

**TRAFFIC LAW**  
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Chapter one.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Art. 1. (1) This law settles the rules for traffic on roads open for public use, the requirements for the vehicles participating in the traffic, the requirements for capacity of the drivers, the rights and the obligations of the participants in the traffic and of the respective services and officials, as well as the compulsory measures to be applied and the penalties for violation of the provisions of this law and of the normative acts issued pursuant to it.

(2) The purpose of this law is the protection of the life and the health of the participants in the traffic on the roads, the facilitation of their movement, the protection of the property of corporate bodies and individuals, as well as of the environment against pollution by vehicles.

Art. 2. (1) Open for public use shall be every road, which conditions for using it are equal for all participants in the traffic. The persons managing the roads, not opened for public use shall be obliged to mark them.

(2) Everybody shall have the right to travel on the roads which are opened for public use, observing the established traffic rules.

(3) This law shall also apply for roads which are not opened for public use, unless other legal provisions or the manager of the road do not determine otherwise. The competence of the control bodies under this law shall not cover the roads which are not opened for public use.

Art. 3. (1) The persons who manage the roads shall organise the traffic on them in such a way as to provide conditions of fast and secure movement and protection of the environment against pollution by vehicles.

(2) For organising the road traffic shall be used light signals, road signs and road marking on the traffic road and the roadside installations.

(3) The conditions and the order of organising the road traffic, opened for public use, shall be determined by the Minister of regional development and public works.

Art. 4. If necessary the road traffic shall be directed by persons authorised for it.

Chapter two.

**ROAD TRAFFIC RULES**

Section I.

General rules

Art. 5. (1) Every participant in the traffic:

1. must not, by his behaviour, create danger and obstructions for the traffic, must not endanger the life and the health of people and cause damages to property;
2. must protect the environment by not throwing out and leaving on the road objects or substances, as well as take measures for their removal or for warning the remaining participants in the traffic when it endangers them.

(2) The driver of the vehicle shall be obliged:

1. to be careful and cautious to the vulnerable traffic participants which are the pedestrians and the drivers of two wheel vehicles;
2. not to impede by his vehicle the other traffic participants and the residents of the roadside real estates more than imposed by the circumstances, aiming at not creating unnecessary noise and dust in particular, and the driver of the vehicle shall also restrict the pollution of the environment by exhaust gasses of the vehicle.

Art. 6. The traffic participants shall:

1. comply their behaviour with the signals of the officials authorised to regulate or control the traffic on the roads, as well as with the light signals, the road signs and the road marking;
2. fulfil the orders of the persons authorised to regulate or control the traffic regardless of the light signals, the road marking and the traffic rules.

Art. 7. (1) In case of discrepancy between the signals of the regulating officer and the light signals or the road signs regarding the priority the traffic participants shall be obliged to observe the signs of the regulation officer.

(2) If there is a discrepancy between the light signals and the road signs regarding the priority the traffic participants shall be obliged to observe the light signals.

(3) When there is discrepancy between the road signs and the marking of the road the traffic participants shall be obliged to observe the road signs.

(4) When there is discrepancy between a road sign placed on movable stand on the traffic lane and the remaining traffic signs the traffic participants shall be obliged to observe the road sign placed on the movable stand.

Art. 8. (1) The drivers of vehicles shall use the right half of the road along the traffic except in the cases when a road sign or a light signal indicates otherwise.

(2) When, at a certain place of the road simultaneously is permitted the passing of non-rail and rail vehicles the driver of the non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to let through the rail vehicle regardless of its location and direction of movement.

Art. 9. (1) Prohibited on the roads open for public use is the traffic of chain vehicles and the use of tyres with prongs. Traffic of vehicles with snow chains is permitted only when the road conditions require that.

(2) The placing of objects or carrying out activity within the range of the road, not related to its purpose, can only be possible upon permit by the manager of the road.

## Section II.

Signals for regulation of the traffic by the authorised officials. Traffic lights. Road signs. Road marking

Art. 10. (1) Every person authorised to control the traffic on the roads, called hereinafter "traffic controller", shall wear obligatory identification signs by which the participants in the traffic can easily recognise him and see him well both during the day and during the night. He can use truncheon and police whistle and when he controls the traffic during construction and repair works on the road - a red flag.

(2) Signals of the traffic controller are the following positions of his body and arms:

1. right hand, lifted vertically means "ATTENTION, STOP!"; this does not regard those drivers who, at the moment of giving this sign, after having permit to pass, are so close to through the traffic controller that they cannot stop without creating danger for the traffic; when this signal is given at crossroads the participants in the traffic who have entered the crossroads must leave it;

2. arm or arms stretched horizontally to the side - after making this gesture the traffic controller may drop his hand(s). The signal means:

a) "PASSING IS PERMITTED" for the drivers located against the left or the right shoulder of the traffic controller and will go ahead or will turn right as well as for the pedestrians who want to pass in front or behind the traffic controller;

b) "PASSING IS PROHIBITED" for all remaining participants in the traffic;

3. right arm stretched horizontally ahead means:

a) "PASSING IS PERMITTED" for the drivers of vehicles located against the left shoulder of the traffic controller and for the pedestrians who want to pass behind his back;

b) "PASSING IS PROHIBITED" for all remaining participants in the traffic.

(3) Besides the signals under para 2 the traffic controller can use additional understandable gestures for giving other instructions and orders to the participants in the traffic.

Art. 11. (1) At railroad crossing the movement of the vehicles can be controlled by a railroad employee who shall give the following signals for stopping the vehicles before the crossing:

1. during the day - horizontally stretched ahead and across the axle of the road arm holding a red flag;

2. during the night - red light describing a semicircle.

(2) The signals of the railroads employees shall be obligatory for the drivers of vehicles approaching the crossing on both sides.

Art. 12. (1) For control of the traffic of the vehicles at crossroads, pedestrian crossings, narrow and other sectors of the road shall be used traffic lights giving signals by steady and flashing light of red, yellow and green colour.

(2) For control of the traffic of the vehicles on a separate road lane shall be used traffic lights above the lane giving signals by steady light of red and green colour.

(3) For controlling the traffic of the vehicles of the regular public transport shall be used traffic lights with four light sectors which give signals by steady light of moonlight colour. The meaning of the light signals shall be defined according to the location of the light sectors.

(4) For controlling the movement of the pedestrians shall be used traffic lights giving signals by steady and flashing lights of red and green colour.

(5) For prohibiting the crossing by vehicles of railroad crossing shall be used a signal of flashing red light. This signal can also be used before draw-bridges, on ferry boats, ports and places where vehicles with special regime of movement come out on the road.

Art. 13. (1) For warning the participants in the traffic about dangers on the road, for assigning various prescriptions to them - regarding priority, prohibitions, application of special rules, the actions of obligatory nature, for giving directions, destination, sites, as well as for providing additional information to the participants in the traffic placed on the road shall be the necessary road signs, additional and other devices for signalling.

(2) For directing the movement of vehicles and pedestrians on the road, for marking definite sectors of the traffic lanes and for providing useful information to the participants in the traffic the respective road marking shall be placed on the traffic lane and the objects within the range of the road.

Art. 14. The Minister of regional development and public works, in coordination with the Minister of interior and the Minister of transport, shall determine the road signs, the road marking and the traffic lights giving light signals, which are placed on the roads, as well as the conditions and the order of their using.

### Section III.

#### Position of the non-rail vehicles on the road

Art. 15. (1) On the road the driver of a vehicle shall move as far right as possible on the traffic lane and when the road lanes are marked by road marking he shall use the farthest right free lane.

(2) The provisions of para 1 shall not apply and the driver of the vehicle can use the most suitable for him road lane in the following cases:

1. on a road with three and more traffic lanes in one direction when their number is specially indicated by a road sign;

2. in populated areas, on a road with two or more traffic lanes in one direction, marked by road marking; this rule shall not apply on motorways and roads permitted on which is the traffic of vehicles with a speed no higher than 80 km/h;

3. when the entering in the road lane is permitted by a light signal.

(3) The number of the road lanes shall be determined by the road marking or by a road sign and if there none - by the drivers, according to the width of the traffic lane, the width of three and more wheel vehicles and the necessary distance between them.

(4) When there is a road, traffic lane, road lane or alley designated for movement of definite vehicles the drivers of these vehicles shall be obliged to drive along them.

(5) When there is no specially designated for them road lane or alley the cyclists and drivers of other non-motor vehicles can use for movement the roadside on the right of the road at the direction of the traffic if it is fit for that and if it does not create obstruction for the other participants in the traffic.

Art. 16. (1) On a traffic road of two-way traffic prohibited to the driver of the vehicle shall be:

1. when the traffic road has two lanes - to enter and drive along the lane for the opposite traffic except for overtaking or going round;
2. when the traffic road has three lanes - to enter and drive along the farthest left lane; the entering and the movement on the middle lane is permitted only for overtaking and going round;
3. when the traffic road has four and more lanes - to enter and drive on the lanes for the opposite traffic.

(2) On a road with two or three independent traffic roads it shall be prohibited to the driver of a vehicle to enter the farthest left road.

Art. 17. On a road with three and more traffic lanes for one way traffic, indicated by a road sign, it shall be prohibited to the driver of a vehicle which cannot develop or which is not allowed to develop speed maximal for the road, to enter the farthest left lane of this direction, except for turning or going round.

Art. 18. (1) The driver of a slow vehicle shall be obliged to drive on the farthest right lane except in turning or going round.

(2) When there is a lane indicated by a road sign, designated for slow vehicles the drivers of such vehicles shall be obliged to use this lane.

Art. 19. When there is railway on the traffic road the drivers of non-rail vehicles staying on it shall be obliged to leave it as fast as possible for approaching rail vehicle in order to let it through.

#### Section IV.

Speed and distance. Reduction of the speed

Art. 20. The driver of a vehicle shall be obliged to travel by such a speed allowing him to keep constantly under the control the vehicle he drives. He shall conform the speed of driving with the relief of the area, the condition of the road, the condition and the cargo of the vehicle he drives, the meteorological conditions, the intensity of the traffic, his own abilities and all other circumstances of importance for the safety of the traffic. The speed of driving must be such that the vehicle can stop within the zone of its visibility, as well as to stop before any obstacle, which he would and could have foreseen. He must reduce the speed and, if necessary, to stop always when the circumstances so require and especially when the visibility is insufficient for safe driving.

Art. 21. (1) In choosing the driving speed the driver of a vehicle shall be prohibited to exceed the following speed values in km/h:

Vehicle	Populated area	Rural area	Motorway
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Category A	50	80	100
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Category B	50	90	120
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Category C, D	50	80	100
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Categories B + E,			
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C + E, D + E	50	70	100
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Categories T, M	50	50	-
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Self-propelled machines	40	40	-
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(2) When the speed value, which must not be exceeded, is different from the ones under para 1, it shall be indicated by a road sign.

Art. 22. (1) The driver of a vehicle must not drive, without valid reason, with a too low speed, thus obstructing the traffic of the other vehicles.

(2) Driver of a vehicle which goes with a low speed, thus causing the formation of a column of vehicles, must let them through at the first possibility.

(3) Prohibited to the driver of a vehicle shall be to drive with a low speed without switched on emergency lights.

Art. 23. (1) The driver of a vehicle shall be obliged to drive at such a distance from the vehicle driving in front of him that he can avoid hitting it when it reduces the speed or abruptly stops.

(2) To facilitate the overtaking on the two-lane roads outside populated areas the drivers of vehicles or of compositions of vehicles longer than 7 meters, with exception of the cases when they overtake, must keep such a distance between their vehicles and the other vehicle driving ahead of them, so that the overtaking vehicles can safely take the place between them.

Art. 24. (1) The driver of a vehicle must not reduce the speed abruptly, unless it is necessary in order to avoid traffic accident.

(2) Before reducing considerably the speed of the vehicle driven by him the driver must be convinced that he will not create danger for the remaining participants in the traffic and he will not make excessively difficult their driving. In this case the driver of the vehicle which has no stop lights or they are damaged, shall give a sign by his arm in due time.

#### Section V.

##### Manoeuvres

Art. 25. (1) Driver of a vehicle who intends to make any manoeuvre whatsoever, such as for instance going out of the line of parked vehicles or enter between them, turn left or right on the traffic road, shifting to another lane, turn left or right in order to enter another road or roadside real estate must be convinced, before starting the manoeuvre, that he will not create danger for the participants in the traffic who drive after him, before him, or who pass by him, and to fulfil the manoeuvre conforming with their position, direction and speed.

(2) In carrying our manoeuvre which involves entering, entirely or partially, a neighbouring lane the driver shall be obliged to let through the vehicles driving on it. When such manoeuvre must be accomplished simultaneously by two vehicles from two neighbouring lanes the driver of the vehicle on the right lane shall have priority.

Art. 26. Before turning or starting any manoeuvre whatsoever, involving departure to the side, the driver shall be obliged to give, in due time, a signal easy enough to comprehend. The signal shall be given by lights of the vehicle, and for the vehicles which have no lights or they are damaged - by hand. The signal given by the lights must be switched on during the whole time of the manoeuvre and be stopped immediately after the conclusion of the manoeuvre. The signal given by hand can be stopped immediately before starting the manoeuvre.

Art. 27. If there is an isle or an obstacle on the road the driver of the vehicle can pass on its left or right side except in the cases when:

1. a road sign indicates the side of passing;
2. the isle or the obstacle are located in the middle of the road for two-way traffic; in this case the driver shall be obliged to pass on its right side.

#### Section VI.

##### Signals given by the participants in the traffic

Art. 28. (1) For warning the other participants in the traffic about his intention to manoeuvre the driver of the vehicle shall give the following signals:

1. left indicator or left arm stretched horizontally to the side - for left turn or left deviation;
2. right indicator, right arm, stretched horizontally to the side, or left arm bent at the elbow and pointed upwards - for right turn or for right deviation.

(2) As additional signal for manoeuvre can be used the switching of the lights and, outside the populated areas - sound signal.

Art. 29. The signal for stopping used by the driver of a vehicle which has no stop lights or they are damaged, by left or right arm stretched up.

Art. 30. The using of sound signal in populated areas is prohibited except for prevention of traffic accident.

Art. 31. For warning about danger the participants in the traffic the driver can give emergency signal by simultaneous switching of all light indicators.

Art. 32. (1) Before entering the traffic road the pedestrians can signal their intention by an arm - left or right, stretched up or across the road.

(2) The signal under para 1 does not relieve the pedestrians from the obligation, before entering the traffic road, to conform with the distance to the approaching vehicles and their speed.

Art. 33. When crossing the traffic road by an organised group of children, in order to stop the vehicles the leader of the group can signal it by truncheon "Stop! Children", by a red flag or by an arm.

Art. 34. (1) A vehicle with a special regime of movement shall give simultaneously light signal by flashing light or red light and a special sound signal.

(2) Vehicle, which due to the specific nature of movement presents obstruction or danger for the other participants in the traffic on the road shall be indicated by a yellow flashing or blinking light.

#### Section VII.

##### Right or Left Turning

Art. 35. (1) The right turning shall be made from the farthest right lane in the direction of the, and when the lanes are marked for driving in the respective direction - from a lane determined for right turn.

(2) When the turning radius of the vehicle is larger than the radius of the turn the turning can begin from another part of the traffic road, but the driver of the turning vehicle shall be obliged to let by the vehicles passing on his right side.

(3) In turning right for entering a two-way road the driver of the vehicle shall turn in such a way as to enter the shortest possible road on the right side of the traffic road in the direction of the traffic.

(4) Right turn on red is allowed only in the presence of a respective road sign or light signal as the driver shall be obliged to let by the pedestrians, not to obstruct the traffic and to turn when he is convinced that the road is free for passing.

Art. 36. (1) The left turn shall be made from the farthest left lane in the direction of the traffic and when the lanes are marked for driving in the respective direction - from a lane determined for left turn.

(2) For left turn for entering a road of two-way traffic the driver of the vehicle shall turn in such a way that he will enter in the shortest possible way the right part of the traffic road.

Art. 37. (1) For left turn for entering another road the driver of the turning non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to let by the opposite vehicles. Lead by the same rule among themselves shall also be the drivers of the rail vehicles.

(2) The driver of non-rail vehicle turning left or right for entering roadside territory, such as yard, enterprise, garage, parking, gas station and the like, shall be obliged to let by the vehicles and the pedestrians travelling on the road he leaves.

(3) The driver of vehicle coming from a road from the roadside territory, such as yard, enterprise, garage, parking, gas station and the like, shall be obliged to let by the pedestrians and the vehicles driving on this road.

#### Section VIII.

##### U-turn. Reverse movement.

Art. 38. (1) The U-turn shall be made on the left from the farthest left lane in the direction of the traffic.

(2) In overtaking the driver of the vehicle shall leave the lane on which he is driving, shall enter the neighbouring lane entirely or partially, pass by the vehicle driving in the same direction and shall return to the lane he left.

Art. 39. The U-turn is prohibited on a pedestrian crossing, railway crossing, bridge, overbridge, tunnel, subway, in bad visibility under 50 meters.

Art. 40. (1) Before starting reverse movement the driver shall be obliged to convince himself that the road after the vehicle is free and he will not create danger or difficulties for the remaining participants in the traffic.

(2) During the reverse driving the driver shall be obliged to constantly watch the road behind the vehicle, and if it is not possible, he shall be obliged to provide a person who will signal dangers.

#### Section IX.

##### Overtaking

Art. 41. (1) The vehicles shall be overtaken by their left side.

(2) In overtaking, the driver of the vehicle will leave the lane on which he drives, shall enter the neighbouring lane entirely or partially, shall pass by the vehicle driving in the same direction and shall return to the lane he has left.

Art. 42. (1) Driver who undertakes overtaking shall be obliged:

1. before giving a sign, to convince himself that another vehicle is not overtaking him and that the vehicle driving after him or the one which is going to overtake has not given a signal for change of direction to the left;

2. after giving the signal he is convinced that there is enough visibility, free road at a distance enough for overtaking and he can take a place on the lane in front of the overtaken vehicle, without forcing him to reduce the speed or change the direction.

(2) Driver who overtakes shall be obliged:

1. during the overtaking to provide enough side distance between his and the overtaken vehicle;

2. when, during overtaking, he enters the lane designated for the opposite traffic not to create danger or obstacle for the vehicles driving on it;

3. to be convinced that by driving with safe speed he can carry out the overtaking in a short time.

(3) The driver of the overtaken vehicle shall be obliged not to increase the speed and not to obstruct the overtaking in any other way whatsoever.

Art. 43. The overtaking of vehicles, with exception of mopeds and motor cycles without side-car is prohibited:

1. when the visibility distance, restricted due to the nature of the road or reduced due to a fog, snowing or other similar, is less than the necessary for overtaking at a chosen driving speed;

2. at crossroads with equal roads;

3. at railroad crossing without barrier;

4. in using the lane for opposite traffic when the overtaking vehicle cannot return safely to the lane it left;

5. before pedestrian crossing when the overtaken vehicle obstructs the visibility to the pedestrian crossing.

#### Section X.

##### Passing each other

Art. 44. (1) In passing each other the drivers of the vehicles of the opposite traffic shall be obliged to provide enough side distance between the vehicles.

(2) If passing each other is not safe due to the presence of obstacles or narrowing of the traffic road the driver whose lane is occupied shall be obliged to reduce the speed or to stop in order to let by the opposite traffic.

Art. 45. (1) On mountain roads and on roads of big longitudinal slope of the traffic road the driving of the descending vehicle shall be obliged to stop and let by the climbing vehicle.

(2) This rule shall not apply in the cases when the places for passing each other are so located that the driver of the climbing vehicle could stop at the place for passing each other ahead of him without a necessity of reverse driving.

(3) When passing each other is impossible without reverse driving this manoeuvre must be made by:

1. the driver of the single vehicle with respect to the compositions of vehicles and of the articulated vehicles;

2. the driver of the lighter vehicle with respect to the heavier;
  3. the driver of the lorry with respect to the bus.
- (4) When the vehicles are of the same category obliged to reverse driving shall be the driver of the descending vehicle, except in the cases when it is obvious that this is safer for the climbing vehicle, as well as when the latter is closer to the specially provided place for passing each other.

Art. 46. When the width of the road does not allow passing each other of the vehicles without additional measures for safety the driver of the vehicle must drive at such a speed as to be able to stop at a distance not larger than half of the length of the road within the zone of his visibility.

#### Section XI.

##### Passing through crossroads

Art. 47. Driver of vehicle approaching crossroads must drive at such a speed that, if necessary, he can stop and let through the participants in the traffic with priority.

Art. 48. At crossroads of equivalent roads the driver of the vehicle shall be obliged to let through the vehicles located or approaching on his right side and the driver of non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to let through the rail vehicles regardless of their location and direction of movement.

Art. 49. Driver of vehicle coming out from a dirt road to a pavement road shall be obliged to let through the traffic and pedestrians on the pavement road.

Art. 50. (1) At crossroads where one of the roads is signalled as a priority road the drivers of vehicles on the other roads shall be obliged to let through the vehicles on the priority road.  
(2) When at crossroads it is indicated that the priority road changes its direction the drivers on this road shall be guided among themselves and the drivers of vehicles who are not on the priority road.

#### Section XII.

##### Railroad crossing

Art. 51. (1) Every participant in the traffic must pay particular attention in approaching railroad crossing and passing through it.

(2) The driver of a vehicle, when approaching railroad crossing, must drive at such a speed which allows, if necessary, to stop before the crossing.

(3) The stopping of the vehicles shall be obligatory before the railroad crossing which has no barrier.

(4) If there are no other instructions given by the road signs or by the road marking the vehicles shall stop before the railroad crossing at a distance not less than 2 meters before the first rail and if there is a barrier - at 1 meter from them.

Art. 52. Prohibited to the participants in the traffic shall be prohibited to pass the railroad crossing:  
1. lowered barriers, lowering barriers or lifting barriers, regardless of whether the respective device gives sound or light signals prohibited the entry in the crossing;  
2. at flashing red light of the traffic lights or switched sound signalling, regardless of the position of the barriers.

Art. 53. (1) Before passing the railroad crossing every participant in the traffic shall be obliged, regardless of the position of the barriers, of the light and sound signals, to be convinced that rail vehicle is not approaching and the passing through the crossing is safe.

(2) The driver of a vehicle must not start the passing of the railroad crossing if he is not convinced that stopping on the rails will not be necessary, or at a distance less than 2 meters from them, due to the technical particularities of the vehicle, the traffic conditions and other foreseeable reasons.

Art. 54. (1) In case of a compulsory stopping of the vehicle on the rails or at a distance less than 2 meters before the first or after the last rail the driver shall be obliged:

1. to take the passengers out of the vehicle at a safe distance;

2. to take measures for moving the vehicles out of the range of the railroad and, if this is impossible, to do everything necessary for warning the drivers of the rail vehicles from both sides about the created danger.

(2) The warning for stopping rail vehicle during the day shall be made by a circular movement of the arm holding easily noticeable object of bright colour and during the night - a lantern or a burning torch.

#### Section XIII.

##### Motorway. Roadway.

Art. 55. (1) On a road marked as motorway by the respective road sign shall be permitted only the driving of automobiles and motorcycles whose maximal constructive speed exceeds 50 km/h. The driving of other vehicles, as well as the walk of pedestrians, leading animals and entering by automobiles towing vehicles by flexible connection is prohibited.

(2) Prohibited on motorways is the driving of vehicles with advertising purpose, for technical tests of automobiles and motorcycles, organising demonstrations and advertising and other processions.

Art. 56. Driver who enters a motorway shall be obliged to let through the vehicles driving on it, and he who wants to leave the motorway must, in due time, take the place on the respective lane for exit.

Art. 57. When the motorway has three and more lanes for one way traffic the drivers of automobiles with a maximum admissible weight over 3.5 t, as well as the drivers of compositions of vehicles, whose total length, including the load, is longer than 7 m, shall be permitted to drive only on the farthest right and on the neighbouring lane. The entering and the driving on the other lanes is prohibited, including for overtaking.

Art. 58. While driving on a motorway prohibited to the driver shall be:

1. to stop the vehicle for a stay or for parking outside the places specially marked for it;
2. to make U-turns, to drive in the reverse, to enter the dividing strip or cross it, including at places where it is interrupted;
3. to drive on the lane for emergency stopping.

Art. 59. (1) The driver of a vehicle forced to stop due to circumstances beyond his control he can do that on the lane for emergency stopping, outside the traffic lane, as during the night and in poor visibility he shall signal the stopped vehicle by a warning light reflecting triangle or switched on emergency lights. If unable to remove the failure and continue driving he shall be obliged to take measures for towing the vehicle from the motorway in the fastest possible way.

(2) Vehicle which was damaged during driving on a motorway can be towed by a flexible connection only to the closest exist of the motorway.

Art. 60. The provisions of Art. 55, 57, 58 and 59 shall also apply for the driving on the roadways indicated as such by the respective road sign.

#### Section XIV.

##### Special rules for driving in residential areas

Art. 61. The residential area is a separate, specially constructed territory of a populated area which is indicated as such at the entries and exits by road signs and where special rules of driving are in force.

Art. 62. The following special rules shall be in force in the residential areas:

1. the pedestrians can use for walking, and the children can play along its entire width, without unnecessarily obstructing the traffic;
2. the drivers of vehicles shall be obliged to drive at a speed not higher than 20 km/h, not endangering the pedestrians and not creating obstruction for them;
3. the parking in the residential zone shall only be permitted at specially marked places;

4. when leaving a residential zone to another road the drivers of vehicles shall be obliged to let through the participants in the traffic driving on it.

#### Section XV.

##### Special rules for driving in tunnels

Art. 63. When driving in a tunnel the beginning of which is marked by a road sign the driver shall be obliged:

1. to switch on long or short lights;
2. to extinguish the engine in case of compulsory stopping in the tunnel if this stopping is not for a brief time.

Art. 64. Prohibited in driving in the tunnel shall be the reverse driving, the U-turn, the stopping for a stay or the parking.

#### Section XVI.

##### Stops of vehicles of the regular public transport vehicles

Art. 65. In driving on a lane by a stopping, stopped or pulling out vehicle from marked by a road sign tram, trolley or bus stop the driver of the non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to reduce the speed in due time in order to be able to stop if necessary.

Art. 66. (1) In approaching the right side of a tram, stopping or stopped at a stop marked by a road sign the driver of the non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to stop at one meter behind the tram.

(2) In approaching a stop at which there is an isle on the traffic road the driver of the non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to reduce the speed if it is necessary to stop in order to provide for the pedestrians safe passing across the traffic road between the sidewalk and the isle.

Art. 67. The driver of a non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to reduce the speed and, if necessary, to stop in order to enable the vehicles of the regular public transport to make the necessary manoeuvres in connecting with their pulling off from the marked stops. This does not relieve the drivers of vehicles of the regular public transport from taking the necessary safety precautions.

Art. 68. (1) When the stops are formed by a special extension of the traffic road the driver of the non-rail vehicle of the regular public transport shall be obliged to stop at this extension and if there is none as close as possible to the limit of the traffic road.

(2) The driver of the vehicle of the regular public transport shall be obliged to provide possibility for safe ascending and descending of the passengers.

(3) The ascending of passengers on the vehicle of the regular public transport and the descending from it shall be permitted only at the stops when the vehicle is immobile.

Art. 69. Other vehicles can stop for ascending or descending passengers at a stop of the regular public transport vehicles only if they do not create obstruction for the vehicles for which the stop is designated. The stay of the taxi cabs awaiting passengers is prohibited.

#### Section XVII.

##### Using lights

Art. 70. (1) When driving during the night and in reduced visibility the vehicles and the trams must have short or long lights on, dimensional lights and lights for the rear registration table.

(2) The using of long lights shall be prohibited:

1. in passing each other; in this case the switching from long to short lights shall be done when the distance between the vehicles is no less than 150 m or at the moment when the opposite driver gives a signal by switching the lights;
2. for driving in lighted sectors of the road;
3. for driving behind another vehicle at a distance less than 50 m.

(3) For improvement of the visibility of the automobiles and providing safety of the traffic during the day they can drive with switched on dimensional lights.

Art. 71. (1) Every animal-drawn vehicle must have two white or yellow light reflectors on the front, two red light reflectors on the back and for movement during the night and in reduced visibility - on the left back - lighting object of white or yellow, well distinguished light. The light reflectors must be located symmetrically on both sides of the vehicle.

(2) Every wheelbarrow, drawn or pushed, when moving during the night and in poor visibility must have at least one white or yellow well distinguished light on the front and at least one red light on the back. The source of these lights can be one, located on the left part of the wheelbarrow. The lights shall not be obligatory for wheelbarrows of width less than 1 m.

Art. 72. Every vehicle on the traffic road or a composition of vehicles to which the above requirements do not apply must have at night at least two white or yellows well distinguished lights on the front and two red lights on the back.

Art. 73. At night and in poor visibility every vehicle and its trailer stopped on the traffic road must be indicated by dimensional lights. These requirements shall not apply when the vehicle is stopped on a lighted road.

Art. 74. (1) Additional fog lights can be used only for considerably poor visibility due to fog, snowfall, rain or other similar conditions. These lights cannot be used independently.

(2) Additional back fog light of red colour shall only be used when the visibility is reduced under 50 m.

Art. 75. During the day the motorcycles shall drive with short lights on the front and dimensional light on the back.

Art. 76. Prohibited is the using of other lights except those stipulated by this law and the normative acts issued on its grounds.

Art. 77. If blinded the driver shall be obliged to reduce the speed and to stop if necessary.

Art. 78. For night driving and reduced visibility outside populated areas the shepherd of a herd on the traffic road must indicate it on the side of the traffic by a lighted lantern.

#### Section XVIII.

Special rules for some participants in the traffic

Art. 79. In order to participate in the traffic on the roads open for public use every bicycle must have fit:

1. brakes;
2. bell and no other sound signal;
3. device for white or yellow easily distinguishable light on the front and red light reflector on the back; admitted shall be the placing of a device for red light on the back;
4. white or yellow light reflectors or light reflecting elements on the sides of the wheels.

Art. 80. The cyclist shall be obliged to move as close as possible to the right border of the traffic lane.

Art. 81. Prohibited to the driver of a two-wheel vehicle shall be:

1. to drive in parallel with another two-wheel vehicle;
2. to drive the vehicle without holding the wheel, as well as to release the pedals controlling the vehicle;
3. to drive in the immediate vicinity of another vehicle or hold on it;
4. to carry, draw or push object which hinder the driving of the vehicle and create danger for the other participants in the traffic;
5. to drive the vehicle on the areas designated only for pedestrians; this prohibition does not regard cyclist of age below 12.

Art. 82. Prohibited is the movement of cyclists in a group for training if in front and behind the group there is no automobile or motorcycle escort.

Art. 83. (1) The drawing of damaged vehicle shall be carried out by a flexible connection, by solid connection or by a vehicle with special equipment.

(2) The drawing of damaged vehicle with admissible maximal weight over 5 t shall be carried out only by solid connection or by a special vehicle.

(3) The drivers of the drawing and the drawn vehicle shall be obliged to coordinate in advance among themselves signals for mutual understanding during the driving and especially the stopping signal.

Art. 84. In drawing the permitted maximal driving speed is 40 km/h and for drawing by solid connection on motorway - 70 km/h.

Art. 85. (1) In drawing by solid connection the draw-bar must be of length from 2 to 4 meters and to be coloured across by red and white strips. The drawn vehicle must have fit driving wheel.

(2) In drawing by flexible connection its length must be from 4 to 6 meters and to be indicated, in at least two places, by red flags. The vehicle drawn by flexible connection must have fit driving wheel and brake system.

Art. 86. While in motion the drawing vehicle must have short lights on and the drawn vehicle - emergency signal or warning light reflecting triangle on the back. For driving at night or in conditions of reduced visibility and failure in the light system the drawn vehicle must have a red light on the left back side.

Art. 87. Prohibited is:

1. the transportation of passengers in the drawn vehicle;
2. the drawing of two-wheel vehicles and motorcycles with side cars and their using for drawing;
3. the drawing of vehicle or vehicle with trailer or vice versa;
4. the drawing in reduced visibility under 50 m;
5. the drawing by flexible connection on slippery roads.

Art. 88. Organised processions and competitions on the roads open for public use can be carried out only upon permit of the managers of the road and upon preliminary coordination of the routes, the conditions and the time of holding them with the bodies of the Ministry of Interior.

Art. 89. The movement of processions shall be carried out in a column on the farthest right free traffic lane. The width of the column cannot be larger than the width of one traffic lane.

Art. 90. Prohibited to the remaining participants in the traffic is to cross the procession.

Art. 91. (1) Vehicles with special regime of driving are the automobiles and motorcycles which, while driving give simultaneously light signal of flashing blue and/or red light and a special sound signal.

(2) The special regime of driving shall be used only when necessary.

(3) Motor vehicles with special regime of driving shall use: the emergency medical unit, the fire brigade, the National Police, the National Assembly, other offices of the Ministry of Interior determined by the Minister of Interior, the National Guarding Office and the departments for control according to this law of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of defence.

Art. 92. (1) The driver of a vehicle with special driving regime can:

1. pass at prohibiting signal of the traffic lights or pass without stopping in the presence of a road sign requiring it, but only after reducing the speed enough to be able to do that safely;
2. exceed the permitted maximal driving speed inasmuch as it would not threaten somebody's life or property;

3. not observe the organisation of the traffic when it regards the traffic direction and turning in definite directions;

4. park or stay regardless of the provisions of this law; during this time he can give only light signals.

(2) The provisions of para 1 do not release the drivers of vehicles with special regime of driving, as well as the drivers of the automobiles escorted by them, from the obligation to drive safely.

#### Section XIX.

##### Stay. Parking

Art. 93. (1) A vehicle is considered staying when it stops for an indefinite time, necessary for ascending and descending of passengers or for loading and unloading in the presence of the driver.

(2) Parked is a vehicle stopped beyond the circumstances which characterise it as stay, as well as beyond the circumstances related to the necessity of stopping in order to avoid a conflict with another participant in the traffic or a collision with an obstacle or in observing the traffic rules.

Art. 94. (1) For a stay outside the populated areas the vehicles will stop outside the traffic road. When this is impossible the stopping for a stay shall be carried out in parallel to the axle of the road to the farthest right of the traffic road.

(2) For parking outside the populated areas the vehicles will stop outside the traffic road. The parking on the traffic road is prohibited.

(3) For a stay or parking in the populated areas the vehicles shall stop as possibly to the right of the traffic road at the traffic direction and in parallel to the axle of the road. Admissible is the stopping for a stay and parking of vehicles with maximal admissible weight up to 2.5 tons on the sidewalks, in parallel to the axle of the road, if between them and the side of the buildings remain a distance of at least 1.5 m for the pedestrians passing.

(4) On one-way traffic road shall also be admitted a stay on the left side at the direction of the traffic if it does not obstruct the driving of the vehicles.

Art. 95. The driver and the passengers can open the door or leave it open, ascend or descend the vehicle stopped for a stay or parking upon becoming convinced that they will not create danger for the remaining participants in the traffic.

Art. 96. The driver of a vehicle stopped for a stay or parking shall be obliged to take measures preventing its starting on its own.

Art. 97. (1) On a road outside a populated area the driver of a vehicle of three or more wheels, stopped on the traffic road due to a failure, shall be obliged to move it immediately out of it.

(2) On a road in a populated area the driver of a vehicle of three or more wheels stopped on the traffic road due to a failure shall be obliged to move it immediately to a place where the parking is permitted or outside the traffic road.

(3) In the cases under para 1 and 2, when the movement is impossible, the driver shall be obliged to indicate the damaged vehicle by a warning light reflecting triangle or in another suitable way, so that it can be noticed in time by the drivers of the approaching vehicles.

(4) The warning light reflecting triangle shall be placed at a distance not less than 30 m from the damaged vehicle, on the traffic lane occupied by it and against the traffic direction of the vehicles passing by it. On motorways and roads with permitted driving speed over 100 km/h the warning light reflecting triangle shall be placed at a distance not less than 100 m.

(5) As additional signal for indicating the damaged vehicle can be used emergency lights or dimensional lights.

(6) The rules under Art. 4 and 5 shall also apply for the vehicle which have stopped for assistance.

Art. 98. (1) The stay and the parking shall be prohibited:

1. at a place where the vehicle creates danger or is an obstacle for the traffic or covers for the other participants in the traffic a road sign or signal;

2. by staying or parked vehicle on the side of the traffic;

3. in tunnels and subways, on bridges, overbridges, narrowed sectors of the road and in sectors of limited visibility;
  4. on tramways and railroads or in such vicinity to them which can obstruct the movement of the rail vehicles;
  5. on pedestrian or bicycle crossings, no less than 5 meters before them;
  6. at crossroads and no less than 5 meters from them;
  7. on the traffic road where the distance between the vehicle and the road marking, prohibited for crossing, is less than 3 m or a road sign prohibits the overtaking;
  8. on a road lane designated for driving slow vehicles, indicated by a road sign.
- (2) Besides in the cases under para 1 the parking shall be prohibited:
1. in front of entrances of parks, schools, theatres, cinemas, as well as in other places where vehicles can possibly enter or exit;
  2. on the traffic road and on the sidewalk immediately in front of the entrances of housing buildings and garages when this obstructs the access to them;
  3. on the stops of the vehicles of the regular public passengers transport;
  4. on the places determined for the disabled.

Art. 99. (1) In populated areas the manager of the road can determine regions, roads or parts of roads as zones for short-time parking in definite hours of the day and night. This time cannot be less than 30 minutes and more than 3 hours.

(2) The parking lots under para 1 shall be marked by road signs, road marking and notices instructing the drivers on the parking conditions.

(3) The respective municipal council can determine a parking fee under the conditions of para 1.

## Section XX.

### Obligations of the drivers of vehicles

Art. 100. The driver of a vehicle shall be obliged to carry:

1. driving licence for the respective category;
2. certificate for registration of the vehicle he drives;
3. document for insurance "Civic responsibility" for the vehicle he drives;
4. the transport documents determined by the Minister of transport.

Art. 101. (1) In case of occurrence of damage or failure of the vehicle during driving, which threatens the safety of the traffic the driver shall be obliged to stop and take measures for its removal.

(2) When the removal of the damage or the failure on the spot is impossible the driver can move the vehicle by its own running to the place for its removal but only upon taking the necessary precautions for the traffic safety.

(3) The provisions of para 2 shall not apply for the following damages or failure:

1. of the basic braking system - for leakage of brake fluid or air or when the efficiency of the work of the braking system does not meet the normative requirements whereby the stopping disturbs the stability of the vehicle or of the composition of vehicles or the braking road is increased;
2. of the pneumatic braking system - when, besides the failures under item 1 the compressor does not provide the necessary air pressure for feeding the system;
3. when there are unfixed, unsecured against unwinding, or with damaged entity, parts and units of the steering mechanism;
4. of the frame, the coupe, the carriage and the additional equipment when:
  - a) missing or damaged are the required rear view mirrors; this provision does not regard the vehicles which have direct visibility from the driver's seat to the road through the rear window and the side windows;
  - b) the windshield wipers do not work during snowfall or rain;
  - c) failing is the tugging equipment of the drawing vehicle or of the trailer or the bearing coupling of the tractor or of the semi-trailer;
5. of the power drive - if the clutch is out of operation, missing or damaged are elements of the cardan joint or of the differential axles;

6. the wheel rim of one of the wheels is damaged, with damaged entity, it is missing or a fixing element for the wheel rim for fixing the wheel rim to the hub of the wheel is missing;
7. fuel is leaking;
8. missing or failed are the necessary light systems or light reflectors for night driving.

Art. 102. (1) The drivers of vehicles equipped with safety belts shall be obliged to use them.

(2) Safety belts may not be used by:

1. pregnant women;
2. persons whose physical condition does not allow the using of safety belt;
3. uniform employees of the control bodies according to this law - in fulfilment of their duties;
4. the drivers of taxi cabs;
5. the instructors - while driving the automobile for training purposes.

(3) The drivers of motorcycles and mopeds shall be obliged, while driving, to wear protective helmets corresponding to the respective requirements.

Art. 103. When signal for stopping is given by the control bodies the driver of a vehicle shall be obliged to stop lightly at the farthest right part of the traffic road or at the place indicated by the representative of the control body and fulfil his instructions.

Art. 104. (1) In case of approaching vehicle with special regime of movement the drivers of the remaining vehicles shall be obliged to vacate enough place on the traffic road and to stop if necessary in order to provide safe passage of both the signalling vehicle and the vehicles escorted by it.

(2) It shall be prohibited to the drivers of vehicles to drive immediately after the vehicles with special regime of movement or behind the vehicles escorted by them.

Art. 105. Prohibited is the restriction of the visibility through the windows of the front doors and through the rear window. The restriction of the visibility through the windows of the rear doors shall be admitted only if there are rear view mirrors on both sides of the automobile.

Art. 106. The drivers of vehicles with animal traction, the shepherds of herds or animals must constantly direct the animals so that they do not create obstructions and danger for the traffic and not leave them without supervision within the range of the road.

## Section XXI.

### Rules for movement of pedestrians

Art. 107. Pedestrian is every participant in the traffic on the road outside a vehicle and who does not work on the road. Considered pedestrians shall also be the persons:

1. who push or draw perambulator or wheelchair or another vehicle without engine and of width less than 1 meter;
2. who push bicycles, mopeds or motorcycle;
3. disabled who move by wheelchair moving by their muscle force or by a motor if they move with the speed of a pedestrian.

Art. 108. (1) The pedestrians shall be obliged to move on the sidewalk or the banquette of the traffic road.

(2) The pedestrians can move on the traffic road opposite to the traffic direction of the vehicles as close as possible to its left border:

1. when there is no sidewalk or banquette or it is impossible to use them;
2. in carrying or pushing large objects when this makes difficult the movement of other pedestrians.

Art. 109. The disabled who move by wheelchair with the speed of the pedestrians can move on the traffic road keeping as close as possible to its right border.

Art. 110. Outside populated areas, in lack of banquette or sidewalk, or if it is impossible to use them, the persons pushing bicycles, mopeds or motorcycles shall be obliged to move on the traffic road keeping as close as possible to its right border.

Art. 111. (1) A group of pedestrians with a leader, a military column, a group of students and the like can move on the traffic road in rows of up to four, keeping as close as possible to its left border. In this case they must be indicated on the left side as follows:

1. during the day - by a red flag in the front and in the back;
2. during the night - by a white light in the front and by a red light in the end; when the length of the column is over 20 meters those walking on the left side at every 10 meters shall carry additional lighting object of white light.

(2) In case of reduced visibility or intensive traffic the movement of the group of pedestrians with a leader on the traffic road shall only be permitted for a single row column.

Art. 112. Organised group of children up to 10 years of age can move only on the sidewalk or the banquette and shall obligatory be led by at least two persons over 18 years of age. When crossing the traffic road the leader of the group shall be obliged to give, in due time, a signal with the truncheon "Stop! Children", by a red flag or by arm, in order to stop the traffic of vehicles.

Art. 113. When crossing the traffic road the pedestrians shall be obliged:

1. to use a pedestrian crossing if there is one nearby;
2. before entering the traffic road to consider the distance to the approaching vehicles and their driving speed;
3. not to prolong unnecessarily the road and the time of crossing, as well as not to stop unnecessarily on the traffic road.

Art. 114. Prohibited to the pedestrians shall be:

1. to enter the traffic road suddenly;
2. to cross the traffic road in case of restricted visibility;
3. to carry out trade and services on the traffic road.

Art. 115. (1) The pedestrians shall wait for the arrival of the vehicles of the regular public transport on the sidewalk, on the safety island or at the places marked for the purpose, and if there are none - on the banquette.

(2) When a signal is given by a vehicle with special regime of movement the pedestrians shall be obliged to leave the traffic road. The crossing shall be permitted after the passing of the signalling vehicle and of the vehicles escorted by it.

## Section XXII.

### Behaviour of the drivers toward the pedestrians

Art. 116. The driver of a vehicle shall be obliged to be careful and cautious to the pedestrians, especially the children, the disabled, in particular to the blind who move with white cans and to the elderly people.

Art. 117. When approaching a place where, on the road or in its vicinity, there are children the driver of the vehicle shall be obliged to reduce the speed and stop if necessary.

Art. 118. If a signal "Stop! Children", a red flag or raised arm is given by the leader of an organised group of children the drivers of vehicles shall be obliged to stop and wait for the passing of the children.

Art. 119. (1) When approaching a pedestrian crossing the driver of a non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to let through the pedestrians who have stepped on or are passing on the pedestrian crossing by reducing the speed or stopping.

(2) When driving round a vehicle stopped before a pedestrian crossing the driver of a non-rail vehicle shall be obliged to drive at such a speed which allows him to stop in order to let through the pedestrians on the pedestrian crossing.

(3) The pedestrian crossing is a part of the traffic road, marked or not by a road marking and signalled by road signs designated for passing by pedestrians. Pedestrian crossings on crossroads are the extensions of the sidewalks and the banquettes on the traffic road.

Art. 120. (1) When the passing of pedestrians on pedestrian crossing is directed by traffic lights or by a traffic controller the driver of the vehicle shall be obliged:

1. when a signal is given, prohibiting the passing, to stop before the pedestrian crossing;
2. after a signal which permits the passing - to let through the pedestrians who are still on the pedestrian crossing;
3. not to enter a pedestrian crossing if he is not convinced that he will not be forced to stop and remain on the pedestrian crossing after a signal prohibiting its crossing.

(2) When a pedestrian, staying on the banquette or the sidewalk, signals by arm his intention to pass on the pedestrian crossing the driver of the non-rail vehicle shall be obliged, without creating danger for the traffic, to stop in order to let through the pedestrian.

Art. 121. When there is water, mud or pebbles on the traffic road the driver of the vehicle shall be obliged to pass at such a speed as not to cause splashing or injuries to the pedestrians.

Art. 122. The driver of a vehicle, in approaching stopping, stopped or pulling out bus, marked by identification sign that he transport an organised group of children, shall be obliged to stop in order to provide the safety of the children.

### Section XXIII.

#### Behaviour in case of traffic accident

Art. 123. (1) The driver of a vehicle, a party to a traffic accident shall be obliged:

1. to stop, without creating danger for the traffic on the road, in order to establish what are the consequences of the accident;
2. when people are affected by the accident:
  - a) to inform the competent body of the Ministry of Interior;
  - b) to remain at the place of the accident and to wait for the arrival of a representative of the Ministry of Interior or of the Investigation;
  - c) until the arrival of the representative under letter "b", in accordance to the necessity, to take measures for the safety of the traffic and for transportation of the injured in the accident to the respective health establishment;
  - d) not to move the vehicle if it does not obstruct the traffic, as well as not to change its condition until the arrival of the representative of the Ministry of Interior unless it is necessary for the transportation of the injured in the accident, upon which he shall be obliged to return immediately to the place of the accident;
  - e) to take measures for the preservation of the traces of the traffic accident until their fixing or description by the competent bodies;
3. when only property damages are caused by the accident:
  - a) to render assistance for establishing the damages caused by the accident;
  - b) if there is agreement between the participants in the accident regarding the circumstances related to it they shall fill out their data in a bilateral statement of establishment for the traffic accident and shall jointly inform the control body of the Ministry of Interior on whose territory the accident has occurred;
  - c) if between the participants in the accident there is no agreement on the circumstances related to it they shall, without leaving the place of the accident, inform the respective control body of the Ministry of Interior on whose territory the accident has occurred and shall fulfil the instructions they are given.

(2) Every participant in a traffic accident shall be obliged, upon request by other participants in the traffic, submit data about his identity and his obligatory insurance "Civic responsibility" and,

depending on the consequences to inform the owners of the property he has damaged as a result of the accident.

Art. 124. The driver of a vehicle, who is not a participant in a traffic accident, upon arrival at the place of the accident, according to the necessity, shall be obliged:

1. to take measures for providing the safety of the traffic and for transportation of the injured to the respective health establishment;
2. to inform about the accident the bodies of the Ministry of Interior or the administration of the municipality on whose territory the accident has occurred.

Art. 125. The control bodies of the Ministry of Interior shall be obliged to visit the place of the accident when:

1. there is a killed or injured person;
2. the accident has caused traffic congestion;
3. vehicle was involved in the accident, which carries dangerous cargo, which has been spilled on the road and as a result of it creates danger for the traffic;
4. participating in the accident is a vehicle with foreign registration;
5. a doubt exists that a participant in the traffic accident is under the influence of alcohol, of another intoxicating substance or has not the rights necessary for driving vehicle;
6. participating in the accident is a vehicle of the armed forces; the Military police shall also be informed in this case;
7. among the participants in the accident exists disagreement regarding the circumstances related to it and one of the vehicles is unable to move on its own due to the damages caused by the accident.

#### Section XXIV.

Special rules for transporting passengers and cargo

Art. 126. When carrying cargo the weight of the loaded vehicle must not exceed the maximum admissible weight indicated in the registration certificate.

Art. 127. (1) The carried cargo must:

1. not create danger for the participants in the traffic;
2. be fixed and not to be dragged on the road;
3. not obstruct the visibility of the driver and not to reduce the stability and the possibility of steering the vehicle;
4. not cover the lights, the signal devices, the identification signs, the registration plates, the rear view mirrors and the signals given by arm.

(2) The cargo which can be spilled, as well as those which shine and create danger of blinding must be covered.

(3) When the cargo goes over the side of the most prominent part of the vehicle by more than 0.20 m, and if it is on the front or on the back - by more than 1 m, the cargo shall be marked by a red flag and in driving at night - by white light reflector or white light on the front and by red light reflector or red light on the back.

Art. 128. When, during transportation, the cargo falls entirely or partially on the road the driver shall be obliged to take the necessary precautions for indicating the cargo and of the vehicle and for cleaning the traffic road.

Art. 129. The dangerous cargo shall be packed, labelled, marked and transported in compliance with the requirements of the European Agreement for international transportation of dangerous cargo on roads (ADR) (SG, No 73 of 1995).

Art. 130. (1) The admissible maximal driving speed of vehicles carrying dangerous cargo in populated areas shall be 40 km/h and outside populated areas - 50 km/h and on motorway - 70 km/h.

(2) The parking of vehicle carrying dangerous cargo shall only be permitted on parking lots determined for this purpose and if there not any - outside the traffic road, at least 200 meters from the populated areas or from indicated water supply zone.

Art. 131. Prohibited to the driver of long vehicle of vehicle carrying dangerous cargo is to stay on the traffic road and to drive in conditions of reduced visibility under 50 meters.

Art. 132. In transporting passengers the driver shall be obliged:

1. to carry out the transportation only by vehicles permitted for the purpose, in conformity with the load capacity indicated in the registration certificate;
2. to be convinced, before driving off, that all conditions for their safe transportation have been provided;
3. to close the doors of the bus, trolley bus or tram before driving off and not to open them during driving;
4. to fix on the front and on the back of the vehicle identification sign in case of transportation of organised group of children; this requirement shall not regard the vehicles of the regular public transportation.

Art. 133. (1) Prohibited is the transportation of a larger number of passengers than the one indicated in the registration certificate of the vehicle. It shall be admitted for a passenger car to carry additionally on the rear seat another two children up to 7 years of age and one - up to 14 years of age.

(2) The transportation of children under 10 years of age shall be prohibited on the rear seat of a motorcycle or a moped unless a special seat is additionally fixed for the child.

Art. 134. (1) Prohibited is the transportation of passengers in camping trailers, cargo trailers, self propelled chassis, farm tractors and other farm machines, in the carriage of dumper lorries and in cargo cars of motorcycles.

(2) Transported in the carriage of a lorry can be persons who load, unload, accompany, receive or supply the transported cargo, providing their safety. Their number of every ton of pay load is one person, but not more than 8. These requirements do not regard the vehicles of the Ministry of defence.

Art. 135. The passengers shall be obliged:

1. to fulfil the instructions of the driver and of the personnel servicing the vehicle;
2. to use safety belts for the front seats of the automobile;
3. to wear protective helmet when travelling by motorcycle or a moped.

Art. 136. Safety belts may not be used by:

1. pregnant women;
2. persons whose physical condition does not allow the using of safety belt;
3. the uniform employees of the control bodies under this law - in fulfilment of their official duties.

Art. 137. Prohibited to the passengers shall be:

1. to stay immediately close to the driver and to obstruct his visibility; to stay on the steps or at other dangerous places; to open the doors during driving; to obstruct their closing and to bend outside the vehicle;
2. to travel in a vehicle carrying out public transportation of passengers with clothes and objects, including home pets which can pollute or hurt the other passengers;
3. to leave the vehicle stopped for inspection without the permit of the control body;
4. to throw or spill objects or substances which create danger for the traffic or pollute the road or the environment.

Chapter three.  
VEHICLES

Art. 138. (1) On roads open for public using shall be admitted only vehicles meeting the requirements of the producer for exploitation, of this law and of the acts issued on its grounds.  
(2) The requirements for exploitation determined by the producer must meet the requirements for approval of the type of the European Union.  
(3) The Minister of Transport shall determine the conditions and the order of approving the types of vehicles.

Art. 139. (1) The vehicles driving on the road must be:  
1. technically fit;  
2. of sizes, weight and loading on axle which do not exceed the norms established by the Minister of regional development and public works and carrying cargo which present danger for the participants in the traffic;  
(2) The driving of vehicles of size, weight and load on axle exceeding the norms determined by the order of para 1, item 2, as well as the transportation of dangerous cargo shall be carried out by an order determined by the Minister of regional development and public works, in coordination with the Minister of Transport, with the Minister of environment and waters and with the Minister of Interior.

Art. 140. (1) On roads open for public using shall be admitted only engine driven vehicles and trailers which are registered and have registration plate on the places determined for them.  
(2) The order of registering and taking account of the vehicles and trailers drawn by them and of their marking shall be determined by the Minister of Interior in co-ordination with the Minister of Transport and with the Minister of Defence.  
(3) The order of registration and taking account of the vehicles, property of foreign individuals and corporate bodies, shall be coordinated with the Minister of foreign affairs.  
(4) The vehicles of the divisions of the armed forces shall be registered and taken account of by an order determined by the respective minister or head of administrative body. The form, the size and the type of the registration plates of these vehicles shall be coordinated with the Minister of Interior.

Art. 141. (1) For each registered vehicle shall be issued registration certificate of indefinite or temporary validity in a form determined by the Minister of Interior.  
(2) Duplicate of the registration certificate of a vehicle shall be issued when the certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, for which the owner of the vehicle shall sign a declaration.

Art. 142. The Minister of Interior shall determine an order of official submission and presentation against payment of data for the registered vehicles to the interested persons. The registration office shall be obliged, when submitting data from the register, to make registration containing information about the submitted data, the moment of submission, data for the applicant for the reference and the purposes for which the data are required.

Art. 143. (1) A vehicle shall be registered in the name of his owner by the identification number of the frame (the chassis) marked by the producer on the vehicle.  
(2) Prohibited is the change, replacement or deletion of the identification number on the frame (the chassis) of the vehicle.  
(3) Vehicle with replaced, deleted or damaged identification number shall not be registered until the establishment of the identification number marked by the producer.  
(4) The restoration of the identification number shall be made by an order determined by the Minister of Interior.  
(5) The taking off account of a registered vehicle shall be made upon indicating on the registration certificate that the registration plates of this vehicle have been returned to the respective office where it has been registered.  
(6) The request for taking off account shall be accompanied by evidence that the vehicle has been accepted for dismantling and storing in a place determined for it or in a private real estate.

Art. 144. (1) The ownership of the vehicles shall be transferred by a written contract.

(2) In case of transferring the ownership of registered automobiles, of registered trailers with capacity over 10 tone and of registered motorcycles with volume of the engine over 350 cubic cm the signatures of the parties must be notary certified.

Art. 145. (1) For change of the ownership of registered vehicle the right ceding party shall present within two weeks to the office which has issued the registration plate copy of the contract for transfer of the ownership with the data for the acquirer.

(2) The acquirer of a registered vehicle shall be obliged to present, within two weeks, to the office of registration at the place of residence, copy of the contract for the acquired property together with the data for the right ceding party.

(3) The provision of para 1 shall not apply regarding the right ceding party when the expropriation is carried out through a public sale.

Art. 146. Changes of the construction of the registered vehicles shall be introduced by an order determined by the Minister of Transport.

Art. 147. (1) The registered vehicles shall be subject to obligatory periodical inspection of their technical fitness. The order of carrying out this inspection shall be determined by the Minister of Transport.

(2) The inspection of the technical fitness shall comprise the completeness and the fitness of the units, devices and mechanisms related to the safety of the traffic, the emission of harmful gases by the vehicles and the fitness of the muffling systems.

Art. 148. (1) The Minister of Transport shall determine the conditions and the order of issuing permits for carrying out periodical inspection of the technical fitness of the vehicles, as well as for carrying out repair and technical servicing against payment of vehicles participating in the traffic on roads open for public using.

(2) Mobile auto service activity for road assistance can be carried out upon receiving permit by the Ministry of Transport.

Art. 149. The vehicles are divided into the following categories, indicated by Roman letters:

1. Category A - motorcycles;
2. category M - mopeds;
3. category B - whose maximal admissible weight does not exceed 3500 kg and the number of seats, without the seat of the driver, does not exceed 8; a trailer can be attached to them with a maximal admissible load not more than 750 kg; the admissible maximal weight of the trailer cannot exceed the weight without cargo of the drawing vehicle;
4. category C - lorries whose admissible maximal weight exceeds 3500 kg; trailers can be attached to them with a maximal weight not more than 750 kg;
5. category D - automobiles with exception of the trolley buses for transportation of passengers, with over 8 seats without the seat of the driver; attached can be trailer with a maximal admissible weight not more than 750 kg; related to this category are the articulated buses; the attachment of trailers to them is prohibited;
6. category B + E - a composition of vehicles with drawing vehicle of category B and a trailer when:
  - a) the admissible maximal weight of the trailer exceeds 750 kg;
  - b) the admissible maximal weight of the trailer exceeds the weight without load of the drawing vehicle;
7. category C + E - a composition of vehicles with drawing vehicle of category C and a trailer with admissible maximal weight and a trailer with admissible maximal weight over 750 kg;
8. category D + E - a composition of vehicles with drawing vehicle of category D and a trailer with admissible maximal weight over 750 kg;
9. category R - wheel tractors (Tkt) and trolley buses (Ttb); referred to this category are also the trams (Ttm).

Chapter four.

## LICENSING THE DRIVERS

Art. 150. Every vehicle participating in the traffic on the roads open for public using must be driven by a licensed driver.

Art. 151. (1) A vehicle can be driven by a person who holds driving licence valid for the category of the driven vehicle.

(2) Driving licence for driving vehicle shall be issued by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior to a person who:

1. has accomplished:

a) 16 years - for driving moped;

b) 17 years - for driving wheel tractor;

c) 21 years - for driving vehicle of category C + E, D, trolley bus, tram and motorcycle with engine of volume over 350 cubic cm;

d) 18 years - for all remaining vehicles;

2. physically fit to drive vehicle of the respective category, and for the categories C, D, Ttb and Ttm, as well as psychologically fit;

3. who has passed training for driver of vehicle and who has passed successfully examination.

Art. 152. The Minister of Transport shall:

1. determine the requirements to be met by the drivers of vehicles of different categories;

2. in coordination with the Minister of Health shall determine the medical requirements for the drivers of vehicles and the order of carrying out control medical examinations;

3. determine the conditions and the order of the psychological testing in compliance with the psychological requirements for the drivers of vehicles of the categories C, D, Ttm, Ttb and for the drivers carrying out public transportation or transportation of dangerous cargo, as well as for those who sit for an examination after losing their licence due to withdrawal of the control points;

4. in coordination with the Minister of education and science determine the order of holding the examinations of the candidates for obtaining licence for driving vehicle.

Art. 153. The Minister of education and science shall:

1. determine the conditions and the order of education of the candidates for obtaining driving licence and the order of issuance of permit for their education;

2. approve the programme for the additional education of the drivers of vehicles for restoring the number of points confirming the validity of the driving licence.

Art. 154. (1) For driving vehicles of category C can only be educated persons who have successfully passed successfully examination for obtaining driving licence for category B.

(2) For driving vehicles of category C + E can be educated drivers with driving licence of category C and experience as drivers with these rights for vehicle of category C and experience as drivers with this right not less than one year.

(3) For driving vehicles of the category D can be educated only drivers with driving licence for vehicles of category C and with experience as drivers of these vehicles not less than 2 years. The time during which the driver has been deprived of the right to drive a vehicle shall not be considered time of service.

Art. 155. (1) Every driver shall have the right to drive a vehicle of the category for which he holds driving licence, and the driver holding driving licence for category T - only vehicle of the type indicated in the driving licence.

(2) Driver with driving licence for vehicles of the category A, B or T shall have the right to drive vehicles of category M, and those with the right of driving vehicles of category C - vehicles of category T - tractor.

Art. 156. In order to drive a self-propelled machine on the roads the driver must possess a driving licence for driving a vehicle of any of the indicated under Art. 149. This requirement shall not regard the drivers of small-size self-propelled machines.

Art. 157. (1) For issuance of driving licence its holder shall receive a control counterfoil for confirmation of the validity of the possessed licence and a definite number of points for accounting the offences. The control counterfoil shall be an integral part of the driving licence.

(2) When a driver, having the right to drive vehicles of one category, obtains a right to drive vehicles of another category, the number of the control points shall not be changed.

(3) The Minister of Interior shall determine the initial maximal amount of the control points and a list of the offences for which the available control points of the driver who has committed the offence shall be withdrawn according to the committed offence.

(4) Driver, of whom all control points have been withdrawn, shall lose his licence and shall be obliged to return the driving licence to the respective office of the Ministry of Interior.

(5) A person who has lost the capacity of his driving licence by the order of para 4, after having returned his driving licence, shall have the right to be admitted again to an examination before the respective bodies for acquiring such capacity, but not earlier than 6 months from the date on which the certificate was returned.

Art. 158. (1) The number of the points for confirming the validity of the certificate shall be restored:

1. by partial increase by 1/3 of the initial number of points after additional education, but not more than once for a period; the education shall be carried out by organisations appointed by the Minister of Transport according to a programme approved by the order of Art. 153, item 2;

2. officially, up to the maximal amount, 2 years after the last offence, for which points are withdrawn from the driver;

(2) The number of the points for confirming the validity of the licence can be restored only up to the initial maximal amount.

Art. 159. The Minister of Interior shall approve the form of the driving licence and shall determine the conditions and the order of:

1. issuance of driving licence;

2. keeping central register of the drivers;

3. account of the drivers of vehicles for the account of their punishments and of the points confirming the validity of the driving licence;

4. the official presentation and submission, against payment, of information on the drivers for whom account is taken; the office for taking account of the drivers shall be obliged, when submitting data of the register, to keep records containing information for the submitted data, the moment of their submission, data for the applicant of the reference and the purposes for which the data are requested.

Art. 160. Duplicate of the driving licence shall be issued when the driving licence is lost, stolen or destroyed, for which the holder shall sign a declaration.

Art. 161. The driving licence issued by another country shall be valid on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria for which it has been issued in the following cases:

1. the country of issuance is a country, party to the Convention for the road traffic (Vienna, 1968) and the driving licence meets the requirements of Appendix No 6 to the Convention;

2. the driving licence is accompanied by a legalised translation in Bulgarian language;

3. the driving licence is international and it meets the requirements of Appendix No 7 to the Convention for the road traffic (Vienna, 1968).

Art. 162. Foreign national driving licence held by a person staying for more than 1 year on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be replaced by a Bulgarian driving licence.

Art. 163. International driving licence shall be issued on the basis of a valid national driving licence issued in the Republic of Bulgaria. This international driving licence shall not be valid on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Art. 164. (1) Vehicle which is not engine driven can be driven along the roads open for public using by a person of age not less than 12 years.

(2) Driver of vehicle under 12 years of age which is not motor driven can drive on the traffic roads open for public using, with an escort of age no less than 16 years.

Chapter five.

#### RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CONTROL BODIES

Art. 165. (1) Appointed bodies by the Minister of Interior shall:

1. control the observance of the traffic rules by the participants in the traffic and the technical fitness of the vehicles on the road, as for the purpose the officials shall be obliged to indicate themselves clearly, providing the necessary visibility;
2. regulate, if necessary, the road traffic;
3. control the condition of the road and the road installations and notify in writing the managers of the road for removal of the established failures on them;
4. register and take into account the traffic accidents.

(2) In fulfilment of their functions under this law the bodies appointed by the Minister of Interior shall:

1. have the right to stop the vehicles, to inspect the identification documents and the driving licence of the driver, as well as all documents related to the driven vehicle and the transportation;
2. not admitted shall be the driving of vehicle by a driver under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substance;
3. not admitted shall be the movement of vehicle with some of the damages or failures under Art. 101, para 3;
4. have the right to bring to the divisions of the Ministry of Interior participants in traffic accidents when this is necessary for investigation of the accident.

Art. 166. (1) Bodies appointed by the Minister of Transport shall control:

1. the public transportation of passengers and cargo, as well as all documents related to this transportation;
2. the activities of persons having obtained permit by the order of Art. 148 to carry out repair, technical servicing of vehicles or periodical inspection of the technical fitness of the registered vehicles;
3. the condition of the material basis and the fulfilment of the training programmes in the educational forms of training drivers of vehicles who have obtained permit by the order of Art. 153, item 1.

(2) In fulfilment of their functions under this law the bodies appointed by the Minister of Transport shall:

1. have the right to stop vehicles carrying out public transportation, to inspect the identification documents and the driving licence of the driver, as well as all documents related to the driven vehicle and the transportation;
2. give instructions in connection with the condition of the material basis and with the fulfilment of the training programmes in the educational forms for training drivers of vehicles; if necessary, extend proposals to the Minister of education and science for withdrawal of the permit for training issued by the order of Art. 153, item 1;
3. give prescriptions in connection with the quality of the repairs, technical servicing and periodical inspection of the technical fitness of the vehicles; if necessary, extend proposals to the Minister of Transport for withdrawal of the permit issued by the order of Art. 148.

Art. 167. (1) The persons who manage the road shall keep it in good condition, shall indicate immediately the obstacles on it and shall remove them in the possibly shortest period. They cannot submit to third persons the using of a part of the road range if it creates difficulties for the participants in the traffic. The sidewalks in the populated areas can be used for commercial and other purposes only if an area is provided for passing, of width no less than 2 meters.

(2) Control bodies appointed by the mayors of municipalities shall:

1. control in the populated areas the observance of the rules for parking by the drivers of vehicles, of the traffic rules by the pedestrians and of the correct using of the alarm installations, assembled on vehicles for their protection;

2. use technical devices for compulsory detention of the vehicle for which the due fee has not been paid for short-term parking according to Art. 9, para 3, until the payment of the fee and of the expenses related to the using of the technical device.

(3) The fines collected for established violations in connection with the control under para 2 shall be deposited to the budget of the municipality to the special non-budget account "Improvement of the organisation of the traffic and support of the control bodies", whose resources shall be spent for:

1. improvement of the traffic organisation;
2. support of the municipal bodies carrying out control according to this law;
3. other activities related to the fulfilment of this law.

Art. 168. The officials of the control bodies appointed by the Minister of Interior and the official appointed by the manager of the road can move or order the moving of a vehicle at a place of custody, publicly announced in advance, without the knowledge of its owner or of the driver authorised by him.

Art. 169. (1) The observance of the traffic rules by drivers of military vehicles and of the organised groups of military men shall also be controlled by the Military Police.

(2) For driving on the roads by military convoy of the armed forces the traffic can also be controlled by their representatives.

Art. 170. (1) The control over the observance of the traffic rules and of the requirements determined by the law and the normative acts issued on its grounds shall be carried out by the respective bodies under this chapter by using obvious forms.

(2) When a control is carried out for the observance of this law the control body shall be obliged to place at 150 meters on both directions of the road a sign for the presence of a control post.

(3) In stopping a vehicle for inspection or for rendering assistance the employee of the control bodies shall give, in due time, signal by a stop truncheon. During the night the signal for stopping can be given by a light describing a circle. A uniformed policemen can stop the vehicles by also giving signal by an arm. Stopping signal can also be given by a police car or motorcycle.

(4) The controlled persons shall cooperate and provide free access to the representatives of the control bodies to the controlled objects in carrying out their authorisation.

(5) The employee, carrying out control, shall present to the participant in the traffic stopped for control a police sign or an official card. When necessary he can invite the stopped driver to come out of the vehicle.

(6) The control bodies under this law can travel free of charge by every vehicle for public transportation, with exception of the taxi cabs, with cards issued by the Minister of Transport.

Chapter six.

#### COMPULSORY ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Art. 171. For providing safety of the road traffic can be applied the following compulsory administrative measures:

1. temporary withdrawal of the driving licence of a driver:

- a) for which it is visible that he does not meet the medical or psychological requirements until the dropping of the grounds for it;
- b) who drives a vehicle with an alcohol concentration in the blood over 0.5 per thousand or who is under the influence of another intoxicating substance - until the settlement of the issue regarding his responsibility, but for no more than 6 months;
- c) who, due to unawareness, has committed a significant violation of the traffic rules - until the approval examination;

2. temporary stopping of the vehicle:

- a) until the removal of the failure when the vehicle is technically unfit, including when the contents of harmful substances in the exhaust gases or the noise are above the established norms or its construction has been changed without the respective permit;
- b) until the removal of the discrepancy when the vehicle carries dangerous cargo but does not meet the requirements for the class and the type of the carried cargo;

- c) of owner who has no insurance "Civic responsibility" until its conclusion;
- 3. detention in custody until the establishment of the ownership of registered or subject to registration vehicle of which the identification number on the frame (the chassis), marked by the producer, is missing due to deletion or removal or it has been changed;
- 4. withdrawing the driving licence of a person who has not fulfilled his obligations under Art. 157, para 4;
- 5. moving parked vehicle without the knowledge of its owner or the driver authorised by him when the vehicle is:
  - a) parked properly but the circumstances require its moving; informed about the new location of the vehicle shall be the regional police department and the expenses related to the moving of the vehicle shall be for the account of the person or the organisation having requested the moving;
  - b) parked in violation of the traffic rules and creates danger or makes impossible the passing of the other participants of the traffic; in this case the persons under Art. 168 shall inform the regional police department on whose territory is moved the automobile, about the new location of the vehicle; the expenses related to the moving of the vehicle shall be for the account of the owner of the vehicle which can be detained until the payment of the these expenses, as in this case an act shall be issued to the offender, and the fee for the custody of the moved automobile shall be calculated from the moment of notification of the regional police department;
  - c) without registration plates placed on the respective places.

Art. 172. (1) The compulsory administrative measures under Art. 171, item 1, 2, 4 and item 5, letter "a" shall be applied by a motivated order by the heads of the control bodies according to this law, according to their competence.

(2) The appeal of the orders under para 1 shall be carried out by the order of the Law for the administrative proceedings.

(3) A filed appeal shall not stop the fulfilment of the applied administrative measure.

Art. 173. When it is required, for the passing of the vehicles of the emergency medical care, the fire brigade or the police, the moving of incorrectly parked vehicles, the owners of these vehicles shall not be entitled to compensation, including insurance, if damages have been caused to the moved vehicles.

Chapter seven.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PUNITIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Art. 174. (1) Punished by depriving from the right of driving vehicle for a period of 1 year and a fine of 50 000 to 150 000 levs shall be who drives a vehicle with alcohol concentration in the blood over 0.5 per thousand to 1.2 including.

(2) When the violation under para 1 is repeated the penalty shall be depriving from the right of driving vehicle for a period of 6 months to 2 years and the fine of 100 000 to 200 000.

(3) A driver of a vehicle who refuses control by a technical device for establishing the use of alcohol or who does not fulfil the prescription for medical examination of the alcohol concentration in his blood shall be punished by depriving of the right to drive a vehicle for a period of 6 months to 2 years and a fine of 200 000 to 500 000 levs.

(4) The order by which the use of alcohol or other intoxicating substance is established shall be determined by the Minister of health, by the Minister of Interior and by the Minister of Justice and Legal European Integration.

Art. 175. (1) Punished by depriving from the right to drive a vehicle for a period from 1 to 6 months and a fine of 100 000 levs shall be a driver who:

1. drives a vehicle which is not registered by the due order and which is registered but without registration plates or the registration plates are not fixed on the places determined for the purpose;

2. uses light or sound signal designated for automobiles of special regime of movement, without having such right;

3. refuses to present his documents to the control bodies or in any other way obstructs the inspection of the control bodies;

4. refuses to fulfil orders of the control bodies;
5. violates his obligations as a participant in an accident;
6. refuses, in a traffic accident in which he does not participate, to render the necessary assistance by a vehicle.

(2) For repeated violation under para 1 the penalty shall be depriving of the right to drive a vehicle for a period of 1 month to 1 years and a fine from 50 000 to 150 000 levs.

Art. 176. (1) Punished by depriving of driving vehicle for a period up to 6 months or a fine from 100 000 to 300 000 levs shall be a driver who drives a vehicle with a dangerous cargo without a document for the necessary professional competence for transportation of this cargo.

(2) For repeated violation under para 1 the penalty shall be depriving of the right of driving vehicle for a period of 6 months to 1 year and a fine from 200 000 to 400 000 levs.

Art. 177. (1) Fined with 100 000 to 300 000 shall be:

1. who drives a vehicle without driving licence or it has been withdrawn by the order of Art. 171, item 4;
2. who drives a vehicle for which it is known that the identification number on the frame (the chassis), marked by the producer, is missing due to deletion or removal or it is changed;
3. owner, official or driver who admits or submits the driving of a vehicle to a person who does not have the respective driving licence, have consumed alcohol or other intoxicating substance;
4. who drives a vehicle with exceeded overall dimensions, without observing the order established for that;
5. who drives a vehicle stopped for driving without the permit of the control body of the Ministry of Interior;
6. who removes, moves or damages a road sign without creating danger for the life or the property of third persons;
7. who carries out, without permit, repair or technical servicing of vehicles against payment;
8. who, without permit, carries out courses for training or additional training of drivers;
9. who, by a vehicle, blocks a road with the purpose of obstructing the normal traffic on it, or of a rally, procession or competition and the like;
10. official who has been warned and who does not take the necessary measures immediately for rendering safe and removal of an obstacle from the road, which threatens the traffic.

(2) When the offence under para 1, item 2 is repeated the penalty shall be a fine of 200 000 to 500 000 levs.

Art. 178. Fined with 100 000 to 1 000 000 levs shall be:

1. who carries out repair of poor quality of a vehicle, thus threatening the safety of the traffic or as a result of which traffic accident has occurred; the same penalty shall be imposed on the head of the enterprise where the repair has been carried out;
2. who, without observing the established order, assembles basic units from different models or changes the construction of a vehicle;
3. who orders a repair of a road or the placement of installation without taking precautions for providing the traffic safety;
4. who, n transporting dangerous cargo violates the rules of ADR (SG, No 73 of 1995).

Art. 179. Fined with 50 000 to 150 000 levs shall be:

1. driver who has not indicated by the established order compulsory stopped vehicle on the road or has not taken precautions for the timely removal of the vehicle from the traffic road if it does not create immediate danger for the traffic;
2. who throws out, leaves or spills on the road objects or substances which create danger for the traffic;
3. owner or official who admits to the traffic on the roads vehicle whose construction has been changed without the respective permit;
4. who drives technically unfit vehicle t which, during the nature of the failure, is prohibited the driving on the roads, including to the place of its removal;

5. who does not observe the signals of the traffic lights, the rules of priority, passing each other, overtaking or driving round if this creates immediate danger for the traffic;
6. who does not give way for the safe passing of a vehicle signalling by a special sound and light signal or for the vehicles escorted by it.

Art. 180. (1) Fine with up to 100 000 leva shall be a driver who:

1. violates the rules of using the lights for stay of a vehicle or for parking, for using the traffic road or who drives technically unfit vehicle, except in the cases under Art. 179, item 4 when, as a result of the offence immediate danger is created for the traffic;
2. refuses transportation to a representative of the control bodies under this law by a vehicle for public transport, with exception of the taxi cabs.

(2) The penalty under para 1 shall also be imposed on:

1. the person ceding the right who, in case of expropriation of a registered vehicle, does not notify, within the determined period, the body which has issued the registration number of the expropriated vehicle, the data of the acquirer; the same penalty shall be imposed on the acquirer of the registered vehicle which, within the determined period, has not notified the office of registration of the acquired property at the place of residence;
2. the owner of vehicle with installed alarm which switches on without valid reason or whose signals are similar to those of the vehicles of special regime of movement.

Art. 181. Fined with up to 50 000 leva shall be:

1. owner or official who, without valid reasons does not present within the determined period a vehicle for technical examination;
2. driver who uses a device interfering the operation of devices used for measurement of the driving speed of the vehicles;
3. driver who drives a vehicle without carrying the documents related to the transportation;
4. driver who drives a vehicle for public transportation for a period longer than the legally established working time, as well as a driver who drives a vehicle in sickness or in other condition creating danger for the traffic;
5. driver who does not stop the engine when the vehicle is stopped or parked, unless its operation is necessary for carrying out loading and unloading or other technological activity;
6. driver who drives a vehicle with emissions of harmful substances above the established norms or with unfit muffler.

Art. 182. (1) Who exceeds the permitted maximal speed shall be fined as follows:

1. for exceeding up to 2 km/h - 5000 leva;
2. for exceeding from 20 to 30 km/h including - 10 000 leva;
3. for exceeding from 30 to 40 km/h including - 20 000 leva;
4. for exceeding from 40 to 50 km/h including - 30 000 leva;
5. for exceeding over 50 km/h - 50 000 leva.

(2) The offences under para 1 shall be established by a technical device fixing the speed, the date and the hour.

Art. 183. (1) Fined by 5000 leva shall be a driver who:

1. does not carry the required documents determined by this law or by other normative acts;
2. improperly uses sound signal in populated area;
3. drives a vehicle with illegible or covered in any way registration plates;
4. does not fulfil his obligations for using safety belt or helmet.

(2) Fine with 10 000 leva shall be a driver who:

1. improperly stays or parks;
2. violates the rules for location of the vehicle on the traffic road;
3. does not stop at the road sign "Stop! Give way to the vehicles with priority!", improperly enters the traffic, improperly shifts to another lane, improperly overtakes or does not observe the priority of another participant in the traffic;
4. drives a vehicle with worn out tyres;

5. improperly passes a stop of the public transportation vehicles or stopping or stopped bus transporting children;
  6. drives a vehicle with loose cargo, thus creating danger for the other participants in the traffic;
  7. drives a vehicle with loading on any of the axles exceeding the prescribed norms by more than 10 percent;
  8. drives a vehicle with a cargo not identified by the established order, which protrudes from the sides of the vehicle by more than 0.20 cm and on the front and on the back - by 1 meter.
- (3) Fined with 15 000 levs shall be a driver who:
1. drives a vehicle without the necessary lights;
  2. parks improperly on the sidewalk;
  3. improperly passes a pedestrian crossing;
  4. passes at a signal of the traffic lights which does not permit the passing;
  5. enters after a sign prohibiting the entering of the respective road vehicle or drives in the opposite direction of a one-way road;
  6. for improper overtaking creates danger for the traffic;
  7. drives a vehicle with failures or damages which can threaten the safety of the traffic.

Art. 184. (1) Fined with 30 000 levs shall be:

1. driver of a vehicle which is not motor driven, as well as a leader of an organised group of pedestrians, of animals or herds who violates the traffic rules;
  2. driver or passenger who throws out of the vehicle objects or substances polluting the road.
- (2) Fined with up to 5000 levs shall be a pedestrian who violates the traffic rules.
- (3) Fined with up to 5000 levs shall be a passenger who does not fulfil the obligation for using safety belt or helmet.
- (4) When, as a result of the violations under para 1 and 2, damaged have been caused to a vehicle, to passengers or other persons, the offender shall be fined by 5000 to 20 000 levs.

Art. 185. For violation of this law and the normative acts issued on its grounds, for which another penalty is not stipulated a fine of 20 000 levs shall be imposed.

Art. 186. (1) For insignificant cases of offence, at the time of their commitment, imposed on the spot can be a fine by a slip up to 15 000 levs. The slip issued for the imposed fine must contain data for the identity of the official who has imposed the fine, the identity of the offender, the place and the time of the offence, the violated provisions and the size of the fine. The slip shall be signed by the official who has imposed the fine and by the offender, to the effect that he agrees to pay the fine, and shall be sent for fulfilment by the respective body according to the Law for collecting the state takings. Presented to the offender shall be a copy of the slip for the payment of the fine voluntarily at the respective municipality at the place of residence.

(2) An act shall be issued to a person who disputes the offence or the size of the imposed fine or refuses to sign the slip.

(3) A slip for improperly parked vehicle can also be issued in the absence of the offender. In this case the first copy of the slip shall be fixed to the vehicle taking precautions against damages by the atmospheric conditions. The fixing of the slip on the vehicle shall be equivalent to its personal presentation. The second copy shall be sent by mail and the third copy shall remain for keeping in the office of the control body.

Art. 187. Owner or official who orders or conscientiously admits his employee to commit offence under this law shall be punished by the penalty stipulated for the committed offence.

Art. 188. The owner or the person to whom the vehicle is submitted, shall be responsible for the offence committed by it. The owner shall be punished by the penalty stipulated for the committed offence if he does not indicate the person to whom he has submitted the vehicle.

Art. 189. (1) The acts establishing the offences under this law shall be issued by the officials of the control bodies stipulated by this law.

(2) The regularly issued acts under this law shall have evidence effect until proven otherwise.

- (3) Witness of the act can also be an official.
- (4) The penalty decrees shall be issued by the Minister of Interior, by the Minister of Transport and by the mayors of the municipalities or by officials authorised by them according to their competence.
- (5) In the cases under Art. 177, para 1, item 7 of the law the penalty body shall decide by the penalty decree on the size of the compensation for caused damages.
- (6) For the cases not settled by this law, related to the issuance of the acts, the issuance and the appeal of the penalty decrees and on the fulfilment of the imposed penalties shall apply the provisions of the Law for the administrative offences and penalties.

Art. 190. (1) Upon enactment of a penalty decree which imposes penalty on a driver or an owner of vehicle, a copy of it shall be submitted to the respective division of the Ministry of Interior taking account of the driver and the vehicle. The driving licence, withdrawn in this case, shall be sent to the respective office of the Ministry of Interior for storing and account.

(2) The penalty "depriving of the right to drive a vehicle" shall begin its term on the date of withdrawing the driving licence.

Additional provisions

h) Activities between the state bodies and the public in connection with the problems of the traffic safety.

(2) The functions, the tasks and the order of carrying out the activity of the body under para 1 shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

h) of the additional provisions of the Law for restriction of the harmful effect of the waste on the environment.

(2) The Minister of transport and the Minister of environment and waters shall determine the conditions and the order of dismantling and storing the vehicles taken off account, as well as the requirements for the special platforms for this activity in compliance with the Law for restriction of the harmful effect of the waste on the environment.

(3) The activity under para 2 can be carried out by entrepreneurs on own or rented terrain on the basis of a permit issued by the Minister of environment and waters.

(4) The municipalities shall be obliged to allot terrain for the activities under para 2 when it is carried out by trade companies with municipal participation.

h) projects related to the organisation of the traffic on the roads, upon request by the interested persons, the respective bodies of the Ministry of Interior shall be obliged to present written statement within one month.

h) and science shall provide, through the respective educational plans, the obligatory study by the students in the system of the high education, of the rules of the road traffic.

h) order shall not be responsible under this law for traffic accidents, as well as for their consequences, having occurred during practice, unless they have acted deliberately.

h) K

1. "Road" is every land area or installation designated for or usually used for driving vehicles or pedestrian walking. Equivalent to the roads are also the streets.
2. "Traffic lane" is a longitudinal part of the road outlined or not by a marking and providing the traffic of vehicles with more than three wheels in one direction, one after another.
3. "Traffic road" is the total width of the traffic lanes. The road can have several traffic lanes, visibly separated from each other.

4. "Border of the traffic road" is the line outlined or not by road marking, which separates the traffic road from the other constructive elements of the traffic road - banquette, sidewalk, lane for compulsory stopping and others. The line outlining the "BUS" lane is also a border of the traffic road.
5. "Road banquette" is a longitudinal part of the road limiting the traffic road. The banquette can be fortified or not.
6. "Sidewalk" is a constructed, surrounded or outlined by a road marking longitudinal part of the road limiting the traffic road and designated only for pedestrian walking.
7. "Roadway" is the total width of the banquettes, the sidewalks, the traffic road and the isles of the traffic road.
8. "Crossroads" is a place where two or more roads cross, divide or join on one level.
9. "Approval of the type" is a procedure of certifying the that a certain group of vehicles corresponds to the technical requirements, the directives and the inspections listed in the type certificate of the European Union.
10. "Road vehicle" is a unit driven on wheels and used for transportation of people and/or cargo. Equivalent to the road vehicles are the trams and the self propelled machines when driving on the roads.
11. "Motor vehicle" is a road vehicle with an engine with exception of the rail vehicles.
12. "Automobile" is a vehicle on more than three wheels used for transportation of passengers and cargo or for drawing other vehicles. Equivalent to the automobiles are the trolley buses. Depending on their purpose the automobiles are:
  - a) passenger cars - for transportation of passengers where the number of seats, without the seat of the driver, does not exceed 8;
  - b) lorries - for transportation of cargo and/or drawing trailer;
  - c) buses - for transportation of passengers, with more than 8 seats without the seat of he driver;
  - d) special - with permanently mounted equipment, installation or machines which do not allow their use for other purposes.
13. "Motorcycle" is a two-wheel vehicle with or without a side car, with an engine of capacity over 50 cubic cm. Equivalent to the motorcycles shall be the vehicles on three wheels whose weight without cargo does not exceed 400 kg, as well as the two-wheel vehicles with engine capacity up to 50 cubic cm and whose maximal construction speed exceeds 50 km/h.
14. "Moped" is a two- or three- wheel vehicle with an engine of capacity up to 50 cubic cm and whose maximal construction speed does not exceed 50 km/h.
15. "Tractor" is a vehicle designated for specific activities, as well as for drawing cargo trailers. Admitted in the traffic shall only be wheel tractors. Equivalent to the wheel tractors shall also be the self propelled chassis.
16. "Self propelled machine" is an equipment or a machine designated for specific activities and moving or being moved on the roads as an exception. Such are the electric fork lift trucks, the motor fork lift trucks, the farm and construction machines and other similar. The self propelled machine is of small dimensions and drawing capacity up to 200 kg, its maximal driving speed is up to 25 km/h, the distance between the axles - up to 900 mm and the weight without cargo - up to 900 kg.
17. "Trailer" is a vehicle designated to be drawn by a motor vehicle. Equivalent to the trailers are the semi-trailers.
18. "Semi-trailer" is a vehicle attached to a motor vehicle in such a way that a part of it lies on the motor vehicle and a considerable part of its weight and of the weight of its cargo is born by the motor vehicle.
19. "Bicycle" is a vehicle on at least two wheels which is set in motion by the muscular force of the person driving it, with exception of wheelchairs.
20. "Composition of vehicles" are mechanically connected vehicles participating in the traffic as an entity.
21. "Category of vehicle" is a group of vehicles united according to their purpose and constructive particularities.
22. "Loading per axle" is the part of the weight with cargo born by each axle of the vehicle.

23. "Vehicle with excessive overall dimensions" is a vehicle (or a composition of vehicles which, with or without cargo, exceeds the admissible dimensions and weight determined by the order of Art. 139, para 1, item 2.
24. "Slow vehicle" is a vehicle which, for constructive reasons, cannot move by a speed higher than 30 km/h. Equivalent to the slow vehicles are those which, due to the nature of the cargo carried by them, cannot move by a speed higher than 30 km/h.
25. "Driver" is a person who drives a vehicle.
26. "Passenger" is a person who is in or on a vehicle but does not participate in its driving.
27. "Participant in traffic accident" is everybody who is affected by the accident or who has contributed by his behaviour to its occurrence.
28. "Participant in the traffic" is every person who is on the road and by his activity or inactivity influences the traffic on the road. Such are the drivers, the passengers, the pedestrians as well as the persons working on the road.
29. "Public transportation" is the one carried out against payment.
30. "Traffic accident" is an event occurred in the process of the driving of a vehicle and causing injuries or death to people, damage of vehicle, road, road installation, cargo or other material damages.
31. "Priority" is the right of one participant in the traffic to pass before another through a certain place of the road.
32. "Insignificant" is the offence which, though of insignificant deviation from the normative behaviour of the participant in the traffic, in other road circumstances would have led to a traffic accident.
33. "Repeated" is the offence committed within a period of one year and in the cases under Art. 174, para 2 - within a period of two years from the enactment of the penalty decree by which penalty is imposed on the offender for the same type of offence. When the penalty is depriving of the right to drive a vehicle the term shall start on the day of its enactment.

Temporary and concluding provisions

have the right to drive vehicles of category A with engine capacity up to 50 cubic cm.

introducing the point system under Art. 157.

of 1973; amend. and suppl., No 22 of 1976, No 54 of 1978, No 28 of 1982, No 28 of 1983, No 36 of 1986, No 55 and 73 of 1991, No 21 and 34 of 1994, No 45 of 1996, No 87 of 1997, No 11 and 79 of 1998).

for the traffic on the roads shall retain their effect inasmuch as they do not contradict this law.

the Minister of regional development and public works, the Minister of education and science and the Minister of health.

(2) For implementation of this law and of the ratified international agreements in the sphere of the traffic on the roads the Minister of transport shall issue ordinances and instructions.

143, para 6 and Art. 157 which shall apply from January 1, 2000.

The law was adopted by the 38th National Assembly on February 18, 1999 and was affixed with the official seal of the National Assembly.