

**G-Regs™**

## Netherlands – Road Traffic Act 1994



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<b>Full title:</b>	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, nr. 475)
<b>Title of relevant sections:</b>	Chapter II: Traffic Conduct Section 1 – Conduct; Articles 5-8
<b>Article 5</b>	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.
<b>Article 6</b>	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.
<b>Article 7</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It is an offence for any person involved in a road accident of any kind to leave the scene of the accident.</li><li>2. Persons are only permitted to leave the scene of an accident as soon as:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. the opportunity has arisen to establish the identity of the person or persons involved;</li><li>b. the opportunity has arisen to establish the identity of the motor vehicle involved;</li><li>c. it is clear that no person or persons sustaining injuries in the accident has or have been let at the scene of the accident in need of treatment.</li></ol></li></ol>
<b>Article 8</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It is expressly forbidden to drive or allow a driver to operate a motor vehicle, when he is under the influence of a substance, whether used alone or in combination with another substance, which he knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, may compromise his driving ability to such an extent that he is not fit to operate a motor vehicle.</li><li>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:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. upon analysis the alcohol level in his breath appears to be greater</li></ol></li></ol>

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URL of source: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006622/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_09-04-2014#Opschrift](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006622/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_09-04-2014#Opschrift)

than 220 micrograms per litre of exhaled breath and/or

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

3. Contrary to subsection 2 above, the driver of a motor vehicle which requires a driver's licence, should the date of first issue of said licence not yet be five years ago and should this date of first issue have been on or after 20 March 2002, is forbidden to operate or be permitted to operate a motor vehicle when he 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.

4. Contrary to that stated in section 2, it is prohibited for the driver of a motor vehicle for which a driving licence is required, if the first licence issued was a licence authorising the holder to drive a moped and this licence was issued to a person who was not yet eighteen at the time of issue and the date of issue was less than seven years previously and occurred on or after 20 March 2002, to drive said motor vehicle or operate it as the driver after having consumed such an amount of alcohol that:

a. his or her breath is shown in a test to contain more than 88 micrograms of alcohol per litre of exhaled air, or

b. his or her blood is shown in a test to contain more than 0.2 milligrams of alcohol per millilitre.

5. It is forbidden to allow a person to operate a motor vehicle when one knows or may reasonably be expected to know that this person is in a physical state as described in subsection 1, 2, 3, or 4 above.

6. In applying subsection 3 above, driver's licence is taken also to mean a driver's licence issued by a relevant authority outside of the Netherlands.

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