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هيئة دعم
الخدمات الأمنية

أكاديمية عجمان للسياقة
AJMAN DRIVING ACADEMY



"Towards a safe driving"

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Introduction

There are five different types of skills you need to develop to become a safe driver:

- 1- Car control: steering, braking and using pedals, buttons and other controls.
- 2- Visual scanning: looking to the front, the sides, in the rear view mirror and taking notice of what is happening on the edge of your vision.
- 3- Thinking and responding: this includes thinking about possible hazards and judging the distance between you and other vehicles.
- 4: Identifying and weighing up risks: to see a risk and take the right action to deal with it takes a lot of practice.
- 5: Making decisions: when to slow down and by how much, what speed is best for different conditions, when to change lanes or overtake.

Regulatory Signs

Regulatory signs are used to control the actions of road users. They tell you what you must or must not do. Failure to obey a sign is an offence.











The types of regulatory signs are:

- 1: Control signs - show right of way priority or direction of travel
- 2: Mandatory signs - indicate actions that must be taken
- 3: Prohibitory signs - indicate prohibited actions or objects
- 4: Parking control signs - regulate parking and stopping
- 5: Freeway control signs - indicate roads classified as free way s

Control Signs

				
Stop	Give Way	Give Way To Pedestrian	No Entry	One Way Traffic

Mandatory Signs

				
Ahead Only	Turn Right	Pass Either Side	Roundabout	Train Only
				
Turn Right Ahead	Keep Left	Keep Right	Police Order Reduce Speed	Highway Speed Limit

Prohibitory Signs

					
Priority To Oncoming Traffic	No Left Turn	No Overtaking	No Entry For Lorries	No Turning For Lorries	No Pedestrian
					
Maximum Height Limits	Width limit	No 'U'-turn	You must not use horn	You must not exceed 80km/h speed limit	No Hazardous Materials

Parking Control Signs

				
VIP PARKING	Reserved parking	Supplementary signs usually attached to sign no 111 and 112	Meter Parking on Right Side	Parking is limited to the times shown
				
Parking area for handicapped drivers only	You must not stop or park in the areas shown by the arrow(s).	You must not stop or park in the areas shown by the arrow during the times shown on the sign. Areas vehicles that are loading or unloading.		


Advance Warning Signs

These signs provide road users with an early warning of a change in conditions. Below are examples of advanced warning signs. Take notice of these signs and adjust your speed if necessary. Intersectional advance warning signs advise you that you are approaching an intersection. This allows you time to work out what you will need to do. Here are some examples.

Freeway Control Signs

	
Beginning of free way	End of freeway

Advance Warning Signs

				
Traffic signals ahead	Stop sign ahead	Give Way sign ahead	Roundabout ahead	T-intersection ahead
				
Intersection ahead (slow down and prepare to stop)	Staggered junction ahead	you will merge with other traffic from left		

Advance Warning Signs

you will merge with other traffic from right	U Turn ahead	Two-way traffic	Intersection with undivided road	Road narrows on both sides ahead
Curve in the road to the left (slow down)	Curves or bends in the road (drive careful)	Road narrows on the left ahead	Road narrows on the Right ahead	Tunnel
Maximum headroom at hazard ahead	approaching a school zone	Pedestrian crossing ahead	Quayside or river bank ahead	Opening bridge ahead
Animal ahead	Risk of falling rocks	Low flying aircraft ahead (do not be distracted)	Road works ahead	Uneven road

Hazard Marker Signs

SIGN 440.1	SIGN 440.2			
Tram Or Railway Crossing To The Right	Tram Or Railway Crossing To The Left	Tram Crossing Ahead	Hazard Plate	Hazard Marker
Single Chevron	Multiple Chevron Right	T-Junction Chevron	Single tram or railway line crossing over road	Two Or More Tram Or Railway Lines Crossing Over Road

Diagrammatic Warning Signs

Right lane closure ahead	Additional lane added	Trucks not permitted in left lane	Five lanes merging to four lanes	Lane use control directional restriction
Beginning of Median	End of Median	Joining Lane right	Joining Lane left	heavy vehicles must not travel left two lanes

Guide Signs

Inside city	Emirates routes	Dubai routes	City Centre Central Business District:-	Dubai International Airport
This signs warns pedestrians that they are about to cross a bus or tram right-of-way respectively. They must look in both directions.	This signs warns pedestrians that they are about to cross a bus or tram right-of-way respectively. They must look in left direction.			Other of emirates

Guide Signs

Guide signs provide direction. They include information about route numbers, street names and destinations and are generally in both Arabic and English. These signs: enable drivers to find their destinations avoid confusing drivers with too much information present drivers with predictable information give drivers advance notice so that directional changes can be made safely. The color's that are used in the background of guide signs are:
 blue - located on national routes and include the Emirates route emblem
 green - located on local Dubai routes and include the Dubai route emblem
 white - these show local points, roads or destinations
 brown - provide additional information including symbols to describe the destination. The signs below are examples of the emblems used on guide signs.

Guide Signs

Freeways	Tourist destination descriptions Camel racing direction	blue signs coming on highway roads	
Blue signs coming on highway roads	Green sign with white marking is located on local Dubai routes	white sign with black marking is coming in city areas	
Free way sign	Inside city sign		

Some Important Signs

Handicap Parking	Road Clear	No thru road
You have priority	Parking	Hospital
		Opposite countdown marker











Some Important Signs

No waiting allowed except for Passenger drop off	Parking for CID cars only	Diversion direction	Opposite countdown marker
Working with battery road work sign	Reflector placed in edge of carriage ways	Lane open	Lane closed
			Reduce speed now







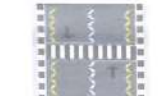
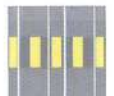

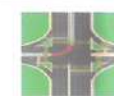
Some important signs

				
Salik Gate	Parking not allowed	You have priority	Priority ends	Weight limit 3 Ton
				
Road controlled by radar		Variable message sign		Junction box









Road Markings

				
Overtake allowed two way	No overtake two way	One side overtake two way	Overtake allowed One way	No overtake one way
				
Edge of carriage way no stopping outside	Edge of carriage way hard shoulder	One side overtake one way	Emergency lane change no overtake	No overtaking sharp bent

Road Markings

				
Stop lane	Give way lane	Lane for You turn	Road speed limit	Handicap parking
				
Zigzag marking one way	Zigzag marking two way	Pedestrian crossing in Tram area	Zigzag marking tram crossing	Tram junction box

Road Markings

			
Speed hump and pedestrian crossing	Road guidance marking	Road guidance marking	Turn left road marking
			
Areas to separate traffic movements (avoid driving over these areas)	Tram crossing in junction	Rumble strips	Keep entrance clear

Traffic Control Signals

				
Red light must stop	Yellow light no return area stop if safe to	Green light pass if it is safe and clear other side	Green light pass left if it is safe and clear other side	Pedestrian crossing light

Car Elements

Important tips:

- Periodic maintenance
- See the handbook
- Driving economically
- Use of certified parts
- Do not delay reform when a failure occurs
- Always keep spare parts



What are traffic rules?

Flashing yellow lights are used at some pedestrian crossings. When you are faced with a flashing yellow light, proceed with caution and look out for pedestrians who may want to cross the road. The lights will change to red when the pedestrian approaches.

Traffic Rules

At Pedestrian Crossings

Flashing yellow lights are used at some pedestrian crossings. When you are faced with a flashing yellow light, proceed with caution and look out for pedestrians who may want to cross the road. The lights will change to red when the pedestrian approaches.



Always Give Way to Police and Emergency Vehicles

Police and Emergency vehicles have priority when their siren is on or they are displaying red or blue flashing lights.



Public Transport Buses

Buses exiting a bus stop



When the road is clear, turn just left of the centre of the intersection. Be careful and keep scanning for hazards. On-coming traffic making a left turn may be blocking your view of other traffic coming through the intersection, if you are also making a left turn. Make sure that the road is clear before you complete the turn. You must also give way to pedestrians crossing the road that you are turning into.



IMPORTANT RULE!

When the movement of traffic is not controlled by signs or police officers, you must give way to:

- The vehicle coming from the left if the roads are of equal classification.
- The vehicles coming from a main road to a minor road.

(Article 44, Executive By-Law, UAE Federal Traffic Law Number 21, 1995)

Be aware of motorcycles and cyclists

You should pay close attention when driving near motorcyclists because they are smaller and harder to see. Carefully and carefully! Since they may use the entire route of the road so that they have sufficient space to do so, especially when passing by parked cars if the doors are opened without attention. You should bypass motorcyclists only if you are able to move safely to the left with at least one meter left between them and your vehicle.

Box Junctions

Large intersections are marked with a large yellow box with diagonal squares. This is known as a box junction. It is to indicate to drivers that they must not block the intersection when traffic is heavily congested. Signs will warn drivers not to queue across the intersection.



Traffic Control Signals

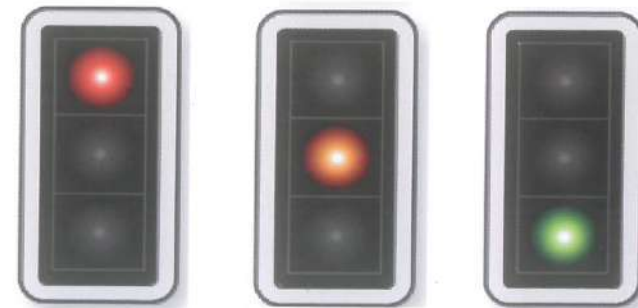
Traffic signals regulate the flow of traffic by giving priority to different traffic streams, including pedestrian road users. However, as we have learned, many drivers and other road users make mistakes, so you need to stay alert at any intersections, even those controlled by traffic signals.



Yellow Box

Traffic light

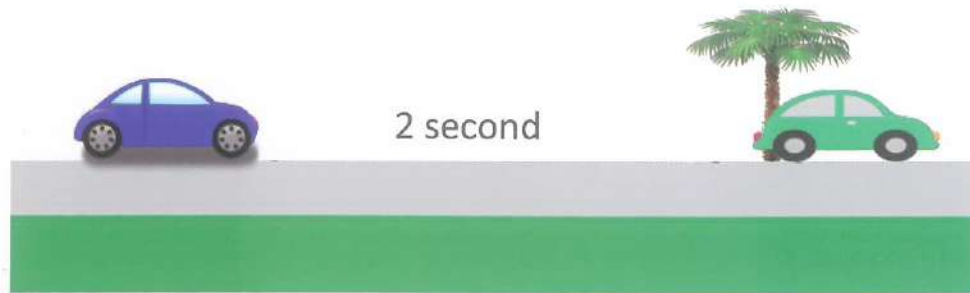
When you are approaching a green traffic light, you must be prepared for a traffic light change. You legally must stop at a red light and proceed on a green light if it is safe to do so. A yellow light is much the same as a red light. It means you must stop if safe to do so. The problem here usually arises when you are approaching a set of traffic lights too quickly. A quick decision must be made whether to stop or proceed. Often the incorrect decision is made, because not enough time was allowed to make a clear decision.



Give Yourself Some Space

You must leave enough distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front to allow you to stop if the front vehicle suddenly decreases its speed.

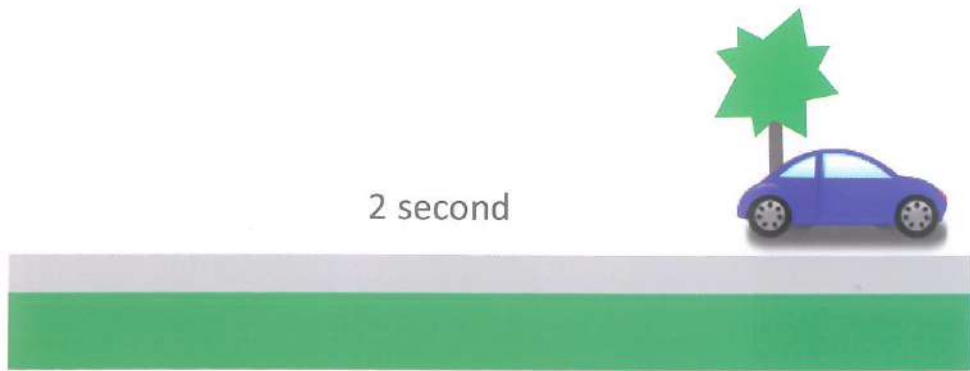
In good road and weather conditions, you should be at least two seconds behind the vehicle in front. You can check this by a simple test.



2 second

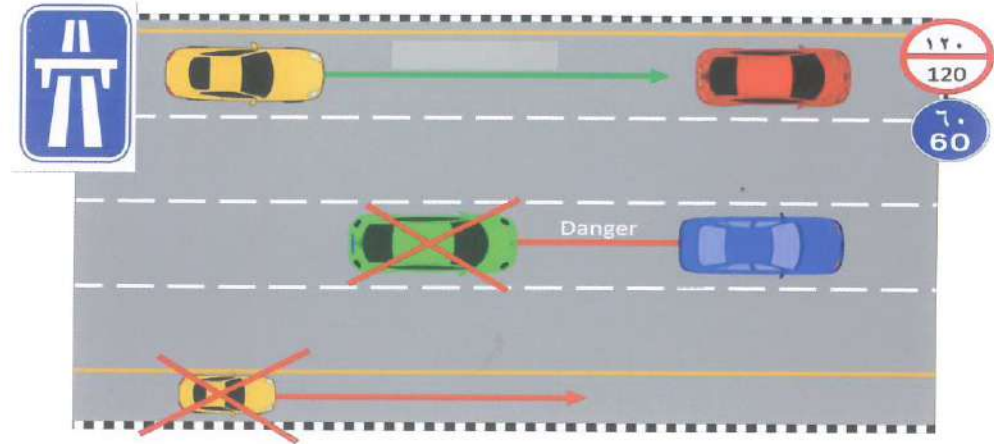
In good road and weather conditions, you should be at least two seconds behind the vehicle in front. You can check this by a simple test.

Focus on a marker in the distance, such as a signpost or tree, and note when the vehicle in front passes the marker, then count the number of seconds before your vehicle passes the same marker. You may also do this with your driving instructor during your lesson in an appropriate area. If your count is not at least two seconds then you are too close.



There are times when you may need more than two seconds. This includes:

- 1- when visibility is poor
- 2- if conditions are dark, such as when you are driving at night
- 3- if conditions are wet or slippery
- 4- you have a heavy load
- 5- the road is unmade or there are road works



The following table gives some figures for a vehicle on dry roads.

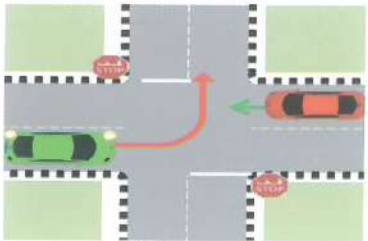
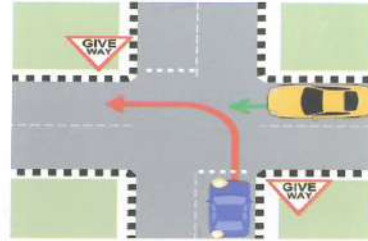
Kilometers Per Hour	Reaction Distance In Meters	Braking Distance In Meters	Total Stopping Distance In Meters
20	4.20	3.3	7.5
30	6.30	5.9	12.2
40	8.40	9.6	18.0
50	10.50	14.1	24.6
60	12.60	20.4	33.0
70	14.70	28.6	43.3
80	16.80	39.2	56.0
90	18.90	51.1	70.0
100	21.00	66.0	87.0
110	23.10	83.6	106.7
120	25.20	104.3	129.5

Driving Inside the City

Turning

This is where planning and lane discipline becomes very important. Plan your turn early. Decide which lane you need to be in well in advance and ensure that you have positioned your vehicle so that you are in the correct lane as you approach the intersection.

When the movement of traffic is not controlled by signs or police officers, you must give way to the vehicle coming from the left if the roads are of equal classification. The vehicles coming from a main road to a minor road.



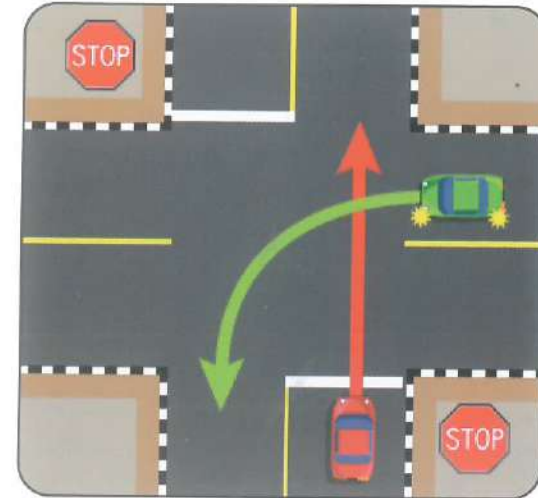
Speed Limits

Urban single carriageway - 40 km/h

Turning

You must signal your intentions when you are changing lanes to position yourself correctly and as you are carrying out the turn. Do not force your way in. Remember, no one has a 'right of way'. The rules relate to who must 'give way'.

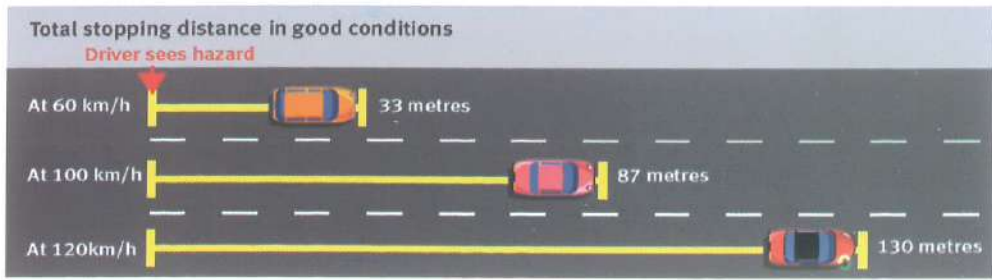
Remember, road users can make mistakes about who should give way. Always make eye contact with other drivers so that you know they have seen you and drive carefully.



Making Left Turns on Single Lane Roads Without Traffic Lights

You should approach the intersection as close to the centre of the road as possible. If there is a Stop sign or line, or a Give Way sign or line, at the intersection you must give way to any vehicle in or entering the intersection, or coming towards you except:

- a vehicle turning right using a slip lane
- a vehicle coming towards you which is turning left if that vehicle is also facing a Stop or Give Way sign or line.



Roundabouts

Once you have selected the correct lane and are about to enter the roundabout, you must give way to all vehicles already in it moving towards you from the left.



Turning Right

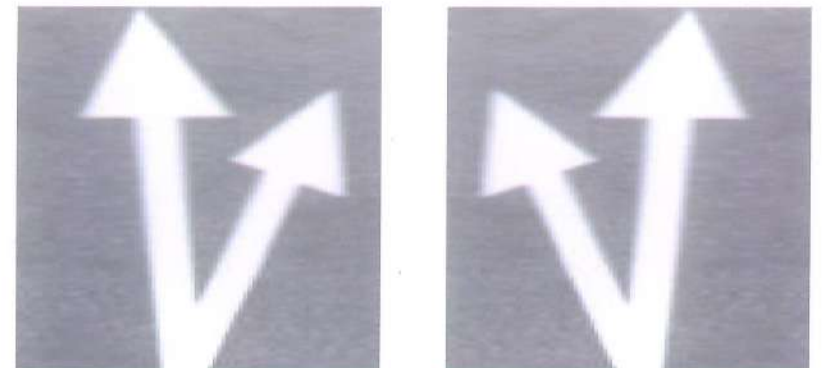
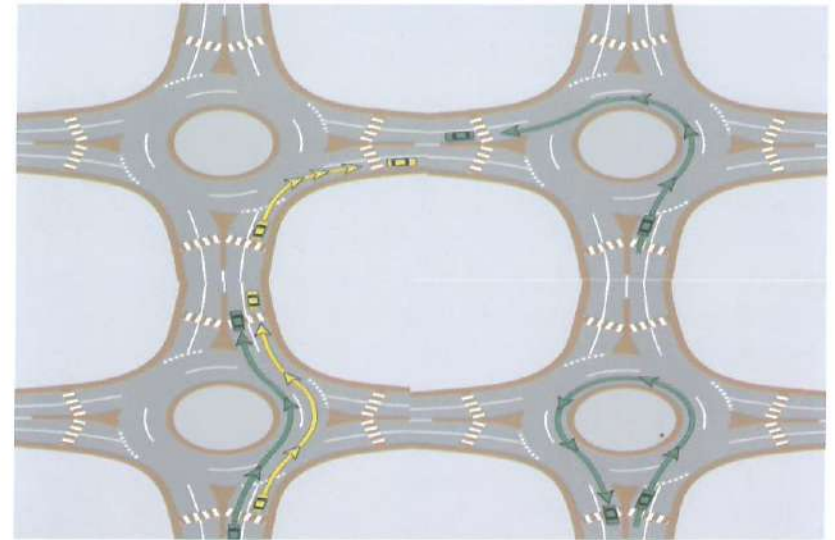
Signal right on the approach, check the traffic on your left

Going straight ahead

Approach the roundabout in the lane that will lead you to the one that you need to be in after proceeding through the intersection.

Turning Left

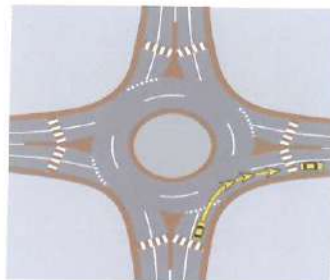
Always approach the roundabout in the left lane or as shown by arrows on the road.



Two Lane Roundabouts

Turning Right

Approach in the right lane and stay in that lane. Signal right on the approach, check the traffic on your left. Give way if there is traffic approaching. Keep the signal on until you have left the roundabout. Leave in the right hand lane.



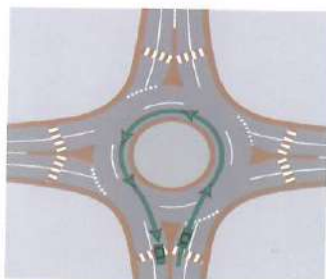
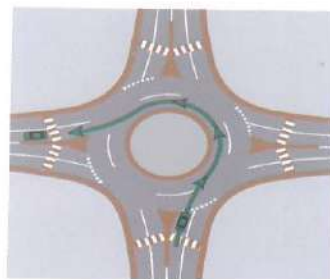
Going straight ahead

As you enter the roundabout, check for traffic on your left. Give way if there is traffic approaching. Proceed when it is clear and signal right after you have passed the first exit to let other drivers know that you will be leaving at the next exit.



Turning Left

Always approach the roundabout in the left lane or as shown by arrows on the road. Keep in the same lane as you travel around the roundabout and follow the corresponding lane as you leave. Signal right after you have passed the second exit to let other drivers know that you will be leaving at the next exit. Check for vehicles on your right as you are about to exit.



Three Lane Roundabouts

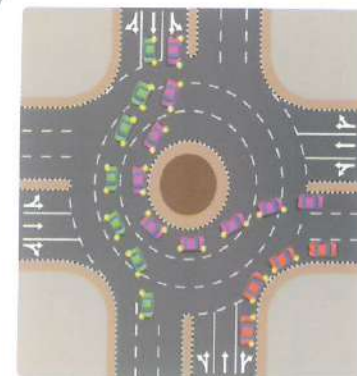
Turning right Roundabouts

The procedure here is the same as that for a two lane roundabout. Approach in the right lane and stay in that lane.

Signal right on the approach and check the traffic on your left. Give way if there is traffic approaching. Keep the signal on until you have left the roundabout. Leave in the right hand lane.

Going straight ahead Roundabouts

Again the procedure is similar to that for a two lane roundabout. The choice of lane will depend on what you need to do after you proceed through the roundabout. This will determine whether you choose the right hand lane or the centre lane. If you need to do something on the right once you leave, choose the right lane, otherwise you can choose either the right.



Turning Left Roundabouts

This procedure is also the same as that for a two lane roundabout. However, planning is even more important here. Make sure that you check the directional signs and road markings very carefully. They will direct you into the correct lane. Keep in the same lane as you travel around the roundabout and turn into the corresponding lane as you leave. Signal right after you have passed the second exit to let others know that you will be leaving at the next exit. This is particularly important for three lane roundabouts as you may be crossing two lanes of traffic as you leave. Make sure that you check for vehicles on your right as you are about to exit.



Driving Inside the City

Traffic Lights

Traffic lights have special left turn lanes that show you where to turn. There are sometimes two or three left turning lanes, particularly at very busy intersections. It is important that you think about which lane you will need to be in after you have completed your turn. You must carefully decide which lane you will be in as you approach



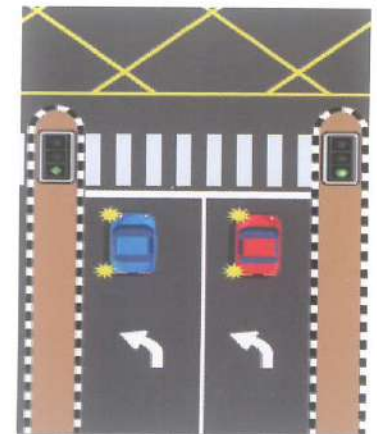
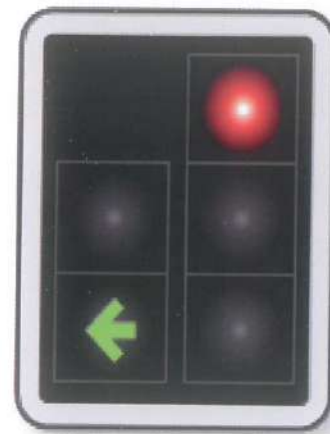
U-turn

In the case of a Stop sign and a solid line on the road, drivers must stop and must give way to other vehicles and pedestrians already on the carriageway you are turning into



Left Turns at Traffic Lights

Traffic lights have special left turn lanes that show you where to turn. There are sometimes two or three left turning lanes, particularly at very busy intersections. It is important that you think about which lane you will need to be in after you have completed your turn. You must carefully decide which lane you will be in as you approach

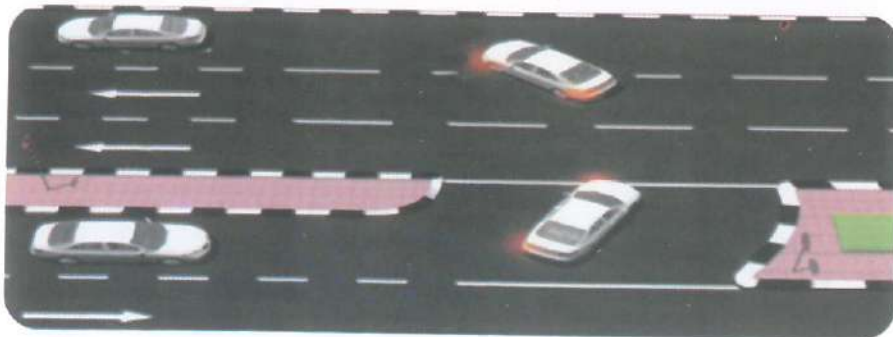
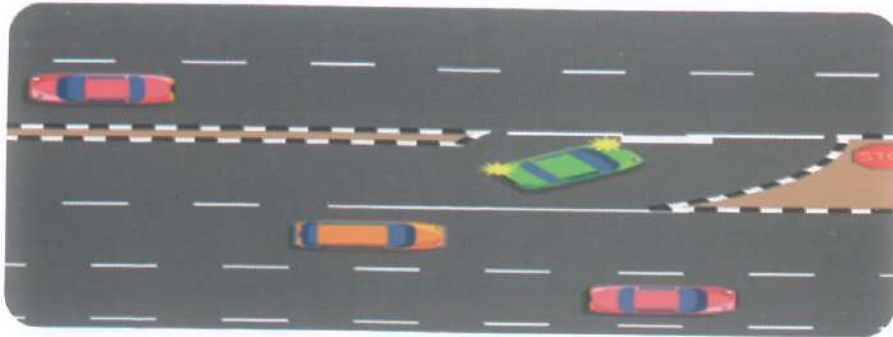


U-turns

Drivers wishing to make a U-turn will face either traffic signals which will direct their movement, or a Stop sign with a solid line on the road. In the case of a Stop sign and a solid line on the road, drivers must stop and must give way to other vehicles and pedestrians already on the carriageway you are turning into.

- 1- Before you make your turn, you must:
- 2- Signal your intention for a reasonable time
- 3- Move into the turning lane at the earliest opportunity
- 4- Stop before the stop line
- 5- Have a clear view of traffic in either direction.

Where there is no central divider, it is advisable that the U-turn be made from the right side of the road. Remember to watch out for traffic approaching from behind you.



Driving Inside the City

Trucks and Buses

You need to know where the blind spots are for the truck or bus driver:

Next to the left door of the truck.

Just behind the truck for a fairly long distance if you can not see the truck driver in the mirror of the truck, then the truck driver can not see you, directly in front of the truck.



An important rule!

The driver of the vehicle must calm down the speed or stop if necessary to allow vehicles to transport school students or public transport vehicles to take the necessary moves to the boarding or boarding of students or passengers. These may not be disrupted or disturbed, nor may traffic between these vehicles and the pavement be permitted.



Be aware of motorcycles and cyclists

You should pay close attention when driving near motorcyclists because they are smaller and harder to see. Carefully and carefully! Since they may use the entire route of the road so that they have sufficient space to do so, especially when passing by parked cars if the doors are opened without attention. You should bypass motorcyclists only if you are able to move safely to the left with at least one meter left between them and your vehicle.



Driving Outside the City (Highways / Motorways)

Highways

Vehicles must not be driven below the set minimum speed or at an unnecessarily slow speed which will impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic.

Entering a Freeway

When on the entry ramp, you should signal your intention early and check mirrors and your blind spot to merge safely. Ensure that you keep a safe space behind other traffic as they may stop suddenly.

Leaving a Freeway

Exit signs are there to assist you to choose which lane to drive in depending on your destination. Make sure you are in the correct lane well before your exit. Ensure that you signal your intention to exit the freeway.

A Freeway

When travelling on a freeway, ensure that you maintain your position in your lane at all times. When traffic is light, you should drive in the far right lane unless you have to overtake a slower motorist. In heavier traffic, you may travel in the centre lane. Never travel in the left lane unless overtaking. Once you have overtaken the slower moving vehicle, return to the centre lane. You must not overtake on the hard shoulders of the road.

As you drive along the entry ramp, you may need to increase your speed so that you are travelling at the same speed as the freeway traffic. Time your merge so that you do not cause any other vehicle to have to alter its path or speed. Once you have completed the merge, ensure that you cancel your indicator.



Driving Outside the City (Highways / Motorways)

Except in the case of an emergency you should not:

- 1- Operate a non-motorist vehicle on or near a freeway
- 2- Walk on foot on or near the freeway
- 3- Stop or reverse your vehicle
- 4- Drive at a speed unsafe for the lane you are travelling in.
- 5- Stop, park or drive on a shoulder, central divider, or roadside area

If you must stop, move to the edge of the road and put on your hazard warning lights to alert other drivers.



IMPORTANT RULE!

Vehicles must not be driven below the set minimum speed or at an unnecessarily slow speed which will impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic.

(Article 40, Executive By-Law, UAE Federal Traffic Law Number 21, 1995)

Leaving a Freeway

Exit signs are there to assist you to choose which lane to drive in depending on your destination. Make sure you are in the correct lane well before your exit. Ensure that you signal your intention to exit the freeway. Once you are on the exit ramp, you should slow down and obey the speed limit that applies to the road you are entering. Ramp exits on Emirates Routes have a numbered system, which shows the approximate kilometers of that exit from the starting point of the route. This may help you with planning. If you have missed your exit, stay calm and keep driving on the freeway until you reach the next exit. Remember, this is a high speed road, so you must never reverse on a freeway. It is extremely dangerous and you are also breaking the law.

Changing Lanes

To change lanes you need to:

- 1- Plan what you are going to do well ahead.
- 2- Check the position of vehicles ahead, behind and to your sides.
- 3- Signal early, as this warns other drivers and allows them to plan what they need to do.
- 4- Be aware that the driver in the vehicle in front of you may signal to change lanes at the same time. In this case, you should wait until the driver in front completes his move to another lane

Overtaking

If someone is overtaking you, you must slow down and keep to the right.



Changing Lanes and Overtaking

The roads you drive on will vary. You may drive on a two way road with traffic heading in opposite directions. At other times you will drive on multiple lane freeways where there are a number of lanes of traffic headed in the same direction.

When you are driving on these roads, there will be times when you may want to change lanes, for example to exit from a freeway or to overtake a slow moving vehicle.

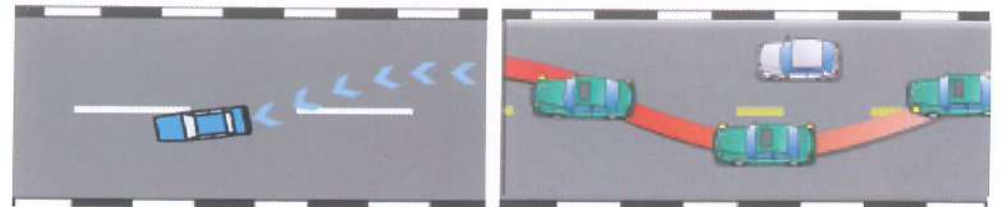


IMPORTANT RULE!

You must make sure that there is sufficient space in front of you to see whenever you intend to over-take a vehicle, a person, an animal or a traffic blockage. You must also use indicators alert others of your intention to overtake.
(Article 10.2, UAE Federal Traffic Law, Number 21, 1995)

When you have checked that it is safe to change lanes make sure you:

- 1- check your mirrors
- 2- signal to the right or left giving sufficient warning to other drivers of your intentions
- 3- check your mirrors again
- 4- check your blind spot by doing a head check to the right or left
- 5- control your speed as you may need to maintain, increase or decrease your speed
- 6- depending on the traffic conditions
- 7- steer smoothly and gradually, as this allows other drivers to let you in.
- 8- Once you are completely in the new lane remember to check your mirrors again and cancel your indicator.



Driving under Different Weather Conditions

Weathers in UAE

- Summer
- ✓ Heavy sunshine/Heat or extreme heat
- ✓ Sand /Dust Storms
- Winter
- ✓ Fog, Rain, Strong winds
- Autumn
- Spring



Driving in Fog

Fog is like a cloud at ground level. It forms when the temperature drops very low and invisible water vapor in the air condenses to form suspended water droplets. Fog can reduce visibility, creating dangerous driving conditions. If you cannot put off your trip until the fog lifts.

- 1- Slow down, The faster you drive, the less time you will have to avoid danger.
- 2- Use your low beam lights or fog lights. It is difficult to see other road users and for them to see you.
- 3- Fog can be patchy, going from a light mist to a thick blanket. As you enter fog, check your mirrors and use your foot brake lightly so that your lights warn following drivers.
- 4- Make sure your high beam is not turned on by accident. High beam directs light up into the fog, making it difficult for you to see.
- 5- If you can see less than 12 meters ahead, your speed needs to be reduced to less than 40 kph.
- 6- Use your windscreen wipers and demisters.
- 7- Beware of other drivers who are not using their headlights.
- 8- You may need to use rear fog lights in very heavy fog.

Driving in Sand Drifts

Sand on the roads can be dangerous, as tyre grip is reduced and it can be more difficult to work out where the edge of the road is. Dust from vehicles coming towards you may hide unexpected hazards, such as other vehicles, a dip or a corner. Dust thrown on to windows can also stop you from being able to see. Slow down and keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front.



Driving in Rain

Rain makes road surfaces slippery, especially as the first drops fall. With more rain, tires make less contact with the road.

Rainfall in UAE is infrequent and may only occur five times during the year. The sudden rain can change the surface of the road and make driving in the rain very dangerous. The first rain after a long dry period makes the road surface slippery as oil and dirt are washed to the surface. Until further rain washes these



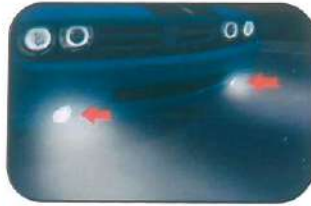
Aquaplaning

Avoid aquaplaning by reducing your speed to less than 80 km/h. Over this speed you significantly increase your chances of aquaplaning. Travel in the tracks of the vehicle in front of you, but stay back by at least 4 seconds. Try and stay in the middle lanes if possible, as water will tend to gather in the outside lanes first.



Drive Safely at Night

Keep your speed down and you will have time to react. You should be able to stop within the distance you can see. In rural areas this will be the range of your headlights. But remember, it is more difficult to judge speed and distance at night.



Important Rule!

You must use the lights of your vehicle from sunset until sunrise as well as during the day where the view is unclear. The lights must be on the front and the rear of the car.

High beam lights must only be used on highways which do not have overhead lighting when needed to improve the view ahead. They must not be used when another vehicle is coming from the opposite direction.



Drive Safely at Night

Pedestrians are harder to see, especially those wearing dark clothing. Motorcyclists and cyclists can also be difficult to see, particularly if they are not using their headlights. Sometimes this even applies to other vehicles.

Many modern vehicles are fitted with night mirrors to reduce the possibility of being dazzled by the lights of a vehicle behind. Learn how to use this mirror and make sure that it is adjusted so that you can still see behind you while having the glare reduced.

IMPORTANT RULE!

High beam lights must only be used on highways which do not have overhead lighting when needed to improve the view ahead. They must not be used when another vehicle is coming from the opposite direction.

(Article 65, Executive By-Law, UAE Federal Traffic Law Number 21, 1995)

Plan your route before

Plan your route before you leave so that you do not have to adjust the navigational system or read a map



Other Distractions

Taking your eyes off the road to change the radio station, adjust the navigation system display, scroll through your mobile phone's numbers looking for a name to call or sending an SMS all take time. In that time you may have missed a hazard which could have resulted in a serious crash.



Mobile Phones

Mobile phones distract drivers and can cause them to make mistakes that they would not otherwise make or to react too slowly. Common errors are:

- 1- straddling lanes on a multiple lane road or veering across the road
- 2- driving inconsistently, speeding up or slowing down without reason
- 3- having difficulty in maintaining appropriate following distances from vehicles in front
- 4- displaying mistakes in judgment and awareness of safe gaps in traffic.
- 5- Make it a habit to only use mobile phones when you are parked. When you are



Driving Behavior and Road Manners

Driving When Tired

Crashes happen when:

- 1- you are tired and you fall asleep at the wheel
- 2- you have been driving for too long without a break and lose concentration



Driving when Angry

Drivers do not always do the right thing and often make mistakes on the road. Some people get angry because of a mistake or action of another driver and become violent.



Alcohol, Drugs

You must not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs when you drive. There is a good reason for this. Alcohol and drugs:



Medicine

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if your medicine is safe to use when you are driving.



Plan Before You Drive

If you are driving on a long trip, make sure you:

- 1- get plenty of sleep before the trip
- 2- share the driving whenever possible
- 3- plan ahead and rest overnight
- 4- take regular breaks
- 5- do not start a trip after a long day's work

Driving when Angry

You can avoid becoming a victim of another driver's anger easily:

- 1- If you make a mistake when driving, show that you know you've made a mistake.
- 2- Keep calm and keep your distance from other vehicles.
- 3- Drive cooperatively and consider other people on the road.
- 4- Treat other drivers as you would like them to treat you

Alcohol, Drugs

You must not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs when you drive. There is a good reason for this.

Alcohol and drugs: make it more difficult for you to judge risks including distance and the speed of your own and other vehicles give you a false sense of confidence, which may encourage you to take risks



IMPORTANT RULE!

Drivers must not be under the effect of alcohol or drugs.
(Article 10.6, UAE Federal Traffic Law Number 21, 1995)

Critical Situations

Your Responsibilities in a Crash

If you are involved in a crash, there are certain things you must do immediately

Do not

Do not move a victim unless the situation is so dangerous that this is the only choice. You must be careful that you do not make the injuries worse. For example, moving a victim can cause more harm if they have a back or neck injury.



Legal Responsibilities in a Crash

If anyone is hurt and requires an ambulance, dial 999 and an operator will assist you.

IMPORTANT RULE!

In the case of a traffic accident, all road users must give every possible assistance to the victims, especially those who are injured.

Safe Driving

Seat Belts

Wearing a seat belt helps to keep you safe in a crash when it is worn correctly. Seat belts are designed to be worn on the bony structure of the body and should be worn across the front of the pelvis, chest and shoulders. The sash part of the belt should not be in contact with the neck and the lap section needs to be worn across the hips. The seat belt:



Safety Points for Car Seats

1. Restrain your child on every trip, every time.
2. Keep your child in the back seat.
3. Use the best safety restraint for your child's size.
4. Use the child safety seats and belts correctly



Animal

A sign showing a picture of an animal, such as a camel, warns drivers that animals may be on the road. The symbol on these signs may also represent sheep or goats. Domestic animals are regularly herded across roadways and temporary signs may be displayed leading up to the area where the animals will cross.



Driving near schools

Take extra care when driving near schools, especially at times when children are arriving to start the school day or leaving at the end of the day. These are the busiest periods of the day and children do not have a strong sense of road safety, especially when they are very young. They may cross the road without looking or may already be crossing as you approach. Be aware of the speed limit in the area. It is likely to be lower than the surrounding roads. Flashing lights will also tell you that you are approaching a school.



Reflective Triangle

If there is no public lighting on the road or it is difficult to see, you must use a reflective triangle or spot lights to warn other drivers. Once your vehicle is positioned safely, or can no longer be moved, you should place a warning triangle 50m away from your vehicle in the direction from where traffic is approaching.



Warning Others of Your Approach

Your horn is a form of signal. It is an important form of communication. However, it must be used sensibly. You must only use your horn if it is necessary to warn other road users of the approach or position of your vehicle. There are signs which tell you not to use your horn in some areas. It is not to be used near hospitals, schools, worship places or in a local area between 12.00am and 6.00am.



Safe Driving

Safe driving is all about planning in advance

- About route,
- Departure time,
- Rest breaks



It is always a good idea to inform family or friends about your trip

- Planned route
- Arrival times



While planning, add extra time for possible emergencies

Familiarize yourself by reading all traffic violations and fines

	Violation	Fine	Black Points	Vehicle Confiscated Days
1	Driving under the influence of alcohol	Maximum fine of Dh20,000 or Jail	24	60
2	Driving under the influence of drugs or similar substances.	Decided by court	License to be suspended for 1 year from the date of punishment completion	60
3	Driving a vehicle without number plates.	Dhs. 3000	23	90

Violation Type

Violation Type	Fine (Dhs)	Points
24 Points		
Driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or similar substances	Decided by Court	24
Not stopping after causing an accident that resulted in injuries	Decided by Court	24
Driving a vehicle without number plates	1000	24
Dangerous overtaking by trucks	800	24
21 Points		
Falling or leaking load	3000	21
12 Points		
Causing death of others	Decided by Court	12
Driving dangerously (racing)	2000	12
Reckless driving	2000	12
Exceeding maximum Speed limit by more than 60 km/h	1000	12
8 Points		
Causing a car to overturn	Decided by Court	8
Causing serious injuries	Decided by Court	8
Jumping a red light	800	8

These Easy Tips Can Really Make a Difference

- 1- accelerate more gradually The harder you press the accelerator, the more fuel you are pouring down the hole. A smooth driving style can save up to 10% of fuel used.
- 2- Braking. Any use of the footbrake should be smooth
- 3- Engine speeds should be kept relatively low
- 4- Try not to beat the lights

Ajman Driving Academy
Wishes success to all