

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT
(CHAPTER 276, SECTION 112)

HIGHWAY CODE

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES

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[17th January 1975]

PART I

ALL ROAD USERS

1. The Highway Code is a code of conduct and not a digest of traffic laws. It lays stress on the responsibilities of road users towards each other.

2. The primary cause of road accidents, which result in loss of life, human suffering and damage to property, is the failure of road users of all classes to behave properly in traffic.

3. Road traffic requires the co-operation of all road users for its smooth and efficient operation. This Highway Code tells you how you can co-operate with other road users in reducing the number of accidents.

4. Always be considerate, courteous, vigilant and sober. Remember that alcohol reduces the alertness of the driver and often the sense of

caution. Other road users too must always be sober, particularly cyclists and pedestrians. Many fatal accidents are caused by negligence, lack of consideration for others and the influence of alcohol.

5. Study and understand the traffic signals and traffic signs set out in this Code and use them or obey them, as the case may be.

6. Read this Highway Code, study it and understand it, and then pass on your knowledge to others, especially to children.

PART II

ROAD USERS ON FOOT

Walking along

7. Always walk facing oncoming traffic and not with your back towards it. Where there is a pavement or adequate footpath, use it. Do not walk next to the kerb with your back to traffic. Do not step into the road suddenly without looking. If there is no footpath and you have to walk along the road, then walk as close as possible to the edge of the road. This enables you to step off the road to avoid danger.

8. If you walk on an unlighted road at night, always wear or carry something white. Even a handkerchief held in your hand or a folded newspaper may make you more visible to drivers.

9. Do not think that because you can see the lights of a motor vehicle the driver can see you. The distance at which he can see you is very limited and is even more reduced if all your clothes are dark.

Crossing the road

10. Cross the street at an intersection or at a marked pedestrian crossing. Go out of your way a little to cross at these points and do not risk death or injury by trying to cross at other places in heavy traffic. Always cross the road by the shortest possible route, which is from one side to the other. Make sure you have a clear view of the road both ways. Take extra care if your view is limited by stationary vehicles or other obstruction.

11. Before you risk crossing the road in front of an approaching motor vehicle remember that although you could stop almost immediately, a motor vehicle would have to travel a considerable distance before it stops. A car travelling at a speed of 50 km/h would have to travel, if the road is dry, approximately 23 metres before it stops.

12. In rainy weather do not rush across the street with your head down, or with an umbrella obscuring your view.

13. Teach children the kerb drill for crossing the road, which is “look right, look left, then look right again, and if the road is clear, quick march”. Use the same drill yourself.

14. Do not follow other pedestrians blindly without yourself checking that it is safe to cross.

Pedestrian crossings

15. Do not step on to a pedestrian crossing until you see a reasonable gap in the traffic. When crossing at a pedestrian crossing be alert for vehicles being driven inconsiderately and without care or attention.

16. Take extra care at night. Remember that unless a pedestrian crossing is floodlit, it may not show up very clearly. On rainy nights the markings may be almost invisible to an approaching driver.

17. When you have stepped off the kerb on to a pedestrian crossing you have the right of way but allow approaching vehicles ample time to give way, especially if the road is wet.

18. Do not stand on the pavement at a pedestrian crossing if you do not intend to cross the road.

19. Once you are on the pedestrian crossing, look right and left as you cross, because a driver may not have seen you.

20. Where a pedestrian crossing has a central refuge, each half is a separate crossing and you should treat it as such.

20A. If there is a choice between using a bicycle crossing or a pedestrian crossing to cross a road, use the pedestrian crossing.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

Crossing the Road at Junction

21. When crossing the road at junctions, look out for vehicles negotiating the corner.

Signal Controlled Crossings

22. At a light controlled crossing, wait on the footway until the traffic, in front of which you intend to cross, has come to a standstill.

23. If traffic lights have a “Cross” signal or a “green man” signal, do not cross until the signal appears. If there are no pedestrian signals, cross only with the green light.

24. Pedestrian signals portray ‘a standing red man’ and a ‘walking green man’.

(1) When the ‘walking green man’ is lighted up, you may cross.

(2) When the ‘walking green man’ starts flickering, it means that the light will change soon, so —

(a) if you are already crossing, move briskly across; or

(b) if you are about to start crossing, do not cross.

(3) When the ‘stationary red man’ is lighted up, do not cross.

25. When push-buttons are provided on the traffic signal pole, push the button if you want the ‘green man’ to appear and wait until the ‘green man’ appears before crossing.

Police-controlled Crossings

26. Do not cross the road against a signal to stop given by a police officer controlling traffic.

Overhead Bridges and Subways

27. Where there is an overhead bridge or a subway, you should make use of it. Overhead bridges and subways are built for your convenience and safety and should always be used when crossing the road.

Getting on or off Public Vehicles

28. Do not get on or off a bus while it is moving, or when it is not at a bus stop. Do not step out suddenly from behind a stationary or slowly moving bus. If you want to get on a bus at a bus stop, give a clear signal for it to stop. Do not step onto the road until it has stopped.

PART III**PEDAL CYCLISTS AND POWER-ASSISTED BICYCLE RIDERS**

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

When Riding

29. Always ride on the left-hand edge of a roadway. Allow other traffic to overtake you safely. Keep a straight course and avoid sudden swerves.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

30. If a road has a bicycle lane, cycle on the bicycle lane and no other part of the road, except when the bicycle lane is blocked or obstructed, or making a U-turn or right turn.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

31. Ride in a single file when possible.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

32. Do not swerve in and out of vehicles in traffic. When traffic is slow, keep your place and do not attempt to get in front of the other vehicles by weaving in and out of the narrow spaces between them.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

33. Keep a safe distance from the rear of a motor vehicle (especially when riding behind a moving vehicle) so as to avoid collision if the vehicle in front stops suddenly.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

34. When riding, maintain awareness of traffic.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

35. Slow down and look out for other road users when approaching road accesses, bends, junctions, and crossings, or when passing a

parked motor vehicle. When passing a parked motor vehicle, beware of the vehicle door opening. Allow a margin of safety when passing.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

35A. Do not squeeze between a bus at a bus stop and the bus stop kerb.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

35B. Avoid staying close to the rear of a turning motor vehicle or squeezing between the turning vehicle and the road kerb.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

36. If a hill is so steep that the bicycle you are riding on wobbles before you reach the top, get off and walk with the bicycle. Keep your cycling speed under control on downhill roads. If you travel too fast, you will not be able to stop in time in an emergency.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

37. Do not hold on to the back or side of motor vehicles.

Roadworthiness

38. Check that your bicycle's front and back lights, brakes, tyres and chain are in safe working condition before setting off. Check the height of the bicycle's handlebars and seat. If you are unable to touch the ground with your foot on either side of the bicycle, your seat is too high and you will not have full control of the bicycle when coming to a sudden stop in an emergency.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

General

39. Switch on your bicycle lights at night or when it is dark. Your bicycle's front light should show a white light. The rear of your bicycle should display a red light or a red reflector. The front and back lights (or rear reflector) should be visible from a reasonable distance. The bicycle's back mudguard should be white and kept clean to increase visibility from the rear. If you ride at night, wear light-coloured clothing. This will help drivers of other vehicles and pedestrians to see you clearly.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

40. Keep both hands on the handlebars of your bicycle. When signalling your intention to change direction or make a turn, do so ahead of time and return your hand to the handlebars, before you actually start to turn.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

41. Do not carry anything in your arm that may interfere with the proper control of your bicycle.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

42. *[Deleted by S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]*

43. Always use the safest route, and keep out of heavy traffic as much as possible.

44. Always obey the law and observe all traffic rules. Never ignore road signs.

Cyclists, riders of personal mobility devices, etc., using crossings

44A. If there is a choice between using a bicycle crossing or a pedestrian crossing to cross a road, use the bicycle crossing.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

[S 244/2019 wef 01/02/2019]

Crossing speed

44B. Pedal cyclists, riders of power-assisted bicycles or personal mobility devices, and drivers of mobility scooters or motorised wheelchairs should only cross a pedestrian crossing, bicycle crossing, zebra crossing or informal crossing, or the entrance or exit to a car park, at walking speed.

[S 244/2019 wef 01/02/2019]

44C. *[Deleted by S 244/2019 wef 01/02/2019]*

PART IV

THE ROAD USER ON WHEELS

45. Before you drive any motor vehicle on the road you must have a current driving licence, and be covered by valid insurance permitting you to drive the vehicle.

Moving off

46. Before you move off, look around, even though you may have looked in your mirror, to see that no one is about to overtake you. Give the proper signal before moving off, and only move off when you can do so safely and without inconvenience to other road users. Give way to passing and overtaking vehicles.

Driving along

47. Do not exceed legal speed limits. Always obey the “Reduce Speed Now” sign.

48. Adjust your speed to the conditions of the road on which you are travelling. Such adjustment will enable you to stop in any emergency without skidding or losing control.

49. A good driver automatically reduces his speed when —

- (a) entering a built-up area;
- (b) approaching a school or a bus with children alighting or boarding;
- (c) travelling on narrow, winding roads;
- (d) approaching children who are playing; or
- (e) approaching a bend, brow of a hill, or any other obstruction that limits his view.

49A. Do not drive, stop or park your motor vehicle on a bicycle lane at all times.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

Keep left

50. When driving along, do not hog the middle of the road. Keep well to the left and as near as practicable to the edge of the road (including on dual carriageways) unless —

- (a) you intend to overtake;
- (b) you intend to turn right; or

- (c) there is a bicycle lane, in which case, you should keep to the left-most vehicle lane.

[S 1217/2018 wef 05/05/2018]

51. You must not cross the centre line at bends, near the crest of a rise or anywhere else where you cannot clearly see the road ahead.



White Lines

52. Where continuous double white lines are painted on a road to separate traffic flowing in opposite directions, you may not overtake at the double white lines unless you keep entirely to the left of such lines.

53. Never cross double white lines. Making a U-turn or a right turn is not allowed on a road where such lines are painted.

54. Never cross a single continuous or broken white line along the middle of the road unless you can see that the road ahead is clear.

Lane Discipline



55. You must obey the directions indicated by arrows or words marked in the lanes. See illustration above. You must not change lanes so suddenly as to inconvenience or endanger other traffic.

56. In traffic hold-ups, do not “jump the queue”.

57. Well before you reach a junction, make sure that you are in the appropriate lane.

58. On a two-lane carriageway, keep to the left-hand lane except when overtaking.

59. On a three-lane carriageway, you may keep to the central lane when the left-hand lane is occupied by slower moving vehicles. The outer (right-hand) lane is for overtaking only; do not stay in it longer than necessary after overtaking vehicles in the centre lane.

Overtaking

60. Never overtake unless you can do so without danger to yourself or others. Be specially careful at night, and in heavy rain and mist, as it is more difficult to judge speed and distance at such times.

Overtaking on the Right

61. This rule does not apply —

- (a) when the driver in front has signalled his intention to turn right, in which case you can overtake him on his left;

- (b) when you are filtering to the left before a junction; or
- (c) when there is slow-moving congested traffic and the vehicles on your right are moving more slowly than your vehicle.

62. Return to the appropriate lane on the road as soon as practicable after overtaking, but do not cut in sharply in front of the vehicle you have just overtaken.

63. Do not overtake when you are at, or when you are approaching —

- (a) a pedestrian crossing;
- (b) a road junction;
- (c) a corner or bend;
- (d) the brow of a hill; or
- (e) a double white line.

64. Do not overtake —

- (a) where the road narrows;
- (b) if it would force another vehicle to swerve or reduce speed;
or
- (c) if in doubt.

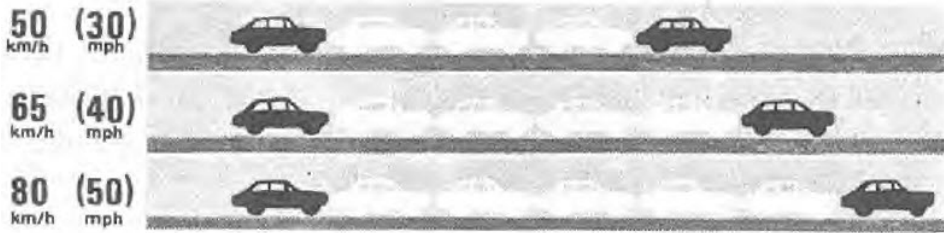
65. When being overtaken, never increase speed to prevent another driver from passing.

U-Turn

66. Do not make a U-turn at any road intersection, junction or any opening in a road divider unless permitted to do so by a traffic sign.

Following Distances

67. To be able to adjust your speed so that you can stop within the space between you and the vehicle in front, you must allow at least one car length for every 16 km/h of your speed.

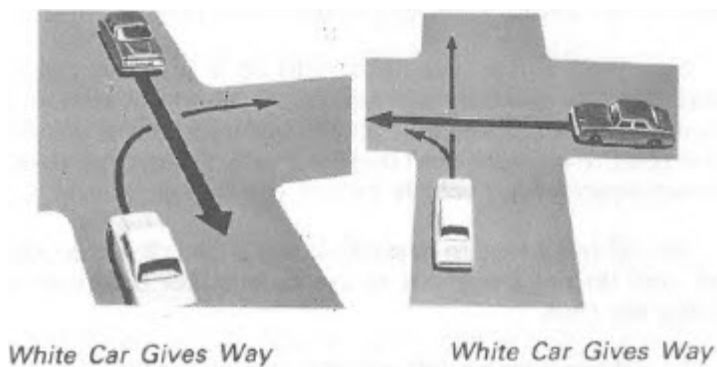


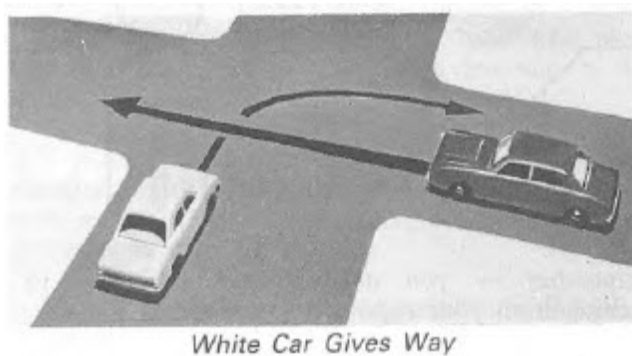
68. Watch for the stop light on the car in front and the traffic ahead of the car in front.

Speed and Stopping

69. It takes a longer distance to stop a moving vehicle than most people think. You must study and remember the information given in the chart in paragraph 67.

Road Junctions





70. When approaching a junction with a major road, slow down gradually and give way to traffic on the major road. Where there is a “STOP” sign, stop at the major road.

71. Where there are no traffic lights, give way signs or stop signs, give way to all traffic on your right, including cyclists. See illustrations in paragraph 69.

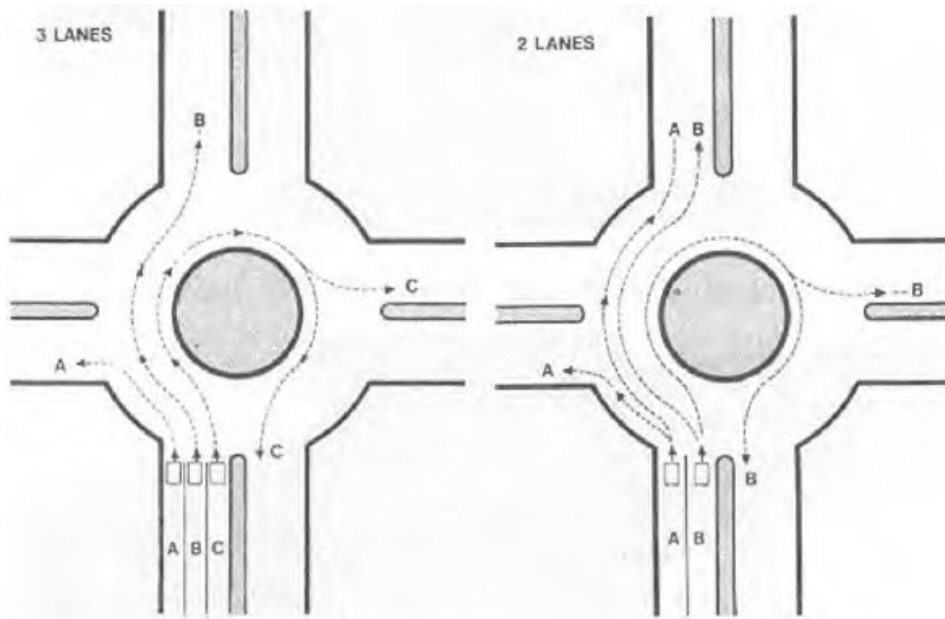
72. At a junction look right, then left, then right again. Do not go on until you are sure that it is safe to do so. Do not rely on signals to go ahead given by unauthorised persons.

73. Well before you turn right at a junction, take full account of the position and movement of traffic behind you. Signal your intention and take up a position just left of the middle of the road. Wait there until there is a safe distance between you and any approaching vehicle before you complete your turn.

74. If you intend to turn left, keep to the left, signal in good time, and do not swing out to the right either before or after making the turn.

75. When turning left or right, drivers must always give way to vehicles going straight on and to pedestrians.

76. Slow down when approaching a roundabout, and give way to traffic on your right.



Remember — you must always give way to traffic approaching from your right. The general rule is that —

- traffic from Lane A in this illustration goes to ‘A’;
- traffic from Lane B goes to ‘B’; and
- traffic from Lane C goes to ‘C’.

If, however, you find your correct lane overcrowded, you may use another lane to reach your destination: Provided that —

- (a) you give clear signals showing your intention in good time;
- (b) you obey the right-hand rule;
- (c) you do not inconvenience other drivers;
- (d) you use your mirror intelligently to see that you do not obstruct the path of vehicles behind you.

Safety of Pedestrians, Pedal Cyclists, etc.

77. Pedestrians, pedal cyclists, riders of power-assisted bicycles or personal mobility devices, and drivers of mobility scooters or motorised wheelchairs have the right of way on pedestrian crossings.

[S 244/2019 wef 01/02/2019]

78. When approaching a pedestrian crossing slow down and do not overtake other vehicles.

79. When approaching a pedestrian crossing always —

(a) be ready to slow down or stop so as to give way to pedestrians, pedal cyclists, riders of power-assisted bicycles or personal mobility devices, and drivers of mobility scooters or motorised wheelchairs;

[S 244/2019 wef 01/02/2019]

(b) signal to other drivers your intention to slow down or stop; and

(c) allow yourself more time to stop when road is wet.

80. At a pedestrian crossing controlled by light signals or by a policeman, give way to pedestrians, pedal cyclists, riders of power-assisted bicycles or personal mobility devices, and drivers of mobility scooters or motorised wheelchairs who are crossing when the signal to stop is given.

[S 244/2019 wef 01/02/2019]

81. When a school patrol sign is extended at a pedestrian crossing, vehicles travelling in both directions must stop and remain stationary until the whole crossing is clear and the sign has been removed.

82. Watch for the pedestrian, pedal cyclist, rider of a power-assisted bicycle or personal mobility device, or driver of a mobility scooter or motorised wheelchair who comes out suddenly from behind stationary vehicles and other obstructions. Be very careful near schools and bus stops. When turning at a road junction, give way to pedestrians, pedal cyclists, riders of power-assisted bicycles or personal mobility devices, and drivers of mobility scooters or motorised wheelchairs who are crossing.

[S 244/2019 wef 01/02/2019]

83. On rural roads watch out for pedestrians, pedal cyclists, riders of power-assisted bicycles or personal mobility devices, and drivers of mobility scooters or motorised wheelchairs and give them plenty of room.

[S 244/2019 wef 01/02/2019]

Reversing

84. Before you reverse make sure that there are no children or other pedestrians or obstructions in the blind area behind you.

85. Do not reverse from a side road onto a main road.

86. If your view to the rear is restricted, get help when reversing.

Mirror and signals

87. Keep a watch on the traffic behind you by glancing in your mirror.

88. Well before you change direction, overtake or stop —

(a) look into your mirror (if you are a motor-cyclist glance to the side or behind);

(b) make sure that it is safe; and

(c) give a clear signal to indicate that you intend to do so.

89. Everytime you intend to turn, stop or slow down, give the correct signal. Signal in good time and maintain the signal long enough to enable others to anticipate your movement. Make sure that your direction indicator gives the signal intended, and that it is cancelled immediately after use.

90. Hand signals are given not only for the benefit of following traffic but also for oncoming traffic, traffic waiting in side streets and pedestrians. Most cars today have signalling devices but in broad daylight hand signalling is more readily seen and understood. Do not allow passengers to give hand signals. See that children do not hold their arms or dangle toys out of the windows of the car, for their arms or toys may be mistaken for hand signals. It is also dangerous for children to do this.

Stopping and parking

91. Do not park (which means to bring a motor vehicle to a stationary position and cause it to wait for any purpose) or let your vehicle stand —

- (a) at a bend, the brow of a hill or a bridge;
- (b) on a footway or cycle track;
- (c) near traffic lights or pedestrian crossings;
- (d) on a main road or on a road carrying fast-moving traffic;
- (e) opposite or nearly opposite another stationary vehicle across the road, opposite a refuge or other obstruction (e.g. road repairs);
- (f) abreast of another vehicle;
- (g) opposite a continuous white line, double white lines or any other traffic sign prohibiting parking;
- (h) near any road side on which a single yellow line (from 7.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m.) or double yellow lines are painted;
- (i) within 6 metres of a junction or within 9 metres on either side of a bus stop or within 3 metres on either side of a fire hydrant, or where it will obscure a traffic sign or obstruct any entrance;
- (j) facing oncoming traffic;
- (k) on any slip road or filter lane;
- (l) on a fly-over, underpass or the ramps leading to any fly-over or underpass;
- (m) on the grass verge of a road;
- (n) in any bus lane; or
- (o) at any designated taxi stop.

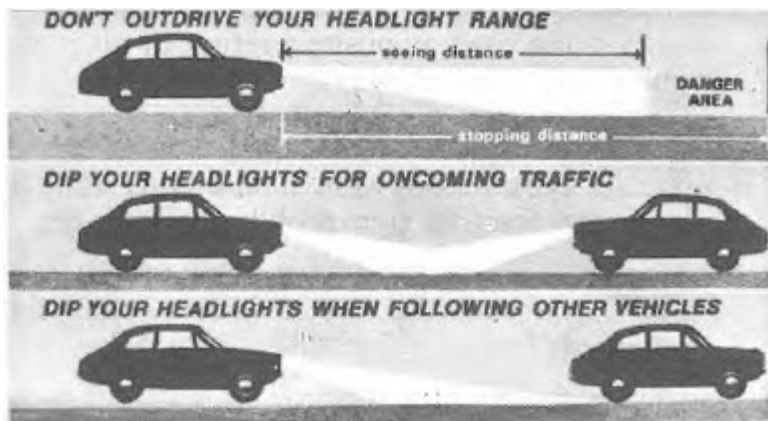
92. Before opening the door of a vehicle make sure that it will not endanger or inconvenience anybody on the road or footpath. Get out on the side nearest to the kerb whenever it is possible.

93. When you have to stop, pull in as close as possible to the edge of the road. This applies especially to drivers of buses when setting down or picking up passengers.

94. Do remember that you are not allowed to leave any broken-down or wrecked vehicle on any public road. If your vehicle breaks down on the road, push it into a break down bay if there is one, otherwise push it as close to the side of the road as possible and arrange for it to be towed away immediately so as not to cause obstruction to the free flow of traffic.

Lights

95. At night always drive well within the limit of your lights.



96. Use dipped headlights at night in built-up areas where the street lighting is poor, or during rainy weather.

97. On unlit roads always use your headlights. When meeting other vehicles and cyclists, dip your headlights. If you are dazzled by the lights of another vehicle, slow down and stop if necessary.

98. When driving behind another vehicle, dip your headlights.

99. In daytime whenever visibility is poor or if it is raining switch on your lights. This will enable other road users to see you.

100. It is advisable when parking in unlit or poorly lit roads at night to leave your side or parking lights on.

Heavy motor vehicles

101. Large vehicles obstruct the view of drivers of following cars and make overtaking difficult. Drivers of large vehicles should watch their rear view mirrors and give a signal immediately it is safe for them to be overtaken. Keep close to the left-hand side of the road to allow overtaking vehicles as much room as possible to overtake.

102. Open lorries are not designed to carry passengers. When passengers are carried they should be made to sit down.

103. Drivers of lorries or pick-ups intending to carry a projecting load should apply for a special permit from the Traffic Police.

Smoky and noisy exhausts

104. All vehicles must be maintained in such a condition and driven in such a manner as to eliminate the emission of smoke, which is a nuisance and which may obscure the view of drivers of vehicles following or approaching from the opposite direction. Smoke is also hazardous to health.

105. All vehicles must be maintained in such a condition and in such a manner as to eliminate excessive noise.

Roadworthiness

106. Maintain your vehicle in a roadworthy condition. You should pay attention to the following matters, in regard to maintenance, which, if attended to, will prevent fatal accidents:

(a) *Tyres*

Keep your tyres up to the correct pressure. Tyres that have worn smooth should be replaced. Smooth tyres cause skids when you brake hard in an emergency, whether the road is wet or dry.

(b) *Brakes*

Have your brakes checked regularly, particularly hydraulic brakes for any slight leakage of oil may indicate that a serious fault is developing.

(c) *Steering*

The steering assembly of your car should be regularly checked and kept in good condition. A car that does not steer straight on the road because of faulty steering is as dangerous as a car driven by a drunken driver.

(d) *Lights*

Check all your lights, including parking lights and signalling lights.

(e) *Signalling lights and traffic indicators*

Keep your signalling devices in order by checking them frequently. Signalling lights that do not light up when required may involve you in an accident.

General

107. Sounding your horn when driving is unnecessary, except as a warning. In some areas it is an offence to use the horn, except to avoid an accident. You should not sound your horn near a hospital, except in an emergency.

108. You must pull in to the side of the road to allow free passage to a Fire Engine, Ambulance, Military, Police or Civil Defence Vehicle which is sounding a warning siren or bell.

109. Often a driver sees a situation building up which may lead to an accident, but goes on obstinately until it is too late to take any effective action.

110. When you are driving, keep your attention on the road ahead except, of course, for necessary glances at the rear view mirror and panel of the car. Do not turn your head to talk with your passengers or to light a cigarette. Children should not be allowed to obstruct or distract the driver, and parents should train them not to do so.

111. Go slowly when driving past animals, and give them plenty of room. Stop if necessary or if signalled to do so. Be prepared to stop to avoid animals coming towards you on your side of the road, especially on a left hand bend.

PART V




ROAD USERS AND ANIMALS

112. Do not let your dog stray. When you take it for a walk, or when it is in your car, keep it under close control.

113. Make sure that the road is clear before you allow or take animals on to the road.

114. When leading an animal on the road, always place yourself between it and the traffic, and keep the animal to the edge of the road.

Signs and signals

	RED:	Means 'Stop'.
	RED ARROW:	Means 'Do not go' in the direction indicated.
	ALL RED:	Some junctions have an 'All Red' period to enable pedestrians to cross safely. This means that all the approaches are having the red signal. Therefore, do not start to move until the green light appears in your favour.
	AMBER:	Means 'Stop' unless you are close to the lights when they turn amber that you cannot stop safely.
	FLASHING AMBER:	Means proceed with caution.
	GREEN:	Means 'Go'.
	GREEN ARROW:	Means 'Go but only in the direction indicated'.

When turning, give way to through traffic and to pedestrians who are crossing with the green light or who have started to cross with a 'green man' signal.

Signals given by Police officers

Signals given by police officers directing traffic shall take precedence over those conveyed by road signs, traffic light signals, road markings and traffic regulations.



(1) All vehicles stop.



(2) Stop — vehicles approaching from front and behind.



(3) Stop — vehicles approaching from left, front and behind.



(4) Stop — vehicles approaching from front and behind, signal is about to change for vehicles from right.



(5) Stop — vehicles approaching from right, front and behind, signal is about to change.

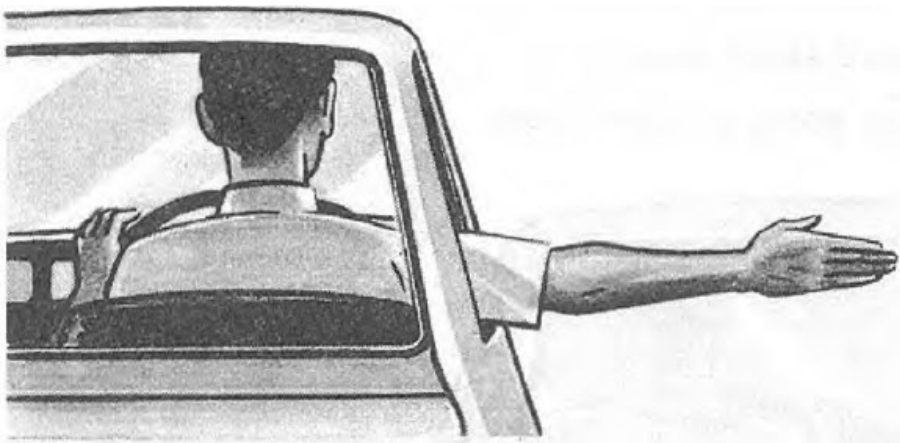


(6) Beckoning a vehicle in front to turn right.

Signals

Before you — Turn to or move towards the right,
Stop or slow down,
Pull out from a parking place, or
Pull out to pass,

give a good clear signal in plenty of time to let other drivers know your intention.



The above signal means —

I am going to turn or move towards the right,

I am going to pull out from a parallel parking position, and

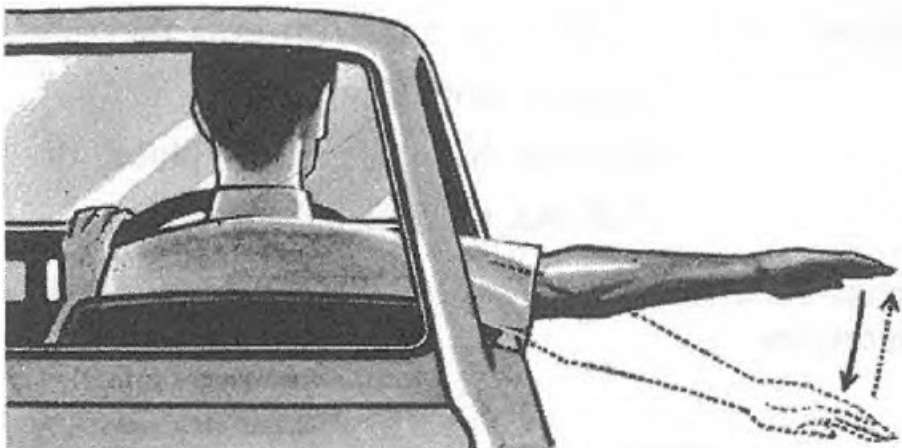
I am going to pull over to pass a vehicle ahead or for some other reason.



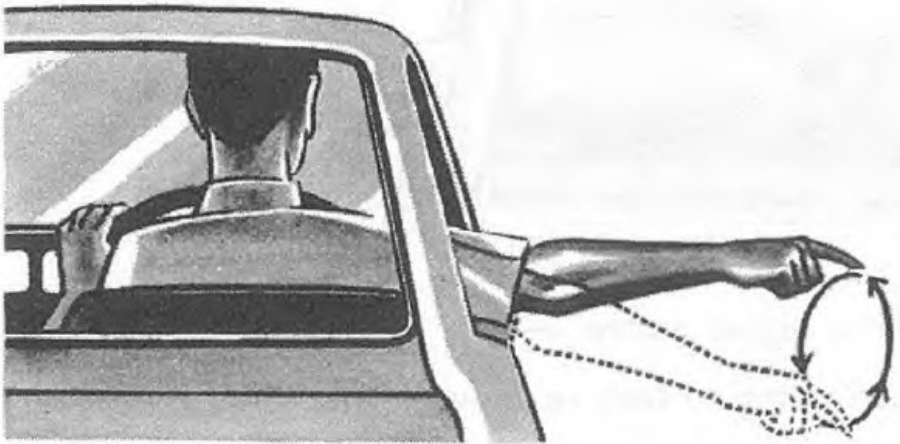
The above signal means —

I am about to stop. The stop light may be used to indicate your intention to slow down or to stop.

Do not rely on signalling equipment or stop lights unless you are certain that they are working properly and can be seen clearly.



The above signal means —
I am going to slow down.



The above signal means —
I am going to turn left. Vehicles following may overtake me.

Traffic signs

Traffic signs are erected for two main purposes —

- (1) To regulate (mandatory and prohibitory signs) — it is illegal for you to disobey them.
- (2) To warn and inform (warning and information signs) — they advise you of hazards or give you useful information.

Mandatory and prohibitory signs

These are normally circular in shape. Some of these signs could also be used for certain time restriction only.

Warning signs

These are normally triangular in shape.

Information signs

These are normally rectangular in shape.





NO
OVERTAKING



NO RIGHT TURN



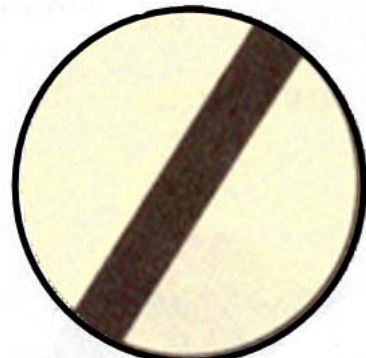
MAXIMUM
SPEED LIMIT



NO LEFT TURN



STOP



END OF MAXIMUM
SPEED LIMIT



STOP CHILDREN



NO HORNING



LADEN WEIGHT
LIMIT



TURN LEFT



WIDTH LIMIT



AHEAD ONLY



TIME OF NO WAITING



TURN LEFT
AHEAD



CYCLE AND
MOTOR CYCLE PROHIBITED



LORRY
RESTRICTION



TIME OF
(ABOVE) NO WAITING
(BELOW) NO LOADING
AND UNLOADING



No vehicle is
allowed to remain in a
yellow box junction



TIME OF NO WAITING



SPLIT TRAFFIC



ONE-WAY
STREET



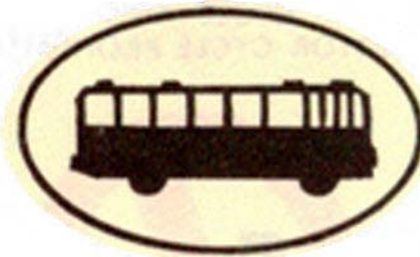
MAXIMUM SPEED
LIMIT IN METRIC



ONE-WAY
TRAFFIC



KEEP LEFT



BUS STOP



TRAFFIC SIGNALS AHEAD



CROSS ROAD



ROUNDAABOUT



BEND



DOUBLE BEND



SERIES OF
BENDS



MERGING
TRAFFIC-

Traffic joining from left



MERGING
TRAFFIC-

Traffic joining from right



T-JUNCTION



SIDE ROAD



STAGGERED
JUNCTION



ROAD NARROW



ROAD NARROW
ONE SIDE



DUAL CARRIAGE-WAY
ENDS



Two-Way Traffic
Across A One-
Way Carriageway



TWO-WAY
TRAFFIC



STEEP HILL-ASCENT



STEEP HILL-DESCENT



SLIPPERY ROAD



UNEVEN ROAD



GATED LEVEL CROSSING



UNGATED LEVEL CROSSING



HEIGHT LIMIT
E.G. LOW
BRIDGE



ROAD WORKS



PEDESTRIAN
CROSSING



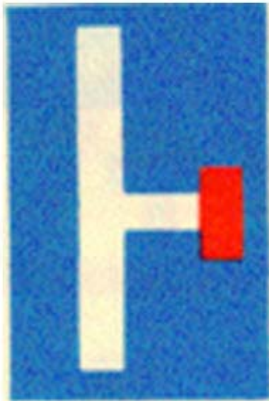
CHILDREN
Slow down, beware



HORSES OR
PONIES



ACCIDENT AREA



NO THROUGH
ROAD



REDUCE SPEED
NOW

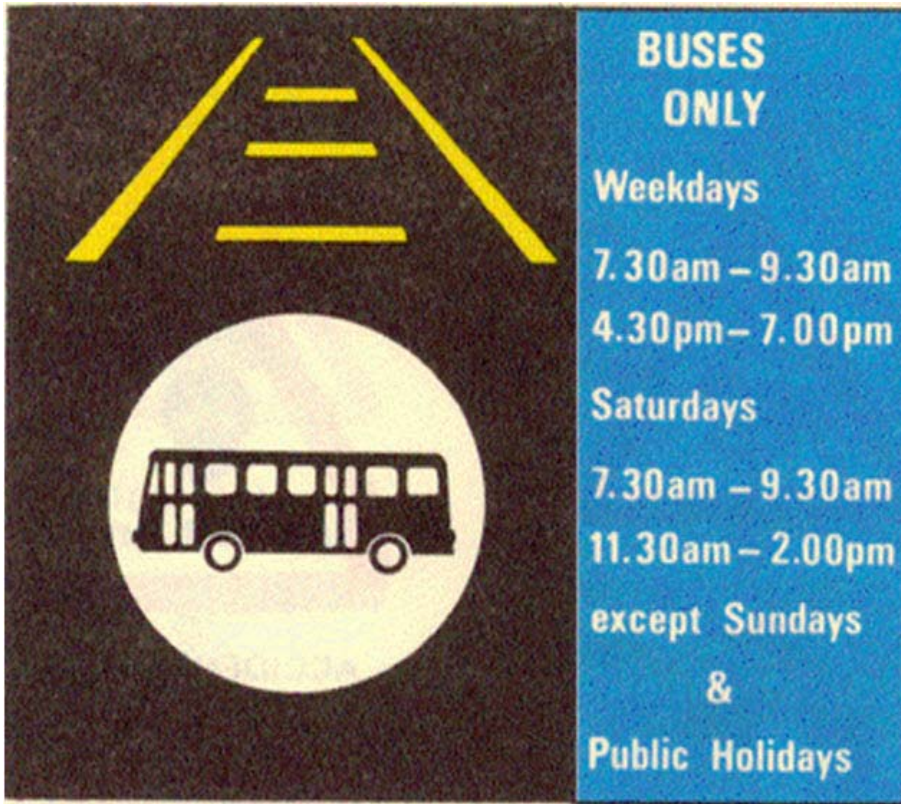


PARKING



U-TURN



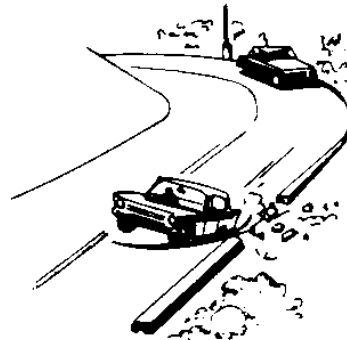


BUS LANE

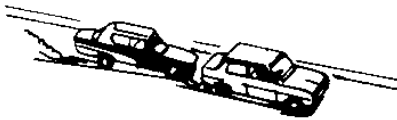
THE COMMON CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS



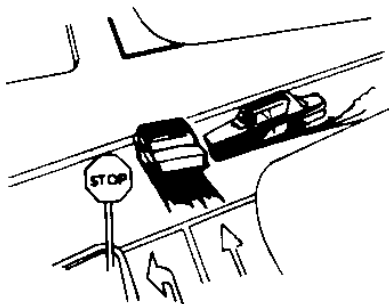
FAILURE TO KEEP LEFT



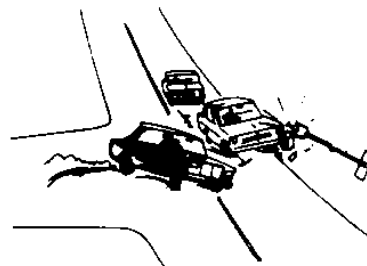
EXCESSIVE SPEED



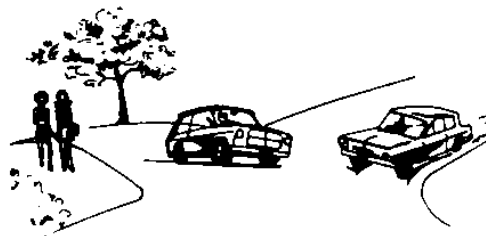
FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY



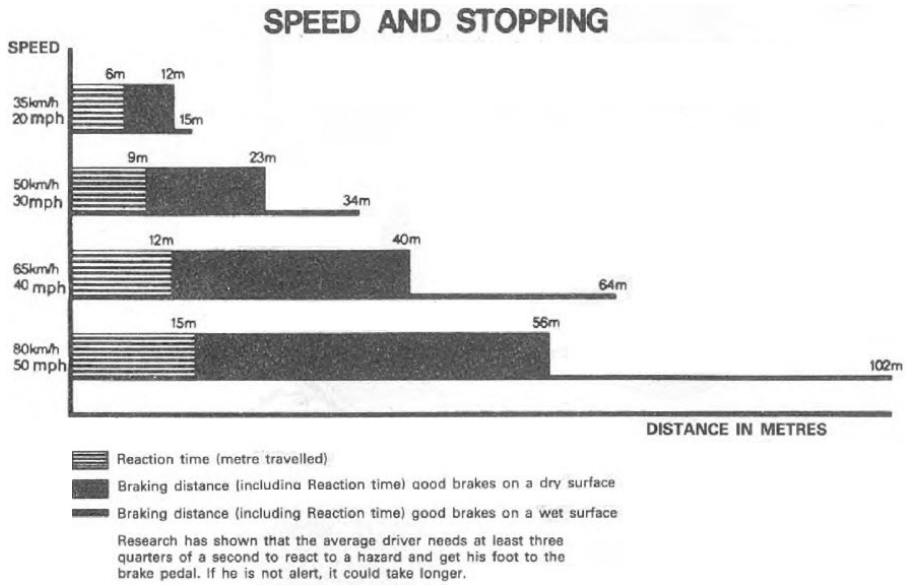
FAILURE TO GIVE WAY AND IGNORING SIGNS AND LIGHTS



TURNING SUDDENLY



INATTENTION



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
HIGHWAY CODE
(CHAPTER 276, R 11)

This Legislative History is provided for the convenience of users of the Highway Code. It is not part of this Code.

1. G. N. No. S 8/1975 — Highway Code 1975

Date of commencement : 17 January 1975

2. 1990 Revised Edition — Highway Code

Date of operation : 25 March 1992

3. G.N. No. S 1217/2018 — Highway (Revision) Code 2018

Date of commencement : 5 May 2018

4. G.N. No. S 244/2019 — Highway (Revision) Code 2019

Date of commencement : 1 February 2019