



Royal Decree

NS/RKM/0115/001

We

**Preah Karona Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath Norodom Sihamoni,
Samanaphumi Cheat Sasna Reakhatakhattiya Khmera-roth-reastr Puthintreat Ream
Mohatkhsat
Khemereacheaknea Samouhaopheas Kampucheak Ekakreach-roth Boranakante
Sopheakmeangkolea Sereivibolea
Khmerasrei Pireastr Preah Chao Krong Kampuchea Thipakdei**

- Noting the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Noting the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0913/903, dated 24 September 2013 on the Appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia,
- Noting the Royal Decree No. 02/NS/94, dated 20 July 1994, promulgating the Law on the Organization and the Functioning of the Council of Ministers,
- Noting the Royal Decree No. NS/RKM/0196/03, dated 24 January 1996, promulgating the Law on the Establishment of the Ministry of Public Work and Transport,
- Noting the information by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia,

Promulgate

The Road Traffic Law, ratified by the National Assembly on 5 December 2014 during its 3rd Legislatives Session of the 5th Legislative Mandate, and fully reviewed and approved by the Senate on 30 December 2014 during its 6th Legislative Session of its 3rd Legislative Mandate, as follows:

LAW
On
ROAD TRAFFIC

CHAPTER I General Provisions

Article 1: This law is intended to ensure road traffic safety and order, and protection of human and animal health and lives, properties and environment.

Article 2: This law has the following objectives:

- To raise awareness of road traffic safety,
- To govern road traffic safety,
- To maintain road traffic order,
- To curb offenses/violations by road users.

Article 3: This law applies to all activities related to road traffic in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 4: The following terms are used and defined in this law:

- **“Road”** refers to the entire body of the road, which includes roadbed, roadway, roadsides, sidewalks, sky-bridge(s), flyovers, tube(s), and ferry port(s) connected to the road.
- **“National Road”** refers to any road where heavy traffic activities take place, including:
 - a. road connecting Phnom Penh City to any provincial town(s) all over the country,
 - b. road connecting a provincial town to another one,
 - c. road connecting a national road to another one,
 - d. road connecting a national road to a provincial town,
 - e. road connecting a national road or a provincial town to main areas such as port(s), railway station(s), airport(s), special economic zone(s), tourist destination(s), border checkpoint(s), any other potential economic areas.
 - f. any main roads of the nation with heavy traffic activities, defined by the Royal Government of Cambodia as proposed by the Ministry of Public Work and Transportation
- **“Provincial Road”** refers to any road where moderate traffic activities take place, including:
 - a. road connecting a provincial town to a district/Khan town,
 - b. road connecting a national road to a provincial road,
 - c. road connecting a provincial/town road to a district/Khan town,
 - d. road connecting a provincial road to provincial road(s),
 - e. road connecting a provincial/town road, or road(s) in populated area(s), to main areas such as port(s), railway station(s), airport(s), special economic zone(s), tourist destination(s), border checkpoint(s), any other potential economic areas.
- **“Rural Road”** refers:

- a. road connecting a national or provincial road to town(s), district(s) or Khan(s), commune(s) or Sangkat(s), village(s),
 - b. road connecting a town, or district/Khan to other town(s), or district(s) or Khan(s)
 - c. road connecting a town or district/Khan to commune(s) or Sangkat(s) populated areas,
 - d. road connecting commune(s) or Sangkat(s) populated areas to other ones,
 - e. road connecting commune(s) or Sangkat(s) populated areas to village(s)
 - f. road connecting village(s) to village(s),
 - g. roads within a village.
- **“High-Speed Road”** refers to any road, designated for vehicle movement, which is divided into two parts with opposite directions, or divided into lanes on a level surface without any intersection, or with least intersections as necessary, and equipped with adequate road facilities to ensure non-stop traffic, safety and reduced travelling time; and which has designated marks for vehicles to exit and enter high-speed road(s).
 - **“Road Facilities”** refer to parking areas, stops, traffic lights, speed signs, direction signs, spacing signs, marks or barriers or facilities dividing road parts, roundabouts, road traffic direct dividers, roadside pavements, walls, protection fences, milestones, boundary signs, and other signs and facilities installed along the road.
 - **“Roadway”** refers to the part of the road left for all kinds of vehicles to drive.
 - **“Roadside”** refers to any part on either side of the roadway outside populated area(s), on which vehicles may be parked, if necessary.
 - **“Sidewalk”** refers to either sides of the roadway within populated area(s), designated for pedestrians, trees, and installation of facilities to serve public interest.
 - **“Lane”** refers the part of the roadway separated by lines or dividers, with enough width for all kinds of vehicles to drive in one row.
 - **“Town or populated area”** refers to the area, on which buildings or houses are densely constructed, and entrances or exits along the roads are placed with signs or names of cities or towns identifying their entrances, or name of cities or towns are placed along the roads with red lines identifying their exits, and many people pass through.
 - **“Junction or intersection”** refers to where two or more roads intersect on one flat surface regardless the angle of the road axis. A junction may have either one of the following shapes: +, X, T, Y, or roundabout, etc.
 - **“Roundabout”** refers to a junction, whose central part has a raised circle surface with traffic direction sign(s), and whose roadway is one-way around the raised surface, guided by traffic direction arrow(s).

- **“Private exit/entrance”** refers to private property/home exit/entrance on a flat surface that connects with public road, and is not a sidewalk.
- **“Stop”** refers to the state of motionlessness of a vehicle on the road for a short moment when the driver is still in the vehicle or nearby to allow passenger(s) or other vehicle(s) to pass by, or when the vehicle stops at the roadside for loading or unloading goods or passenger(s).
- **“Parking”** refers to the state of leaving a vehicle motionless for long or short period, in which the driver may leave his/her vehicle alone.
- **“Driver”** refers to any person, who commands vehicle, and also includes animal rider, carrier and driver on the road.
- **“Helmet”** refers any helmet, which follows the national standards and is recognized by the competent authority, to be worn by driver(s) and passenger(s) when travelling on motorcycle(s) or motor-tricycles with the purpose to reduce risk of head injuries during traffic accident(s).
- **“Technical tools”** refer to tools used to control speed, or alcohol, or drugs, or tools used to collect images and other information.
- **“Signal tools”** refer to tools used by traffic agents to signal ordering vehicle(s) to stop. Such tool emit red light in the dark.
- **“Vehicle”** refers to any vehicle, with or without machine, used to transport human or goods, or to tow or to be towed by other vehicle, on the road.
- **“Light passenger vehicle”** refers to any vehicle with a maximum loading capacity of ten (10) to twenty (20) passengers including its driver.
- **“Heavy passenger vehicle”** refers to any vehicle with loading capacity of more than twenty (20) passengers including its driver.
- **“Motor vehicle”** refers to all categories of vehicles powered by machine on the road.
- **“Family vehicle”** refers any with loading capacity of not more than nine (9) passengers including its driver. The vehicle of this type may be used for a family purpose.
- **“Light vehicle”** refers to any vehicle which weighs not more than 3.5 tons in maximum.
- **“Heavy vehicle”** refers any vehicle which weighs more than 3.5 tons.
- **“Bus”** refers to a heavy passenger vehicle providing paid public services along designated roads sections within cities or towns.
- **“Invented agriculture vehicle”** refers to any vehicle equipped with tools invented for agricultural purposes, for example, a rice harvesting vehicle, rice threshing vehicle, or rice milling vehicle, etc.

- **“Truck equipped with tools”** refers to any special truck equipped with additional mechanical tools, without loading passengers or goods outside its driver cabin, such as cement mixing vehicle or other vehicles used for the purpose of road or bridge construction, etc.
- **“Commercial passenger and goods vehicle”** refers a vehicle which provides commercial services transporting personal or others’ goods, or passengers.
- **“Road user”** refers to any driver and pedestrian, traveling on the road.
- **“Net weight”** of vehicle refers to the weight of an empty vehicle without load of passenger(s) or goods, except fuel, toolkits and spare tire.
- **“Maximum loading weight”** of vehicle refers to the sum of the weights of both passengers and goods as defined by its factory.
- **“Maximum weight”** of vehicle refers to the sum of the net weight of the vehicle and its maximum loading weight. If a vehicle has trailer(s), the maximum weight of the vehicle shall be the sum of the maximum weight of each vehicle.
- **“Permitted maximum weight”** of vehicle refers to the sum of the net weight of the vehicle and its permitted loading weight of passengers and goods. If a vehicle has trailer(s), the permitted maximum weight of the vehicle shall be sum of the maximum weight of each vehicle.
- **“Total actual weight”** of vehicle refers to the sum of net weight of the vehicle and the actual weight of passengers and goods loaded.
- **“Trailer”** refers to a vehicle attached to a motor vehicle, or other vehicle.
- **“Semi-trailer”** refers to a vehicle attached to a towing head.

CHAPTER II

TRAFFIC SIGNS

Article 5: Road traffic signs shall include all traffic signs installed along the roads, traffic lights and traffic marks/lines on the roads, commanding signals by traffic agents, and other signs.

The traffic signs, traffic lights and traffic marks/lines on the roads should be arranged in a coherent system at important locations, and in a manner that there are easily seen by the roads users.

Impermanent danger signs along the roads should be placed in an appropriate distance according to the road types, classifications and conditions, to easily draw drivers’ attention so that they are able to take necessary precaution.

Sticking papers/other materials or drawing on traffic signs, traffic sign supports, or other things used as traffic signs, that prevent driver(s) from seeing or understanding the traffic signs clearly or blind drivers’ eyes, shall be banned.

All images and messages on the road traffic signs shall be defined by Prakas, by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Article 6: The levels of priorities are defined as follows:

1. Traffic signs shall have priority over traffic regulations.
2. Traffic lights shall have priority over traffic signs.
3. Commanding signals by traffic agents shall have priority over traffic lights, traffic marks/lines on the roads, traffic signs along the roads, and traffic regulations.

CHAPTER III

DRIVERS

Article 7: Driving all kinds of vehicles in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall always keep to the right side of the road.

A goods loaded vehicle weighing more than sixteen (16) tons or a vehicle loading thirty five (35) passengers and more shall have one (1) driver and one assistant driver, both holding appropriate driving licenses relevant to the vehicle and road types, distance, and travelling time.

Article 8: Drivers of all kinds of vehicles shall implement the following measures:

1. All drivers of vehicles with an engine cylinder size of 49 cc and above shall possess appropriate driving licenses relevant to the vehicle types.
2. Whilst driving their vehicles, drivers shall always be precautious and in a comfortable position that allows easy and fast manipulation of the vehicles, and particularly the possibility to move without any disturbances.
3. Drivers shall not be allowed to cause any unnecessary disturbance to other road users and roadside residents.
4. Consumption of liquor with the alcoholic rate of 0.25 mg per liter of air or 0.50 mg per liter of blood and above shall be banned when driving.
5. Vehicles with caterpillar tracks are banned from being driven directly on the roads. Such vehicles have to be transported on other vehicles with rubber tires.
6. Using a cellphone without hand-free accessories whilst driving shall not be allowed.
7. No passengers, goods, or other items are allowed to be loaded in way that block the driver's eyesight.
8. A motorcycle may be allowed to load two adults and a child. The motorcycle driver, the passenger, and the child at three years of age and above, all shall properly wear helmets. All drivers of tri-motorcycles and motorcycles with trailers shall properly wear helmets.
9. Inside towns or densely populated areas, the driver and passengers, who sit at the front seats of a vehicle, must wear their safety seatbelts.

10. Outside towns or densely populated areas, the driver and all passengers of the vehicle must wear their safety seatbelts as stipulated in the Article 90 of this Law.
11. Babies under ten months of age must be placed inside the baby seats, which are firmly tied to the vehicle's backseats.
12. Children between the ages of ten months and four years must sit in the baby seats, which shall be firmly tied to the vehicle's backseats.
13. Children under 10 years of age shall not be allowed to sit in the front seats of the vehicles.

Article 9: On a road with two opposite traffic directions and without divider, drivers shall use the half-roadway on the right, and keep their driving to the right.

On a one-way road without marks/lines dividing traffic lanes, drivers shall keep their driving to the right, except when they need to turn left. Drivers may use half roadway on the left when overtaking or stopping. However, in densely-populated areas or towns, use of roadway shall be determined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 10: For a specific lane of designated for a specific type vehicles, drivers of other kinds of vehicles shall not be allowed to drive on it except when they need to enter or leave their allowed lanes.

On a road with two opposite traffic directions and divider, drivers shall keep their driving on the half-roadway to the right side.

On a one-way road with two or more traffic lanes, drivers should keep their driving on the lane to the farthest right. In case of a very crowded traffic, drivers may drive on any of the lanes.

On a road with two opposite traffic directions and two or more traffic lanes in each traffic direction, drivers should keep their driving on the lane to the farthest right. In case of a very crowded traffic, drivers may drive on any of the lanes in their concerned traffic direction.

In case of s very crowded traffic as stated in Para 3 and Para 4 of this Article, driving a vehicle in a specific lane faster than that in the other one(s) shall be not considered as an act of overtaken. Drivers of vehicles with total weight more than 3.5 tons shall always keep driving on the right lane. However, when they need to turn left or to overtake, drivers may use any of the other lanes. Exceptionally, in densely-populated areas or towns, use of roadway shall be determined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 11: When the traffic light indicates in yellow, it signals drivers to take cautions and to prepare to stop. When the traffic light indicated in green, it signals drivers their vehicles are allowed to move on. When the traffic light indicates in red, it signals drivers to stop.

When the traffic red light is on, it signals drivers to stop in front of the white zebra crossing or pedestrian crossing. However, if there is no obstacle a head, the vehicles on the most right, may carefully turn right, except if there is a red arrow light indicating otherwise.

Article 12: Drivers shall skirt to the right at all intersections/roundabouts or road dividers that prevent straight forward movement of their vehicles, except if there are provisions stated otherwise.

Article 13: Drivers shall not be allowed to drive side by side on the same roadway or lane. Drivers shall not be allowed to drive through a military, police, delegation or other official processions.

Article 14: Towing procedures shall be implemented in accordance with following regulations:

- Hooking and hauling a vehicle: Drivers shall use cables, or iron bars, or other hooking materials that are firm, in good quality, and resilient against bending situation
- Drivers shall be prohibited from using ropes/cables to tow any vehicle with total weight more than five tons.
- Drivers shall not be allowed to tow more than one vehicle or a vehicle with trailer(s) or semi-trailer(s).
- Drivers are prohibited from towing bicycles or motorcycles.
- Drivers shall not be allowed to tow any kind of vehicles with passengers inside, except the drivers.
- Vehicles with trailer(s) or semi-trailer(s) shall carry two light-reflection, yellow isosceles triangles, which are placed on both sides of the number plates at the front bumpers of the vehicles.

Procedures for hooking or releasing trailers or semi-trailers to or off vehicles or towing engines shall be determined Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 15: At the bus stops in towns or densely populated areas, drivers of all kinds of vehicles shall slow down or stop, if necessary, to allow buses to easily move in and out, or stop.

Article 16: Driving speeds are defined in accordance with the following criteria:

- Driving speed definition shall be determined by a sub-decree.
- Drivers shall not be allowed to drive in an abnormally slow speed without proper reasons that interrupts other vehicles. Drivers in such a slow speed shall keep to the right to allow other drivers in a higher speed to overtake easily on the left. Any drivers, who are forced to slow down in an abnormal manner, shall alert the other drivers by using the emergency light, and shall keep driving to the most right side of the roadway.
- Speed regulations shall not apply to any drivers of police or military convoys, delegate or senior leader processions, fire trucks, ambulances, and other vehicles equipped with siren and special light on duty.

Article 17: In all cases, drivers shall be always in control of their own speeds and drive in an appropriate speed according to the actual situation so that they are able to stop their vehicles on time, if required, without any harms caused.

Drivers shall slow down their speed in the following cases:

1. When passing other vehicles on narrow roads.
2. When passing other vehicles carrying passengers and children that are being stopped to load or drop them.
3. When approaching a bridge or railway.
4. When the weather is not good and the drivers cannot clearly see from a distance.
5. When changing traffic direction.
6. When reaching a turning, curved or slippery road, crossroad, or roundabout.
7. When approaching a high ground or when going down the slope.
8. When passing or overtaking stopped convoys, or when passing or overtaking other processions.
9. When reaching obstacles or dense houses built close to the roadway.
10. In all cases where slow-speed or danger signs are indicated.
11. when there are police, military or military police convoys, fire engines, ambulances, or other vehicles emitting their siren sound and/or light, all drivers shall slow down and drive to the right, and if necessary, stop at a point as close as to the roadside, to allow those convoys to go forward safely.
12. When reaching schools or hospital that are located less than 50m from the road.

Article 18: A vehicle moving behind another vehicle shall keep an adequate safety distance to avoid collisions with the front vehicle when it slows down or stops by chance. A safety distance for all kinds of vehicles on roads shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 19: When overtaking, drivers shall strictly implement the followings:

1. Drivers of all kinds of vehicles shall overtake each other to the left. However, a driver may overtake a front vehicle to the right, if the driver of the front vehicle indicates direction change to the left and stops, or prepares to turn left.
2. Before overtaking, driver must be sure that his/her overtaking will not lead to any harms or accidents by taking the following precautions:
 - a. seeing clearly that there are no any obstacles ahead, and that they are able to return to their current track and speed without disturbing other drivers,
 - b. no other driver(s) behind start asking permission to overtake,
 - c. no overtaking request indicated by any other vehicles at the front,
 - d. being sure that the proportional speeds between the two vehicles allow the intended overtaking in a shortest period of time,

- e. giving a signal for overtaking by turning on the left indicator, and if necessary, using alternating low and high beams at night, or using horn during the daytime except in towns/densely populated areas where horn is prohibited.
 - f. being sure that drivers at the rear and the front are aware of the request to overtake.
3. Upon being informed of overtaking from the rear driver, the front driver(s) shall assess the road section in front of them, and if there is no any obstacle ahead, the front drivers shall turn on their right indicators, or raise their left hands up in the air and bend them to the right, and the slowdown to the right, to give signal to the rear driver requesting overtaking that he/she may do so. In case the front driver(s) see that the road sections ahead are busy or there are obstacles, they shall turn on their left indicators, or raise their left hands straight to their left, to give a signal to the rear driver that his/her overtaking may not be done.
 4. When overtaking, drivers shall increase their speed and keep a minimum distance of one (1) meter from the other vehicle.
 5. On roads without long-line divers, drivers may overtake by using the other half-roadway as long as the move does not cause any harms or disturbance to other vehicles that are coming from the opposite traffic direction.
 6. After completing his/her overtaking, the driver shall turn on his/her right indicators to give signal to the other drivers he/she is coming back his/her track/lane.
 7. On one-way roads with multiple lanes for different destinations, the act of any vehicle in a specific lane moving faster than those in the other lanes shall not be considered as overtaking.

Overtaking in the following cases shall be prohibited:

- overtaking in three rows (a vehicle overtaking another one which is also overtaking),
- at places where there is a sign banning overtaking,
- on curved or steep roads, except such overtaking is done without occupying the half-roadway on the left of the road long-line diver,
- at places near or at turning roads, crossroads, and slippery roads,
- at tops of slope or narrow roads, or roads with slowdown signs,
- on bridges or when going down slopes,
- at work sites,
- at places near or at sections assigned for pedestrians to cross,
- along roads under bridges, or tunnels.
- when the visibility is low, such as heavy rain, fog, dust or smoke.
- at places near or at intersections between roads and railways without barricades,

- on flooded roads.

Article 20: When overtaking, drivers shall strictly implement the followings:

Passing

1. Drivers of all kinds of vehicles shall pass each other to their respective right.
2. When passing each other on narrow or dangerous, drivers shall slow down their vehicles respectively. If necessary, both vehicles shall pause, and if the two vehicles are the same type, either one of them wishing to move first shall give a signal by raising hand or honking if in the daytime, or using alternating low and high beams if at night, and wait for the opposite vehicle to give approval before starting to move. However, if the vehicles are different types, the driver of the larger vehicle shall allow the smaller vehicle to move first.
3. When passing each other on a narrow road accessible to one vehicle at a time, but on which there is a section which allows vehicles to pass each other, a vehicle that arrives first at this section shall pause and wait in order to allow another vehicle to pass easily.
4. In case a roadway is too narrow to allow two vehicles to pass and one of the vehicles is required to reverse, drivers shall observe the followings:
 - a. For vehicles in the same type, any vehicle wishing to go first shall signal its request to do so, and wait for the other vehicle to approve and reverse.
 - b. For vehicles with and without trailers, the vehicle without trailers shall reverse to give way to the one with trailers.
 - c. For light and heavy vehicles, the light vehicle shall reverse to give way to the heavy one.
 - d. For goods loaded vehicles and passenger loaded vehicles, the vehicle with goods shall reverse to give way to the other one.
5. When passing each other on a steep and narrow road, vehicles going down the slope shall pause to allow vehicles going up the slope to go first.
6. When passing each other, if any vehicle driver sees an obstacle ahead, such as a damaged road section or a parked vehicle, he/she shall pause his/her vehicle to allow the other to go first.
7. When passing on a narrow bridge accessible to one vehicle at a time, heavy vehicles shall give priority to light vehicles..
8. Before passing each other at nights outside towns/densely populated areas without lights along the roads, the two vehicles shall turn off their high beams, and instead, turn on their low beams.

Article 21: Priorities at road junctions are defined as following:

1. When reaching a road junction, all drivers shall slow down their vehicles and assess the traffic on the roadway they are about to cross, and shall cross the road with utmost care if the road ahead is not clear. If necessary, the divers shall warn other drivers on other roads using horn at daytime or alternate high

and low beams at nighttime. On a road which gives priority to others, drivers with no priority shall drive their vehicles in an appropriate speed that they can stop them with easy, to let other vehicles with priority to move first.

2. At a road junction, even though the green traffic light is on, drivers shall not enter the intersection if doing so shall lead to their vehicles being stopped in the middle of the intersection due to heavy traffic. In this case, drivers shall stop their vehicle before the intersection to avoid blocking the way for the other vehicles coming from other directions.
3. At a road junction without priority, drivers shall give priority to other drivers on the right. However, on a T-junction without priority, drivers at the road end shall give priority to other drivers on the continuing road.
4. Regardless the road type, drivers approaching a roundabout shall give priority to other drivers on the one-way road circling the roundabout.
5. When reaching a road junction with priority sign, drivers shall first give way to other vehicles on the roads with priority, and may cross the junction only when they are sure that doing so will not lead to any harm.
6. When reaching a road junction with “Stop” sign, drivers shall stop in front of the zebra-crossing to give way to other vehicles and pedestrians, on the roads with priority, to go first, and may cross the junction only when they are sure that doing so will not lead to any harm.
7. Drivers shall give priority to police, military, military-police vehicles, fire engines, or ambulances, which are on duty and give warning by turning on their sirens and special lights.
8. The following on-duty vehicles shall have priority sequence as below:
 - Fire trucks,
 - Ambulances,
 - Police, military or military-police vehicles, delegate processions, senior leader convoys, or motorcades led by traffic police.
9. Before leaving a private road not accessible to public, such as entrances to residence, factories, buildings or various squares, drivers shall take utmost care and shall give priority to other drivers or pedestrians on the public road.
10. Drivers coming from dirt roads shall give priority to other drivers on non-dirt roads.
11. At a road junction where a roadways are divided into many lanes, and one or more of these lanes are reserved for some specific vehicles, the provisions on traffic priority stipulated in this article, apply all drivers using these lanes, except for the vehicles defined in 7 and 8 above in this article.

Article 22: Crossing the railway:

1. Drivers shall slow down their vehicles when approaching the railway.

2. At a road and railway intersection a barrier or barricade, drivers shall not enter the intersection when the barrier is closed, being closed or being opened.
3. At a road and railway intersection where there are guards, drivers shall follow the guards' instructions and shall not interfere the barrier opening or closing.
4. When the train is approaching, all drivers shall stop the vehicles immediately to let the train go first. All herders shall find way to immediately stop their animals and prevent any of them from crossing the railway.
5. When the train honks as it is approaching, all drivers stop at least two meters away from the barrier and at five meters away from the railway should there be not barrier.
6. In the case vehicles are stuck or a herd of animals already arrive at the railway, the drivers or shepherds shall make sure that they are not blocking the train's way or shall inform the nearest railway agent of possible dangers should they not be able to clear the obstacles on the railway by themselves.

Article 23: Parking and stopping on the road shall observe the following:

1. Stopping and parking of all kinds of vehicles shall not interfere other vehicles, which are traveling.
2. In towns or densely populated areas, all kinds of vehicles shall stop or park in parallel with their traffic directions by observing the following regulations:
 - on a road with two opposite traffic directions, vehicles shall be stopped or parked to the right of the road in parallel with their traffic direction.
 - on a one-way road, vehicles shall be stopped or parked to the right or left of the road in parallel with their traffic direction.
3. Outside towns or densely populated areas, vehicles or animals shall be parked or stopped outside the roadway. If there is no space outside the road for parking, drivers shall follow the regulations stipulated in 1 of this article.
4. Outside towns or densely populated areas, vehicles of all categories that are broken, or forced to stop or park on the roadway, emergency light shall be turned on, and/or a triangular signs, which could be noticed at least 100 meters away, shall be placed behind at least 30 meters from the vehicles. If such incident happens where stopping or parking is banned, the nearest relevant authority shall be informed.
5. In towns/densely populated areas, all vehicles needing to load or unload goods or passengers shall be sopped or parked not more than 25 centimeters away from the edge of the sidewalk and at least 5 meters away from the junctions, or bent or curved road sections, and at least 10 meters away from the junctions, or bent or curved road sections on a main boulevard. Outside towns/densely populated areas, all vehicles shall be stopped or parked at least 10 meters away the junctions, or bent or curved road sections.

6. When parking, before leaving their vehicles, drivers shall apply hand brake other measures to prevent possible accidents from occurring whilst they are away.
7. Parking or stopping vehicles shall be prohibited at the following places:
 - on the roadway, at sidewalk reserved for pedestrians, and at the space of at least 5 meters away from the zebra crossing for pedestrians, or on the zebra crossing,
 - on the paths reserved for pedestrians,
 - at places reserved for some specific vehicles parking or stopping,
 - at the space between the edge of the roadway and the long-line divider, if the space between the long-line divider and the parked vehicle is less than 3 meters, leading to a situation in which other vehicles may not move forward or have to move over the long-line divider,
 - at places near traffic light poles or traffic signs that prevents road users from seeing these traffic signs,
 - at any places that block entrance/exit, parking, or stopping of others vehicles,
 - on the bridges, underpasses, underground roads, road junctions, road-railway intersections, roundabouts, very steep or curved road that prevent others vehicles from being seen from afar.
 - at places less than 20 meters away from road- railway intersections,
 - at places less 10 meters away from the front or the rear of fire-truck pump stations, and in front of fire stations,
 - at entrance/exit of public buildings,
 - on the roadway in front of entrance/exit of a private house, except the vehicle belongs to house's owner,
 - parked side by side,
 - on one edge of the road if the opposite edge is reserved for parking, except parking on both edges is allowed,
 - at places where parking/stopping is banned,
 - parked on the public road more than 24 hours,
 - at places less than 10 meters away from the front or the rear of the bus-stop sign.
 - at places less than 1 meter from the front or the rear of parked vehicles in line,
 - at places near road junctions or bent road.

Article 24: When opening their vehicles' doors to get off or on, drivers shall always take proper care, especially when opening their vehicles' doors on the left.

Article 25: When opening their vehicles' doors to get off or on, drivers shall always take proper care, especially when opening their vehicles' doors on the left.

Before leaving their parking areas, drivers shall signal a clear and sufficient warning to others road users, making sure that departure of their vehicles with or without trailers will not cause any harms to others.

Before changing traffic direction such as turning left or right, changing lanes, making U-turn or reverse, moving to the right to stop or park, drivers shall slow down their vehicles and signal a clear and sufficient warning to others road users.

When turning left or right, making U-turn or reverse, drivers shall observe the following rules:

1. Turning Left

- Before turning to the left, drivers shall examine the back of their vehicles through the rear-view mirror, and particularly through the left side mirror to assess the traffic position and movement behind;
- Drivers shall turn on the left indicators at a sufficient distance from where the turning will take place, reduce their speeds, and, if there are no obstacles, keep as close as to the long-line divider at the middle of the road;
- Before turning to the left, drivers shall look at the left and right and at the left once again, especially to assess vehicles coming from the opposition direction. If the road is free, drivers shall start turning with due care, especially minding the pedestrians who are crossing the road. If the road is not free, drivers shall wait and give way to the vehicles from the opposition direction and from the right to go first;
- Turning to the left shall be conducted by skirting on the right side, i.e. turning left behind the vehicles from the opposite direction, except when there are instructions from the traffic police.

2. Turn right:

- Before turning right, drivers shall examine the back of their vehicles through the rear-view mirror, and particularly through the right side mirror to assess the traffic position and movement behind;
- If there is no obstacle, drivers shall turn on the right indicators at a sufficient distance from where the turning will take place, slow down their vehicles, and keep to the right;
- Before turning right, drivers shall look at the left and right, and at the back via the right side view mirror, especially making sure that there is no obstacle on the right behind them. If the road is free, drivers shall keep to the most right as possible and pay proper attention to the pedestrians who are crossing the road.

3. U-turn and reverse:

- Drivers intending to make U-turn or reverse shall make sure that such act will not cause too much interference or harms to other road users;
- When reversing, drivers shall take due care and constantly look at the traffic movement behind them, and particularly before reversing, drivers shall watch out for small children or small animals behind them;
- U-turn is prohibited in the following cases:
 - at places near road junctions or road-railway intersections,
 - on curved roads where drivers may not see other vehicles at minimum distance of 150 meters,
 - when reaching or coming the peak,
 - at places where U-turn is banned,
 - on the one-way roads.

The above rules shall be waived if there are signals from the road traffic police or traffic marks on the roads commanding otherwise.

Article 26: When there are pedestrians crossing, drivers shall implement the following measures:

1. In all cases, drivers shall stop their vehicles when there are pedestrians crossing or about to cross at the zebra-crossing for pedestrians.
2. At road junctions or places near road-railway junctions, drivers are forbidden from interfering or blocking pedestrians who are crossing the road, even at places where there is no zebra-crossing for pedestrians.
3. In case there is zebra-crossing for pedestrian at the road junction road where there are traffic lights or presence of traffic police officers, drivers shall not interfere or block the pedestrians who are crossing along zebra-crossing for pedestrians, and even when the green light is on or the traffic police officers order to move forward. When turning into another road where there are pedestrians crossing, drivers shall slow down their speed, and if necessary, stop, to give priority to the pedestrians to cross the road.
4. In case there is zebra-crossing for pedestrian at the road junction road where there are no traffic lights or presence of traffic police officers, drivers shall slow down or stop their vehicles, if necessary, to give priority to the pedestrians who are crossing or about to cross the road.

CHAPTER IV

USE OF VEHICLE LIGHTS AND HORNS

Article 27: At night or day time, when visibility is sufficiently clear, for example, during heavy rain or fog, or when passing through an underground road, drivers on the road shall to use their vehicle lights in accordance with the following conditions:

1. Whilst driving their vehicles:

- a. High beam lights shall be used at night time on the road without lighting, to provide far illumination for the driver, but they should be used with due attention not to interfere the other vehicles coming from the opposite direction.

Using high beam lights are prohibited in cities or towns with sufficient illumination, except they are used alternatively with low beam lights to signal a request for overtaking or making way.

- b. Low beam lights shall be used in the following cases:

- at night, and inside or outside towns with illumination along the roads,
- at night, and outside town without illumination along the roads, when about to pass another vehicle, and when driving closely behind another vehicle,
- at day time when visibility is not clear due to heavy rain or fog or when passing through underground roads,
- low beam lights may be used alternatively with high beam lights to flash a signal instead of honking at night.

- c. Conspicuity lights: At night and in towns, all vehicles on the road shall at least have conspicuity lights turned on without using low beam lights, should the road have sufficient illumination. Conspicuity lights are used to indicate the presence and size of the vehicle to other road users coming from the opposite direction.

- d. Other lights: At night or day time when the weather is not good and the visibility ahead is not clear, drivers shall use:

- red lights indicate the presence and width of the vehicle to the road users at the back,
- Number plate illuminators to let other road users see the number plate clearly from behind,
- width lights to indicate the width of the vehicle or its bulky load to other road users,
- direction indicator lights to inform other road users when changing direction to the left or right.
- reversing lights to inform other road users from behind when the vehicle is being reversed,

- stop (brake) lights to inform other road users from behind when the vehicle is braking to slow down or stop,
 - emergency lights to warn other road users against possible accidents, for example, when the driver is forced to drive slowly because he is towing a broken vehicle or involved in accidents, or its dropped goods cannot be loaded back immediately,
 - fog lights are used when there is heavy fog or rain. Fog lights may be used instead of, or in addition to, low beam lights,
 - daytime lights are used during the day. Vehicles of all types may use the lights to improve their visibility to other road users.
2. Whilst driving non-motor vehicles, drivers of the following vehicles shall observe the regulations stated below:
- Human-pulled cart shall be equipped with a white or yellow light or reflector at the front, and a red light or reflector at the back. The two lights shall be installed at the angles facing the roadway.
 - Animal-pulled cart shall be equipped with two white or yellow lights or reflectors on both sides at the front, and two red lights or reflectors on both sides at the back.
 - Bicycle and tricycle must be equipped with at least one white light or reflector at the front and at least one red light or reflector at the back.
 - Motorcycle/bicycle-pulled trailer shall be equipped with two red reflectors or lights placed on both sides, at the back.
 - This kind of vehicle must park or stop in a row close to the roadside
3. When stopping or parking motor vehicles on the road without public illumination, drivers shall use:
- conspicuity lights to indicate the presence and width of the vehicle to other road users from the opposite direction,
 - red lights to indicate the presence and width of the vehicle to other road users from behind,
 - number plate illuminators to clearly indicate the vehicle's number plate to other road users from behind

In towns or densely populated areas, use of the lights stipulated in 3 of this article, shall not be necessary if there is sufficient public illumination on the road that allows road users to see clearly from a distance of at least 20 meters.

4. Disconnected trailer or semi-trailer shall be parked next to the sidewalk or roadside and a white or yellow light shall be turned on at the front of the trailer, and a red light shall be turned on at the back. Each light shall be placed at the trailer's corner facing the roadway where the trailer/line trailers are parked. In towns, use of such lights is not mandatory if there is sufficient

illumination along the road that allows other road users to spot the parked vehicle from a proper distance of at least 100 meters.

5. In case the vehicles are forced to stop or park on the roadway that may block or lead to traffic accidents at places, such as ones near road junctions, bent or curved roads, steep roads, and road-railway intersections, because the vehicles are broken or involved in a traffic accident and cannot be removed from the roadway, the drivers shall signal such obstacle to other drivers by using emergency lights and/or placing a triangular sign at least 30 meters behind the vehicles, in a way that it could be spotted from a distance of at least 100 meters. In case there are dropped goods on the roadway that cannot be re-loaded immediately, the drivers shall notify other drivers by using a triangular sign and emergency lights simultaneously, or at least a triangular sign placed 30 meters from the back of the dropped goods.
6. Special lights may be used for on-duty fire trucks, ambulances, police, military or military-police vehicles, vehicles used in delegates' or senior leaders', and military processions led by traffic police.

Article 28: Use of horn shall to be carried out in the following ways:

1. Use of horn shall be allowed only during the daytime to signal warning to other road users on possible harms or accidents, and to request for overtaking in towns/densely populated areas.
2. At night, horn shall be replaced by use of alternating high and low beams to signal warning to other road users on possible harms or accidents, and to request for overtaking.
3. Special lights may be used for on-duty fire trucks, ambulances, police, military or military-police vehicles, vehicles used in delegates' or senior leaders', and military processions led by traffic police.
4. Honking shall be as short as possible as and not longer than necessary, except when there is an emergency.
5. Use of air-horn is prohibited in cities or towns or at places near hospitals.

Article 29: Use of special lights and horns shall be conducted as follows:

1. Special lights are additionally added flashing and rotating lights with a number of different colors and corroding meanings as followings:
 - a. Special blue or red lights shall be used only for on-duty vehicles with priority, such as fire trucks, ambulances, police or military or military-police vehicles, and vehicles used in delegates' or senior leaders' or military processions led by traffic police in order to give signal to other road users on their presence.
 - b. Special dark-yellow light shall be only used for vehicles for public works, such as road cleaning vehicles, road maintenance and repair vehicles, and special transport vehicles, which are equipped with such special lights and driven in a slow speed.

2. Special horn is additionally added sound, which is used for vehicles with priority, such as fire trucks, ambulances, police or military or military-police vehicles, and vehicles used in delegates' or senior leaders' or military processions led by traffic police. For hospital ambulances, two high and low sounds is added.
3. When encountering vehicles on duty with flashing dark-yellow lights, road users shall take appropriate care in passing or overtaking such vehicles.
4. When encountering on-duty vehicles with priority emitting the special lights and sounds, road users have to slow down and drive to the right, or stop to give to these vehicles to overtake, pass or cross easily.

Regardless the above regulations, on-duty vehicles with priority, such as fire trucks, ambulances, police or military or military-police vehicles, and vehicles used in delegates' or senior leaders' or military processions led by traffic police, may:

- drive opposite traffic direction on one-way roads,
- move forward when the red traffic lights are still on,
- drive in unlimited speed.
- be given priority at road junctions,
- drive across or over the long line dividers,

In any case, the drivers of such vehicles shall drive carefully to avoid causing any harm to other road users and shall strictly follow the commanding signals directed by traffic police.

Article 30: Installation of sound and lights or decorating lights other than the vehicle's technical requirements/specifications shall be prohibited.

CHAPTER V

PEDESTRIANS AND ANIMAL RIDERS OR HERDERS

Article 31: Pedestrians and cart pullers or pushers shall follow traffic lights and signs, or commanding signals directed by traffic police officers.

Pedestrians and cart pullers or pushers shall observe the followings:

1. Pedestrians and cart pullers or pushers shall not be allowed to use the roadway where there are sidewalks or roadsides on both sides of the road reserved for pedestrians.
2. Pedestrians and cart pullers or pushers shall be only allowed to use the roadway where the sidewalks or roadsides do not provide space for pedestrians to walk through, but they shall walk closest to the sidewalks in the same with the road traffic direction.

3. Pedestrians and cart pullers or pushers shall cross the road via zebra-crossing if it exists nearby.
4. Where there is zebra-crossing for pedestrians:
 - Pedestrians shall follow traffic agents or traffic lights,
 - Where there are no traffic lights or traffic agents, pedestrians shall take proper care before crossing the road.
5. Where there is no zebra crossing for pedestrians:
 - Before passing across the road, pedestrians shall make sure that their act will not interrupt the traffic or result in any accident.
 - Whilst crossing the road, pedestrians shall not be allowed to cross through the intersection area, but pedestrians shall cross along a line cutting across the road axis in the right angle, and are prohibited from unnecessarily delaying or stopping on the roadway.
6. Children under six years old shall not be allowed to walk on public road without adult companion.
7. Blind walking on the public road shall have to be guided by a person, animal or device.

Article 32: Processions and use of roads for other purposes with the permission from the authorities shall observe the followings:

A. Marches

- shall be organized along the half-roadway on the right in parallel with the traffic direction, and shall keep fully out of the other half-roadway on the left.
- may be organized into two, three, or four lines taking into consideration of the width of the roadway and shall respect traffic regulations.
- white light shall be held at the front and red light shall be held at the back of the marches at nighttime or at daytime if the visibility is not sufficiently clear.

B. Use of roads for other purposes may be allowed by a joint Prakas by Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Public Works and Transport, or a joint Prakas by Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Rural Development.

Article 33: Animal riders, herders, or drivers shall observe the followings:

1. Animal riders, herders, or drivers shall not cause any obstacle or harms to other road users, and in consideration of the animal number, a sufficient number of people shall be available to command or stop the animals in a sufficient and timely manner.

2. At night or daytime, if the visibility is not sufficiently clear, animal riders, herders, or drivers shall use a white light at front and a red light at the back.
3. While stopping on the roadway, riders, herders, or drivers shall prevent the animals from interrupting other vehicles traveling on the road.
4. In towns or densely populated areas, animal riders, herders, or drivers on the road shall stop their animals in parallel with their traffic direction, by observing the followings:
 - on a two-way road, animal riders, herders, or drivers shall stop their animals along the half-roadway on the right in parallel with the traffic direction,
 - on a one-way road, animal riders, herders, or drivers shall stop their animals along the road to the right or to the left, in parallel with the road traffic direction, except where such stop is banned.
5. Animal riders, herders, or drivers shall not release their animals to walk freely on public roads.

ARTICLE VI

IN CASE HAVING TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

Article 34: All traffic accidents shall be under the competency of the traffic police. In all cases of traffic accidents, concerned traffic police officers shall do their best:

1. Keep the public order at the accident scenes,
2. Take immediate action to save the victims,
3. Maintain security for all parties involved, and control conflicts, which may arise due to traffic accidents,
6. Take professional action to collect evidence and information, and make minutes of the traffic accidents.

Article 35: In the case of traffic accident, all involved parties shall:

1. Immediately stop their vehicles, preventing interruption or harms to any others further,
2. Not alter the scenes, traces, or marks which may be important factors to identify who is responsible for the accident.
3. Immediately report to the nearest local authority or traffic police,
4. Not use violence or make quarrels among the parties involved,
5. Not leave the accident scene prior reaching mutual agreement or without permission from the traffic police officers.

Bystanders of the event shall immediately report to nearest local authority or traffic police.

Article 36: If the accident results in only damages to the properties, the two parties may make their mutual settlement without any intervention from traffic police officers.

Article 37: In case there are injured people or death, the drivers or road users involved in the accident, or bystanders shall take immediate action to report to the nearest local authorities or the traffic police, or to refer the victims to the nearest hospital.

Article 38: In case one of the parties involved in the traffic accident is a diplomatic agent or ambassador, the traffic police officers shall take minutes and submit report on the accident to Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation so that it will arrange for representatives to work with the road traffic police officers to examine the case and propose appropriate measures.

CHAPTER VII VEHICLES AND TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

Article 39: National and international driving licenses for drivers of all types of vehicles shall be issued by Ministry of Public Works and Transport, except the driving license, which shall be issued by concerned ministry under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior or Ministry of National Defense, for drivers of military and police vehicles, and especially vehicles that serve specific purposes, such as tanks, armored vehicles, vehicles equipped with military tools, jet vehicles, tricycles, and parade motorcycles.

The procedures for the issuance of international driving licenses shall be decided by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

The Minister of Public Works and Transport shall provide the Ministry of Interior with data on drivers with driving license, on a monthly basis.

Article 40: National driving license are for vehicles in the Kingdom of Cambodia which are divided into five categories as follows:

Category A: Motorcycles and motor-tricycles, including:

A1 - Motorcycles with engine cylinder sizes from 49 to 125 cm³ or electric motor-tricycles without mechanical foot pedals like a bicycle.

A2 - Motorcycles with engine cylinder size over 125 cm³,

- Vehicles with trailers and motor-tricycles.

Category B:

- Vehicle with loading capacity of not more than nine passengers, including the drivers,

- Goods transporting vehicles with maximum weight not over 3.5 tons,

- Vehicles under Category B, which may tow a trailer with maximum, weight not more than 0.75 tons.

Category C:

- Goods-transporting vehicles with maximum weight over 3.5 tons that may tow a trailer with maximum weight not over 0.75 tons.

Category D: Passenger vehicles, including:

D1 - Vehicles with loading capacity from 10 to 20 passengers including the driver that may have a trailer with maximum weight not more than 0.75 tons.

D2 - Vehicles with loading capacity over 20 passengers including the driver that may have a trailer with maximum weight not more than 0.75 tons.

Category E:

- Vehicles under Category B, C and D with a trailer of maximum weight more than 0.75 tons shall be divided into three sub-categories: Sub-Category E(B), Sub-Category E(C) and Sub-Category E(D).

Article 41: Various requirements related to driving licenses will be defined as follows:

1. Each driver shall be allowed to hold only one driving license issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. The driving licence shall be clearly categorized in accordance with the type of the vehicle, which the driver is entitled to drive. Each driving license shall be used together with a score card. The application and procedures for issuance of driving license shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.
2. Disabled people shall be allowed to drive special vehicles designated for them, and requirements for issuance of driving license for disabled people license shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.
3. The age of drivers shall be defined in accordance with the categories of the driving license they hold as follows:
 - Category A1 – the drivers shall be at least 16 years of age,
 - Category A2 and B – the drivers shall be at least 18 years of age,
 - Category C and D1 B – the drivers shall be at least 22 years of age,
 - Category D2 and E B – the drivers shall be at least 24 years of age.
4. Holders of Category A2 driving license may drive the vehicles under in Category A1.
5. Holders of Category B driving license may drive the vehicles under Category A1, agricultural vehicles or tool-equipped vehicles with maximum speed not over 40km per hour, but may not drive any of the vehicles under categories.

6. Drivers of tool-equipped vehicles with maximum speed over 40km per hour shall possess driving licenses in Category C.
7. To be eligible to sit examination for a driving license under Category C, drivers shall first possess a driving license under Category B or D1.
8. Drivers of the vehicles under Category C, D1, or D2 may drive the vehicles under category B.
9. Holders of driving license under Category C may not drive the vehicles under Category D2, holders of driving license under Category D2 may drive the vehicles under Category B, C, or D1.
10. To be eligible to sit examination for a driving license under Category D1, drivers shall first possess a driving license under Category B.
11. To be eligible to sit examination for a driving license under Category D2, drivers shall first possess a driving license under Type B, C, or D.
12. To be eligible to sit examination for a driving license under Category E, , drivers shall first possess a driving license under Type B, C, D1 or D2.
13. Holders of driving license under Category E, may drive vehicles towing a trailer with maximum weight over 0.75 tons according to the categories of driving licenses they hold, such as E(B), E(C), or E(D).

Article 42: Holders of driving licenses of all categories shall be allowed to drive until they reach 65 years of age. Beyond 65 years of age, driving license holders may be allowed to drive subject to satisfactory medical checkup, and swapping their driving licenses with ones being extended every two years.

Validation for driving license under Category A, B, C, D, and E shall have the following periods:

1. Driving licenses under Category A and B shall be valid for 10 years.
2. Driving licenses under Category C, D and E shall be valid for five years.
3. Holders of driving licenses shall submit their application for a change of their driving licenses before their expiry dates, together with a medical checkup certificate. Failure to change their driving licenses the holders shall be punished in according to the provisions stipulated in the Law.

Such a medical checkup shall have to be satisfactory and fit for driving as certified by a doctor at a hospital or health center recognized by the Ministry of Health.

Article 43: All driving licenses shall possess a score card with 12 marks and these marks shall be deducted each time the drivers violate the traffic regulations, as follows:

- A. 1 mark shall be deducted for:
 - failure to wear the safety seatbelt or helmet,

- using high beam when encountering other vehicles coming from the opposite direction,
- driving over the long-line in the middle of the road,
- driving from 1 km to 19 km per hour over the speed limit,
- driving at night without sufficient illumination as required by the types of the vehicles,
- overload of passengers,

B. 2 marks shall be deducted for:

- driving from 20 to 29 km per hour over speed limit,
- increasing the speed while the other vehicle is overtaking,
- incorrect right or left turning,
- making a U-turn where such act is prohibited,
- failure to meet driving license requirements,
- making a right or left turn, or stopping without giving signal,
- incorrect overtaking or passing,
- driving without leaving sufficient safety space,
- carelessly driving disturbing other road users,
- failure to give signal when starting to leave,
- vehicle having inappropriate specifications,
- incorrect load of goods,
- parking vehicles on zebra crossing for pedestrians,
- stopping or parking on the road divider,
- allowing children under 10 years old to sit in the front seat,
- failure to place children under 5 years in the children's seats or sleeping in the vehicle,
- avoiding traffic police officers checking the vehicle,

C. 3 marks shall be deducted for:

- stopping or parking at a dangerous place,
- dangerous overtaking,
- overtaking where it is prohibited,
- changing direction without warning,
- driving over the long line in the middle of the road,
- driving from 30 to 39 km per hour over the speed limit,
- driving under influence of alcohol at the rate from 0.25 to 0.39 mg per liter of air or 0.50 to 0.79 g per liter of blood,
- racing along the road where it is not allowed by the law,
- mistake derived from stopping or failure give priority to pedestrians at zebra crossing,
- failure to obey the red traffic light,
- failure to follow the stop or priority sign,
- failure to follow commanding signals by the traffic police officers,

D. 4 marks shall be deducted for:

- driving from 40 to 49 km per hour over the speed limit,
- failure to observe priority at road junction,
- driving side by side,
- causing traffic jam,
- failure to give priority to the vehicles with priority,

- goods dropping from vehicles while being driven,
- driving opposite the traffic direction,
- driving by forcing vehicles to jump, in a zigzag manner, swooping upon or closely skirting around other vehicles,

E. 6 marks shall be deducted for:

- driving 50 km and above per hour over the speed limit,
- driving under the influence of alcohol at rate from 0.40 mg per liter of air or 0.8 g per liter of blood, or under the influence of drugs,
- escaping when involved in traffic accident,
- using fake number plate or fake vehicle identification card,
- driving in violation of the traffic regulations that causes injuries to others unintentionally, and results in the victims being not able to work for eight or more days from the date of the incident, or death,
- committing repeated mistakes by using driving license which is expired or not appropriate with the type of the vehicle,
- refusing to be breathalyzer for alcoholic rate or drug presence,
- loading passengers on top of goods,

Not more than 8 marks shall be deducted per count of violation.

Article 44: Cases related to the score card:

- When all the marks have been deducted, the driving license shall become invalid. If the driver wishes to have a new driving license, he/she shall attend driving classes and sit an exam again in at least six months from the date when his/her driving license was cancelled. However, if the concerned driver caused injuries to others unintentionally that resulted in the victims being not able to work for eight or more days from the date of the incident, or death, he/she may attend driving classes and sit an exam again in at least five years from date when his/her driving license was cancelled.
- In case some marks have been deducted, but within three years after the last deduction, the driver has not committed any further mistakes resulting in more marks being deducted, he/she shall automatically get a new score card with 12 marks.
- In case some marks have been deducted, and the driver wishes to regain the marks, he/she shall take a two-day refreshment course organized by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. By attending the course, the driver may get 4 marks, but not more than 11 marks. The drivers may attend such a course several times to increase the marks, in two years the longest.

The procedures for deduction and replenishing the score card marks shall be determined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 45: Except there is an agreement or international convention to mutually recognize driving licenses on a bilateral or multinational basis with the Kingdom of Cambodia, foreigners, who lawfully live and wish to drive on the roads in the

Kingdom of Cambodia, shall obtain a Cambodian driving license via either one of the following two ways:

1. Sitting an exam for a driving license like Cambodians,
2. Exchanging their national driving licenses for the Cambodian ones by submitting their applications to the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, and meeting the following requirements:
 - a. possession of a valid national passport and Cambodian visa,
 - b. possession of a valid national driving license,
 - c. having addresses certified by commune or Sangkat chief,
 - d. possession of a physical certificate,
 - e. in case the driving license is not in English or French, it shall be translated into Khmer, English or French certified by their embassies, consulates or mission agencies.

Validation of foreigner's Cambodian driving licenses obtained via exchange of their national driving licenses shall be in one year. Validation of foreigner's Cambodian driving licenses obtained via examination shall have the same duration as those of the Cambodians.

Foreigners holding their national driving licenses under Category C, D, and E may not exchange them for the Cambodian ones under Category C, D, and E, but they may exchange them for the Cambodian ones under Category A and B.

Article 46: All driving schools shall have their business license and curriculums, and shall be under the management and supervision of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

All driving teachers shall possess appropriate certificates issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Requirements and procedures for issuance of licenses for driving, tests for driving teachers, driving curriculums shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

If required, the Ministry of Interior shall have the rights to inspect all driving schools.

Article 47: All motor vehicles when moving on the road shall bear their identification cards and number plates.

All motor vehicles shall be registered and provided with an identification card and a number plate by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. However, motor vehicles, belonging to state property serving the purposes of national security, social order and national defense and managed by the Ministry of Interior or Ministry of National Defense, shall be registered and provided with an identification card and a number plate by the Ministry of Interior or Ministry of National Defense.

Motor vehicles, which have not been registered and provided with identification card and number plate, shall be transported by the vehicles with number plates when moving on the road.

Like motor vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers with maximum weight over 750 kg shall also be registered and provided with an identification card and a number plate.

Ministry of Public Works and Transport shall provide the Ministry of Interior with statistics on registration of vehicles of all categories, on a monthly basis.

The Ministry of Interior and Ministry of National Defense shall on a quarterly basis provide the Ministry of Public Works and Transport with the data on numbers of vehicles, motorcycles, motor-tricycles, or other machineries, which belong to the state property and under their management, except for confidential information related to national security.

The issuance of vehicle identification number plate shall be defined by a sub-decree.

Article 48: All motor vehicle dealers shall be obliged to complete all the required applications for vehicle registration, identification card and number pate before handing over the vehicles to the end purchasers.

All sales or donation of motor vehicles and other forms of exchange that result in change of the vehicle ownership shall apply for ownership transfer within 90 days of the date when such transaction occurred.

All vehicle owners shall be obliged to complete their applications to remove from the lists their vehicles, which have ceased to be used.

Application and procedures for vehicle registration, identification, ownership transfer and removal from the vehicle list shall be defined by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Article 49: All motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers moving on the road shall obtain a technical inspection certificate issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport or a company authorized by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

The validity of such certificate is defined as follow:

1. Any brand family vehicle shall apply to be inspected for its first technical inspection certificate, which shall be valid for four years. After that, the vehicle shall be technically inspected in every two years.
2. Any second-hand family vehicle shall be technically inspected in every two years.
3. Any brand-new passenger- or goods-transporting vehicle or vehicle equipped with tools shall apply to be inspected for its first technical inspection certificate, which shall be valid for two years. After that, the vehicle shall be technically inspected in every one year.
4. Any second-hand passenger- or goods-transporting vehicle, or vehicle equipped with tools shall be technically inspected in every one year.

5. Any brand-new trailer or semi-trailer, which has never been used, shall apply to be inspected for its first technical inspection certificate, which shall be valid for two years. After that, the vehicle shall be technically inspected in every one year.
6. Any second-hand trailer or semi-trailer shall be technically inspected in every one year.
7. Any motor-tricycle or motorcycle with shall be technically inspected in every one year.
8. Any vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer having been locally innovated shall be subject to technical inspection before it applies for registration, identification card and number plate. After that, the vehicle shall be technically inspected in every one year.

Vehicle technical specifications and technical inspection shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 50: Any center providing vehicle technical inspection shall possess its license for such business that is granted by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Requirements and procedures for issuance of such license shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 51: Any owners of the vehicles, mandatorily required to be insured, shall fulfill their insurance obligation in accordance with the law on insurance and related regulations when their vehicle are introduced to the road.

Article 52: Any vehicle repair or innovation garage shall obtain its business license issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, and if necessary it shall be inspected by the Ministry of Interior.

The management of such vehicle repair or innovation garage shall be determined by a sub-decree.

Article 53: Any legal persons providing domestic or international road transportation of goods and passengers shall obtain their business license issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Requirements and procedures for issuance of license to legal persons providing domestic or international road transportation shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 54: Any motor vehicles or trailers used in providing transportation of goods or passengers shall obtain license for such business issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Requirements and procedures for issuance of license to vehicles providing domestic or international road transportation shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Article 55: Any motor vehicles or trailers providing transportation shall possess the following papers:

- a. Vehicle identification card and number plate,
- b. Driving license appropriate to the type of the vehicle,
- c. Certificate of vehicle technical inspection,
- d. Vehicle or trailer's license for transportation business,
- e. Insurance certificate issued by insurance company,
- f. Other licenses issued by other relevant institutions.

Article 56: Loading passengers and goods shall be undertaken as follows:

1. Loading goods on a vehicle should be properly organized to prevent:
 - possible harms to human, or damages to public or private properties caused by goods dragging or dropping on the road,
 - blocking driver's sight or compromising the vehicle's balance and driving,
 - making noise, dusts or other disturbance that is avoidable,
 - blocking traffic lights, vehicle indicator lights, light reflectors and number plate,
2. Additional protection materials, such as nylon ropes, chained cables, and tents sheets used to secure or protect goods, shall be firmly tied.
3. In all cases when long items are loaded, such load shall not be extended beyond the front edge of the vehicle and shall not be longer than three meters beyond the back edge of the vehicles, or touch down on the ground.
4. If the load is one meter beyond the back edge of the vehicle, red cloth shall be tied to the back-end of the load at daytime, or a red light reflector shall be tied to the back-end of the load at nighttime. The width of load shall not be longer than the width of the vehicle and the load shall not be higher than the roof of the vehicle, except for the vehicle with maximum load of 20 passengers that may also load goods as high as 0.5m on its roof as long as the goods have strong support or structure underneath, firmly attached to the roof.
5. In the case of dangerous goods load, such load shall be properly placed or packaged in a safe manner, and names and danger sign shall be attached to such goods.
6. Vehicles transporting passengers shall have seats, hand rests or holding bars that are firm and comfortable.

The following load of passengers shall be prohibited:

- loading more people than the available seats as determined by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.
 - loading passengers on the top of the cabin or on the roof of the vehicle,
 - passengers hanging themselves at the front, sides or back of the vehicle,
 - loading passenger on trailers or semi-trailers,
 - loading bad-smell or poisonous stuff on the vehicle transporting passengers,
7. Loading techniques shall be defined by Prakas by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Article 57: Load of goods on motor vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers shall not exceed the vehicle maximum weight as indicated by their manufacturers; the weight concentrated the vehicle axis and the maximum weight allowed by the road law.

When crossing a bridge driver of vehicles and vehicles with trailers or semi-trailers observe the maximum weight as defined on the sign installed at the bridge.

The sizes of vehicles and vehicles with trailers or semi-trailers shall be defined as below:

- Vehicle maximum width shall not exceed 2.5 meters, except for vehicles equipped with tools but not longer than three meters,
- Vehicle maximum height should not exceed 4.2 meters,
- Each vehicle maximum length shall not exceed 12.2 meters,
- Maximum length of each vehicle with semi-trailer shall not exceed 16 meters,
- Maximum length each vehicle with trailer shall not exceed 18 meters,

Sizes of vehicles and vehicles with trailers or semi-trailers, which are not stipulated above, shall obtain special approval from the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

Technical specifications on vehicles sizes and weights shall be defined by Prakas by the Minister of Public Works and Transport

Article 58: Payment of service fees for the issuance of driving license, vehicle identification card, number plate, technical inspection certificate, and business license, fines for delays, and other service fees shall be defined by a joint Prakas by the Minister of Economy and Finance and Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

CHAPTER VIII

MECHAISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROAD TRAFFIC LAW

Article 59: The National Road Safety Committee shall have the roles to formulate the policy on the road traffic safety, and to lead and monitor the implementation of the law and regulations related to the road traffic safety.

The National Road Safety Committee shall be led by the Minister of Interior as Chairman and the Minister of Public Works and Transport as Vice Chairman and consist of members from relevant ministries.

The National Road Safety Committee shall have a Secretariat General which is an operational body led by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, with some supportive sub-committees.

The establishment, organization and the functioning of the National Road Safety Committee shall be determined by a sub-decree.

CHAPTER IX
COMPETENCE AND AUTHORITY
OF THE ROAD TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Article 60: Road traffic law enforcement officers shall include:

1. Officers from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport,
2. Police or military-police units in charge of maintain traffic order and safety, with the following tasks:
 - maintaining proper traffic order,
 - monitoring, patrolling, and controlling violations of traffic regulations directly or via traffic tools,
 - making reports on traffic order, traffic violations, and traffic accidents occurred,

Police units in charge of maintain traffic order and safety shall have the following additional tasks:

- imposing fines against violations under provisional penalties,
- coordinating in the case of traffic accidents as stated in Article 64,
- monitoring and recording events during traffic accidents, and if necessary, temporarily confiscating driving license and detaining vehicles as stipulates in Articles 61, 65 and 66 of this law.
- preparing and submitting report, together with evidence, to the court if required by this law.

Article 61: When detaining vehicles for inspection, the road traffic police officers shall make efforts to avoid causing traffic jams or accidents.

Article 62: Traffic police officers shall be permitted by law to confiscate and suspend driving license for a period not exceeding seven days, and to deduct the marks as stated in Article 43 of this law, in the case of the following offenses:

1. Driving opposite the traffic direction or driving in parallel with the traffic direction where it is prohibited,
2. Driving 40 kilometers or more per hour over the speed limit as stipulated in this law,
3. Failure to observe the traffic priority,
4. Failure to observe stop sign, or red traffic lights, or flashing red lights,
5. Driving vehicles with caterpillar tracks directly on the tarmac road,

Traffic police officers shall not be allowed to confiscate any other driving license and vehicle papers, which are covered in this law.

Article 63: In the case of traffic accident, based on individual cases, detaining the vehicles and the drivers for inquiries and taking notes shall be the responsibility of the traffic police officers performing duty at the accident scenes. In case the drivers in question are under the influence of alcohol or drugs, the justice police officers in charge of traffic or hospital shall examine and issue a certificate, specifying the alcohol or substance rate, to be attached to the report on the traffic accident for submission to the court.

Article 64: Traffic offences that are subject to punishment through imprisonment and fines shall be the responsibility of the court. In this case, the traffic police shall submit the traffic accident report to the court.

Article 65: Traffic offences that are subject to punishment through provisional penalties shall be the responsibility of the road traffic police officers. The road traffic police officers may facilitate mutual solution among the parties involved in the accidents resulting in only damages to properties. If the mutual solution could not be reached, the road traffic police officers shall prepare report, collecting traces, and if it is necessary to safeguard the interest of parties involved, temporarily detain the vehicles in question for a period not longer than one week.

Article 66: Traffic police officers shall ban the vehicles in question from running or detain them for a temporary period not longer than three days for inspection and modification of the technical specifications based on the traffic violations committed by the drivers, as follows:

1. The vehicles whose drivers are under the influence of alcohol in the rate between 0.25g and 0.39 mg per liter of air, or between 0.5g and 0.79g per liter of blood, or under the influence of drug.
2. The vehicles whose drivers do not allow the traffic police officers on duty to perform alcohol or drug test.
3. The vehicles possessing less sufficient technical specifications that may lead to possible traffic accidents.
4. The vehicles emitting too much smoke or noises in violation of the technically allowed standards, or being equipped with illumination system against the required standards that interfere other road users or people living along the public roads.
5. The vehicles loading goods or passengers in a way that blocks the drivers' sight, or interfere the drivers, or overloading.
6. The vehicles which are parked on the roads in town/densely populated areas for more than 24 hours.
7. The vehicles which are being driven while their technical inspection certificates are expired.
8. The vehicles which are driven 40km or more per hour over the speed limit.

Article 67: Traffic police officers shall be authorized to tow away the vehicles, which are parked in a way that interfere or lead to possible harms to other vehicles, and to keep them at the road traffic police station in case the owners do not accept the fining or are not present.

Vehicle tow-away and detention at the road traffic police station shall also apply to vehicles involved in the traffic accidents, which could not be resolved at the scenes.

The concerned vehicle owners shall be responsible for paying the fees for their vehicle tow-away and detention in addition to the fines.

Fees for vehicle tow-away and detention shall be defined by a joint Prakas by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Article 68: Traffic police officers, in charge of traffic violation control, shall examine, investigate and record traffic offenses in accordance with the procedures for traffic violation examination, investigation, recordings, and reporting as defined by joint Prakas by the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Article 69: Traffic police officers, authorized to impose fines against traffic violations, shall issue fine receipts with proper counterfoils. The procedures for issuance of fine receipts and management of revenues from the fines shall be defined by a joint Prakas by the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Article 70: Any persons, who are not satisfied with the decision made by the traffic law enforcement officers as stipulated in Article 60 of this law, shall have the rights to submit their appeal to the head of the law enforcement officers' unit. The unit head shall make a decision on such appeal within 15 days of its receipt. Any persons, who are not happy with the decision made by the unit head mentioned above, shall have the rights to submit their appeal to the court in accordance with the applicable procedures.

CHAPTER X

PENALTIES

Article 71: Offenses subject to punishment through provisional penalties shall be defined by a sub-decree.

Article 72: Drivers shall be held liable before the penal code for the offenses they commit in driving the vehicles.

Vehicle manager or owners shall be held liable before the civil code in case their vehicles cause harms to others.

Article 73: Physical, integrity, or dignity abuse against the traffic law enforcement officers on duty shall be punished in accordance with the applicable penal code.

Article 74: Any traffic police officers, in their position or when on duty, confiscating driving license, vehicle number plate or identification card, or detaining vehicles illegally, shall be subject to being imprisoned from six days to one month and fined from Riel 100,000 to Riel 800,000.

In case there is damage or loss to any part of the vehicles due to their detention by the traffic police officers, the officers' unit shall be responsible for compensation of the damages or losses.

Article 75: Any person, who drives without driving license or during the time when his/her driving license is confiscated, or suspended, or nullified, shall be subject to being

imprisoned from six days to one month and fined from Riel 100,000 to Riel 800,000, except for motorcycle or motor-tricycle drivers.

Article 76: Any person s, who do not stop their vehicles on the order from the road traffic police officers from alcohol or drug tests, shall be subject to being imprisoned from six days to one month and fined from Riel 100,000 to Riel 800,000.

Any persons, who do not allow their vehicle inspection or test for the presence of alcohol or drug, shall be punished in accordance with the 1st Para graph of this Article.

Article 77: Any persons, who are driving under the influence with alcoholic rate of 0.40mg or above per liter of air, or 0.80g or above per liter of blood, shall be subject to being imprisoned from one to six months and being fined from Riel 800,000 to Riel 4,000,000.

Article 78: Any persons, who deliberately drive using fake driving license, vehicle identification card or number plate, or other fake licenses, shall be subject to the punishment stipulated in Article 630 (the case of using fake public documents) of the penal code.

Article 79: Any persons, who falsify driving license, vehicle identification card or number plate, or other licenses, shall be subject to the punishment stipulated in Article 629 (the case of falsification of public documents) of the penal code.

Article 80: Any persons, who hamper or use any means as obstacles to public traffic, shall be subject to being imprisoned from one month to one year and being fined from Riel 800,000 to Riel 8,000,000.

Article 81: Any persons, who do not follow the commanding signals by the officers authorized to safeguard delegates or senior leaders' processions and cause damages to any vehicles of the convoys, shall be subject to being imprisoned from one to six months being fined from Riel 800,000 to Riel 4,000,000.

Article 82: Any persons, who drive without vehicle identification card or number plate, shall be subject to being imprisoned from six days to one month and fined from Riel 100,000 to Riel 800,000.

Article 83: Any persons, who drive without care and attention or in violation of the obligations as required by the road traffic law, resulting in injuries to others and the victims being not able to work for eight or more days following the date of the incident, shall be subject to being imprisoned from six months to two years and being fined from Riel 2,000,000 to Riel 10,000,000, and may be subject to one or more additional penalties as stipulated in Article 53 (categories of additional penalties) of the penal code.

The above offenses shall be subject to being imprisoned from one to three years and being fined from Riel 4,000,000 to Riel 15,000,000 should they be committed in any of the following cases:

- a. driving without a driving license or with a driving license inappropriate to the type of the vehicle,

- b. driving the under influence with alcoholic rate of 0.40mg or more per liter of air, or 0.80g or more per liter of blood,
- c. resulting in injuries to numerous people,
- d. escaping from the accident scene to avoid being held responsible,

Additional penalties, which may be imposed against the offenses as stipulated in this Article, shall include:

1. Offenders being banned from doing their business permanently, or for up to five years, should the offenses be committed whilst the business is being operated or during the period of business;
2. Offenders being banned from driving any vehicle for up to five years;
3. Suspension of driving license for up to five years;
4. Public display/dissemination of the punishment decision for up to two months;
5. Publishing punishment decision in newspapers;
6. Publishing punishment decision through all audio-visual telecommunications means for up to eight days.

Article 84: Any legal persons may be held liable for criminal responsibilities stipulated in Article 42 (criminal responsibilities of legal persons) of the penal code for the offenses stipulated in Article 83 of this law.

A legal person shall be punished with fine from Riel 5,000,000 to Riel 20,000,000 and one or more of the following additional penalties:

1. dissolution and liquidation of a legal entity as stipulated in Article 170 (dissolution and liquidation of legal entities) of the penal code,
2. placement under the court surveillance as stipulated in article 171 (placement under the court surveillance) of the penal code,
3. prohibition from operating one or more activities as stipulated in article 172 (prohibition from operating activities) of the penal code,
4. closure of the establishment was used to commit the offences as stipulated in article 176 (closure of establishment) of the penal code,
5. prohibition against operation of the establishment, which is opened to public or used by public as stipulated in article 177 (prohibition against operation of establishment) of the penal code,
6. dissemination/display of punishment decision as stipulated in article 180 (dissemination of decision) of the penal code,
7. publishing punishment decision through newspapers or all audio-visual telecommunications means as stipulated in Article 181 (publishing decision trough audio-visual telecommunications means).

Article 85: Any persons, who drive without care and attention or in violation of the obligations as required by the road traffic law, resulting in death of others, shall be subject to being imprisoned from one to three years and being fined from Riel 4,000,000 to Riel 15,000,000, and may be subject to one or more additional penalties as stipulated in Article 53 (categories of additional penalties) of the penal code.

The above offenses shall be subject to being imprisoned from two to five years and being fined from Riel 10,000,000 to Riel 25,000,000 should they be committed in any of the following cases:

- a. driving without a driving license or with a driving license inappropriate to the type of the vehicle,
- b. driving the under influence with alcoholic rate of 0.40mg or more per liter of air, or 0.80g or more per liter of blood,
- c. resulting in death to numerous people,
- d. escaping from the accident scene to avoid being held responsible,

Additional penalties, which may be imposed against the offenses as stipulated in this Article, shall include:

1. offenders being banned from doing their business permanently, or for up to five years, should the offenses be committed whilst the business is being operated or during the period of business;
2. offenders being banned from driving any vehicle for up to five years;
3. suspension of driving license for up to five years;
4. public display/dissemination of the punishment decision for up to two months;
5. publishing punishment decision in newspapers;
6. publishing punishment decision through all audio-visual telecommunications means for up to eight days.

Article 86: Any legal persons may be held liable for criminal responsibilities stipulated in Article 42 (criminal responsibilities of legal persons) of the penal code for the offenses stipulated in Article 85 of this law.

A legal person shall be punished with fine from Riel 10,000,000 to Riel 50,000,000 and one or more of the following additional penalties:

1. dissolution and liquidation of a legal entity as stipulated in Article 170 (dissolution and liquidation of legal entities) of the penal code,
2. placement under the court surveillance as stipulated in article 171 (placement under the court surveillance) of the penal code,
3. prohibition from operating one or more activities as stipulated in article 172 (prohibition from operating activities) of the penal code,

4. closure of the establishment was used to commit the offences as stipulated in article 176 (closure of establishment) of the penal code,
5. prohibition against operation of the establishment, which is opened to public or used by public as stipulated in article 177 (prohibition against operation of establishment) of the penal code,
6. dissemination/display of punishment decision as stipulated in article 180 (dissemination of decision) of the penal code,
7. publishing punishment decision through newspapers or all audio-visual telecommunications means as stipulated in Article 181 (publishing decision through audio-visual telecommunications means).

Article 87: Payment of provisional fine shall lead to cancellation of legal action. In case the offenses are subject to provisional fine and the offenders do not to pay the fine by the deadline, concerned road traffic police officers shall submit report together with evidence to the court.

CHAPTER XI

INTER-PROVISIONS

Article 88: Except for any regulations contrary to this law, all rules and regulations created for the purpose of the implementation of the Road Traffic Law, which was promulgated by Royal Decree No. NS/RKM/0207/007, dated 8 February 2007, shall continue to be applicable until further notice to amend or cancel them.

Article 89: Holders of driving licenses conforming to the Road Traffic Law, which was promulgated by Royal Decree No. NS/RKM/0207/007, dated 8 February 2007, may continue using their respective driving licenses until they are expired.

Holders of driving licenses incompliant to the Road Traffic Law, which was promulgated by Royal Decree No. NS/RKM/0207/007, dated 8 February 2007, shall obtain their new driving licenses within one year following the date when this law comes into its effect all over the country.

Article 90: In towns/densely populated areas, the driver and all the passengers in a motor vehicle with loading capacity of more than nine people, including the driver, shall wear their safety seatbelts and the provisions, stipulated in Para 2 of Article 7, and in 11 and 12 of Article 8 of this law, shall be implement five year following the date when this law comes into its effect all over the country.

Article 91: Provisions stipulated in Articles 43 and 44 under Chapter XII of this law shall be implemented five year following the date when this law comes into its effect all over the country.

CHAPTER XII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 92: The Road Traffic Law, which was promulgated by Royal Decree No. NS/RKM/0207/007, dated 8 February 2007, shall be annulled and replaced by this law.

Place: Royal Palace, Date: 6 January 2015,

[Signature and Stamp]

NORODOM SIHAMONI

Noting and informin the King for his signature,

PRIME MINISTER

[Signature]

Samdech Aka Moha Sena Padei Decho Hun Sen

Noting and informing
Samdech Aka Moha Sena Padei Decho Hun Sen, Prime Minister,

Minister of Public Works and Transport

[Signature]

Tram Iv Toek

No.: 52 S.N

Copy for distribution

Place: Phnom Penh, Date: 14

[Signature and Stamp]

**Secretary General to the Royal Government of Cambodia
Soy Sokha**