

Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 279

In Riga, on June 2, 2015 (protocol No. 27 35. §)

Road Traffic Rules

Issued in accordance
with the second part of Section 3
of the Road Traffic Law

1. General Provisions

1. The regulations establish the road traffic rules in Latvia.

2. Terms used in the regulations:

2.1. **Bypassing** – driving past one or more completely or partially stopped vehicles on the roadway, as well as other obstacles (impediments), involving a change in driving direction;

2.2. **Overtaking** – driving past one or more moving vehicles by entering the opposite lane (side of the roadway) and returning to the original lane (side of the roadway);

2.3. **Built-up area** – an urban or village area with buildings, where entry is marked with road signs 519 or 555, and exit is marked with road signs 520 or 556.



2.4. **Stopping** – the act of stopping a vehicle for a period not exceeding five minutes, if necessary for passengers to board or disembark from the vehicle, or for loading or unloading cargo.

2.5. **Overtaking** – driving past one or more moving vehicles without entering the opposite lane (side of the roadway).

2.5.1. **Vehicle powered by alternative fuel** – a mechanical vehicle powered fully or partially by electricity, hydrogen, natural gas in gaseous state, natural gas in liquid state, biomethane, liquefied petroleum gas, or mechanical energy

obtained from storage devices or installed sources on mechanical vehicles, including from heat waste.

2.5.2. Zero-emission heavy-duty vehicle – a zero-emission heavy-duty vehicle as defined in Article 3(11) of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 of June 20, 2019, on setting CO₂ emission standards for new heavy-duty vehicles, amending European Parliament and Council Regulations (EC) No. 595/2009 and (EU) 2018/956, and Council Directive 96/53/EC.

2.6. Dangerous goods – goods that, due to their properties, can cause an explosion, fire, or other damage during transportation or storage, as well as pose a threat to human life or health.

2.7. Traffic lane – any longitudinal lane of the roadway (which may be marked with road markings) that is wide enough for vehicles to travel in a single row.

2.8. Roadway – the part of the road designated for vehicles to travel. A road can have multiple roadways, separated by dividing lanes or barriers.

2.9. Give way – a rule that requires a road user not to start moving (walk), continue moving (walking), or perform any maneuver if doing so would cause obstruction to other road users or force them to change direction or speed.

2.10. Railway crossing – the intersection of a road with a railway track at the same level. The boundary of the railway crossing is an imaginary line perpendicular to the axis of the road that crosses the roadway, starting from the railway crossing barrier, or if no such barrier exists, from road sign 134 or 135.



2.11. Residential area – a built-up area (residential complex, recreational area) or part of it, where entry is marked by road sign 533, and exit by road sign 534.



2.12. Electric vehicle – a mechanical vehicle that, by its design, uses energy from electricity stored in the vehicle or from a power storage system as its sole mechanical driving force.

2.13. Actual weight – the weight of the vehicle together with the driver, passengers, and cargo. For a tractor with a trailer (semi-trailer), the actual weight is the sum of the actual weight of the tractor and the trailer (semi-trailer).

2.14. Main road – a road marked with road sign 201, 203, 204, or 205, or a road that has no priority road signs over the road marked with road sign 206 or 207, or a road with a surface of asphalt, asphalt concrete, paving, etc., compared to a road with a gravel or crushed stone surface, or a road with any surface compared to a road without a surface, or any road compared to a location where the road exits from an adjacent area (yard, parking lot, gas station, business, etc.). In the context of this term, the surface of a less important road section immediately before an intersection does not mean that the road in question has equal importance to the intersecting road.



2.15. Pedestrian path – a separate road or part of the road designated for pedestrians and marked with road sign 415.



2.16. Pedestrian crossing – a part of the roadway marked with road signs 535 and 536 and/or road marking 931, designated for pedestrians to cross the roadway.



2.17. Pedestrian and bicycle path – a separate road or part of the road designated for pedestrians and for cycling or electric scooter riding, marked with road signs 419 or 421.



2.18. Sidewalk – a part of the road designated for pedestrians. The sidewalk either adjoins the roadway or is separated from it.

2.19. Shared pedestrian and bicycle path – a separate road or part of the road designated for mixed pedestrian, bicycle, and electric scooter traffic, marked with road sign 417.

417.



2.20. Intersection – a place where roads cross, join, or branch off at the same level, as well as a place where road traffic is organized with road sign 409. The intersection is delineated by imaginary lines connecting the opposite edges of the roadway from the beginning of the curve. This term does not apply to a place where a road exits from an adjacent area (yard, parking lot, gas station, business, etc.) or enters it.

409.



2.21. Verge – a part of the road that adjoins the roadway and is not intended for the movement of motor vehicles.

2.22. Passenger public transport vehicle – a bus, trolleybus, or tram that operates on a specific route.

2.23. Forced stop – stopping a vehicle due to a technical malfunction or a danger caused by the health condition of the driver or passenger, the cargo being transported, or a road traffic hazard on the road.

2.24. Priority – the right to proceed (walk) in the intended direction first, in relation to other road users.

2.25. Dividing lane – a part of the road that separates adjacent roadways or parallel roads (e.g., pedestrian and bicycle paths) and is not intended for the movement or stopping of vehicles.

2.26. Traffic controller – a person who regulates road traffic and is authorized to do so.

2.27. Parking – stopping a vehicle when it is not related to the boarding or disembarking of passengers, loading or unloading cargo, or when the vehicle is stopped for a period longer than five minutes, even if related to the boarding or disembarking of passengers, or loading or unloading cargo.

2.28. Vehicle combination – a mechanical vehicle that is connected to a trailer (semi-trailer), as well as a combination of a towing and towed vehicle.

2.29. Bicycle lane – a lane on the roadway designated for cycling and electric scooter use, separated from other vehicle lanes by road marking 920 or 925, or by a raised curb (marked with road marking 941; may also be marked with road signs 413 and 817).



2.30. Bicycle path – a separate road or part of the road designated for cycling and electric scooter use, marked with road sign 413 and road markings 932 or 941.



(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 496 of 22.08.2017; Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 290 of 11.05.2021; Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 487 of 06.07.2021; Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

3. The movement of the National Armed Forces' special military vehicles on the road is allowed:

- 3.1. if the relevant road sections are closed in the manner specified in the regulations on road traffic;
- 3.2. if the special military vehicles are escorted by the Military Police;
- 3.3. if the special military vehicle has a white light on the front (lights), a red light on the rear (lights), and an additional flashing orange (yellow) beacon visible from both the front and rear.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 156 of 24.03.2020)

4. It is temporarily allowed for mopeds, tricycles, quadricycles, and motorcycles that the manufacturer has not intended for road traffic use, as well as snowmobiles registered in the national vehicle and driver registry in accordance with regulations on vehicle registration, and special tractor machinery registered in the national information system for tractor machinery and its drivers, but which the manufacturer has not intended for use in road traffic, to travel on roads outside of populated areas when necessary to cross a road or bridge. When participating in road traffic with such a vehicle, the driver must do everything possible to ensure road traffic safety.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

5. Road traffic participants are prohibited from:

- 5.1. damaging, removing or installing road signs, traffic lights, or other road traffic organization or control technical equipment without authorization;
- 5.2. damaging, polluting, or littering the road.

6. If a road traffic participant pollutes or litters the roadway (e.g., spilled cargo, oil, etc.), they must immediately clean it up. If this is not possible, they must warn other road traffic participants and notify the police.

2. Pedestrians and passengers' duties

7. Pedestrians must move on the sidewalk, pedestrian path, pedestrian and bicycle path, or shared pedestrian and bicycle path, but if these are not available, they must move on the shoulder. If there is no sidewalk, pedestrian path, pedestrian and bicycle path, shared pedestrian and bicycle path, or shoulder, or if it is not possible to use them, pedestrians are allowed to move along the edge of the carriageway in a single line (on roads with a dividing strip, they must move on the outer edge). If no work is being carried out on the road and the allowed speed limit does not exceed 30 km/h, pedestrians are allowed to move along the carriageway edge in more than one line, but no more than three lines.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

8. It is allowed to move on the sidewalk, pedestrian path, pedestrian and bicycle path, shared pedestrian and bicycle path, or shoulder using roller skates, skateboards, or other similar sports or recreational equipment, as long as it does not obstruct other road traffic participants. Crossing the carriageway with roller skates, a skateboard, or similar equipment is allowed at a speed that does not exceed the pedestrian's walking speed.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

9. Pedestrians walking along the carriageway edge or shoulder outside of populated areas must move against the direction of traffic. Persons in wheelchairs or pushing motorcycles, mopeds, bicycles, etc., along the carriageway edge or shoulder are allowed to move in either direction of the road.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

10. During the night time, if the road is not sufficiently and evenly illuminated, pedestrians on the carriageway or shoulder must wear a reflective vest or clothing with visible elements made of reflective material.

(Amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 496 of 22.08.2017)

11. Organized groups of people are only allowed to move along the right side of the road in the direction of traffic, in groups of no more than four people in a line. In front and behind the organized group of people, on the left side, there must be individuals wearing reflective vests or clothing with visible elements of reflective

material, and during night-time or in conditions of insufficient visibility, additionally with activated lights: a white light in front and a red light at the rear.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

12. Children's groups may move on sidewalks, pedestrian paths, pedestrian and bicycle paths, or shared pedestrian and bicycle paths, but if they are not available, they may only move on the road's right side shoulder, in the direction of traffic, in a column of no more than two children in a row, during daylight hours. In front and behind the children's group, on the left side, there must be adults wearing reflective vests or clothing with visible elements of reflective material.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

13. Pedestrians must cross the carriageway at pedestrian crossings (underground or overground), but if they are not available, they may cross at intersections using the imaginary continuation of the sidewalk or shoulder. If there is no pedestrian crossing or intersection within the pedestrian's visibility zone, the pedestrian is allowed to cross the carriageway at a right angle to the edge of the carriageway, after making sure no vehicles are approaching.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

14. In places where road traffic is regulated, pedestrians must follow the signals of the traffic controller or pedestrian traffic light, and if such signals are not available, they must follow the signals of the traffic light regulating vehicle traffic.

15. Before crossing the carriageway at a pedestrian crossing where traffic is not regulated, pedestrians must assess the distance to approaching vehicles, their speed, and ensure safety.

16. Outside of pedestrian crossings where traffic is not regulated, pedestrians may enter the carriageway only after assessing the distance to approaching vehicles, their speed, and ensuring that crossing the carriageway is not dangerous and that vehicle traffic will not be obstructed.

17. Pedestrians must not linger or stop unnecessarily on the carriageway. Pedestrians who have not managed to cross the carriageway must stop on the "safety island," if possible. Pedestrians may only continue crossing the carriageway once they are sure it is safe to do so.

18. Pedestrians are prohibited from:

18.1. Crossing the carriageway at places where fences for pedestrians or road fences are installed, except for places where specially arranged gaps for crossing the road are provided in the fences;

18.2. Crossing the carriageway outside of a pedestrian crossing if the carriageway has four or more lanes and there is no dividing strip;

18.3. (Deleted by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024);

18.4. Stepping onto the carriageway without ensuring that no vehicles are approaching from behind a stationary vehicle or another obstacle that limits visibility.

(Amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 496 of 22.08.2017; Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

19. If an emergency vehicle approaches with a flashing blue beacon or a blue and red beacon and with a special sound signal activated, pedestrians are prohibited from stepping onto the carriageway. Pedestrians already on the carriageway must yield to this vehicle.

20. Waiting for a passenger public transport vehicle is only allowed at boarding areas, and if these are not available, on the sidewalk or shoulder.

21. At passenger public transport vehicle stops without boarding areas, passengers may step onto the carriageway to board the public transport vehicle only after it has completely stopped. After getting off a passenger public transport vehicle, pedestrians must clear the carriageway.

(As amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

22. Passengers are allowed to board and disembark from a vehicle only after it has completely stopped. This should be done from the sidewalk, boarding area, or shoulder. If boarding or disembarking from the sidewalk, boarding area, or shoulder is not possible, it may be done from the carriageway side, provided it is not dangerous and does not obstruct other vehicles.

23. Passengers whose seats are equipped with seat belts must wear the seat belt during the journey. Passengers on motorcycles, tricycles, quadricycles, and mopeds (except when the vehicle has an enclosed body) must wear a helmet securely fastened during the journey.

24. Passengers are prohibited from:

24.1. Disturbing the driver or distracting their attention during the journey;

24.2. Opening the vehicle doors if it threatens road traffic safety or obstructs other road traffic participants;

24.3. Leaving the seat without an invitation if the vehicle is stopped at the request of an authorized official.

3.Duties of vehicle drivers

25. The driver of the vehicle has the following duties:

25.1. Before departure, check whether the vehicle is in technical order and whether it is equipped according to the requirements specified in points 218, 219, and 220 of these rules;

25.2. Monitor the vehicle's technical condition during the journey;

25.3. Do everything possible to avoid endangering other road users, especially the more vulnerable ones (pedestrians, cyclists, and e-scooter riders);

25.4. When driving a motor vehicle that is designed with seat belts, the driver must wear the seat belt and not carry passengers who are not wearing their seat belts (this applies to all passengers whose seats are equipped with seat belts);

25.5. When riding a moped, motorcycle, tricycle, or quadricycle, the driver must wear a properly fastened helmet, and not carry passengers without fastened helmets (except if the vehicle has a closed body);

25.6. In the case of a forced stop due to insufficient visibility conditions or at night, if stepping onto the carriageway or being on the shoulder, the driver must wear a reflective vest or clothing with clearly visible reflective materials;

25.7. Stop the vehicle if directed by a police officer, border guard, municipal transport control service official, or customs official:

25.7.1. With the help of a loudspeaker or a hand or baton waving movement directed at the specific vehicle driver from a police, border guard, or revenue service vehicle or motorcycle, which complies with the regulations on vehicle registration and operational vehicle coloring;

25.7.2. With a horizontally directed hand or baton while on (near) the carriageway. At the same time, the official can use the other hand to direct the specific vehicle driver on where and when to stop the vehicle;

25.8. Stay seated and not leave the seat without invitation if the vehicle has been stopped at the request of an authorized official;

25.9. Comply with the checks conducted by competent authority officials when they are performing their regulatory and control functions, including the police or customs officer's request to bring the vehicle to the control site and allow the vehicle to undergo such checks, as well as allowing the inspection of equipment listed in points 218, 219, and 220 of these rules.

(Amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 496 of 22.08.2017; Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

25.1. The driver of a tractor must, in addition to the requirements specified in point 25 of these rules, stop the tractor at the instruction of an official of the State Technical Surveillance Agency.

(Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

4. Vehicle Driver's Duties in Special Cases

26. When an emergency vehicle approaches with its flashing blue light and activated siren, other road users must yield the right of way to it.

27. When an emergency vehicle approaches with its flashing blue and red lights and activated siren, other drivers traveling in the same direction and those driving towards it (if there is no structural road element, such as a barrier or dividing lane, that separates the carriageway) must yield the right of way by stopping their vehicle at the sidewalk or on the shoulder, or if it is occupied, as close as possible to the right side of the carriageway. Drivers approaching an intersection (road) from a different direction must stop their vehicles before the crossing carriageway. They may only proceed (or continue) driving once the emergency vehicle with a flashing blue light, which is following the convoy vehicle, has passed.

28. When approaching a stationary emergency vehicle with a flashing blue light, the driver must drive at a speed that allows stopping the vehicle immediately, if necessary.

29. Emergency vehicles may only participate in road traffic while performing urgent official duties to:

29.1. Save human life, material assets, or prevent serious health harm or environmental damage;

29.2. Prevent threats to public safety and order (including driving to the scene of a criminal act or event);

29.3. Pursue a person fleeing from the emergency vehicle;

29.4. Transport material values in particularly large quantities;

29.5. Escort other vehicles (convoys);

29.6. Ensure the safe and unhindered movement of protected officials.

30. In the cases mentioned in point 29 of these rules, emergency vehicle drivers may disregard the requirements of these rules, except for the requirements indicated by traffic control signals. The driver of an emergency vehicle must do everything possible to ensure road safety. These rights and duties also apply to drivers of vehicles escorted by emergency vehicles.

31. The emergency vehicle accompanying the convoy must have its flashing blue and red lights on and the siren activated while driving ahead of the convoy vehicle. The vehicle driving behind the convoy must have its flashing blue light on.

32. To ensure the safe and unhindered movement of protected officials, the emergency vehicle performing the protection (escort) of the official has the right, when leaving the convoy, to block the road to vehicles that pose a threat to the protected official's life or health.

33. A flashing blue light without an activated siren has only a warning function. It can be used to alert others to an accident (e.g., a road traffic accident) or to escort a vehicle (convoy). Vehicle drivers with a flashing blue light on without an activated siren may not violate the requirements of these rules, except for the stopping and parking rules, as well as the prohibition for motor vehicles to drive on sidewalks, pedestrian paths, bicycle paths, or shared pedestrian and bicycle paths as mentioned in point 98 of these rules.

34. Drivers of vehicles with special coloring and designated as emergency vehicles, without a flashing blue light and without an activated siren, may not disregard the requirements of these rules, except for the prohibitions listed in points 121.4, 121.6, 121.7, 121.9, 121.10, 121.11, 121.12, 122.2, 122.3, 122.4, and 292.15, and are allowed to drive in lanes designated for passenger public transport vehicles.

35. Drivers of vehicles designated as emergency vehicles but without special coloring, who are performing the official duties listed in point 29.6 of these rules, may not disregard the requirements of these rules, except for the prohibitions listed in points 121.4, 121.6, 121.7, 121.9, 121.11, 121.12, 122.3, and 122.4, and are allowed to drive in lanes designated for passenger public transport vehicles.

36. A flashing orange (yellow) light does not give the right of way. It is used to attract the attention of other road users and warn them of potential danger. The flashing orange (yellow) light must be turned on by vehicle drivers who:

36.1. Escort vehicles carrying especially heavy or oversized cargo;

36.2. Escort a convoy of vehicles carrying explosives, radioactive materials, or highly toxic substances;

36.3. Carry out road maintenance, repair, or accident aftermath work;

36.4. Drive a tractor with two trailers;

36.5. Escort cyclists during training;

36.6. Drive special military vehicles in the case described in point 3.3 of these rules.

(Amended by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 156 of 24.03.2020)

37. When performing road maintenance, repair, accident, or road traffic accident aftermath work, if vehicle drivers have turned on the flashing orange (yellow) light, they may disregard the requirements set by road signs and road markings and deviate from the requirements set out in points 85, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 95, and 97 of these rules. However, when performing road maintenance work, they may also be on the side of the road intended for traffic in the opposite direction, if road safety is ensured. Other vehicle drivers must not disturb the work of these vehicle drivers and must drive at a speed that allows them to stop immediately if necessary.

38. A flashing orange (yellow) light may also be turned on in road traffic by those vehicle drivers who drive vehicles specifically designed for particular tasks (oversized vehicles, agricultural machinery, etc.), vehicles used for specific tasks (technical assistance vehicles, road supervision vehicles, etc.), or municipal service vehicles (electricity, heating, etc.), if the presence of such vehicles on the road could cause disruptions or danger to other road users.

5. Vehicle Driver's Actions After a Road Traffic Accident

39. If there are injured persons or damage to third-party property in a road traffic accident (third-party property does not include the vehicle involved in the accident if the owner is not the driver), as well as if the vehicles have sustained damage that makes them unable to drive or prohibits them from driving, the vehicle driver must:

39.1. Immediately stop and remain at the accident scene, activate the hazard lights, and set up an emergency warning sign. If this is not possible, the driver must warn other road users of the accident in another way;

39.2. Do everything possible to provide first aid to the injured, call emergency medical services or rescue services, or, if this is not possible, transport the injured person to the nearest medical facility using their own or another passing vehicle, and then return to the accident scene;

39.3. Do everything possible to preserve evidence at the accident scene and record the names, surnames, and addresses of witnesses;

39.4. Report the road traffic accident to the police and, if necessary, to the rescue services, then follow their instructions.

40. If no one is injured in the road traffic accident, no third-party property is damaged, and the vehicles have not sustained damage that makes them unable to drive or prohibits them from driving, the vehicle driver must:

40.1. Immediately stop and remain at the accident scene, activate the hazard lights, and set up an emergency warning sign. If this is not possible, the driver must warn other road users of the accident in another way;

40.2. Agree with the other driver involved in the accident on all the essential details of the accident, complete the agreed accident report, and, without notifying the police, leave the accident scene.

41. If more than two vehicles are involved in the road traffic accident mentioned in point 40, or if the vehicle drivers cannot agree on all the essential details of the accident and complete the agreed accident report, the vehicle drivers must:

41.1. Immediately stop and remain at the accident scene, activate the hazard lights, and set up an emergency warning sign. If this is not possible, the driver must warn other road users of the accident in another way;

41.2. Report the road traffic accident to the police and, if necessary, to the rescue services, and then follow their instructions.

42. If the vehicles involved in the road traffic accident mentioned in points 39, 40, or 41 prevent or obstruct other vehicles from passing the accident scene, and this is not contrary to police instructions, the vehicle drivers must clear the roadway, after first documenting the position of the vehicles and other objects involved in the accident.

43. If only one vehicle is involved in the road traffic accident, no one is injured, and no third-party property is damaged, the vehicle driver may leave the accident scene without notifying the police.

6.Traffic Regulation

44. Traffic is regulated by:

44.1. Traffic lights (Appendix 1) that have green, yellow, red, and white light signals. Traffic lights are made and installed in accordance with the standards

LVS EN 12368:2015 "Technical devices for traffic control. Traffic lights" and LVS 370:2010 "Traffic control traffic lights" requirements;

44.2. Traffic controllers.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

45. The signals of traffic lights have the following meanings:

45.1. A green signal allows movement. To inform road users that the green signal is about to end and a prohibition signal will soon appear, a flashing green signal may be used. To inform road users of the time (in seconds) remaining until the green signal ends, an information display may be used;

45.2. A yellow signal prohibits movement, except for the cases mentioned in point 54 of these regulations, and warns of an upcoming signal change;

45.3. A flashing yellow signal or two alternately flashing yellow signals allow movement and indicate an uncontrolled intersection, pedestrian crossing, road work site, or other dangerous road section. To inform about an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing or a location where traffic is not regulated and a bicycle lane crosses the roadway, a flashing yellow signal or two alternately flashing yellow signals with the silhouette of a person, bicycle symbol, or both may be used;

45.4. A red signal (also flashing) or two alternately flashing red signals prohibit movement. To inform about the duration of the red signal, an explanatory sign can be placed below the traffic light or its section;

45.5. A red signal combined with a yellow signal prohibits movement and informs that the green signal will soon appear;

45.6. A green arrow signal on a black background allows movement in the indicated direction(s). The same meaning applies to a green arrow in a traffic light's supplementary section, and a left-turning green arrow also permits a U-turn in the opposite direction. If the green arrow signal in the supplementary section is turned off, movement in that direction is prohibited;

45.7. A black arrow (or arrows) on a red and yellow signal background does not change the meaning of these signals. It informs about the allowed driving directions when the green arrow (or arrows) signal appears on a black background;

45.8. A black arrow (or arrows) on a green signal background indicates that the traffic light has a supplementary section and allows movement in the directions indicated by the arrow(s);

45.9. A red cross signal on a black background informs that the oncoming vehicle drivers will have a prohibiting signal in the traffic light.

46. A traffic light signal with a silhouette of a person or a bicycle symbol applies only to pedestrians, cyclists, and electric scooter drivers. In the case specified in points 202 and 212.2 of these regulations, when a cyclist or electric scooter driver crosses the roadway at a regulated pedestrian crossing, they must follow the pedestrian traffic light signal.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

47. To inform blind pedestrians about the location of the traffic light signal change button, as well as to inform pedestrians, cyclists, or electric scooter drivers about the traffic light signal allowing crossing the roadway, pedestrian or pedestrian and bicycle traffic light signals may be supplemented with sound signals.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

48. For lane traffic regulation, traffic lights with a red "X" type signal, a green downward-pointing arrow signal, and a yellow downward-slanting arrow signal can be used (traffic lights with a prolonged signal duration for lane traffic regulation). These signals have the following meanings:

48.1. A red "X" signal prohibits driving in the lane above which it is located;

48.2. A green downward-pointing arrow signal allows driving in the lane above which it is located;

48.3. A yellow downward-slanting arrow signal indicates that the lane should be changed immediately to the lane indicated by the arrow.

49. If the traffic light signals mentioned in point 48 are turned off, it is prohibited to enter the lane above which the traffic light is located.

50. For tram traffic regulation, traffic lights with four white light signals arranged in a "T" shape can be used. Driving is allowed only if one or more of the upper signals are on simultaneously with the lower signal, where the left signal allows left turn, the middle signal allows straight ahead, and the right signal allows right turn. If only three upper signals are on, driving is prohibited.

51. The signals of traffic controllers have the following meanings:

51.1. Hand raised sideways or lowered:

51.1.1. From the left and right sides, trams are allowed to go straight, non-rail vehicles are allowed to go straight and to the right, pedestrians are allowed to cross the roadway;

51.1.2. From the front and rear, all vehicles are prohibited from moving, pedestrians are prohibited from crossing the roadway;

51.2. Right hand extended in front:

51.2.1. From the left side, trams are allowed to turn left, non-rail vehicles are allowed to go in all directions;

51.2.2. From the front, all vehicles are allowed to go only to the right;

51.2.3. From the right side and from the rear, all vehicles are prohibited from moving;

51.2.4. Pedestrians are allowed to cross the roadway behind the traffic controller;

51.3. Hand raised upward – vehicles are prohibited from moving and pedestrians are prohibited from crossing the roadway, except for the cases specified in point 54 of these regulations.

52. The traffic controller may also give other signals understandable to vehicle drivers and pedestrians. For better visibility, the traffic controller may use a baton. To attract the attention of road users, the traffic controller may give a whistle signal.

53. If the signals of the traffic controller or traffic light, except for the traffic light mentioned in point 48 of these regulations, prohibit movement, the vehicle driver must stop the vehicle right before the stop line (road marking 929) or the road sign 546. If there is no stop line (road marking 929) or road sign 546, the vehicle must be stopped at the following locations:



53.1. Before intersections and other road sections – before pedestrian crossings, and where they are absent – before the traffic light (if driving is prohibited by the traffic controller's signal, – before the intersection of roadways), in such a way that it does not obstruct other vehicles and pedestrians whose movement is allowed;

53.2. Before railway crossings – in accordance with point 155 of these regulations.

54. If, upon the yellow signal being lit or when the traffic controller raises their hand upward, the vehicle driver can only stop the vehicle by applying the brakes sharply at the locations mentioned in point 53 of these regulations, the vehicle

driver may continue on the road without stopping the vehicle. Pedestrians who are on the roadway at this moment must finish crossing or stop on the "safety island."

55. Vehicle drivers and pedestrians must comply with the traffic controller's signals and instructions, even if they contradict the traffic light signals, road signs, or road markings.

56. The official giving the instruction to stop the vehicle must be dressed in a uniform with elements made of reflective material and a distinguishing insignia. If the stop is taking place from vehicles mentioned in point 25.7.1 of these regulations, reflective material elements are not mandatory.

7.Starting to drive and changing the direction

57. Before any maneuver – starting to drive, lane changing, turning, turning around to go in the opposite direction, overtaking, stopping the vehicle, etc. – the driver must ensure the safety of traffic and that other road users will not be disturbed, and must signal in advance with the turn indicators. If the turn indicators are absent or not working, the signal must be given with the hand according to the maneuver.

58. The left turn signal corresponds to the left arm raised sideways at shoulder level or the right arm raised sideways at a right angle upward.

59. The right turn signal corresponds to the right arm raised sideways at shoulder level or the left arm raised sideways at a right angle upward.

60. The braking signal corresponds to the left or right arm raised upward. A cyclist is not required to signal the braking signal.

61. The signal with the hand must be clear so that other road users can clearly see it.

62. The signal with the turn indicators or with the hand must be given in time before the maneuver starts and stopped immediately after its completion (the hand signal may be stopped just before the maneuver). The signal should not be given if it might mislead other road users.

63. Before turning left or turning around to go in the opposite direction, the warning signal should only be given after the driver ensures they will not obstruct any vehicle drivers behind them who are starting to overtake.

64. The use of a signal does not give the vehicle driver priority and does not exempt them from the obligation to exercise caution.

65. When entering the road from side areas (yards, parking lots, gas stations, businesses, etc.), the vehicle driver must give way to pedestrians and other road users moving on the road.

66. When leaving the road to a side area, the vehicle driver must give way to pedestrians and other road users whose path they are crossing.

67. In built-up areas, the vehicle driver must give way to trolleybuses and buses starting from a designated stop. Trolleybus and bus drivers may only start driving from the stop after ensuring they are given way.

68. When changing lanes, the vehicle driver must give way to vehicles that are driving alongside without changing their direction. When vehicles moving in the same direction are changing lanes simultaneously, the vehicle driver must give way to the vehicle on their right.

69. Outside intersections, where the tram track crosses the roadway for non-rail vehicles, the tram has priority.

70. Before turning right, left, or turning around to go in the opposite direction, the vehicle driver must take the appropriate outer position for driving in that direction on the roadway designated for non-rail vehicles, except in cases where the turn is to enter an intersection where vehicles must follow a circular path (road sign 409). Moped riders are also allowed to turn left or turn around to go in the opposite direction outside built-up areas from the right side of the road, giving way to vehicles moving in both the same and opposite directions.



71. If, on the left side of the driving lane, there is a tram track level with it, the driver must turn left or turn around to go in the opposite direction from the leftmost position, which is aligned with the tram track in the same direction.

72. If the number of lanes and directions in them at the intersection is determined by road signs 513–518, it is prohibited to drive onto the tram track, except if it is part of a lane designated by the mentioned road signs.



73. The vehicle must be turned in such a way that, when exiting the intersection, the vehicle does not end up on the opposite side of the driving direction.

74. If the tram track is separated from the rest of the roadway or is not at the same level as the roadway, crossing the tram track is only allowed in designated areas.

75. If it is not possible to turn from the required outer position due to the vehicle's dimensions or other reasons, an exception to this requirement is allowed, provided it does not obstruct the movement of other vehicles.

76. When turning left or turning around to go in the opposite direction outside the intersection, the driver of a non-rail vehicle must give way to oncoming vehicles and vehicles that have started overtaking.

77. If the roadway is not wide enough to turn around to go in the opposite direction from the leftmost position, this is allowed from the right side of the roadway or the right shoulder, without obstructing other road users. In this case, the driver turning around to go in the opposite direction must give way to vehicles moving in the same direction and to oncoming vehicles.

78. If the paths of vehicles intersect but the order of travel is not regulated by these rules, the driver of the vehicle approaching from the right must give way.

79. If a braking lane is arranged, the driver intending to turn must change lanes in advance to enter that lane and may reduce speed only while on it.

80. If an acceleration lane is arranged for entering the road, the driver must use it and merge into the flow of traffic, giving way to vehicles already on the road.

81. It is prohibited to turn around to go in the opposite direction in the following places:

81.1. at pedestrian crossings;

81.2. in tunnels;

81.3. on bridges, overpasses, road viaducts, and under them;

81.4. at railway crossings;

81.5. in places where the road visibility in any direction is less than 100 meters.

82. When driving in reverse, the driver must not disturb other road users. If necessary for road safety, the driver must ask for assistance from others to perform this maneuver.

(MK 16.01.2024 rules No. 56 edition)

82.1 It is prohibited to drive in reverse if there is a passenger outside the cabin on a specialized waste collection vehicle.

(MK 16.01.2024 rules No. 56 edition)

8.Vehicle arrangement on the roadway

83. The number of lanes designated for non-rail vehicles is indicated by relevant road markings or traffic signs. If these are absent, the number of lanes is determined by the vehicle drivers, taking into account the roadway width, vehicle dimensions, and necessary intervals between vehicles.

84. On roads where traffic moves in two directions and there are four or more driving lanes, as well as on roads with one lane in each direction, if there is a tram track in the middle of the roadway, it is prohibited to enter the side of the road designated for the opposite direction of travel, except in cases where it is crossed during a left turn or a maneuver to turn around.

85. Outside urban areas, vehicles should drive as close as possible to the right edge of the roadway. If there are two or more lanes in one direction, entering the leftmost lane is allowed only when other lanes are occupied or to turn left or turn around to go in the opposite direction.

86. In urban areas, if there are three or more lanes in one direction for non-rail vehicles, it is allowed to enter the leftmost lane only in the following cases:

86.1. if other lanes are occupied;

86.2. to turn left or turn around to go in the opposite direction;

86.3. to stop the vehicle on a one-way street.

87. For heavy goods vehicles and combinations with a gross weight exceeding 3.5 tons, in urban areas where there are three or more lanes in one direction, it is allowed to enter the leftmost lane only to turn left, turn around to go in the opposite direction, or stop the vehicle on a one-way street for loading or unloading.

88. Vehicles that are prohibited from exceeding or are unable to exceed a speed of 40 km/h due to technical reasons, agricultural machinery, and special military vehicles are only allowed to drive in the rightmost lane. These vehicles, agricultural machinery, and special military vehicles are allowed to enter another lane only to overtake, pass, maneuver before turning left, or turn around to go in the opposite direction.

(MK 24.03.2020. rules No. 156 edition)

89. If traffic in the lanes is heavy, it is allowed to drive on the tram track if the track is on the left side and at the same level as the roadway in places where overtaking or bypassing is permitted. In such cases, tram traffic must not be obstructed.

90. If the number of lanes and directions in an intersection are regulated by road signs 513-518, it is prohibited to drive on the tram track in the intersection, except if it is part of a lane designated by the aforementioned road signs.



91. It is prohibited to drive on the tram track in the opposite direction.

92. If the road is marked with road signs 505, 507, 509, or 510, it is prohibited for other vehicle drivers to drive or stop their vehicles in the lane designated for passenger public transport vehicles, except for two-wheeled mopeds and motorcycles, taxis, appropriately registered electric vehicles with special-purpose vehicle registration plates, and, if any of the aforementioned signs are installed together with additional sign 824, also bicycles and electric scooters. Municipalities, by a relevant decision, have the right to specify the period during which vehicles are allowed to stop in the lane designated for passenger public transport vehicles for loading or unloading cargo.



(MK 28.05.2019. regulations No. 219 edition, amended by MK 11.05.2021. regulations No. 290; MK 16.01.2024. regulations No. 56)

93. If the lane for passenger public transport vehicles is marked with road sign 505 and road marking 940, and is located on the right side of the roadway without being separated from the rest of the roadway by a continuous road marking line, the vehicle driver must turn right off this lane. The vehicle driver is prohibited from driving continuously in this lane and must turn off at the nearest intersection or place where the road exits to an adjacent area. It is also allowed to enter this lane for the purpose of passengers getting in or out of the vehicle, as long as it does not interfere with the traffic of passenger public transport vehicles or taxis, as well as to exit to the right onto a road with such a lane.



(MK 16.01.2024. regulations No. 56 edition)

94. If a bike lane is marked on the roadway with road sign 941 (and/or road sign 413) and separated from the rest of the roadway by a wide road marking 920, other vehicle drivers are prohibited from driving in the bike lane, and crossing it is allowed only at the breaks in the road marking 920.



(MK 16.01.2024. regulations No. 56 edition)

95. If the roadway is divided into lanes by road marking lines, the vehicle driver must drive only in the lanes. Entering the dashed road marking lines is only allowed when changing lanes.

96. The vehicle driver is prohibited from entering a lane marked with road sign 927 on both sides when turning onto a road marked with road sign 748. Entering this lane is only allowed after passing the first traffic light installed after the intersection, as specified in point 48 of these rules.



97. In conditions of heavy traffic, when all lanes are occupied, lane changing is only allowed in order to turn, make a U-turn, overtake, or stop the vehicle.

98. Motor vehicles are prohibited from driving on sidewalks, pedestrian paths, bicycle lanes, pedestrian and bicycle paths, as well as shared pedestrian and bicycle paths, and bicycle lanes, except for road maintenance and utility service vehicles (e.g., electricity, heating) when they are performing road maintenance, repair, or emergency damage recovery work, and specialized tourist vehicles (except on sidewalks). Municipalities, by appropriate decision, are authorized to determine a period when vehicles serving commerce or other businesses, performing property management-related tasks (e.g., delivering goods, building materials) to sites directly adjacent to these roads, where there are no other access options, and provided pedestrian and cyclist movement is not obstructed, and the total weight of the vehicle does not exceed 5 tons, are allowed to drive and park (including the duration of parking). When parking the

vehicle, information regarding the time the vehicle was parked must be placed inside the vehicle near the front window.

9. Driving Speed, Distance, and Interval

99. The driver must drive at a speed that does not exceed the specified limits, taking into account the traffic intensity, the characteristics and condition of the vehicle and cargo, as well as the road and weather conditions (especially visibility in the driving direction).

100. If dangerous obstacles or other hazards arise that the driver can detect, they must reduce their speed or completely stop the vehicle, or, without creating a hazard for other road users, bypass the obstacle.

101. In built-up areas, the driving speed of all vehicles must not exceed 50 km/h, but in residential areas, courtyards of apartment buildings, fuel station areas, and parking lots, it must not exceed 20 km/h. Outside built-up areas, the driving speed of all vehicles must not exceed 90 km/h.

(MK 16.01.2024 regulations No. 56)

102. On road sections where the appropriate road signs are installed, vehicles, adhering to the conditions mentioned in point 99 of these regulations, may drive at a speed that does not exceed the speed indicated on the road sign.

103. In other cases not mentioned in points 101 and 102 of these regulations, the driving speed of vehicles must not exceed:

103.1. when transporting passengers outside the cabin in special work trucks equipped with passenger seats in the van-type cargo space – 60 km/h;

103.2. when towing motor vehicles – 50 km/h;

103.3. when towing technological aggregates (trailers) mentioned in point 182 of these regulations – 40 km/h;

103.4. when driving on a road marked with road sign No. 552, for motorcycles, tricycles, quad bikes, light vehicles, and trucks with a total weight not exceeding 7.5 tons – 120 km/h, for buses – 110 km/h, but from December 1 to March 1, for motorcycles, tricycles, quad bikes, trucks with a total weight not exceeding 7.5 tons, and buses – 100 km/h, and for light vehicles – 110 km/h;



103.5. When driving on a road with gravel or crushed stone surface – 80 km/h;

103.6. For mopeds – 45 km/h;

103.7. For specialized waste collection vehicles – 20 km/h, if the passenger is outside the cabin in the designated parking area for this purpose;

103.8. For electric scooters – 25 km/h.

(Amended by MK 16.01.2024 regulations No. 56)

104. The vehicle driver is prohibited from:

104.1. exceeding the maximum driving speed set by the vehicle manufacturer;

104.2. exceeding the driving speed specified on the identification plate on the vehicle in accordance with the requirements mentioned in point 238 of these regulations;

104.3. obstructing traffic by driving at an excessively low speed without necessity;

104.4. abruptly braking unless it is necessary for road traffic safety.

105. The vehicle driver, depending on the driving speed, must choose a distance such that, if the vehicle ahead brakes, a collision can be avoided. The driver must also choose an interval that ensures road traffic safety.

106. Outside built-up areas, the drivers of the vehicles (vehicle combinations) mentioned in points 241 and 243 of these regulations must maintain a distance, expressed in meters, of no less than half of the vehicle's driving speed between their vehicle and the one in front. This requirement does not apply when the driver is preparing to overtake, nor during intense traffic conditions.

(Amended by MK 22.08.2017 regulations No. 496)

10.Overtaking, meeting oncoming vehicles, and passing

107. Before starting an overtaking maneuver, the vehicle driver must ensure that:

107.1. no vehicle driver behind him, who he could obstruct, has started overtaking;

107.2. the vehicle driver in front of him, in the same lane, is not signaling a left turn;

107.3. during the overtaking maneuver, no oncoming vehicles will be obstructed;

107.4. after overtaking, he will be able to return to the previous lane (side of the road) without obstructing the overtaken vehicle.

108. The driver of the overtaken vehicle is prohibited from obstructing the overtaking maneuver (e.g., by increasing the speed, etc.).

109. Overtaking is prohibited in the following places:

109.1. at regulated intersections;

109.2. at unregulated intersections, except when overtaking on a main road in relation to the intersected road;

109.3. at railway crossings and within 100 meters before them;

109.4. at the end of an uphill section, in dangerous turns, and in other road sections where visibility is limited by stopped vehicles, buildings, vegetation, etc.;

109.5. at pedestrian crossings, places where the road is crossed by a bicycle lane, pedestrian and bicycle paths, or combined pedestrian and bicycle paths, and in tunnels.

110. To avoid obstructing other road users and to allow another vehicle to pass, the vehicles mentioned in point 88 of these rules may briefly drive on the roadside if it is paved with asphalt or asphalt concrete. If outside built-up areas the road width or the condition of the roadway, taking into account the traffic intensity of oncoming vehicles, does not allow overtaking a slow-moving vehicle mentioned in point 88 of these rules, the driver must drive as close as possible to the right edge of the road (shoulder), and if a traffic jam forms behind the vehicle, the driver must stop the vehicle and let vehicles, which have formed a traffic jam behind, pass.

(MK 16.01.2024. regulations No. 56)

111. If meeting an oncoming vehicle is difficult, the driver whose side has an obstacle (impediment) must yield to the oncoming vehicle. In uphill or downhill sections marked with road signs No. 110 and No. 111, the driver of the vehicle going downhill must give way.



112. To attract the attention of the overtaken vehicle driver, it is permitted to signal by switching the headlight according to the requirements specified in point 170 of these rules.

113. Outside built-up areas, on roads with two or more lanes in the same direction, it is prohibited to overtake the vehicle in front in the same lane on the right side, except when the vehicle in front is signaling a left turn and has started the maneuver.

11. Stopping and Parking

114. Stopping and parking of vehicles is permitted on the right side of the road, as far to the right as possible on the shoulder, but if there is no shoulder, then on the side of the roadway in areas where it is possible to approach without violating the requirements of these rules. If there are designated extensions for this purpose on the side of the roadway, stopping and parking of vehicles is permitted in these extensions.

115. In built-up areas, stopping and parking is also allowed on the left side of the road, as far to the left as possible on the shoulder, but if there is no shoulder, then on the side of the roadway or in its extensions on the following roads:

115.1. on roads with one lane in each direction, if there are no tram tracks in the middle of the roadway;

115.2. on one-way roads (for trucks and their combinations with a total weight exceeding 3.5 tons – only for loading or unloading cargo).

116. Vehicles are allowed to stop and park in a single line parallel to the edge of the roadway. Motorcycles without sidecars, two-wheeled mopeds, bicycles, and electric scooters are allowed to park in two lines.

(Amended by MK 11.05.2021, Regulation No. 290)

117. In parking areas next to the sidewalk or when driving onto the sidewalk, if the parking area is marked with road signs 529, 537, or 539, and supplementary signs 830–839, vehicles are allowed to park in the specified manner, including motorcycles, tricycles, quad bikes, and light motor vehicles without trailers. If the parking area is marked with supplementary signs 830 or 831, light motor vehicles with trailers are also allowed to park, as indicated by the respective supplementary sign and road markings. Vehicles in parking areas on the sidewalk must be parked in a single line as close as possible to the roadway. Bicycles, electric scooters, two-wheeled mopeds, and motorcycles without sidecars are allowed to park on the sidewalk, provided they do not obstruct pedestrian movement.



(Amended by MK 11.05.2021, Regulation No. 290)

118. It is prohibited to leave a vehicle on the road for an extended period. Long-term parking (resting, overnight stay, etc.) outside built-up areas is only allowed in parking lots or outside the road boundaries.

119. The vehicle driver may leave the driver's seat only after taking all necessary steps to prevent the vehicle from moving, and may leave the vehicle only if the possibility of using it without the driver's knowledge has been eliminated.

120. It is prohibited to open the vehicle's doors if it endangers traffic safety or obstructs other road users.

121. Unless otherwise specified by road signs or markings, stopping and parking is prohibited:

121.1. on a tram track or in its immediate vicinity if it interferes with tram movement;

121.2. on railway crossings and in tunnels;

121.3. on bridges, overpasses, road viaducts, and beneath them;

121.4. in places where the distance between the continuous road marking line, dividing lane, or opposite edge of the road and a stopped vehicle is less than 3 meters;

121.5. on pedestrian crossings, places where the roadway is crossed by a bicycle path, pedestrian and bicycle path, or combined pedestrian and bicycle path, and within 5 meters from these locations;

121.6. at intersections and within 5 meters of them, except for stopping and parking opposite a bypass at a three-way intersection, where there is a continuous 920 or 921 road marking line or a dividing lane. The requirements in this subparagraph do not apply to places where the roadway exits from adjacent territories (yards, parking lots, fuel stations, businesses, etc.).



121.7. Closer than 25 meters before and 10 meters after the 541 or 542 road sign, as well as in taxi stands marked with the 543 road sign, except in cases

where it is necessary for passengers to board or disembark from the vehicle and does not interfere with public transport or taxi traffic.



121.8. In places where the vehicle blocks traffic lights or road signs for other vehicle drivers;

121.9. On sidewalks, pedestrian paths, pedestrian and bicycle paths, shared pedestrian and bicycle paths, bicycle paths, and bike lanes, except for the cases mentioned in point 117 of these regulations;

121.10. On acceleration and deceleration lanes;

121.11. Within the area of operation of road sign 326.



121.12. In places where the roadway edge is marked with road marking 920, as well as in places where the roadway edge or curb is marked with road markings 943 or 947.



121.13. Outside urban areas, near dangerous turns and in other places where visibility in any direction is less than 100 meters.

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers on 28.05.2019, Regulation No. 219)

122. Unless otherwise specified by road signs or road markings, parking is prohibited:

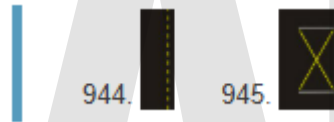
122.1. Outside urban areas, closer than 100 meters from a railway crossing, and within urban areas, closer than 50 meters from it;

122.2. In other places where a parked vehicle may prevent other vehicles from driving (entering or exiting) or obstruct pedestrian movement;

122.3. In the area of action of road sign 327 and, on the respective odd or even dates, in the area of action of road signs 328 or 329, as well as on all roads in areas where entry is marked with road sign 523.



122.4. In places where the edge of the roadway or curb is marked with road sign 944, as well as in places marked with road sign 945.



(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

123. In the case of forced stopping in areas where stopping or parking is prohibited, the driver must do everything possible to clear the roadway and move the vehicle to a location where stopping and parking are not prohibited.

12. Driving in Intersections

124. When turning right or left, or when making a U-turn to drive in the opposite direction, if the flow of traffic in the opposite direction is separated by a dividing lane, the driver must give way to pedestrians, cyclists, and electric scooter riders crossing the road they are turning onto.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

125. It is prohibited to enter an intersection or a road junction if a traffic jam has formed that could force the driver to stop the vehicle in the intersection or road junction and obstruct other vehicles from passing.

12.1. Regulated Intersections

126. When turning left or making a U-turn to drive in the opposite direction, when permitted by the traffic light signal, the driver must give way to vehicles traveling straight or turning right from the opposite direction.

127. If the traffic controller or traffic light signals allow both trams and non-track vehicles to move simultaneously, the tram has the right of way, regardless of its direction of travel.

128. When driving in the direction indicated by an arrow illuminated in conjunction with a red or yellow traffic light, the driver (including the tram driver) must give way to vehicles approaching from other directions.

129. A driver who enters an intersection when allowed by the traffic light signal must exit the intersection in the intended direction, regardless of the traffic light signal that is displayed before exiting the intersection. If there is a 546 traffic sign before the traffic lights along the driver's path within the intersection, the driver must consider the signals of each traffic light.



130. When the green signal appears at the traffic light, the driver must give way to vehicles that have entered the intersection when the traffic light signal permitted them to do so, as well as to pedestrians who have not yet crossed the roadway.

131. If the traffic light is off or is operating in a flashing yellow light mode, the driver must follow the rules for crossing an uncontrolled intersection and comply with the requirements of the priority road signs installed before the intersection.

12.2. Uncontrolled Intersections

132. At an intersection of roads with different importance, the driver on the less important road must give way to vehicles approaching from the main road.

133. At an intersection of roads with equal importance, the driver must give way to the vehicle approaching from the right.

134. At an intersection of roads with equal importance, as well as at an intersection of roads with different importance, if vehicles are on roads of equal importance, the tram driver has priority over the drivers of vehicles without rails, regardless of the direction of travel.

135. If the main road changes direction at an intersection, drivers on the main road must follow the rules for crossing an intersection of roads with equal importance. These rules must also be followed by drivers on the less important road.

136. When turning left or making a U-turn, drivers of non-rail vehicles must give way to vehicles driving straight or turning right on a road of equal importance from the opposite direction. These rules must also be followed by tram drivers.

137. A driver on the main road turning left or making a U-turn must give way to vehicles that have started overtaking.

138. If there are no priority road signs before the intersection, or if there are no 206 or 207 road signs on the crossing road before the intersection, and the driver cannot determine whether the road is paved (during the night or if the road is

covered with mud, snow, etc.), the driver must assume they are on a less important road.



13. Road Traffic in Residential Areas

139. In residential areas, at fuel stations, and in parking lots, pedestrians, cyclists, and electric scooter riders are allowed to move on sidewalks and on the roadway across its full width.

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

140. In residential areas, fuel station, and parking lot areas, pedestrians, cyclists, and electric scooter riders have priority, but they are prohibited from unnecessarily obstructing the movement of other vehicles.

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

141. Vehicle parking in residential areas is allowed only in specially designated parking areas. If such parking areas are not available or are occupied, vehicle parking is allowed only in places where it does not obstruct pedestrian movement or the movement of other vehicles.

142. In residential areas, the following is prohibited:

142.1. (repealed with MK 22.08.2017. regulations No. 496);

142.2. Parking vehicles with the engine running for more than five minutes;

142.3. Entry for trucks with a gross weight exceeding 5 tons, as well as tractors (except in cases where it is necessary for loading, unloading, or carrying out work) and buses longer than 6 meters (except in cases where it is necessary for passenger boarding or disembarking).

143. When leaving a residential area, the driver must give way to other road users.

144. The requirements in this section also apply to the courtyards of multi-apartment buildings.

14. Pedestrian Crossings and Public Transport Vehicle Stops

145. When approaching an unregulated pedestrian crossing, the vehicle driver must reduce speed or stop the vehicle before the crossing to give way to pedestrians crossing the roadway at the crossing or stepping onto it, as well as to cyclists or electric scooter riders crossing the roadway at the crossing or entering it, if they could be hindered or endangered.

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

146. If the vehicle is stopped before an unregulated pedestrian crossing or other vehicles reduce speed when approaching it, the vehicle driver may proceed only after ensuring that there are no pedestrians, cyclists, or electric scooter riders in front of the vehicles.

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

147. In any case (also outside pedestrian crossings), the vehicle driver must yield to blind pedestrians who are signaling with a white cane.

148. At regulated pedestrian crossings and intersections, when the green light is on or the traffic controller signals to proceed, the vehicle driver must allow pedestrians, cyclists, or electric scooter riders to complete their crossing of the roadway.

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

149. It is prohibited to drive onto a pedestrian crossing if a traffic jam has formed beyond it, which could force the vehicle driver to stop the vehicle on the crossing and obstruct the movement of pedestrians, cyclists, or electric scooter riders.

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

150. The vehicle driver must yield to pedestrians walking to or coming from a public transport vehicle that has stopped at a bus stop (in the middle of the road).

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

151. When approaching a stopped vehicle with a child group transport identification sign, the vehicle driver must drive at a speed that allows stopping the vehicle, if necessary, to give way to children crossing the roadway.

15. Crossing Railway Level Crossings

152. When crossing a railway level crossing, the vehicle driver must give way to an approaching train (locomotive, railcar).

153. Before the level crossing, the vehicle driver must ensure that no train is approaching and take into account the position of the barriers, traffic lights, road signs, and road markings, as well as the instructions and signals from the level crossing attendant. It is prohibited to proceed if the level crossing attendant signals with a raised stick above their head or with raised arms while standing with their chest or back facing the driver.

154. It is prohibited to drive onto the level crossing if the barrier is closed or beginning to close, or if the traffic light shows a prohibition signal (regardless of the position of the barrier, or if there is no barrier). If the traffic light is not working or only shows a flashing white signal, but the barrier is open or absent, the vehicle driver may only cross the level crossing after ensuring that no train is approaching.

155. To allow an approaching train to pass, as well as in other cases when crossing the level crossing is prohibited, the vehicle driver must stop the vehicle directly before the stop line (929 road marking), or if there is no stop line, before the 546 or 207 road signs; if those are absent, no closer than 5 meters before the barrier; if there is no barrier, no closer than 10 meters from the nearest railway track; if the railway level crossing is equipped only with a traffic light, stop before the traffic light. When starting to drive after stopping the vehicle, the vehicle driver must once again ensure that no train is approaching.



156. It is prohibited to drive onto the level crossing if:

156.1. A traffic jam has formed behind it, which could force the vehicle driver to stop the vehicle on the level crossing;

156.2. A vehicle is stopped on the level crossing in the relevant direction. If a vehicle is stranded on the level crossing, other drivers must do everything possible to clear the crossing.

157. In the event of a forced stop on the level crossing, the vehicle driver must evacuate passengers and do everything possible to clear the crossing. If the vehicle cannot be moved off the crossing, the driver, if possible, must inform the rescue service and take the following actions:

157.1. If possible, send people along the railway track in both directions (each 1000 meters away from the crossing). If there is only one person, they should be

sent in the direction where the railway track is less visible, and they should explain how to signal the train driver to stop the approaching train;

157.2. Stay near the vehicle and signal a general alarm;

157.3. When the train appears, run towards it, showing a stop signal. The stop signal is given by waving the arm in a circular motion. During the day, it is shown by holding a brightly colored cloth or other clearly visible object; at night, by holding a lit torch or lamp. The general alarm signal consists of a series of sound signals, consisting of one long and three short signals.

158. The vehicle driver is prohibited from:

158.1. Transporting unprepared equipment and machinery (agricultural machinery, road construction machinery, construction machinery, etc.) across the level crossing;

158.2. Crossing the railway tracks at locations not intended for this purpose;

158.3. Overtaking vehicles that are stopped before the level crossing if crossing the railway level crossing is prohibited, and overtaking involves entering the opposite direction of the road;

158.4. Opening the barrier or driving around it without authorization.

159. With the permission of the railway track distance supervisor, the following vehicles are allowed to cross the level crossing:

159.1. Vehicles whose dimensions, including cargo or without it, exceed 5 meters in width or 4.5 meters in height above the roadway surface;

159.2. Vehicles or their combinations whose actual weight exceeds 52 tons.

15.1 Additional requirements for drivers using expressways

(Section as per the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

159.1 The use of an expressway, including crossing it, is prohibited for pedestrians, the transport of animals outside of vehicles, cyclists, electric scooter riders, mopeds, agricultural machinery, carts, and drivers of vehicles that cannot travel at speeds greater than 60 km/h.

(As per the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

159.2 In the event of a forced stop on the expressway, the vehicle must be placed on the shoulder or at a specially designated stopping area. The vehicle driver must immediately activate the hazard warning lights and place an emergency warning triangle behind the vehicle at a distance of at least 100 meters.

(As per the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

159.3 Stopping and standing on the expressway, turning to drive in the opposite direction, reversing, or crossing it is prohibited.

(As per the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

16. Use of External Lighting Devices

160. During daylight hours, motor vehicles and trams must drive with daytime running lights, low beam headlights, or front fog lights turned on.

161. When driving during nighttime hours, vehicles must have the following external lighting devices on:

161.1. for motor vehicles – low or high beam headlights, as well as position lights and license plate illumination;

161.2. for trailers – position lights and license plate illumination.

162. When driving under insufficient visibility conditions, vehicles must have the following external lighting devices on:

162.1. for motor vehicles – low beam headlights, high beam headlights, or front fog lights, as well as position lights and license plate illumination;

162.2. for trailers – position lights and license plate illumination.

163. The driver must switch the high beam headlights to low beam headlights:

163.1. in populated areas, if the road is sufficiently and evenly illuminated;

163.2. at least 150 meters away from an oncoming vehicle or at a greater distance if the driver of the oncoming vehicle signals the need to switch headlights by periodically changing the beam;

163.3. if it may blind other drivers (including those driving in the same direction). If the driver is blinded, they must turn on the hazard lights and reduce speed or stop the vehicle without changing lanes.

164. When stopping and standing outside of populated areas during nighttime or insufficient visibility conditions, motor vehicles and their trailers must have position lights on. In case of heavy fog, intense rain, or snow, it is also allowed to turn on low beam headlights or front and rear fog lights.

165. When stopping and standing in unlit road sections within populated areas during nighttime or insufficient visibility conditions, motor vehicles and their trailers must have position lights on, while motor vehicles without trailers are

allowed to have side-marker lights on the driving lane. In case of heavy fog, intense rain, or snow, it is also allowed to turn on low beam headlights or front and rear fog lights.

166. When stopping and standing in populated areas during nighttime or insufficient visibility conditions, position or side-marker lights may not need to be turned on on road sections where the stopped vehicle is clearly visible to other drivers from a sufficient distance.

167. Front fog lights may be turned on:

167.1. in insufficient visibility conditions – either alone or together with low beam headlights;

167.2. during nighttime in unlit road sections – together with low beam headlights.

168. Rear fog lights may only be turned on when there is heavy fog, intense rain, snow, etc.

169. Spotlights and swiveling lights may only be turned on by vehicles that have been assigned operational vehicle status, provided they do not blind other drivers.

170. To attract the attention of other road users, signals with headlights are allowed as follows:

170.1. during daytime – by briefly turning on the high beam headlights;

170.2. during nighttime – by repeatedly switching between low and high beams, provided other drivers are not blinded.

171. A towed motor vehicle must have its hazard lights turned on at any time of day or night. If the hazard lights are not working or absent, an emergency triangle must be attached to the back of the vehicle.

17. Use of Horn, Hazard Lights, and Emergency Sign

172. The horn is allowed to be used only to avoid traffic hazards, but outside of populated areas, it can also be used to attract the attention of other road users.

173. The hazard lights must be turned on (except in cases where the motor vehicle is not equipped with them or they are not working) and the emergency sign must be placed on the road in the following cases:

173.1. in the event of forced stopping in areas where stopping or parking is prohibited, or in areas where, due to visibility, weather conditions, other vehicles' speeds, road surface conditions, etc., the stopped vehicle could pose a threat to road safety;

173.2. in the event of a traffic accident or if cargo has fallen or spilled onto the road;

173.3. when stopping and standing on the road outside populated areas during nighttime or under insufficient visibility conditions, if any of the front or rear position lights are not working.

174. When driving, the hazard lights must also be turned on in the following cases:

174.1. if the driver is being blinded by oncoming lights;

174.2. for a towed motor vehicle;

174.3. if the vehicle has any of the damages listed in point 223 of these rules.

175. The emergency sign must be placed on the road at a distance from the vehicle to warn other drivers of the danger in time. In any case, the distance from the emergency sign to the vehicle must be as follows:

175.1. in populated areas – no less than 15 meters;

175.2. outside of populated areas – no less than 100 meters.

18. Towing of Vehicles

176. It is allowed to tow mechanical vehicles:

176.1. using a flexible or rigid coupling;

176.2. by partially placing the towed mechanical vehicle on the towing vehicle (in the cargo box or on a special support device).

177. When towing with a rigid or flexible coupling, there must be a driver at the steering wheel of the towed vehicle, except in cases where the construction of the rigid coupling ensures the steerability of the towed vehicle.

178. The distance between the towing and towed mechanical vehicles must not exceed 4 meters with a rigid coupling, and for a flexible coupling, the distance must be between 4 and 6 meters. The flexible coupling must be marked so that other road users can notice it in time.

179. Agricultural machinery with a total weight exceeding 4000 kg is allowed to tow two trailers equipped with working brakes, which ensure the functionality of the working brakes.

179.1. A vehicle combination consisting of a mechanical vehicle, a semi-trailer, and a trailer is allowed to participate in road traffic if the corresponding oversized and heavy cargo transport permit has been obtained in accordance with the legal regulations.

180. It is forbidden to tow:

180.1. more than one mechanical vehicle;

180.2. a mechanical vehicle with a damaged steering mechanism (this vehicle may be towed if it is partially placed on the towing vehicle);

180.3. a mechanical vehicle with damaged working brakes, if its actual weight is greater than half the weight of the towing vehicle;

180.4. with a flexible coupling, if the working brake system of the towed mechanical vehicle is damaged or does not function;

180.5. with a flexible coupling during the winter period;

180.6. with a motorcycle without a sidecar, except if specified by the manufacturer of the motorcycle, and the motorcycle without a sidecar is towing a trailer specifically designed for this purpose;

180.7. a bicycle, electric scooter, or two-wheeled moped, as well as a motorcycle without a sidecar;

180.8. more than one trailer, except in the cases mentioned in points 179 and 179.1 of these rules;

180.9. a trailer whose weight exceeds the towing capacity specified by the manufacturer of the towing vehicle;

180.10. during the nighttime or in conditions of insufficient visibility – a technological unit such as a trailer mentioned in point 182 of these rules;

180.11. an agricultural trailer with a motor vehicle.

(Amended with MK 11.05.2021 regulations No. 290; MK 16.01.2024 regulations No. 56)

181. When towing with a flexible or rigid coupling, it is prohibited to carry passengers outside the cabin in the towed vehicle, such as in a special work-related cargo vehicle whose cargo compartment is equipped with passenger seats, as well as in the towed bus or trolleybus. If the towed vehicle is partially

placed on the towing vehicle, passengers may only be in the cabin of the towing vehicle.

182. The temporary movement of a technological unit – a trailer (such as a compressor, generator, or construction worker's living trailer) on the roads means towing it from one location to another (regardless of distance), where it will be used for its intended tasks.

19. Passenger Transportation

183. A vehicle must not transport more passengers than specified in the vehicle's registration document or as indicated (intended) by the vehicle manufacturer. Passengers, as well as domestic (household) animals, must be transported in such a way that they do not obstruct the driver's view or interfere with the driver's ability to control the vehicle. Passengers in passenger cars and cargo vehicles are allowed to be transported only in the designated seats, while buses can also have designated standing areas for passengers.

(Amended with MK 28.05.2019 regulations No. 219)

184. When transporting groups of children on excursions, to sports events, etc., at least one adult supervisor must be present on the bus. The vehicle must have identification signs affixed to the front and rear in accordance with the requirements specified in point 233 of these rules.

185. When transporting a child in a car equipped with seat belts, if the child's height does not exceed 150 cm, the child must be placed in an appropriate child seat or booster seat, installed according to the manufacturer's instructions, and must be secured with a seatbelt.

186. When transporting a person with a disability in a wheelchair, they must be secured with a seatbelt to the wheelchair, which must be firmly anchored to the vehicle.

(Amended with MK 28.05.2019 regulations No. 219)

187. It is prohibited to transport passengers in the cargo area of a cargo vehicle outside the cabin. This prohibition does not apply to:

187.1. Vehicles of the Ministry of the Interior and the National Armed Forces (the passenger transport procedure in these cases is determined by the internal regulations of the respective institutions);

187.2. Special-purpose cargo vehicles, whose cargo compartments are equipped with passenger seats and are duly registered.

188. In the cases mentioned in point 187, passenger transportation is allowed for vehicle drivers who are authorized to drive vehicles corresponding to category C, and if the number of passengers (excluding the driver) exceeds eight people, the driver must be authorized to drive vehicles corresponding to categories C and, respectively, D1 or D.

189. It is prohibited to transport:

189.1. Passengers outside the cabin of agricultural machinery, in the trailer (semi-trailer), or in the cargo compartment of a motorcycle;

189.2. Children under the age of three in a car that is not equipped with seat belts;

189.3. Children whose height does not exceed 150 cm in the front seat of a car that is not equipped with seat belts, or on a two-wheeled moped, motorcycle, tricycle, quad bike, or snowmobile, except if the child can maintain balance and reach the footrests or is seated on a child seat appropriate for their age and weight;

189.4. Passengers in the rear seat of a car if a safety cage has been installed behind the front seat row according to the technical inspection and road safety regulations for vehicles.

(Amended with MK 28.05.2019 regulations No. 219)

20.Freight Transport

190. The weight of the transported cargo and the load distribution on the axles must not exceed the limits specified by the vehicle manufacturer.

191. Cargo must be placed and, if necessary, secured in the vehicle according to the requirements set out in the regulations for the placement and securing of freight in road transport, so that the cargo:

191.1. does not endanger other road users, does not fall off, or drag along the road;

191.2. does not limit the driver's visibility;

191.3. does not affect the vehicle's stability or hinder its handling;

191.4. does not obscure external lighting devices, reflectors, license plates, or identification signs, and does not interfere with the reception of hand signals;

191.5. does not create noise, stir up dust, or pollute or litter the surrounding environment.

192. Transporting cargo in a passenger vehicle's rear using a special rack designed for this purpose, which, with or without cargo, partially or fully blocks the external lighting devices, reflectors, license plates, or identification signs, is permitted if the rack is equipped with additional external lighting devices, reflectors, and a place for affixing the license plate, with proper lighting for the license plate.

193. Cargo must be marked according to the requirements in point 239 of these rules if:

193.1. it extends beyond the vehicle's dimensions by more than 1 meter at the front or rear;

193.2. it extends beyond 0.4 meters from the outer edge of the front or rear lighting devices.

194. If the actual weight or axle load of freight vehicles, whose gross weight exceeds 3.5 tons, buses, and their trailers, as well as vehicle combinations with or without cargo, removable equipment (e.g., loaders) or without it, exceeds the values specified in Annex 2 of these regulations, permission to operate on the roads must be obtained in accordance with the regulations on oversized and heavy freight transport.

194.1. Vehicles or vehicle combinations may exceed the maximum lengths specified in points 1.1.–1.9. of Annex 2 of these rules if they have cabins that improve their aerodynamic characteristics, energy efficiency, and safety parameters, or if they are equipped with aerodynamic devices for energy efficiency, which are type-approved and comply with the regulations on the conformity assessment of mopeds, motor vehicles, their trailers, and components. Vehicles or vehicle combinations equipped with such cabins or aerodynamic devices comply with point 4 of Annex 2 of these regulations, and exceeding the maximum length does not increase the cargo length of these vehicles or vehicle combinations.

(Amended with MK 22.08.2017 regulations No. 496)

194.2. The driver must follow these conditions when using aerodynamic devices:

194.2.1. In situations where the safety of other road users or the driver is at risk, the driver must fold, retract, or disconnect the devices;

194.2.2. When using these devices in urban and intercity road infrastructures, the driver must take into account the characteristics of areas where the speed limit is 50 km/h or lower and where there is a higher possibility of vulnerable road users being present;

194.2.3. If these devices are used in intermodal transport operations defined by the Road Transport Law, and especially in cases where they are retracted or folded, they must not exceed the maximum allowed length by more than 20 cm.

(Amended with MK 22.08.2017 regulations No. 496)

194.3. Vehicles powered by alternative fuels or zero-emission vehicles must comply with the maximum permissible axle load limits specified in points 9, 10, and 11 of Annex 2 of these rules. The additional weight needed for vehicles powered by alternative fuels or zero-emission vehicles is determined based on the documentation provided by the manufacturer when the vehicle is granted type approval. This additional weight is specified in the conformity certificate prepared in accordance with the regulations on the conformity assessment of mopeds, motor vehicles, their trailers, and components.

(Amended with MK 06.07.2021 regulations No. 487)

195. Police officers or customs officials may request the inspection of the dimensions, actual weight, and axle loads of trucks, their trailers (semi-trailers), and buses.

21. Driving Instruction

196. The driving instructor at driving schools must have the relevant category of driver's license and instructor's certificate. It is allowed for an individual to teach driving if the driver has at least three years of experience with the relevant category of vehicle. Only one person can be taught at a time in road traffic.

(Deleted by MK 28.08.2018 regulations No. 549)

197. Training drives on the roads may only take place in the presence of the instructor (the vehicle driver) and only after the trainee has sufficiently mastered driving skills. During training drives with a car, bus, or tractor, the trainee must be in the driver's seat, and the instructor must be in the front passenger seat. The trainee must know and follow the requirements of these regulations. The periods and roads where training drives are prohibited between 7:00-10:00 and 16:00-20:00 are determined by the municipal council within their administrative territory.

(Amended by MK 28.08.2018 regulations No. 549)

198. Motor vehicles used for driving instruction must have a recognition sign in accordance with the requirements specified in points 235, 236, and 237 of these regulations.

199. The mechanical vehicles used for driving instruction must have identification signs in accordance with the requirements specified in points 235, 236, and 237 of these regulations.

22. Additional requirements for bicycle riders

200. Bicycle riders must ride on the respective direction's bike lane, bicycle path, or pedestrian and bicycle path as close as possible to its right edge. If these are unavailable or are far from the road, bicycle riders are allowed to:

200.1. Ride on the roadway in a single row, as close as possible to the right edge of the roadway (driving lane). Further movement onto the roadway is permitted in the following cases:

200.1.1. To overtake, pass, or pass another vehicle;

200.1.2. To continue in the chosen direction in populated areas, where there are no more than two lanes in one direction, if the outer right lane is designated for right turns;

200.1.3. When escorting children under the age of 12;

200.1.4. To ride across the full width of the driving lane, without obstructing other vehicles' movement, on roads where the allowed speed does not exceed 30 km/h, in areas where no roadwork is being carried out or no time-specific restrictions are in place;

200.2. Ride on the shoulder, yielding to pedestrians;

200.3. Ride on the sidewalk if riding on the roadway, considering traffic intensity, road, and weather conditions, is not possible, difficult, or dangerous. While riding on the sidewalk, bicycle riders must choose a speed that does not endanger or obstruct pedestrians. If there is a risk of endangering or obstructing pedestrians, the bicycle rider must ride at a speed that does not exceed the pedestrian movement speed or stop the bicycle. Pedestrians have priority on the sidewalk. When riding on the sidewalk in areas where bicycle riders' paths intersect with other vehicles' paths, bicycle riders must assess the distance to approaching vehicles, their speed, and ensure safety.

(Amended with MK 16.01.2024, Regulation No. 56)

201. Children under the age of 12 and bicycle riders accompanying them are allowed not to follow the requirements specified in point 200 regarding riding on the bike lane or roadway and are allowed to ride on the sidewalk. Children up to 16 years of age, while riding a bicycle, must wear a securely fastened protective helmet.

(Amended with MK 16.01.2024, Regulation No. 56)

202. Bicycle riders must ride at a speed that does not endanger traffic safety. Bicycle riders are allowed to cross the roadway on the imaginary continuation of the sidewalk or shoulder, as well as, without obstructing pedestrians, on pedestrian crossings. Before crossing the roadway, bicycle riders must reduce their speed in time, and if necessary for traffic safety, stop the bicycle. When crossing the roadway on the imaginary continuation of the sidewalk, bicycle riders must ride at a speed that does not exceed the pedestrian movement speed and yield to vehicles driving on the road being crossed.

203. In areas where outside intersections the bicycle path, pedestrian and bicycle path, or combined pedestrian and bicycle path crosses the roadway and traffic is not regulated, bicycle riders riding on these paths must yield to vehicles on the road being crossed.

204. Before turning left or making a U-turn to go in the opposite direction at intersections in populated areas, the bicycle rider must assess the type of road (one-way, two-way, number of lanes, allowed directions, etc.), traffic intensity, and choose the safest maneuver to avoid creating dangerous situations for traffic:

204.1. In places where no bicycle path, pedestrian and bicycle path, or combined pedestrian and bicycle path is provided, the bicycle rider must cross the intersection at the right edge of the roadway, yielding to vehicles moving straight in the same direction and to those traffic participants who have priority according to the traffic rules at intersections;

204.2. On roads with two-way traffic and one lane in each direction, turning left or making a U-turn to go in the opposite direction can be done in the manner described in point 204.1 or from the leftmost position on the roadway;

204.3. If there are two lanes in the direction of travel and a separate left-turn lane is provided, turning left or making a U-turn to go in the opposite direction can be done in the manner described in point 204.1 (except when the rightmost lane is designated for right turns only) or from the right side of the leftmost lane.

205. Turning left or making a U-turn to go in the opposite direction in populated areas outside intersections is allowed only from the right edge of the roadway (right shoulder), yielding to vehicles moving in the same direction and to oncoming vehicles.

206. Turning left or making a U-turn to go in the opposite direction outside populated areas is allowed for bicycle riders only from the right edge of the roadway (right shoulder), yielding to vehicles moving in the same direction and to oncoming vehicles.

207. The bicycle must be in good technical condition. The bicycle must be equipped with brakes.

208. Bicycle trailers must have a red reflector at the rear.

209. When riding at night or in conditions of insufficient visibility, the bicycle must be equipped with reflectors on both sides, on both wheels, with a white reflector at the front, and a red reflector at the rear. Additionally, the bicycle must have a white front light and a red rear light. If the lights are absent or malfunctioning, the bicycle rider must wear a reflective vest or clothing with clearly visible reflective material elements.

210. Bicycle riders are prohibited from:

210.1. Riding without holding the handlebars;

210.2. Riding by holding onto another moving vehicle;

210.3. Carrying cargo that obstructs handling or endangers other road users;

210.4. Carrying passengers on the bicycle if it is not specifically designed for this purpose. Children under the age of seven may be carried on the bicycle if a specially designed seat with secure footrests is installed, and the child wears a helmet with the chin strap fastened;

210.5. Towing other vehicles, except for trailers specifically designed for this purpose;

210.6. (Deleted with MK 16.01.2024, Regulation No. 56);

210.7. Riding on the opposite side of the roadway.

(Amended with MK 16.01.2024, Regulation No. 56)

211. During training sessions or organized competitions, if accompanied by specially equipped vehicles, bicycle riders may disregard the requirements of points 200, 207, 208, and 209, provided that road traffic safety is ensured.

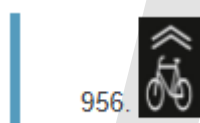
(Deleted with MK 16.01.2024, Regulation No. 56)

22.1 Additional requirements for electric scooter riders

(Section in the version of MK 11.05.2021 Regulation No. 290)

212.1 Electric scooter riders must ride on the respective direction's bike lane, bicycle path, or pedestrian and bicycle path as close as possible to its right edge. If these are unavailable, electric scooter riders are allowed to:

212.1.1. Ride on the roadway section marked with road sign 956.



212.1.2. Ride on the shoulder, giving way to pedestrians.

212.1.3. Ride on the sidewalk or shared pedestrian and bicycle path. When riding on the sidewalk or shared pedestrian and bicycle path, electric scooter riders must choose a speed that does not endanger or disrupt pedestrians and, if necessary, ride at a speed that does not exceed the walking speed of pedestrians. Electric scooter riders must not endanger or disturb pedestrians. Pedestrians have priority when moving on the sidewalk. When riding on the sidewalk or shared pedestrian and bicycle path, where the riding trajectories of electric scooter riders intersect with those of other vehicles, electric scooter riders must assess the distance to approaching vehicles, evaluate their speed, and ensure safety.

212.1.4. Ride on the roadway in a single line as close as possible to the right edge in areas where the allowed driving speed does not exceed 50 km/h and where traffic is not intensive.

(MK 11.05.2021 Regulation No. 290 version)

212.2 Electric scooter riders must ride at a speed that does not endanger road traffic safety. Electric scooter riders are allowed to cross the roadway along the imagined continuation of the sidewalk or shoulder and, without obstructing pedestrians, at pedestrian crossings. Before crossing the roadway, electric scooter riders must reduce their speed in time, and if necessary for road traffic safety, stop the electric scooter. When crossing the roadway along the imagined continuation of the sidewalk, electric scooter riders must ride at a speed that does not exceed pedestrian movement speed and give way to vehicles traveling on the crossing road.

(MK 11.05.2021 Regulation No. 290 version)

212.3 In areas where, outside intersections, the bicycle path, pedestrian and bicycle path, or shared pedestrian and bicycle path crosses the roadway and traffic is not regulated, electric scooter riders traveling on these paths must give way to vehicles traveling on the road being crossed.

(MK 11.05.2021 Regulation No. 290 version)

212.4 When turning left or making a U-turn to go in the opposite direction at intersections in urban areas, where there is no bicycle path, pedestrian and bicycle path, or shared pedestrian and bicycle path, the electric scooter rider must cross the intersection at the right side of the roadway, giving way to vehicles traveling straight in the same direction and to those road traffic participants who have priority according to road traffic rules at intersections.

(MK 11.05.2021 Regulation No. 290 version)

212.5 The electric scooter must be in good technical condition and equipped with brakes.

(MK 11.05.2021 Regulation No. 290 version)

212.6 During riding, the electric scooter must have a white light in the front and a red light in the rear. Riders aged 14 to 17 must wear a helmet securely fastened. If the lights are absent or malfunctioning, the electric scooter rider must wear a reflective vest or clothing with clearly visible elements made from reflective material.

(MK 16.01.2024 Regulation No. 56 version)

212.7 Electric scooter riders are prohibited from:

212.7.1. Riding without holding the handlebars.

212.7.2. Riding while holding onto another moving vehicle.

212.7.3. Carrying cargo that obstructs control or endangers other road users.

212.7.4. Carrying passengers.

212.7.5. Riding on the opposite direction of the roadway.

(MK 11.05.2021 Regulation No. 290 version, amended by MK 16.01.2024 Regulation No. 56)

23. Additional requirements for carriage drivers, riders, and animal herders

213. The driving of a carriage, riding, or herding animals on the roads is allowed for persons who are at least 16 years old. Persons aged 12 to 16 may assist in herding animals.

214. The driving of a carriage, riding, and herding animals is allowed on the shoulder of the road, but if the shoulder is unavailable or it is not possible to move along it, it is permitted to use the roadway as close as possible to the right edge. Animals may only be herded on roads during daylight hours.

215. When traveling on the roads during the nighttime or under conditions of insufficient visibility, the front of the carriage must have white reflectors, and the rear must have red reflectors, placed in clearly visible locations to mark the carriage's (with or without cargo) width. It is prohibited to cover the reflectors.

216. When a carriage driver is turning from a less important road onto a main road, in areas where the road is not sufficiently visible or visibility is limited (such as sharp bends, trees, buildings, etc.), the animals must be led on a leash.

217. It is prohibited for carriage drivers and persons herding animals or livestock to:

217.1. Herd animals across railway tracks or roadways, except in specially designated places.

217.2. Leave animals unattended on the road.

217.3. Herd animals on asphalt or cement roads, except when it is necessary to cross them.

217.4. Drive a carriage or herd livestock under the influence of alcoholic beverages, narcotic, psychotropic, or other intoxicating substances.

217.5. Drive a carriage or herd livestock while being ill, under the influence of medication, or excessively fatigued to the extent that it impairs the ability to safely drive the carriage or herd livestock, perform the duties of a road traffic participant, and may endanger other road traffic participants.

24. Vehicle Technical Condition and Equipment

218. A bus, passenger car, cargo vehicle, and motorcycle with a sidecar must be equipped with:

218.1. An emergency sign;

218.2. A medical first aid kit (for buses with more than 25 seats, two first aid kits are required).

(MK 22.08.2017. Regulation No. 496 version)

218.1 A cargo vehicle with a gross weight not exceeding 3.5 tons and a passenger car must be equipped with one fire extinguisher, whose extinguishing class is 5A 21B or higher. However, a cargo vehicle with a gross weight exceeding 3.5 tons

and a bus must be equipped with at least one fire extinguisher whose extinguishing class is 27A 70B or higher.

(MK 22.08.2017. Regulation No. 496 version)

219. From December 1st to March 1st, a car and bus with a gross weight not exceeding 3.5 tons must be equipped with tires designed for winter conditions. From May 1st to October 1st, it is prohibited to drive a vehicle fitted with studded tires.

(Deleted with MK 22.08.2017. Regulation No. 496)

220. A moped must be equipped with the manufacturer's specified equipment, mechanisms, and devices, and they must function in all specified modes. The moped must be equipped with two independent brakes, a front low-beam headlight, a rear red light and red reflector, a horn, a stand, and a muffler.

221. A moped manufactured after January 1, 2001, must additionally be equipped with a rear brake signal light, turn indicators, a license plate light, rearview mirrors, and a speedometer.

222. It is prohibited to drive a vehicle if it has any of the following faults:

222.1. Both low-beam headlights do not function during nighttime;

222.2. In conditions of insufficient visibility, neither of the low-beam headlights nor both front fog lights function simultaneously;

222.3. During rain or snowfall, the driver's side windshield wiper is not functioning;

222.4. Steering system damage prevents the driver from maneuvering the vehicle;

222.5. The vehicle's braking system does not allow the driver to stop the vehicle;

222.6. The coupling device of the tractor and trailer (semi-trailer) is damaged, which could cause a coupling break during driving;

222.7. The vehicle has hazardous defects identified during state technical inspection or roadside technical inspection that endanger road traffic safety;

222.8. The depth of the tire tread is less than the minimum depth specified in the regulations on state technical inspection and technical control of vehicles on roads.

223. If a vehicle has any of the following external lighting defects, it may only be driven to a parking lot or repair site with the emergency lights on or with the

emergency sign attached to the rear of the vehicle (only in the case of damage to the rear external lighting devices):

223.1. None of the brake signal lights function;

223.2. Neither the rear marker lights nor the license plate lights function during nighttime or in conditions of insufficient visibility;

223.3. One of the low-beam headlights does not function during nighttime;

223.4. In conditions of insufficient visibility, one of the low-beam headlights or one of the front fog lights does not function simultaneously.

224. If a mechanically propelled vehicle or its trailer is stopped on the road outside of built-up areas and one of the front or rear marker lights does not function during nighttime or in conditions of insufficient visibility, the driver must do everything possible to move the vehicle off the road. If this is not possible, the vehicle must be marked in accordance with the requirements set out in point 175 of these regulations.

225. It is prohibited to drive a vehicle equipped with:

225.1. Objects, window coverings, curtains, blinds, etc., that significantly restrict the driver's visibility in the direct line of sight. A significant restriction of visibility is considered any window covering that reduces the light transmittance of the front windshield to less than 75% or the side windows of the front doors to less than 70%.

225.2. Devices (such as radar detectors, etc.) that can receive signals from speed control devices or interfere with the operation of such devices.

225.3. Devices (such as blue or red flashing lights, sound signals, light control signals, etc.) and special coloring, which, according to the regulations on vehicle registration, are intended for emergency vehicles or, according to regulations on passenger transport with passenger cars, are intended for taxis and could mislead other road users.

225.4. Lighting devices that do not comply with the regulations on the state technical inspection and technical control of vehicles on roads.

(Amended by MK 22.08.2017. Regulation No. 496)

226. It is prohibited to alter the odometer reading of a vehicle.

25. Vehicle Number Plates, Identification Marks, Warning Devices, and Markings

227. Number plates must correspond to the vehicle's registration documents. Number plates must be clean, and their characters must be legible from a distance of at least 40 meters in clear daylight when the vehicle is stationary, and from at least 20 meters in clear nighttime conditions when the vehicle's external lighting is on.

228. It is prohibited to drive if even one of the number plates is not attached in its designated place. It is forbidden to alter, cover, coat with protective materials, mechanically damage, bend, or otherwise obscure the number plate.

229. Vehicle identification signs (hereinafter – identification signs), warning devices, and markings must be made in accordance with international agreements to which Latvia is a party or according to Annex 3 of these regulations.

230. Identification signs must be clean so that other road users can notice them in time.

231. It is forbidden to attach any other information or signs to vehicles that use the forms, color combinations, and symbols of road signs as specified in the LVS 77-1:2016 standard "Road Signs. Part 1: Road Signs", if they could mislead other road users.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 219, 28.05.2019)

232. Vehicles permanently registered in Latvia that cross the state border must have a country distinguishing sign attached to the rear of the vehicle – a white ellipse measuring 175 mm wide and 115 mm high with a 4 mm wide black border located 2 mm from the outer edge. The sign must display the black letters "LV", with a height of 60 mm (Annex 3, Point 1).

The distinguishing sign is not required if the vehicle's registration number plates comply with the national regulations that already include the required international identification.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 496, 22.08.2017)

233. When transporting groups of children, a yellow square identification sign (with a side length from 250 to 300 mm) must be attached to the front and rear of the bus. The sign must have a red border (border width – 1/10 of the side length) and display the symbol of road sign No. 121 in black (Annex 3, Point 2).



234. (Repealed by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

235. Motor vehicles (including their trailers) used for driver training must be equipped with an identification sign – a white equilateral triangle (side length from 200 to 300 mm, depending on the type of vehicle) with a red border (border width – 1/10 of the side length), bearing a black letter "M" (Annex 3, Point 4).

236. The illuminated identification sign mentioned in point 235 must be placed on the roof of the cabin or passenger compartment (for buses, it is allowed to place the illuminated sign behind the front windshield or in place of the route sign).

Buses, trucks, their trailers, and tractor trailers must also have an additional rear-facing identification sign made from reflective material.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 549 of 28.08.2018)

237. For cars and tractors used for individual driving lessons, it is allowed to attach the identification sign mentioned in point 235 to the front and rear windows. For motorcycles, the identification sign made of reflective material must be attached at the front and rear.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 549 of 28.08.2018)

238. Vehicles used for transporting especially heavy or oversized cargo, as well as vehicles whose manufacturer-specified maximum speed is lower than the speed specified in point 101 of these regulations (excluding the vehicles mentioned in point 244), must have a speed limit identification sign attached or painted on the rear left side of the vehicle.

This sign must be a colored version of road sign No. 323, showing the permitted speed, with a diameter between 160 and 250 mm depending on the vehicle type, and a border width of 1/10 of the diameter (Annex 3, Point 5).



239. In cases referred to in point 193 of these regulations, loads or vehicle parts protruding beyond the vehicle's dimensions must be marked in daylight with reflective signal plates or flags (each side 400 mm long) bearing diagonal white and red stripes (50 mm wide on both sides) (Annex 3, point 6). During hours of darkness or in low visibility conditions, these must be marked with the above-mentioned reflective signal plates or lit lamps: white at the front, red at the rear, and amber (yellow) on the sides.

240. Vehicles transporting dangerous goods must have identification signs – orange rectangles affixed to the front and rear of the vehicle, compliant with ADR (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) requirements (Annex 3, point 7).

241. For cargo trucks with a gross weight over 12 tons (excluding tractor units) and articulated tourist buses, the rear must be fitted with one (horizontal), two (horizontal or vertical), or four (two vertical and two horizontal) identification signs – rectangles with slanted red fluorescent parallel stripes (at a 45° angle rising toward the center of the vehicle) (Annex 3, point 8).

242. The identification signs referred to in point 241 must be attached so that the bottom edge is not lower than 250 mm and the top edge not higher than 2100 mm from the road surface. The total length of the signs must be between 1130 and 2300 mm, the width between 130 and 150 mm, and the gap between stripes must not exceed 100 mm. The material used between stripes must be yellow reflective material.

243. Trailers (semi-trailers) longer than 8 meters (including the drawbar), and trailers (semi-trailers) with a gross weight over 10 tons, must have rear-facing identification signs – yellow reflective rectangles with a red fluorescent border (rectangle width between 195 and 230 mm, border width 40 mm), with number, placement, and total length according to point 242 requirements (Annex 3, point 9).

244. Motor vehicles whose manufacturer-specified maximum speed does not exceed 30 km/h, and their trailers, must be fitted at the rear with an identification sign – a red fluorescent equilateral triangle with a reflective yellow or red border (triangle side length 350–365 mm, border width 45–48 mm) (Annex 3, point 10).

245. The emergency warning triangle must be red, made from reflective material, equilateral, with side length between 450 and 550 mm and border width of at least 50 mm (Annex 3, point 11).

246. A disabled parking permit card may be placed inside the vehicle cabin near the windshield if the driver or passenger has been issued such a card. This card may be issued to:

246.1. A person with a disability affecting mobility or gait, who has received a medical opinion from the State Medical Commission for Health and Working Capacity Expert Examination indicating the need for vehicle adaptation and transport cost compensation; 246.2. A person with Group I visual disability;

246.3. A person under 18 who has been declared disabled and has received a medical opinion on the need for special care.

(as per Cabinet Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

246.1. The disabled parking permit card is issued by the State Joint Stock Company "Road Traffic Safety Directorate" (CSDD), based on electronic information provided by the State Medical Commission confirming the person's eligibility. Issuance requires an application from the cardholder or their representative.

The card is valid for the duration of the disability as defined in point 246. If the disability term exceeds 10 years, the card is issued for 10 years.

The fee for the card is paid by the service recipient according to the CSDD price list.

(as per Cabinet Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

246.2. The disabled parking permit card (Annex 3, point 12) is a dark blue rectangle (148 mm long, 106 mm high).

On the front left side: the validity period, issuing authority, and serial number, with a white disability symbol below.

On the right side: the "LV" country mark, followed by the inscription in Latvian "Model of the European Community", and below that "Disabled parking permit card" in Latvian and in other EU languages.

On the reverse: the cardholder's photo on the left, with their name, surname, and signature below, and on the right a notice in Latvian:

"This card entitles its holder to use specially designated parking services in European Union member states."

(as per Cabinet Regulation No. 56 of 16.01.2024)

26. Road Signs, Road Markings, and Their Characteristics

247. Road signs (hereinafter – signs) (Annex 4) must comply with the following standards:

LVS 77-1:2016 "Road Signs. Part 1: Road Signs",

LVS 77-2:2016 "Road Signs. Part 2: Installation Rules",

LVS 77-3:2016 "Road Signs. Part 3: Technical Requirements".

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

248. Variable message signs (i.e. signs in which the displayed text and/or symbol information can be changed) must also comply with the following standards:

LVS 77-1:2016 "Road Signs. Part 1: Road Signs",

LVS 77-2:2016 "Road Signs. Part 2: Installation Rules",

LVS 77-3:2016 "Road Signs. Part 3: Technical Requirements".

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

249. If temporary signs – such as those placed on a movable stand, on a vehicle performing roadworks, or otherwise clearly indicating their temporary nature – convey a different meaning than permanent signs, drivers must follow the temporary signs. For the equipment of roadworks zones, it is permitted to replace the white background of temporary signs with yellow.

26.1. Warning Signs

250. Warning signs alert drivers of approaching a dangerous section of the road. While driving through this section, the driver must act in accordance with the conditions. The warning signs include:

250.1. Sign No. 101 – "Intersection of Roads of Equal Importance".



250.2. Sign No. 102 – "Roundabout".



250.3. Signs No. 103 and 104 – "Dangerous Curve".

A road curve (Sign 103 – to the right; Sign 104 – to the left) with a small radius or a curve with limited visibility due to buildings, vegetation, etc.



250.4. Signs No. 105 and 106 – "Dangerous Curves".

A section of road with dangerous curves (Sign 105 – the first curve to the right; Sign 106 – the first curve to the left).



250.5. Signs No. 107, 108, and 109 – "Road Narrows"

(Sign 107 – narrowing on both sides; Sign 108 – narrowing on the right side; Sign 109 – narrowing on the left side).



250.6. Sign No. 110 – "Steep Descent".



250.7. Sign No. 111 – "Steep Ascent".



250.8. 112. sign "Uneven Road". A section of the road where there are irregularities on the roadway (waves, potholes, uneven road and bridge joint areas, etc.);



250.9. 113. sign "Speed Bump". A section of the road where artificial bumps have been created on the roadway to reduce driving speed;



250.10. 114. sign "Change of Road Surface". A section of the road where the asphalt or concrete surface changes to gravel and vice versa;



250.11. 115. sign "Slippery Road".

115.



250.12. 116. sign "Gravel or Chippings Laid on the Road". A section of the road where gravel, chippings, or similar materials may be thrown from beneath vehicle wheels.

116.



250.13. 117. sign "Rockfalls". A section of the road where rockfalls, landslides, or falling rocks may occur.

117.



250.14. 118. sign "Work on the road". A section of the road where any work is being carried out on, beside, or above the road, which occupies the road or affects traffic conditions.

118.



250.15. 119. sign "Road with dangerous shoulders".

119.



250.16. 120. sign "Pedestrian Crossing". Approach to a pedestrian crossing marked with signs 535 and 536, where vehicles must yield to pedestrians.

120.



535.



536.



250.17. 121. sign "Children". A section of road where children may suddenly appear on the roadway.

121.



250.18. 122. sign "Two-way traffic". The beginning of a road (traffic lane) section where traffic flows in both directions.

122.



250.19. 123. sign "Traffic lights". An intersection, pedestrian crossing, or road section where traffic is controlled by traffic lights.

123.



250.20. 124. sign "Pets".

124.



250.21. 125. sign "Wild animals".

125.



250.22. 126. sign "Drawbridge". A drawbridge or ferry crossing.

126.



250.23. 127. sign "Embankment". A location where the road leads to an embankment or the shore of a body of water.

127.



250.24. 128. sign "Crosswind".

128.



250.25. 129. sign "Low-flying Aircraft".

129.



250.26. 130. sign "Bicycle Path Crossing". A location where a bicycle path, pedestrian and bicycle path, shared pedestrian and bicycle path, bike lane, or a road frequently crossed by bicycles and electric scooters intersects the road.



250.27. 131. sign "Tramway Crossing".



250.28. 132. sign "Railroad Crossing with Barrier".



250.29. 133. sign "Railroad Crossing without Barrier".



250.30. 134. sign "Single-track Railroad Crossing". A railroad crossing with a single track where no barrier is installed.



250.31. 135. sign "Multi-track Railroad Crossing". A railroad crossing with two or more tracks where no barrier is installed.



250.32. 136., 137., 138., 139., 140. and 141. signs "Approaching Railway Crossing". Additional warning of approaching a railway crossing outside populated areas.



250.33. 142. sign "Dangerous". A dangerous section of the road whose hazard cannot be indicated by other warning signs.

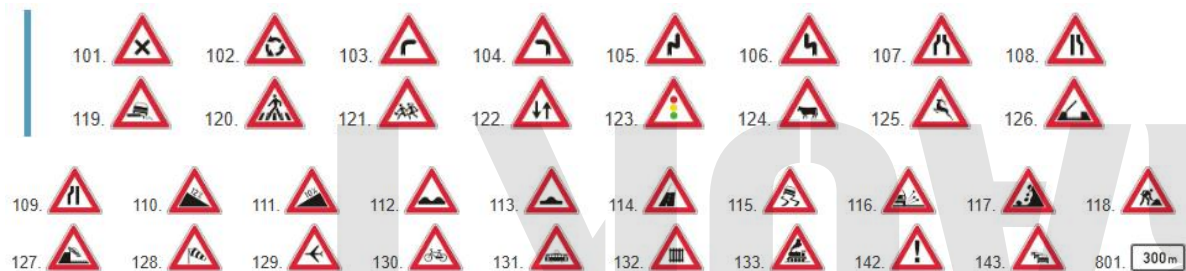


250.34. 143. sign "Traffic Jam".



"(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers regulations on May 11, 2021, No. 290)"

251. Outside built-up areas, the signs 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 142, and 143 are placed 150–200 meters before the dangerous road section, but in built-up areas, they are placed 50–60 meters before it. If necessary, signs can be placed at a different distance as indicated by sign 801.



252. Outside built-up areas, the signs 118, 121, 126, 127, 132, and 133 are installed again. The second sign is installed at least 50 meters before the beginning of the dangerous section.



253. Under limited conditions and in a populated area, the second 118 sign can be installed directly at the beginning of the roadworks site. If the roadworks are temporary, the 118 sign (without the 801 sign) can be installed 10–15 meters before the roadworks site.



254. The 113 sign may not be installed in residential areas, as well as in places where the maximum allowed driving speed does not exceed 30 km/h.



255. The 134 and 135 signs are installed directly before the railway crossing.



256. If a steep descent or ascent follows one after the other, the 110 or 111 sign may be installed before the start of the second or subsequent descent or ascent at a distance indicated by the 801 additional sign.



257. The 136, 138, and 140 signs are installed on the right side of the road, while the 137, 139, and 141 signs are installed on the left side. The 136 and 137 signs are installed together with the first 132 or 133 sign in the direction of travel; the 140 and 141 signs are installed with the second 132 or 133 sign. The 138 and 139 signs are installed separately at an equal distance between the first and second 132 signs or the first and second 133 signs.



26.2. Priority Signs

258. Priority signs indicate the order of traffic at uncontrolled intersections, road crossings, or narrow sections of the road. The priority signs are as follows:

258.1. Sign 201 "Main Road". A road where priority is given when crossing uncontrolled intersections.



258.2. Sign 202 "End of Main Road".

202.



258.3. Signs 203, 204, and 205 "Intersection with a Less Important Road" (Sign 203 – from both sides; Sign 204 – from the right side; Sign 205 – from the left side). One sign can depict two closely located intersections, and the distance between them is not specified. These signs are installed outside of populated areas at a distance of 150–200 meters from the intersection.

203.



204.



205.



258.4. Sign 206 "Give Way". The driver of the vehicle must give way to vehicles driving on the intersecting road, but if the sign 847 is additionally installed, the driver must give way to vehicles driving on the main road, as well as vehicles approaching from the right side on a road of equal importance, except for tram drivers, who, according to paragraph 134 of these regulations, have priority in this case.

206.



847.



"258.5. Sign 207 "No further driving without stopping is prohibited". It is prohibited to drive further without stopping the vehicle right before the stop line (marking 929), but if there is no stop line – right before the edge of the intersecting roadway. The driver must give way to vehicles driving on the intersecting road, but if sign 847 is additionally installed, the driver must give way to vehicles driving on the main road, as well as vehicles approaching from the right side on a road of equal importance, except for tram drivers, who, according to paragraph 134 of these regulations, have priority in this case. Sign 207 can also be installed before an unprotected railway crossing, as well as at special quarantine posts, border crossing points, and other places where traffic is stopped by a barrier or otherwise. In this case, the driver must stop the vehicle right before the stop line (marking 929), but if there is no stop line – right before the sign.

207.



929.



847.



"258.6. Sign 208 "Give way to oncoming traffic". It is prohibited to enter a road section where the road narrows if it could hinder oncoming traffic. The driver

must give way to oncoming vehicles that are in the narrowed section of the road or at the opposite end of this section.



258.7. Sign 209 "Priority over oncoming traffic". A narrow section of the road where the driver has priority over oncoming vehicles.



26.3. Prohibition signs

259. Prohibition signs specify or remove certain traffic restrictions. The prohibition signs are as follows:

259.1. Sign 301 "Entry prohibited". Entry is prohibited for all vehicles.



259.2. Sign 302 "Driving prohibited". Driving is prohibited for all vehicles.



259.3. Sign 303 "Prohibited for motor vehicles". Driving is prohibited for motor vehicles.



259.4. Sign 304 "Prohibited for motorcycles". It is prohibited to drive two-wheeled mopeds, motorcycles, tricycles, and quadricycles.



259.5. Sign 305 "Prohibited for bicycles". It is prohibited to ride bicycles and electric scooters.

305.



259.6. Sign 306 "Prohibited for trucks". It is prohibited for trucks and their combinations with a total weight greater than 3.5 tons (if the sign does not specify the total weight) or greater than the specified weight on the sign, as well as for agricultural machinery.

306.



259.7. Sign 307 "Prohibited for vehicles with a trailer". It is prohibited for trucks and agricultural machinery to drive with any type of trailer, as well as to tow a mechanical vehicle.

307.



259.8. Sign 308 "Prohibited for tractors". It is prohibited for agricultural machinery (tractors) to drive.

308.



259.9. Sign 309 "Pedestrians not allowed to walk".

309.



259.10. Sign 310 "Width restriction". It is prohibited for vehicles whose dimensions (with or without load) exceed the width indicated on the sign.

310.



259.11. Sign 311 "Height restriction". It is prohibited for vehicles whose dimensions (with or without load) exceed the height indicated on the sign from the surface of the roadway.

311.



259.12. Sign 312 "Weight limit". It is prohibited for vehicles (vehicle combinations) whose total actual weight exceeds the limit indicated on the sign.

312.



259.13. Sign 313 "Axle load limit". It is prohibited for vehicles whose actual load on any axle exceeds the limit indicated on the sign.

313.



259.14. Sign 314 "Length limit". It is prohibited for vehicles (or vehicle combinations) whose overall length (with or without cargo) exceeds the limit indicated on the sign.

314.



259.15. Sign 315 "Turning right is prohibited".

315.



259.16. Sign 316 "Turning left is prohibited".

316.



259.17. Sign 317 "U-turn is prohibited".

317.



259.18. Sign 318 "Minimum distance restriction". The distance between moving vehicles must not be less than the one indicated on the sign.

318.



259.19. Sign 319 "Overtaking prohibited". Overtaking any vehicles is prohibited, except for individual vehicles and their combinations that are traveling at a speed less than 30 km/h.

319.



259.20. Sign 320 "Overtaking prohibition ends".

320.



259.21. Sign 321 "Overtaking prohibited for trucks". Trucks and their combinations with a total weight exceeding 3.5 tons are prohibited from overtaking any vehicles, except for individual vehicles and combinations traveling at a speed less than 30 km/h. Agricultural machinery is prohibited from overtaking any vehicles, except carts and bicycles.

321.



259.22. Sign 322 "End of overtaking prohibition for trucks". This sign indicates the end of the overtaking prohibition for trucks.

322.



259.23. Sign 323 "Maximum Speed Limit". It is prohibited to drive at a speed (in km/h) exceeding the value indicated on the sign.

323.



259.24. Sign 324 "End of Maximum Speed Limit".

324.



259.25. Sign 325 "Use of Horn Prohibited".

325.



259.26. Sign 326 "No Stopping". It is prohibited for vehicles to stop or park.

326.



259.27. Sign 327 "No Standing". It is prohibited for vehicles to stand (park).

327.



259.28. Sign 328 "No Parking on Odd Dates".

328.



259.29. Sign 329 "No Parking on Even Dates".

329.



259.30. Sign 330 "All Restrictions End." Simultaneously marks the end of the areas where the following signs are applicable: 318, 319, 321, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, and 329.

330.



318.



319.



321.



323.



325.



326.



327.



328.



329.



259.31. Sign 331 "Customs." It is prohibited to proceed without stopping the vehicle directly before the sign. Permission to continue is granted by the customs (checkpoint) official.

331.



259.32. Sign 332 "Police." It is prohibited to proceed without stopping the vehicle directly before the sign. Permission to continue is granted by a police officer or border guard (at the state border).

332.



259.33. Sign 333 "Dangerous to Proceed." It is prohibited for all (without exception) vehicles to continue due to a traffic accident, emergency, or other similar reasons.

333.



259.34. Sign 334 "Vehicles with Hazardous Cargo Prohibited."

334.



"Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 290, dated May 11, 2021."

260. If signs 328 and 329 are installed on both sides of the road, then from 9:00 PM to 12:00 AM, vehicles that will be prohibited from parking on the respective side of the road the following day must be moved to the other side of the road.

328.



329.



261. The operation of signs 301, 302, 303, 315, 316, and 317 does not apply to public passenger transport vehicles.

301.



302.



303.



315.



316.



317.



262. The operation of signs 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, and 308 does not apply to vehicles that deliver or go to receive cargo, and to special vehicles (such as cranes) that are operating in a zone marked by one of these road signs. The operation of signs 302 and 303 does not apply to bicycles, electric scooters,

mopeds, motorcycles, tricycles, and quad bikes, light cars, and trucks with a total mass not exceeding 3.5 tons and whose owner (holder) lives or works in this zone, and to taxis that are picking up or carrying passengers. The operation of signs 304 and 305 does not apply to the owners (holders) of vehicles who live or work in this zone. The operation of sign 306 does not apply to vehicles used for driving skills tests according to the procedures set out in regulatory acts.



(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers regulations of 11.05.2021, No. 290)

263. The operation of the 302, 303, and 327 signs does not apply to vehicles marked with a disabled parking permit.



264. The operation of the 312 and 313 signs does not apply to vehicles for which, after evaluating public safety and danger, a permit has been issued by the state-owned company "Latvian State Roads" for special transportation (such as transporting animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption).



(As per the version of the regulations in Regulation No. 56, dated January 16, 2024).

"263. The provisions of signs 302, 303, and 327 do not apply to vehicles marked with an invalid parking permit.



264. The provisions of signs 312 and 313 do not apply to vehicles that have been granted permission by the state-owned limited liability company 'Latvijas Valsts ceļi' for special transportation (for example, transporting animal by-products and derivatives not intended for human consumption), after evaluating public safety and hazard risks.

312.



313.



(As amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 56 of 16 January 2024).

265. The provisions of signs 315 and 316 apply to the intersection of roadways, before which the sign is installed.

315.



316.



266. In the area of operation of sign 326, it is allowed:

326.



266.1. Passenger boarding in taxis – in light vehicles – or disembarking from them;

266.2. Stopping of taxis – light vehicles – with the meter turned on, with the taxi driver remaining in the vehicle;

266.3. Boarding of persons with disabilities in vehicles marked with an invalid parking permit card, or disembarking from them;

266.4. Passenger boarding and disembarking in public transport vehicles at their stops;

266.5. Parking of taxis – light vehicles – in a parking space marked with sign 543.

543.



266.6. Loading of animal-derived by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption into vehicles.

267. Municipalities, with the appropriate decision, are entitled to determine the time period when cargo may be loaded or unloaded in the area of operation of signs 326, 327, 328, and 329.

326.



327.



328.



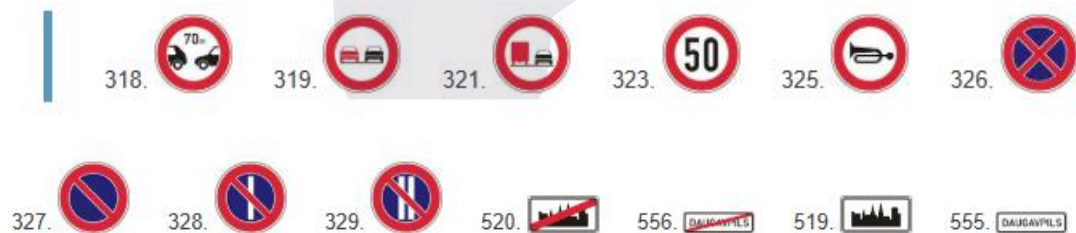
329.



268. The operation of signs 309, 326, 327, 328, and 329 applies only to the side of the roadway where they are installed.



269. The operation of signs 318, 319, 321, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, and 329 is valid from the location where they are installed until the nearest intersection beyond the sign. However, if there is no intersection, the operation is valid until sign 520 or 556. If sign 323 is installed before a populated area, its operation is valid from the location where it is installed until sign 519 or 555. The zone of operation of these signs does not end at locations where the road exits from an adjacent area (courtyard, parking lot, gas station, business, etc.), and places where a rural road, forest road, or similar road crosses or branches off the main road, if no relevant priority signs are installed before such crossings, as well as intersections that do not have a direct connection to the respective roadway.



270. The operation zone of signs can be reduced:

270.1. For signs 318, 319, 321, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, and 329 – by installing signs 330 or 803.



270.2. For signs 319, 321, and 323 – by installing signs 320, 322, or 324, respectively.



270.3. For sign 323 – by installing sign 323 with a different maximum speed limit.



270.4. For signs 326, 327, 328, and 329 – the area of operation may be reduced by reinstalling signs 326, 327, 328, or 329 together with sign 810. Sign 326 may be used together with road marking 943, while sign 327 may be used with road marking 944. In such cases, the operating area of the signs is determined by the length of the road marking lines. The area of operation of signs 326, 327, 328, and 329 ends at the point where a parking area, marked with signs 529, 537, or 539, is established on or partially on the roadway.



26.4. Mandatory signs

271. The mandatory signs are as follows:

271.1. Sign 401 "Drive straight ahead";



271.2. Sign 402 "Turn right";



271.3. Sign 403 "Turn left";

403.



271.4. Sign 404 "Go straight or turn right";

404.



271.5. Sign 405 "Go straight or turn left";

405.



271.6. Sign 406 "Turn right or left";

406.



271.7. Sign 407 "Keep right";

407.



271.8. Sign 408 "Keep left";

408.



271.9. Sign 409 "Drive in a circular motion" (Roundabout);

409.



271.10. Sign 410 "Pass the obstacle on the right side";

410.



271.11. Sign 411 "Pass the obstacle on the left side";



271.12. Sign 412 "Pass the obstacle on the right or left side";



271.13. Sign 413 "Cycle path". Only bicycles and electric scooters are allowed. If the sign is not used to indicate a cycle lane, pedestrians may also use it with sports or recreational equipment as specified in point 8 of these regulations, provided they do not obstruct bicycle and electric scooter traffic.



271.14. Sign 414 "End of cycle path";



271.15. Sign 415 "Pedestrian path". Only pedestrians are allowed;



271.16. Sign 416 "End of pedestrian path";



271.17. Sign 417 "Shared pedestrian and bicycle path". Only bicycles and electric scooters, as well as pedestrians, are allowed. Bicycle and electric scooter riders and pedestrians must act in a way that does not endanger or obstruct each other. Pedestrians must take into account the presence of bicycles and electric scooters on this path, and bicycle and electric scooter riders must, if necessary, travel at a speed not exceeding pedestrian walking speed;



417.

271.18. Sign 418 "End of shared pedestrian and bicycle path";



418.

271.19. Signs 419 and 421 "Pedestrian and bicycle path". On one side of the path, only bicycles and electric scooters are allowed, and on the other side, only pedestrians (as indicated on the sign);



419.



421.

271.20. Signs 420 and 422 "End of pedestrian and bicycle path";



420.



422.

271.21. Sign 423 "Minimum speed limit". It is permitted to drive at a speed (km/h) not less than the one indicated on the sign;



423.

271.22. Sign 424 "End of minimum speed limit";



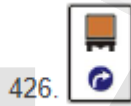
424.

271.23. Sign 425 "Vehicles carrying dangerous goods must go straight";



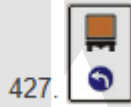
425.

271.24. Sign 426 "Vehicles carrying dangerous goods must turn right";



426.

271.25. Sign 427 "Vehicles carrying dangerous goods must turn left".



427.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 290 of 11.05.2021)

272. Road signs 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, and 409 indicate that driving is only permitted in the directions shown on the sign. Signs that allow a left turn also permit a U-turn (signs 401 through 408 may be used with arrow configurations that correspond to the permitted directions of travel at an intersection).



401.

402.

403.

404.

405.



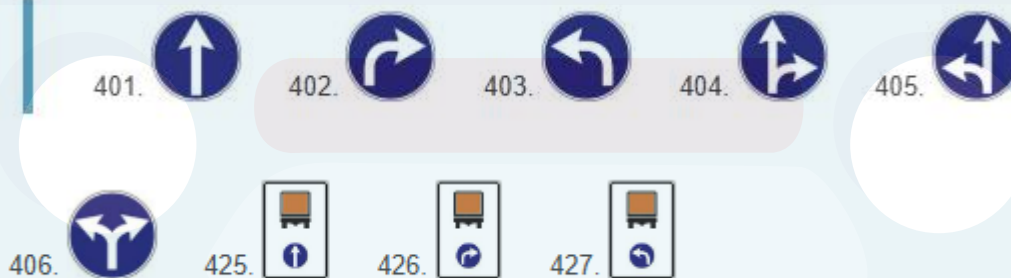
406.

407.

408.

409.

273. The operation of signs 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, and 406 does not apply to public passenger transport vehicles. The operation of signs 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 425, 426, and 427 applies to the intersection of roadways before which the sign is placed.



401.

402.

403.

404.

405.

406.

425.

426.

427.

274. If sign 401 is placed at the beginning of a road section, its area of effect extends until the nearest intersection after the sign or until the end of the built-up area. The sign does not prohibit turning right into yards or other adjacent territories.



275. Signs 407 and 408 indicate that the turn must be made before the sign.



26.5. Informative Signs

276. Informative signs establish or cancel specific traffic regimes. The informative signs are as follows:

276.1. Sign 501 "One-way road." A road or carriageway where traffic is allowed in one direction only, across the full width;



276.2. Sign 502 "End of one-way road";



276.3. Signs 503 and 504 "Entry onto a one-way road." Entry onto a road or carriageway where traffic is permitted in one direction, as indicated on the sign;



276.4. Sign 505 "Lane for public passenger transport." A lane designated only for public passenger transport vehicles, taxis, and electric vehicles traveling in the same direction as the rest of the traffic. If this sign is used together with additional sign 824, the lane is also for bicycles and electric scooters. The sign applies to the lane above which it is placed. If placed on the right side of the road, it applies to the rightmost driving lane. The sign is effective from its placement until the next intersection beyond the sign, or if there is no intersection, until sign 506;



276.5. Sign 506 "End of lane for public passenger transport";



276.6. Sign 507 "Road with a lane for public passenger transport." A road where public transport vehicles, taxis, and electric vehicles — and if used with sign 824, also bicycles and electric scooters — travel in a separate lane against the direction of general traffic flow;



276.7. Sign 508 "End of road with a lane for public passenger transport";



276.8. Signs 509 and 510 "Entry onto a road with a lane for public passenger transport";



276.9. Sign 511 "Minimum speed limits in lanes." Number of lanes and the minimum speed limit in each lane;



276.10. Sign 512 "Maximum speed limits in lanes." Number of lanes and the maximum speed limit in each lane;



276.11. Sign 513 "Directions of travel in lanes." Number of lanes and designated directions of travel in each lane at an intersection. Sign 513 may include information on traffic restrictions at the intersection. A 513 sign that allows a left turn from the far-left lane also permits a U-turn from that lane. The effect of the 513 sign applies to the entire intersection before which it is placed unless

another sign (513, 514, 515, 516, 517, or 518) placed at the intersection provides different instructions.



276.12. Signs 514, 515, and 516 – "Lane direction".

These signs indicate the permitted direction of travel from a specific lane at an intersection. The signs may also include information on traffic restrictions at the intersection. Sign 516 allows a left turn from the far-left lane and also permits a U-turn from that lane (signs 514, 515, and 516 can display arrow configurations corresponding to the designated driving directions at the intersection). The effect of signs 514, 515, and 516 applies to the entire intersection before which the sign is placed, unless another sign (513, 514, 515, 516, 517, or 518) at the intersection provides different instructions.



276.13. Signs 517 and 518 – "Lane directions".

These indicate the permitted directions from a lane at an intersection. These signs may also include information on traffic restrictions at the intersection.

Sign 518, which allows a left turn from the far-left lane, also permits a U-turn from that lane (signs 517 and 518 may use arrow configurations that match the specified turning directions at the intersection). The signs apply to the whole intersection before which they are placed, unless another sign (513, 514, 515, 516, 517, or 518) gives different instructions.



276.14. Sign 519 – "Beginning of a built-up area".

Marks the entry into a town or village, from which the road traffic regulations applicable to built-up areas take effect.



276.15. Sign 520 – "End of a built-up area".

Marks the end of the built-up area indicated by sign 519.



276.16. Sign 521 – "City or village name".

Indicates the border (beginning) of a city or village.



276.17. Sign 522 – "City or village name".

Indicates the border (end) of a city or village.



276.18. Sign 523 – "No parking zone".

Parking is prohibited on all roads within the area marked by the sign 523.

This restriction does not apply to cars marked with a disability parking permit.



276.19. Sign 524 – "End of no parking zone"



276.20. Sign 525 – "Maximum speed limit zone".

The maximum speed limit applies to all roads within the area entered as indicated by sign 525.



276.21. Sign 526 – "End of maximum speed limit zone"



276.22. Sign 527 – "Pedestrian zone".

Pedestrian paths – only pedestrians are allowed to use the area.



276.23. Sign 528 – "End of pedestrian zone"



276.24. Sign 529 – "Parking zone"



276.25. Sign 530 – "End of parking zone"



276.26. Sign 531 – "Recommended speed zone".

An area where the recommended speed is the one indicated on the sign.



276.27. Sign 532 – "End of recommended speed zone"

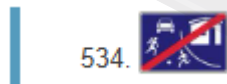


276.28. Sign 533 – "Residential zone".

Marks the beginning of an area where the traffic regulations for residential zones apply.



276.29. Sign 534 – "End of residential zone"



276.30. Sign 535 – "Pedestrian crossing".

The sign is placed on the right side of the road at the near edge of the crossing.



276.31. Sign 536 – "Pedestrian crossing".

The sign is placed on the left side of the road at the far edge of the crossing.



276.32. Sign 537 – "Parking".

The sign is valid from the location it is placed until the next intersection after the sign, or, if there is no intersection, until signs 538, 520, 556, 326, 327, 328, or 329.

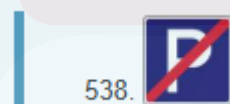
The bottom of the sign may indicate the direction to the nearby parking area.

A building roof symbol denotes an underground or multi-level above-ground parking facility.

In such parking lots, the prohibitions listed in subparagraphs 121.6 and 122.1 of these regulations do not apply.



276.33. Sign 538 – "End of parking area"



276.34. Sign 539 – "Paid parking".

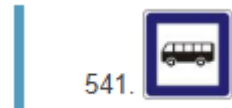
The sign is valid from the location it is placed until the next intersection after the sign, or, if there is no intersection, until signs 540, 520, 556, 326, 327, 328, or 329. The sign may indicate the maximum parking duration, for which payment can be made immediately. The bottom of the sign may indicate the direction to the nearby parking area. In such parking lots, the prohibitions listed in subparagraphs 121.6 and 122.1 of these regulations do not apply.



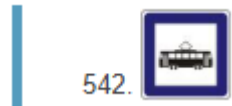
276.35. Sign 540 – "End of paid parking"



276.36. Sign 541 – "Bus and trolleybus stop"



276.37. Sign 542 – "Tram stop"



276.38. Sign 543 – "Light taxi parking"



276.39. Sign 544 – "Tunnel"

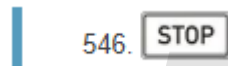


276.40. Sign 545 – "End of tunnel"

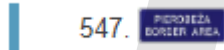


276.41. Sign 546 – "Stop".

A location where a vehicle must stop if driving is prohibited by a traffic light or traffic controller's signal.



276.42. Sign 547 – "Border starting point"



276.43. Sign 548 – "Border ending point"



276.44. Sign 549 – "Border strip start"



276.45. Sign 550 – "Border strip end"



276.46. Sign 551 – "Border crossing point"

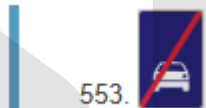


276.47. Sign 552 – "Expressway".

A road where travel is permitted only for motorcycles, tricycles, quadricycles, cars, and buses.



276.48. Sign 553 – "End of expressway"



276.49. Sign 554 – "Emergency stop area".

Indicates a location in a tunnel or on an expressway designated for stopping a vehicle in the event of an emergency.

554.



276.50. Sign 555 – "Start of built-up area".

The location in a city or village from where the traffic rules governing built-up areas apply.

555.



276.51. Sign 556 – "End of built-up area".

The end of the built-up area marked by Sign 555.

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 on 28.05.2019; Cabinet Regulation No. 290 on 11.05.2021; Cabinet Regulation No. 56 on 16.01.2024)

556.



555.



277. The bottom of Sign 543 may display a number indicating the number of taxis allowed to be in the parking area at the same time.

543.



278. Signs 547 and 549 indicate the location from which the regulations governing border and border strip areas take effect.

547.



549.



279. Municipalities, by relevant decision, have the authority to determine the period during which cargo loading and unloading is permitted in the area marked by Sign 523.

523.



26.6. Service Signs

280. Service signs inform about the location of relevant objects. The service signs are as follows:

280.1. Sign 601 – "Medical Assistance Point"



280.2. Sign 602 – "Hospital"



280.3. Sign 603 – "Fuel Station"



280.4. Sign 604 – "Parking Lot".

Indicates a parking area located near a public transport stop.



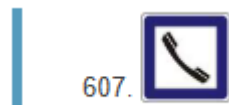
280.5. Sign 605 – "Technical Maintenance Point"



280.6. Sign 606 – "Car Wash"



280.7. Sign 607 – "Phone"



280.8. Sign 608 – "Restaurant"



608.

280.9. Sign 609 – "Café"



609.

280.10. Sign 610 – "Hotel, Motel, or Guesthouse"



610.

280.11. Sign 611 – "Youth Tourism Accommodation"



611.

280.12. Sign 612 – "Campsite"



612.

280.13. Sign 613 – "Camper Parking"



613.

280.14. Sign 614 – "Campsite and Camper Parking"



614.

280.15. Sign 615 – "Rest Area"



615.

280.16. Sign 616 – "Pedestrian Route"

616.



280.17. Sign 617 – "Toilet"

617.



280.18. Sign 618 – "Swimming Area or Swimming Pool"

618.



280.19. Sign 619 – "Tourist Information"

619.



280.20. Sign 620 – "Police"

620.



280.21. Sign 621 – "Road Police"

621.



280.22. Sign 622 – "Post Office"

622.



280.23. Sign 623 – "Radio Channel for Traffic Information"

623.



280.24. Sign 624 – "Airport (Airfield)"



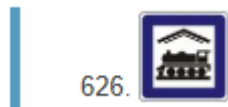
624.

280.25. Sign 625 – "Bus Station"



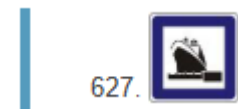
625.

280.26. Sign 626 – "Railway Station"



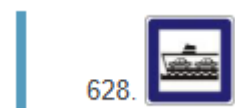
626.

280.27. Sign 627 – "Sea Passenger Station"



627.

280.28. Sign 628 – "Ferry"



628.

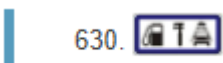
280.29. Sign 629 – "Cargo Port"



629.

280.30. Sign 630 – "Information Block".

Indicates that several objects depicted on the sign are located at the same place.



630.

280.31. Sign 631 – "Notable Location".

Indicates a place where a tourist attraction is located along the road.

631.



280.32. Sign 632 – "Fire Extinguisher".

Indicates the location of a fire extinguisher in a tunnel.

632.



280.33. Sign 633 – "Emergency Phone".

Indicates the location of a phone in a tunnel or on an expressway to call emergency services.

633.



280.34. Sign 634 – "Rural Tourism Accommodation".

(Amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 56 on 16.01.2024)

634.



281. In places marked with signs 613 or 614, it is also permitted to park cars – summer houses.

613.



614.



282. The bottom of the service signs may display distances and directions from the sign installation point to the respective object, as well as the names of the relevant objects.

26.7. Direction Indicators and Information Signs

283. Direction indicators and information signs are as follows:

283.1. Sign 701 and 702 – "Preliminary Direction Indicator".

The sign indicates driving directions to settlements and other objects. Signs 701 and 702 may feature symbols, pictograms, and other signs that inform about road traffic features. The bottom of the sign specifies the distance from the sign installation location to the intersection or the beginning of the deceleration lane.



283.2. Sign 703 – "Direction Indicator".

The sign shows the driving directions and distances (in km) to settlements and other objects.



283.3. Sign 704 and 705 – "Direction Indicator".

The sign indicates the driving direction and distance (in km) to a settlement or other object.



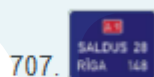
283.4. Sign 706 – "Direction Indicator".

The sign shows the driving direction and distance (in km) to a tourist destination (the sign has a brown background) or the direction to a homestead (the sign has a grey background).



283.5. Sign 707 – "Distance Indicator".

The sign displays the distances (in km) to the centers of settlements along the route.



283.6. Sign 708 – "Water Crossing Name".

The sign indicates the name of a water crossing (such as a river, canal, lake, etc.) that the road crosses.

708. 

283.7. Sign 709 – "Driving Scheme".

The sign shows the driving route if specific maneuvers are prohibited at an intersection or if there are permitted driving directions in a complex intersection.

709. 

283.8. Sign 710 – "Obstacle Bypass Direction".

The sign indicates the direction for bypassing an obstacle.

710. 

283.9. Sign 711 – "Dead End".

The sign indicates a road that cannot be passed through.

711. 

283.10. Sign 712 and 713 – "Preliminary Direction Indicator for a Dead End".

These signs indicate the direction towards a dead-end road.

712. 

713. 

283.11. Sign 714 and 715 – "Lane Start".

The sign marks the start of a lane, such as a deceleration lane or an uphill lane.

714. 

715. 

283.12. Sign 716 and 717 – "Lane End".

The sign marks the end of a lane, such as an acceleration lane or an uphill lane.

716. 

717. 

283.13. Sign 718, 719, and 720 – "Driving Directions in Lanes".

These signs indicate the number of lanes in each direction of the road section and the driving directions for each lane.



283.14. Sign 721 and 722 – "Lane Merging into Main Lanes".

These signs indicate the merging of one or more lanes into the main lanes near a road bridge.



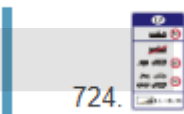
283.15. Sign 723 – "U-Turn Point".

This sign indicates a location or a break in the dividing lane where a U-turn is allowed to go in the opposite direction between intersections. Left turns are prohibited beyond this point.



283.16. Sign 724 – "Traffic Restrictions in Latvia".

This sign informs drivers entering Latvia about general speed limits and the use of daytime running lights or low beams.



283.17. Sign 725 – "Recommended Speed".

This sign indicates the recommended speed for the upcoming road section. The sign is valid until the nearest intersection after the sign. However, if the 725 sign is used in combination with a warning sign, the area of its effect is determined by the length of the dangerous section.



283.18. Sign 726, 727, and 728 – "Direction for Trucks".

These signs indicate the recommended driving direction for trucks, their combinations, and agricultural vehicles when they are prohibited from going in one of the possible directions at an intersection.



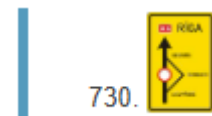
283.19. Sign 729 – "Pedestrian Underground or Overground Crossing".

This sign indicates a pedestrian crossing either underground or over the road.



283.20. Sign 730 – "Bypass Route Map".

This sign shows the bypass route for a temporarily closed section of road.



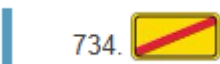
283.21. Sign 731, 732, and 733 – "Bypass Route Direction".

These signs indicate the direction of the bypass route around a temporarily closed or restricted road section.



283.22. Sign 734 – "End of Bypass Route".

This sign marks the end of a bypass route.



283.23. Sign 735, 736, 737, and 738 – "Preliminary Direction Indicator for Lane Change".

These signs indicate the direction for bypassing a temporarily closed lane or road section.



283.24. Sign 739 – "Kilometer Indicator".

This sign shows the distance (in kilometers) from the start of the road.



283.25. Sign 740 – "Road Number".

A sign with a green background indicating the assigned number for a specific European road (motorway) system.



283.26. Sign 741 – "Road Number".

A sign with a red background indicating the assigned number for a main national road in Latvia.



283.27. Sign 742 – "Road Number".

A sign with a blue background indicating the assigned number for a regional road in Latvia.



283.28. Sign 743, 744, and 745 – "Road Number and Direction".

These signs indicate the road number and its direction, with the background color representing the type of road.



283.29. Sign 746 – "Bidirectional Traffic".

This sign indicates the start of a road section where traffic direction can change in one or more lanes.



283.30. Sign 747 – "End of Bidirectional Traffic".

This sign marks the end of a road section where traffic direction can change in one or more lanes.



283.31. Sign 748 – "Exit to Road with Bidirectional Traffic".

This sign indicates an exit to a road where traffic direction can change in one or more lanes.



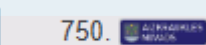
283.32. Sign 749 – "Country Name".

This sign indicates the name of the country.



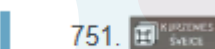
283.33. Sign 750 – "Administrative Territory Name".

This sign indicates the name of an administrative region or area.



283.34. Sign 751 – "Tourist Area".

This sign marks the entry to an area where several closely located tourist attractions are found.



283.35. Sign 752 – "Emergency Exit".

This sign indicates the location of an emergency exit in a tunnel.

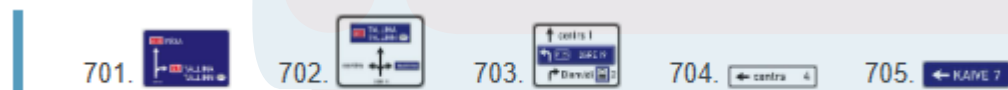


283.36. Sign 753 – "Direction to Emergency Exit".

This sign indicates the direction to the emergency exit in a tunnel, along with the distance to the exit.



284. If signs 701, 702, 703, 704, and 705 are installed in a populated area, the blue background indicates that the indicated object is located outside the respective settlement, while a white background means that the object is within the settlement.



284.1. Information about possible driving directions at multi-level intersections:

284.1.1. Sign 754 – "Previous Indication for Exit from the Motorway".

This sign informs about an exit from a motorway.



284.1.2. Sign 755 – "Approaching Exit".

This additional warning sign informs about the approaching exit from the motorway (with distances marked as 300 m (3 dashes), 200 m (2 dashes), and 100 m (1 dash)).



284.1.3. Sign 756 – "Direction Indicator".

This sign is placed above the road or between lanes to indicate the direction for the exit.



26.8. Additional Signs

285. Additional signs are used in conjunction with other signs to clarify or limit their effectiveness. The additional signs are as follows:

285.1. Sign 801 – "Distance to Object".

Indicates the distance from the sign to the start of a hazardous road section or to the point where a traffic restriction is enforced.



285.2. Sign 802 – "Distance to Object".

Indicates the distance from sign 206 to an intersection, if sign 207 is installed immediately before the intersection.



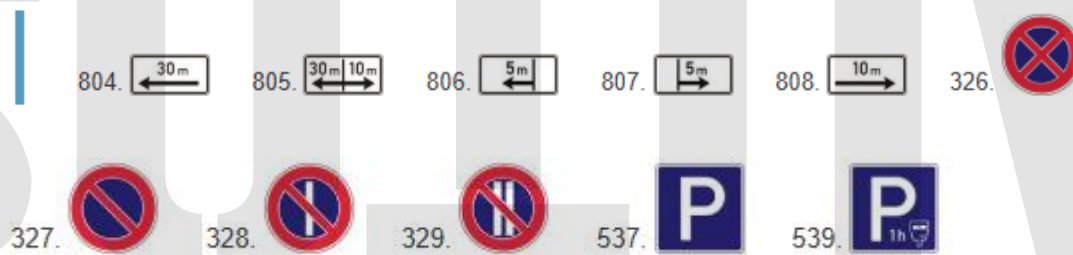
285.3. Sign 803 – "Action Zone".

Indicates the length of a hazardous road section marked with warning signs or the area of action for a prohibition sign, including the intersection, as well as the action zones for signs 537, 539, and 725.



285.4. Signs 804–808 – "Action Zone".

Indicates the direction and area of action for signs 326, 327, 328, 329, 537, and 539. Signs 804 and 808 also indicate the distance to an object marked by signs 537 or 539, while signs 805–807 indicate the action zone of signs 537 and 539 when placed parallel to the edge of a parking lot.



285.5. Sign 809 – "Action Zone".

Inform the driver that they are in the action zone of signs 326, 327, 328, or 329.



285.6. Sign 810 – "Action Zone".

Indicates the end of the action zones for signs 326, 327, 328, or 329.



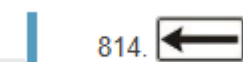
285.7. Signs 811, 812, and 813 – "Action Zone".

Indicate the direction of the primary sign's action towards a part of the road.



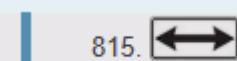
285.8. Sign 814 – "Direction of Action".

Indicates the direction in which the action of the sign applies.



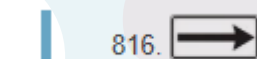
285.9. Sign 815 – "Directions of Action".

Indicates multiple directions in which the action of the sign applies.



285.10. Sign 816 – "Direction of Action".

Indicates the specific direction for the action of the sign.



285.11. Sign 817 – "Lane".

Indicates the lane or tram track that the sign applies to. If used with a prohibition sign, the restriction applies until the nearest intersection after the sign.



285.12. Signs 818–824 – "Vehicle Type".

Indicates the type of vehicle to which the sign applies.

818: Applies to trucks (including trucks with trailers).

820: Applies to passenger cars (including passenger cars with trailers) and trucks under 3.5 tons.

823: Applies to mopeds, motorcycles, tricycles, and quadricycles.

824: Applies to bicycles and electric scooters.



285.13. Sign 825 – "Weekdays".

Indicates that the sign applies on weekdays.



285.14. Sign 826 – "Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays".

Indicates that the sign applies on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays.



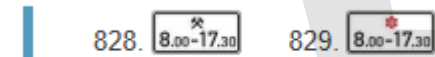
285.15. Sign 827 – "Operating Hours".

Indicates the time of day when the sign is in effect.



285.16. Signs 828 and 829 – "Operating Hours".

Indicates the specific days and times during which the sign is active.



285.17. Signs 830–839 – "Parking Type in a Parking Lot".

Signs 832–839 indicate parking types for passenger cars without trailers, motorcycles, tricycles, and quadricycles near a sidewalk or when driving onto it.

Signs 830 and 831 indicate parking types for passenger cars with trailers in a similar location.



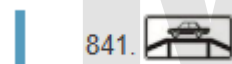
285.18. Sign 840 – "Parking Duration".

Used with signs 529 and 537. The driver must place information about the parking time in the vehicle's front window when parked in such a designated parking space.



285.19. Sign 841 – "Vehicle Inspection Area".

Indicates a pit or platform for vehicle inspection.



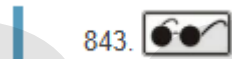
285.20. Sign 842 – "Maximum Weight Limit".

Indicates that the sign applies only to vehicles whose total weight exceeds the amount specified on the additional sign.



285.21. Sign 843 – "Blind Pedestrians".

Indicates that the pedestrian crossing is also used by blind pedestrians.



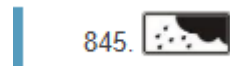
285.22. Sign 844 – "Persons with Disabilities".

Indicates that sign 537 applies only to vehicles displaying a disabled parking permit.



285.23. Sign 845 – "Wet Road Surface".

Indicates that the sign applies when the road surface is wet.



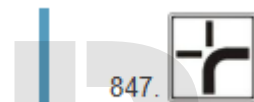
285.24. Sign 846 – "Slippery Road Surface".

Indicates that the road ahead is slippery due to snow or ice.



285.25. Sign 847 – "Main Road Direction".

Indicates the direction of the main road at an intersection.



285.26. Sign 848 – "Tow Truck in Operation".

Used with signs 326, 327, 328, and 329, or at locations where parked vehicles block access to yards or similar places.



285.27. Sign 849 – "Other Additional Information".

Provides additional information not covered by other additional signs (e.g., cancelling parking or stopping bans, loading/unloading times).



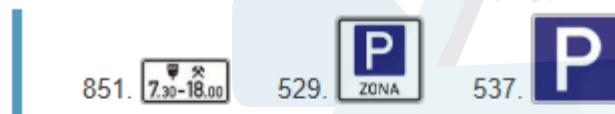
285.28. Sign 850 – "Speed Bump".

Indicates a pedestrian crossing located on an artificial speed bump to slow down traffic.



285.29. Sign 851 – "Paid Parking Hours".

Indicates that a parking space marked with sign 529 or 537 is paid during certain hours, and free at other times.



285.30. Sign 852 – "Turn Off Engine".

Indicates that it is prohibited to park with the engine running.



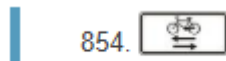
285.31. Sign 853 – "Control Device".

Indicates that a stationary control or tracking device for traffic participants or vehicles may be installed.



285.32. Sign 854 – "Bicycle Path Information".

Indicates that bicycle and electric scooter traffic is organized on a specific road section, marked with arrows showing the direction.



285.33. Sign 855 – "Bicycle Path Information".

Indicates that bicycle and electric scooter traffic is organized in the opposite direction of other vehicles on a designated part of the road.



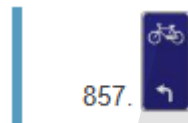
285.34. Sign 856 – "Bicycle Path Information".

Indicates that bicycle and electric scooter traffic is organized along separate paths on both sides of the road.



285.35. Sign 857 – "Bike Route".

Indicates the direction of the next section of a bicycle route.



285.36. Sign 858 – "EuroVelo Route".

Indicates the direction of a EuroVelo bicycle route.



285.37. Sign 859 – "Goods Delivery".

Indicates a parking space reserved for regular and organized goods delivery.

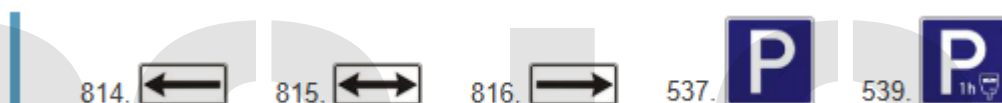


285.38. Sign 860 – "Electric Vehicles Only".

Indicates that the parking space marked with sign 537 is designated for electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles during charging.



286. Signs 814, 815, and 816 indicate the directions of the signs' operation or the direction to the parking lot, marked with signs 537 or 539, and located near the road.



287. Signs 825 and 826 indicate the days on which the sign is in effect.



288. Additional signs are attached directly under the sign to which they apply, except for signs 848 or 853, which can be used without a primary sign. If signs are placed above the road, curb, or sidewalk, signs 809, 810, and 847 may be placed next to the sign.



Road Markings

Road markings (Appendix 5) must comply with the standards LVS 85:2016 "Road Markings", LVS 85:2016/A1:2018 "Road Markings", and LVS 93:2006 "Road Signal Posts. Usage Regulations." Pedestrian crossings are designed according to the standard LVS 190-10:2007 "Pedestrian Crossing Design Regulations," LVS 190-10:2007/A1:2010 "Pedestrian Crossing Design Regulations," and LVS 190-10:2007/A2:2020 "Pedestrian Crossing Design Regulations."

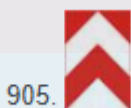
(MK Regulation No. 56, 16.01.2024 edition)

290. Vertical markings on road structures, equipment elements, and work zones indicate the dimensions of the object and also serve as orientation aids. Vertical markings are as follows:

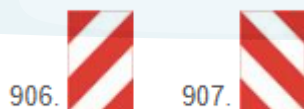
290.1. Road marking 901, 902, 903, and 904 indicates the direction of travel at turns where visibility is limited by buildings, vegetation, etc., at three-way intersections, and the detour direction at road work sites;



290.2. Road marking 905 indicates elevated structures to be bypassed on the right or left side (e.g., dividing strips, safety islands, etc.);



290.3. Road markings 906 and 907 indicate elevated structures to be bypassed on the left side (906 marking) and right side (907 marking) (e.g., dividing strips, safety islands, etc.), as well as obstacles (ends of barriers and fences, etc.) located close to the roadway that may be hazardous to vehicles;



290.4. Road markings 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, and 913 indicate road work and accident sites (908 and 910 are to bypass road work areas on the left side; 909

and 911 are to bypass road work areas on the right side; 912 indicates no further travel; 913 indicates road work and accident sites);



290.5. Road markings 914 and 915 indicate elements of road structures (bridges, road overpasses, etc.) that may be hazardous to vehicles and are bypassed on the left (914 marking) or right (915 marking) side;



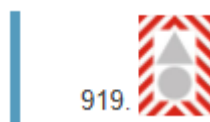
290.6. Road marking 916 indicates the lower edge of tunnel, bridge, and road overpass spans;



290.7. Road markings 917 and 918 indicate signal posts (917 marking on the right side of the road, 918 marking on the left side);



290.8. Road marking 919 defines the road boundary.



(Amended by MK Regulation No. 219, 28.05.2019)

291.To draw attention to dangerous road sections (such as where vehicles emerge from adjacent areas, etc.), road markings 917 and 918, the signal post markings, may be yellow on a black background.



292.Horizontal markings (lines, arrows, symbols, and other indications on the road) define specific traffic regimes and procedures. Horizontal markings are

white, except for road markings 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, and 948, which are yellow. Horizontal markings are as follows:



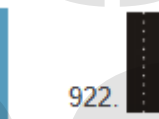
292.1. Road marking 920 – a solid line – divides the flow of vehicles traveling in opposite directions, indicates the boundaries of driving lanes at hazardous locations, road sections where entry is prohibited, the boundaries of parking lots, stopping zones, and road edges where stopping or standing is prohibited, as well as separates lanes intended for specific vehicles. A wide line separates bike lanes from other vehicle lanes where bike lanes are at the same level as the road surface;



292.2. Road marking 921 – a double solid line – separates the flow of vehicles traveling in opposite directions on roads with three or more lanes (excluding acceleration or deceleration lanes);



292.3. Road marking 922 – a dashed line with dashes three times shorter than the gaps between them – separates the flow of vehicles traveling in opposite directions on roads with two lanes (excluding acceleration or deceleration lanes), and also marks lane boundaries on roads with two or more lanes in one direction;



292.4. Road marking 923 – a dashed line with dashes three times longer than the gaps between them – separates the flow of vehicles traveling in opposite or the same directions and warns of approaching road marking 920, 921, or 928;



292.5. Road marking 924 – a dashed line with dashes twice the length of the gaps – marks the edge of the road where stopping or standing is allowed;



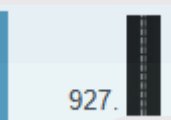
292.6. Road marking 925 – a dashed line with dashes equal in length to the gaps – marks the boundary of a lane or bike lane intersection or a bike lane where other vehicles are allowed to cross;



292.7. Road marking 926 – a wide dashed line – marks the boundary between an acceleration lane and the main lane, or a deceleration lane and the main lane, or a public transport stop and the main lane;



292.8. Road marking 927 – a double dashed line – marks the boundary of a driving lane where the direction can change to the opposite. Entry into this lane is allowed only when a traffic light above it shows a green arrow pointing downward, as per paragraph 48 of these regulations. Exiting this lane is allowed only by changing lanes to the right;



292.9. Road marking 928 – a solid line together with road marking 923 – separates the flow of vehicles traveling in opposite directions on uphill or downhill sections, separates the flow of vehicles traveling in the same direction on roads with multiple lanes in one direction, and marks areas where U-turns, entering, or exiting parking spaces are permitted. This marking may only be crossed from the side of the dashed line. If the marking separates vehicles

traveling in opposite directions, it may be crossed from the solid line side to return to the correct direction of travel;



292.10. Road marking 929 – a wide solid crossing line – stop line – indicates the point where a driver must stop the vehicle if sign 207 is present, or if a red light or traffic regulator signal prohibits further travel.



292.11. Road marking 930 – a wide dashed crossing line, where the length of the dashes is twice the length of the gaps between them – indicates the point where the driver must, if necessary, stop the vehicle to give way to other vehicles or road users;



292.12. Road marking 931 – several wide parallel longitudinal lines separated from each other – marks a pedestrian crossing;



292.13. Road marking 932 – two wide dashed crossing lines separated from each other – marks a place where the roadway or pedestrian path is crossed by a bicycle lane, a section designated for bicycles and electric scooters on a pedestrian and bicycle path, or a combined pedestrian and bicycle path;



292.14. Road marking 933 – two wide checkered dashed crossing lines separated from each other – marks the boundary of an artificial elevation on the roadway – a speed bump designed to reduce driving speed;

933.



292.15. Road markings 934, 935, and 936 mark the direction of traffic islands at points where vehicle flows diverge or converge, as well as the beginning and end of dividing lanes and safety islands. These road markings prohibit entry;

934.



935.



936.



292.16. Road marking 937 indicates the allowed directions of travel. It is used independently or together with road signs 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, or 518. A marking that allows a left turn also allows a U-turn from the leftmost lane to travel in the opposite direction;

937.



513.



514.



515.



516.



517.



518.



292.17. Road marking 938 warns of an approaching narrowing of the roadway (a place where the number of lanes in the direction of travel decreases). It can be used independently or together with road signs 107, 108, 109, 716, or 717;

938.



107.



108.



109.



716.



717.



292.18. Road marking 939 warns of an approaching road marking 920 or 928, which separates the vehicle flow in opposite directions;

939.



920.



928.

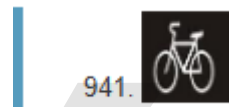


292.19. Road marking 940 marks a lane designated for public passenger transport vehicles and taxis;

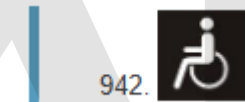
940.



292.20. Road marking 941 marks a bicycle lane, a section of a pedestrian and bicycle path designated for bicycles and electric scooters, or a bicycle lane;



292.21. Road marking 942 marks a parking space designated for vehicles displaying an invalid parking permit card;



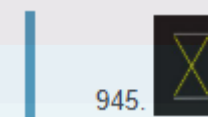
292.22. Road marking 943 – a continuous yellow line along the edge of the roadway or curb – marks sections of the road where vehicles are prohibited from stopping or standing. It is used independently or together with road sign 326;



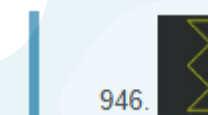
292.23. Road marking 944 – a dashed yellow line along the edge of the roadway or curb – marks a section of the road where vehicles are prohibited from standing. It is used independently or together with road sign 327;



292.24. Road marking 945 marks places where vehicles are prohibited from standing;

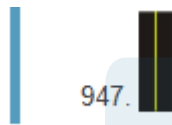


292.25. Road marking 946 marks the zone for passenger public transport vehicle stops or taxi stands;



292.26. Road marking 947 – a continuous yellow line – is a temporary road marking at construction sites, etc. It separates vehicle flows in opposite directions, marks lane boundaries on roads with two or more lanes in one

direction, marks sections of the roadway (e.g., directions and safety islands) where entry is prohibited, and marks the edge of the roadway where stopping or standing is prohibited. Crossing this road marking is prohibited;



292.27. Road marking 948 – a dashed yellow line – is a temporary road marking at construction sites, etc. It marks lane boundaries on roads with two or more lanes in one direction;



292.28. Road marking 949 warns of approaching road marking 930;



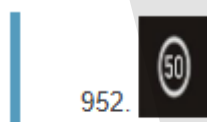
292.29. Road marking 950 marks a location in a tunnel designated for vehicle parking in case of an emergency stop;



292.30. Road marking 951 warns of approaching road marking 929;



292.31. Road marking 952 indicates the maximum speed limit;



292.32. Road marking 953 marks the road number;



292.33. Road marking 954 marks an airport (airfield);

954.



292.34. Road marking 955 marks a pedestrian path or the pedestrian section of a pedestrian and bicycle path;

955.



292.35. Road marking 956 marks a section of the roadway designated for bicycles and electric scooters, but which is also open for other vehicles to use;

956.



292.36. Road marking 957 marks a parking space where charging is available and where only electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles are allowed to park during charging;

957.



292.37. Road marking 958 draws the driver's attention to the requirement to adhere to the allowed driving speed;

958.



292.38. Road marking 959 marks a location where vehicles are prohibited from entering if traffic congestion has formed that could force the driver to stop the vehicle, except when the stop is necessary to turn right, left, or make a U-turn to allow other traffic participants who have priority.

959.



(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 219 on May 28, 2019; No. 290 on May 11, 2021; No. 56 on January 16, 2024)

293. The driver must comply with the requirements specified by road markings 947 or 948, even if those requirements contradict the requirements of other road markings.



294. If, while driving in a lane marked with road marking 927, the driver no longer has the traffic light mentioned in point 48 of these rules or if it is turned off, the driver must immediately move to the right lane.



295. Crossing the lines of road markings 920 and 921 is prohibited, except when road marking 920 is used to mark the boundaries of a parking space, or to separate the vehicle flows in opposite directions, to return to one's own direction of travel, as well as in the cases specified in point 110 of these rules.



(As amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 56 on January 16, 2024)

296. If temporary signs, placed, for example, on a movable stand, on a vehicle performing roadworks, or in some other way indicating the temporary nature of the sign installation, have a different meaning than the road marking lines, the driver must comply with the requirements of the temporary signs.

28. Final Questions

297. To recognize as invalid the Cabinet of Ministers' Regulation No. 571 "Road Traffic Rules" dated June 29, 2004 (Latvian Herald, 2004, No. 103; 2005, Nos. 100, 103; 2008, Nos. 26, 118, 178; 2009, Nos. 132, 177; 2010, No. 177; 2011, Nos. 48, 91, 205; 2012, No. 62; 2014, No. 179).

298. Road owners (managers) must replace signs indicating residential areas, as well as exits from residential areas, with signs that comply with the Annex 4 of these rules by January 1, 2018. Until the signs are replaced, the following road signs shall be used:

533A		Residential area
534A		End of residential area

299. The regulations come into force on January 1, 2016.

Informative reference to European Union directives

(Amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 496, dated 22 August 2017)

The regulations include legal norms derived from:

- 1) Council Directive 96/53/EC of 25 July 1996, which sets out the maximum permissible dimensions for vehicles used in domestic and international transport within the Community, as well as the maximum permissible weight for such vehicles in international transport;
- 2) Commission Implementing Directive 2014/37/EU of 27 February 2014, amending Council Directive 91/671/EEC on the compulsory use of seat belts and child restraint systems in vehicles;
- 3) European Parliament and Council Directive (EU) 2015/719 of 29 April 2015, amending Council Directive 96/53/EC, which sets out the maximum permissible dimensions for vehicles used in domestic and international road transport within the Community, as well as the maximum permissible weight for such vehicles in international road transport.

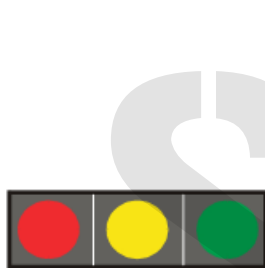
Prime Minister Laimdota Straujuma

Minister for Transport Anrijs Matīss

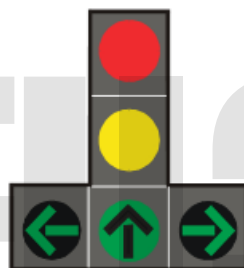
Traffic Regulation Traffic Lights



Movement in all permitted directions



Movement in all allowed directions



Movement in designated directions



Movement in designated directions



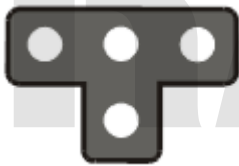
Isolated movement in designated directions (conflict-free regulation)



For company yards and temporary road narrowing areas



For traffic control in a lane with a long signal burning period.



Only for tram movement (conflict-free regulation)



For railway crossings



For lifting bridges, ferry crossings, and special vehicle exit points



For bicycle traffic



For pedestrian traffic



Intersections, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian paths, bicycle paths, pedestrian and bicycle paths, roadworks, and other similar hazardous areas



Information about the traffic signal of the opposite driving direction

Appendix 2

to the Cabinet of Ministers

Regulations No. 279 of 2nd June 2015

(Appendix as per the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 487 of 6th July 2021, as amended by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 56 of 16th January 2024)

Permissible vehicle (vehicle combination) dimensions (with or without load), actual weight, and axle load.

1.	Length:	
1.1.	For mechanical vehicles (except buses and trolleybuses)	12m
1.2.	For trailers	12m
1.3.	For vehicle combinations consisting of a car with a semi-trailer	16,50m
1.4.	For vehicle combinations consisting of a car with a trailer	18,75m
1.5.	For articulated buses	18,75m
1.6.	For double-decker buses	13,50m
1.7.	For buses with more than two axles	15m
1.8.	For vehicle combinations consisting of a bus with a trailer	18,75m
1.9.	For vehicle combinations consisting of a tractor and two trailers	18,75m
2.	Width:	
2.1.	For all vehicles	2,55m
2.2.	For vehicles with an isothermal body, swap bodies, or those carrying isothermal containers	2,60m
3.	Height:	4m
4.	A vehicle or vehicle combination must be able to turn within the limits of a roundabout with an outer radius of 12.50 m and an inner radius of 5.30 m.	
5.	Horizontal distance from the support-coupling device axle to the rear of the semi-trailer	12m
6.	Distance parallel to the vehicle combination with a trailer from the farthest forward point of the vehicle's cargo space to the farthest rearward point of the trailer, minus the distance from the rear of the car to the front of the trailer	15,65m
7.	Distance parallel to the vehicle combination with a trailer from the farthest forward point of the vehicle's cargo space to the farthest rearward point of the trailer	16,40m
8.	Actual weight:	
8.1.	For two-axle trailers	18t
8.2.	For three-axle trailers	24t
8.3.	For vehicle combinations with a trailer consisting of a two-axle car and a two-axle trailer	36t
8.4.	For vehicle combinations with a trailer consisting of a two-axle car powered by alternative fuel and a two-axle trailer, if additional weight is required for alternative fuel technology	37t

8.5.	For vehicle combinations with a trailer consisting of a two-axle zero-emission car and a two-axle trailer, if additional weight is required for zero-emission technology	38t
8.6.	For vehicle combinations with a trailer consisting of a two-axle car and a three-axle or more-axle trailer, or a three-axle car and a two-axle or more-axle trailer	40t
8.7.	For vehicle combinations with a trailer consisting of a two-axle car powered by alternative fuel and a three-axle or more-axle trailer, or a three-axle car powered by alternative fuel and a two-axle or more-axle trailer, if additional weight is required for alternative fuel technology	41t
8.8.	For vehicle combinations with a trailer consisting of a two-axle zero-emission car and a three-axle or more-axle trailer, or a three-axle zero-emission car and a two-axle or more-axle trailer, if additional weight is required for zero-emission technology	42t
8.9.	For vehicle combinations with a semi-trailer consisting of a two-axle tractor and a three-axle semi-trailer, or a three-axle tractor and a two-axle or three-axle semi-trailer	40t
8.10.	For vehicle combinations with a semi-trailer consisting of a two-axle alternative fuel-powered tractor and a three-axle semi-trailer, or a three-axle alternative fuel-powered tractor and a two-axle or three-axle semi-trailer, if additional weight is required for alternative fuel technology	41t
8.11.	For vehicle combinations with a semi-trailer consisting of a two-axle zero-emission tractor and a three-axle semi-trailer, or a three-axle zero-emission tractor and a two-axle or three-axle semi-trailer, if additional weight is required for zero-emission technology	42t
8.12.	For vehicle combinations consisting of a tractor and two two-axle or three-axle trailers	40t
8.13.	For vehicle combinations with a semi-trailer consisting of a two-axle tractor and a three-axle semi-trailer, carrying one or more containers or swap bodies with a maximum total length of up to 45 feet, or performing combined transport operations to the nearest transport terminal in Latvia	42t
8.14.	For vehicle combinations with a semi-trailer consisting of a three-axle tractor and a two-axle or three-axle semi-trailer, carrying one or more containers or swap bodies with a maximum total length of up to 45 feet, or performing combined transport operations to the nearest transport terminal in Latvia	44t
8.15.	For vehicle combinations with a semi-trailer consisting of a two-axle tractor and a two-axle semi-trailer:	
8.15.1.	If the distance between the axles of the semi-trailer is 1.3 m or more, but does not exceed 1.8 m	36t
8.15.2.	If the distance between the axles of the semi-trailer exceeds 1.8 m	36t
8.15.3.	If the actual weight of the tractor is 18 t and the actual weight of the semi-trailer, where the axle distance exceeds 1.8 m, is 20 t, and if the driving axle has dual wheels and pneumatic or equivalent suspension	38t

8.16.	For vehicle combinations with a semi-trailer consisting of a two-axle alternative fuel-powered tractor and a two-axle semi-trailer, if additional weight is required for alternative fuel technology:	
8.16.1.	If the axle distance of the semi-trailer is 1.3 m or more, but does not exceed 1.8 m	37t
8.16.2.	If the axle distance of the semi-trailer exceeds 1.8 m	37t
8.16.3.	If the actual weight of the tractor is 19 t and the actual weight of the semi-trailer, where the axle distance exceeds 1.8 m, is 20 t, and if the driving axle has dual wheels and pneumatic or equivalent suspension	39t
8.17.	For vehicle combinations with a semi-trailer consisting of a two-axle zero-emission tractor and a two-axle semi-trailer, if additional weight is required for zero-emission technology:	
8.17.1.	If the axle distance of the semi-trailer is 1.3 m or more, but does not exceed 1.8 m	38t
8.17.2.	If the axle distance of the semi-trailer exceeds 1.8 m	38t
8.17.3.	If the actual weight of the tractor is 20 t and the actual weight of the semi-trailer, where the axle distance exceeds 1.8 m, is 20 t, and if the driving axle has dual wheels and pneumatic or equivalent suspension	40t
8.18.	For two-axle mechanical vehicles that are not buses	18t
8.19.	For two-axle alternative fuel-powered mechanical vehicles that are not buses, if additional weight is required for alternative fuel technology	19t
8.20.	For two-axle zero-emission mechanical vehicles that are not buses, if additional weight is required for zero-emission technology	20t
8.21.	For two-axle buses	19,5t
8.22.	For three-axle cars	25t
8.23.	For three-axle alternative fuel-powered cars, if additional weight is required for alternative fuel technology	26t
8.24.	For three-axle zero-emission cars, if additional weight is required for zero-emission technology	27t
8.25.	8.25. For four-axle cars with two steering axles, if the driving axle has dual wheels and pneumatic or equivalent suspension, or if each of the driving axles has dual wheels and the axle load does not exceed	27t
8.26.	For three-axle articulated buses	28t
8.27.	or three-axle alternative fuel-powered articulated buses, if additional weight is required for alternative fuel technology	29t
8.28.	For three-axle zero-emission articulated buses, if additional weight is required	30t
9.	Single Bridge Load:	
9.1.	For the driven bridge without dual wheels	10t
9.2.	For the driven bridge with dual wheels	10t
9.3.	For the driving bridge	11,5t
10.	Sum of Axle Loads on a Two-Axle Bridge:	
10.1.	For mechanical vehicles, if the distance between the axles is:	
10.1.1.	Less than 1 m	11,5t
10.1.2.	1 m or greater, but less than 1.3 m	16t
10.1.3.	1.3 m or greater, but less than 1.8 m	18t

10.1.4.	1.3 m or greater, but less than 1.8 m, and if the driving axle has dual wheels and pneumatic or equivalent suspension, or if both driving axles have dual wheels and the load on each axle does not exceed 9.5 t	19t
10.2.	For trailers (semi-trailers), if the distance between the axles is:	
10.2.1.	Less than 1 m	11t
10.2.2.	1 m or greater, but less than 1.3 m	16t
10.2.3.	1.3 m or greater, but less than 1.8 m	18t
10.2.4.	1.8 m or greater	20t
11.	Sum of Axle Loads on a Three-Axle Bridge for Trailers (Semi-Trailers), if the distance between the axles is:	
11.1.	Not exceeding 1.3 m	21t
11.2.	Greater than 1.3 m, but not exceeding 1.4 m	24t
12.	The load on the driven axle(s) of the vehicle (vehicle composition) must not be less than 25% of the total actual mass of the vehicle (vehicle composition).	
13.	For vehicle compositions with a trailer, the distance between the rear axle of the tractor and the front axle of the trailer must not be less than 3.00 m.	
14.	The maximum permissible mass in tons of a four-axle mechanical vehicle must not exceed five times the distance in meters between its front and rear axles.	
15.	The distance in the horizontal plane between the semi-trailer support-coupling device axle and any point at the front of the semi-trailer must not exceed 2.04 m.	
16.	<p>For a stationary bus on the ground with a stripe marking the horizontal projection of the side vertical touch plane, located on the outer side of the ring mentioned in point 4 of this annex (for articulated buses, both parts must align with this line). When a bus, moving in a straight direction, enters the ring area mentioned in point 4 of this annex, no part of it must extend beyond the vertical plane projection by more than 0.6 m.</p>	
17.	The requirements specified in points 1.1., 1.2., 1.3., and 1.4., as well as point 3, apply to car carriers when participating in road traffic without cargo.	
18.	The maximum lengths specified in point 1 of this annex, in accordance with point 194.1 of these regulations, and the maximum distance specified in point 5 of this annex, may be exceeded by 15 cm for vehicles or vehicle compositions participating in road traffic with empty 45-foot containers or 45-foot swap bodies, provided that the transportation of the corresponding container or removable body on public roads is part of an intermodal transport operation, as defined by the Road Transport Law.	
19.	The maximum lengths specified in point 1 of this annex, considering that no increase in the cargo capacity of the vehicle or vehicle composition is created, may be exceeded by vehicles or vehicle compositions that meet the requirements of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/535 of March 31, 2021, establishing the application rules for Regulation (EU) 2019/2144 of the European Parliament and Council regarding the approval of the type of vehicle and systems, components, and separate technical units intended for such vehicles. This includes cabins designed to improve aerodynamics, energy efficiency, and safety, with corresponding information provided on the manufacturer's plate.	

20.	The maximum lengths specified in point 1 of this annex, in accordance with point 194.1 of these regulations, and the maximum distance specified in point 5 of this annex, may be exceeded by 15 cm for vehicles or vehicle compositions referred to in points 8.13. and 8.14. of this annex.
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Annex 3








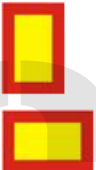



to the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 279


of 2 June 2015

Vehicle Identification Marks

(Annex amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

Nr.	Image	Title
1		Latvian state identification mark
2		Children's group
3	(Deleted by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)	
4		Training vehicle
5		Speed limit
6		Load overhanging the vehicle's dimensions
7		Dangerous goods
		

8	<p>A) </p> <p>B) </p> <p>C) </p> <p>D) </p>	A freight vehicle with a maximum gross weight exceeding 12 t, articulated tourist bus
9	<p>A) </p> <p>B) </p> <p>C) </p> <p>D) </p>	Trailer (semi-trailer) with a length, including the drawbar, exceeding 8 m or a maximum gross weight exceeding 10 t
10		Slow-moving vehicle
11		Warning triangle
12	<p>Front side (obverse)</p> 	Disabled Parking Permit

Back side (reverse)	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>FOTO</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> Vārds _____ </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> Uzvārds _____ </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> Paraksts _____ </div> </div>	<p>Šī karte pilnvaro tās īpašnieku izmantot speciāli apzīmētas stāvvietas pakalpojumus Eiropas Savienības dalībvalstīs</p>





Appendix 4










To the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations of June 2, 2015, No. 279










(Appendix amended by the Cabinet of Ministers on August 22, 2017, in Regulations No. 496; on May 28, 2019, in Regulations No. 219; on May 11, 2021, in Regulations No. 290; on January 16, 2024, in Regulations No. 56)










Road Signs











1.Warning Signs

Nr.	Image	Title
101		Intersection with equal priority
102		Roundabout
103		Dangerous turn
104		Dangerous turn

105		Dangerous turns
106		Dangerous turns
107		Road narrowing
108		Road narrowing
109		Road narrowing
110		Steep downhill
111		Steep uphill
112		Uneven road
113		Speed bump

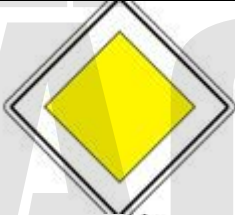





114		Change in road surface
115		Slippery road
116		Loose gravel or chippings
117		Rockfall
118		Work on the road
119		Road with dangerous shoulders
120		Pedestrian crossing
121		Children
122		Two-way traffic




123		Traffic lights
124		Domestic animals
125		Wild animals
126		Drawbridge
127		Embankment
128		Crosswind
129		Low-flying aircraft
130		Crossing of bicycle path
131		Crossing of tram rails

132		Railway crossing with barrier
133		Railway crossing without barrier
134		Single-track railway crossing
135		Multi-track railway crossing
136		Approaching railway crossing
137		Approaching railway crossing
138		Approaching railway crossing
139		Approaching railway crossing
140		Approaching railway crossing
141		Approaching railway crossing







142		Dangerous
143		Traffic jam












2.Priority signs











Nr.	Image	Title
201		Main road
202		End of main road
203		Intersection with a less important road
204		Intersection with a less important road
205		Intersection with a less important road
206		Give way








207		Do not drive without stopping
208		Priority to oncoming traffic
209		Priority over oncoming traffic

3.Prohibition Signs



Nr.	Image	Title
301		No entry
302		No driving
303		No driving for motor vehicles
304		No driving for motorcycles
305		No driving for bicycles
306		No driving for trucks











307		No driving with a trailer
308		No driving for tractors
309		No walking for pedestrians
310		Width limit
311		Height limit
312		Weight limit
313		Axle load limit
314		Length limit
315		No right turn
316		No left turn
317		No U-turn











318		Minimum distance limit
319		No overtaking
320		Overtaking ban ends
321		No overtaking for trucks
322		Overtaking ban ends for trucks
323		Maximum speed limit
324		Maximum speed limit ends
325		No use of sound signals
326		No stopping
327		No parking



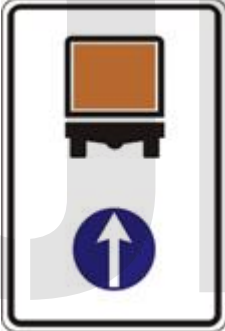


328		No parking on odd dates
329		No parking on even dates
330		All restrictions end
331		Muita - Customs
332		Police
333		Further driving is dangerous
334		No driving for vehicles with dangerous cargo

4.Order signs

Nr.	Image	Title
401		Go straight
402		Turn right












403		Turn left
404		Go straight or turn right
405		Go straight or turn left
406		Go left or right
407		Go left
408		Go right
409		Go around in a loop
410		Pass obstacle on the right
411		Pass obstacle on the left
412		Pass obstacle on either side











413		Bicycle path
414		End of bicycle path
415		Pedestrian path
416		End of pedestrian path
417		Shared pedestrian and bicycle path
418		End of shared pedestrian and bicycle path
419		Pedestrian and bicycle path
420		End of pedestrian and bicycle path
421		Pedestrian and bicycle path
422		End of pedestrian and bicycle path







423		Minimum speed limit
424		End of minimum speed limit
425		Vehicles with dangerous cargo go straight
426		Vehicles with dangerous cargo turn right
427		Vehicles with dangerous cargo turn left









5. Instruction signs












Nr.	Image	Title
501		One-way road









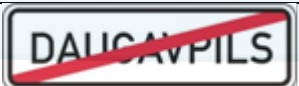
502		End of one-way road
503		Exit to one-way road
504		Exit to one-way road
505		Lane for passenger public transport vehicles
506		End of lane for passenger public transport vehicles
507		Road with lane for passenger public transport vehicles
508		End of road with lane for passenger public transport vehicles
509		Exit to road with lane for passenger public transport vehicles
510		Exit to road with lane for passenger public transport vehicles
511		Minimum driving speed limit in lanes
512		Maximum driving speed limit in lanes

513		Driving directions in lanes
514		Driving direction in lane
515		Driving direction in lane
516		Driving direction in lane
517		Driving direction in lane
518		Driving direction in lane
519		Beginning of built-up area
520		End of built-up area
521		Name of city or village
522		Name of city or village











523		No parking zone
524		End of no parking zone
525		Maximum speed limit zone
526		End of maximum speed limit zone
527		Pedestrian path zone
528		End of pedestrian path zone











529		Parking zone
530		End of parking zone
531		Recommended speed zone
532		End of recommended speed zone
533		Residential area
534		End of residential area
535		Pedestrian crossing
536		Pedestrian crossing











537		Parking
538		End of parking
539		Paid parking
540		End of paid parking
541		Bus and trolleybus stop
542		Tram stop
543		Taxi parking
544		Tunnel
545		End of tunnel
546		Stopping place
547		Border area start





548		Border area end
549		Border zone start
550		Border zone end
551		Border crossing point
552		Highway
553		End of highway
554		Forced stopping place
555		Beginning of settlement
556		End of settlement

6. Service signs


Nr.	Image	Title
601		Medical assistance point
602		Hospital
603		Fuel station
604		Parking lot
605		Maintenance point
606		Car wash
607		Telephone
608		Restaurant
609		Café
610		Youth tourism accommodation




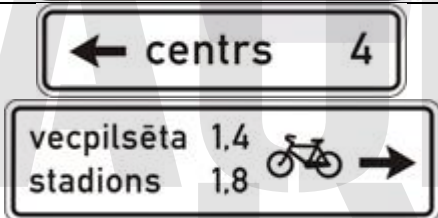



611		Campsite
612		Camping trailer parking
613		Trailer parking
614		Campsite and camping trailer parking
615		Rest area
616		Pedestrian route
617		Toilet
618		Swimming area or swimming pool
619		Tourism information
620		Police



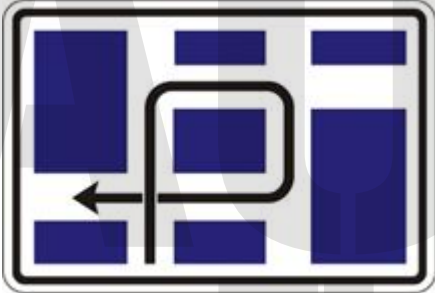
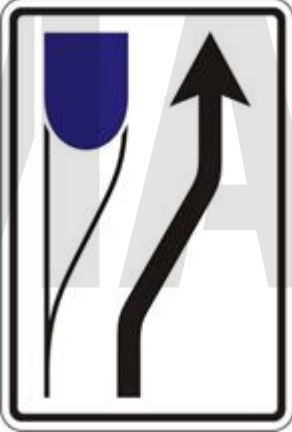




621		Road police
622		Post office
623		Radio channel for traffic information
624		Airport
625		Bus station
626		Railway station
627		Ferry passenger station
628		Ferry
629		Cargo port
630		Information block





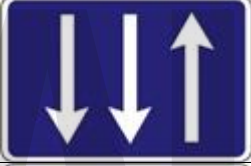




631		Landmark
632		Fire extinguisher
633		Emergency phone
634		Rural tourism accommodation

7.Direction indicators and information signs





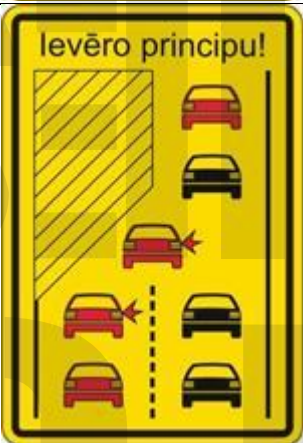
Nr.	Image	Title
701		Previous direction indicator













		
702		Previous direction indicator
703		Direction indicator
704		Direction indicator
705		Direction indicator
706		Direction indicator
707		Distance indicator









		
708		Name of water obstacle
709		Driving scheme
710		Obstacle bypass direction
711		Dead end
712		Previous direction indicator for dead end
713		Previous direction indicator for dead end
714		Lane start

715		Lane start
716		Lane end
717		Lane end
718		Driving directions in lanes
719		Driving directions in lanes
720		Driving directions in lanes
721		Lane access to main lanes
722		Lane access to main lanes
723		U-turn location




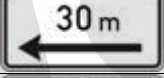
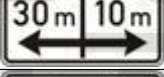

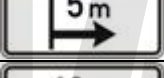










724		Traffic restrictions in Latvia
725		Recommended speed
726		Truck driving direction
727		Truck driving direction
728		Truck driving direction
729		Pedestrian underground or overground crossing
730		Detour road scheme
731		Detour road scheme
732		Detour road scheme










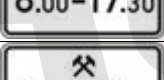
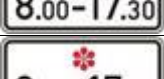


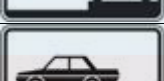
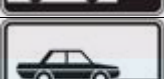






733		Detour road scheme
734		End of detour road
735		Previous indicator to change lanes
736		Previous indicator to change lanes
737		Previous indicator to change lanes











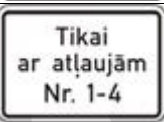








738		Previous indicator to change lanes
739		Kilometer indicator
740		Road number
741		Road number
742		Road number
743		Road number and direction
744		Road number and direction
745		Road number and direction
746		Alternating traffic
747		End of alternating traffic
748		Exit onto a road with alternating traffic
749		Country name




750		Name of administrative territory
751		Tourist object area
752		Emergency exit
753		Emergency exit direction
754		Previous indication to the following road junction
755		Road junction approach sign
756		Exit direction indication at road junction
757		Exit direction indication

8. Additional signs

Nr.	Image	Title
801		Distance to the object
802		Distance to the object
803		Area of operation
804		Area of operation
805		Area of operation
806		Area of operation
807		Area of operation
808		Area of operation
809		Area of operation
810		Area of operation
811		Area of operation
812		Area of operation
813		Area of operation
814		Direction of operation
815		Direction of operation
816		Direction of operation
817		Lane

818		Type of vehicle
819		Type of vehicle
820		Type of vehicle
821		Type of vehicle
822		Type of vehicle
823		Type of vehicle
824		Type of vehicle
825		On weekdays
826		On Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays
827		Operating time
828		Operating time
829		Operating time
830		Type of parking arrangement
831		Type of parking arrangement
832		Type of parking arrangement
833		Type of parking arrangement
834		Type of parking arrangement
835		Type of parking arrangement
836		Type of parking arrangement
837		Type of parking arrangement
838		Type of parking arrangement

839		Type of parking arrangement
840		Parking time
841		Vehicle inspection area
842		Maximum weight limit
843		Blind pedestrians
844		For persons with disabilities
845		Wet surface
846		Slippery surface
847		Main road direction
848		Tow truck in operation
849		Other additional information
850		Speed bump
851		Paid parking operating time
852		Turn off the engine
853		Control device
854		Information about bicycle lanes
855		Information about bicycle lanes
856		Information about bicycle lanes
857		Bicycle route

858		"EuroVelo" route
859		Goods delivery
860		For electric vehicles

Road markings

(Annex amended by Cabinet Regulation No. 219 of 28.05.2019)

I. Vertical markings



SKOLA BRAUKT



903



908



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904



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II. Horizontal markings



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Minister of Transport Anrijs Matīss