They are jutting out of road surface like light bumps, where it makes vehicle wheels produce hitting sounds while moving on it, which draw attention of the driver to the existence of a risk.

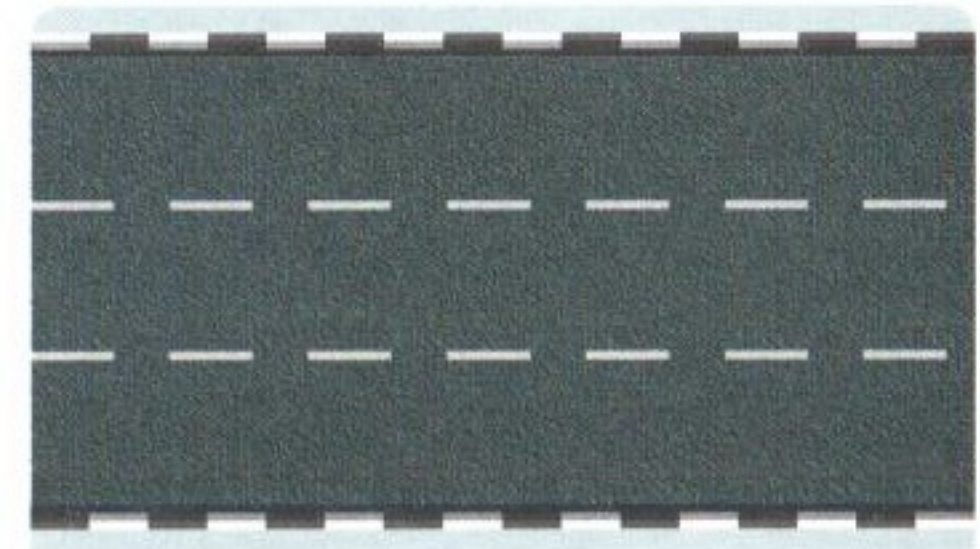


Directional Informatory Marking

These marks are used to guide driver and provide him with information that may benefit him in his trip.

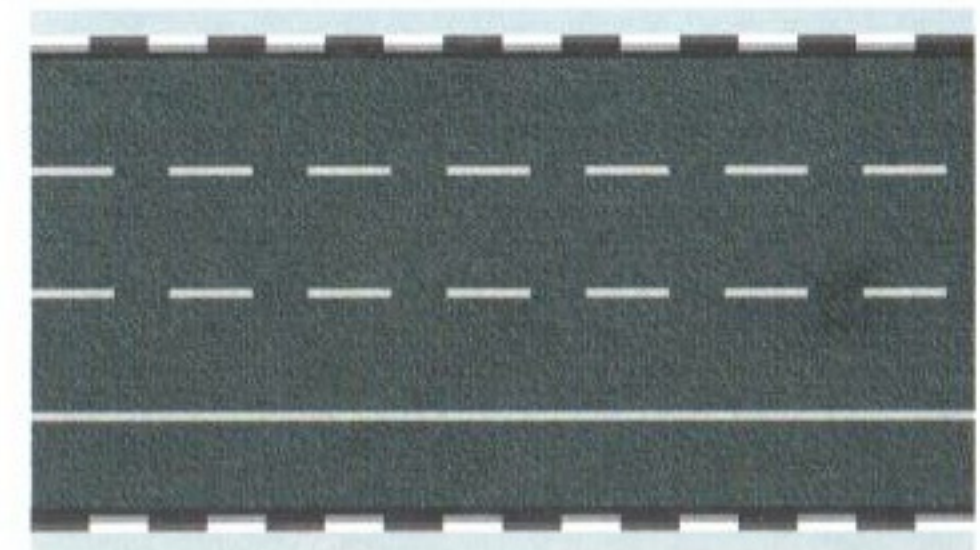
Lanes Determination

This mark is used to guide the driver to determine his lane while driving on the road.



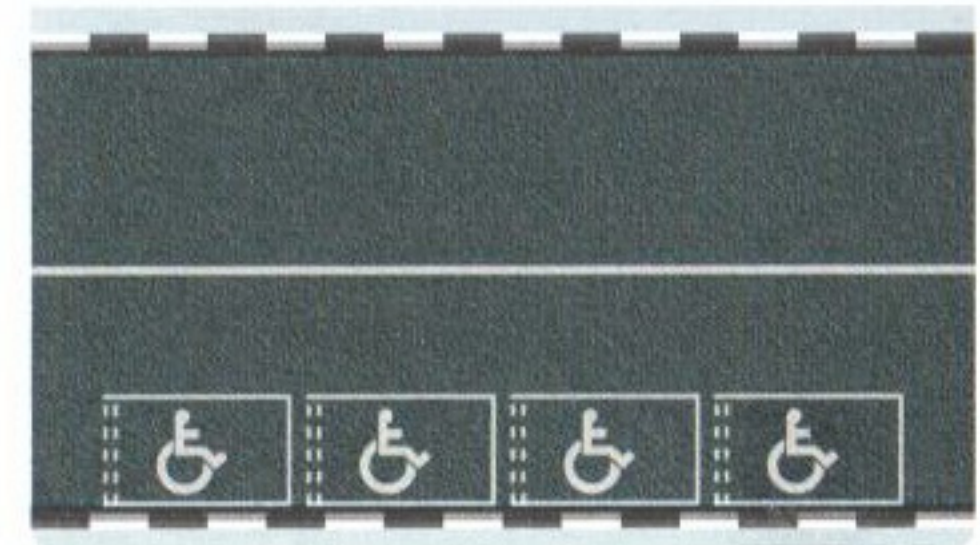
Road Edge Determination

This mark is used to guide the driver to know edge of the road. The line is in white or yellow color.



Handicaps Parking

This mark is used to guide road users to handicaps parking.





Part 4

Traffic Rules and Ethics



Traffic Intersections

Roundabouts

Lanes and Directions

Safety Distance

Stopping Rules &
Obligations

Overtaking

Speed Limit Rules

Turning and U-Turning

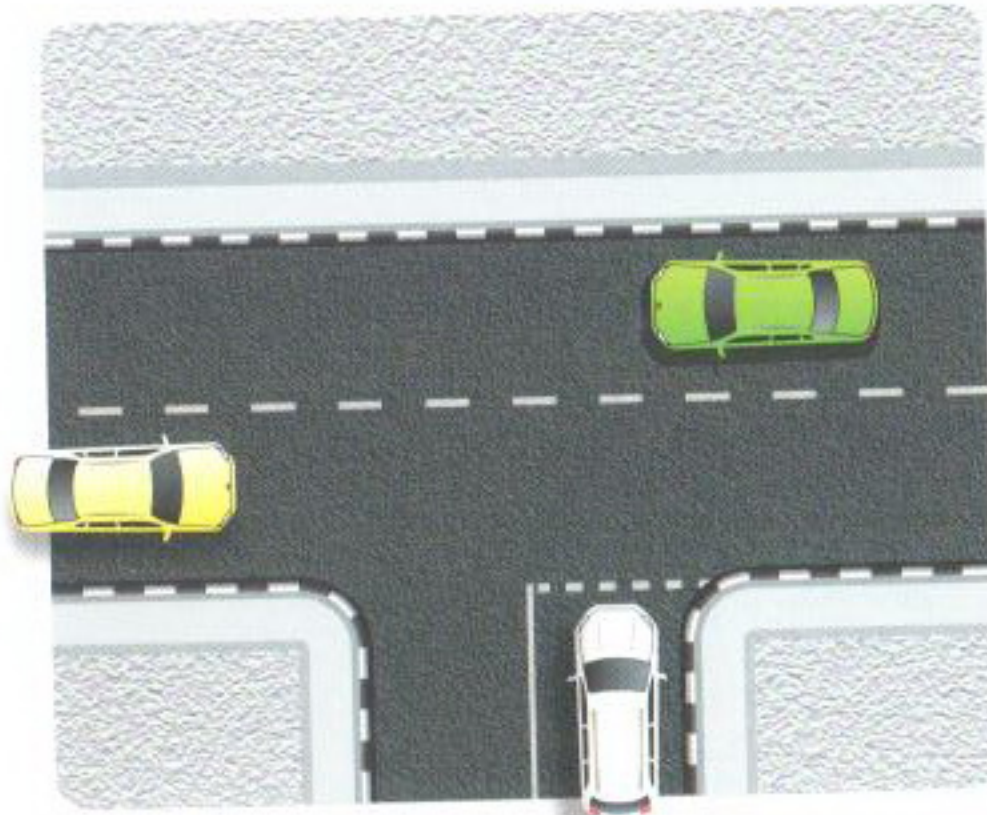
Driving Rules at Traffic Intersections

Communication Language Between Road Users

ZEKREET



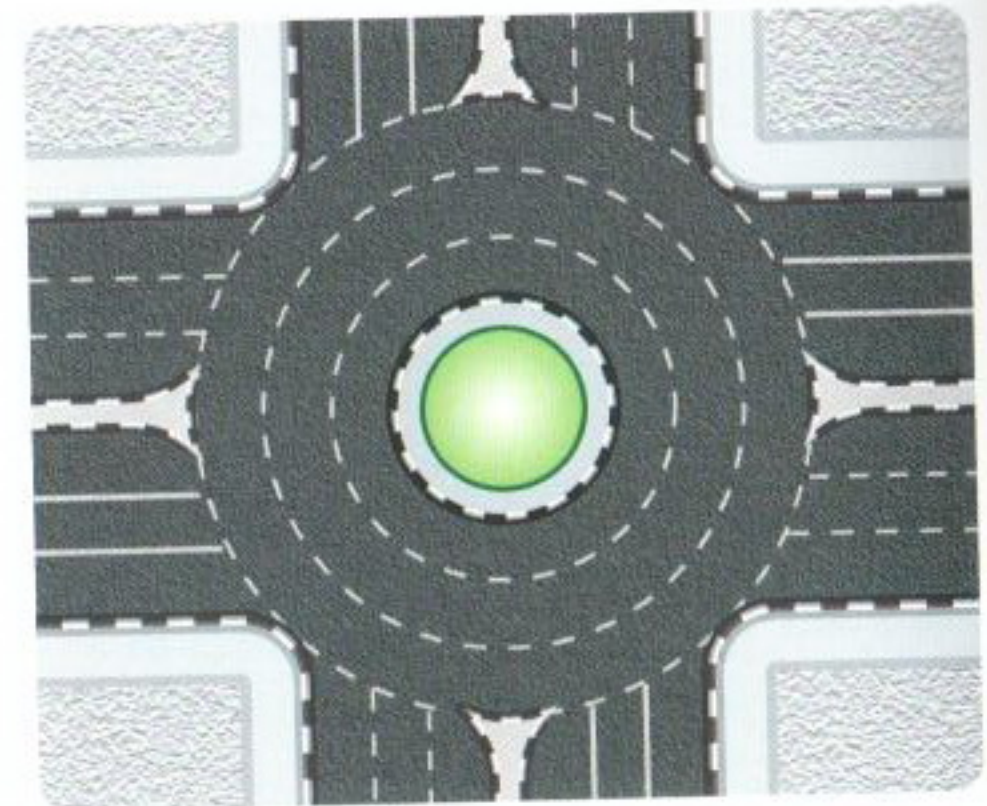
3. Shapes of Traffic Intersections



T- Intersection



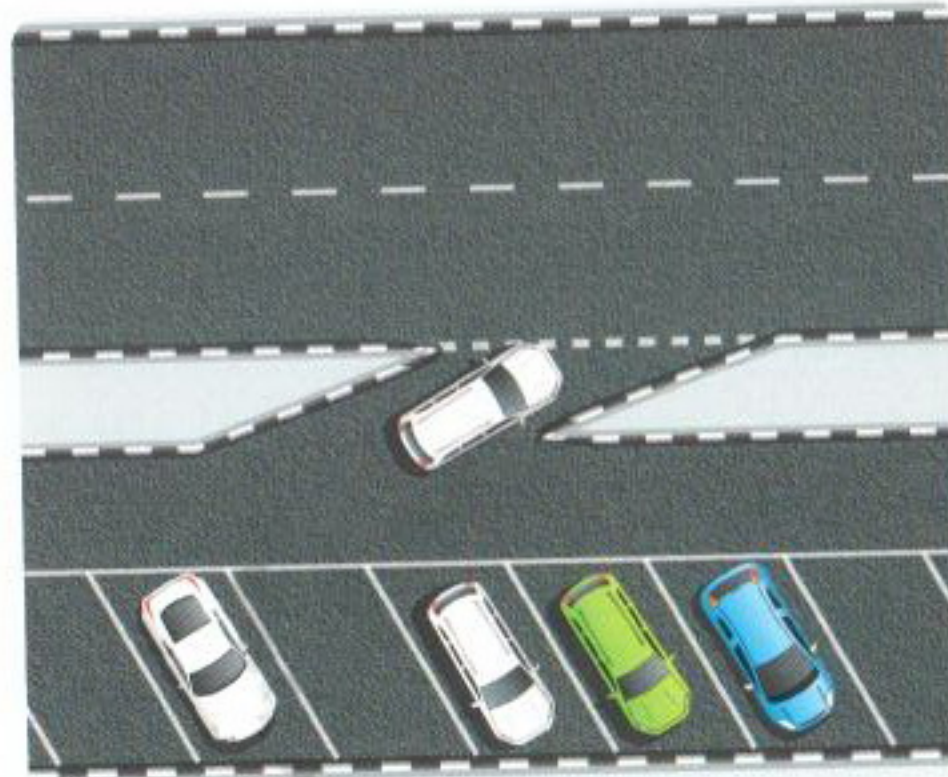
Simple Intersection



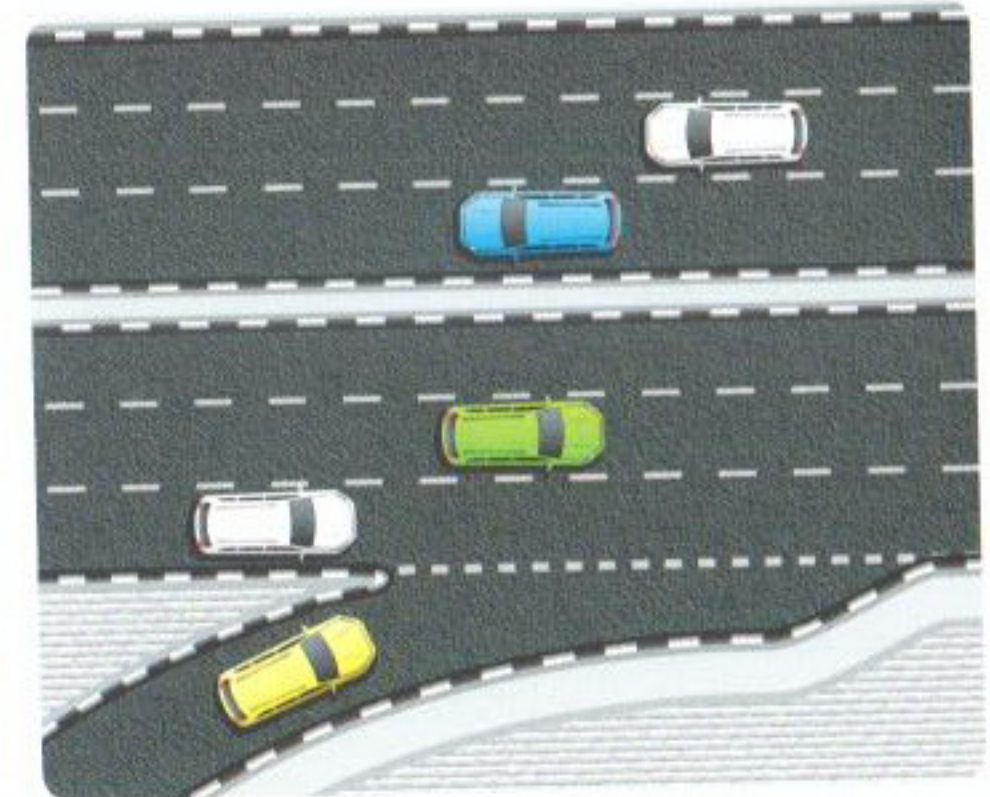
Circular Intersection (Roundabout)

NOTE

Most of traffic accidents
Note occurred at intersec-
tions, so be careful when ap-
proaching the
intersection.



Service Road Entrances and Exits

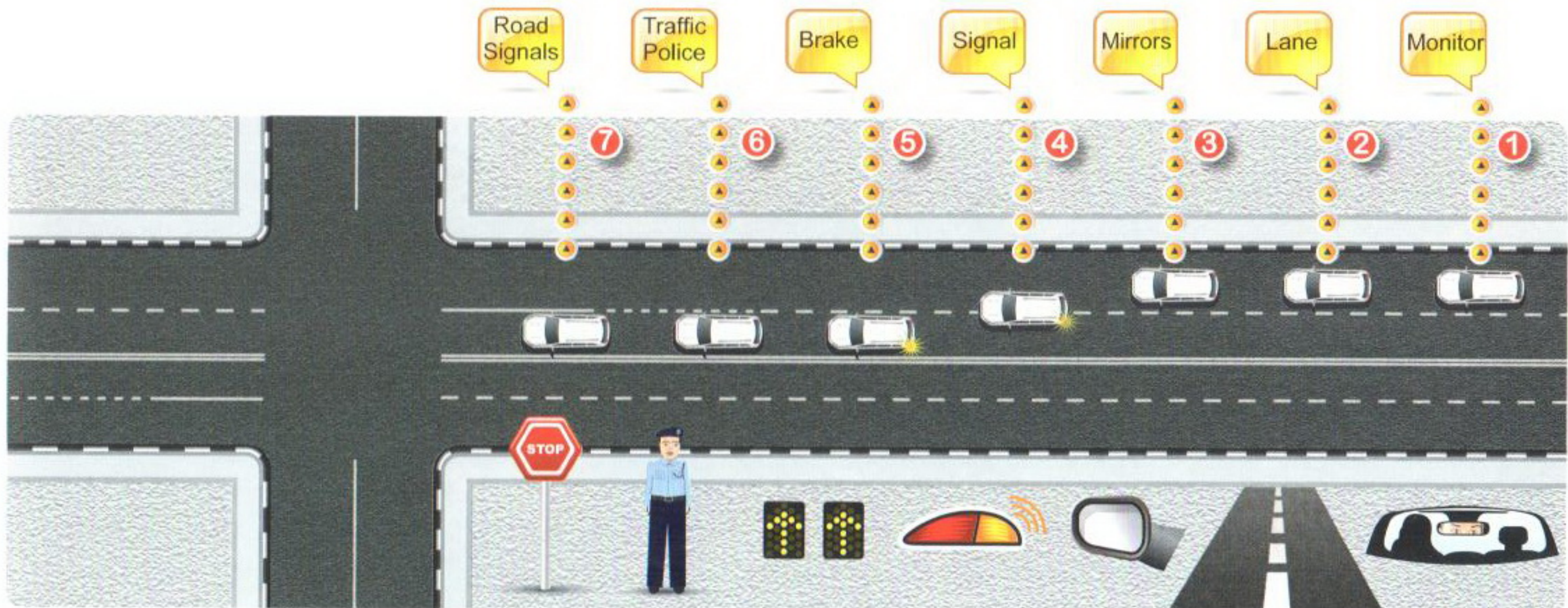


Highways Entrances and Exits

4. Dealing with Intersections by the driver

4-1 When the driver approaching crossroads uncontrolled by traffic light, he has to comply with the following:

1. To pay attention and be cautious.
2. To predetermine the lane he wants to pass through before his arrival at the intersection by an enough distance.
3. To use mirrors and watch vehicles around.
4. To use light signals to determine his lane.
5. To reduce speed when approaching the intersections (by using brakes and speed shift).
6. To commit with traffic policeman hand signals and the direction he determines.
7. To commit with road surface signals and marking at the intersection and allow vehicles that has right of give way to pass.



4-2 When the driver approaching crossroads controlled by traffic light, he has to comply with the following:

1. To stop by his vehicle when the red light goes on.
2. To be ready to move by his vehicle when the yellow light goes on after the red light.
3. To start moving by his vehicle when the green light goes on according to the direction determined by the traffic light.
4. To pay attention and be cautious when moving with his vehicle at the places of flashing yellow light, allow pedestrians to cross and give way to the vehicles with priority.
5. To reduce the speed of his vehicle and pay attention when he sees the flashing green light is about to be ended.
6. To stop before the stop line and give way to the other vehicles and the pedestrians to cross when the flashing red light goes on.
7. To reduce speed of his vehicle when approaching the intersections and crossroads.



5. The most important signs and marking at intersections

5-1 Traffic lights

are considered the second device used in traffic motion control after traffic police-man hand signals whether for vehicles or pedestrians. It consists of three colors operated automatically and used in traffic motion control at traffic intersections.

5-2 Give Way Sign and Mark

There are intersections controlled by a sign or a land surface mark, e.g. give way, when seen you have to give way to other vehicles to pass and pedestrians to across, keeping a safe distance before commence moving.

Failure to stop and give way at traffic intersections for other road users when you see this sign ahead, is one the main reasons in involving in a traffic accident you are the offending of its occurrence.

5-3 Stop Sign and Mark

Stop sign and mark is placed to protect you of road risks because of more accidents and invisibility for all vehicles at intersections, so you have to completely stop for the following reasons:

- If you failed to completely stop, you will be the offender in the occurrence of a traffic accident.
- Pedestrians will act according to commitment of the driver to completely stop (Failure to commit will cause an accident).
- Completely stop is considered an appropriate chance to monitor the potential risks.



Failure to commit with signs and marks at intersections is considered a reason in the occurrence of more traffic accidents.



Driving Rules at Traffic Intersections

Driving rules are defined as those regulations that must be applied by the driver to pass intersections safely without accidents with road users, and give way rules are applied in the following cases:

- A. At traffic intersection unequipped with traffic motion control devices (Traffic policemen hand signals, traffic light, signs and road surface marking).
- B. At traffic intersection equipped with traffic motion control devices in case of fault of these devices.
- C. In case of equal rights at intersections equipped with traffic motion control devices.

Main road is defined as follows:

- A. It connects two cities or towns.
- B. Separated by a central island.
- C. There are traffic marks determine the main road.
- D. There are stop and give way marks to be the other road is a main road.



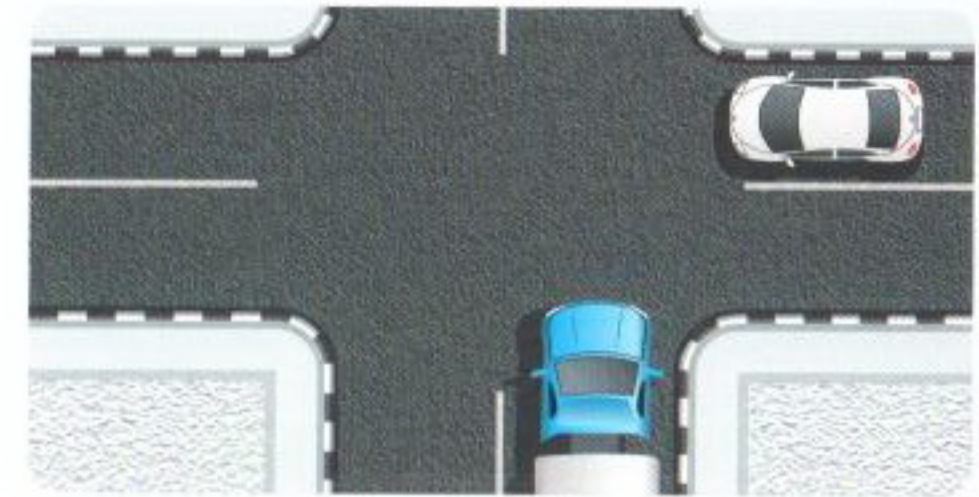
.Priority must be given to big vehicles while turning provided that they are committed with their lane

Qatar Traffic Law stated the basic rules in giving priority at traffic intersections, which can be summarized in ten basic rules as follows:

Rule (1):

Priority of passing in equal right crossroads that have no signals (signs) or marking determine the priority, is given to vehicles coming from the left side.

(Priority of passing in the picture is given to blue vehicle then to white one)

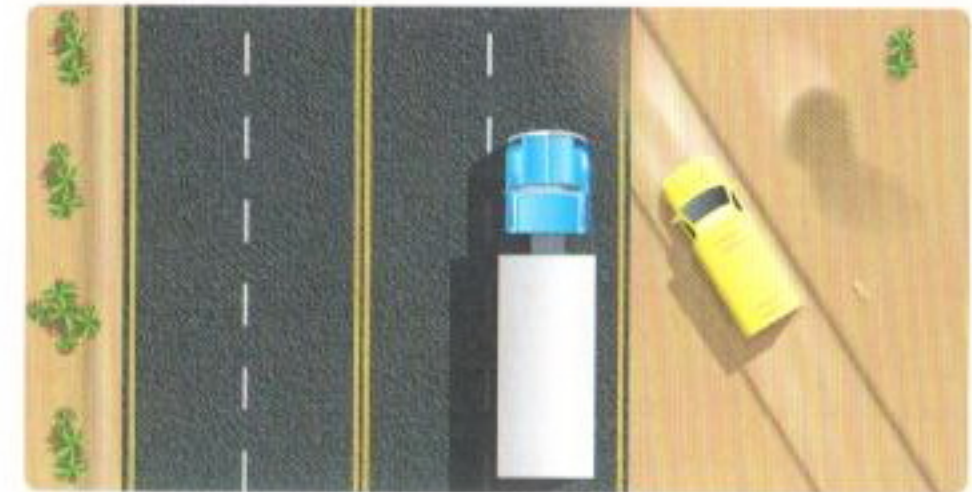


Rule (2):

Priority of passing in case of intersection of two roads, one paved and the other unpaved, is given

to the vehicles coming from the paved road.

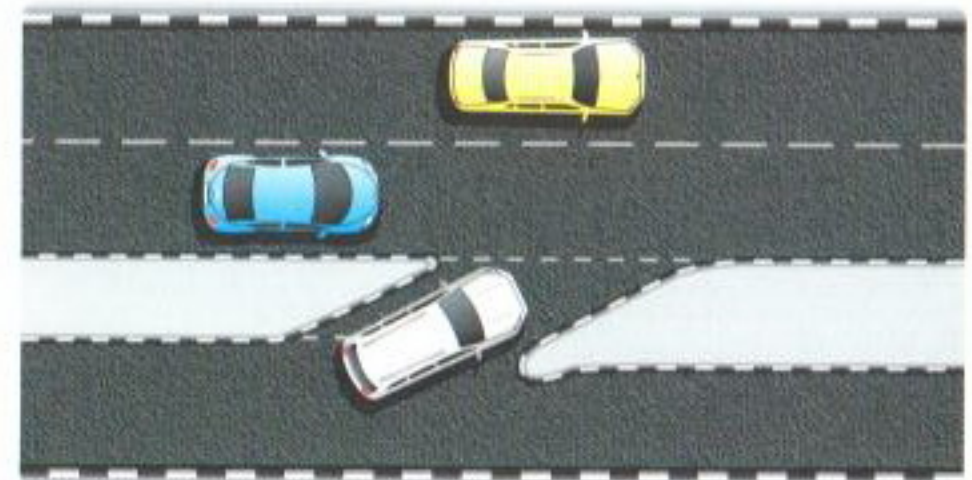
(Priority of passing in the picture is given to blue vehicle then to yellow one)



Rule (3):

Driver of the vehicle coming from a sub-road or services lane and is ready to enter in a main road, must give way to vehicles coming on the main road, and should not begin to enter except after making sure that the road is clear.

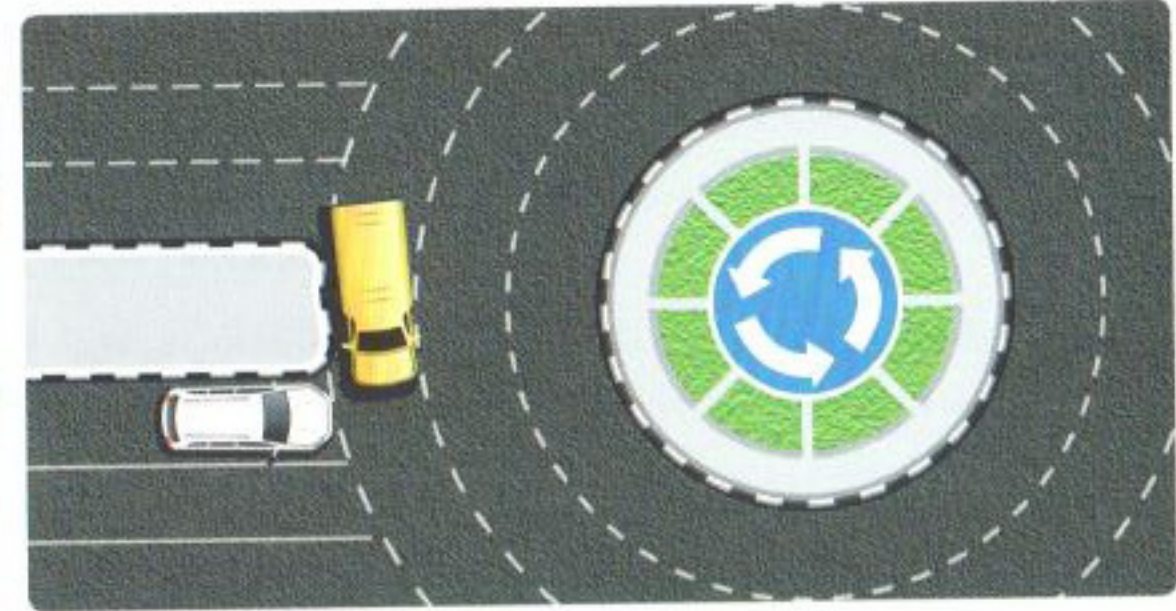
(Priority of passing in the picture is given to blue vehicle then to white one)



Rule (4):

A. At intersections of more than one road in a junction forming a circular shape space, priority is given to the motor vehicles coming from the left side.

(Priority of passing in the picture is given to yellow vehicle then to white one)



B. Inside roundabouts, priority is given to the motor vehicle preceding others

(Priority of passing in the picture is given to white vehicle before the yellow one)



C. Priority right in passing is equal for vehicles moving in parallel, and who wants to change his direction, he has to give way to the vehicle which is keep moving in a straight line.

(Priority of passing in the picture is given to the vehicle which is keep moving in a straight line)



Rule (5):

The vehicle moves in services lane must give way to vehicles coming from the main road to services road.

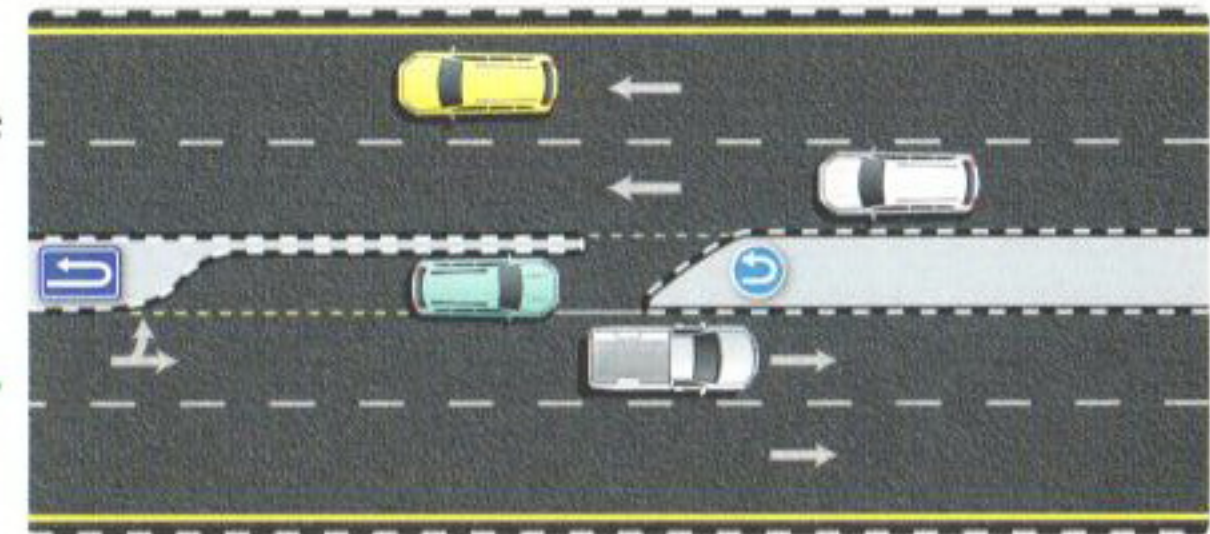
(Priority of passing in the picture is given to white vehicle then to yellow one)



Rule (6):

When entering to the opposite side of the main road from storage path, the driver has to give way to the opposite vehicles.

(Priority of passing in the picture is given to white vehicle then to green one)



Rule (7):

Give way to pedestrians while crossing the road.

(Priority of passing in the picture is given to pedestrians)



It is not allowed to return back at intersections.

Traffic Law No. (19)

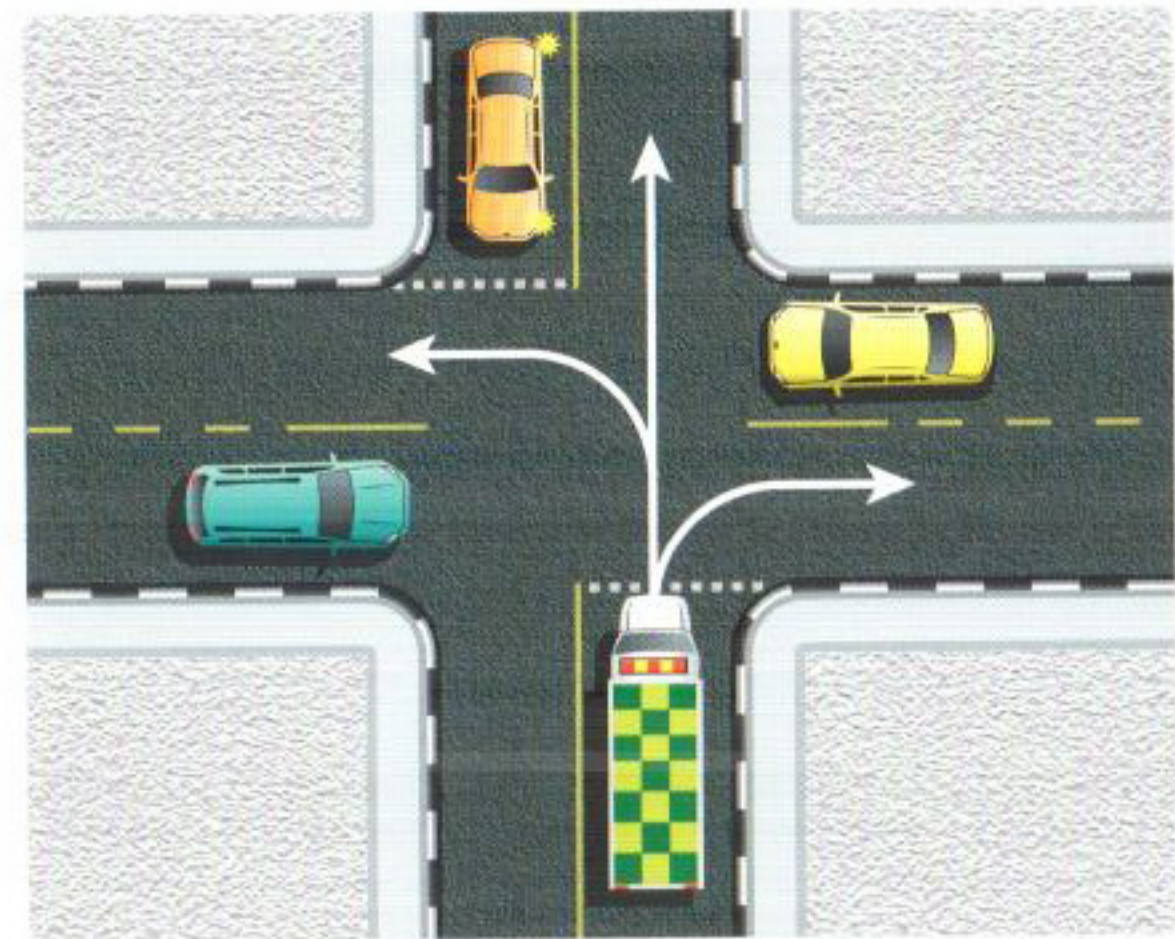
of 2007

Rule (8):

Give way to the following vehicles while performing an emergency service:

- Official processions
- Emergency vehicles (civil defense, ambulance, fire).
- Internal Security Force (Lekhwiya) and police vehicles when using sound and light alarm devices.
- Vehicles equipped for transferring patients and wounded while performing their duty.
- Military vehicles when moving in convoys.

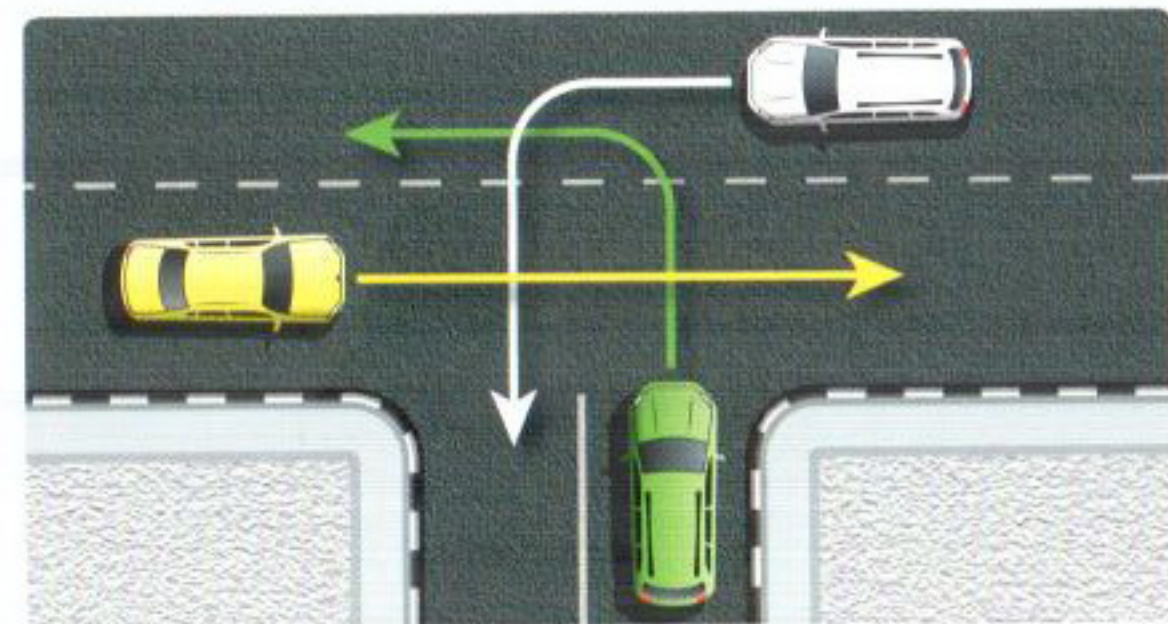
(Priority of passing in the picture is given to ambulance vehicle)



Rule (9):

If two vehicles met at T-intersection, priority is given to the vehicle coming from the main road (the continuing road is a main road and the ending road is a sub-road).

(Priority of passing in the picture is given to yellow vehicle, then white and then green)



Traffic Law No. (19)
of 2007

It is prohibited to move behind emergency motor vehicles (police, Lekhwiya, civil defense, ambulance) and keep a distance not less than 50 m from them.

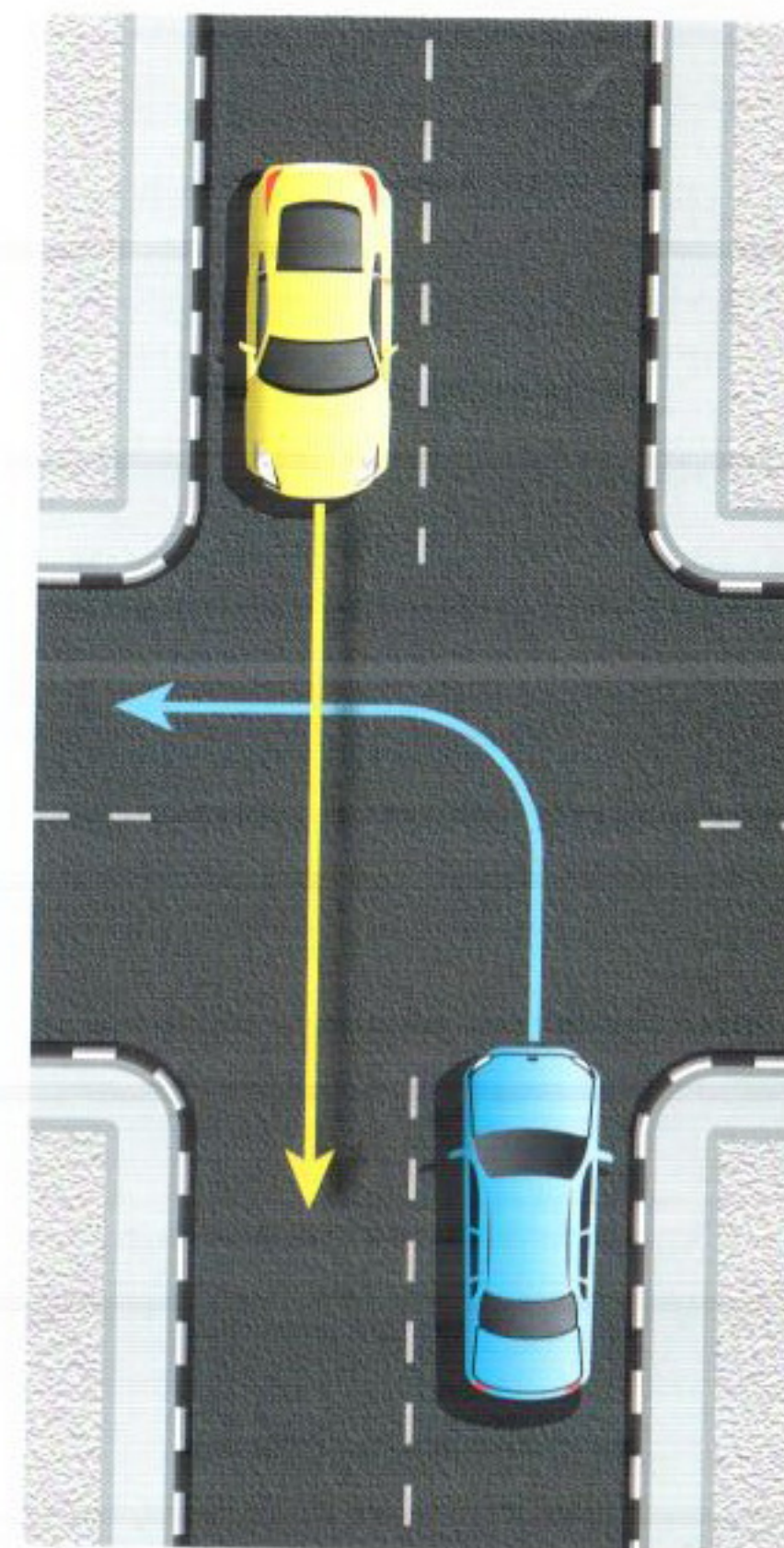
Rule (10):

If two vehicles met at an equal right intersection and each of them is at the left of the other, priority is given to the vehicle moving forward or to the right.

(Priority of passing in the picture is given to yellow vehicle then to blue one)

4. Vehicles that lose priority right:

- Vehicles that are ready to exit from a building to the road.
- Vehicles that are ready to exit from the shoulder of the road to its carriage-way.
- Vehicles that are ready to exit from public and private parking or fuel stations.
- Vehicles that are ready to exit from stop or parking place at the side of the road to start moving.
- Vehicles that are moving on a slope when meeting other ascending vehicle.
- Vehicles that turning and return back in a road not separated by a central island.
- Vehicles that return (reverse) backward at intersections.



Priority in crossing intersections is given and not obtained by force, be patient when dealing with other road users while driving.

Roundabouts

1. Definition of roundabout:

It is a crossroad consists of one or more lanes, in its middle there is a central island in a circular shape. All vehicles must move anticlockwise.

2. Roundabout traffic signals (signs) and marking

2-1 Roundabout direction mandatory signs

Driver must adhere to the direction of motion on the intersection ahead which is in the form of roundabout, and he has to apply roundabout rule (to move anticlockwise as the arrows indicate on the mandatory sign).

Driver must adhere to the direction on the sign that indicates to the right, hence he has to reduce speed of his vehicle and take the lane suitable to the direction that he wants to move in.



Traffic Law No. (19)
of 2007

Traffic Law obliges the driver to reduce speed of his vehicle when approaching roundabouts- Stop of your vehicle inside the roundabout subjects you to a traffic fine of 300 QR

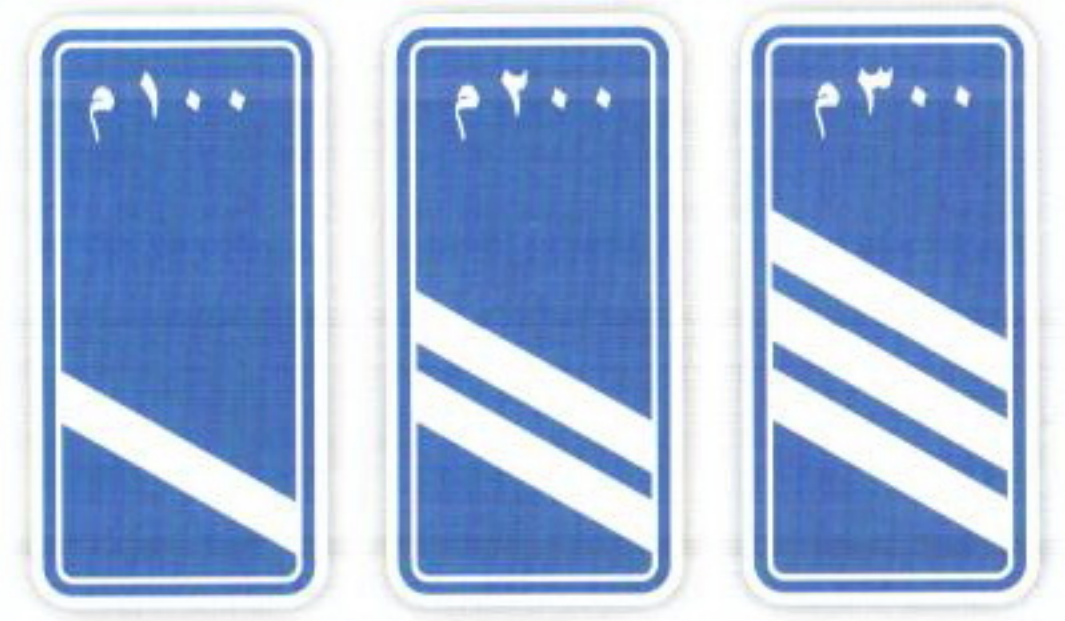
2-2 Roundabout Warning Signs

The driver must be aware and warned that there is a roundabout ahead, hence he has to reduce his speed and give way to the vehicles entering to the round



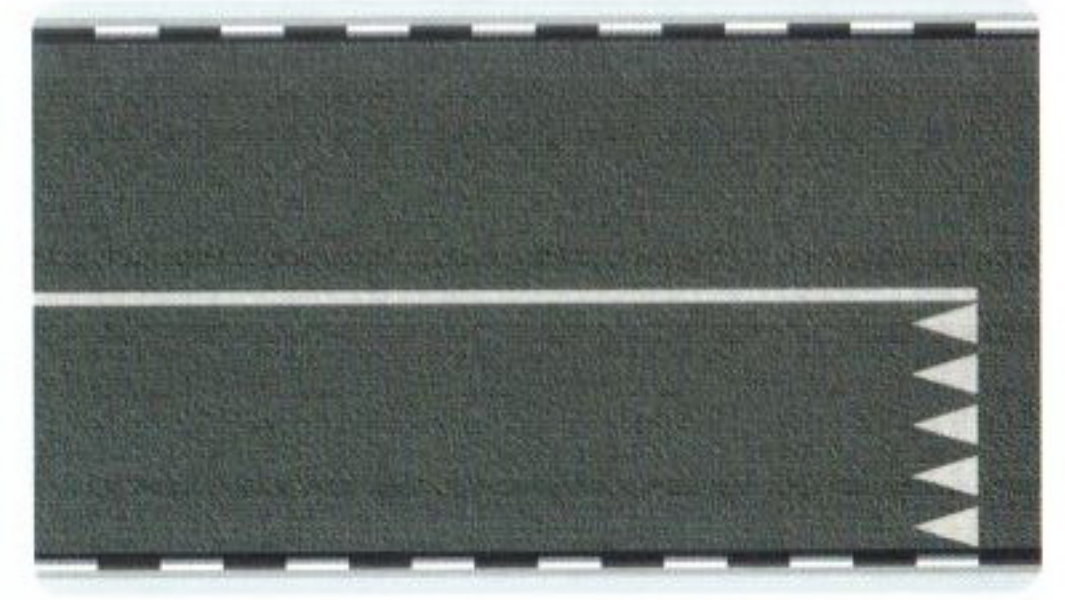
2-3 Roundabout Directional Informatory Signs

These signs are placed to indicate the remaining distance to roundabout entrance.



2-4 Roundabout warning road marking

It is used to warn the driver of the existence of a roundabout, and requires to reduce speed. It exists before roundabout entrance in white color.



3. Roundabout Dealing Rules (No Road Marking)

3-1 Rules followed in dealing with two-lane roundabout

A. Turn right (1st Exit): When turn right, do the following:

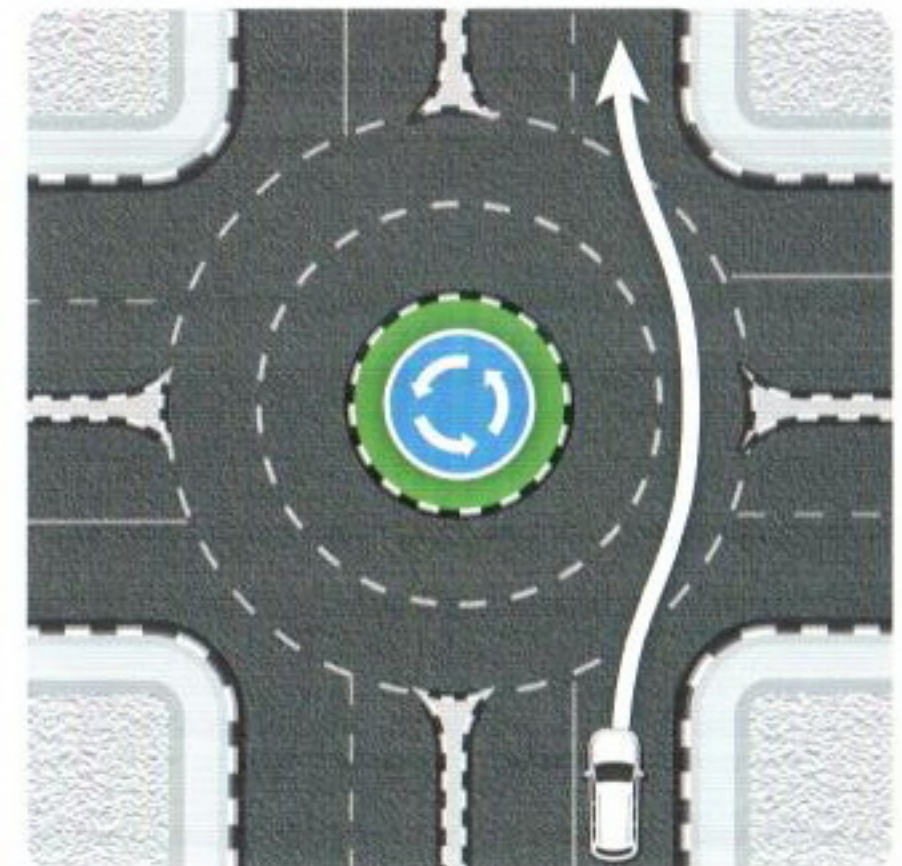
- Approach roundabout in the right lane and remain in this lane.
- Give right turn signal when approaching.
- Verify traffic motion at the left side.
- Give way to vehicles coming from the left if there are vehicles coming.
- Remain the signal until exiting from the roundabout.
- Give way to pedestrian when turning right.
- Exit from roundabout to the right lane of the road.

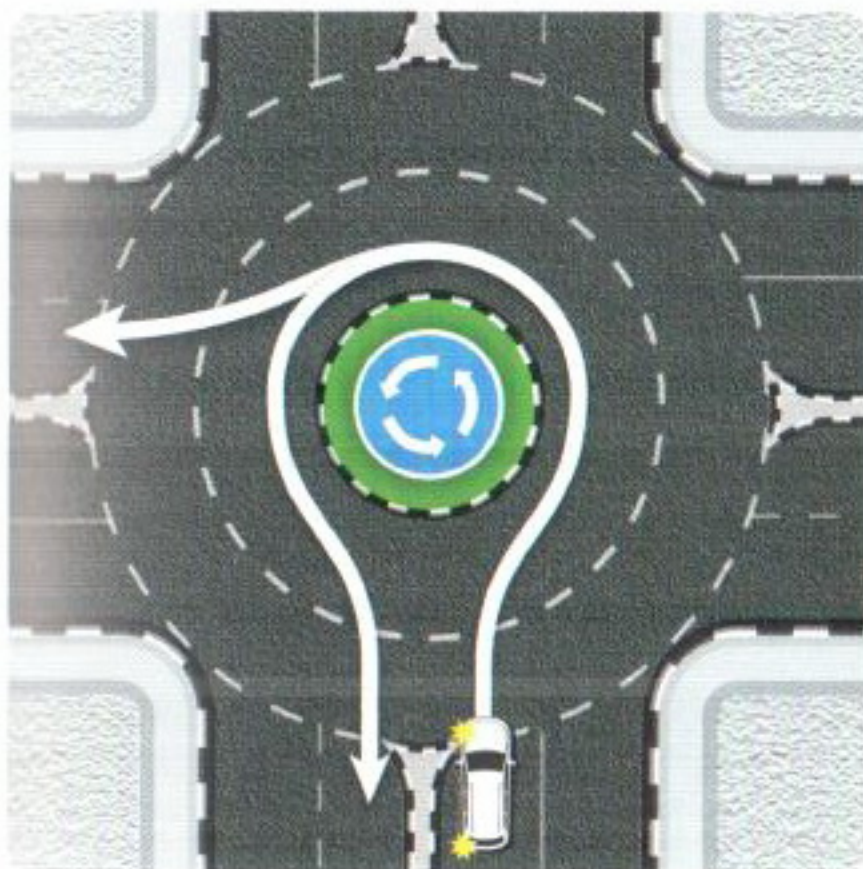


B. Moving forward in a straight line (2nd Exit):

If you want to move forward in a straight line, do the following:

- Approach roundabout in the lane that leads you to the lane you want after crossing roundabout; you have to take the decision early.
- When entering the roundabout, verify traffic motion at the left side and give way to the coming vehicles and keep moving if the road is clear.
- Give right turn signal after passing the 1st exit to make drivers know that you are exiting from the roundabout to the 2nd exit.

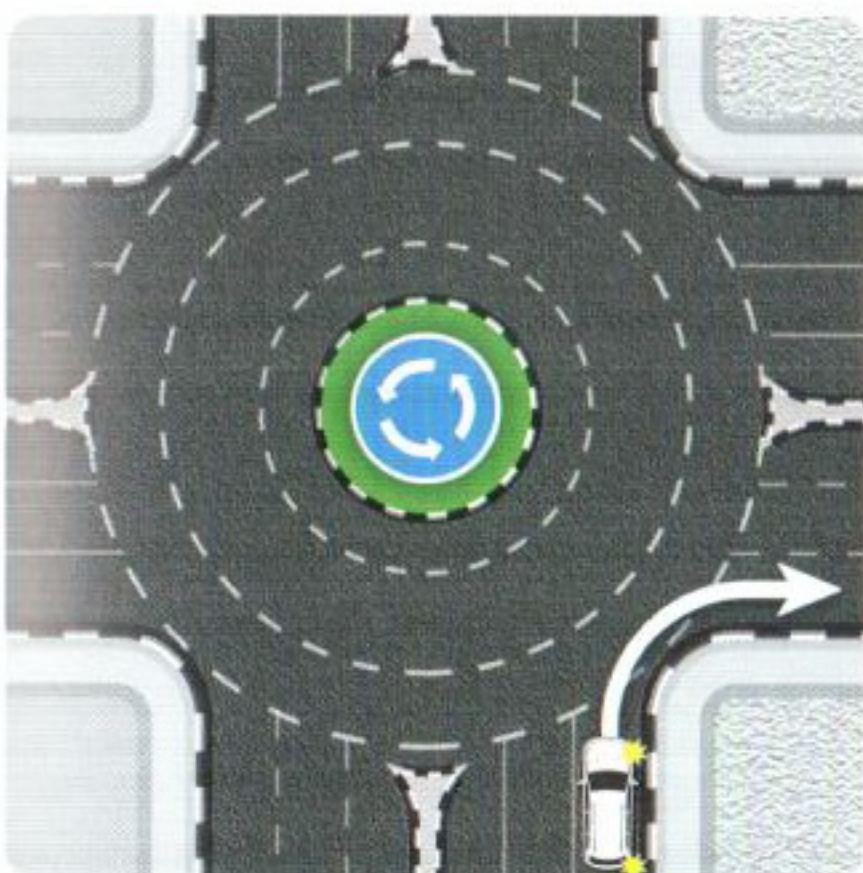




C. Turn Left (3rd or 4th Exit):

If you want to turn left, do the following:

- Approach roundabout always in the left lane or as indicated by arrows on the road.
- Remain in the same lane while moving around the roundabout.
- When exiting, give right turn signal after passing 2nd or 3rd exit according to your direction, to make drivers know that you will exit from the roundabout at the next exit.
- Verify that there are no vehicles at your right when start to exit.



3-2 Rules followed in dealing with three-lane roundabout

- A. Turn right (1st Exit):
- It is the same as two-lane roundabout, do the following:
- Approach in the right lane and remain in this lane.
- Give right turn signal when approaching.
- Verify traffic motion at the left side.
- Give way to the coming vehicles.
- Remain the signal until exiting from the roundabout, exit from roundabout to the right lane of the road.

B. Moving forward in a straight line (2nd Exit):

It is the same as two-lane roundabout, and selection of the lane depends on what you will do after passing roundabout. This will be decided according to your selection of right lane or middle lane, if it required you to do something at the right after exiting from roundabout.

- Select right lane, you can select right lane or middle lane.
- Verify traffic motion at your left when entering roundabout.
- Give way if there are vehicles coming and keep going if the road is clear.
- Keep in the lane while moving around the roundabout, and when exiting from it, give right turn signal after passing the 1st exit to make drivers know that you will exist from the next exit.
- Verify vehicles at your right while you are about to exit from the roundabout.



C. Turn Left (3rd or 4th Exit):

It is the same as two-lane roundabout, but planning here is more important, so do the following:

- Make sure to verify direction signs and road marking accurately, where it will guide you to the correct lane.
- Keep in the same lane when moving in the roundabout and turn in the lane when leaving roundabout.
- Give your right signal after passing the 2nd exit to make others know that you will leave at the next exit. This is important specifically in three-lane roundabout, where you can cross two lanes to exit from the roundabout.
- Verify vehicles at your right while you are about to exit from the roundabout.



4- Roundabout enter and exit signals

The use of the signal when entering to the roundabout is not so important, but using the signal when you want to exit from the roundabout is very important in order to make vehicle drivers inside roundabout know your intention to exit to give you the way to exit safely from the roundabout. Therefore, select the suitable lane before arriving roundabout and keep in this lane, you will note the continuous lines that indicate to the prohibition of change the lane before entering roundabout, also, you have to give way to traffic motion inside the roundabout. When you want to leave it, use right indicator to alert and make drivers know that you will leave the roundabout.

Exist cases from roundabout and places of using right indicator if you want to leave the roundabout can be summarized as follows:

4-1 When using the 1st exit of roundabout

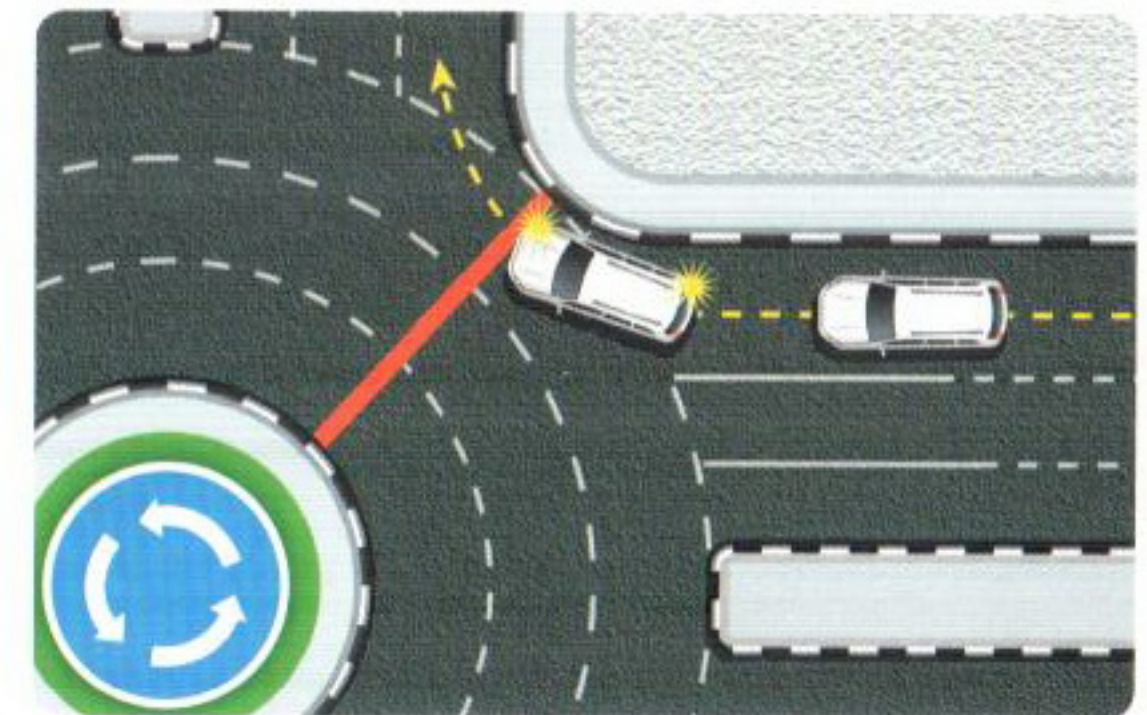
Use the right lane in two-lane or three-lane roundabout to enter when you want to exit from the roundabout from the 1st exit, and when exiting from the roundabout use always the right signal to alert other road users.



Roundabout enter signal



Roundabout exit signal



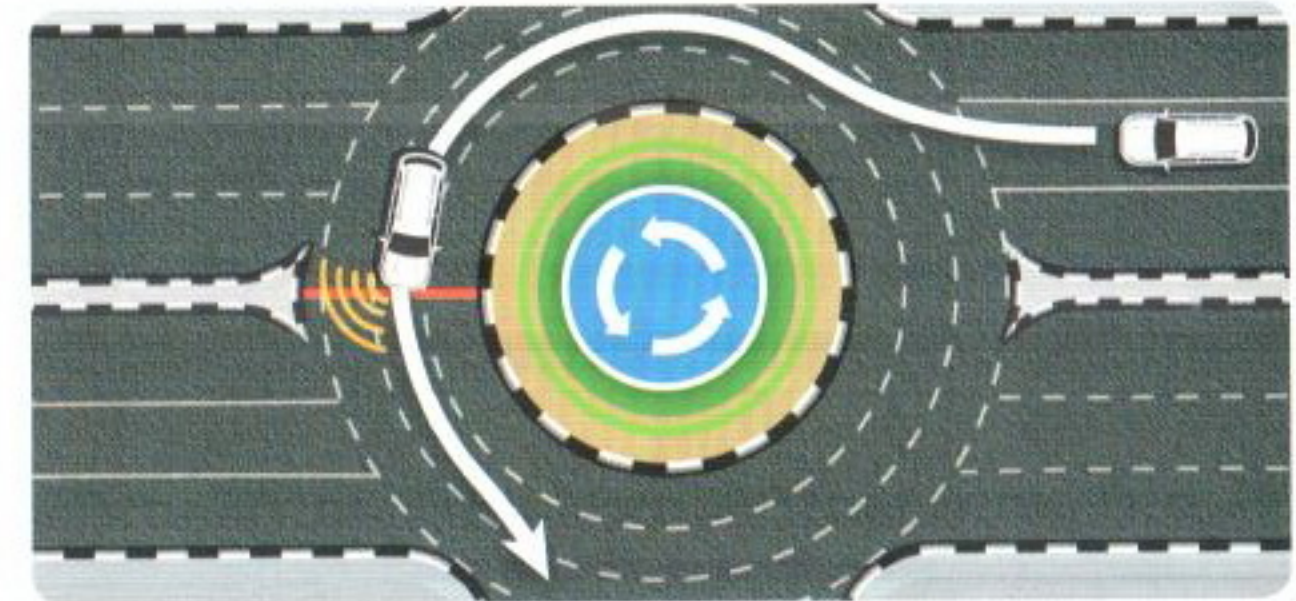
4-2 When using the 2nd exit of roundabout

Use the right lane in two-lane roundabout or use the middle lane in three-lane roundabout, there is no need to use indicators when entering, while you are ready to leave the roundabout, use the right indicator when passing the 1st exit and watch vehicles around to see the blind points.



4-3 When using the 3rd exit of roundabout

Use the left lane to enter to two-lane roundabout or use the middle lane in three-lane roundabout, and when leaving the roundabout, use the right indicator when passing the 2nd exit of roundabout and watch vehicles around to see the blind points.



4-4 When using the 4th exit of roundabout

For complete rounding, use the left lane in two-lane of three-lane roundabout, and when exiting, use the right indicator when passing the 3rd exit of roundabout and watch vehicles around to see the blind points.



5. Roundabout with a Traffic Light

Sometimes roundabouts are controlled by Traffic Lights operated as follows:

5-1 Operation of a traffic light with its three colors

When a traffic light is operated on the roundabout, it will indicate the following:

- A. Red color, stop completely and wait.
- B. Green color, you can enter the roundabout or keep going.
- C. Yellow color, you must be warned and give way to vehicles inside the



5-2 When traffic light stopped operation and yellow light is flashing on the entire intersection:

In this case follow give way rules so that priority is given to vehicles inside the roundabout.



Roads and Lanes

Definitions

Road

It is the path opened for motion of land transport means, traction means, pedestrians and animals whether the path is of the public roads, bridges, squares, routs, wharfs, yards or other places available for people to use with or without permission even if they are fenced.

Road Lane

It is any part of the longitudinal parts to which the carriageway is divided, and its width allows pass of one row of successive vehicles, whether bordered or not by longitudinal marks on the surface of the road.

Carriage way

It is the section of the road used usually for motion of vehicles. It consists of one or more lanes in the traffic direction, and carriageway is separated by central islands, metal barriers, cement barriers or by using signs or road surface marking.

Traffic Direction

It is the direction of motion in the right side of the road, and it consists of one or more lanes either in one or two directions.

Shoulder of the Road

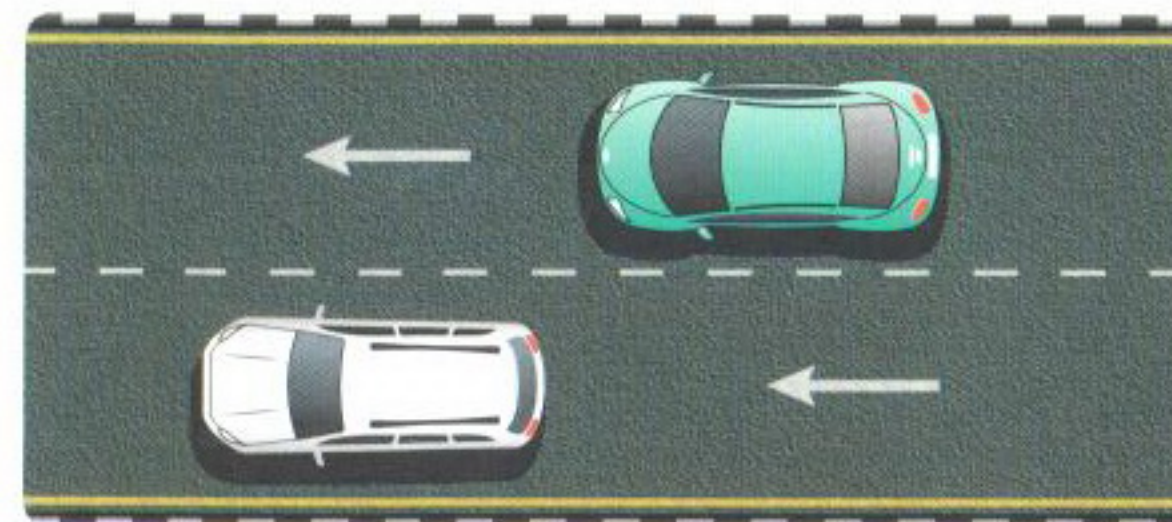
It is a part of the road in line with it from the two sides and is prepared for emergency stopping of vehicles.



2. Types of Roads

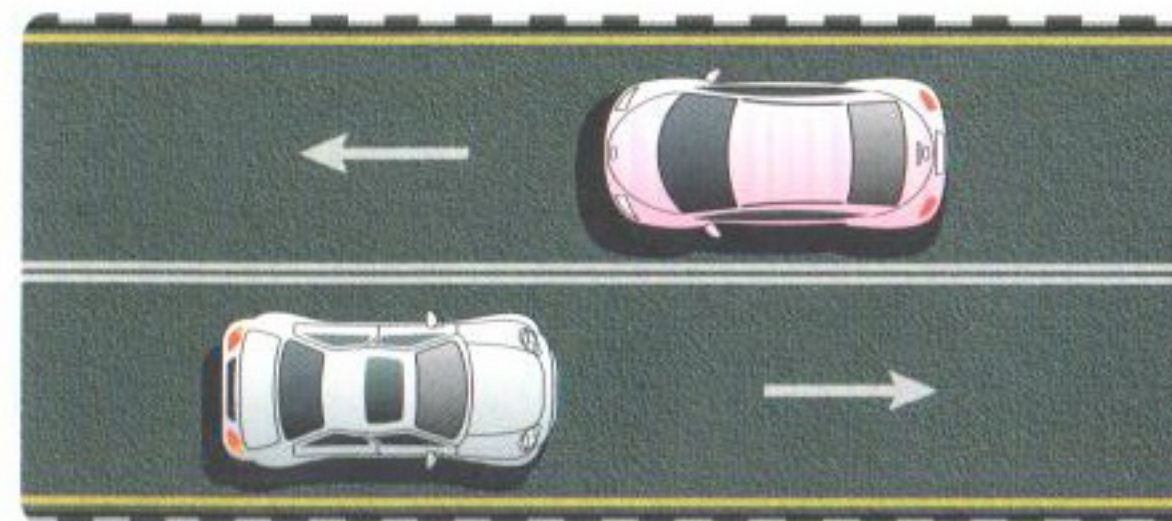
2-1 Roads with one lane or more in one direction

Motion is in one direction in all lanes and is determined by direction marks (road arrows); turning and returning back is prohibited.



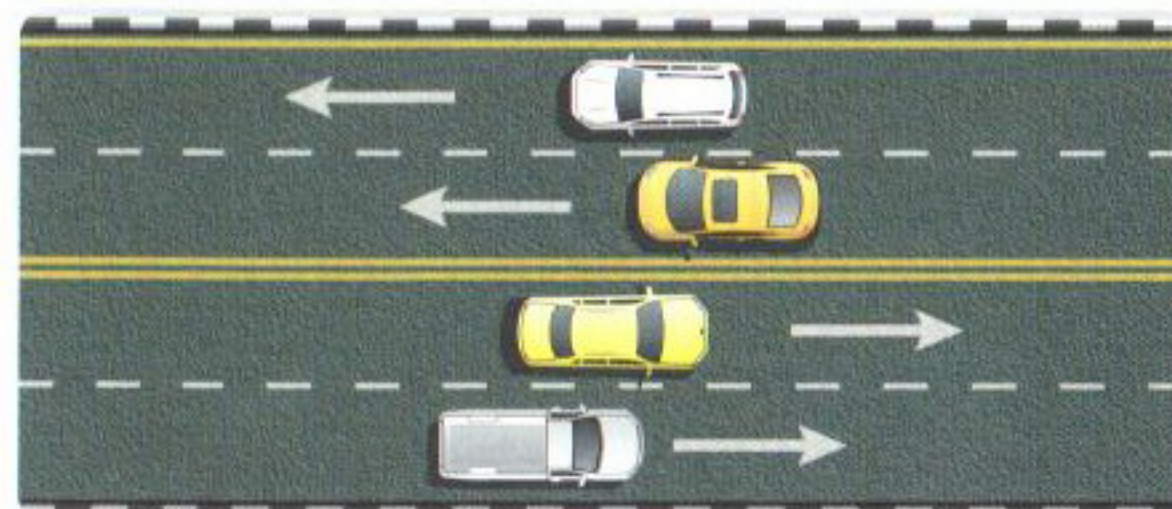
2-2 Roads with one lane and two directions

They are either separated by central island or longitudinal continuous lines, where overtaking is absolutely prohibited, or separated by dashed longitudinal lines and overtaking is allowed at specific areas.



2-3 Roads with two lanes or more in two directions

Directions are separated by a central island or determined by continuous longitudinal lines; here vehicle drive is prohibited to cross or move on the lines, and in this case, it is prohibited to move from a direction to another, while lane lines are determined by dashed longitudinal lines allowing to move from a lane to another.



3. Main Lanes

3-1 Right lane and its uses:

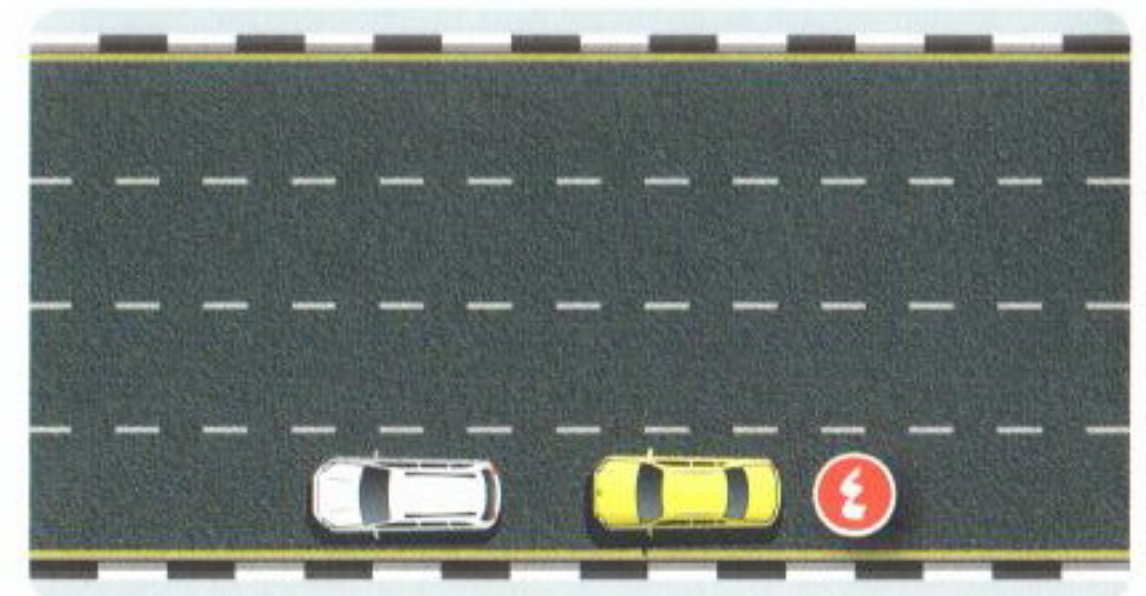
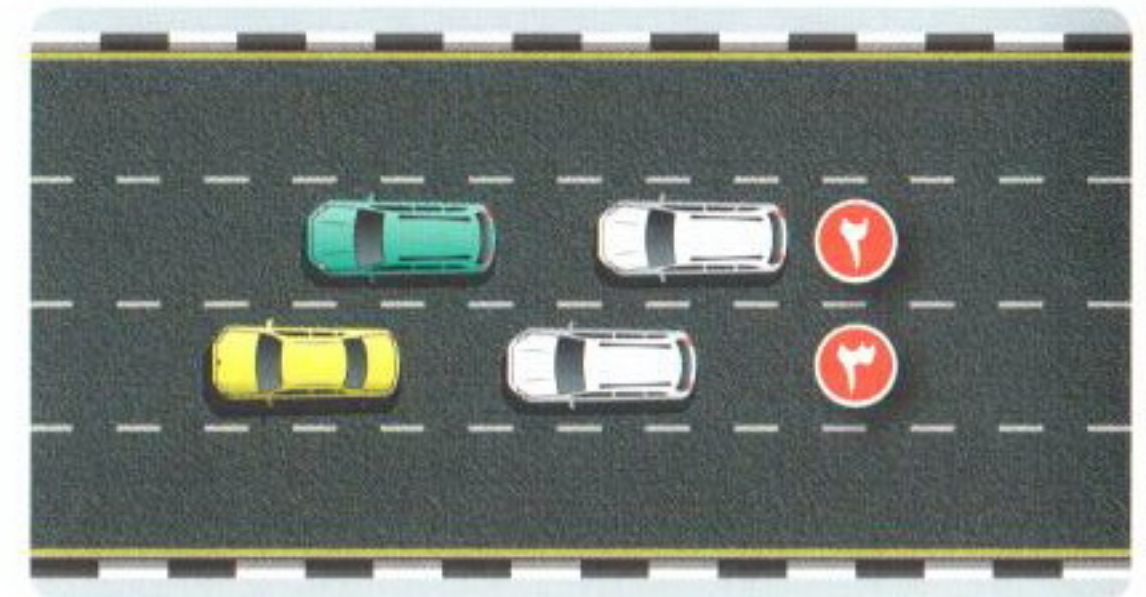
- **When** driving with slow or low speed
- If the driver wants to move to another road at his right.
- In case of meeting another vehicle coming from the opposite direction.
- If he wants to stop and exit to stopping lane or out of carriageway.
- When a driver of a vehicle coming from behind wants to overtake his vehicle.
- In case of his approach from turns or from height tops when visibility in the road is insufficient.
- When driving heavy vehicles

3-2 Middle lane and its uses

- When driving with a speed less than the speed limit allowed on the road (medium speed).
- In case of motion forward in a straight line.

3-3 Left lane and its uses:

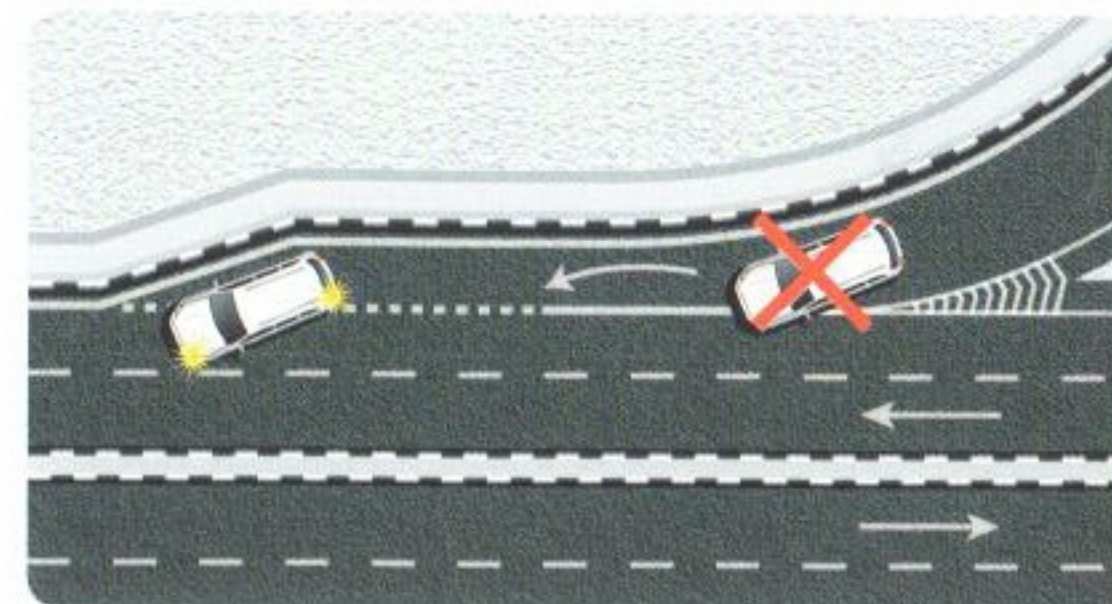
- When driving with the speed limit allowed on the road.
- In case of overtaking.
- In case of turning left



4. Sub-Lanes

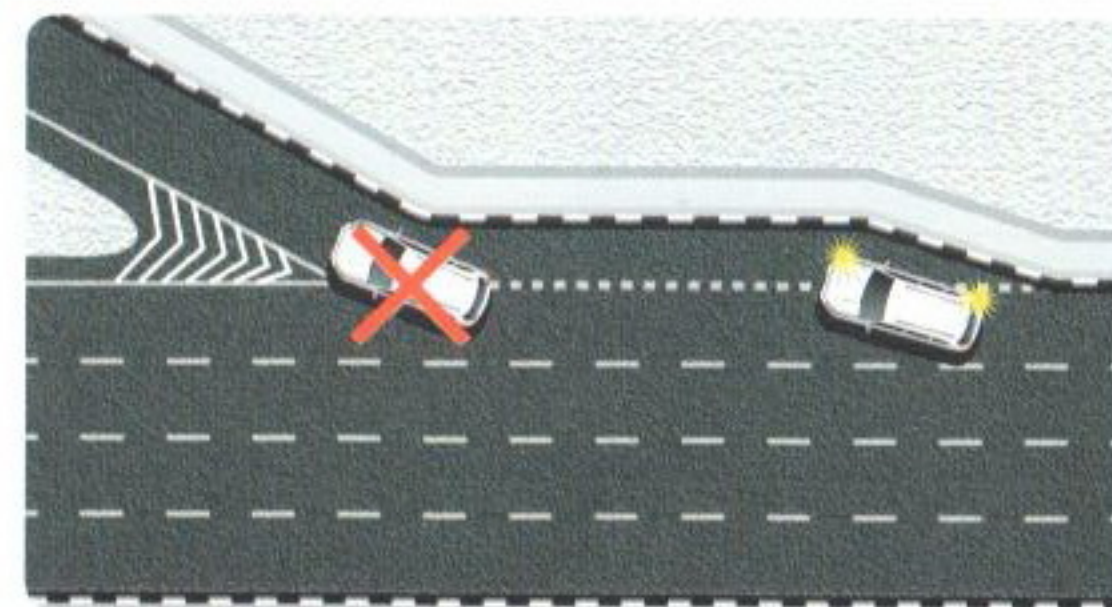
4-1 Accelerating lane

It is a side lane in which vehicles coming from a sub-road shall accelerate before merging and entering in the main road, so that their speed become equal to the speed of vehicles exist on the main road.



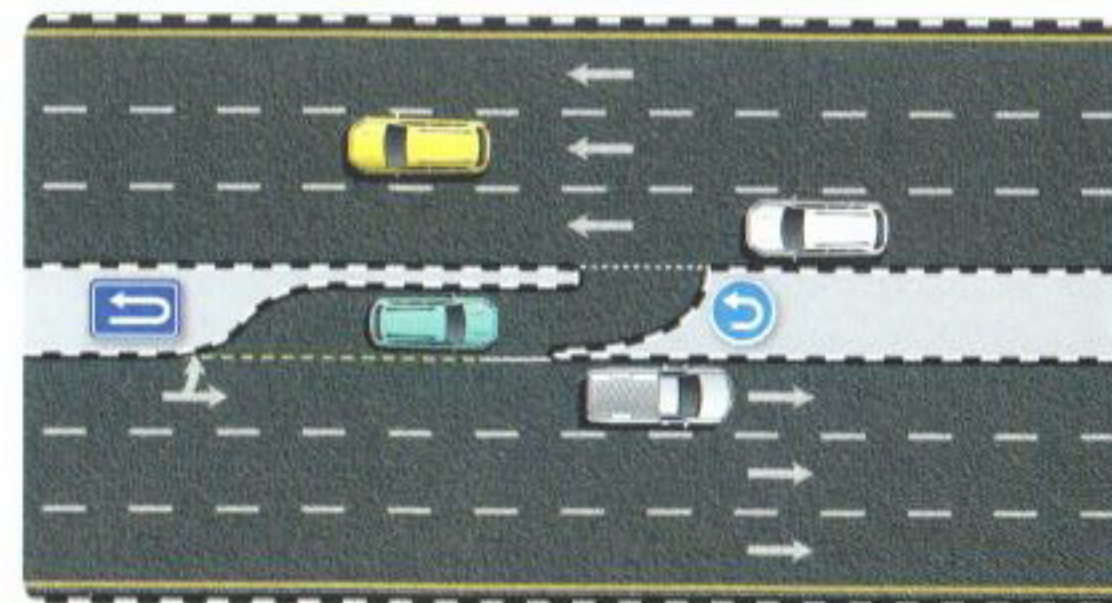
4-2 Decelerating lane

It is a side lane used by the vehicles that want to leave the main road and enter in a sub-road to reduce their speed to become appropriate to enter the sub-road.



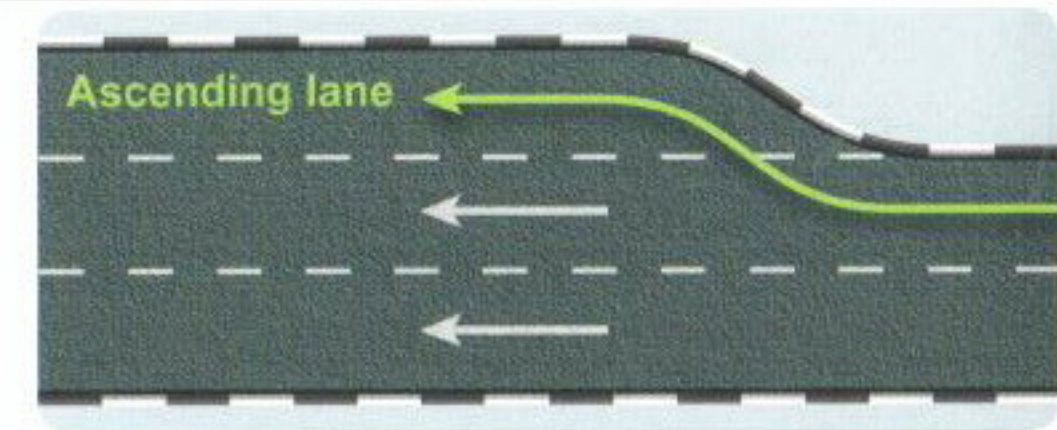
4-3 Storage lane

It is an additional lane in the road allocated for vehicles want to turn and return back to the opposite direction for their stop and waiting the safe and suitable time to turn and return without becoming an obstacle to the traffic or causing a traffic accident.



4-4 Ascending lane

It is an additional lane in the road allocated for trucks that move slowly during ascending to give way to the vehicles in behind to overtaking it.



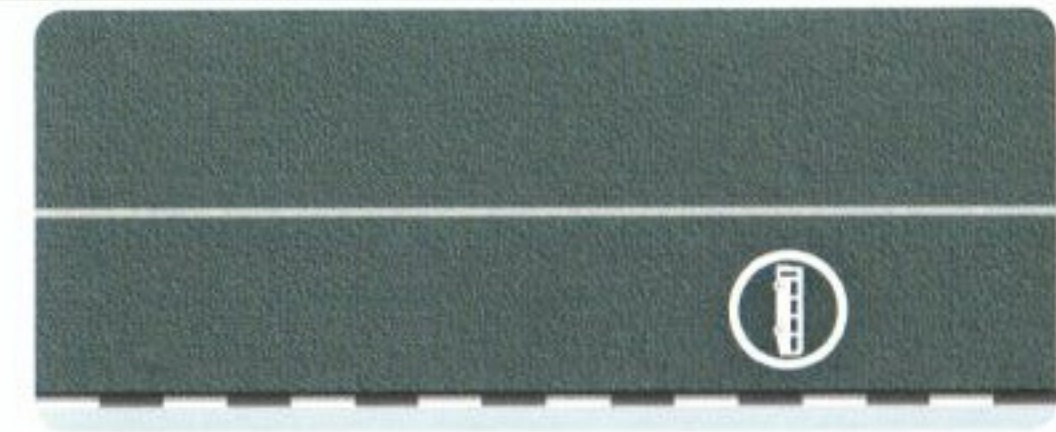
4-5 Bicycles lane

It is an additional lane in the road allocated for bicycles or bicycles and pedestrians and other vehicles are prohibited to move on it.



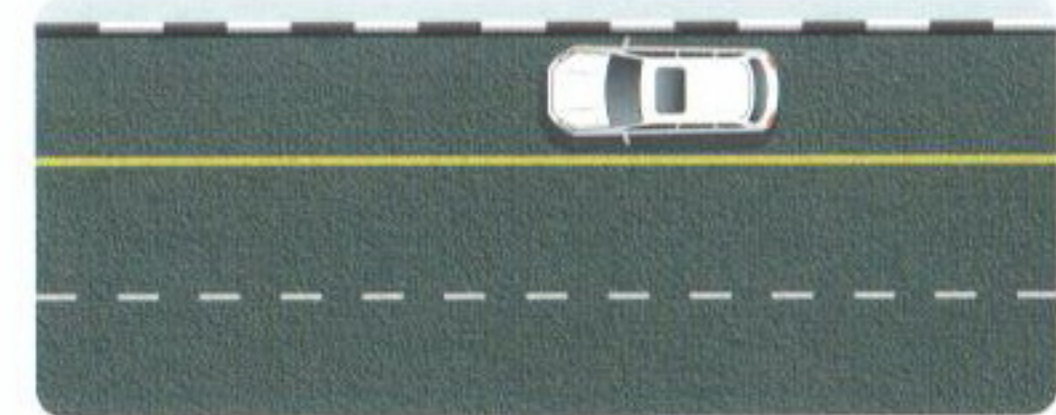
4-6 Public Transport lane

It is a lane in the road allocated for public transport and other vehicles are prohibited to move on it.



4-7 Stopping or Emergency Lane

It is allocated for stopping of vehicles if they are faulty and can be used by emergency vehicles in case of accidents.



Traffic Law No. (19)

of 2007

Vehicle driver has to keep moving in the lane he occupies and he is prohibited to change his lane except if he made sure that this does not constitute a risk to others or traffic motion.

5. Lane Changing

5-1 Main aims of moving from a lane another:

- A. Turn right or left
- B. Overtaking.
- C. Increase or decrease speed.

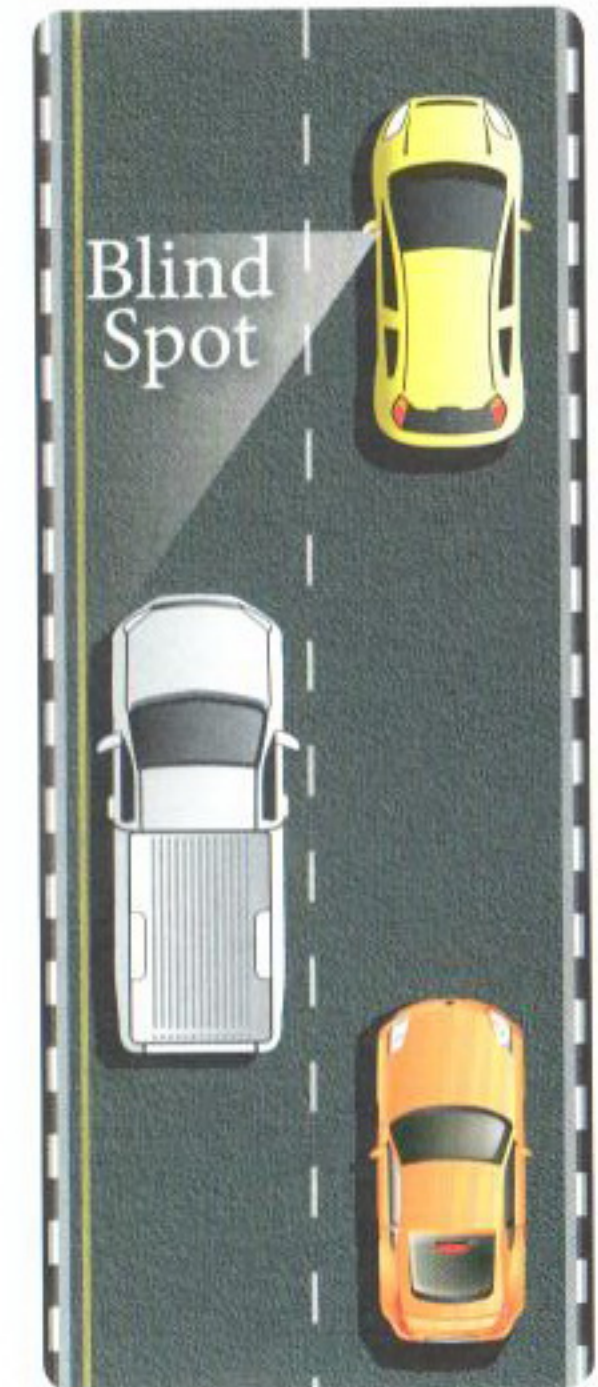
NOTE

Vehicle driver when using main road carriageway of separated Note directions should not stop with his vehicle on any of road lanes, except on the places prepared for this purpose, and not to turn left or return back except at the determined places.

5-2 Rules of lane using and changing:

Any vehicle driver wants to exit from the lane of the vehicles he follows, change his direction to the right or left of the lane, or enter in another lane, turn left or right headed to a side road or enter a place adjacent to the road, or exit from it, turn and return back, he has to do the following:

- A. Inspect the blind spot by turning his head.
- B. Look at the mirrors and make sure of the possibility to do so without subjecting himself or other to risk.
- C. To take into consideration positions of other road users, their direction and speed.
- D. To declare his intention clearly at a sufficient distance by using direction signals in his vehicles, and hand signals when necessary, and this warning from the signals remains throughout the duration of motion and remove it after its completion.
- E. To approach as possible the right edge of the carriageway if he will move to a other road at his right, and approach as possible to axis of carriage way if he will move to another road at his left gradually with caution during lane changing.
- F. No to use more than one lane at the same time except in the above mentioned cases of transfer.



6. Cases of obligation to move near to the right edge of carriageway

1. Moving to another road at his right.
2. Meeting another vehicle coming from the opposite direction.
3. Overtaking your vehicle by a driver of a vehicle coming from behind.
4. Insufficient visibility on the road.

Drivers of passenger vehicle (bus) of different types, transportation cars (trucks), motor vehicles and equipment, tractors and any motor vehicle trailing a trailer or semi-trailer, have to move at the right side of the road and not to overtake other vehicles.

7. Lane using

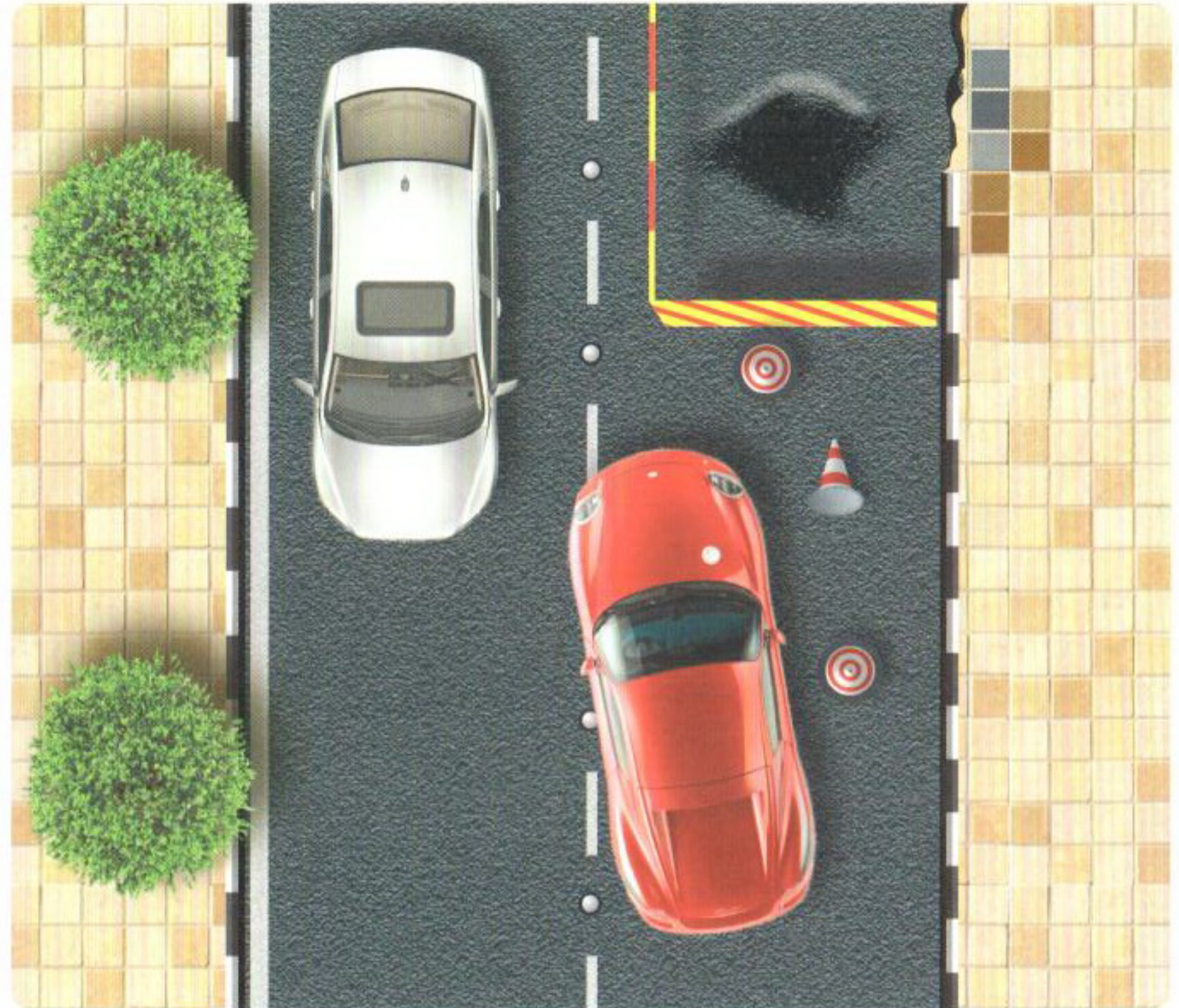
- If carriageway is divided into two lanes bordered by continuous long lines, vehicle driver is prohibited to cross or move on it.
- If carriageway has two directions divided into three lanes, vehicle driver is allowed to use the middle lane after making sure that this will not constitute a risk to others or traffic motion. In all cases, it is not allowed to use the traffic lane at the edge of the opposite direction of the lane that he occupies, and it is not allowed to change his lane except after making sure that this does not constitute a risk to others or traffic motion.

8- General guidelines and ethics on dealing with lanes

If two vehicles met from two opposite directions on a road of width insufficient to accommodate their pass together, the two drivers have to reduce their speed and move with their vehicles to the right edge of carriageway as possible or exceed edge of carriageway if necessary to ensure avoiding any collision.

It is not allowed for any vehicle to occupy more than half of carriageway in case of meeting another vehicle.

If two vehicles met in a carriageway of a width insufficient to pass both together because of existence of an obstacle on the road lane allocated for one of them, driver of the vehicle that move on the lane contains the obstacle, has to give way to the opposing vehicle even if the driver of first vehicle obliged to stop.



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Vehicle driver, when using a main carriageway of separated directions, has not to stop with his vehicle on any of road lanes, except in the places prepared for this purpose, and not to turn left or return back except at the determined places.

Safety Distance

1- Safety distance between vehicles

It is the distance that must be kept by the driver between his vehicle and the vehicle moving in front of him to avoid occurrence of a traffic accident because of sudden stop, where the accelerating vehicle needs a longer distance to stop completely and gradually, which may increase or decrease according to vehicle speed.

Accident statistics indicate that most of traffic accidents are as a result of the lack of a sufficient safety distance between vehicles, where most drivers are accelerating and do not keep a sufficient safety distance between their vehicles and the vehicles move in front of them that enables them to sudden stop without occurrence of any emergency circumstance on the road without collision.



2- Risk of failure to keep a safety distance (Near Tailgating)

In case of sudden stop of the vehicle moving in front of you without any clear reason, you have to react quickly by stopping your vehicle to avoid a certain accident, and at that time you will find that your vehicle did not stop before it collides with the vehicle in front of you. There you will be the offender of the accident because you failed to keep a sufficient safety distance between your vehicle and the vehicle moving in front of you.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| ■ Driving circumstances | ■ Road surface condition | ■ Motor vehicle condition | ■ Speed |
| ■ Driver's psychological and health condition | ■ Weather condition | ■ Vehicle tires condition | |

3- Safety distance between vehicles is estimated by one of the following methods:

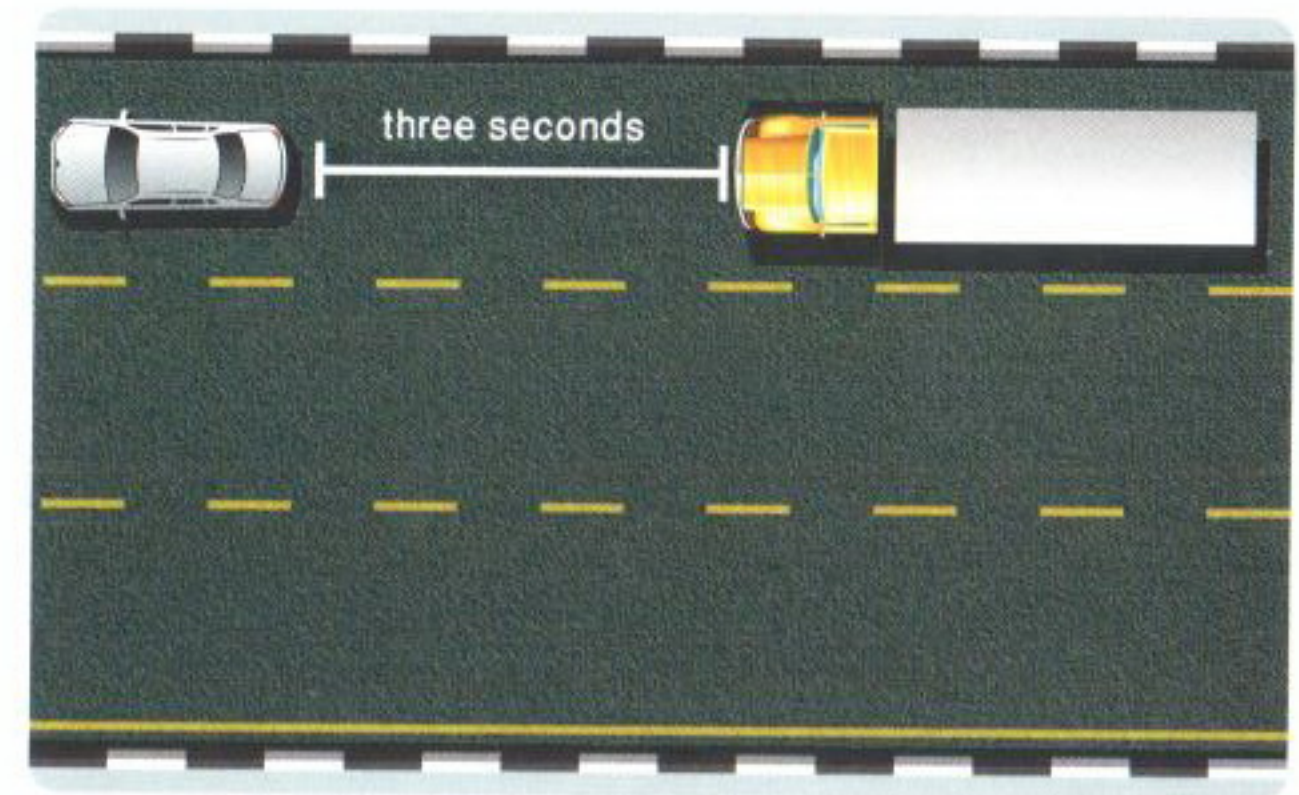
3-1 Counting Method (two seconds)

Simply, counting method can be explained as follows:

If the vehicle in front of you has passed the traffic sign (or any fixed object) as illustrated in the next picture, start counting.

Start (with normal speed) counting one thousand one hundred and then thousand two hundred (if the nose of your vehicle reached to the edge of the traffic sign [or any fixed object]) before completing counting, the time lasted is less than two seconds, that means you are very near from the vehicle moving in front of you and the safety distance is insufficient and you have to increase the distance).

Note that big vehicles need a greater safety distance estimated by three seconds, which is calculated by the same method.



3-2 Speedometer half reading method

By this method, a distance of half a meter per km/hour of vehicle speed will be kept (e.g. when the vehicle speed is 100 km/h, safety distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you is not less than 50 meter)

Why we need this time and distance to stop?

When we see a danger, the eye sends its picture to the brain, which in turn sends an order to the foot to press on the brake, in the meantime, the vehicle is still driven and moves a distance called (thinking distance), and when pressing on the brake, the vehicle starts to decelerate until completely stopped, and this distance is called (braking distance).



Do not tailgate emergency motor vehicles (police, Internal Security Force (Lekhwiya), civil defense, ambulance) and keep a distance not less than 50 meter from them.

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of 2007

Parking Rules and Obligations

Definitions

Waiting (Parking)

It is parking of the vehicle in a place for a finite or infinite time period.

Stopping

Stopping of the vehicle for a time period necessary for moving, getting on or off of persons, loading or unloading goods.

Pedestrians crossing place

It is a place allocated for pedestrians crossing marked for this purpose on the roads, provided that the driver stops before it to give way to pedestrians to across safely.

Handicap Parking

It is a place allocated for parking of handicap vehicles, which is equipped with signs and road surface marking indicating it.

Road Shoulder

It is a part of the road in line with it from the two sides prepared for emergency stopping of vehicles.



parking in handicap parking subjects to a traffic fine of 1000 QR. in addition to 3 points.

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2- Parking Signs and Marks

Traffic Signals (Signs)

No Parking Sign:

«No Parking» sign is a circular sign with red frame and blue background with a red diagonal, while



No Stop and No Waiting Sign:

No stop and no waiting sign is circular sign with red frame and blue background with two crossed red diagonals.



Parking Directional Sign:

It is a rectangular sign with blue background, written inside letter (P) in white color to guide road users to the parking place.



Handicap Parking Sign:

It is a rectangular sign with blue background contains a white square drawn inside handicap logo in black color to guide road users to parking place of handicaps.



Bus Parking Sign:

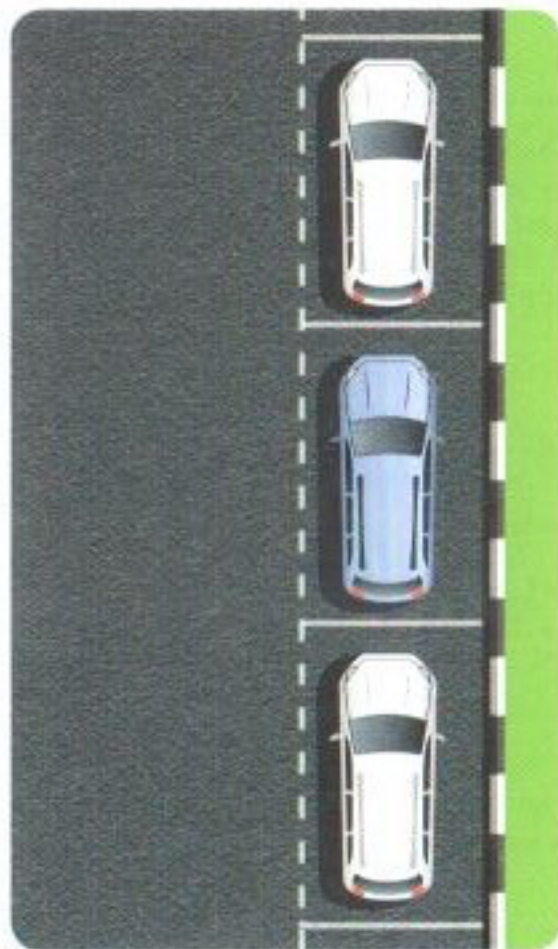
It is a rectangular sign with blue background contains a white square drawn inside picture of a bus or train in black color to guide road users to parking place of buses or trains.



2-2. Vehicle Parking Marks

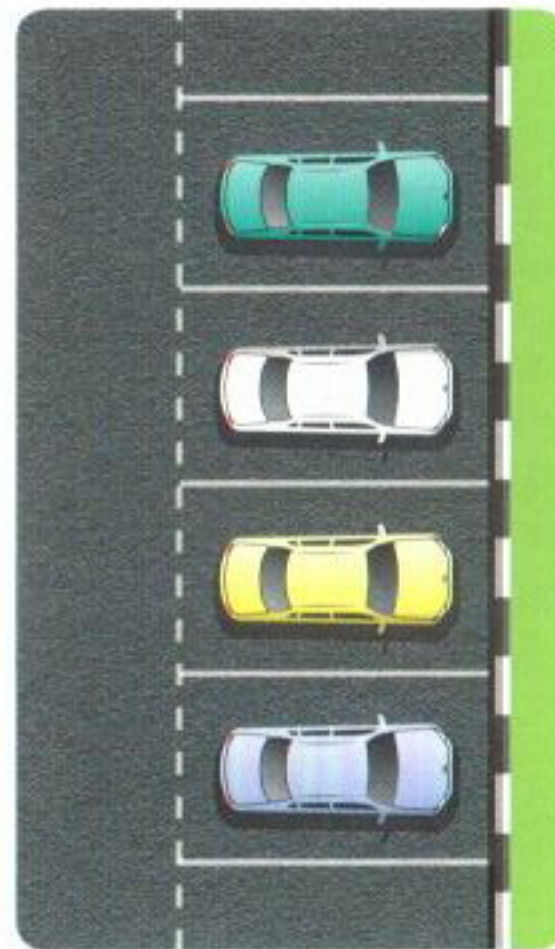
Parallel Parking Mark

This mark means that vehicle drivers who want to park in this parking place to commit to park their vehicles in a parallel way.



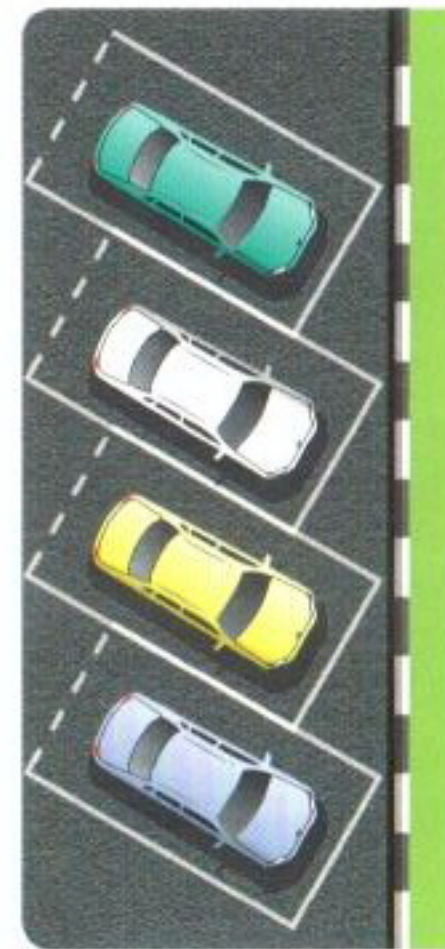
Perpendicular Parking Mark

This mark means that vehicle drivers who want to park in this parking place to commit to park their vehicles in a perpendicular way to carriageway.



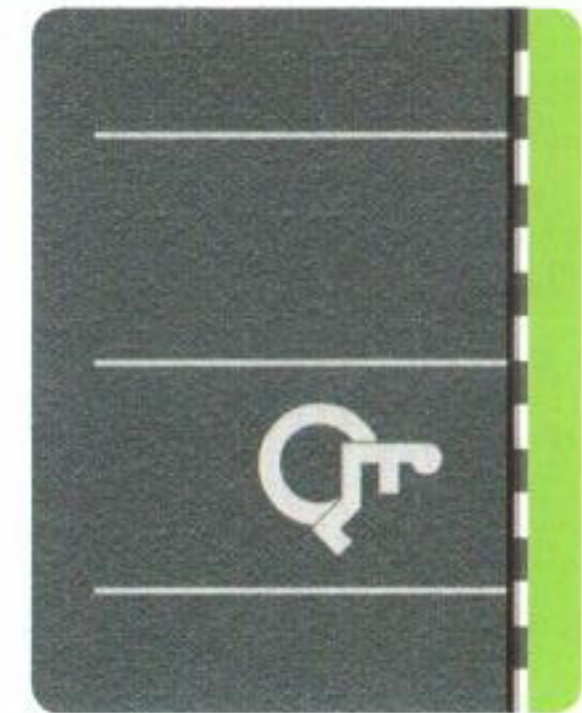
Angled Parking Mark

This mark means that vehicle drivers who want to park in this parking place to commit to park their vehicle in an angled way



Handicap Parking Mark

This mark is used to guide the driver to handicap parking places, and it is not allowed to other road users to park in these parking places.



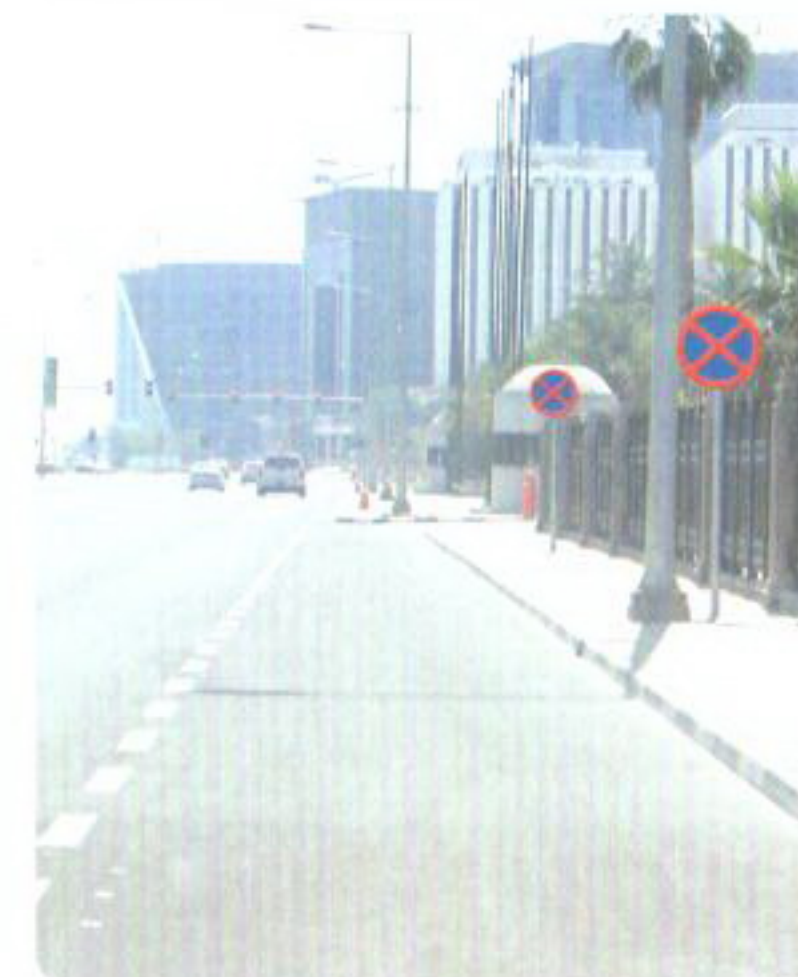
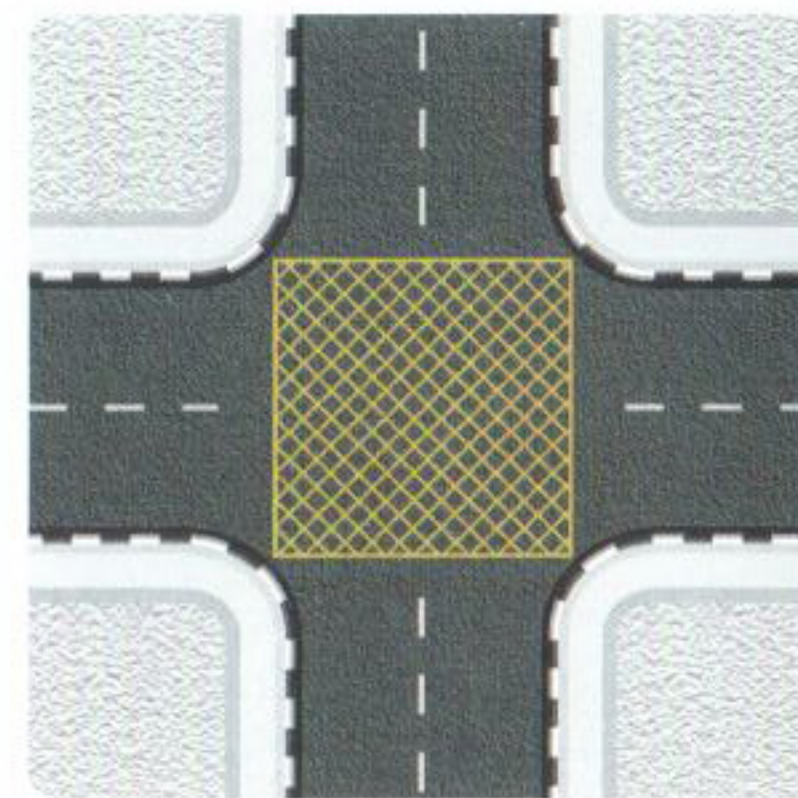
Parking is always in parallel, except if there is a possibility to park angled or perpendicular according to traffic regulations (Traffic Signs and Marks), such as road surface marking.

2-3 No Parking on Yellow Lines Mark

The driver must never park on these lines (Yellow Square) because he leads to obstruct traffic motion at the intersection in other directions.

3- Parking and Stopping Rules and Obligations

- It is prohibited to disrupt the use of paid parking with meters, or cause congestion there.
- Vehicle driver is prohibited to leave his vehicle on the road except after taking the necessary actions that avoid the occurrence of any accident caused by this, and make sure that its left will not obstruct traffic. It is prohibited to leave the vehicle with the ignition key inside.
- Any person possesses a vehicle shall not leave it stopping on any road under any condition that may hinder traffic, or subject road users to risk, and if he failed to transfer the vehicle within a reasonable period, the licensing authority may transfer it, and vehicle owner commits to pay costs of transfer.
- Vehicles may not be left on the road in a condition that may subject others lives or their money to risk, obstruct or hinder traffic motion.
- It is not allowed, without written permit, to place any obstacles or objects that may hinder traffic, pedestrians or occupy the road.



4- Rules of parallel parking between two vehicles:

It is a type of parallel parking, which is stopping the vehicle between two vehicles queuing in line beside sidewalk.

Parking (Queuing) Conditions:

- It is prohibited to disrupt the use of paid parking with meters, or cause congestion there.
- Vehicle driver is prohibited to leave his vehicle on the road except after taking the necessary actions that avoid the occurrence of any accident caused by this, and make sure that its left will not obstruct traffic. It is prohibited to leave the vehicle with the ignition key inside.
- Any person possesses a vehicle shall not leave it stopping on any road under any condition that may hinder traffic, or subject road users to risk, and if he failed to transfer the vehicle within a reasonable period, the licensing authority may transfer it, and vehicle owner commits to pay costs of transfer.
- Vehicles may not be left on the road in a condition that may subject others lives or their money to risk, obstruct or hinder traffic motion.
- It is not allowed, without written permit, to place any obstacles or objects that may hinder traffic, pedestrians or occupy the road.



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Vehicle drivers and passengers shall take necessary precaution when opening or closing vehicle doors whether when getting on or off, loading or unloading to not subject road users to risk, and do so at the side facing sidewalk as possible.

Rules and procedures of parking between two vehicles (Queuing):

- A. Parking in line with the vehicle in front of parking place at a side distance of half a meter approximately.
- B. Put front wheels of your vehicle to extreme right then continue reversing.
- C. When nose of your vehicle exceeds the vehicle parking in front of you, put your vehicle's front wheels to the extreme left and continue reversing.
- D. When you feel that your vehicle become in parallel to the edge of the road, put your vehicle front wheels straight, taking into consideration to park your vehicle in the middle.



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of 2007

Note: Failure to commit with rules and obligations of parking and stopping subjects, you to a traffic fine of 500 QR, and disrupting the use of paid parking for vehicles (19) of 2007 300 QR.



5. Parking on slopes:

Vehicle driver is prohibited to park or leave his vehicle parking on a slopping road except after using maximum limit of hand brake, and if the vehicle is on:

- A. Slope: Shift to reverse position and put front wheels of the vehicle to extreme right, for manual transmission vehicles, shift to parking "P" position.
- B. Height without sidewalk: Put front wheels of the vehicle to extreme right and shift to the first speed, for manual transmission vehicles, , shift to parking "P" position.
- C. Height with side walk: Put front wheels of the vehicle to extreme left and shift to the first speed, for manual transmission vehicles, shift to parking "P" position

6. Places of noparking or stopping:

1. Pedestrians crossing places and on sidewalks.
2. Bridges, high passages and tunnels, unless if there are places allocated for parking or stopping.
3. Carriageway near from heights and turns.
4. At a distance less than fifteen meters from crossroads, square entrances, roundabouts, pedestrians crossing and public transport stations.
5. Carriageway beside continuous long road marking that prohibited its crossing.
6. Places that parking or stopping on it leads to block traffic lights, road surface marking or vehicles from other road users.
7. In front of house entrances and exits, vehicle garages, petrol stations, hospitals, ambulance centers, fire brigade, police station, military areas, education institutions, without permission.
8. Places that parking on it obstructs moving of another parking vehicle.
9. Carriageway beside another parking vehicle.
10. Places of no parking and stopping.
11. Handicap parking and other places.
12. Paid vehicle parking places, without paying the stipulated service fees.
13. Places determined by the Minister for transport vehicles (Trucks), tractors, trailers and semi-trailers.



Vehicles involved in a simple traffic accident must be parked at the nearest service parking place after moving and exiting it from carriageway to avoid obstruction of traffic motion and to report traffic police immediately.

7. Emergency Stopping:

- A. It is prohibited to stop any vehicle at a distance exceeds a half a meter from the edge of sidewalk or road shoulder.
- B. Driver is prohibited to use stones or similar to secure wheels of his vehicle when stopping on the road only when necessary, and he has to remove it from the road before leaving the location, and use hand brakes of the vehicle, jacks, reflectors and warning light devices exist in the vehicle for this purpose.
- C. Vehicles are prohibited to stop at turns, and if necessary, the distance from the turn must not less than 20 m.



You have to alert road users that your vehicle is faulty by placing the reflector triangle to be the vehicle visible at a distance not less than 100 m on the roads outside cities, and at distance 50 m on the roads inside cities to warn other drivers.

Overtaking

1. Overtaking

It is the exceeding of a vehicle or an obstacle on the road whether movable or fixed while driving the vehicle at certain places and according to definite conditions.

2. Types of overtaking

2-1 Overtaking fixed obstacles (stopping vehicles, excavations or works, or any obstacle in the lane of the vehicle).

2-2 Overtaking movable obstacle (Vehicles changing their direction, vehicles move with a slow speed).

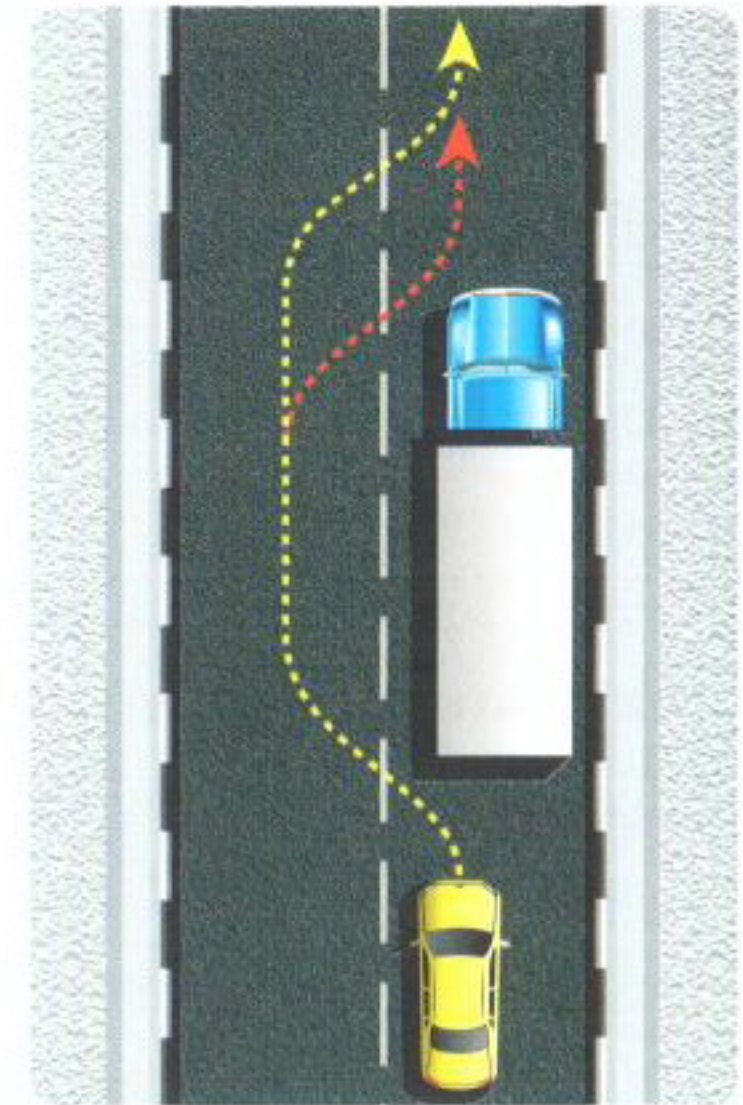
3. Conditions of safe overtaking

3-1 Determine suitable time and place before overtaking.

3-2 Make sure that the driver and vehicle are able to overtaking.

3-3 Commit with traffic marks and signs.

Examples on wrong overtaking



4. Overtaking Signs and Marks

4-1 Overtaking Signs

No Overtaking Sign

It is a circular sign with white background and red frame contains a picture of two cars, one in black and the other in red color, indicates start of no overtaking area for all vehicles.



Truck No Overtaking Sign

It is a circular sign with white background and red frame contains a picture of a car in black color and a truck in red color, indicates start of no overtaking area for trucks (heavy vehicles).



End of No Overtaking Sign

It is a circular sign with white background and black frame contains a picture of two cars in black color and inclined diagonals, indicates end of no overtaking area for vehicles.



End Of No Overtaking Sign for Trucks

It is a circular sign with white background and black frame contains a picture of a car and a truck in black color and inclined diagonals, indicates end of no overtaking area for trucks.



Warning Signs

Driver has not to overtaking when he sees any of warning signs, because the existence of these signs warn of the existence of a risk on the road, and in this case, overtaking subjects you and other road users to risk



4-2 Overtaking Marks

No Overtaking Mark

Driver is prohibited to overtaking when he sees this line because there may be a curve or a height ahead and insufficient visibility; prohibition is for all vehicles without exception.



No Overtaking Confirmation Mark

Driver is prohibited to overtaking when he sees these two lines because there may be a curve or a height ahead and insufficient visibility; prohibition is for all vehicles without exception.



No Overtaking Mark for the vehicle that the continuous line at its left

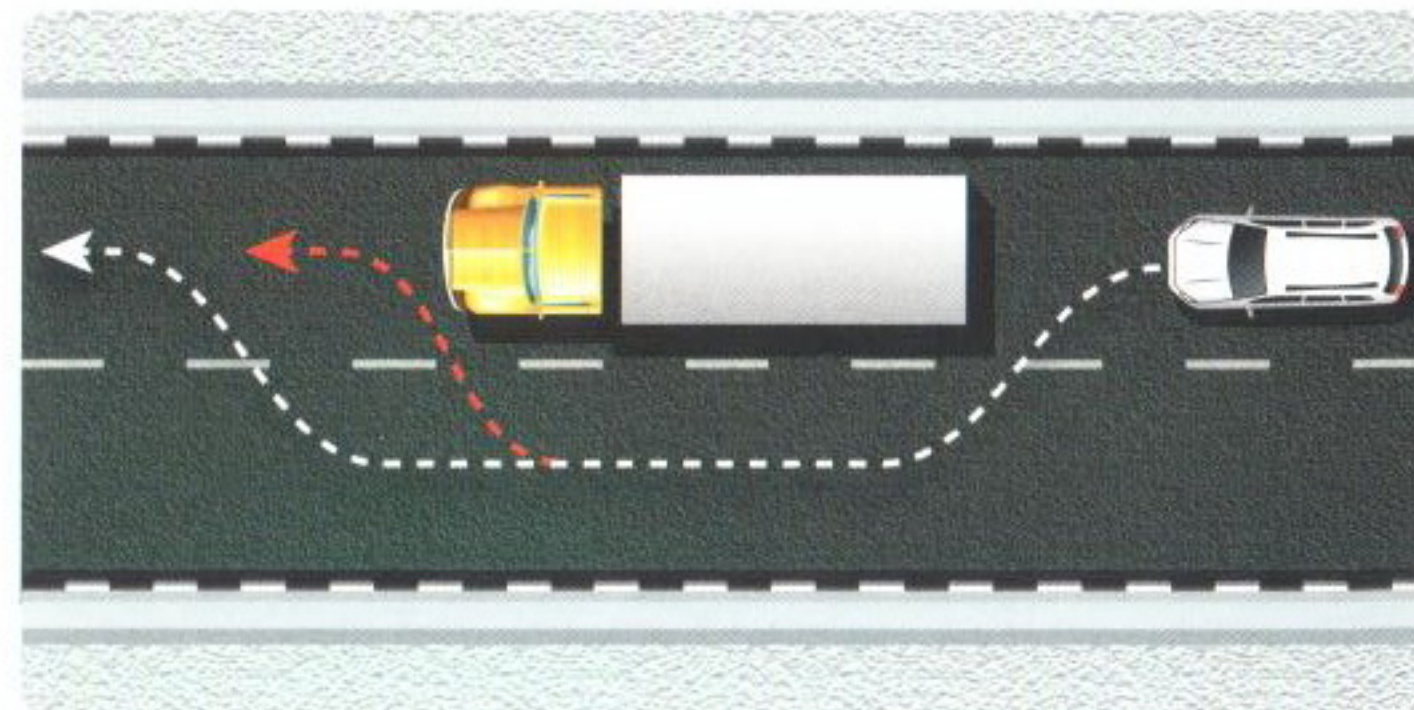
Driver of the vehicle that the continuous line is at its left is prohibited to overtaking when he sees this continuous line because there may be a curve or a height ahead and insufficient visibility; prohibition is for all vehicles without exception.



5. Overtaking Steps

The driver has to overtake with his vehicle from the left side of the vehicle preceding his vehicle, and he has to commit with the following:

- Follow traffic signs (marks placed or engraved on the road)
- Make sure that the road is clear in front of him for a sufficient distance to complete overtaking process.
- Look at the inside mirror and then at the side one and take a look over shoulder to make sure that the situation is safe and there are no vehicles in the blind area and allows overtaking.
- Alert road users who want to overtake them by (light or sound) signal.
- While overtaking, keep away from the overtaken obstacles by a sufficient safe side distance.
- Look at the mirror to make sure of the completion of overtaking process and give the necessary light signal (right signal) to inform other road users of the completion of overtaking.
- When overtaking a big vehicle, you have to take a look on the two sides of this vehicle before starting in overtaking process, taking into consideration not to return to the lane of the big vehicle except after seeing it in the mirror.
- Determine speed and do the following procedures:
 - A. Determine suitable shift position and speed to be able to complete overtaking process in the shortest possible time.
 - B. Reduce vehicle speed when overtaking buses and passenger cars stopped to getting off passengers.
 - C. Overtaking is always done from the left of other vehicles or obstacles, unless the driver of the vehicle required to be overtaken gives a turn signal to the left.

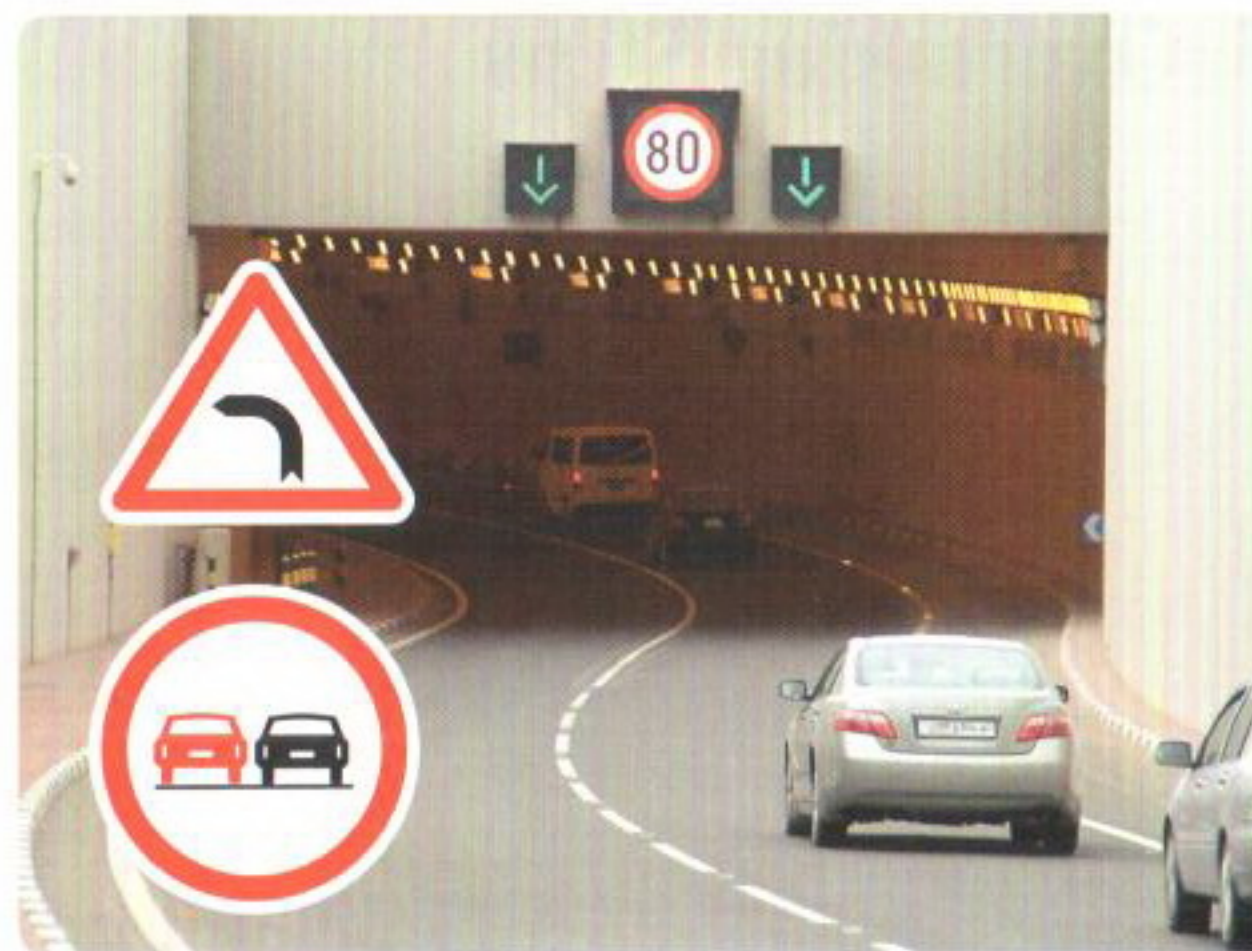


6. No Overtaking Places

- Invisible heights and acute curves.
- Slippery roads, circular squares, near from pedestrians crossings, schools, hospitals, gardens and emergency vehicle lanes.
- Road turns, bridges and tunnels.
- All places in which overtaking is prohibited by using traffic signs or marks.

7. No Overtaking Cases

- No overtaking of passenger buses allocated for transport of students when stopped in residential areas.
- When vision is hard on the road because of natural or emergency circumstances (fog or dust).
- Police cars, Internal Security Forces (Lekhwiya), ambulance, civil defense and rescue in emergency cases and when using alert and warning devices.
- Group of stopped cars because of disruption of traffic motion or stop of vehicles or traffic motion that does not allow the completion of overtaking process safely.
- If the front vehicle required to be overtaken is moving with a speed that makes the completion of overtaking process become hard.
- If the front vehicle is overtaking another vehicle.
- If there is another vehicle moves at the rear has started in overtaking.
- When the driver of the preceding vehicle gives a signal of no overtaking.



■ 8. When overtaking, the following must be taken in to consideration:

- It is prohibited to increase speed of his vehicle when another vehicle overtaking his vehicle, and he has to enable others to achieve this overtaking.
- Follow guidelines indicated on any mark placed or engraved on the road surface by the licensing authority.
- Give way to emergency vehicles (police, Internal Security Forces (Lekhwiya), civil defence and ambulance) while performing an urgent emergency service, with the reduction of speed or stop moving, if necessary.
- Clear the road immediately if there are emergency motor vehicles (police, Internal Security Forces (Lekhwiya), civil defence and ambulance) at intersections, junctions or crossroads to give way to these vehicles without any obstacles.

9. Rules and Ethics of Overtaking

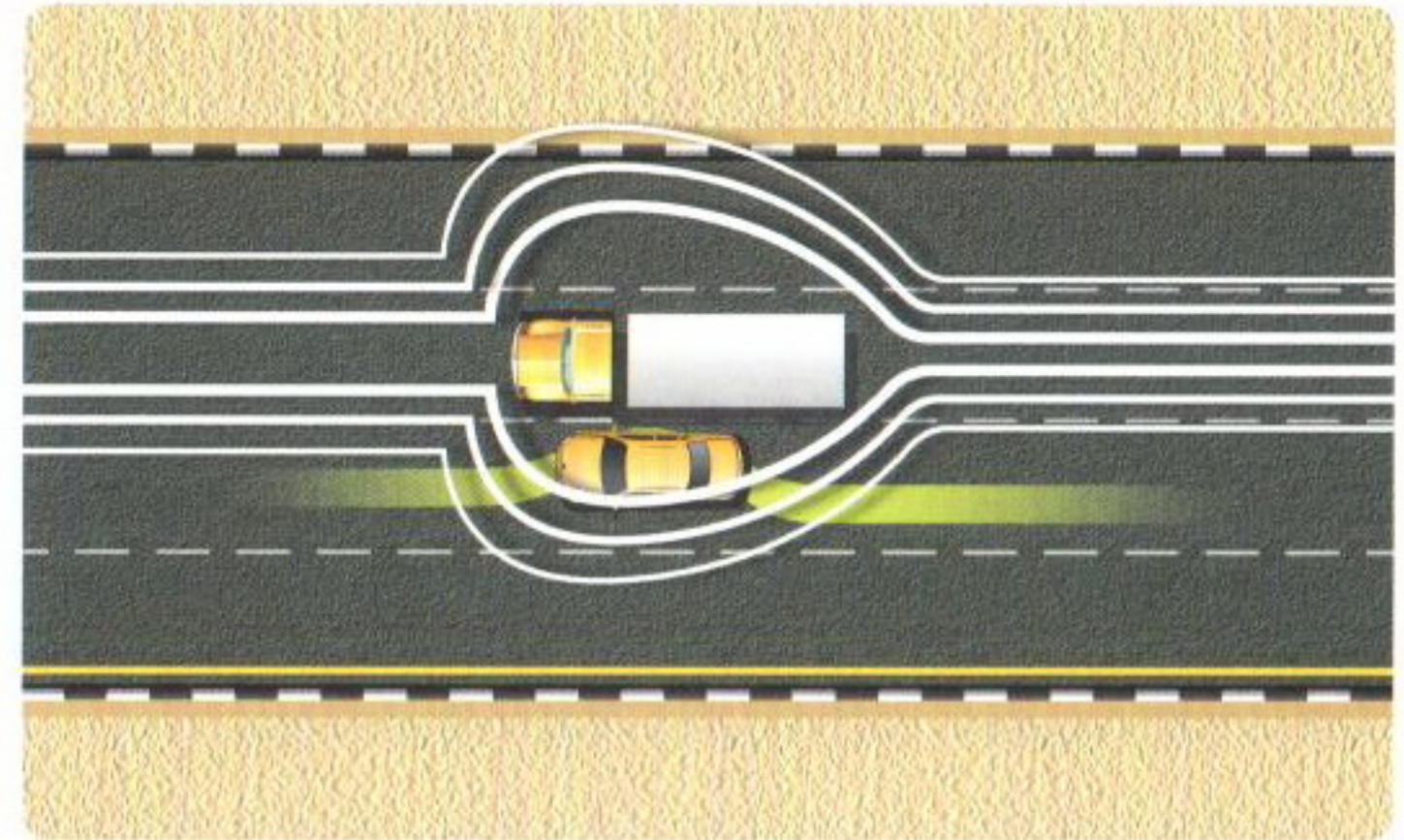
- It is prohibited to increase speed of vehicle when another vehicle overtaking his vehicle, and he has to enable others to make this overtaking safely.
- When meeting with another vehicle, the driver required to be overtaken has to facilitate overtaking process including to take extreme right of carriageway and reduce speed of his vehicle if the situation requires.
- Driver of a vehicle that transport a load and cannot be overtaken because of road situations and traffic motion, has to reduce speed of his vehicle and exit as necessary as possible to road shoulder to give way to vehicles behind to overtake it safely.

10. Side winds and their effect on overtaking

Side winds are divided into two types

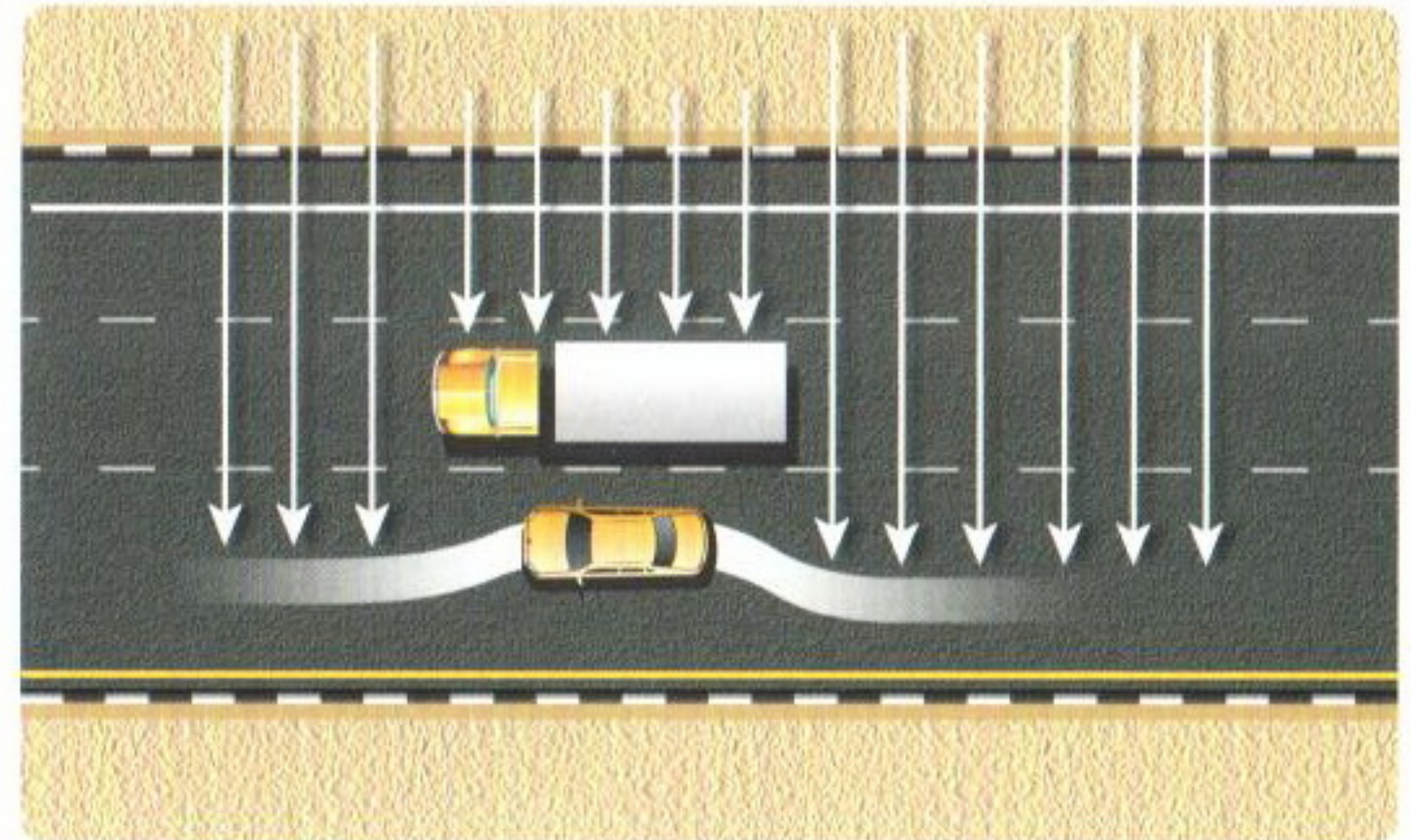
10-1 Vacuum winds resulting from speed of vehicles

Effects of these two types of wind seem obvious and even more during overtaking of large vehicles. In such circumstances the small vehicles are subjected to pull off toward the large vehicles when the small vehicles perform overtaking process. To overcome this problem, hold the steering firmly with both hands with appropriate guidance of steering wheel.



10-2 Natural winds

It is formed during changes in different weather conditions. Its effect differs on vehicles according to their speed, and when approaching a barrier or vehicle, it approaches from this barrier because of the sudden reduction of wind speed.



Speed Limit Rules

1-1 Speed Traffic Signs (Signals)

Maximum Speed Limit Sign

It is a circular sign with white background and red frame determined inside the allowed speed and it is prohibited in increase speed more than the speed determined in the traffic sign.



End of Maximum Speed Limit Sign

It is a circular sign with white background determined inside the speed in black color, indicates end of speed limit and characterized by inclined black lines.



Minimum Speed Limit Sign

It is a circular sign with blue background determined inside the speed in white color, indicates that the speed must not less than the determined speed.



End of Minimum Speed Limit Sign

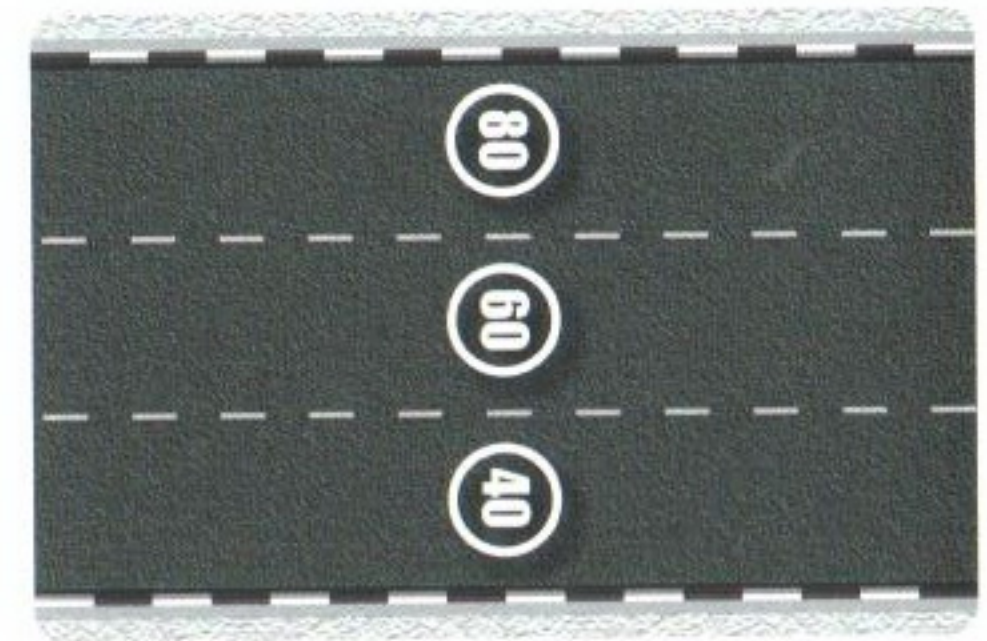
It is a circular sign with blue background determined inside the speed in white color, indicates end of minimum speed limit and characterized by inclined red line.



1-2 Speed Road Surface Marking

Speed Road Surface Marks

They are labels or paints placed on road surface in the middle of lanes to indicate maximum speed limit and hold the same meaning of speed limit traffic signs.



Speed Slow Marks

They are transverse successive land lines in yellow color placed before intersections on the roads and turns aiming to slow the speed.



NOTE

The driver has to reduce his speed and be cautious and warned when seeing Note warning land surface marking and signs and some of directional signs that indicate to approaching from cross roads.

2. Commitment of the driver with speed rules

- A. It is prohibited to exceed maximum speed limit of motor vehicles on the road.
- B. Reduce vehicle speed when approaching from:
 - Pedestrians crossings
 - Bridges and tunnels
 - Populated areas
 - Schools and hospitals
 - Turns, curves and slopes
 - Crossroads, intersections, roundabouts and when entering squares.
- C. Control the vehicle and adapt its speed according to road conditions and situation, vehicle condition and load, and weather conditions, so that it can be stopped or reduce its speed, if necessary.
- D. Not to keep driving the vehicle in unusual slow speed in a way not suit road situation, vehicle condition and its load, and weather conditions that may lead to obstruction of the normal motion of other vehicles if it is not a reasonable cause.
- E. Not to use brakes suddenly in order to reduce vehicle speed or stop it, if not necessary for safety of motion on the road.
- F. Alert clearly by sufficient time when start in reducing vehicle speed.



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Drivers of police, ambulance, fire and rescue vehicles are excluded from commitment with speed limit while driving to perform an urgent service, also any driver who transfer a patient or injured in a critical condition, provided that those drivers in these cases shall use warning (alerting) devices and reduce speed as low as possible when crossing crossroads for traffic safety.

3. Speed Limits on Roads

It must be committed with maximum speed limit indicated in the signs and marks placed on the road, and if not exist, maximum speed limit will be determined for vehicles as:

A. Internal roads:

- Maximum speed limit for passenger cars, taxis, rent cars, tourist cars, and motorcycles on internal roads (in cities, villages and populated area) is **100 km/h**.
- Maximum speed limit for other motor vehicles on internal roads (in cities, villages and populated area) is **50 km/h**.

B. External roads:

- Maximum speed limit for passenger cars, taxis, rent cars, tourist cars, motorcycles on external roads is **120 km/h**.
- Maximum speed limit for other motor vehicles on external roads is **80 km/h**.

4. Speed Violations on Roads

- The Law punishes exceeding speed limit by a fine of 500 QR ,and an amount of 100 QR will be added against every 10 km/h of speed increase and not exceeding 1000 QR.
- The Law punishes the failure to reduce speed when approaching the following places by a fine of 300 QR:
(pedestrians crossings, bridges and tunnels, populated areas, schools and hospitals, turns, curves and slopes, crossroads, roundabouts and when entering squares).
- The Law punishes by a fine of 300 QR everyone who does not commit with the following:
 - Failure to control the vehicle and adapt its speed according to road conditions and situation, vehicle condition and



load, and weather conditions.

- Keep driving the vehicle in unusual slow speed in a way not suit road situation, vehicle condition and its load, and weather conditions that may lead to obstruction of traffic motion.
 - Use brakes suddenly in order to reduce vehicle speed or stop it without reason.
 - Failure to alert clearly by sufficient time when start in reducing vehicle speed.
- D. The Law punishes by imprison for a period not less than a month and not more than three years and a fine of (10-50) thousand QR or one of the two punishments and to add (four points) to his balance everyone who commits the violation of driving a vehicle on the road carelessly, unwarned or in a way that subjects person's life and monies to risk.
- Involved in a race on the road without written permit or violation of the permit.
 - Drove the vehicle carelessly or negligently, which subjects its driver, passengers or others to risk.

NOTE

By an order from traffic manager or his deputy, the vehicle is seized for a period not exceeding 90 days for anyone:

Note

- Involved in a race on the road without written permit or violation of the permit.
- Drove the vehicle carelessly or negligently, which subjects its driver, passengers or others to risk.

5. Zero Speed

It is the exceeding of speed limit more than 180 km/h.



Turning and U-turning

1. Definition

Turning: It is the change of vehicle direction to the right or left to pass in another road or if there are turns on the road.
Driver Guide in the State of Qatar- Part 4- 154

U-Turning: Is the reverse of vehicle direction to the opposite direction of the road. 2. Turn in gand U-Turning Road
Signs and Marking

2-1 Turning and U-Turning Signs:

No Turning and U-Turning Signs

They are circular signs with red frame and diagonal and white background, inside it an arrow indicates the direction of prohibition.



Turning and U-Turning Mandatory (Compulsory) Signs

They are circular signs with blue background, inside it a white arrow indicates to a mandatory (compulsory) direction.



Mandatory Direction Sign

It is rectangular sign with a white background, inside it blue arrows of the mandatory (compulsory) direction.



U-Turn Directional Sign

It is a rectangular sign with blue background, inside it a white arrow indicates to the allowed place of u-turning.



Road Turns Warning Signs

They are equilateral triangle signs with red frame and white background, contains black arrows indicate direction of turn on the road.



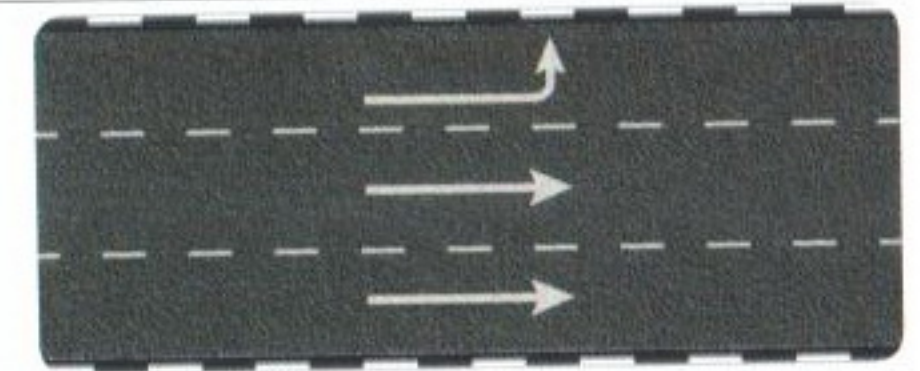
Turn Warning Sign

It is rectangular sign with a white background, inside it red arrows indicate to the road turn direction. It is used in the areas of hidden turn (invisible turn).



2-2 Turning and U-Turning Land Marking

They are marks engraved on the road surface in the shape of arrows indicate to the mandatory directions of each lane, to show lanes of turning or u-turning.



2-3 Turning and U-Turning Traffic Light

It is a traffic light, inside it arrows indicate to the mandatory direction of turn in case of green light.



3. Procedures of Turning, U-Turning and Turns

3-1 Turning in the road:

A. Turning Conditions:

- It is prohibited to turn left in highways if there are no places allocated for this.
- Turning should not constitute risk to the driver or road users.
- If there is no hand signal from traffic policeman or a sign prohibits turning.
- Commit with arrow directions engraved on road surface or traffic lights.
- Turn at the places without traffic signs that prohibit passing in the required direction.
- Turn from the correct lane.

B. Turning Reasons:

- Meeting of the road with another road in a T- Shape.
- There are obstacles on the road.
- There are turns on the road.
- There is a signal from traffic policeman or a sign mandates vehicles to turn left or right.

C. Turning Steps:

- Take the decision before arriving to the intersection and watch signs.
- Watch traffic motion using mirrors by looking back and start by using direction lights for alert.
- Select the correct lane and pay attention to traffic motion, pedestrians and other subsidiary or potential risks at or nearby the intersection.
- Reduce speed gradually or stop according to traffic lights, traffic signs or guidance signals.
- It is prohibited to turn at an acute angle or an increased wide angle than necessary, swaying or moving between lanes after turning.
- Leaving through turning and complete it on the correct lane when traffic motion allows this.



3-2 Turns on the road:

A. Turning mechanism (Forces affecting turning) in the road:

When turning with your vehicle while driving, your vehicle loses somewhat of its balance as a result of direction change forces or so called centrifugal force, which needs opposite force in order to fix the vehicle at turns. This force has the magnitude of the cohesion of wheels with road surface (Friction Force), therefore, to reduce the centrifugal force, you have to reduce your speed at turns to increase cohesion force of wheels with road surface (as more as you accelerate as acute as the turn, which causes loss of control on the vehicle inside the turn and leads to its overturn).

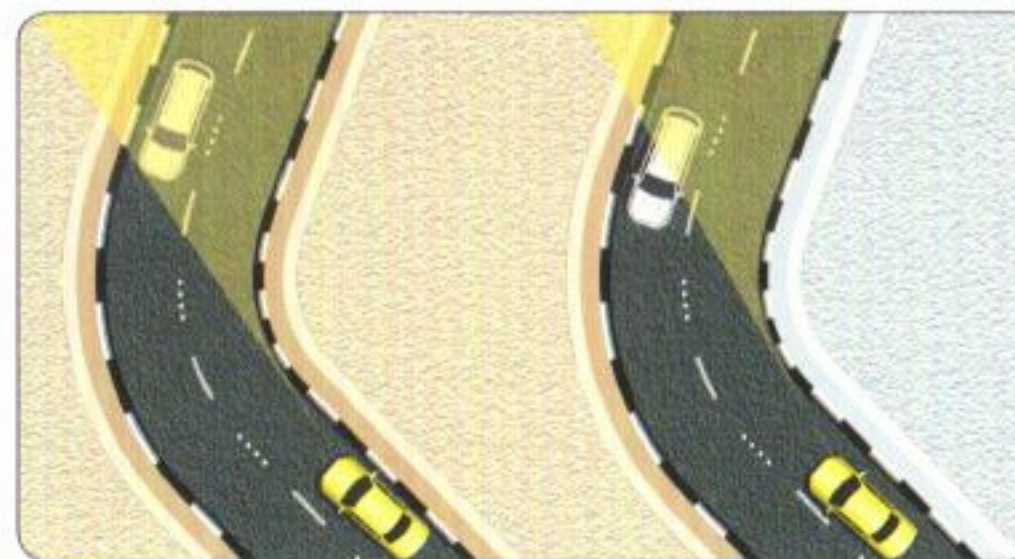
B. Safe Turning Conditions:

- Put your vehicle in the proper position of the road when approaching from the turn.
- Use a speed suitable to the angle or acuteness of the turn.
- Shift transmission to the position suitable to this speed. to continue moving in
- You must be able to stop at the side of the road within the distance that you can see clearly. Turning on hidden turns on the road:

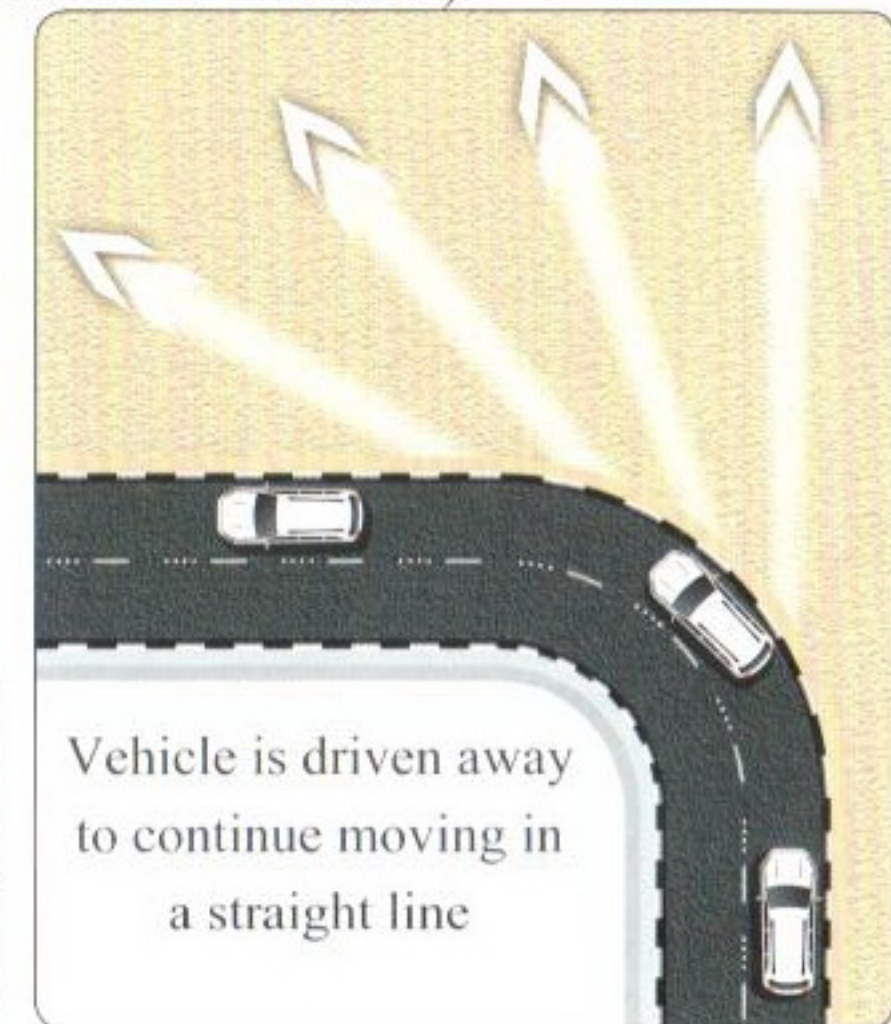
Turning on hidden turns on the road:



- Driving at the extreme right of your lane, gives an early scene when turning left.



- Driving at the extreme left of your lane, gives an early scene when turning right.



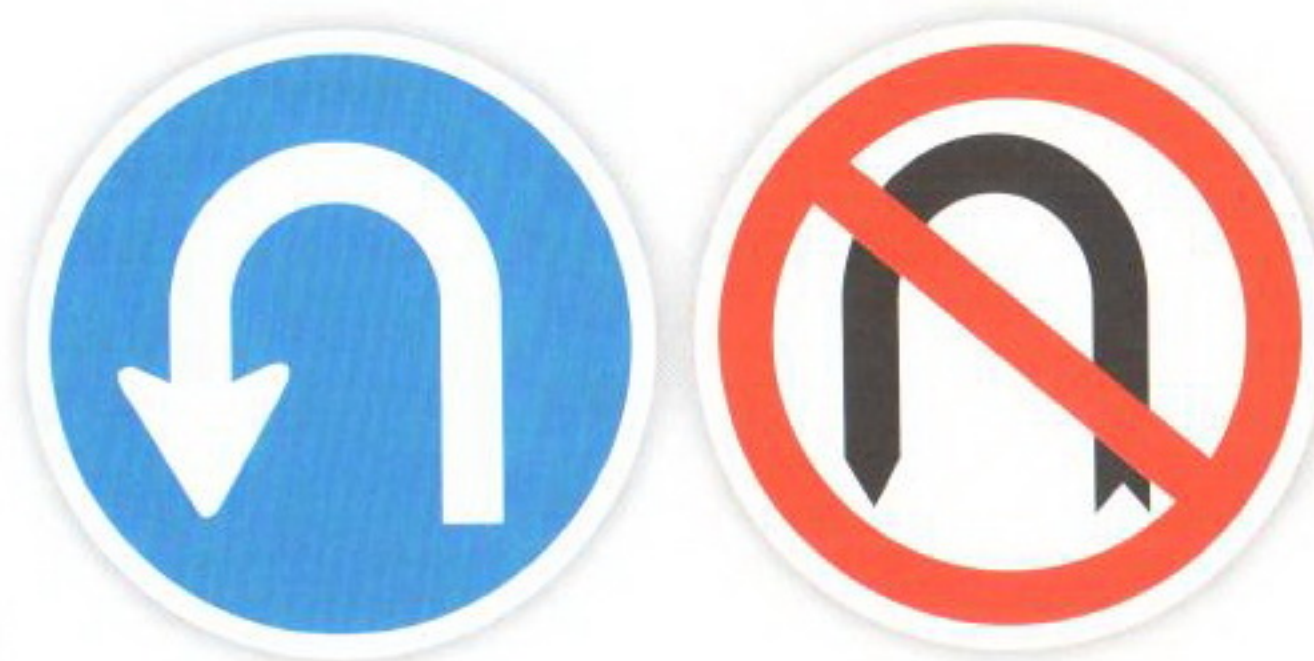
NOTE

Turning left is more complicated than turning right.

3-3 U-Turning in the road:

A. U-Turning Conditions:

- It is not a one-way road.
- If there is no hand signal from traffic policeman or a sign prohibits u-turning.
- There is no heavy traffic.
- U-turning area must be visible for drivers in all directions.
- There is no continuous line or pedestrians crossing at the place of u-turning.
- U-Turning does not constitute a risk to the driver of road users.
- It is prohibited to u-turn back in highways if there are no places allocated for this purpose.
- It is prohibited to u-turn at the places of u-turn allocated to (ambulance, police and civil defence) cars.

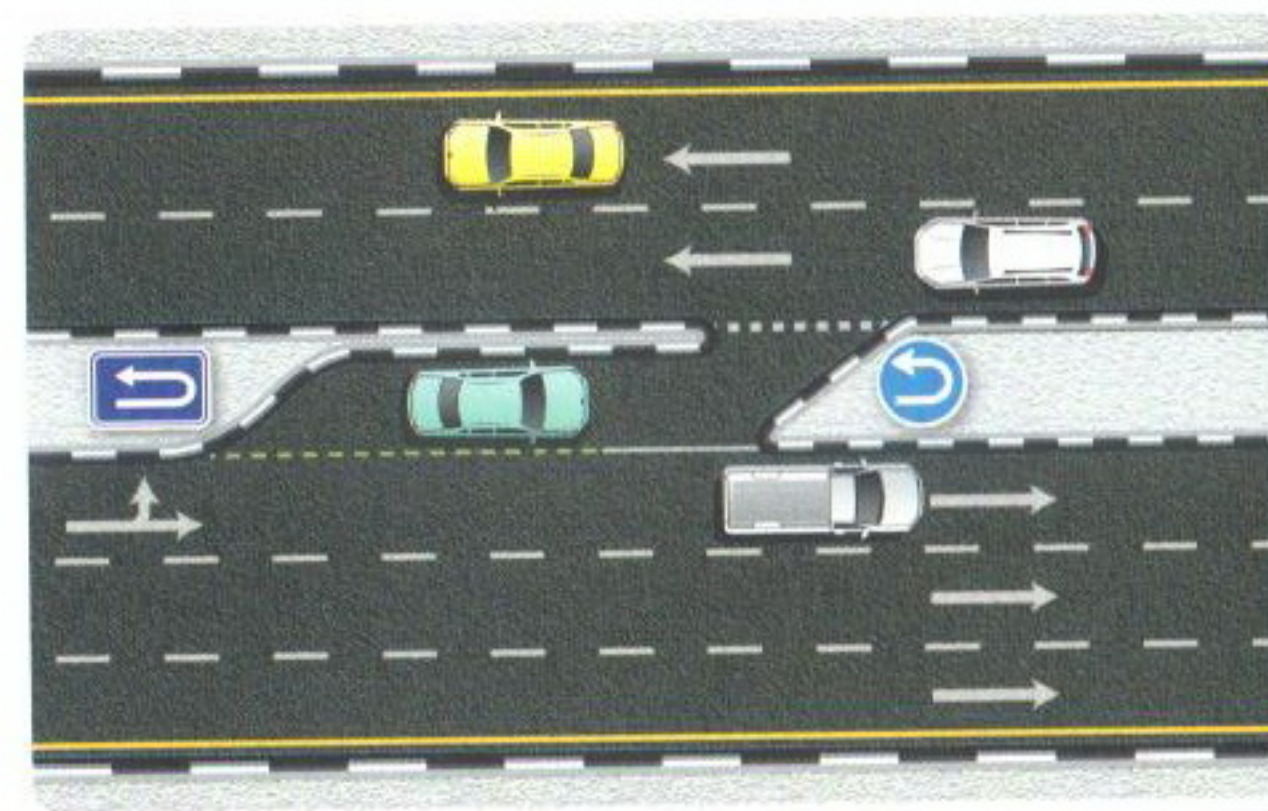


B. U-Turning Reasons:

- Road closing for any reason such as (traffic diversions, damage on the road, traffic accident, an obstacle).
- There is a signal from traffic policeman or a sign mandates vehicles to u-turn.

C. U-Turning Steps:

- U-turning in wide roads is performed directly in one u-turn stage.
- U-turning in a narrow road is performed in three or five stages depending on road width and vehicle length.



In the case of driving any motor vehicle in the opposite direction, turning or u-turning in the opposite direction the vehicle will be seized for a period not exceeding 90 days.

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of 2007

Communication Language between Road Users

1. Definition of Communication Language between Road Users

It is the language used between road users (between each other) which is understandable to all of different languages and cultures, and it is the link of exchange information between them.

2. Forms of Communication Language between Road Users

2-1 Traffic signals (lights) for vehicle:

A. Direction change lights

It is used to inform road users to be ready to turn or change lanes, which requires him every time to look at vehicle mirrors to ensure safe transfer and the most important things to do, use vehicle lights by a sufficient period to warn other drivers and pedestrians of your intention of direction change.

If you are intended to turn right at an intersection, and you come across another intersection precedes the intersection that you pretend to turn to, do not use direction change right signal except after passing the first intersection, this will prevent any confusion for other drivers about, where and when you actually turn, and this requires you to use the signal by a sufficient period to warn drivers behind and in front of you that you are intended to turn or change lanes.

Cases of using direction change lights:

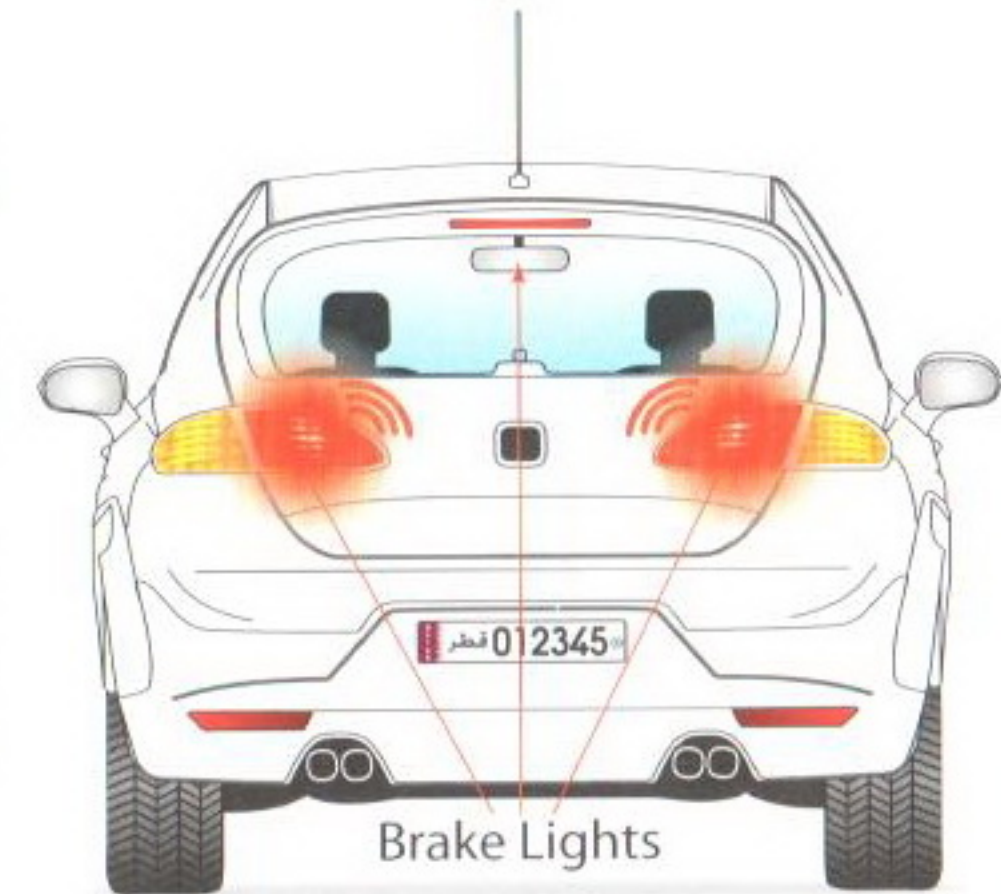
- Turn right or left
- Change lanes and overtaking.
- U-turn to the opposite direction.
- When stopping the vehicle.
- When exiting from a roundabout.
- When entering or exits from car parking.



B. Speed Reduction lights

It is used when using brakes pedal to reduce speed, where the lights appear directly to the rear vehicles to inform them start of speed reduction.

- If it is combined with right direction light, it will be for informing them to stop, and if it is at approaching from an intersection, it will be for informing them of the turning.
- Each time pressing on brakes pedal, your vehicle brake lights go on to alert other drivers that you are reducing speed of your vehicle or stopping, therefore, you have to reduce your speed if brake lights of the vehicle in front of you go on.



C. Front and Rear lights

Using of front and rear lights helps others to see you in the bad lighting conditions. Front and rear lights of your vehicle must be switched on between sunset and sunrise, and in danger weather conditions, such as fog, rains, smoke and sand storms, and when it is hard for other drivers to see



It is prohibited to use front and rear glare lights except in weather conditions that require this.

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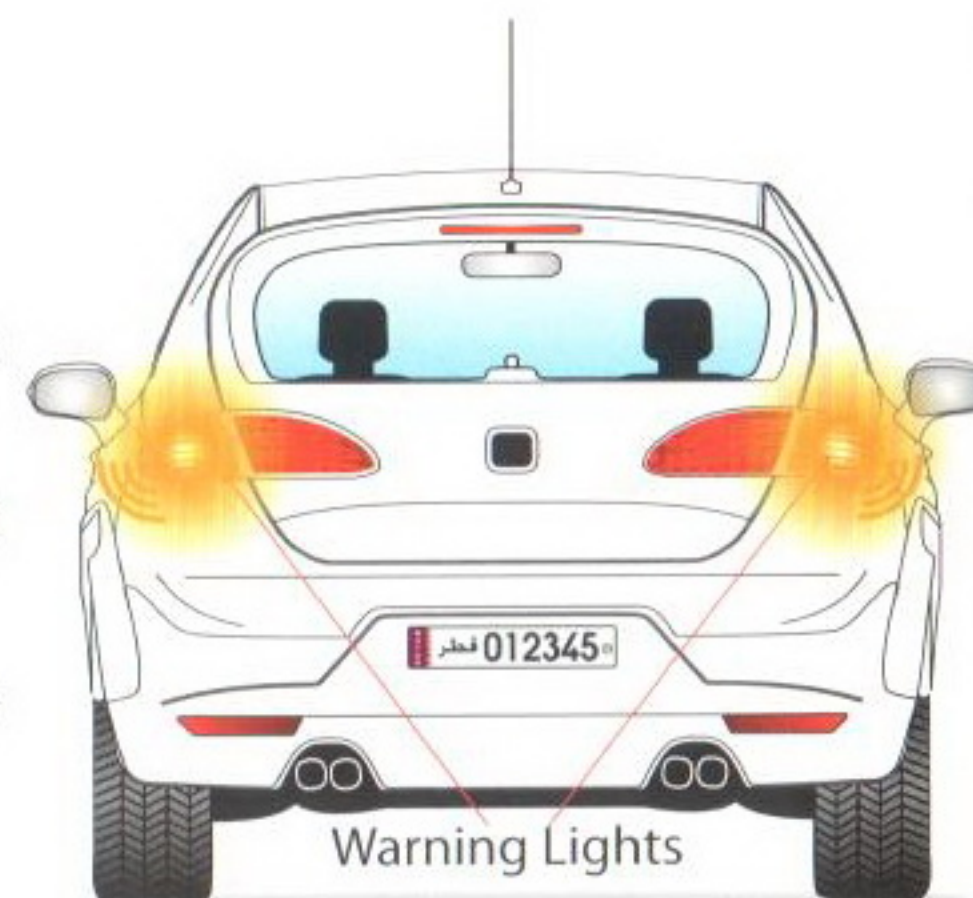
D. Warning Signal (four lights “Flasher”)

They are the four direction lights used in cases of warning of a risk on the road.

Cases of using warning (emergency) lights in the vehicle:

- Vehicle fault on the road (its obstruction to traffic motion, if there is no ability to exist it from the road, or the driver is handicapped).
- Involve in an accident or emergency stopping, and there is no ability to exit it from the road.
- When moving on a highway and found suddenly in front of you a traffic accident or any risk on the

road and you want to inform vehicles behind you of this risk to be warned of it.



In case of fault of your vehicle on the road, make sure:

- Other drivers can see your vehicle and stop on the suitable time.
- Exit your vehicle from the traffic motion if possible, and if you are completely failed to exit from the road, try to stop at a place in which people can see you and your vehicle easily.
- Do not stop near from tops of heights or at a turn if you are able to avoid this.
- One of the common mistakes is the use of four lights in case of moving in fog, so other drivers cannot pay attention to the stopped vehicles,

and prevents you to inform vehicles at rear of you of your desire to turn right or left (fault of direction lights).



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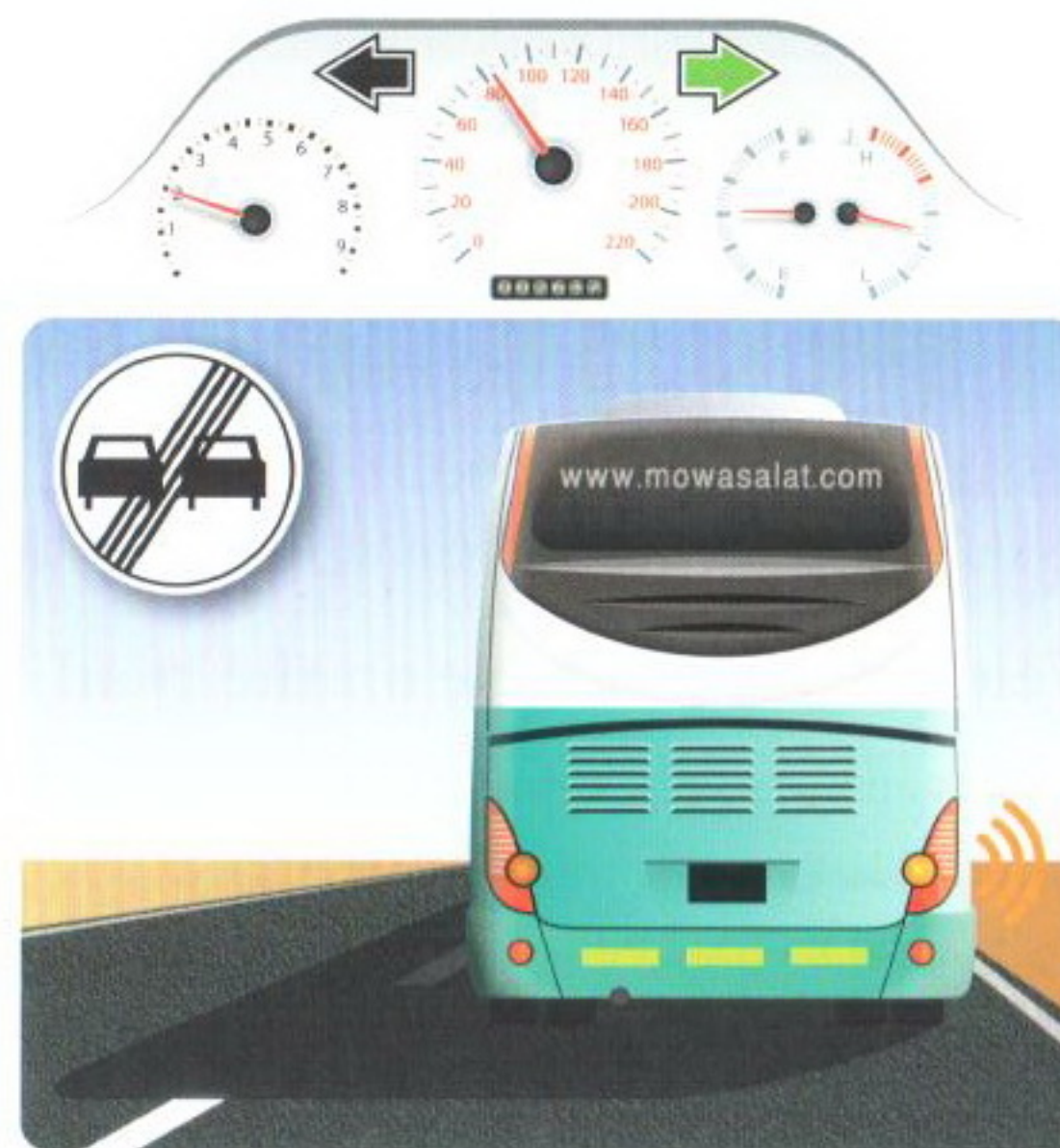
Driver of any vehicle stops on a road unequipped with public lighting at night or in day time in case of bad vision, has to remove it from carriageway, and keep a red light or a reflector at its rear to warn road users of its existence.

E. Overtaking Signal

There are two overtaking signals given from the vehicle required to be overtaken to the vehicle wants to overtake in case of invisibility of the vehicle that wants to overtake.



- Left signal, which means to wait a little, where overtaking at this moment is unsafe and must wait until the situation becomes safe to complete the process of overtaking.



- Right signal, which means it is allowed to overtake.

F. Headlights and flashing warning lights

It is used by the rear vehicle to inform the front vehicle to give way to overtake. It is used also to alert the opposite vehicle of a risk on the road ahead.

2-2 Warning Signals of Special Use:

A. Military Vehicles

Red and blue warning lights are used in police, Internal Security Force (LEKHWIYA), civil defense vehicles, and official ceremonies and processions.

When vehicles use these lights that means the vehicle is moving at high speed and must give it way.



B. Medical Vehicles

Green warning lights are often used in ambulance vehicles and those used in medical purposes (patients transport). When vehicles use these lights that means the vehicle is moving in an emergency mission at high speed and must give it way.



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It is prohibited to use sound or light warning devices or similar devices to those limited in use with police, civil defence and ambulance vehicles.

C. Service Vehicles

Orange warning lights are used in these vehicles. When vehicles use these lights that means the vehicle is moving at low speed and you can overtake it carefully, such as:

- Street cleaning and wastes collection vehicles.
- Vehicles equipped to tow faulty vehicles.
- Vehicles moving at low speeds or its width is more than 3 m.
- Rescue and control vehicles.
- Big shipment cars (Tractor, trailer and semi-trailer)
- PWA vehicles.



D. Vehicles operating in special areas

Yellow warning lights are used in these vehicles inside areas allocated to work in it during its operation. It is prohibited to be used while moving on the public road, such as vehicles operating inside the airport and ports.



2-3 Vehicle Sound Signals:

A. Normal Sound Signal

This normal sound signal is used to warn others, either another vehicle or road user of a risk to avoid its occurrence before it become too late.

The Horn is a type of warning devices. It is an important part of communication, but it must be used reasonably and when necessary only to alert other road users of approaching of your vehicle or its position. There are signs inform you not to use the horn in some areas, where you have not to use it near hospitals, schools, worship places, or residential area.



B. High Sound Signal

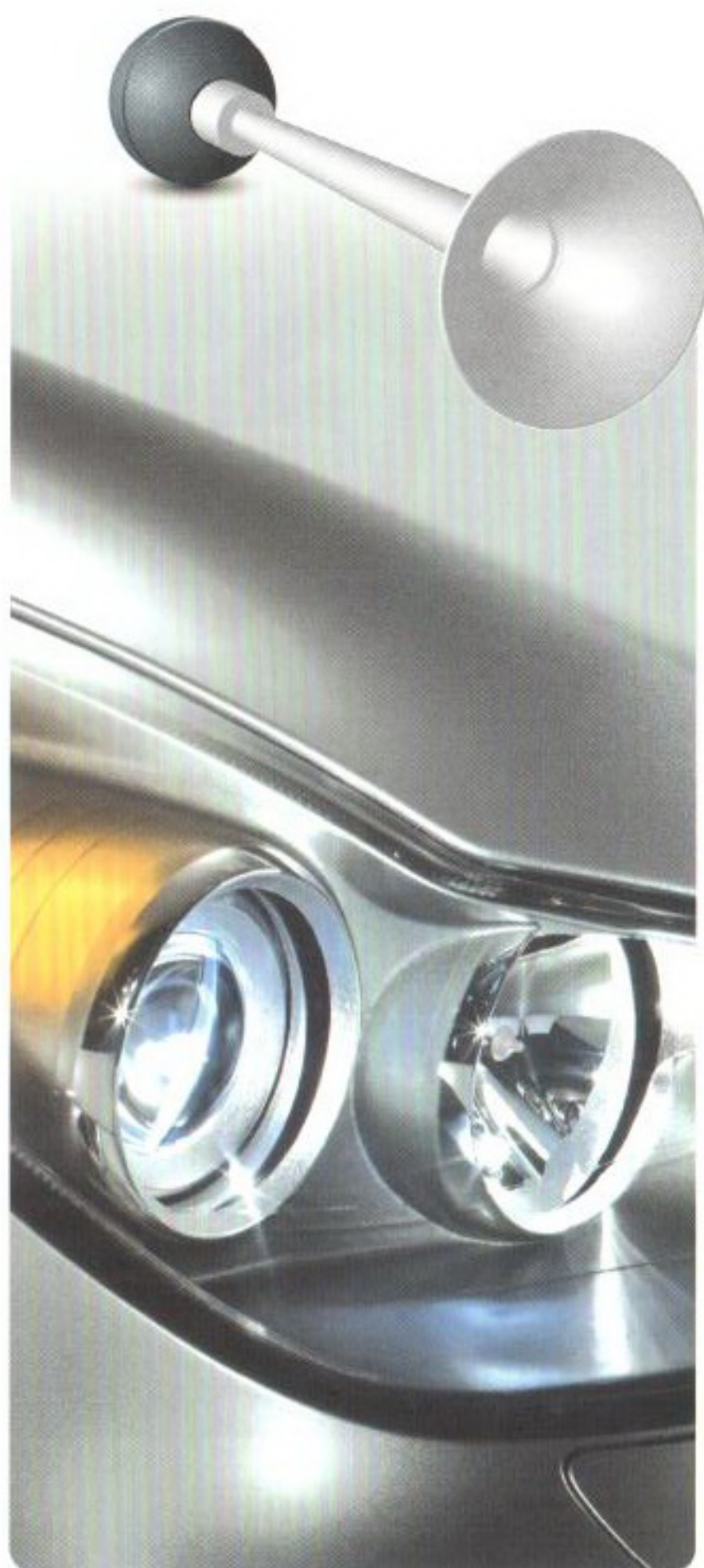
High sound signal is used to inform others, either another vehicle or road user of a message informing that there is a vehicle needs them to give it way of being in an urgent mission. This sound signal is used in the following vehicle:

- Ambulance
- Patients transport
- Police
- Internal Security Force (LEKHWIYA)
- Civil defense
- official ceremonies and processions



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Vehicle drivers are prohibited to use the horn except in case of imminent risk.



Rules of using horns and lights on the road

- Rules of using horns and lights on the road
- It is prohibited to drive a vehicle on the road unequipped with a horn to warn of the risk of its approaching.
- Vehicle drivers are prohibited to use the horn except in case of imminent risk.
- It is prohibited to use front and rear glare lights except in weather conditions that require this.
- It is prohibited to use any means of hiding vehicle windows without a written permit.
- It is prohibited to drive a vehicle on the road within the period from sunset to sunrise or in bad vision because of weather conditions during day hours, except by using the following lights:
- Head light, two rear lights, rear number plate light. It is prohibited to switch on glare light in case of stopping.
- Change glare light to head light or position lights when meeting another vehicle at a reasonable distance to avoid sight glaring.
- No red light is prohibited to appear in the nose of the vehicle, it is sufficed with the white light in normal cases or yellow one in fog conditions.
- Driver of any vehicle stopping on a road unequipped with public lighting overnight or in day time in bad vision, has to remove it from carriageway, and keep red light or a reflector at its rear to warn road users of its existence.
- Vehicle driver has to adjust the glare light to be directed little to the right side of the road.

Part 5

Driving of Motorcycles, Heavy Vehicles and Equipment



Motorcycles

Heavy Vehicles

Equipment



Motorcycles

1. Definition of Motorcycle

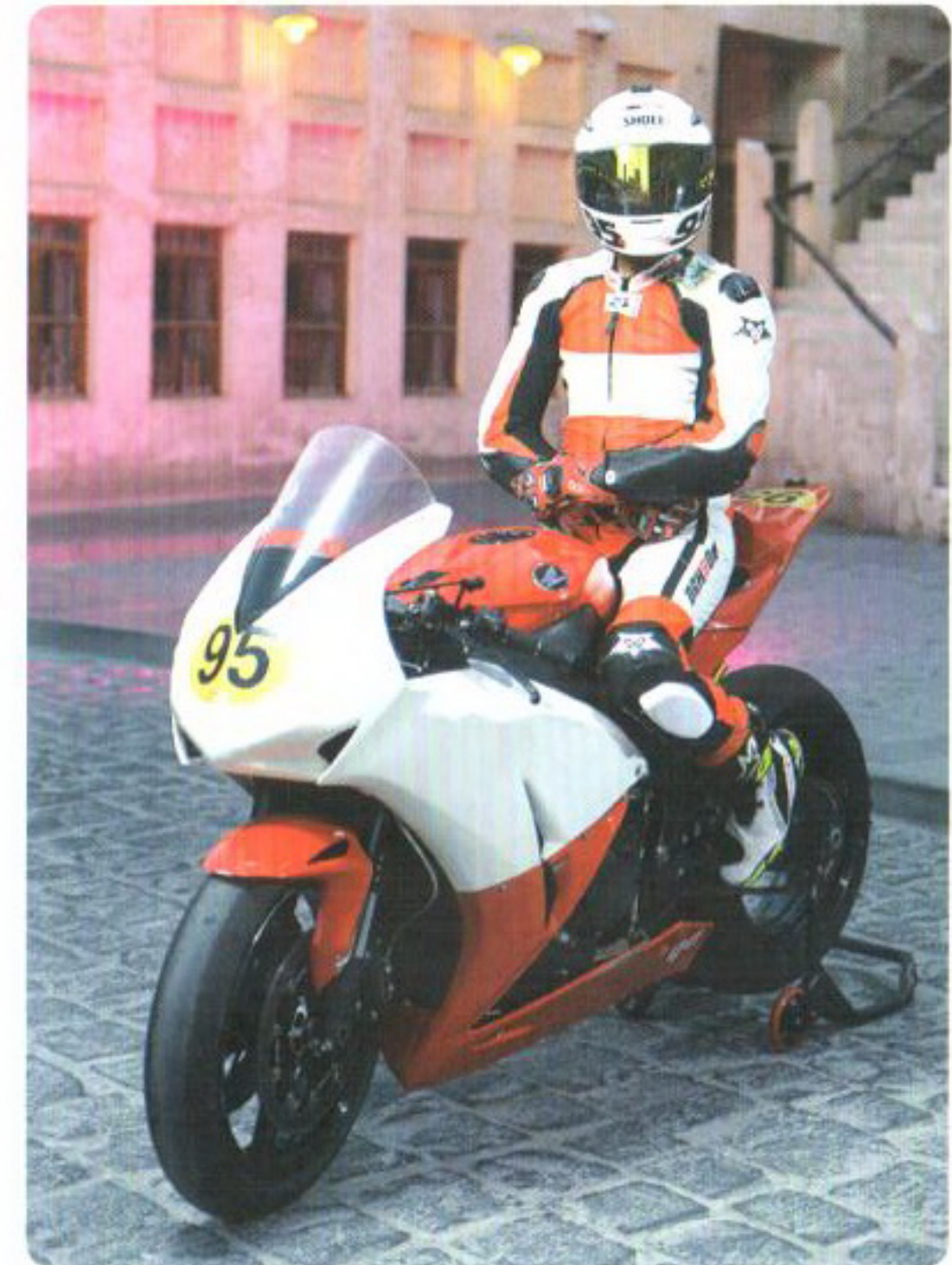
It is a vehicle equipped with a motor engine of capacity not exceeding 50 CC move with it, with two wheels or more, and equipped to transfer persons and objects. It is not designed in the shape of a car.

2. Selection of suitable size of motorcycle:

When selecting the motorcycle, take into consideration type of driving that you intend to do with it, where small motorcycle is lack of the necessary power to commit with speeds, especially on highways, and you may feel instability at high speeds.

It may be difficult to control big size motorcycle, but if the motorcycle is of suitable size, it is provided to be able to do the following:

- Put one foot flat on the road while riding motorcycle in a straight position.
- Drive and stop motorcycle in the standing position without tighten your legs.
- Access easily to all means of control and operate them without squeezing or extending limbs.
- Raise motorcycle using two steering handles while being at its side (lock front wheel when raising if possible).
- Know type of driving you intended to do and make sure of selecting motorcycle designed for this purpose.



.Motorcycle drivers have to drive in motor vehicle lanes

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of 2007

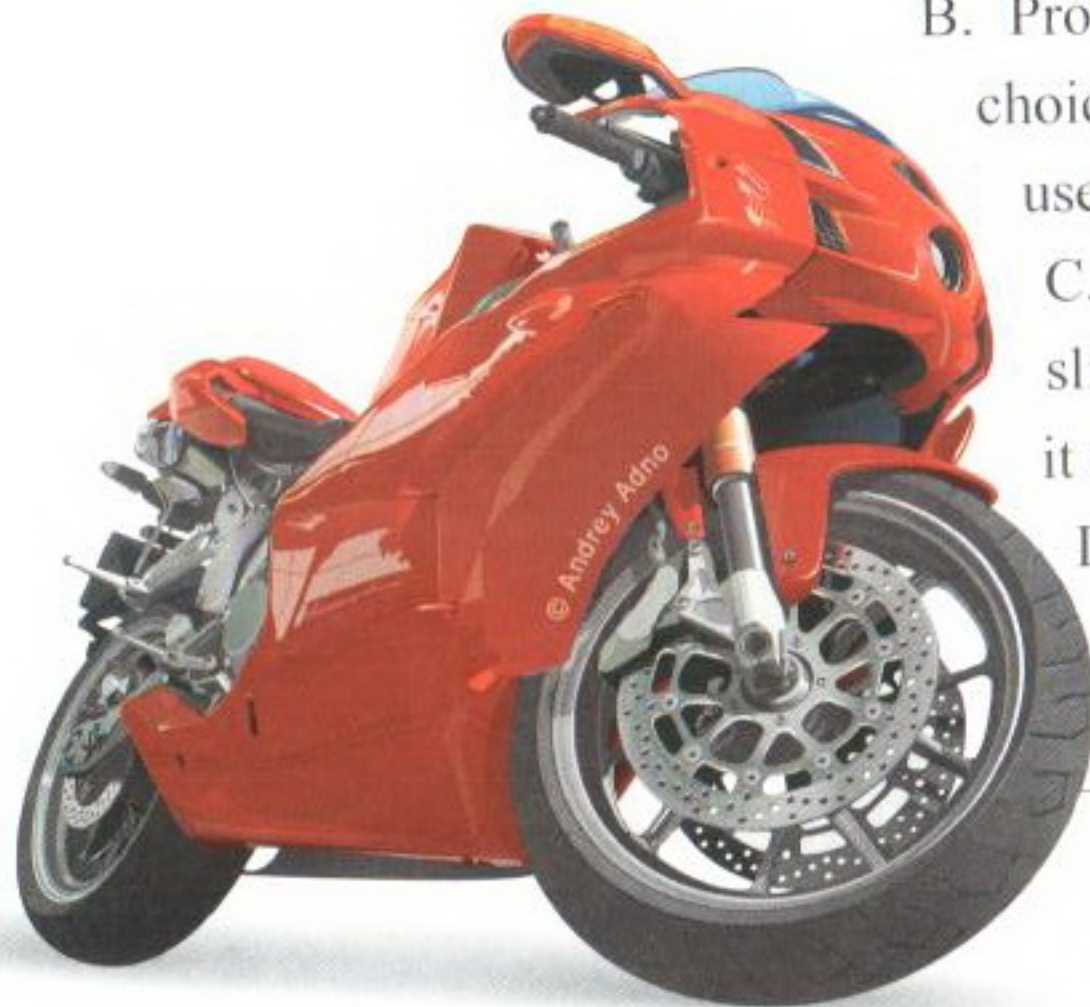
3. Motorcycle Driving Equipment

3-1 Helmet

- A. Wear helmet always.
- B. Qatar Traffic Law stipulates to the necessity to wear head protective helmet for both the driver and the passenger of suitable size. It must be worn firmly in a way that prevents its sliding from the head, with the strap tied around chin in a proper way. Make sure that the helmet meets all safety standards before purchasing. Fallen, scratched and damaged helmet in any accident must be replaced. Do not use water and soap in cleaning your helmet.

3-2 Clothes

- A. Wear suitable clothes.
- B. Protect your skin and eyes of the sun, winds and insects. Leathers are the best choice of protective clothes, but heavy nylon, jeans coats and long trousers can be used.
- C. Do not permit anything dropped down, harnesses or any other thing to slips from your clothes. Do not wear loose clothes or blown-up by air, because it may exhaust or distract you.
- D. You have to wear gloves and other clothes designed for the use with motorcycles.



Keep yourself in a visible place. Seeing a driver represents life or death for you. Wear shiny color clothes such as orange, red or yellow, also phosphoric colors are good in particular. It is preferred to put a reflective band on your motorcycle, helmet and coat.

3-3 Eyes

Protect your eyes: Winds and rains may exhaust your eyes and disturb vision, also dust and insects may harm your eyes and make you lose your control on motorcycle.

Windscreen helps in repel winds, rains and flying objects, but it does not protect your eyes, so you have to wear means of protection or safety goggles:

- Fixed firmly.
- Made of break-resistant material

3-4 Gloves

Wear gloves: Gloves keep hands warm and help in firm grasping on control devices. It is preferred to use gloves designed especially for use in driving motorcycles.

3-5 Boot

A. Always wear long boot.

B. Do not wear a wide boot or one contains rings or shoelaces that may interlace with control devices. Long leather or heavy nylon boots are the best ones. It must be strong and of a sufficient height to protect ankles. Insole must be made of strong material with clear studs. All things worn in your foot must allow you to operate easily control devices operated with feet.

Before starting, make sure of the following:

- Front wheel is unlocked.
- Start ignition of gasoline.
- Turn on lights, lower motorcycle from standing position before allowing passengers to get on, and always check place of your foot before lowering motorcycle from standing position.
- Adjust mirrors at both sides.
- Warm engine until smooth turning.



4. Risks to drivers of motorcycle and how to be cautious thereof

There are many risks on the road that motorcycle drivers face. Therefore, logically, be ready for anything that may occur.

Help yourself through doing the following:

- You are responsible for your safety, do not depend on other road users for your safety, and do not provide that they are seeing you.
- When driving motorcycle, you have to be seen by others, and you required to see what is going around clearly to think in advance and be ready to respond before occurrence of anything. Remember that you are sharing other in the use of the road.
- Always turn your head and look forward and to the direction you want.
- Bend with your motorcycle while turning provided that the motorcycle to be at position that enable you to see traffic motion in both directions.
- At crossroads do not depend on giving you way by other vehicles.
- Watch the road in front of you through looking across other vehicles or over them.



Try to avoid slippery spots, and if you not able to do so, reduce your speed before reaching it, drive, if possible in a straight line before approaching it, avoid shift transmission (gear), turn or using shock or brake, and if it is required to use brake, use both brakes equally.

4-1 Select the best position of motorcycle on the road:

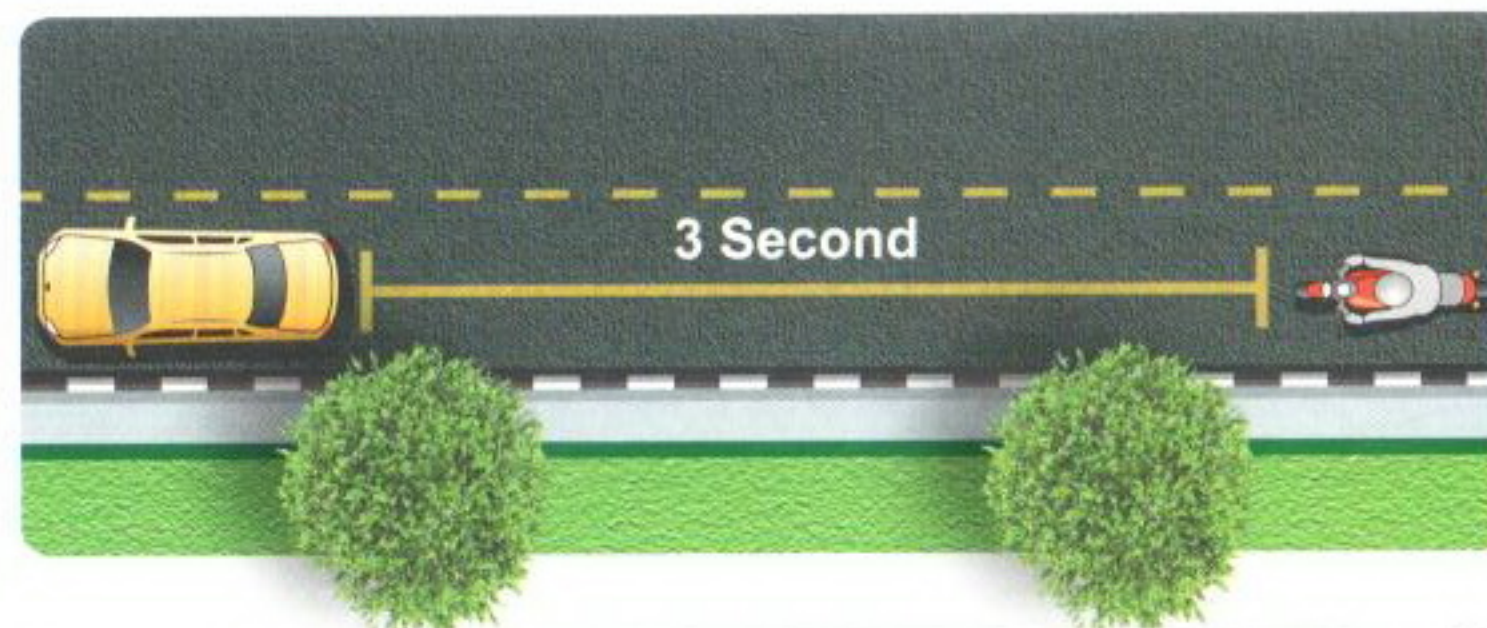
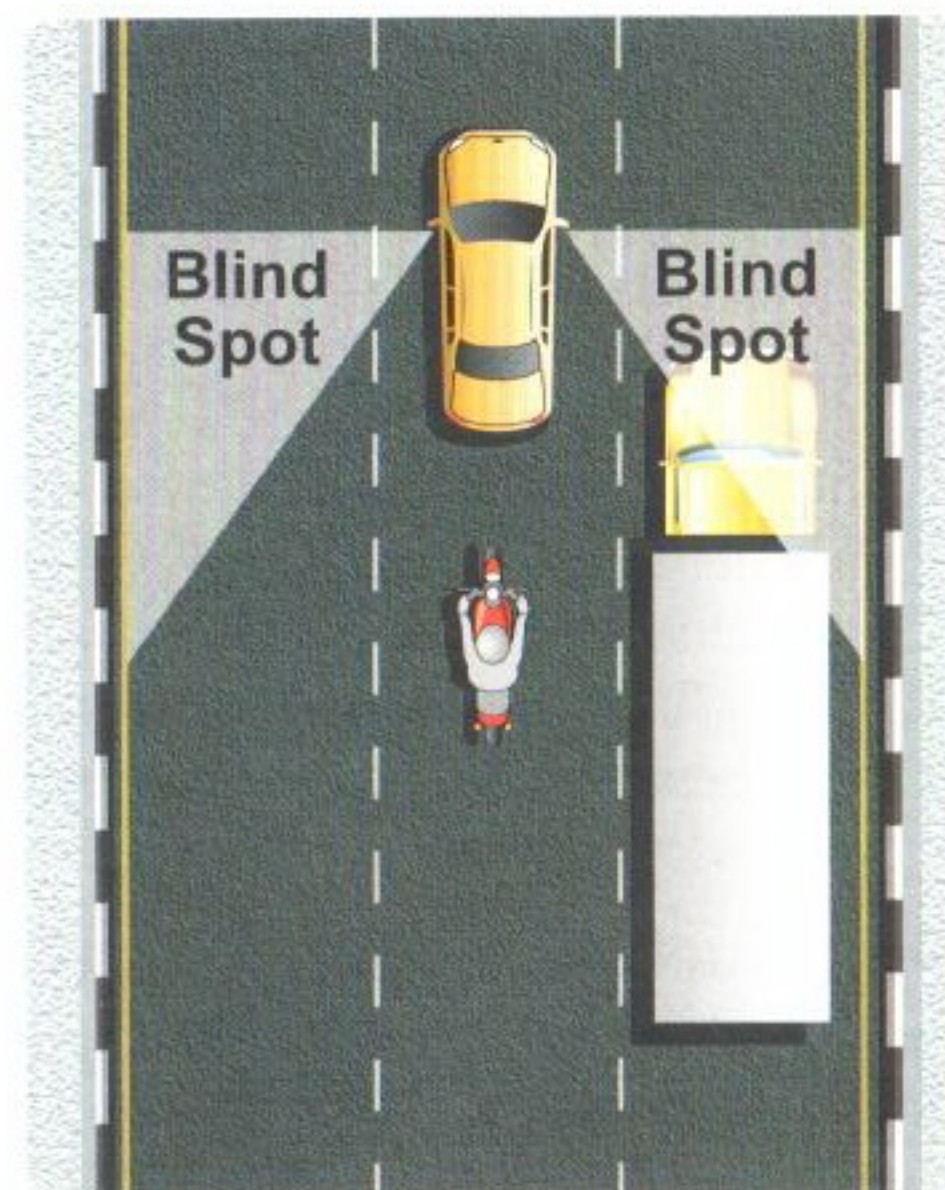
- A. Drive your motorcycle on the road in a position that enables you to see and be seen by others. Drive at the left part of the lane you are drive in, so that you can be seen on both rear and external mirrors of the car in front of you, and can see vehicles coming from the opposite direction, and be seen by them.
- B. Avoid the blind spot beside other vehicles because it is danger and drivers cannot see you.

4-2 Keep a safe distance:

Any mistake, from you or from anyone else, make constitute a big risk to you as a driver, and keeping a safe distance is the best protection you can obtain, and as wide as the distance, you will have a longer time to see the risks and find a method to avoid it. Of course this will not happen except you are vigilant and cautious.

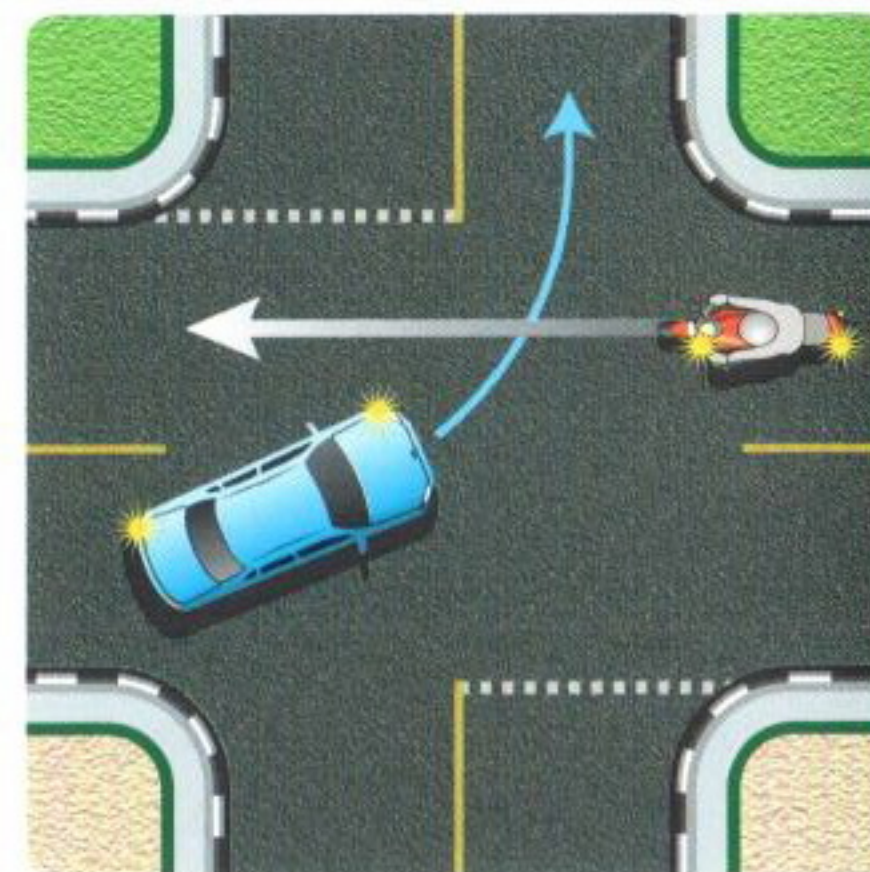
As an unprotect driver, you have to keep a sufficient distance between you and the vehicle in front of you by a gap of 3 seconds so that:

- A. You will have a sufficient time to stop in emergency cases.
- B. You are able to better see over and around the vehicle in front of you.
- C. You can see traffic lights, road marking and risks in advance.
- D. You are able to avoid pits and other risks of road surface.
- E. You will have longer time to respond.



4-3 Attention:

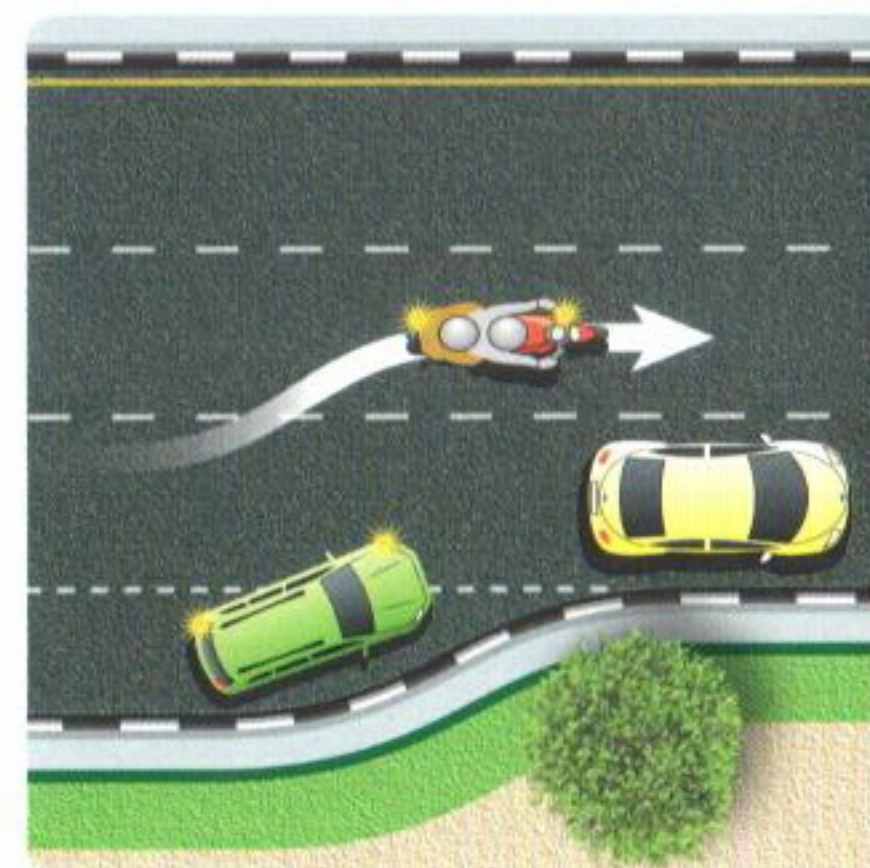
- A. It means to see the road around you by looking in front of you, from side to side, and look at rear vision mirror, to determine risks. It is not required to look directly at everything, arrange information according to its importance to you. This can be achieved by training, but it is worthwhile.
- B. Use the property of the height of your motorcycle to look over cars in front of you, and use this property to see what is going on the road in front of you.
- C. Use mirrors, and check what is going behind you by turning your head. Do this frequently and quickly, because what is going behind you is important also, and remember that the check by turning the head must take only one second so that you can return looking at front of you quickly.
- D. When changing lanes or start driving from the edge of road, always check by turning your head to the lane beside you, and behind you in the lane you are driving in, may be a vehicle headed to your place and not seen in mirrors of your motorcycle.



4-4 Transporting an accompanying passenger:

Performance of your motorcycle will change when travelling a passenger behind you:

- A. It will take longer time to stop.
- B. Accelerating becomes slower.
- C. Turning range becomes lesser at corners.
- D. Passengers unfamiliar of riding motorcycles will feel afraid, so ask them to relax and grasp the grasping bars or your waist and incline with the inclination of motorcycle. Passenger riding behind motorcycle driver has to wear same clothes with bright colors and safety helmet as motorcycle driver.
- E. It is important to drive at slower speed and very smooth when transferring a passenger with you and do not speak with him, because this will reduce your concentration and distract you of the road.



4-5 Motorcycle Equipment:

1. Two-wheel motorcycle must be provided with a lever or side holder to keep its balance while standing. It is prohibited riding a person behind motorcycle driver except it is provided with a firmly fixed seat and foot rest at each side for the passenger.

2. Motorcycle bags:

There are many bags available for motorcycles, and you can use more than one type to distribute the weight. When loading your motorcycle, consider the following:

- Keep the load low, where high load may cause unbalance of motorcycle. Do not transfer anything heavy on your back.
- Keep it directed forward by placing it over or in front of the rear axis, where anything behind the rear axis may affect greatly motorcycle performance.
- Keep it balanced. Equal weight at each side of motorcycle.
- It must be fixed firmly, by putting it in a bag or more of the mentioned above or tie it carefully with the motorcycle, and be careful if you

used plastic harnesses with metal hook, where it may lead to loss of sight. Finally, check the load frequently to make sure that it is still fixed firmly.

If the motorcycle is provided with a box for goods transfer, this box must be fixed firmly and equipped with suitable and adequate anti-vibration devices. Box dimensions will be limited to the following:

1. Rear or front box: Its length is not more than 120 cm, and width is not more than 60 cm. Length of the box with motorcycle is not more than three meters, and its height is not more than 120 cm from ground surface, provided that not to block vision from the driver.

2. Side box: Its length is not more than motorcycle length, its width is not more than 60 cm, and its height is not more than 120 cm from ground surface.

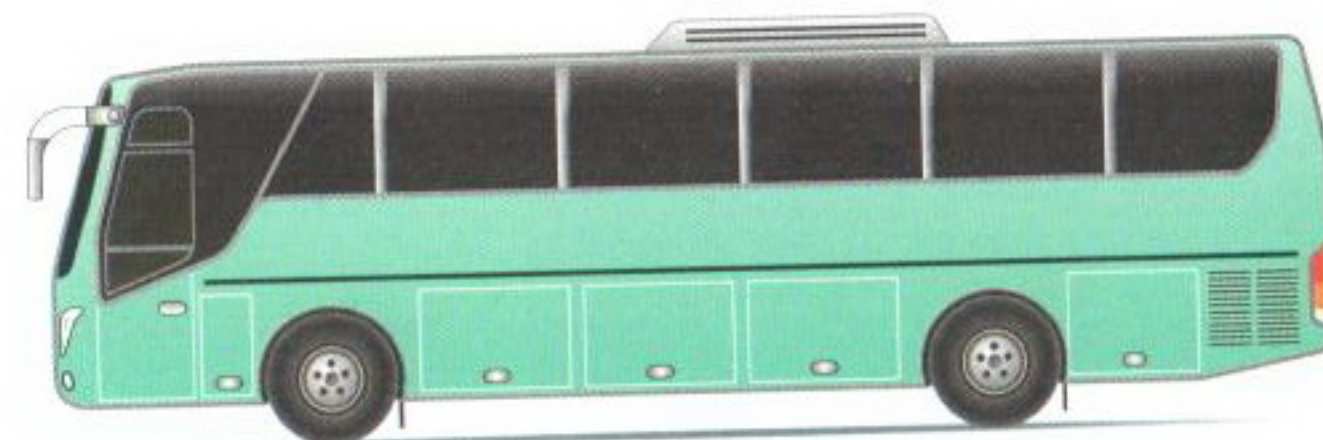


Remember that bumps can affect your control on steering handle in addition to the effect on suspension system, and to grant yourself more amount of control on your motorcycle, raise yourself a little by reclining on the two footrests, so that you can absorb road shocks by your knees and elbows.

Heavy Vehicles

Big Bus Medium Truck Tractor and Trailer

Heavy vehicle drivers are professionals spend most of the their working hours on the road. Driving of heavy vehicles is considered a challenge, because heavy vehicles are larger, longer and more difficult to control. Light vehicle drivers can make driving of heavy vehicles more difficult when they do not know slow acceleration, braking and the area that heavy vehicles need, however heavy vehicle drivers need to drive in a way allows them to take safe actions if light vehicle drivers did unexpected things, and it is important for drivers to realize braking distances necessary to stop if unexpected matters occurred, and give special importance if the vehicle is loaded and road surface is slippery.



1. Vehicle Inspection

The time spent in inspecting your vehicle is an investment in your safety, and safety of other drivers as well, so you have to conduct the following checks every day before start driving:

1-1 Check of vehicle circumference

Inspect vehicle circumference and look for any of the following problems:

- Vehicle inclination: If there is an inclination in the vehicle at one side, look for a punched tire, overloads or incorrect loading, also may be a fault in springs.
- Loading: Make sure that trailer doors, or loading doors are closed and locked, and all ropes (ties) are secured.
- Load safety: Movable load constitutes risk, so make sure that the load is loaded well, distributed equally, and the cover is fixed.
- Load height: Make sure that you know the highest point in your vehicle from road level, so you need to know height of your vehicle when your are planning for your rout to avoid low bridges.
- Damage of vehicle: Check if there are cracks, lost or loose parts.
- Leakages: Check vehicle underneath and look for any signs of any leakage of oil, coolant, greases or fuel.
- Wheel rims: Check if there are damages on rim of each wheel, where damaged rim lead to loss of air pressure.



■ Check of wheel nuts:

Check also if there are any signs of leakage of greases or oils. Spilled or leaked greases may lead to fire or lock of wheel, and if any nut is lost or broke, stop to replace it.

- **Tires:** Check tires, and never drive the vehicle if there are any signs of damage, such as bulges or smooth spots, because this may lead to blow up of the tire, and it is a mistake to neglect this under the pretext of the vehicle is heavy and provided with many wheels, thinking that problems in a tire or two may be neglected, but the opposite is the correct, negligence of this will lead to unbalance of the vehicle and may create a dangerous situation when one is blown up, especially when the vehicle is loaded.
- **Tire Pressure:**
 - Check tire pressure, because low pressure in the tires at steering axis makes it difficult to use
 - steering and causes the accumulation of heat inside tires, and low pressure in the double tires
 - may cause friction, fire and their blow up, also the vehicle shall not brake or turn safely as it must be. Damaged rim may lead to loss of air pressure.
- **Spacing between double wheels:** Check the area between double wheels, existence of any stones or mud between wheels causes unbalance of wheel and damage of tire walls and tire direction and may fly to other vehicles and subject their passengers to risk.
- Spacing between brakes disk and wheel: Check the area between brakes disk and wheel, jammed things may damage brakes and the tire.
- Fuel system: Check by hand that tank lid is closed properly and that there is no fuel leakage.



1-2 Check of Engine:

Look for any damages in the circumference of engine, especially in steering mechanism or suspension, then follow the following check list:

- **Liquid Level:**

Check engine oil level and coolant (radiator), battery solution and windscreen washing water, check automatic transmission and automatic steering liquid reservoir and add liquids if necessary.

- **Leaks:**

Look for any signs of oil, water or brake fluid leakage, check for any leaks before moving.

- **Electrical System:**

Check electrical wires and fix loose wires before moving.

- **Belts and rollers:**

Check belts of generator, water pump, air condition and air compressor, make sure that they are in a good condition and not worn, and whether they need adjustment or replacement according to instructions of vehicle manufacturer.



1-3 Check Driver Compartment:

When entering to the vehicle, check the ladder, handles, door handles, for buses, check bars and operation of door mechanisms.

- **Emergency and safety equipment:**

Make sure that you have all equipment such as fire extinguisher, first aid kit, reflective triangle, safety belts, covers and ropes to cover and tie the shipment.

- **Mirrors and Windows:**

Clean all windows and mirrors, and check condition of windscreen wipers, water spray and check correct adjustment of mirrors.

- **Engine Start:**

Before starting engine, check that parking brake is raised and start engine and leave it at idle speed until full pressure appears on meters panel with the increase of engine rpm little until water temperature meter start to increase.

- **Vehicle information panel:**

While engine turning, check correct operation of all tools and meters.



1-4 Brake Checks:

Air brake vehicles:

- **Make sure that air filter is not blocked and whether there is oil** with the outlet air, maybe there is a problem with the compressor, the mechanic must check this matter. Do not forget to close taps after that.
- Check that there is an increase on air pressure meter after turning engine on, this must take less than three minutes, note loss of air pressure at the last stop, and if the loss is more than 1 kpa.v, there may be a problem that needs help from the mechanic.
- Low pressure emergency system: Turn engine off, and reduce air pressure by pressing on brakes pedal.
- Check trailer brakes: Check whether air hoses are damaged, leaky and properly connected with the tractor.
- Hydraulic brake vehicles:
- Press brakes pedal down firmly three times, for five seconds, after five seconds if you felt that brakes are sink, that means there is leakage in the system, these leaks must be repaired before driving.

1-5 Check connection of trailers and semi-trailers:

- Check the proper connection by moving back and forth gently to make sure that there is no loose in the rotating disk joint.
- Check that trailer legs have been stored and storing handle placed away.
- Check that all electrical wires are correctly tied and trailer lights and indicators are working correctly.

1-6 Check load installation:

- Check by observation and by using all mirrors that the load is in a safe position.
- At your next stop, conduct quick check around the vehicle.
- Check tire temperature and air pressure in it and in brake drums.
- Look for smoke or excessive heat emitted from brake drums.
- Look for any liquids leakage that may become clearly visible.
- At each stop, repeat these checks.

2. Vehicle Control Skills

2-1 Vehicle Driving Skills

Using of steering wheel

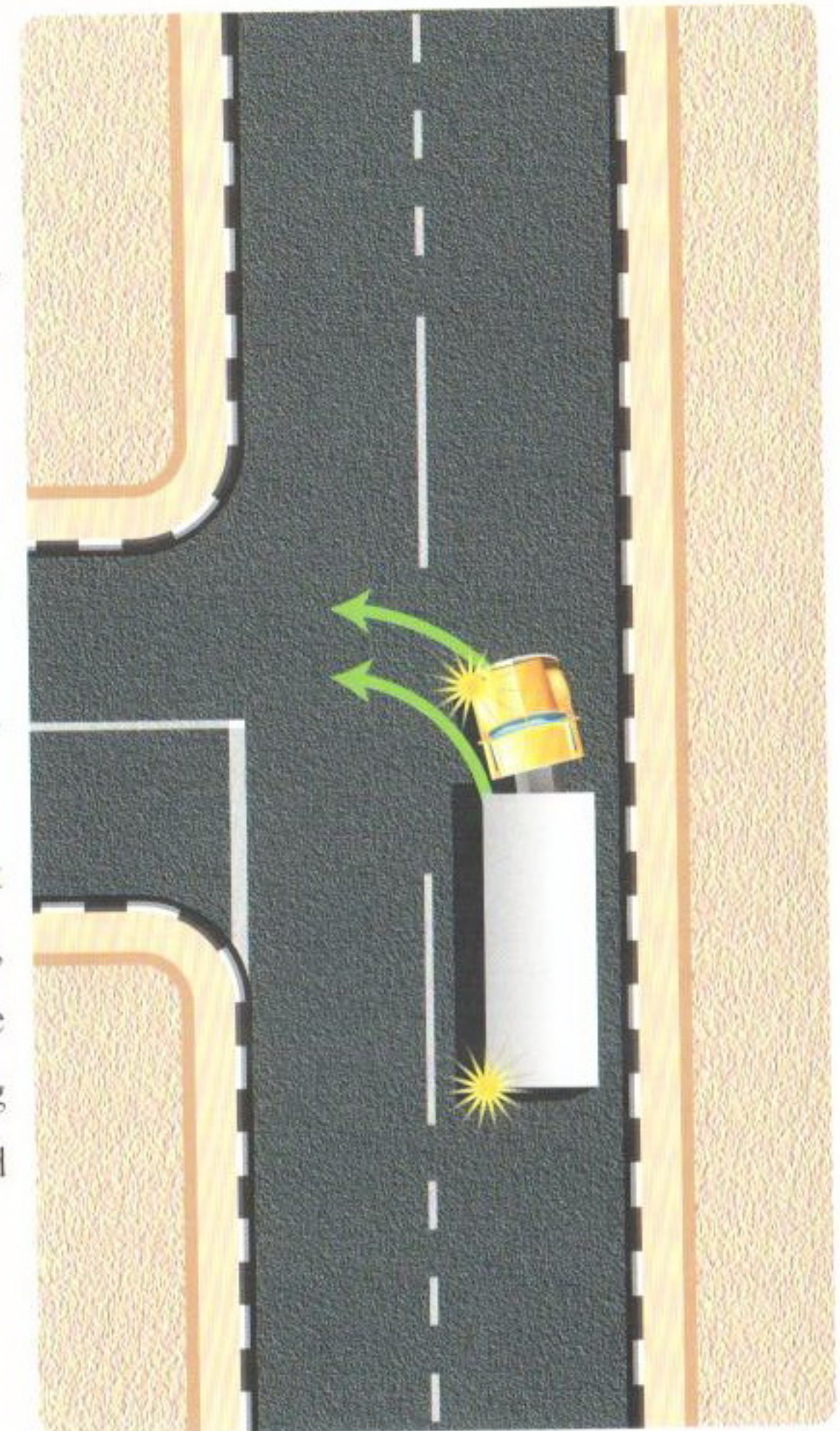
Steering of a big vehicle needs more knowledge and skill than driving of light vehicle such as car, therefore, follow these recommendations:

Grip on steering wheel:

Grip steering wheel firmly with both hands, that when hitting sidewalk edge or a pit, you may lose control on steering wheel if you do not grasp it with both hands.

When turning or u-turning with the vehicle, usually rear wheels follow shorter path than the front ones.

This is called cutting to the inside, as the length of vehicle and turning unit increases, cutting to the inside will be greater. When approaching left turn, move steering wheel to the right side of the lane to decrease interference with the coming traffic motion. When approaching right turn, move steering wheel to the left side of the lane to make sure that wheels remain on road surface.



Cutting to the inside

When approaching left turn, move steering wheel to the right side of the lane to decrease interference with the coming traffic motion.

When approaching right turn, move steering wheel to the left side of the lane to make sure that wheels remain on road surface.

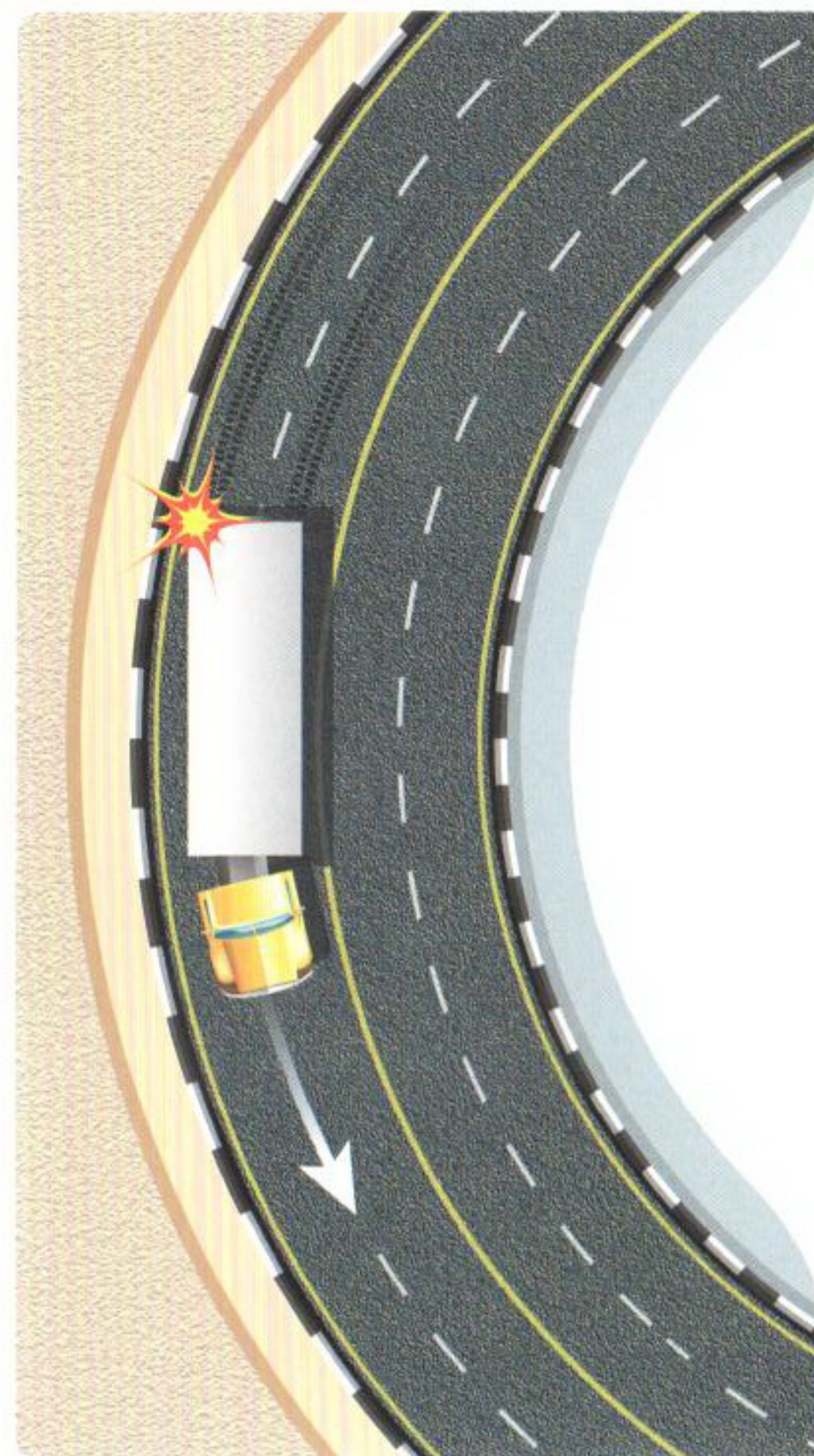
Cutting to the outside

Trailer rear wheels path differs with vehicle speed.

- At high speed, rear wheels direct to the outside.
- If there is edge for the curve, rear wheels may hit the edge and cause vehicle overturn.
- Turning radius of all heavy vehicles will be different. Make sure that you are understanding the area required for acute turning of the vehicle you drive, and carry out turning according to dimensions of the vehicle you drive.

Returning backward (Reversing):

When reversing vehicle with trailer, you have to use the correct method. Remember that the trailer moves opposite to the direction of steering wheel. Driving trainer will recommend you the proper driving method for the type of vehicle you drive. Reversing in narrow areas, such as warehouse, construction site or loading platform, may need repositioning of the vehicle several times, do not worry about this, because you are driving a big vehicle that has limited turning capabilities more than small vehicle.



Dealing with Brakes

Press gradually on brakes at the beginning of stop and reduce pressing when the vehicle decelerates, to avoid vibration and rebound, and then press it again to hold the vehicle. With heavier load, stop will be harder and the need for longer distance to stop. You have to brake early and strongly with the observation of air pressure in the brakes.



2-2 Skills of using mirrors

Using of mirrors:

Use all mirrors to check traffic motion at the side and rear of you. When looking at mirrors, do not look more than one second each time, because you will lose front vision at this time. When driving at 60 km/h, you will move about 17 m per one second, and at 90 km/h, you will move 25 m per one second. Therefore, peep quickly from all mirrors and return looking at the road in front of you, and understand what you see in the mirrors and use it to check performance of your tires, and your trailer is straight behind you and is not directed to one side.

Using of mirrors at the blind spot

You need to check mirrors often when overtaking vehicles, but there are some blocked (blind)

spots that mirrors cannot help you within it. There are also other ranges out of mirrors scope,

where it is difficult to see smaller vehicles just behind you and those at the level of the car beside

you, and if you are using mirrors all the time, you may see (smaller vehicles) before they move to Blind the blocked (blind) spots, and you will know that they are present there. Spot

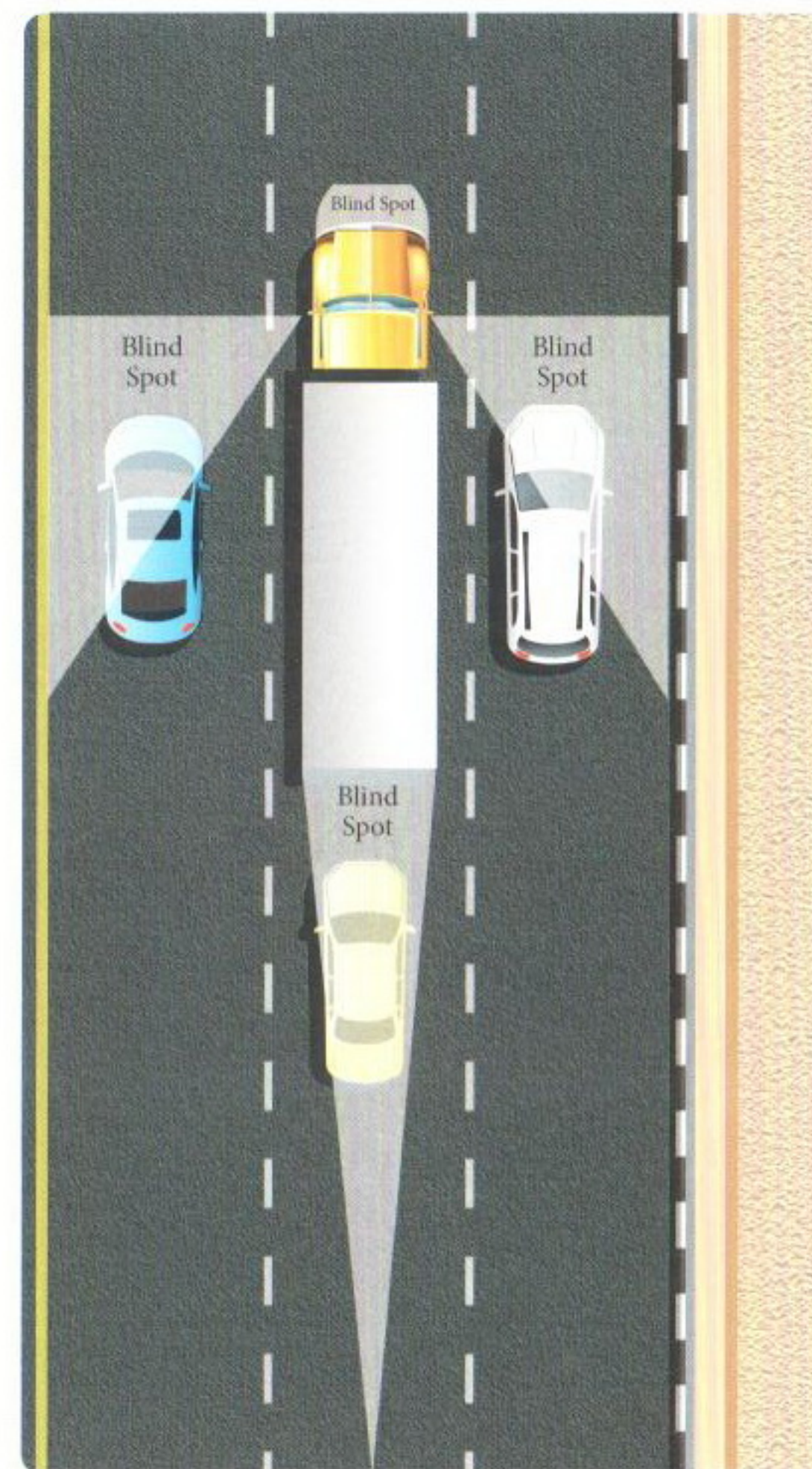
Using of mirrors when turning

When turning left, check mirrors to make sure that you will not collide any fixed vehicles stopping near from street intersection you want to enter to. Remember to give chance to the cutting to the inside for the rear of your vehicle!

When turning right, use your right mirror, and make sure that rear wheels are not ascending to the edge of the sidewalk, collide with a post or hit a stopped car. Also, make sure accurately that there is no car trying to overtake you at the right side.

Using of mirrors when merging:

When you are about to merge, use your mirrors to make sure that you have a sufficient range to inter in the new lane, may cars behind you has accelerated or changed their lanes so that there may not be a range for your motion.



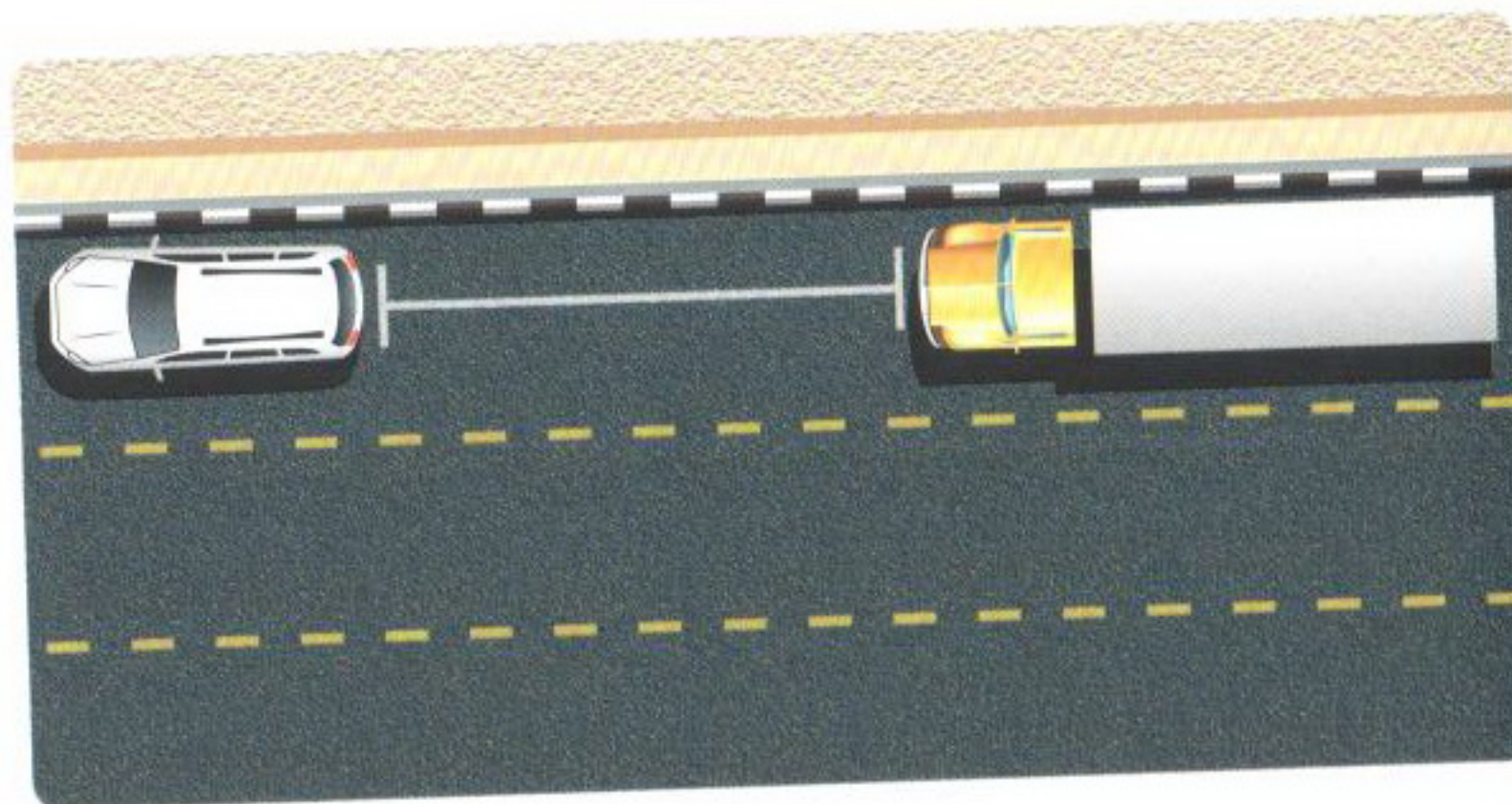
2-3 Skills of dealing with safety distances

Front safety distance

Heavy vehicles need greater distance to stop than small vehicles, so it is necessary to leave three seconds distance at least in the front of your vehicle when driving at low speed and more than five seconds when driving at 80 km/h.

To calculate the seconds between you and the vehicle in front of you, count seconds when this vehicle passes a fixed object, and stop counting when nose of your car reaches to the same object. If you are not with sufficient seconds behind the vehicle in front of you, reduce the

speed and count the required seconds by saying these words to yourself slowly (one thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three).



Front safety distance

- Decelerate gradually if this is safe, which will encourage other drivers to overtaking.
- When turning, merging or changing lanes, avoid quick change of speed, reduce speed gradually and give signals early.
- Increase safety distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you, widening the range in front of you reduces risk of sudden changes of speed and steering.
- Do not accelerate because tailgaters tend to remain behind you, so low speed is more safer.

2-4 Skills of dealing with lanes

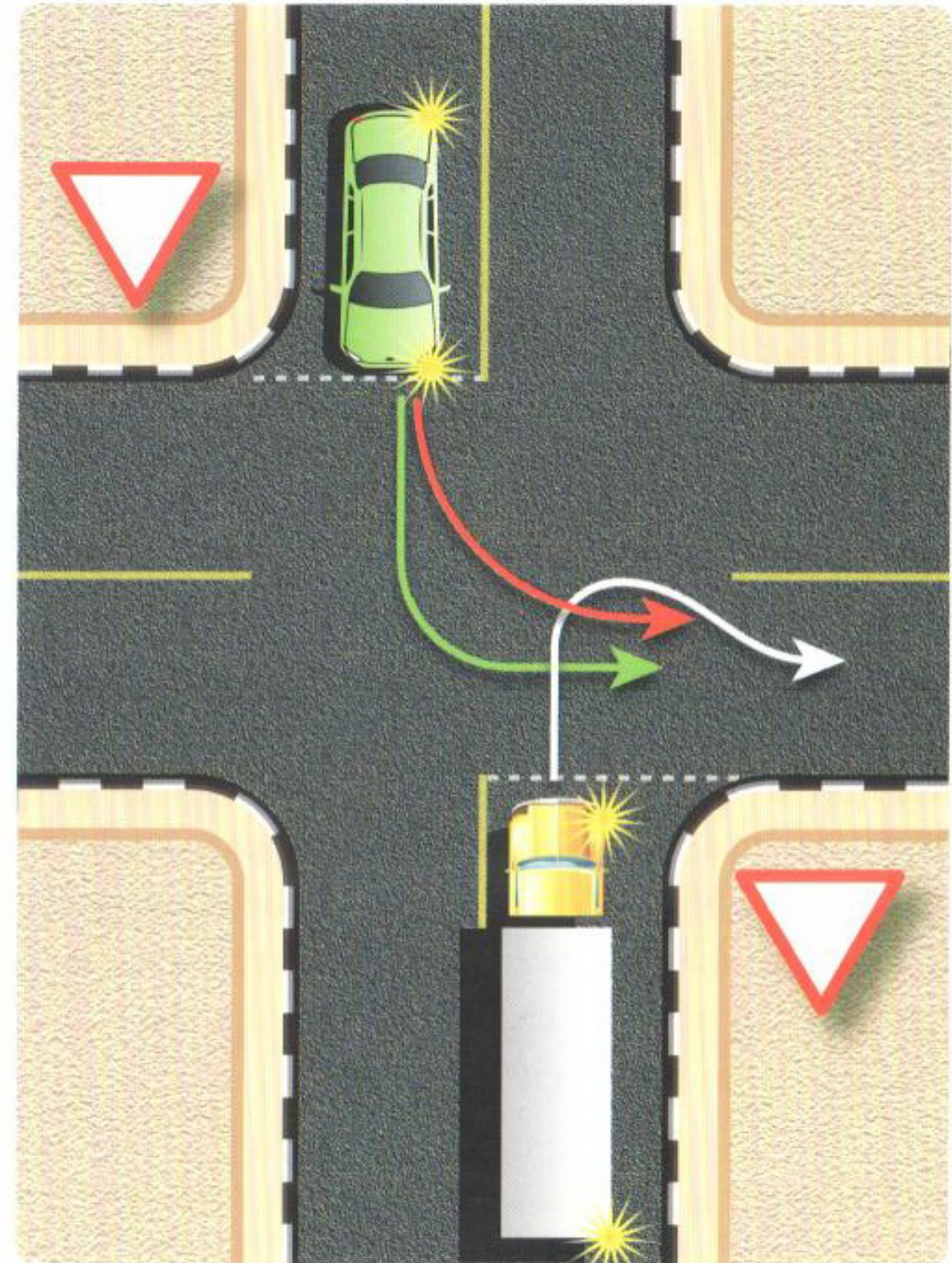
Area around heavy vehicle is very important at turns, and because of cutting to the inside, heavy vehicles often hit vehicles and other objects at the side at turns. If you want to return to your lane after overtaking another vehicle, the additional length of your heavy vehicle makes it difficult for you to decide whether it is possible to change lanes safely.

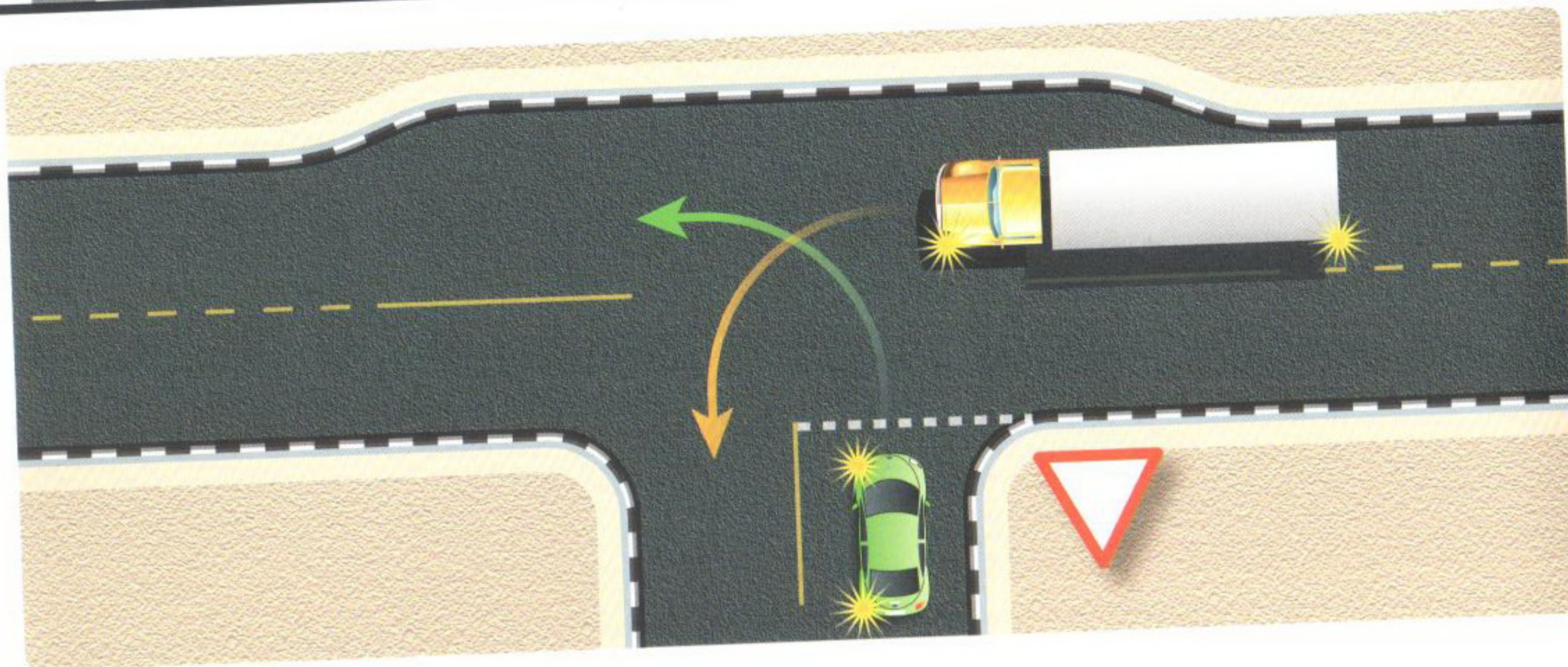
Turns to the right

Heavy vehicle drivers need to start turning with a distance at the intersection longer than with the car. By this way, rear wheels will not ascend on the edge of the sidewalk. If your vehicle is longer, you have to driver to a longer distance at the intersection before start in turning.

Remember length of your vehicle:

Be careful of the coming traffic motion in the street you turn in. Pay attention to the cutting to the inside at the rear of your vehicle, and use your right mirror to make sure that you will pass safely at columns (posts) and cars stopped at your right.





Turns to the left:

Make sure that your vehicle is near enough from the middle of the intersection before start turning to give chance to the cutting to the inside for the rear of your vehicle, noting that rear part of your vehicle may hit cars waiting at the intersection, and as longer as your vehicle, you have to give greater range for the cutting to the inside. Use your left mirror to check traffic motion that may overtaking at your left and pay attention that if your vehicle is loaded, you will be slower than if it is empty.

Rules and obligations of vehicle load and weight:

Load must be placed, organized, arranged, fixed and tied safely on the vehicle so that it is not subject to move or fall. In particular, the following must be taking into consideration:

- Not lead to risk to persons, or cause damage to public or private properties.
- Not cause noise, and there are no anything flying or emitting from it that harm public health or environment, or bothering pedestrians.
- Not obstruct driver's vision, or block traffic lights, hand signals, direction signals, vehicle lights, light reflector or number plates.
- Not subject vehicle balance or its driving to risk.
- Maximum height of any motor vehicle including the load and any projection must not exceed 4.2 m from road surface.
- Maximum width of any motor vehicle including the load and any projection must not exceed 2.6 m.

In emergency cases that need to exceed the height and width of vehicles or load mentioned above, a written permit must be obtained from Traffic Department before vehicle moving.

- For motor vehicles with three ton load or more, its total weight and allowed number of passengers must be written on its body in a visible place.
- It is prohibited to extend the load after the front part of the car more than one meter or more than two meters after rear part of the vehicle.
- If it is impossible to divide the transferred materials, and they are extended more than the above mentioned lengths, a written permit must be obtained from the Traffic Department.
- It is prohibited to make any additions to transport car (truck) box for the purpose of obtaining an increase in the dimensions (specifications) whether in the length, width or height.



Traffic Law No. (19)
of 2007

Drivers of passenger cars (buses), of different types, transport car (trucks), motor vehicles and equipment, tractors and any motor vehicle that tows trailer or semi-trailer, must move at the right side of the road and not overtake other vehicles.

4- Buses



Bus driver must pay attention to the following:

- Pay attention to passengers and make sure that all passengers have seats, and you are prohibited to take on board passengers more than the number specified for the bus.
- Do not speak with passengers during the trip.
- Make sure of closing doors before moving and watch passengers in the mirrors while getting on and off, and make sure of safety of all passengers.
- Make sure of closing luggage compartment doors by the driver and do not depend on passenger in this regard.
- Stopping, getting on and off must be carried out at the allocated places.
- Commit with working hours and trip times, and there is no need to compensate time delay by increasing the speed.



Rules and Obligations of Passenger Transportation

- It is prohibited to transport passengers in any vehicle unequipped with seats or allocated for transfer of passengers.
- It is prohibited for any vehicle while moving, to carry any person on the ladder, at the rear or on the roof except by a written permit from the licensing authority.
- It is prohibited for any driver of passenger car, taxi, rent car or tourist car (limousine) to transfer a number of passengers exceeds the allowed number to transport and determined in the registration certificate.
- It is prohibited for the driver of passenger car to be occupied by talking to any passenger or allow to anyone to set or stand beside him while moving with the vehicle.

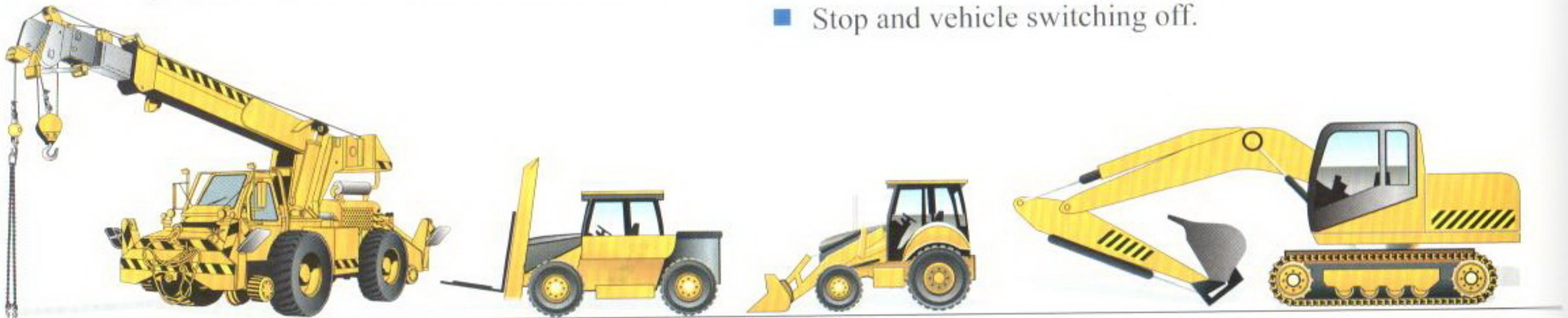
Equipment

(Excavator, shovel, forklift and Crane)

This chapter includes all things benefit for the driver of heavy vehicle to become versed in driving in a safe and responsible way. Obtaining a license, however of its importance, and training courses, although of its contents of knowledge and skills, but it does not make you a versed driver.

There are many types and models of (equipment), so you have to read handbook of the equipment you want and then study operation and safety requirements, and you will find place and operation of control devices are different to a great extend. Your trainer will explain to you a wide range of training and driving skills, and train you after that on the work at the work site while observing you from driving compartment. These activities include the following:

- Inspection of equipment and make sure of safety of work site.
- (Equipment) turning on.
- Driving in the barriers area.
- Unlading by the truck allocated for this purpose.
- Determine and understand different control and warning devices inside driving compartment.
- Driving forward and reverse.
- Loading, transport and unloading of shipments.
- Distribution and adjustment of shipment.
- Stop and vehicle switching off.



1. Vehicle Inspection

1-1 External inspection of vehicle before operation:

You have to carry out external inspection of vehicle, and note warning labels on the vehicle and implement it before turning on the engine at the beginning of each working day. Failure to do so may lead to great harm or damage.

A. Tires (Wheels)

Tires are the most expensive materials in the operation processes of the (equipment) and often neglected during daily checks. Tire air pressure must be checked periodical when cold, and when increasing air pressure, according to safety precautions, stand at one side of the tire, because as known, tires fly separated from the rim.

Check that tire pressure is according to specifications and this pressure is equal.

Check that all nuts are tied and not loose, and tie it if necessary.

Check by observation any cracks or breaks, stones, wires or metals interfered with the rubber. Report any faults to the supervisor.

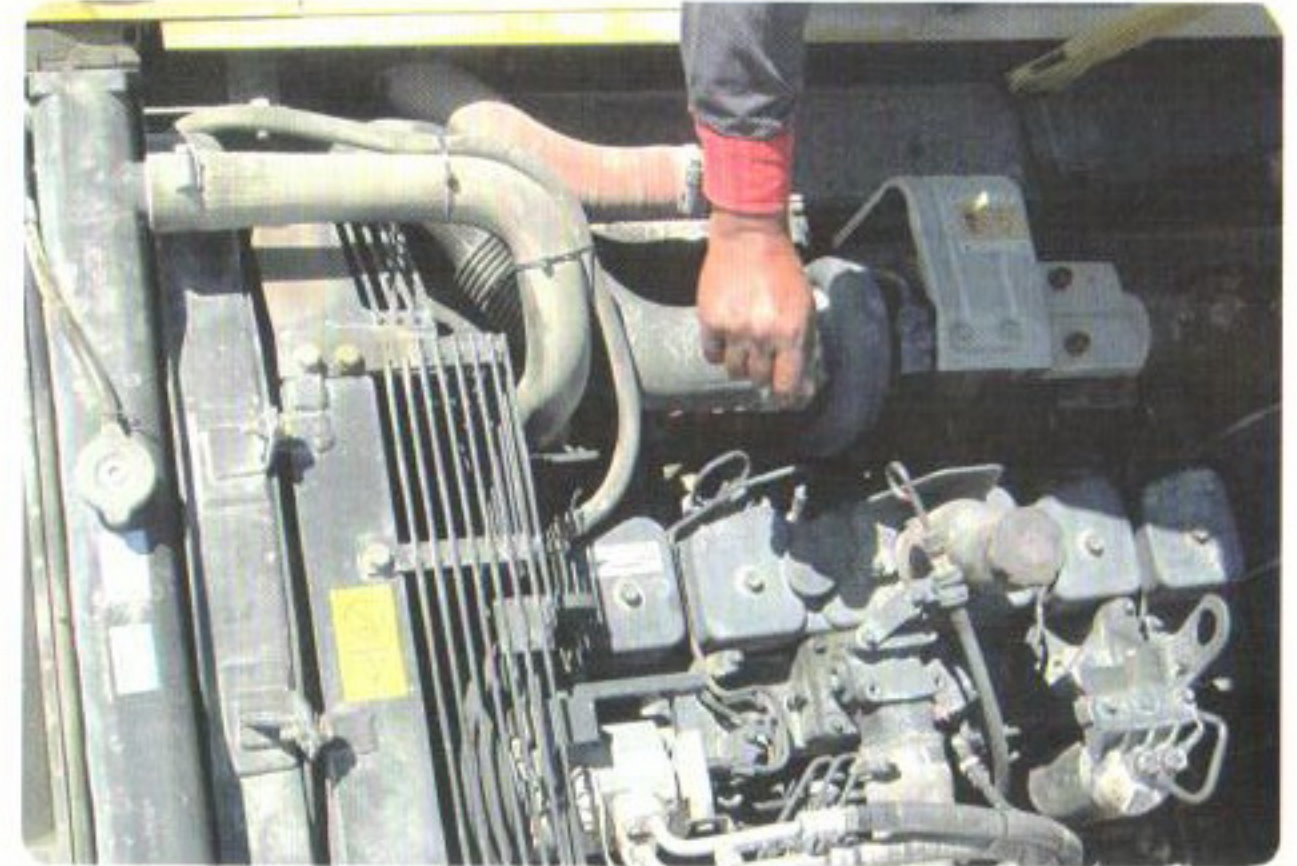


Unequal pressure in the tire may cause the movement of load to the side of lower pressure, which may lead to overturn of the vehicle.

B. Oil levels-Engine oil sump:

Check that the equipment is on a flat ground and let engine cool down.

- Remove oil depth scale and clean it with a piece of cloth.
- Return oil depth scale to its place completely.
- Remove oil depth scale again and check oil level.
- Add oil to the correct level if the oil is insufficient, and make sure that the oil is of the correct type.



C. Hydraulic oil level reservoir:

Oil level can be checked by oil depth scale.

If you have used oil depth scale, use the same method of checking oil levels of engine oil sump.

Add oil to the required level, if oil is insufficient, and make sure that the oil is of the correct type.



D. Fan Belt:

Check belt tension by pressing between fan pulley and timing pulleys.

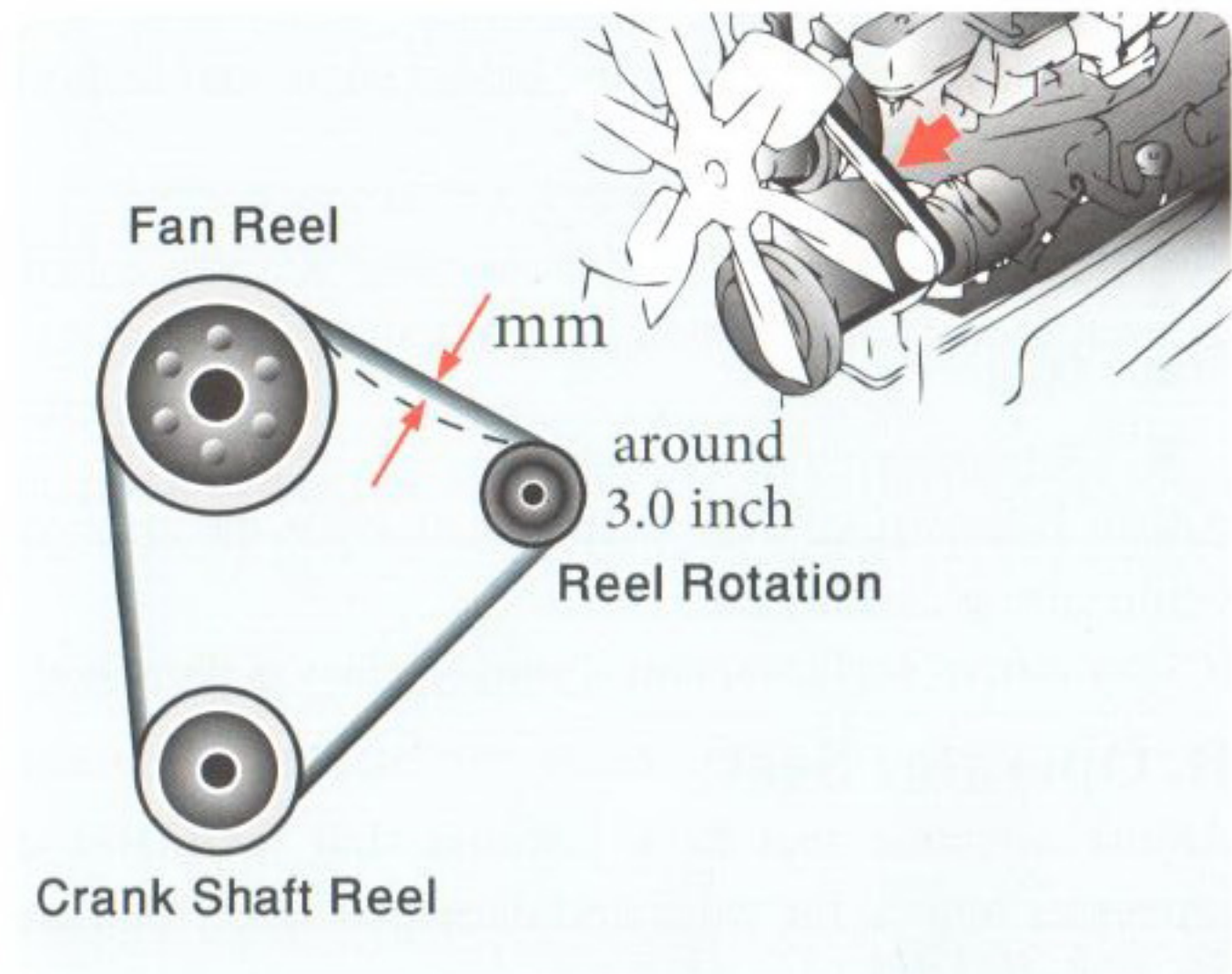
E. Electrical wires:

Check if there is any damaged electrical wires. Refer to operator handbook to determine wiring diagram of the equipment you use. You have to check any damaged or cut wire, and that lights and horn are working properly.

F. Battery Condition:

Check battery periodically, because most of equipment operation problems are related to poor maintenance of battery. The inspection includes: correct level of electrolytic solution.

Connection pole terminals must be firmly tied to ensure good supply during operation. Loose connection pole terminals may lead to spark that may cause explosion. Connection terminals may cause leakage of charge and erosion in connection terminals and damage of the area surrounding the battery. Clean by water, then place a layer of anti-rust past or heavy grease. Make sure that battery is fixed safely. Working on rough ground may displace and damage battery.



1-2 Inspection inside driver compartment before operation:

A. Mirrors:

Remove any dirt from mirrors, ladder steps, and inspect ladder steps for the following:

- Grease.
- Oil.
- Mud.
- Any other slippery materials.

Adjust side mirrors to a position that gives the operator the best vision while sitting on his seat.

(Clean mirror surfaces, and if mirror glass is damaged replace it).

B. Operator Seat:

Adjust operator seat to a position that facilitates carrying out the processes, check for worn and damaged safety belt and mechanism of safety belt pulling.

C. Indicators (meters):

Check proper operation of indicators.

D. Levers:

Check that control levers are in parking position.



2. Procedures for the use of equipment:

You have to know emergency procedures of your work site, and how to deal quietly, confidently and without fear.

2-1 Procedures of correct entering and exiting:

When entering or exiting, you have to face the (equipment) always and maintain three contact points (both feet and one hand, or both hands and one foot) with handrail and ladder steps to make sure that you are supporting yourself.

Use always safety lock before leaving operator seat, and if you touched by accident lock lever and shift it to lock or running position while locked, it may move the vehicle and cause harm or damage.

When leaving the equipment, lower work equipment completely to the ground, and put safety lock lever to the lock position, and parking brake key to open position, then switch engine off and use the key to lock the equipment, always take lock key with you.



Do not grasp any control levers while ascending or descending to and from equipment.

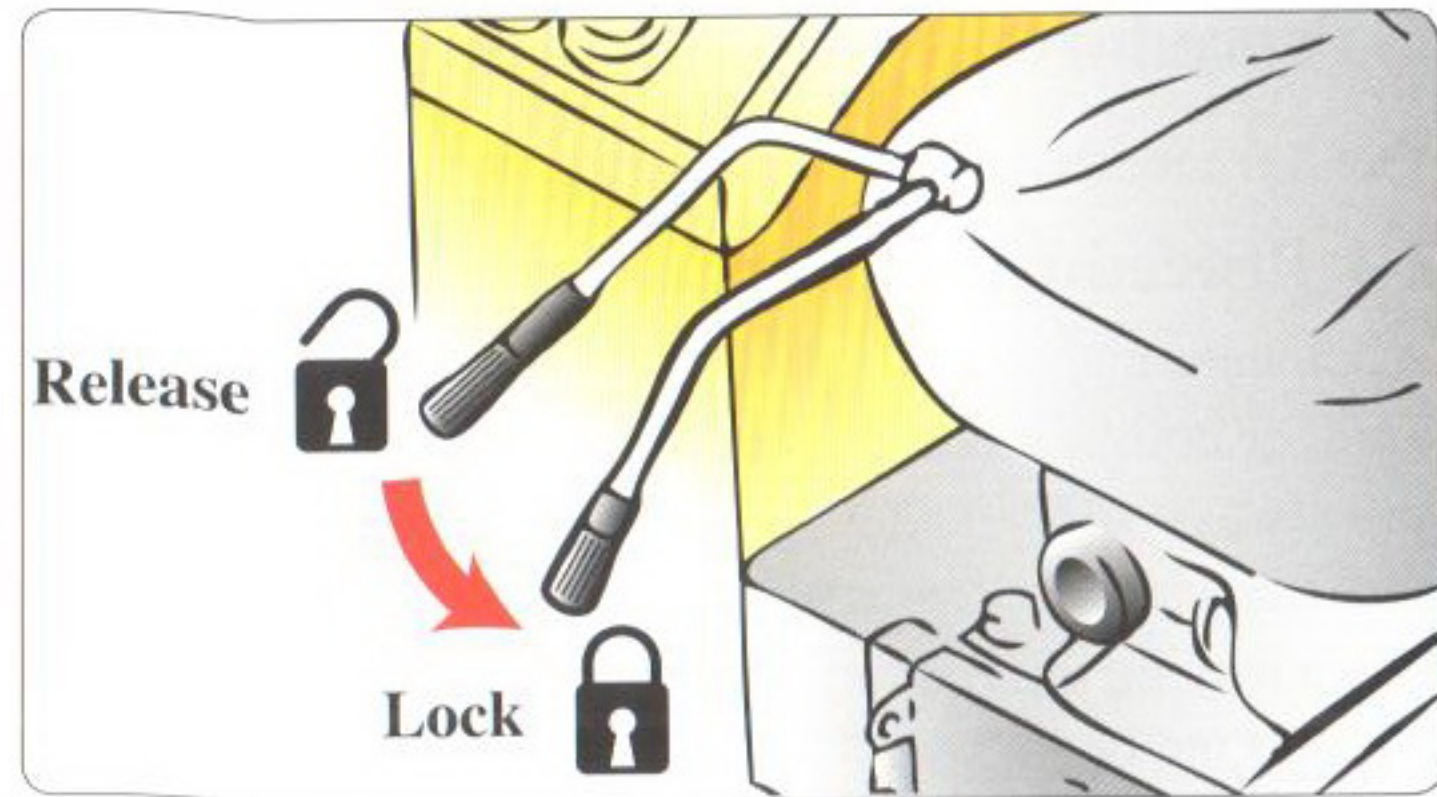
2-2 Operation Procedures

You have to read operation handbook of the equipment to know how to switch equipment on and off before switching engine on:

- Turn around the equipment once more time before riding it to make sure that there are no persons or objects on your way.
- Know the place of obtaining warning information on the labels inside control room of the equipment.
- Never switch engine on if there is a warning tag tied with the control lever or any other part of the equipment. Before switching engine on use the horn to give a warning sound. Switch equipment on while you are in the setting position and follow the following sequence of equipment operation:



- Check that parking brake is in the engaged position.
- Check that transmission is in unengaged position.
- Make sure that forward and reverse lever is in unengaged position and locked, if the equipment is equipped with a lock.
- Make sure that accelerator pedal is pushed sufficiently (exceeding the locker or normal position) in order to operate with the brakes.
- Make sure that raise control levers are in the fixing position.
- Make sure that control lock is activated (if the equipment is equipped with a lock).
- Before turning switching on key, use the horn to give a sound to warn other persons that you will turn the engine on.
- Turn the key to the switching on position and fix it for 10 seconds approximately, or unit engine is turned.
- When the engine turned, return the key to open position.
- Check oil pressure and fuel meters to make sure that they are working.

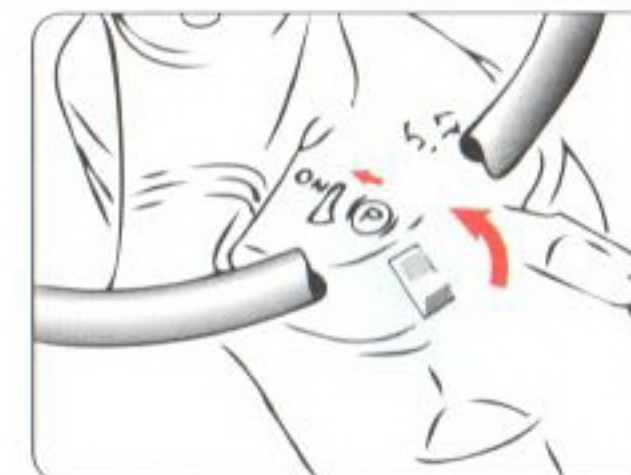
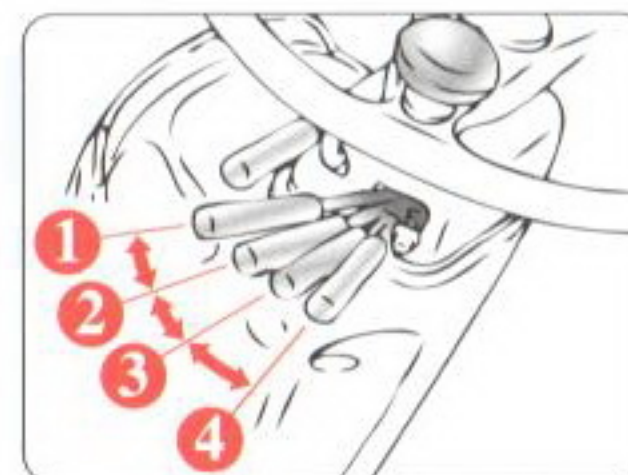
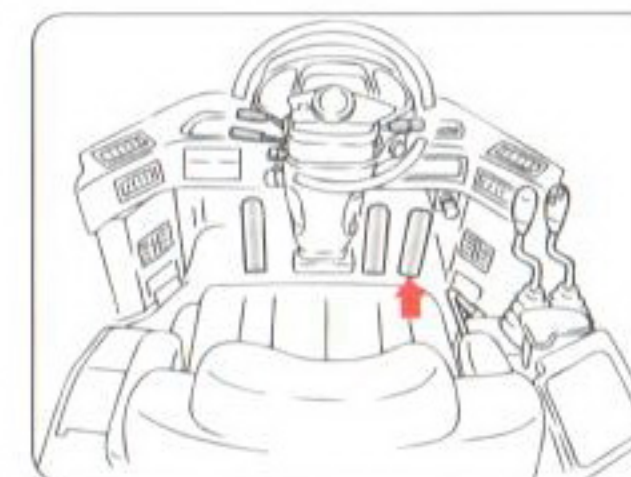
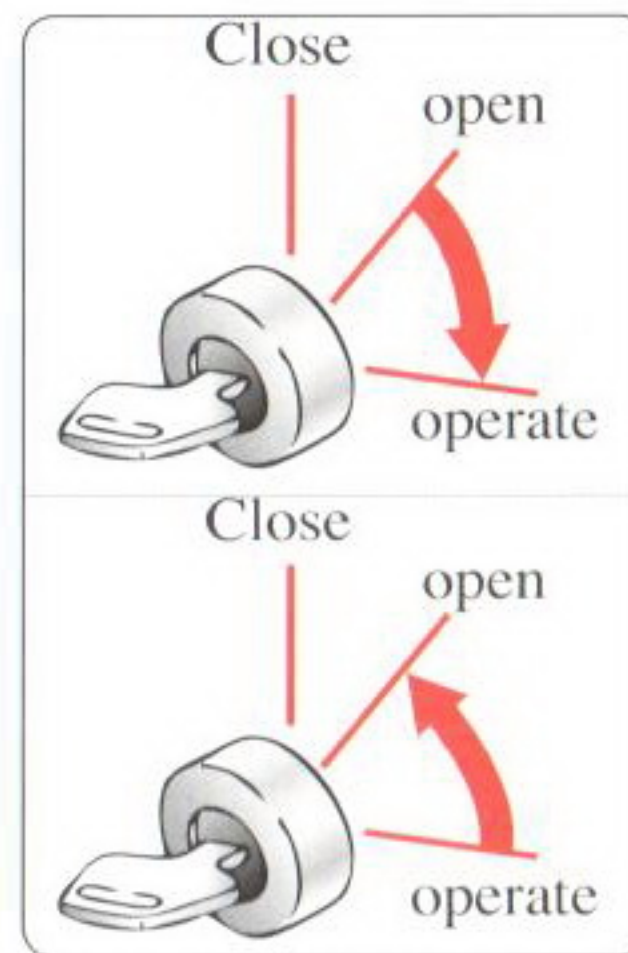


NOTE

An additional worker can ride the crane if he is sitting on traveler seat. Do not allow any person to ride on equipment body.

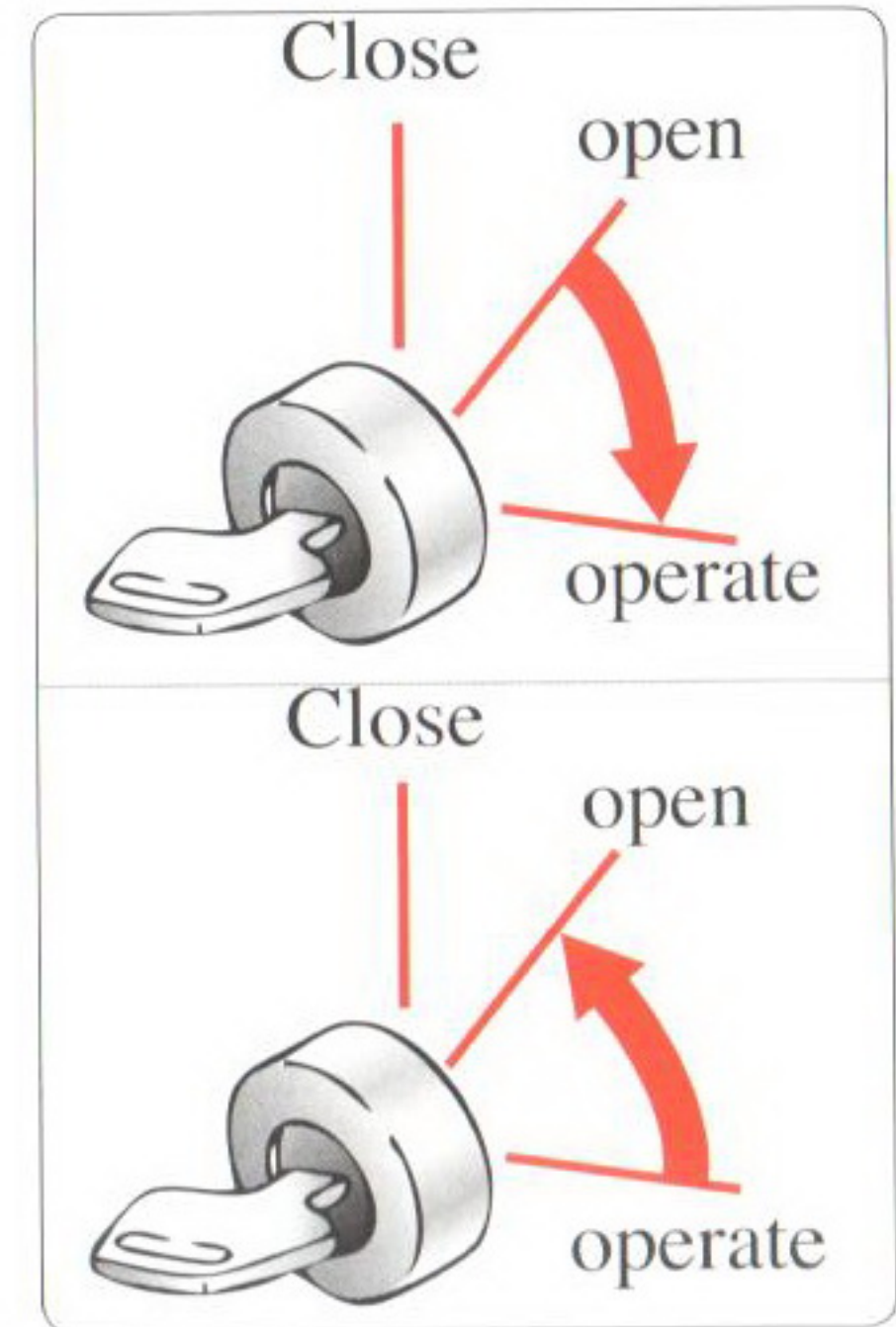
Warning

- If the required operation pressure oil did not appear on the meter, turn the engine off immediately and check before turning it on again.
- If the engine does not turn after about ten seconds, let turning device cool and try again. In case of failure to turn, refer to operator handbook and see the paragraph of engine warming devices (sparking plug).
- When the engine turns, let it warm to the operation temperature before loading.
- If the equipment is equipped with a turbocharger, warm the engine until reaching to half rate of its revolutions to allow turbocharger to be supplied with oil.



2-3 Procedures of switching off equipment

- Switching off procedures differ according to equipment manufacturer and model. Read
- equipment operator handbook.
- Follow the following steps to switch equipment off:
- Park on a flat ground and make sure that it is not obstructing any traffic motion or entering or exiting points to and from private properties.
- Lower all ground engagement means.
- Put all levers of transmission, forward and reverse to the unengaged position (put locks on it).
- Put container or jacks control levers to unengaged position.
- Apply parking brake.
- Stop operation of equipment for three or four minutes, especially the equipment equipped with a turbocharger, where this procedure allow to the components to remain lubricated (greased or oiled) when turbine drive shaft is decelerating, and to allow to other component to cool.
- Before leaving the room, turn the engine off, remove the keys and relieve pressure in the hydraulic lines by moving container control levers through all of their positions.
- Before leaving the equipment, turn around it to check for any oil leaks, or a fault that may be occurred during operation, and submit a report about all leaks.
- When necessary, put barriers around the equipment to be in a safe position.



3. Emergency procedures through the use of equipment:

The following is a group of potential emergency cases, and the below procedures are for guidance only, and can be differ according to the case of its occurrence.

3-1 Sliding at the side of a slope:

- Remove the load immediately.
- Turn with the equipment in the direction of the slope.
- Put the container, fork or load lift on the ground to work as a brake, 3-2 The outbreak of fire:

3-2 The outbreak of fire:

- Switch the equipment off.
- Turn the engine off.
- Use fire extinguisher, if possible.
- Warn using the radio if possible.
- Get off from it if possible.

3-3 The equipment touching electricity lines:

- Do not afraid.
- Keep inside the driving compartment.
- Warn other persons to keep away of the equipment and do not touch any part of the equipment.
- Try by yourself, without allowing any person to approach from the equipment and move it away from electricity lines.
- If it is not possible to move the equipment, remain inside, and if it is possible for a person to inform the electricity authority to disconnect the current, and do not do anything until the authority confirms that the situation is safe.



Note Do not continue in using the equipment when listening to warning sound and do not switch off any of the warning devices or misuse them.

3-4 If the equipment caused damages to the gas line:

- Switch it off immediately.
- Leave the equipment.
- Keep the area clear of any person.
- Turn the engine off.
- Inform the concerned authority.

3-5 The equipment stopping on a slope or the steering is faulty:

- Keep inside the driving compartment.
- Stop the equipment.
- Secure wheels.
- Submit a report about the problem and put a mark (Unfit for work) on the equipment, if necessary.
- Try to turn the engine on again (in case of stop of the equipment only)
- Use foot brakes or emergency brakes.
- Lower all equipment.

3-6 Fault of equipment brake on a slope

- Lower the container or fork and use them as a brake if necessary (excluding crane).
- Stop the equipment.
- Use emergency brakes
- Put a mark (Not ready for work)
- Keep inside the driving compartment.
- Secure wheels.
- Submit a report about the problem.

NOTE

Risk of dismounting lies in the possibility of a contact between the charged vehicle and the ground at the same time, which Note lead to complete the electrical circuit through you and leads to death or damage: damages occurred to the equipment must be inspected by a competent person before use.

4. Crane Procedures:

- To be away from overhead or ground electricity lines especially high tension lines.
- To be away from any existing or future excavation works.
- There are no possibilities of occurrence of water leakage underneath crane foundations.
- To be the entire work site visible to crane operator without any obstacles.
- To be the area around crane sufficient for rotation.
- To be the works required to be implemented within
- the range of crane jib and the allowed limit.
- Make sure that there is a space up before lifting the load.
- Side jacks must be fixed firmly on a flat ground, and make sure that the ground can withstand crane weight in addition to load weight.



5. Excavator Procedures:

- To be away from overhead or ground electricity lines especially high tension lines.
- To be away from any existing or future excavation works and the ground can withstand excavator weight
- To be the entire work site visible to excavator operator without any obstacles.
- To be the area around excavator sufficient for jib rotation with the container.
- To be the works required to be implemented and the excavation required to established within the range of excavator jib and the allowed limit.
- To be the load required to be lift proportionate with excavator capacities and weight.



6. Forklift Procedures:

There are different types of forklifts, some are gas-operated and some power-operated and the common ones are diesel-operated, which lift weights heavier than other types. When operating on a forklift, you have to do the following:

- Check always the condition of the front fork in that it is clear of breaks and twists.
- Do not move with the forklift and the load at a high height.
- After loading, move the fork in the direction of forklift before start motion.
- Motion must be in a diagonal form with the inclination of the ground if there is an inclination.



Reasons of forklift overturn

The following reasons may lead to overturn of forklift:

- Driving at high speed.
- Braking roughly when turning.
- Moving and turning on an sloped ground.
- There is punch or air pressure is low in wheels.
- Moving with lifted load.
- In case of overload, forklift may overturn to the front.
- Work on uneven or sloped ground.
- Using brakes roughly by the operator.
- Transferring unbalanced load.
- The use of the inclination post in improper way by the operator.
- Load is not fixed at the rear of forklift jib.



7. Loader Procedures:

7-1 To fill the container and loading on an even ground (flat)

This process must be carried out by the first speed.

- Put container edge little down.
- Drive the loader forward and put lifting arm control lever to the front position to excavate thin layer of the surface each time.
- Move lifting arm control lever up and down gently to reduce the resistance when driving the loader forward, and when using the container for excavation, avoid to concentrate excavation force at only one side of the container.



7-2 Loading of transport vehicle (Truck)

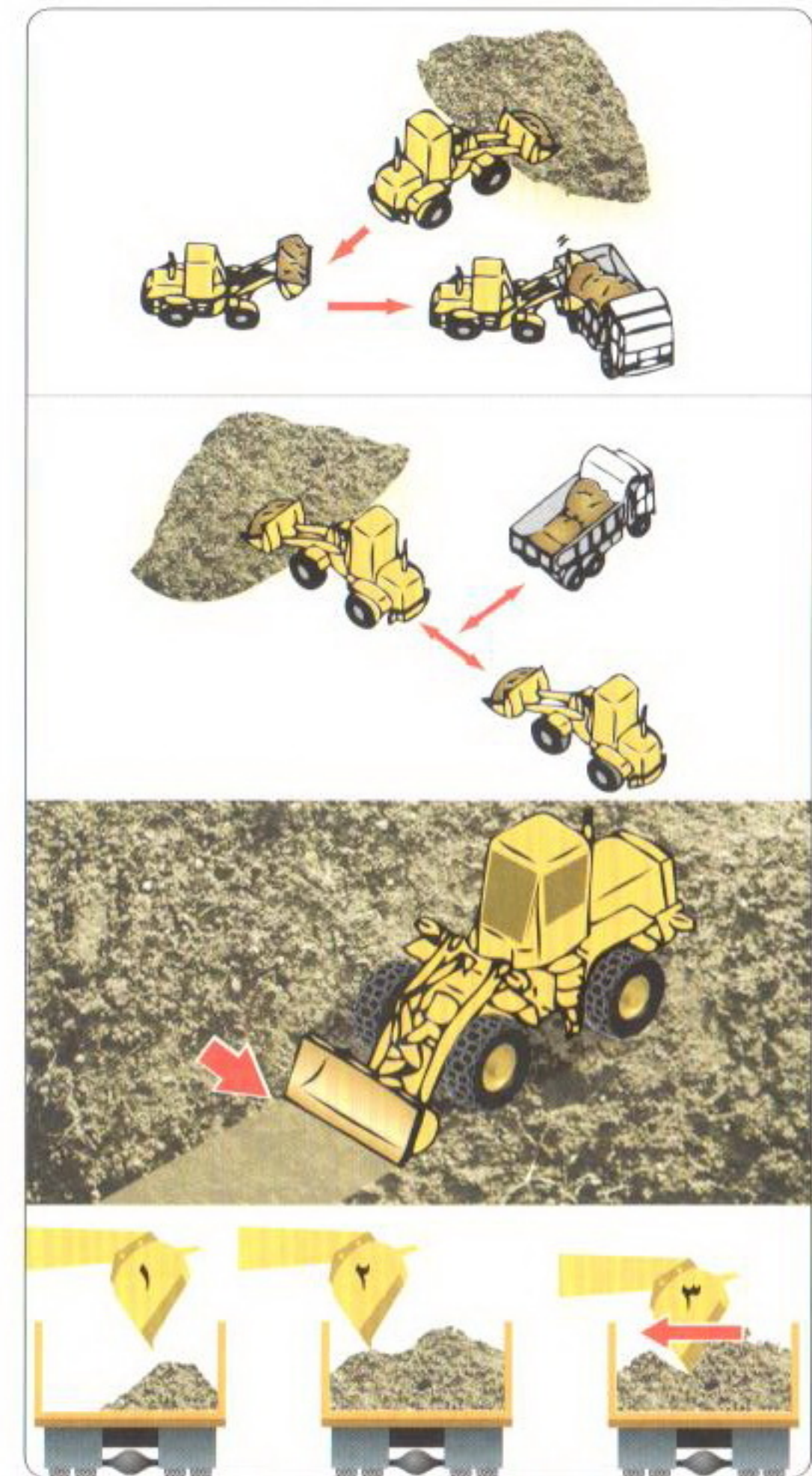
The following is the correct process of loading a truck:

- Always, approach the load and truck at 90°.
- Position the container parallel to truck central line, raise the container to release truck body and start unloading materials, and when necessary, shake the container to remove the remaining materials.
- Distribute the load in the truck through loading process, by moving forward and reverse instead of unloading from one place, this helps in the loading and distribution at the same time.

7-3 Leveling and pushing processes

Correct procedure of leveling and loading must be always carried out in the reverse working position, and if it is needed to move forward when carrying out leveling works, loading angle must not increase more than 20 degree from the level.

- Unload the soil in the container, move loader backward when spread soil from the container step by step.
- Move over the spread soil making container teeth in contact with the ground and level the ground by the rear shovel.
- Shovel small amount of the additional soil to the container, put lifting lever to floating position and face the container to ground, and level the ground by moving backward.
- When carrying out pushing works, put container base parallel to ground surface.
- Do not put the container in unloading position when carrying out pushing processes.



7-4 Moving on a sloped ground (inclined)

Be very careful when moving on a sloped ground, through:

- Work on an even ground if possible, otherwise, make sure that there is a paved area for Right safe turning, loading and unloading.
- When ascending or descending on sloped surfaces, always keep the loaded container elevated more than the vehicle.
- When moving with empty container on sloped surfaces, direct always rear of the vehicle up, and move “descending” and “drive” on the sloped surfaces.
- Select slow speed (first) when descending on sloped surfaces, in order to reach to maximum brake of the engine, and to reduce the need for braking process; do not move under gravity or freely (unengaged).
- Avoid any turning or moving from one side to another on sloped surfaces, otherwise, make sure that vehicle center of gravity is as low as possible, avoid any sudden changes in speed and direction.
- Check soil conditions when working on steep slope (bank), at sliding places and pits because it is a real danger, put supports and harnesses.
- Pay attention to bulk materials when working on sloped surfaces, where the vehicle may slide and be at risk.
- When working near from pits and trenches on slopes, be very careful to avoid sliding or falling down under equipment weight.



8. Work Site Preventive Measures

- Follow all safety rules, instructions and preventive measures when operating or maintaining the (equipment).
- Do not operate the equipment if your are tired, or taking drowsiness causing drugs, or under the influence of any drug or alcohol.
- While working with another driver or any person at work site contains traffic motion, make sure that all persons are understanding meanings of all used signals hold by hand.
- Follow always all work site safety rules.
- Make sure that all protective equipment and covers are in their places, and have been repaired if subjected to any fault.
- Avoid wearing loose clothes or Jewelries, also avoid to let your hair long and loose, because they are pulled with control devices or moving parts, which may lead to harm or death.
- Avoid wearing clothes contaminated with oil, because they are flammable; wear solid helmet, safety goggles, safety boots or gloves when operating or maintaining the equipment, and maybe, you have to wear Respiratory Protection Mask, especially at the areas contain dust.



Make sure that there are no one near from the equipment before operation.



First Aid





First Aid

First Aid:

It is the instant care of injured or patient at the arrival of medical assistance which contributes in preventing the deterioration of injured health condition.

How to help an injured?

- Make sure that the place is clear of any risk on your life or injured life.
- Examine injured and check his degree of consciousness.
- Call ambulance 999.
- Aid the injured until the arrival of medical assistance.
- Cases that first aid helps in its rescue:

1. Loss of consciousness

How to aid unconscious injured?

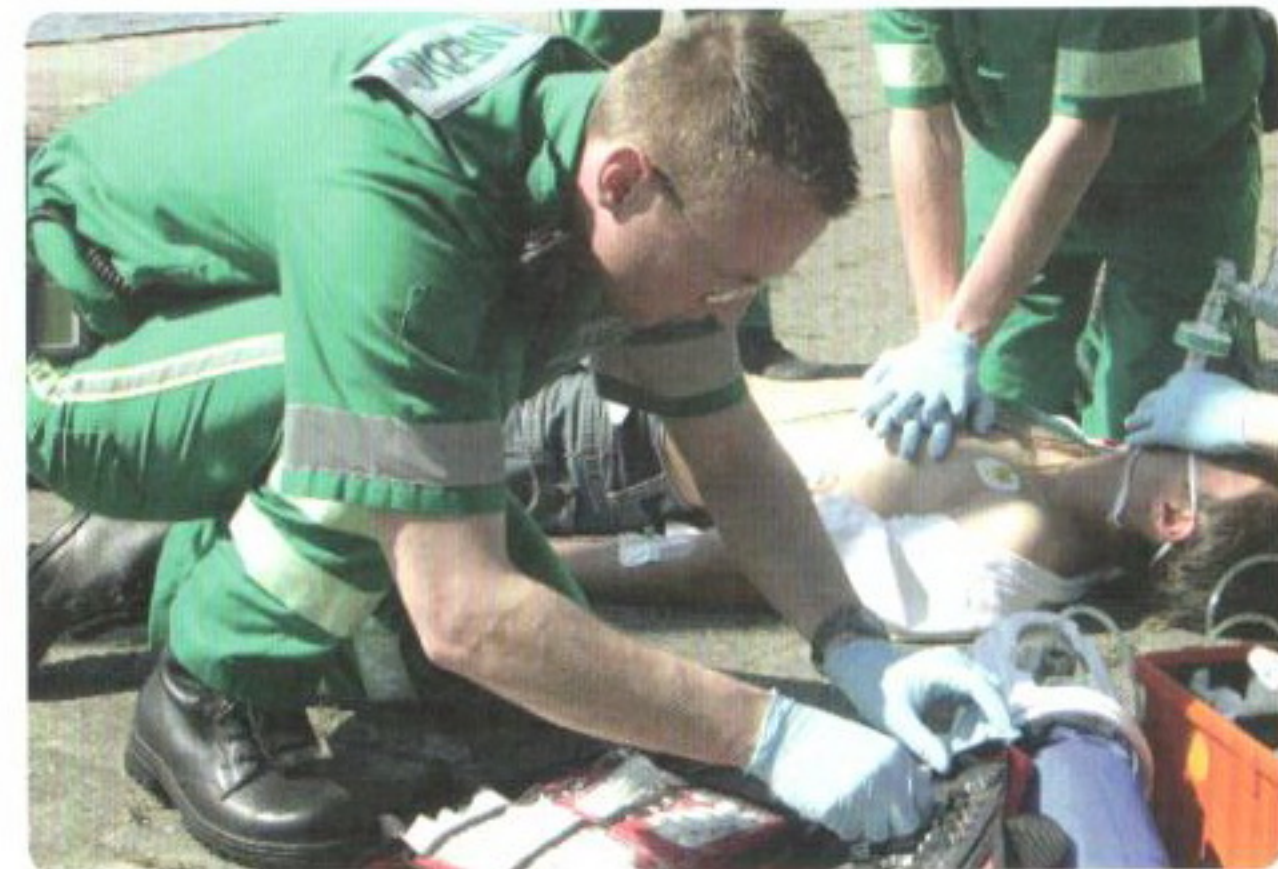
- Follow ABC steps

A. AirWay

- Open the airway raising the chin and tilting head to back.
- In case of suspicion of injury of head or neck, push mandible forward without head tilt.
- Inspect for the foreign object (reason of suffocation).

B. Breathing

- 1. Look to his chest to verify its raising.
- 2. Listen to his breaths.



3. Feeling of air coming out from injured mouth at your cheek for 10 seconds before deciding loss of breathing
4. If there is breathing, put the injured in the recovery position and examine him from time to time, and then start chest compression in case of absence of breathing.

C. Circulation

- Make sure of stopping external severe bleeding (Fulminant Bleeding) to be the circulation closed and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) is useful.

How to perform CPR:

To make sure that there are no signs of response from the patient.

1. Make sure that the place is safe for you and the injured.
2. Make sure to lay the injured on his back on a solid and even surface.
3. Set on your knees beside the injured and call him with a high voice to know whether he has response.
4. Cry calling assistance (contact 999).
5. Opening the airway (with a head tilt-chin lift maneuver).
6. Check if breathing is stopped for a period not exceeding 10 seconds (Looking, listening and feeling).
7. Perform 30 compressions:
 - Put your palm on the middle of injured chest (between the two nipples).
 - Put the other palm on the first palm.
 - Compress directly (quickly and strongly) on the chest with the rate of 4-5 cm with each compression.
 - Compress 100 compressions per minute approximately.



- After each compression reduce pressure on the chest to allow it to return to normal position.
- 8. Give two breaths:
 - Put your mouth on injured mouth exactly and close both openings of the nose by your hand.
 - Observe chest raising after each breath.
- 9. Repeat the process (30 compressions and 2 breaths) until:
 - Arrival of medical assistance.
 - Injured gives signs of survival.
 - Reaching to a severe case of fatigue that prevents you from continuing in rescue.

1. Bleeding

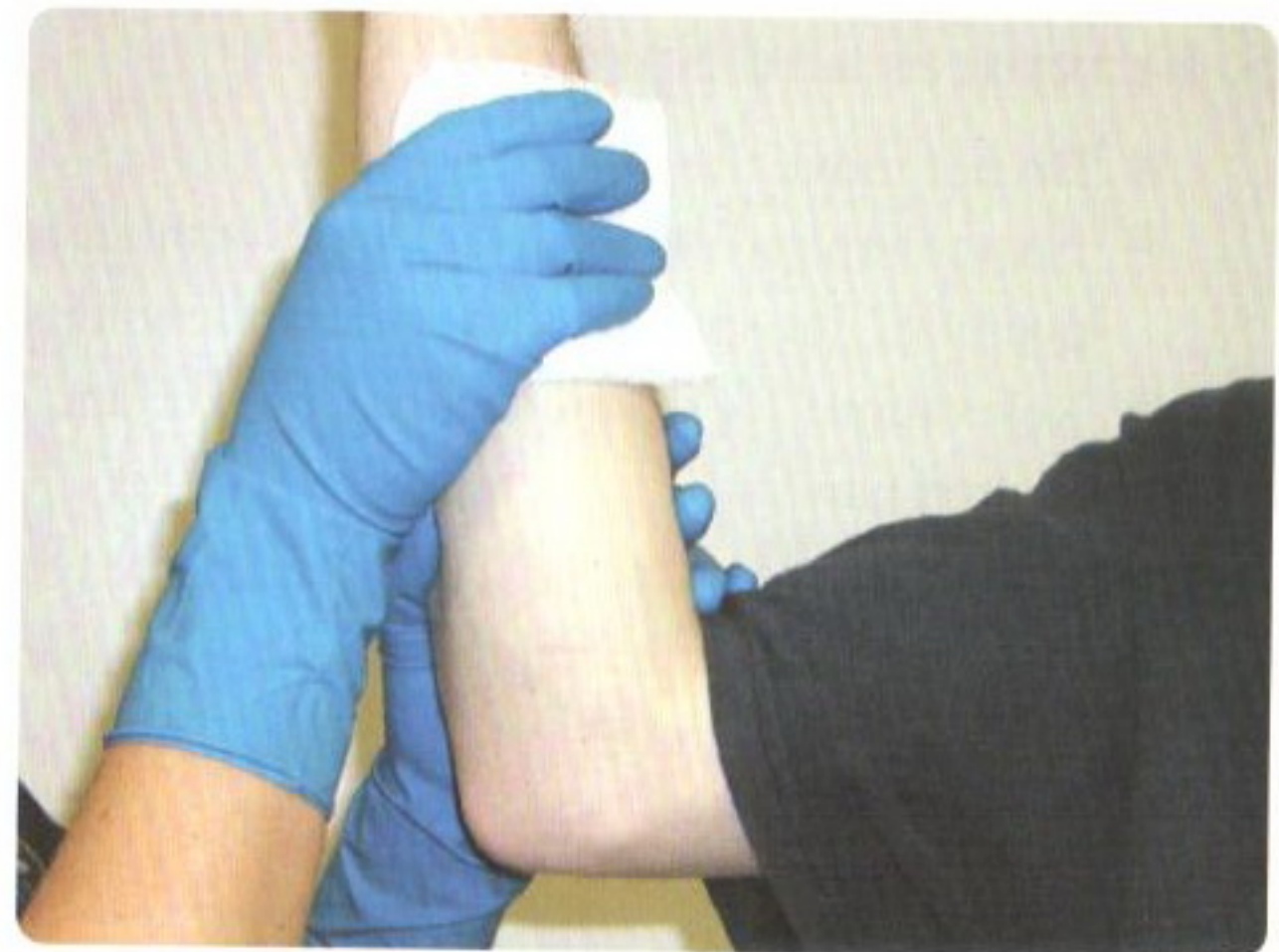
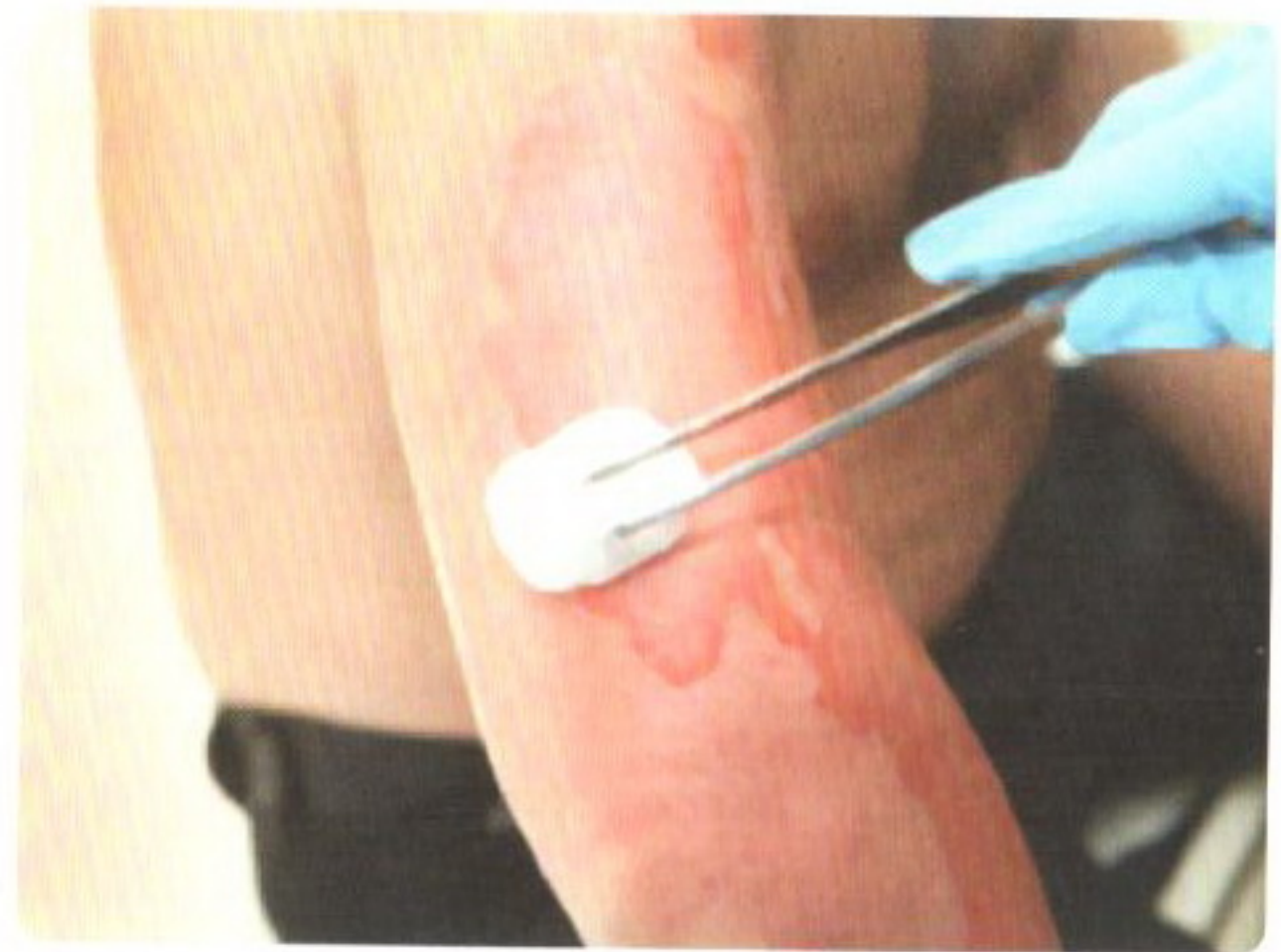
How to stop bleeding?

- Direct compression on the place of bleeding (do not touch blood directly).

How to aid the injured in case of shock?

- Often, bleeding injured is subjected to a shock, which is the decrease of the amount of blood reaching to the brain. Shock symptoms are:
 1. Pallor in skin color.
 2. Cold sweats.
 3. Pulse acceleration and weakness.
 4. Low blood pressure

To aid this injured: Raise the two feet to push blood to the heart and brain.



2. Nosebleed

Compress firmly on both sides of the nose of the injured for a few minutes, while sitting and inclined to the front and breathing through the mouth.

3. Burns

- Cool burn immediately with cold water and not chilled water.
- Cover burn with a bandage or a dry non-stick sterilized piece of cloth.
- Move injured to the hospital.

4. Eye injuries with chemical materials

Eye must be washed using plenty of water as quick as possible, making sure that the injured eye is directed down when washing to avoid transfer of the material to the uninjured eye during washing process.

5. Fractures and Sprains

- Do not move the injured organ.
- Fix the injured organ using splint without trying to return it to its normal position. For sprains, follow the following steps:
- Relaxation: Relax the injured person and prevent him from using the injured part.
- Ice: Put a bag of ice on the injured place to reduce the swelling and pain.
- Bandage: Wrap the injured organ with a bandage for 15-30 minutes to reduce the swelling.
- Raising: Raise the injured organ up (at 45 degree).



Part 7

Behaviors and Violations



**Wrong Behaviors
on the Road**

**Points Traffic
Violations**

**The Most Common
Traffic Violation**



Wrong Behaviors on the Road

1. Spitting on the road

Some drivers spit from inside the vehicle during the drive, especially in busy streets or when stopping at traffic lights and public places. This is a wrong behavior harms the feelings of others such as passers-by and other motorists, and this uncivilized behavior contributes in the accumulation of dirt and filth that lead to the spread of diseases and distortion city view.



2. Throw of tissue papers or trash out of the car

There are those who throw tissue papers or trash such as cans, fast food wastes from car window while driving. So, be keen always to purchase a small bag for wastes, because this behavior is inconsistent with the most basic teachings and customs and contrary to efforts and capabilities provided by the State to progress in all fields, especially tourism. Therefore, keep wastes in your car until reaching to the nearest wastebasket to maintain a clean environment free of diseases.



3. Handicaps

The State secured rights of handicaps and their involvement in public life through the enactment of appropriate laws and legislations. However, there are some irresponsible behaviors from the individuals that underestimate the exerted efforts. We see persons breach the simplest rights of handicaps, which are their car parking in (ministries, government institutions, public and tourist places, markets and airports).



■ Stopping or parking of vehicles in handicaps parking and others is considered a violation punishable by the law by 1000 QR.

4. Violation of red traffic light

Violation of red traffic light is one of the most traffic accidents that lead to financial, material, health or mental damages, and is considered a crime of attempted murder. Your continued behavior in failure to commit with the traffic light is considered a behavior that harm the society of its danger and bad results.



■ Failure of vehicle driver to commit with automatic traffic lights is considered a violation punishable by the law by 600 QR and 7 points

5. Failure to move the vehicle from accident location

Failure to move the vehicle from accident location, may lead to the occurrence of a serious accident leads to deaths and obstruction of traffic motion, especially if there are no injuries. Move the vehicle to a safe place at the side of the road and wait the arrival of police. Failure to move the vehicle by the driver to the nearest service parking in case of occurrence of an accident or non-occurrence of injuries, with the possibility to move the vehicle, is considered a violation punishable by the law.



■ Failure to move the vehicle in case of occurrence of a simple accident is considered a violation punishable by the law by 1000 QR and three points

6. Pedestrians

Be ready for the appearance of pedestrians on the road at any time, reduce speed at residential areas and densely populated areas, and pay attention always to pedestrians and bicyclists. Failure to respect pedestrians crossing is a wrong behavior leads to hit pedestrians and subjects you to a traffic violation.

Vehicle drivers have to reduce speed of their vehicles when approaching pedestrians crossing, populated areas, turns, curves, crossroads, intersections, roundabouts, bridges, tunnels or when entering squares, approaching schools or hospitals to make sure of road safety.



■ Failure to reduce speed when approaching pedestrians crossing is considered a violation punished by 300 QR

7. Parking on side walks

Parking on sidewalks is uncivilized behavior violating the law and subjects other road users to risk. Sidewalk is a right for pedestrians to walk safely and not for vehicles parking. Sidewalks found for pedestrians.



■ Parking on sidewalks is a violation punished by 300 QR.

8. Right over taking

Overtaking at right of vehicles from service road or overtaking at intersections, roundabouts, traffic lights or enter again to the road, is considered a wrong behavior leads to occurrence of accidents and obstruction of traffic motion in addition that it is a behavior leads to breach rights of others.



■ Right overtaking is considered a violation punished by 1000 QR

9. U-Turning (to the opposite direction)

Moving of the vehicle driver out of vehicles lane in which he moves by changing his direction heading a side road or entering a place beside the road, exiting, turning or returning back without taking the necessary actions, is considered a traffic violation. U-turning at the places separated by a central island on highways is considered a wrong behavior lead to serious accidents.



■ U-turning at the places separated by a central island on highways is considered a violation punished by 600 QR.

10. Slow driving

Slow driving and failure to commit with the speed limits on highways is considered a wrong behavior leads to traffic accidents in addition obstruction of traffic motion and the increase of delay time of other road users.



■ Abnormal slow driving of vehicle is a violation leads to unjustified traffic obstruction punished by 300 QR and three points.

11. Using mobile and sending messages

Using mobile while driving and distraction for seconds may lead to a traffic accident. Driving the vehicle and using mobile cannot come together, because of the caused distraction to driver attention and inability to remain in its lane or move at suitable speeds. Also, using mobile while driving is a wrong behavior punished by the law by a traffic violation.



■ Using mobile while driving is a violation punished by 500 QR.

12. Setting of children under ten in the front seats

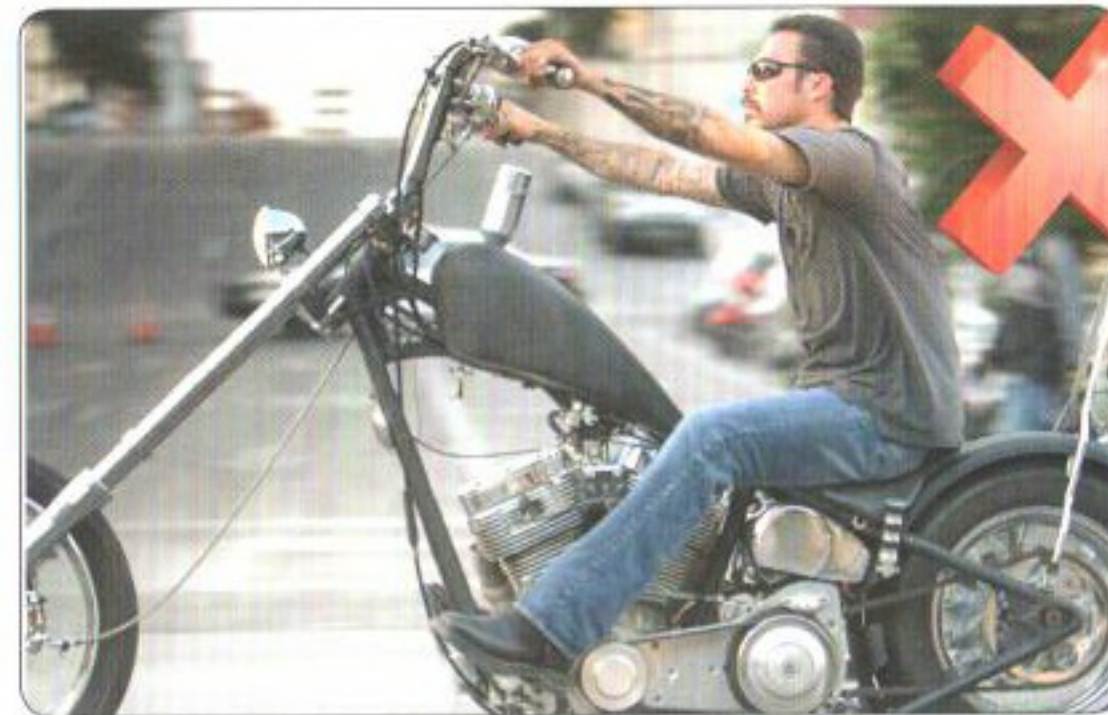
Setting children in the front seats is a violation to traffic law, because it constitutes risk and subjects them to injury and death sometimes, by jumping from the seats out of the vehicle or pushing him forward and collide with the internal parts, and sometimes he is subjected to throttling by the belt because of his young age.



■ Setting of children under ten in the front seat of the vehicle is a violation punished by 500 QR.

13. Failure to wear helmet while driving the motorcycle

Traffic Law in Qatar stipulates the need to wear head protective helmet by the driver and passenger of suitable size. It must be worn firmly in a way that prevent its sliding from the head and the strap tied around chin properly. Make sure that your helmet meets all safety standards before purchasing. Replace fallen, scratched or damaged helmet in any accident. Use water and soap only in cleaning your helmet.



■ Failure of motorcycle and bicycle driver to wear helmet is a violation punished by 300 QR.

14. Inconvenience of road users

Some youth used to increase volume of car radios, especially at traffic lights or while driving in public market streets, this is uncivilized behavior leads to hurt feelings. You have the right to listen to what you wish of music and different broadcast programs, but in appropriate way and at low volume.



■ Vehicles producing sounds annoying others is a violation punished by 300 QR and three points.

15. It is prohibited to stop on the yellow box

Do not enter to the area of traffic intersection in case of stop of traffic motion because of traffic jam in the direction you want to go, because entering to the area of intersection will cause blocking of the intersection and obstruct the road to others.



■ Failure to follow guidelines illustrated on any mark placed or engraved on the road surface is a violation punished by 1000 QR.

16. Failure to give way to vehicles that want overtake your vehicle from the left side

- In case of driving on a highway at the speed limit allowed to this road, this does not mean to keep driving at the left lane of the road and do not allow vehicles that want to overtake your vehicle to complete overtaking process.
- You are not responsible to commit others with maximum speed limit of the road, there is someone else do this job.
- Remember that there are other users of the road have rights, and has the right to not obstruct them.
- There are vehicles carrying persons in serious condition, do not be a stumbling block to save their lives



■ Failure to adhere with lanes carriageway rules is a violation punished by 500 QR.

Points System in Traffic Violations

1. Points System in Traffic Violations

Driving license will be withdrawn in traffic violations committed by the driver for the periods

indicated below, if total points reached to the limit indicated next to each of them:

- A. (3) Three months if total points reached (14) fourteen points in the first time.
- B. (6) Six months if total points reached (12) twelve points in the second time.
- C. (9) Nine months if total points reached (10) ten points in the third time.
- D. One year if total points reached (8) eight points in the fourth time.

Driving license will be withdrawn finally if total points reached (6) points in the sixth time, in this case a new license will not be given except after passing the specified driving tests to give driving license for the first time after at least one year from date of withdrawal of the driving license.

2. Cases of points removal

Points will be removed automatically in the two following cases: -

- A. If the license was withdrawn according to previously mentioned points system in traffic violations.
- B. If the driver did not commit any other traffic crime within one year from date of last committed crime.

Jumping the traffic red lights



Violations Punished by Points

No.	Violation	Points
1	Crossing red traffic light or manual signals	7
2	Driving a vehicle in the opposite side in highways or ring roads	6
3	Driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, drugs or any other psychotropic substances	6
4	Exceeding speed limit more than (30) km/h	1
	Exceeding speed limit more than (40) km/h	2
	Exceeding speed limit more than (50) km/h	3
	Exceeding speed limit more than (60) km/h	4
5	Driving a motor vehicle carelessly or incautious, or in a way that subjects persons' life and monies to risk	4
6	Driving a motor vehicle without brakes, or faulty brakes or unfit for use.	4
7	Driving a motor vehicle with a driving license not licensed for this vehicle.	3
8	Driving a motor vehicle with a driving license decided to be withdrawn or terminated its validity.	3
9	Committing an act violating public morals or traditions in the vehicle or allow it	3
10	Driving an unlicensed motor vehicle	3

Violations Punished by Points (Cont.)

No.	Violation	Points
11	Driving a motor vehicle without number plates	3
12	Driving a motor vehicle with its number plates issued from the licensing authority with changing some numbers, or with plates did not issue from the licensing authority listed in it numbers of the original plates or different numbers.	3
13	List unreal data intentionally in one of the forms or applications submitted to obtain a driving license of a vehicle or temporary driving license, or issuance of replacement of any of them	3
14	Using a motor vehicle in a purpose allocated for it	3
15	Obstruct or block traffic motion intentionally in public roads	3
16	Driving a vehicle producing noisy sounds	3
17	Driving a motor vehicle emitting heavy smoke or bad smell	3
18	Driving a vehicle flying or leaking from it flammable substances, or materials harmful to public health or affecting road safety.	3
19	Driving a vehicle falling from its load things constitute risk to road users	3
20	Moving on road shoulders	3
21	Turning, u-turning or returning to the opposite direction	3

Violations Punished by Points (Cont.)

No.	Violation	Points
22	Replacement of an essential part of the vehicle without written permit from the licensing authority	3
23	Handing over the motor vehicle by its owner, the person licensed in his name or who possessing it, to a person has no valid driving license to drive such a vehicle or without driving license, or any other license required by the law	2
24	Driving a motor vehicle with unclear number plates or illegible numbers	2
25	Driving a motor vehicle with one number plate or change place, color or shape of the plates issued from the licensing authority	1
26	Refrain from providing a driving license or vehicle license or any other license required by the law for military persons in police force	1
27	Violation of transport vehicles to loading requirements	1
28	Violation of transport vehicles to vehicle dimensions, weight, width and height	1
29	Driving a vehicle subjected to an accident that affected its balance, tires or one of them.	1
30	Using lights, loudspeakers, horns or any other devices than those licensed by the law	1
31	Failure to adhere with meaning of road lines or traffic signs	1
32	Parking on the handicapped parking lots	3

The Most Common Traffic Violations

1. The violations for which the vehicle seized

Traffic Department Manager or his deputy may issue an administrative order to seize any motor vehicle for a period not exceeding ninety days, according to a memorandum from the person who seize the violation or investigate it, in the following cases:

- Driving in the road without number plates or with number plates did not issued from the licensing authority, or replace its plates with another one, even if it holds the same numbers, or make changes on its numbers.
- Driving in the road after withdrawing its driving license.
- Violation of requirements of using commercial plates, under test plates or temporary entry plates.
- Driving it by a person who has no driving license, or his license invalid for its driving.
- Driving it carelessly or negligently that subjects its driver, passengers or other to risk.
- Driving it in the road without its meeting requirements of safety and durability or its invalidity for use, or without silencer, or driving it without brakes or insufficient lights at night.
- Its participation in a race on the road without a written permit or in violation to the permit.
- Committing an act violating public morals or traditions in the vehicle or allow it.



- Violation of vehicle driver to traffic lights.
- Seize its driver under the influence of alcohol, drugs or any other psychotropic substances.
- Using it in a purpose not listed in its registration certificate or driving license.
- Using it after performing essential changes in its body or color without written permit from the licensing authority.
- Driving it in the opposite direction, turning or u-turning in the opposite direction.
- Emission of heavy smoke or producing noisy sounds from it.
- Failure of drivers of different types of passenger cars, transport cars (trucks), motor vehicles and equipment, tractors, and motor vehicle that tows a trailer or semi- trailer, to commit to drive at the right side of the road or overtaking other vehicles.
- Using any means of hiding vehicle windows, without written permit issued from the licensing authority.
- Leave it neglected in the road.
- Exceeding of specified weights or lengths by vehicle drivers.
- Parking of transport cars, tractors, trailers and semi-trailers in places unlicensed to park in.



2. Traffic violations that may not agree on their reconciliation

Traffic violations will be presented to the competent court to consider it and leads to the imposition of the following sanctions:

No.	Violation	Penalty
1	Driving a motor vehicle without obtaining a license or with a license that does not license driving such vehicle.	Imprison for a period not less than one month and not more than three years and a fine not less than ten thousand QR and not more than fifty thousand QR, or by one of the two sanctions; and when repeated, sanction will be imprisonment for a period not less than one week and not more than three years and a fine not less than twenty thousand QR and not more than fifty thousand QR.
2	Handing over the motor vehicle by its owner or who possessing it, to a person has no valid driving license to drive such a vehicle or without driving license, or any other license required by the law	Imprison for a period not less than one month and not more than three years and a fine not less than ten thousand QR and not more than fifty thousand QR, or by one of the two sanctions; and when repeated, sanction will be doubled in its minimum limit.
3	Perform a race by motor vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles or persons on the road without written permit from the licensing authority or failure to commit with the requirements specified by the licensing authority.	
4	Perform constructions, maintenance, demolition or make pits that obstruct traffic motion or cause risk to road users without obtaining a consent from the licensing authority, or failure to put necessary alert and warning marks and follow instructions and guidelines of the licensing authority.	
5	Committing an act violating public morals or traditions in the vehicle or allow it by vehicle driver.	
6	Damaging traffic marking or their parts, or move it, change its meaning, features, direction or damage it or the road.	

No.	Violation	Penalty
7	Driving a motor vehicle carelessly or incautious, or in a way that subjects persons' life and monies to risk	Imprison for a period not less than one month and not more than three years and a fine not less than ten thousand QR and not more than fifty thousand QR, or by one of the two sanctions; and when repeated, sanction will be doubled in its minimum limit.
8	Driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, drugs or any other psychotropic substances	
9	Escape or try to escape in case of committing an accident or if there is an order to stop from a policeman in MOI or a person authorized in the empowerment of Traffic Law.	
10	Obtaining or try to obtaining a new vehicle driving license, or personal driving license during the period of withdrawing the original vehicle license or personal license.	Imprison for a period not less than one week and not more than one year and a fine not less than three thousand QR and not more than ten thousand QR, or by one of the two sanctions.
11	Failure of vehicle driver to provide assistance to injuries in case of occurrence of an accident on the road and injury of a person or more, and failure to inform police immediately, or moving vehicle from the accident place without permission from the police if unnecessary for aid an injured.	Imprison for a period not less than one week and not more than one year and a fine not less than three thousand QR and not more than ten thousand QR, or by one of the two sanctions.
12	Refrain of vehicle owner or give false information about name and address of the violator.	Sanction will be the same sanction decided for vehicle driver who commit this violation.
13	Refusal of insurance companies operating in the State to issue an insurance for the benefit of others on motor vehicles.	A fine of ten thousand QR, and in case of repetition within the six months following date of issuance of the previous final judgment, sanction is doubled.

3. Traffic violations that may agree on their reconciliation(the most common)

No.	Violation	Amount
1	Failure to commit with traffic lights	6000
2	Failure to commit with traffic policeman hand signals.	6000
3	Driving the vehicle in the opposite direction.	6000
4	Using the vehicle in an unlicensed purpose.	3000
5	Reversing in the public road or at intersections without giving a signal.	1500
6	Driving a vehicle without lights at night.	1000
7	Obstructing traffic motion.	500
8	Safety belt (driver or passenger).	500
9	Failure to give way to police and ambulance vehicles during their motion in a mission.	1000

No.	Violation	Amount
10	Change lane, turning or u-turning without giving a signal.	500
11	Failure to follow pedestrian lights.	500
12	Disturbing or obstructing traffic motion at intersections.	500
13	Preoccupation of driver in watching any visual material while driving (Television).	500
14	Failure to follow guidelines illustrated on any mark placed or engraved on the road surface.	1000
15	Failure to keep a sufficient safety distance.	1000
16	Stopping at a place that obstructs exit of other car.	300
17	Parking in a place not allocated for parking.	300
18	Using horn without imminent risk.	300
19	Failure to give way in traffic at roundabouts.	300

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