1 Traffic Conduct

**Paragraph 1**

**Rules of Conduct**

**Article 5**
It is an offence for any road user to act in such manner as to cause a hazard (or a potential hazard) on the public highway or to obstruct other road users in any way.

**Article 6**
It is an offence for any road user to act in such a manner that a traffic accident occurs.

**Article 7**
1. It is an offence for any person involved in a road accident of any kind to leave the scene of the accident.
2. Persons are only permitted to leave the scene of an accident as soon as:
   a. the opportunity has arisen to establish the identity of the person or persons involved;
   b. the opportunity has arisen to establish the identity of the motor vehicle involved;
   c. it is clear that no person or persons sustaining injuries in the accident has or have been left at the scene of the accident in need of treatment.

**Article 8**
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.
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 breath appears to be greater 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 subsection 2 above, the driver of a moped who has not yet reached 24 years of age is forbidden to drive a moped once 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 microgram per millilitre of blood.

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.