

STATE OF CAMBODIA
Independence- Peace- Liberty- Happiness

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Unofficial translation of the
Land Traffic Law of the SOC,
adopted by NA, on 17-8-1992,
during its 21st Session,
1st Legislature .

L A W

O N

L A N D T R A F F I C

CHAPTER I
General Provision

ARTICLE 1: The objective of this law, which falls within the scope of promoting legality and effectiveness in the protection of traffic safety, maintaining public security and social order, protecting the public property, life and legitimate interest of every individual as well as to educate every person to love and respect the law, to act against and to prevent the traffic offense.

ARTICLE 2: All act which causes danger to traffic shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE 3: The violation against the physical body, honour, dignity and competence of traffic police agents during the performance of their duties, shall be punished according to the law.

ARTICLE 4: This law shall apply to all traffic on public roads.

ARTICLE 5: The State of Cambodia determined that every traffic on public roads shall keep to the right.

ARTICLE 6: Every public road-user shall strictly comply with the provisions stipulated in this law.

CHAPTER II
Pedestrians, animal ridders, animal leaders

ARTICLE 7: Pedestrians shall travel on the side walk or on the pavements.

Pedestrians shall cross the streets along the zebra-crossing (strip lines across the street) or between the nail-heads crossing for pedestrian crossing by respecting the traffic lights or following the instructions of the competent agents on duty there. If the streets have no zebra-crossing or nail-heads crossing, pedestrians shall walk straight across the street and shall not walk in oblique or cross at the cross-roads.

ARTICLE 8: Any procession of military, police, scouts, school children, students, actors who march as a well organised team or a group may be authorized to march in two or four columns, taking into account of the width of the roads and shall ensure traffic order.

ARTICLE 9: Animal ridders, animal leaders, cart pullers or pushers who travel on public roads shall follow the traffic lights, traffic signs or the instructions of the agents who perform duty there.

CHAPTER III

Drivers of vehicles

ARTICLE 10: The minor under 16 years of age is prohibited to drive all sort of vehicles on the public roads.

ARTICLE 11: Drivers of all sort of vehicles shall drive on the road portion as determined for each type of vehicle and shall follow the carriageways as follows:

1- Traffic line in the middle of the road:

a- White line running in the middle of the road is the sign prohibiting vehicles to drive across or pass.

b- Discontinued white lines running in the middle of the road is the sign allowing vehicles to drive across.

c- Discontinued yellow lines running along both sides of the white line is the sign allowing vehicles to drive across.

e- For road with a white line on its middle, any vehicle stands at the side of discontinued lines may be authorized to drive across.

f- The strips crossing the road or axial lane is for pedestrian crossing.

g- White line crossing the street in front of the strips or axial lane is the sign at which vehicles must stop. Vehicles can move when pedestrians had crossed the street or permitted by competent agents or signal lights.

2- Traffic lights:

a- A red light means absolute stop, if there is no obstacle in front, the vehicle on the extreme right may be authorized to turn right.

b- A yellow light means caution. If any vehicle passed the stopping line of the cross roads, such a vehicle is authorized to move on.

c- A green light means drive off and authorizes passage.

d- A flashing amber light authorizes passage with caution at reduced speed.

3- Hand signals:

a- One arm raised up means to stop.

b- Both arms or one arm held horizontally, is a sign authorizing the vehicles to pass (green light).

ARTICLE 12: Driving the vehicles side by side is prohibited.

ARTICLE 13: Tracked vehicles or machines of all kind are prohibited from moving on roads open to public traffic unless it has duly approved a special permission. Such machines shall be mounted on the trucks designed for heavy equipment/machinery or on a carryboy.

ARTICLE 14: All vehicles with a total permissible laden weight exceeding 20 tonnes are prohibited from driving on public roads and bridges without special authorization issued by the Ministry of Communication, Post and Transport.

ARTICLE 15: Authorized convoys of vehicles shall in no circumstances exceed 250 metres in length and the distance between each convoy shall be at least 20 metres.

ARTICLE 16: Motorcycles or bicycles with trailers, tricycles or carts pulled by animals in convoys longer than 60 metres are prohibited from driving on the public roads. The distance between each of them in a convoy shall be at least 3 metres.

ARTICLE 17: In every city or town, the public road users shall travel on the roads as determined by the provincial/municipal People's committees.

ARTICLE 18: Vehicles of all kind shall pass on the right. When overtaking on the narrow or dangerous roads, vehicles shall reduce their speed and if necessary, the drivers of overtaking vehicles shall give passing sign by raising the arm, flashing the headlights or honking. The vehicles can not overtake unless the front vehicles give a sign of approval or stop. When overtaking on the narrow roads where it may only be accessible for one vehicle, but there is a place for overtaking, any vehicle firstly approaches this place shall stop and allow other vehicle to pass easily.

When overtaking on the steep hill, the descending vehicles shall stop in good time to give priority to the vehicles coming up. When two vehicles approaching each other, any vehicle which sees the obstacle on the road in front, shall stop and give way to another vehicle to move ahead. When vehicles approaching each other at night, shall turn off the headlights and turn on the fog lights.

ARTICLE 19: The drivers of all kind of vehicles shall overtake on the left.

The driver, who intends to overtake, shall warn the road-user of his intention by using the audible warning device (the horn) in the day time or flashing the headlights at night.

The vehicle in front, upon hearing or seeing the overtaking signs and if observing that there is no obstacle or danger in front, shall give way to the vehicle behind to overtake by reducing the speed, moves on the right and gives visible signs to be seen or heard by the driver of the vehicle behind. While the vehicle behind is overtaking, the vehicle in front shall keep on moving on the right and shall not increase the speed.

The vehicle behind may overtake when seeing the give way-signs and the driver of an overtaking vehicle shall clearly know the road condition in front. After overtaking, the driver shall resume his place on the right and shall not cause danger to the give way- vehicle.

Vehicles are absolutely prohibited to overtake in three columns, on the winding roads, cross roads, uneven roads, narrow roads, a road portion nearby the bridge, on bridges, or at the place bearing the crossing signs, driving down the steeps, when raining or foggy, when driving down the dusty roads where it is not clearly visible.

ARTICLE 20: The drivers of all kind of vehicles shall speed down at the cross roads, small and narrow roads, dusty roads on which many people are travelling, roads bearing speed down-signs, when crossing the bridges, when driving down the

steeps, when raining or foggy, at dark or at dawn.

ARTICLE 21: When driving on the streets in cities/towns or downtown, the light weight vehicles shall not exceed 40 kms/per hour. The heavy weight vehicles, tricycles and bicycles shall not exceed 30 Kms/per hour. The motorcycles with trailers shall not exceed 25 Kms/per hour, except when driving on any roads with signs of different speed limit as determined by the Ministry of Communication, Post and Transport.

While on mission, fire fighting-vehicles, ambulance and police vehicles may have authorized speed exceeding the above speed limit, but they shall use the passing signs " lights or siren " and shall ensure the traffic order.

On the roads away from downtown, all kind of vehicles may have the speed according to the signs of speed limit determined by the Ministry of Communication, Post and Transport. However, the light weight vehicles shall not exceed 90 Kms/per hour, heavy weight vehicles shall not exceed 70 Kms/per hour.

ARTICLE 22: On the roads bearing with road signs, drivers of vehicles on the main roads have priority over the drivers on small roads.

ARTICLE 23: Fire fighting vehicles, ambulance, a convoy escorted by police vehicles or motorcycles, police or military police vehicles with the sound of serin shall have the priority. If the above mentioned prioritized vehicles driven on a road simultaneously, the fire fighting vehicle shall have the priority and then the ambulance. In case of emergency, resulting from serious catastrophe or danger to human life and social unrest; fire fighting vehicles, ambulance, police or military police vehicles amy be authorized to drive counter clockwise, but shall give passing signs.

In the above circumstance, all road-users shall stop on the right and shall resume the journey again when the above vehicles moved past where they stop.

ARTICLE 24: When approaching the cross roads or roundabouts, the drivers shall reduce the speed and shall blow the horns in the day time and the headlights at night.

- At the cross roads with equal rights, a vehicle which has no other vehicle on its right side shall have the priority.

- At the roundabouts, any vehicle in the roundabouts shall have the priority.

ARTICLE 25: When approaching the bridge simultaneously, for one vehicle; a light weight vehicle shall have priority over a heavy weight vehicle.

In case if a car/truck already entered A bridge, that vehicle has the right to a priority, and if the bridge's floor is covered by wood planks arranging in lengthwise for supporting the vehicles wheels, that car/truck shall drive on those wood planks. For a bridge of less than 20 meters long, heavy weight vehicles or heavily loaded trucks, even if they have no trailer behind, shall cross the bridge one at a time.

On the bridge where there is a rail road, road-traffickers of all types shall comply with the instructions or banner signs of the competent agents who are on duty there or with the traffic lights or traffic signs, if any. In case if the train arrives and but there is no agent is on duty there, the train shall then have right to a priority. Heavy weight vehicles are prohibited to travel in a chain of convoys or in a procession, on a bridge.

ARTICLE 26: At a ferry crossing port, any vehicle who comes first shall have right to cross first, except only for cases of the vehicles as stated in the article 23, vehicles of the senior leaders, diplomates, mail-cars of the Ministry of Post, Tele-Communications, and Transports which have urgent duties to repair roads and bridges. Apart from the above prioritized vehicles, those vehicles which have next in priorities are:

- 1- Vehicles transporting fresh meats, fresh vegetables or perishable foodstuffs or living animals .
- 2- Tourist vehicles transporting the guests for visits.
- 3- Vehicles having business of transporting passengers.

When crossing a ferry, all passengers must get out of their vehicles. Drivers of all types of vehicles shall observe the regulations of the ferry crossing port's authority, through the instructions given by its staff members who are on duty there.

ARTICLE 27: When approaching a rail road, drivers of all types of vehicles shall slow down their vehicles then stop them at 2 meters distant from the rail road's barricade, following the order of the agent who are responsible there.

In case if there is no barricade and no responsible agent there, the road traffickers of all types shall stop their vehicles at 5 meters distant at least from the rail road. It is prohibited to traffic on rail roads.

ARTICLE 28: Parking of vehicles shall be interdicted in the following cases:

- a- At a place where there is a " No Parking" sign.
- b- At a place where there is a sign which prohibits to

stop there.

c- At a place which is reserved for other types of vehicles.

d- At a distance of less than 10 meters from the cross-roads or curved roads and over 20 centimetres from the side walk or edge of the road.

e- At a place where there are vehicles parking already in one side, except for the roads which can be parked on both sides.

f- At the enter-exit gate, except for the car which belongs to the owner of that realty.

g- At the front of an enter-exit gate of an entertainment hall or a meeting hall.

h- On the zebra-crossing sign across the street runway or on the nailed-crossing sign for pedestrians.

i- In front of the Intervention, Fire Brigade Services, Police offices, Pumping Stations for the Fire Brigades.

j- On a bridge, slope or around a roundabouts.

k- On a rail road which is crossed by a land traffic road.

ARTICLE 29: Drivers of cars/trucks of all types, tractors, three-wheeled motorcycles and motorcycles which have cylinder capacity of from 100 cc. and over, shall be required to have driving licenses issued by the Ministry of Posts, Tele-communications and Transports.

Policemen who are driving cars/trucks, motorcycles or three-wheeled motorcycles which are of State's properties, shall be required to have a driving license issued by the Ministry of Interior.

Policemen who are using the cars/trucks, motorcycles or 3-wheeled motorcycles which are of personal properties, shall be required to have driving a license issued by the Ministry of Posts, Tele-communications and Transports.

Military personnel who are driving cars/trucks, motorcycles or 3-wheeled motorcycles which are of State's properties, shall be required to have a driving license issued by the Ministry of National Defence.

Military personnel who are using the cars/trucks, motorcycles or 3-wheeled motorcycles which are of personal properties, shall be required to have a driving licenses issued by the Ministry of Posts, Tele-communications and Transports.

Those who are applying for a driving licence, shall have their

physical aptitude examined by the Health Ministry or Services or office, in advance.

ARTICLE 30: There are 5 types of driving licenses:

1- Driving license for motorcycles: those persons who have this license, may drive a motor-scooter (Vespa) or a motorcycle "Moto" which has its cylinder capacity from 100 cc. to 125 cc. The holder of this licence must be aged from 18 years old and up.

2- Driving license for light weight trucks/cars, tourist cars/trucks, medium type cars/trucks which have their total weight below 3,500 kgs. The holder of this license must be aged from 18 years old and over.

3- Driving license for heavy weight trucks/buses for passengers. The holder of such license, may drive a truck/bus of total weight from 3,500 kgs and over, and shall be aged from 22 years old or more.

4- Driving licence for heavy trucks for transporting goods: The holder of this above license may drive a truck of total weight from 3,500 kgs and over, and shall be aged from 22 years old and up.

5- Driving License for tractors for agriculture. The holder of this above license must be aged from 18 years old and up.

A person who has a driving license for any type of vehicle, must drive that type of vehicle. However, for those who have driving licenses for heavy weight passenger trucks/buses, may drive cars/trucks of any type and those who have licenses for heavy weight trucks for transporting goods, may drive lightweight trucks/cars or agricultural tractors.

Those who drive a machine tool vehicles, shall be required to have a heavy weight truck driving licence and a certification of ability in using those machine tool vehicles which is issued by the concerned unit.

Foreigners who are driving vehicles on public roads of the State of Cambodia, shall be required to have a driving license issued by the concerned country and also an authorization from the Ministry of Posts, Tele-communications and Transports.

ARTICLE 31: When driving vehicles of all types, drivers are not allowed to drink wine or alcohol.

CHAPTER V

Technical specifications of vehicles

ARTICLE 32: Vehicles of all types shall possess a brake systems, horns, rearview mirrors and safety equipments, except for carts which are pulled or pushed by men or animals.

ARTICLE 33: Vehicles of all types shall wear clear number plates and have front lights and side/rear lights at the front and the rear.

ARTICLE 34: A truck pulling a trailer, shall wear a yellow triangle sign on top of its cabinet during day time. And at night, a truck pulling a trailer shall place a red circle mirror at the front of the truck and at the rear of the trailer.

In case when a truck is pulling several trailers successively, the last trailer shall wear the trailer number and the truck's number plate. During day time and at night the signs as stated above shall be placed at the front of the truck and at the rear of the trailer. The connection which links the trailer to the truck must be solidly connected.

ARTICLE 35: Vehicles of all types shall have their maximum width 2.5 meters and maximum height 3.5 meters. When loading a car/truck it is not allowed to place goods leaning out over the edges to the sides of the car/truck and their height should not be exceeding 3.5 meters from the ground level.

In case of transporting equipments or heavy machine tools, the vehicle's width may be exceeding 2.5 meters. Goods which are loaded on a heavy truck or on a truck pulling a trailer, may be leaning out to either the front or the rear, but should not be exceeding 3 meters.

For a cart pulling by animals, its wheels shall be shielded by iron or rubber plates of at least 4 centimetres wide. In case of shielding with rubber plates, the nails which are used to attach them to the wheels surfaces must have their heads at least 1 centimetre diameter and must be sunk down 0.40cm. below the outer surface of the rubber plates. A cart fully loaded with goods must not be exceeding 10 meters long and 2 meters high from the ground surface.

For a cyclo (tricycle/trishaw), it is prohibited to pile goods too high on it, which may prevent the cyclo driver from seeing to the front.

For a horse cart, it is prohibited to load goods exceeding 400kgs on it. And with regards to a motorcycle-pulling-cart, it is not allowed to load more than 6 passengers on it, or if also loading with goods, the total load should not be exceeding 400kgs.

ARTICLE 36: The length of cars/trucks of all types including also the goods or materials or equipments loaded on them,

shall be determined as follows:

- a- a car/truck which has 2 axles or a 6 wheel truck, must have its maximum length of 10 meters.
- b- a truck which has 3 axles or a 10 wheel truck, must have its maximum length of 11 meters.
- c- a truck for carrying heavy equipment and machines, must have its maximum length of 14 meters.
- d- a truck pulling a trailer must have its maximum length of 15 meters.

ARTICLE 37: A pressing force onto the ground by a car/truck, shall not be exceeding 150 kgf/cm² of the wheel's (bottom) surface. A wheel's surface, shall be measured only those parts of the new tyre's hard surface which are touching directly with the hard ground surface and which will not sink in when during its ordinary movement.

The truck's tires as well as which of the trailer, shall all stay in good conditions and there should be no crack on their surfaces and the treads on their surfaces are not worn out yet.

ARTICLE 38: The inspection of the technical specifications of the vehicles which are used for businesses, is the competence of the Ministry of Posts, Tele-communications and Transports.

CHAPTER V

Rights (Power) of the competent bodies in the solution of violations of Land Traffic Regulations

ARTICLE 39: When a traffic accident occurs, the traffic police shall have rights(power) as follows:
- to go down to inspect, take records and investigate at the place of incident.

- to facilitate the traffic and ensure order and security.

- to check for the driving licenses, Identity Cards (registration cards of vehicle and Technical specification control booklets of the vehicle from the drivers.

- to keep the offender in custody for temporary for inquiry and taking records in a Minutes of the traffic accident.

ARTICLE 40: Anybody who saw a traffic accident, shall find out by all means for rescuing the victim(s) by evacuating him/her(them) to a nearest hospital and to immediately inform it to the traffic police.

Upon receiving the information of the above traffic accident, the traffic police must immediately go down to inspect it.

ARTICLE 41: For any traffic accident involving by a party who is an agent of a diplomatic corp or mission, the traffic police shall take records in a Minutes and make up a report of the above traffic accident then send it to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for information and for assigning a representative to collaborate with the traffic police, in the inspection and solution of the accident case.

ARTICLE 42: The investigation and solution on a case of traffic accident, shall be the competence of the police institution, even if the offender is a military personnel. In a serious case, the competent police institution shall forward the whole case file the provincial/municipal people's court for decision.

ARTICLE 43: The authorities for solution of the violations of the land traffic regulations, shall be determined as follows:

- the Provincial/municipal traffic police agents, may have rights to give advice or warning and to impose a fine penalty from 500 to 1500 riels.

- the provincial/municipal traffic police offices may have rights to impose a fine penalty from 1,500 to 12,000 riels and conciliate for the payment of material damages. If the conciliation is failed, shall forward the file case to the provincial/municipal for consideration and decision.

- the provincial/municipal police services (Commissariats), may have right (power) to impose a fine penalty from 12001 to 40,000 riels, remove the driving licences following what determined by the Ministry of Interior and conciliate for the payment of material damages. If upon the conciliation is failed, shall forward the case file to the court.

The incomes from the above fines shall, after deducted 40% as incentive awards for the agents of the traffic police or the traffic police units, be paid into the State's budget.

ARTICLE 44: The authorities for the solution of the requests concerning disciplinary matters, shall be determined as follows:

- any contest against the decision concerning disciplinary matters of the traffic police agent, shall be decided by the provincial/municipal traffic police office.

- any contest against the decision concerning the disciplinary matters and other decisions of the provincial/municipal police offices, shall be decided by the provincial/municipal police services (commissariat).

- any contest against decision on disciplinary matters and other decision, shall be decided by the provincial/municipal people's committee.

ARTICLE 45: In case when an offender who violated the traffic regulations fails to pay a fine, his/her case files shall be forwarded to the provincial/municipal people's court for consideration and decision.

CHAPTER VI

Penalties on violations of Land Traffic Regulations

ARTICLE 46: Any driver who abuses the Land Traffic Regulations, during the fulfilment of his/her duty and who causes danger, shall be criminally liable according to the degree/extent of the danger. And besides, the concerned unit or the person who gave order, shall be liable for the civil prosecution.

Out working hours or when there is no order, any driver who abuses the traffic regulations, and who causes a danger, shall be liable for both the public and civil prosecutions.

ARTICLE 47: Shall be subject to an advice or warning, any person who violates the articles 5, 7, 9, 11 para.(1), 12, 14, 16, 23, 26 and 27 of this Law.

ARTICLE 48: Shall be subject to a fine penalty from 500 riels to 1,000 riels, for any person who violated the articles 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 33, and 35 of this law.

ARTICLE 49: Shall be subject to a fine penalty from 1,001 to 1,500 riels, for any person who violated the articles 11 para. (2) & (3), 13, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 37 of this law.

The article 32 of this law, shall not be applicable for bicycles. For those who use motorcycles and who violates the article 32, shall be fined from 100 to 500 riels.

ARTICLE 50: Shall be subject to temporary removal of driving license for one (1) to six (6) months, for any person who drinks wine or alcohol when driving and plus a fine penalty of 1,501 to 12,000 riels. In case of repeated offenses, shall be subject to definitive removal of driving license and plus a fine in triple amounts.

ARTICLE 51: Any person who let his/her animals grazing or any custodian who let a child of less than 6 years old strolling round in the public street and causes a traffic

accident, shall be liable for a civil prosecution.

ARTICLE 52: Any person who leave an object or material, which causes a damage to a State's or people's property, shall be liable for a civil prosecution.

ARTICLE 53: Any person who violates the article 14 of this law, shall be subject to a fine of 5,000 riels per ton of the overweight. In case of repeated offenses, shall be fined in triple amounts.

ARTICLE 54: Any minor person who violates the article 10 of this law, shall be subject to an advice or warning.

In case of repeated offenses, shall be fined from 10,000 to 2,000 riels.

ARTICLE 55: Any person who uses a vehicle, without authorization and document as required by the traffic regulations, any person who fakes a vehicle's number or who uses a fake number plate, or who fakes a driving license or a vehicle's registration card or uses a fake driving licence or vehicle's registration card, shall be punishable to imprisonment from 1 to 3 years.

ARTICLE 56: Any person who by negligence, drives and who causes an injury to another person and makes such later person unable to go to work for a period, shall be subject to imprisonment from 1 month to 1 year. In case if the above traffic accident is caused instead by a non-respect of the traffic regulations, shall be punished to the above maximum term.

ARTICLE 57: Any person who drives and causes a traffic accident which causes other person a paralyse of any party of the body or mutilation by a loss of any arm/leg or any organ, shall be punished from one to 3 years in prison.

In case if that traffic accident, is caused by a non-respect of the traffic regulations, such person shall be punished to the above maximum term and plus temporary removal of the driving licence for a period which shall not exceed 3 years.

ARTICLE 58: Any person whose cards has been already removed, but who still continue to drive or who makes a false complaint in order to get issued another new driving license, shall be punished to imprison from 1 to 3 years.

ARTICLE 59: Any person who drives in violation of the traffic regulations and who causes danger to health and life of the other person(s) then fled, shall be subject to

additional punishment term from 1 month to 1 years in prison.

ARTICLE 60: Any person who drives and who voluntarily causes an accident to another person to death, shall be punished from 1 to 5 years in prison. In case if this traffic accident is instead caused by a non-respect of the traffic regulations, the person shall be punished to the above maximum punishment term.

ARTICLE 61: All the penalties/punishments?? as stated in this law, shall always be brought for application. However, those penalties shall not prevent from punishing to pay of damages to the victim who set himself/herself as a plaintiff of the civil action claiming the court to recognize and order for repair of damages to him/her who is a victim, in addition to the imprisonment term or fine which has been sentenced.

CHAPTER VII

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 62: Any provisions which is contrary to this law shall be hereby abrogated./.

THIS LAW IS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE'S OF CAMBODIA, ON 17 AUGUST 1991, DURING ITS 21st ORDINARY SESSION, 1st LEGISLATURE.

PHNOM PENH, 19 AUGUST 1991.
FOR. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
THE PRESIDENT,
Signature and seal of CHEA SIM.

Conformly copied from the original.
THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE
COUNCIL OF STATE,

Signature and seal of: CHAN VAEN.

N^o: 102 Copy-91

Conformly copied from the original.
PHNOM PENH, ON 13 SEPTEMBER 1991.

F.O. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,
The Deputy Chief of Cabinet,
Signature and seal of: TONG PEAV.