

Full title:	Road Traffic Act 1994 (Wegenverkeerswet) Act of 21 <sup>st</sup> April 1994 replacing the provisions of the Road Traffic Act. Entry into force: 01/01/1995. (Staatsblad 1994, no. 475)
Title of relevant sections:	Chapter II: Traffic conduct Section 1 – Conduct; Articles 5-8
Article 5	It is an offence for any road user to act in such a manner as to cause a hazard (or potential hazard) on the public highway or to obstruct other road users in any way.
Article 5a	<p>1. It is prohibited for anyone to intentionally behave in traffic in such a way that the traffic rules are seriously infringed, to the point where there may be a danger of death or serious bodily injury for another person. The following can be regarded as such traffic behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. keeping insufficiently right, especially in places you are unsure of;</li><li>b. dangerous overtaking;</li><li>c. ignoring a red cross (incident sign);</li><li>d. driving in an emergency lane where this is not permitted;</li><li>e. overtaking in front of or at a pedestrian crossing;</li><li>f. failing to give priority;</li><li>g. exceeding the maximum speed established in this Act;</li><li>h. driving very close behind another vehicle;</li><li>i. driving through a red light;</li><li>j. driving against the direction of traffic;</li><li>k. holding a mobile electronic device while driving;</li><li>l. failing to follow traffic instructions from persons authorised under this Act;</li><li>m. violation of other traffic rules of similar importance to those stated under a to l.</li></ul> <p>2. When applying the first paragraph, the extent to which the suspect was in the condition referred to in <a href="#">Article 8, first, second, third, fourth or fifth paragraph</a>, is also taken into account.</p>
Article 6	All participants in traffic are forbidden to behave in such a way that a traffic accident attributable to them occurs in which another person is killed or sustains serious physical injury or physical injury such that temporary illness occurs or that person is prevented from engaging in normal activity.
Article 7	Anyone involved in a traffic accident or whose behaviour caused a traffic accident is prohibited from leaving the scene of the accident if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. in that accident, as he/she knows or should reasonably suspect, another person has been killed or injured;</li><li>b. to the extent that he knows or should reasonably suspect that injury has been caused to another person in that accident;</li><li>c. as a result, to the extent that he knows or should reasonably suspect, that another</li></ul>

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person who has been injured in that accident is left in a condition needing help.

2. The first paragraph, preamble and parts a and b, does not apply to a person who at the scene of the accident has provided appropriate opportunity to establish his/ her identity and, insofar as he/she was driving a motor vehicle, the identity of that motor vehicle.

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#### Article 8

1. It is expressly forbidden to drive or allow a driver to operate a motor vehicle, when he/she is under the influence of a substance, whether used alone or in combination with another substance, which he/she knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, may compromise his/her driving ability to such an extent that he/she is not fit to operate a motor vehicle.

2. It is expressly forbidden to operate a motor vehicle or allow a driver to operate a motor vehicle when one has consumed alcoholic beverages to the point that:

a. upon analysis the alcohol level in his/her breath appears to be greater than 220 micrograms per litre of exhaled breath and/or

b. upon analysis the alcohol level in his/her blood appears to be greater than 0.5 milligrams per millilitre of blood.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 above, the driver of a motor vehicle for which a driver's licence is required, is forbidden to drive or be permitted to drive a motor vehicle when he/she has consumed alcoholic beverages to the point that:

a. upon analysis the alcohol level in his breath appears to be greater than 88 micrograms per litre of exhaled breath and/or

b. upon analysis the alcohol level in his blood appears to be greater than 0.2 milligrams per millilitre of blood if:

The remainder of this article relates to conditions that are not applicable to any (remotely sensible) marketing communications.

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