

Suspension of driving licence

1. European legislation
2. Conclusions

1. European legislation

- A. Severe infringements to the traffic legislation;
- B. Drinking and driving;
- C. Gathering many point penalties in a limited period of time.

A. Severe infringements to the traffic legislation

Romanian legislation

Driving license suspension for 30 days, and fine (second sanctions group)

1. Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings;
2. Failure to give pedestrians priority;
3. Failure to give priority to other vehicles;
4. Failure to comply with a red traffic light;
5. Violation of the overtaking rules;
6. Failure to comply with the police officer signal;
7. Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement.

Driving license suspension for 60 days, and fine (third sanctions group)

1. Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused;
2. Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road;
3. Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy;
4. Driving on the wrong side of the road.

Driving license suspension for 90 days, and fine (fourth sanctions group)

1. Drinking and driving;
2. Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking system;
3. Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point;
4. Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit.

There are 5 groups of financial sanctions:

1. 2 or 3 penalty points
2. 4 or 5 penalty points
3. 6-8 penalty points
4. 9-20 penalty points
5. 21-100 penalty points, only for companies

The financial penalty point is 10% from minimum bruto salary in Romania as set by Government Decision.

Source: ARTRI

Bulgaria

	Infringemets	Suspension (mark X)	Period (days)	
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings			
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority (at pedestrian crossing zebra)	x (for second offence)	1 month	
3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles			
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light	x (for second offence)	1 month	
5	Violation of the overtaking rules			
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal			
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement	x	*1 to 6 monts *second offence: 1 month to 1 year	
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused	see p. 4		
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road			
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy			
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road			
12	Drinking and driving	x	6-12 months 1-3 years, second offence	
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system			
14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point			
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	x	*3 months * in case of 3 or more registered exeedings by more than 30 km/h of the maximum permitted speed limit - 6 months	

Source: AEBTRI

Cech Republic

	Infringements	Suspension (mark X)	Period (days)	
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings	X	180 - 365	
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority	X	30 - 180	
3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles	X	30 - 180	
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light	X	30 - 180	
5	Violation of the overtaking rules	X	180 - 365	
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal	X	30 - 180	
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement	X	30 - 180	
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused	X	30 - 180	
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road	X	30 - 180	
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy			
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road			
12	Drinking and driving	X	1-2 years	
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system	X	180 - 365	
14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point	X	30 - 180	
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	X	180 - 365	

Source: Cesmad Bohemia

Denmark

	Infringements	Penalty (in DKK)	Drivers license - penalty (severe cases)	Imprisonment (Very severe cases, mostly with damage to persons)
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings	2000,-	1 cut (of 3) in drivers	

			license	
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority (at pedestrian crossing (zebra))	2000,-	1 cut in drivers license	
3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles	2000,-	1 cut in drivers license	
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light	2000,-	1 cut in drivers license	
5	Violation of the overtaking rules	2000,-	1 cut in drivers license	
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal	2000,-		
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement	From 2000,-		
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused	2000,-	1 cut in drivers license	
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road	2000,-		
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy	2000,-		
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road	From 2000,-	1 cut in drivers license	
12	Drinking and driving	X		Detailed information in next chapter
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system	From 1000,-	In severe cases the vehicle will be seized	
14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point	2000,-	1 cut in drivers license	
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit		a 30% exceeding = 1	

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Source: DTL,DI, ITD. Additional and detailed information is available at the end of the chapter

Estonia

	Infringemets	Suspension (mark X)	Period (days)	
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings			
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority	If it causes a traffic hazard	Up to 6 months	as a supplementary penalty –from 1 to 3 months
3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles			
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light	If it causes a traffic hazard	Up to 6 months	as a supplementary penalty –from 1 to 3 months
5	Violation of the overtaking rules	If it causes a traffic hazard	Up to 12 months	as a supplementary penalty –from 1 to 6 months
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal	X	Up to 24 months	
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement	X	Up to 12 months	as a supplementary penalty –from 3 to 9 months
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused	X	Up to 6 months	as a supplementary penalty –from 1 to 3 months
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road			
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy			
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road			
12	Drinking and driving	X	Up to 6 months Up to 12 months for higher level of alcohol	Supplimentary penalty possible
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system			
14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point			

15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	By 41-60 km/h	Up to 12 months	as a supplementary penalty –from 3 to 6 months
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	By more than 60 km/h	Up to 24 months	as a supplementary penalty –from 6 to 12 months

Source: ERAA

Germany

	Infringements	Suspension (mark X)	Period (days)	
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings	-		
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority	-		
3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles	-		
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light	x	1 month	Red light longer than one second (132.3 BkatV) or in case of endangerment or damage
5	Violation of the overtaking rules	x	1 month	19.1.1, 19.1.2 BkatV, in case of endangerment or damage
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal	-		
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement	-		
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused	x	1 month	132.2 BKatV
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road	-		
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy	-		
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road	x	1 month	83.3 BKatV
12	Drinking and driving	x	1-3 months	
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system	-		
14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point	x	1 month, 3 month in case of	89.b.2 BKatV iVm § 19 Abs. Nr. 2-5 StVO; case of

			intention	intention Nr. 244 BKatV
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	x	3 months	11 BkatV iVM Tabelle 1a BktV

In Germany the withdrawal of a driving licence is regulated under administrative and criminal law.

In the course of a criminal proceeding, the driving licence can be suspended temporarily, when there is a substantial likelihood that the court will withdraw the driving licence for a criminal offence that has been committed. In cases when a court withdraws the driving licence, the blocking time can be 6 months to 5 years.

The driving licence can also be suspended for 1 up to 3 months. After that period the driving licence is handed back automatically. This measure has an educative character and comes into play in conjunction with minor breaches of the law or an additional penalty.

The police is allowed to confiscate a driving licence due to the level of alcohol in the breath on the spot when the requirements.

Source: BGL, BDO

Italy

	Infringemets	Suspension (mark X)	Period (days)	
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings	X	1-3 months	
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority	/	/	
3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles	/	/	
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light	X (the second time in 2 years)	1-3 months	
5	Violation of the overtaking rules	X (the second time)	1-3 months	
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal			
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement			
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused			
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road	X (only for freight transport drivers)	1-4 months	
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy	/	/	
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road	X (just in some cases)	1-3 months	
12	Drinking and driving	X	gradually	
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system			

14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point	X (at the second time)	1-3 months	
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	X	6-12 months	

Source: ANAV

Lituania

	Infringemets	Suspension (mark X)	Period (months)	
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings			
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority	X	1-6 months	alternative
3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles	X	1-3 months	alternative
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light			
5	Violation of the overtaking rules			
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal	X	36-60 months	
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement			
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused	X	1-3 months	alternative
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road			
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy			
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road			
12	Drinking and driving	X	12-36 months, 36-48 months repeated offence	
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system			
14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point			
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	X	36-48 months	

Source:Justinas Usonis

Macedonia

	Infringemets	Suspension (mark X)	Period (days)	
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings	X	3-12 months	
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority	X	3-12 months	

3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles	X	3-12 months	
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light			fine
5	Violation of the overtaking rules			fine
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal			fine
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement			fine
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused			fine
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road			fine
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy	X	3-12 months	
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road			fine
12	Drinking and driving	X	3-12 months	
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system			fine
14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point			fine
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	X	1-3 months	

Source: AMERIT

Netherland

	Infringemets	Suspension (mark X)	Period (days)	
1	Overcoming a column of vehicles waiting at traffic lights or at railroad crossings			
2	Failure to give pedestrians priority			
3	Failure to give priority to other vehicles			
4	Failure to comply with a red traffic light			Suspension possible if other traffic is hampered / jeopardised severely
5	Violation of the overtaking rules			Suspension possible if other traffic is hampered / jeopardisedseverely
6	Failure to comply with the police officer signal			
7	Failure to officially declare a traffic accident when the provisions of mutual agreement are not applied or it is not a case of mutual agreement			
8	Failure to stop at the red light, failure to give priority or incorrect overtaking			Suspension possible if mental disorder is

	maneuvers, when physical damages to the vehicles are caused			supposed
9	Failure to comply with a temporary traffic ban on a public road			
10	Failure to give priority to an official vehicles convoy			
11	Driving on the wrong side of the road			Suspension possible if mental disorder is supposed
12	Drinking and driving	X	Decided by the court	Could be 10 days initially and prolonged later
13	Driving a vehicle with severe damage to the braking or steering system			
14	Failure to stop to a railroad crossing point			
15	Exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum permitted speed limit	X	Initially for 10 days; prolongation of the suspension determined by court	

Source: TLN

Additional information about license suspension

Austria

in Austria there are a number of cases (due to DUI or speeding) in which your driving license will get withdrawn:

Cases	Legal consequences
DUI (driving under influence alcohol/drugs) 0,8 – 1,2 per mill (blood alcohol)	€ 800 - € 3.700,- 1 month withdrawal Coaching (at the first time)
1,2 – 1,6 per mill	€ 1.200,- - € 4.400,- Withdrawal: min. 4 months Obligatory training
1,6+ Or Refusal to do alcohol test	€ 1.600,- - € 5.900,- withdrawal: min. 6 months Medical checkup Obligatory training Psychological checkup
In case of repetition:	
1,6+ per mill (within 5 years)	€ 1.600,- - € 5.900,- Withdrawal: min. 12 months Medical checkup Obligatory training

	Psychological checkup
1,2 – 1,6 per mill (within 5 years)	€ 1.600,- - € 5.900,- Withdrawal min. 10 months Medical checkup Obligatory training Psychological checkup
0,8 – 1,2 per mill (within 5 years)	€ 800,- - € 4.400,- Withdrawal: 8 – 10 months Obligatory training
Speeding (more than)	
40+ km/h (within town) 50+ km/h (open land)	Up to € 726,- Withdrawal: 2 weeks
60+ km/h (within town) 70+ km/h (open land)	Withdrawal: 6 weeks
80+ km/h (within town) 90+ km/h (open land)	Withdrawal: 3 months
90+ km/h (within town) 100+ km/h (open land)	Withdrawal: min. 6 months
In case of repetition:	
40 – 60 km/h+ (within town, within 2 years) 50 – 70 km/h (open land)	Withdrawal: 6 weeks
Any other case of repetition (within 2 years)	Withdrawal: min. 6 months
Driving in wrong direction (highway)	€ 36,- - € 2.180,- Withdrawal: min. 6 months
Driving a vehicle under threatening/dangerous circumstances (i.e. speeding at schools, overtaking with non sufficient sight)	€ 36,- - € 2.180,- Withdrawal: min. 6 months
Not giving first aid at self caused accidents (stopping or emergency calling)	€ 36,- - € 2.180,- Withdrawal: min. 3 months
Not keeping adequate security distance	€ 36,- - € 2.180,- Withdrawal: min. 6 months

Besides that there is also a 3 step - point system for certain cases:

1st step: marking

2nd step: measure (i.e. training)

3rd step: withdrawal

Source: AISO

Belgium

In Belgium, there are 2 different procedures: the immediate withdrawal of the driver's license and the loss of the driver's license due to a decision of the court.

Immediate withdrawal of the driver's license

The driver's license is immediately withdrawn for a period of 15 days, when the driver:

1. commits a hit and run;
 2. commits an accident with serious misconduct which caused severely wounded or dead victims;
 3. is under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
 4. has a device to detect police radars;
 5. is exceeding the maximum permitted speed limit by more than 30 km/h
 6. is exceeding the maximum permitted speed limit by more than 20 km/h in the town center or in the surroundings of schools;
- ...

Decision of the court

On top of the immediate withdrawal of the driver's license, the court can decide the dissolution of the right to drive for a period of 8 days to 5 years:

1. when the driver:
 - a. was riding under influence of alcohol or drugs,
 - b. has a device to detect police radars or to prevent the correct working of those police radars,
 2. when the driver personally caused an accident and the driver is found guilty of wounding or killing a victim
 3. when the driver commits an offence which endangers the safety of persons directly or which results almost unavoidable in physical damage
 4. when the driver fails to comply with a police officer's signal
 5. when the driver exceeds the maximum permitted speed limit by more than 30 km/h or more than 20 km/h in the town center or in the surroundings of schools
 6. when the driver is condemned 3 times in a period of 3 years for the same traffic offence
 7. when the driver commits a hit and run.
- ...

If the offender was condemned in a period of three years before the offence for another offence under point 1 or 7, the driver's license can be withdrawn for a period exceeding a period of 5 years, even forever.

Source: FEBETRA

Denmark

Conditional suspension of driving license

§ 125. A driver of a motor vehicle which requires a driving license, not including small mopeds, shall have their right to drive such a vehicle conditionally suspended if

- 1) the driver, in serious neglect of consideration for road safety, has severely injured someone or something, or exposed them to danger,
- 2) the driver is guilty of violating § 9, sec. 2, no. 1, and there are no extenuating circumstances,
- 3) the driver has exceeded the permitted speeds according to §§ 42 and 43 a, or another speed limit set by road signs, or other markers by over 60 pct., or has driven at a speed of 160 km or more per hour, or where the speed limit by road signs or other markers are temporarily set due to road work or work of a similar nature on or near the road, the driver has exceeded the permitted speed by more than 40 pct.,

- 4) the driver, while driving one of the vehicles named in § 43, while driving a flatbed truck or mobile crane, see § 86, sec. 1, or towing vehicles, see § 70, sec. 4, has exceeded the permitted speeds for these vehicles, see §§ 42 and 43, or another speed limit set by road signs or other markers by over 60 pct. for speed limits up to 30 km per hour, or by over 40 pct. for speed limits of more than 30 km per hour,
- 5) the driver, while driving a vehicle with a total permitted weight of over 3,500 kg, has violated the set regulations pursuant to § 85 on the greatest total weight permitted by more than 30 pct.,
- 6) the driver has violated provisions on driving times or resting periods set in the regulations mentioned in § 86 a, sec. 1, or in regulations which are issued in pursuance of § 86 a, sec. 1, by more than 30 pct.,
- 7) the driver, within a period of three years, is guilty of six instances involving control equipment which are covered by the regulations stated in § 86 a, sec. 1, or by regulations issued in pursuance of § 86 a, sec. 1,
- 8) the driver is guilty of driving under the influence of alcohol, which is not covered by § 126, sec. 1, no. 1,
- 9) the driver is guilty of violating § 54, sec. 1, 2. pt., or a violation to § 54, sec. 2, which is not covered by § 126, sec. 1, no. 2,
- 10) the driver has used a large moped that has undergone constructive alterations aimed at increasing its speed, or that is in an illegal operating condition to where it can be driven at 64 km/hr or faster, and where the driver is the owner (user) if the driver has once already within the past three years and before committing the new offence, was guilty of violating § 67, sec. 2, by being an owner (user) of a large moped in an illegal operating condition, or
- 11) if the driving license suspension is based on the condition of the committed offence, and what is otherwise comes to light with regard to the accused's offence which applies to motor vehicles.

Sec. 2. Furthermore, the driver shall have their license to drive such a vehicle conditionally suspended if the driver, within a period of three years, was guilty in three instances which do not call for a driving license suspension according to sec. 1, but which are covered by

- 1) § 5, sec. 2, § 15, sec. 3, 1. pt., and sec. 4, § 16, sec. 2, § 18, sec. 1 and 2, § 21, sec. 13, § 22, sec. 1, § 24, sec. 1, § 25, § 37, sec. 4, § 51, sec. 7, § 52, sec. 5, § 80, sec. 4, 1. pt., § 80 a, sec. 1 and 2, see sec. 6, 1. pt., § 80 b, sec. 4, 2. pt., and § 81, sec. 3,
- 2) § 4, sec. 1 and 2, if the violation constitutes running a red light, driving on the wrong side of the road, crossing the barrier lines or crossing solid barrier lines in connection with driving illegally in an emergency lane,
- 3) § 23 or prohibition from overtaking, set by road signs or other markers,
- 4) § 26, sec. 24 and 6, or yielding, set by road signs or other markers, or
- 5) §§ 42-43 or other speed limits set by road signs or other markers, if the speed limit is exceeded by more than 30 pct.

Sec. 3. Under the same provisions as stated in sec. 2, the driver shall have their right to drive a motor vehicle which requires a driving license conditionally suspended, not including small mopeds, if the driver is guilty in two instances covered by sec. 2 and the conditions were committed within the first three years after obtaining a first-time driving license.

Sec. 4. Under particularly mitigating circumstances, conditional suspension of the right to drive may be omitted, according to sec. 1, no. 7.

Sec. 5. Conditional suspension of a driving license will be made on the condition that the person in question, during a probation period of three years from final ruling, does not drive motor vehicles under such circumstances that their driving license would be suspended. Upon conditional suspension of a driving license, determination of the suspension period will be postponed.

Sec. 6. If the accused commits a new offence during the probation period that leads to suspension of their driving license, the license will determine a joint suspension for this case and the previously ruled offence.

Unconditional suspension of drivers license/driving ban:

The driver of a motor vehicle requiring license, except small moped must necessarily be deprived of the right to drive such a vehicle if the driver:

1) has been guilty of drunk driving with a blood alcohol concentration during or after driving over the 1.20 blood alcohol or an alcohol concentration in the breath during or after driving about 0.60 mg per. liter of air,

2) has been guilty of violation of;

A motor vehicle shall not pass or attempt led by someone whose blood during or after driving contain psychoactive substances under regulations made by the Minister of Justice is classified as dangerous for road safety, and are not taken according to a lawful prescription. 1st clause. applies equally to substances that have been taken according to a lawful prescription if intake is not made in accordance with the prescription.

A motor vehicle must not be or attempt led by someone who, because of illness, weakness, overwork, lack of sleep, the influence of exhilarating or anesthetic or for similar reasons find themselves in such a state that he or she are unable to drive the vehicle in a fully safe way.

3) illegally leading vehicle without speedlimiter or driver has made an unauthorized, constructive interference with the vehicle speedlimiter or its connections or operator knew or should have known that there has been such an intervention, or if the driver has operated the vehicle in such a way that the speedlimiter can be rendered ineffective,

4) have led the vehicle, even if it knew or should have known that there had been an unauthorized, constructive interference with the vehicle control device or its connections

5) intentionally caused harm to other people's person or property caused intentionally imminent danger thereof or otherwise leading motor vehicle on particularly reckless manner

6) has been guilty of violation of Penal Code § 253, paragraph. 1, cf. 2,

With a fine or imprisonment up to 2 years to the one who, although it was possible for him without particular risk or sacrifice to themselves or others, fail

1) according to ability to help someone who is in apparent danger, or

2) Take such measures as the circumstances required for the rescue of someone seemingly lifeless, or which is required to care for people affected by shipwreck or other similar accident.

Stk. 2 With imprisonment up to 2 years to the one who violates paragraph. 1 in connection with the escape from an accident in which someone has added significant injury.

7) has been guilty of several factors, each of which is covered by § 125, paragraph. 1, (which is a long list of traffic violations which can give a conditioned driving suspension.

8) previously banned from driving conditioned and have committed a new relationship within probation

9) already imposed bans and committed a new relationship, within 3 years after the driving ban was imposed,

10) previously banned from driving unconditional and committed a new relationship within five years after the expiry of the suspension period,

11) has been driving with a speed of 200 kilometers per hour or more;

12) when traveling at speeds exceeding 100 km per hour exceeded the permissible speeds according to § § 42 and 43 or a different speed limit set at road signs or markings with more than 100 per cent.

Stk. 2 In particular extenuating circumstances may be subject to conditioned disqualification in cases where disqualification under subsection. 1 would otherwise be unconditional.

Suspension period

§ 128. Unconditional suspension of a driving license will occur for a period spanning anywhere from six months to ten years, see also sec. 2 and 3.

Sec. 2. Unconditional suspension of a driving license as a result of driving under the influence of alcohol or violating § 54, sec. 1 or 2, will occur for a period of at least three years.

Sec. 3. The driving license may be permanently suspended if the driver has committed severe driving errors while driving, the driving has resulted in serious personal injury and there is information on the driver's previous violations to the Road Traffic Act to where a permanent suspension of driving license is deemed necessary for the sake of road safety and enforcement of the law.

No suspension period will be set for conditional suspension of a driving license, however, if the person in question drives during the probation period of three years from the final ruling, the driving license will be suspended over again, and the license will determine a joint suspension.

Source: DI, ITD

UK

Offence	Maximum penalty	Penalty points
*Causing death by dangerous driving	14 years' imprisonment / Unlimited fine / Obligatory disqualification (minimum 2 years)	3 to 11 (if exceptionally not disqualified)
*Dangerous driving	2 years' imprisonment / Unlimited fine / Obligatory disqualification	3 to 11 (if exceptionally not disqualified)
*Causing death by careless driving under the influence of drink or drugs	14 years' imprisonment / Unlimited fine / Obligatory disqualification (minimum 2 years)	3 to 11 (if exceptionally not disqualified)
Careless and inconsiderate driving	£5,000 fine / Discretionary disqualification	3 to 9
Driving while unfit through drink or drugs or with excess alcohol: or failing to provide a specimen for analysis	6 months' imprisonment / £5,000 fine / Obligatory disqualification	3 to 11 (if exceptionally not disqualified)
Failing to stop after an accident or failing to report an accident	6 months' imprisonment / £5,000 fine / Discretionary disqualification	5 to 10
Driving while disqualified	6 months' imprisonment (12 months in Scotland) / £5,000 fine / Discretionary disqualification	6
Driving after refusal or revocation of licence on medical grounds	6 months' imprisonment / £5,000 fine / Discretionary disqualification	3 to 6
Driving without insurance	£5,000 fine / Discretionary disqualification	6 to 8
Using a vehicle in a dangerous condition	Obligatory if offence committed within 3 years of a previous conviction for the same offence - 6 months min. Otherwise discretionary	3
Failure to have proper control of vehicle or full view of the road and traffic ahead, or using a hand-held mobile phone when driving	£1,000 fine (£2,500 for PCV or goods vehicle) / Discretionary disqualification	3
Driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence	£1,000 fine / Discretionary disqualification	3 to 6
Speeding	£1,000 fine (£2,500 for motorway offences) / Discretionary disqualification	3 to 6, or 3 (fixed penalty)
Traffic light offences	£1,000 fine / Discretionary disqualification	3
No MOT certificate	£1,000 fine	-
Seat belt offences	£500 fine	-
Dangerous cycling	£1,000 fine	-
Careless cycling	£1,000 fine	-
Cycling on pavement	£500 fine	-

Offence	Maximum penalty	Penalty points
Failing to identify driver of vehicle	£1,000 fine / Discretionary disqualification	

New drivers

Special rules as set out below apply for a period of two years from the date of passing their first driving test, to drivers and motorcyclists from the UK, EU/EEA, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands or Gibraltar who passed their first driving test in any of those countries other foreign countries who have to pass a UK driving test to gain a UK licence, in which case the UK driving test is treated as their first driving test; and other foreign countries who (without needing a test) exchanged their licence for a UK licence and subsequently passed a UK driving test to drive another type of vehicle, in which case the UK driving test is treated as their first driving test. For example a driver who exchanges a foreign licence (car) for a UK licence (car) and who later passes a test to drive another type of vehicle (e.g. an HGV) will be subject to the special rules.

Where a person subject to the special rules accumulates 6 or more penalty points before the end of the 2-year period (including any points acquired before passing the test) their licence will be revoked automatically. To regain the licence they must reapply for a provisional licence and may drive only as a learner until they pass a further driving test (also see Annex 8 – Safety code for new drivers.)

Law RT(ND)A

Note. This applies even if they pay for offences by fixed penalty. Drivers in the first group (UK, EU/EEA etc.) who already have a full licence for one type of vehicle are not affected by the special rules if they later pass a test to drive another type of vehicle.

Source: CPT, RHA, <https://www.gov.uk>

B. Drinking and driving

Romanian legislation

Driving under the influence of alcohol is subject to driving license suspension for 90 days.

Furthermore, driving under the influence of alcohol over 0,80 g/l alcohol in blood is subject to penal law and can lead to imprisonment 1-5 years.

For drivers in passenger transport or dangerous goods transport or participating to practical driving school trainings under the influence of alcohol over 0,80g/l the penalty is 7 years imprisonment.

Refusal to do alcohol test is subject to 2-7 years imprisonment.

Consumption of alcohol or drugs after a traffic accident involving injuries or death, before the process of alcohol testing is subject to 5 years imprisonment.

Austria:

Cases	Legal consequences
DUI (driving under influence alcohol/drugs) 0,8 – 1,2 per mill (blood alcohol)	€ 800 - € 3.700,- 1 month withdrawal Coaching (at the first time)
1,2 – 1,6 per mill	€ 1.200,- - € 4.400,- Withdrawal: min. 4 months Obligatory training
1,6+ Or Refusal to do alcohol test	€ 1.600,- - € 5.900,- withdrawal: min. 6 months Medical checkup Obligatory training Psychological checkup
In case of repetition:	
1,6+ per mill (within 5 years)	€ 1.600,- - € 5.900,- Withdrawal: min. 12 months Medical checkup Obligatory training Psychological checkup
1,2 – 1,6 per mill (within 5 years)	€ 1.600,- - € 5.900,- Withdrawal min. 10 months Medical checkup Obligatory training Psychological checkup
0,8 – 1,2 per mill (within 5 years)	€ 800,- - € 4.400,- Withdrawal: 8 – 10 months Obligatory training

Belgium:

0.05%. Fines and driving bans increase as the alcohol concentration in the blood increases. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs can only lead to imprisonment if there is a victim wounded or killed.

Bulgaria:

0.05%

from 0,5 ‰ up to 1,2 ‰ alcohol - driving license suspension from 6 to 12 months

- second offence - driving license suspension from 1 to 3 years

- over 1,2 ‰ alcohol - up to 1 year imprisonment; second offence - up to 2 years imprisonment

- driving under the influence of drugs - up to 2 years imprisonment.

- refusal to be checked for alcohol and drugs - 2 years imprisonment

Czech Republic:

Zero

Suspension of license 1-2 years for driving under the influence of alcohol

Imprisonment for driving under the influence of higher level of alcohol

Croatia: 0.05%

Denmark:

0.05%,

First time DUI:

You get driving license either conditional or unconditional.

Blood alcohol between 0.51 and 1.2 = conditional suspension.

Blood alcohol over 1.2 = unconditional suspension for at least 3 years.

You get a fine and / or imprisonment.

If your BAC is between 0.51 and 2, the corresponding penalty into your net monthly salary multiplied by your BAC.

If your BAC is above 2.0, you get 20 days' imprisonment and a fine equivalent to your net monthly salary.

You must complete an "Alcohol and Traffic Course".

You must pay the course, which costs £ 2500 and lasts 4 times 2 ½ hours.

If your BAC is above 2.0, your car confiscated

2nd time DUI:

You are given a suspended prison sentence.

Blood alcohol between 0.5 and 2 = 'imprisonment for at least 10 days.

Blood alcohol over 2 = conditional sentence of 30 days.

If you are first time got probation, you now in prison for at least 20 days.

Your driver's license disqualified unconditional.

Blood alcohol between 0.51 and 1.2 = unconditional suspension for 3 years

Blood alcohol over 1.2 = unconditional suspension for 5 years

You get a fine equivalent to your net monthly salary

You must complete an "Alcohol and Traffic Course".

You must pay the course, which costs 2,500 kroner and lasts 4 times 2 ½ hours.

Your car can be confiscated.

3rd time DUI:

You get an unconditional prison sentence.

Blood alcohol between 0.51 and 2 = in prison for at least 20 days.

Blood alcohol over 2 = in prison for at least 40 days.

You get driving license unconditional.

Blood alcohol between 0.51 and 1.2 = unconditional suspension for 5 years

Blood alcohol over 1.2 = Unconditional suspension for 10 years

You get a fine equivalent to your net monthly salary.

You must complete an "Alcohol and Traffic Course".

You must pay the course, which costs 2,500 kroner and lasts 4 times 2 ½ hours.

Your car can be confiscated.

If you DUI with a BAC above 2.0, or driving drunk repeatedly within a few years, the car is confiscated. The car passes to state property and you do not get it back again.

The police can withdraw your license on the spot if they suspect that you have driven drunk or drug driving, and who is also a risk that you will do it again immediately after.

You can not get your license back before the disqualification period expires, even if you started receiving treatment.

Your employer may be advised if you run drunken driving while your license is withdrawn. This applies to industries where driving is an essential part of the work, such as. drivers and sellers.

There are no set BAC limits for cyclists and horse riders. But you must not drive if you are driving or riding recklessly. There are no special rules for pedestrians under the influence of alcohol.

Estonia:

0.02%

Level of alcohol in the bloodstream is 0.20–0.49 milligrams of alcohol per one gram of blood or whose alcohol content in one litre of exhaled air is 0.10–0.24 milligrams - up to 6 months suspension.

Level of alcohol in the bloodstream is 0.50–1.49 milligrams of alcohol per one gram of blood or whose alcohol content in one litre of exhaled air is 0.25–0.74 milligrams - up to 12 months.

As a supplementary penalty the withdrawal of the right to drive vehicles as follows:

- 1) from 3 to 9 months
- 2) from 3 to 12 months – second offence

Driving in state of intoxication - up to 3 years' imprisonment.

Driving in state of intoxication through negligence - up to one year of imprisonment.

Finland:

0.05%,

0.12% (aggravated). The penalty is a fine or jail up to 6 months plus license suspension from 1 month to 5 years. For aggravated, also a prison sentence (60 days to 2 years) is possible, usually as a suspended sentence. Routine breath testing without a probable cause is permitted and often practiced. Penalties vary by level of intoxication.

France:

0.05% or 0.02% for bus drivers (€135 fine and 6 demerit points on the driver's license, which can be suspended for 3 years maximum), 0.08% (aggravated, criminal offense, license suspension for 3 years, €4500 fine, and up to 2 years imprisonment)

Germany:

zero for beginners (less than 2 years' experience and drivers under the age of 21) as well as drivers making commercial transportation of passengers;

0.03% in conjunction with any other traffic offense or accident;

0.05% without evidence of alcoholic impact;

Suspension 1-3 months for exceeding the limits

Penalty for 0.11% is driver licence withdrawn for about one year;

for 0.16% regranting of the licence requires a successful Medical Psychological Assessment
Imprisonment for high level of alcohol is up to 1 year or up to 5 years in case of endangerment of lives.

Greece:

0.05% (BrAC 0.25 mg/L), reduced to 0.02% (BrAC 0.10 mg/L) for unlicensed or new drivers who have held a license for less than 2 years, motor cycle and professional drivers.

Above 0.11% (BrAC 0.60 mg/L) it's considered a flagrant misdemeanor punishable with up to 2 years of imprisonment and a hefty fine in the court plus the revoking of the drivers licence for 6 months. Routine breath testing without a probable cause is permitted and practiced by the traffic police, especially on weekends and major holidays.

Hungary:

Zero

Over the alcohol level of 0,5g/l and 0,25mg/l air alcohol concentration the driver commits a violation of law and if it was committed for the first time the license is suspended for at least a month, however the exact time period is determined on court taking into consideration the exact alcohol level of the driver.

Driving under the influence may lead to imprisonment if personal injury or dead occur from driving under the influence of alcohol. Imprisonment is ruled by the court taking into consideration the exact alcohol level of the driver and all circumstantial evidence.

Source: MKFE

Ireland:

0.05% generally or 0.02% for learner drivers, newly qualified drivers (those who have their license for less than two years) and professional drivers, and those who do not have their driving license on them when stopped by the Gardaí (police). Police do not need a reason to request a breath sample. Being convicted of drunk driving usually carries a 2-year ban as well as a €1500 fine.

Italy:

If alcohol level is between 0,5 a 0,8 g/l. Suspension is between 3 and 6 months,

If alcohol level is between 0,8 a 1,5 g/l. Suspension is between 6 months and 1 year;

If alcohol level is more 1,5 g/l. Suspension is between 1 and 2 years.

If alcohol level is between 0,8 a 1,5 g/l. Imprisonment is up to 6 months (as well as driving licence suspension);

If alcohol level is more than 1,5 g/l. Imprisonment is between 6 months and 1 year (as well as driving licence suspension).

All these rules are for normal driver (over than 21 years old and not for professional driver). For passenger transport driver level of alcohol is 0 g/l. If level is between 0 and 0,5 g/l he has to pay just money fine. Instead:

- if alcohol level is between 0,5 a 0,8 g/l: suspension and imprisonment are increased of a third;
- if alcohol level is between 0,8 a 1,5 g/l: suspension and imprisonment are increased of an half;
- if alcohol level is more 1,5 g/l: imprisonment is increased of an half and driving licence is revoked.

Latvia:

0.02% for drivers with less than 2 years of experience and 0.05% for those with more than 2 years of experience

Lithuania:

0.02% for drivers with less than 2 years of experience and 0.04% for those with more than 2 years of experience.

Driving under the influence of high level of alcohol can lead to license suspension for 12-36 months.

If made repeatedly - 36-48 months.

In some cases it can lead to up to 30 days of arrest

Luxembourg:

0.02% for professional drivers and drivers with less than 2 years of experience and 0.05% for the rest (EUR 145 fine and 2 demerit points on the driving licence if caught). 0.08% earns you a citation, 0.12% means loss of license (since October 1, 2007)

Malta: 0.08%**Netherlands:**

0.05%, 0.02% for drivers with less than 5 years' experience

The suspension depends of the permillage and/or the circumstance if the driver is a so called starting driver.

If suspended initially for 10 days. Prolongation of the suspension to be determined by court.

In case of casualties driving under the influence of alcohol can lead to imprisonment.

Poland:

0.02% (driving license banned from six months up to three years, prison up to one month)

0.05% (driving license banned from 1 year to 10 years, prison up to two years).

Limits and penalties for riding the bicycles are same as for motorized vehicles. Almost half of people imprisoned for drunk driving were riding bicycles.

Portugal: 0.05%**Slovakia: Zero****Slovenia:**

Zero for drivers with 3 years or less experience and professional drivers, 0.24 mg/l (0.05%) for all others.

Spain:

0.05% (0,25 mg/l) and 0.03% (0,15 mg/l) for drivers with less than 2 years experience and drivers of freight vehicles over 3.5 tonnes, and of passenger vehicles with more than 9 seats. Surpassing the limit is a serious offence, fined with €500. Driving with an alcohol rate over 0.12% is a crime (up to 6 months imprisonment and license suspension up to 4 years).

Sweden:

0.02% (up to 6 months imprisonment), 0.10% (imprisonment, maximum 2 years).

Note: "Zero" usually means "below detection limit". The source of the information is partner associations and wikipedia.

C. Gathering many point penalties in a limited period of time

Recording and penalization systems by points are available in more countries: Bulgaria, England, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Romania and Norway.

Romanian legislation

A penalty points system is in force in Romania. The demerit points are registered for every infringement, gradually, based on the severity of the fine and in addition to the fine. If no additional infringement is made during a six months period after a sanction, the penalty points are canceled. But if the limit of 15 points is reached, the driving license is suspended.

If the limit of 15 points is reached again in 1 year from previous sanction, the suspension is 60 days.

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria there is a control points system. Every new driver receives 39 control points. In case of an infringement (and depending on its seriousness) except for other sanctions (fines, temporarily driving license suspension) also control points are deprived. Every year a driver can receive back lost points (up to 1/3 of all points) after visiting a special additional training.

If a driver loses all his points, his driving licence is suspended. After 6 months such person could undergo a special psychological test, initial training and should pass all exams as a new driver.

Czech Republic

Penalty point system in force, 12 months suspension.

Denmark

Denmark has a system of points regarding driverslicense. It means you can get a driving disqualification or be subject to a driving ban, if you repeatedly violate certain provisions of the Road Traffic Act, resulting points. This applies regardless of whether the offenses are committed by several different runs, combined driving cycle or in the same situation.

3 points and the driverslicense is withdrawn for app. 3 years if received simultaneously. If only 1 point is obtained it will be cancelled after 3 years from the act.

If you are caught doing 3 of the above mentioned 1-15 actions, you will risk a driving ban and withdrawal of your drivers license.

Offenses that gives point on your license:

- exceed the speed limit by more than 30%
- exceeds a continuous line in connection with illegal driving in the emergency lane
- exceeds blocking lines when overtaking
- running a red light
- running against the direction of travel
- violates the rules of slalom and passing in heavy traffic
- running left on a traffic divider
- running a race or racing on the road
- running over railroad tracks, if given the signal to stop
- driving too close to a driver in front of you
- violates the rules of right of way
- violate the rules on overtaking and a ban on overtaking
- increase speed when being overtaken
- overtaking at a pedestrian crossing
- change the direction of travel and location, etc.. danger or inconvenience to other road users
- violates the rules about lane changes
- running without using the prescribed safety equipment for children

Germany

There is a penalty points system at § 28 ff. StVG; § 40 ff. FeV with Annex 13.

In case of 8 points driving license is suspended permanently, that means it is not regranted automatically. It has to be requested for new. This request is possible at the earliest 6 months after the suspension.

Criminal acts in traffic are rated by 5 - 7 points depending on type and severity.

Offences are avenged with 1 to 3 points, depending on the seriousness of the infringement. For instance, speeding more than 41 km/h: 2 points; driving on the wrong side of the road: 2 points; red traffic light violation: 1 point; criminal offences like coercion, drink-driving, failure to give assistance: 3 points.

After a blocking period the acquisition of a new driving licence can be requested. The person concerned may obtain information on his or her points at any time free of charge.

Measures

The driving license authorities of the federal states are responsible for enforcing the penalty points system called Punkte in Flensburg (eng. Points in Flensburg - as Flensburg is the seat of the administrator of the system, the Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt). The system provides for the following graded measures. Points rebate is only possible by voluntary measures once within 5 years. It is not possible to accumulate positive points. The date of issue of the participation certificate is decisive for the number of points and the calculation of the five-year period.

Cancellation of entries/Cancellation of points

When the entry is taken off, the points are also deleted. The entries are always taken off the records once the fixed periods laid down in the traffic law (§ 29 StVG) have expired. The entry of a decision concerning an offence cannot be deleted as long as the person concerned is stored in the Central Register of Driving Permits as the holder of a beginner driver's license (FaP).

Start of cancellation period

The period of time begins for sentences passed by courts with the day of the first verdict. When a driving permit has been denied or withdrawn or a driving ban has been imposed or if the permit has been renounced, the cancellation period does not begin until the driving permit is issued or re-issued, at the latest 5 years after the decision or the renunciation.

After attendance at a constructive seminar or a traffic psychologist's counselling, the suspension period begins on the day the certificate of attendance is issued. If a driving permit is revoked, the period begins on the day the notification is received at the responsible authority.

Extension period

Records are deleted when the cancellation period plus an extension period of one year has elapsed, provided no other decisions hamper cancellation. Cancellation occurs automatically without an application having to be made. No notification of cancellation is sent out. Deleted entries are completely destroyed, therefore no information can be given on them at a later date.

Italy

In Italy a penalty point system is in force (20 points). When points are finished, driver has to take few exams and driving licence will come back with all 20 points.

Netherlands

Since March 30, 2002, The Netherlands has a point system for starting drivers (5 years starting from the moment you first passed a driving test). A driver reaching 3 points in 5 years will lose the driving licence and has to pass a driving test again in order to be regain the licence. Drivers can get a point for:

- Dangerous behaviour in traffic,
- Causing an accident resulting in death or injury
- Tailgating
- Exceeding the speedlimit with more than 40 km/h (motorways), or 30 km/h (all other roads)
- Any violation of the law which resulted in injury or damage

Some of these violations could also directly result in loss of the licence, however when a driver has 3 points the licence is automatically revoked and a driving test has to be passed again, whereas normally the violation would only result in the licence being suspended for several months.

UK

Drivers can be disqualified for periods of between one week and three years, depending on the seriousness of the offence (it is possible to accumulate points for relatively minor offences such as speeding 15km/hr over the limit), and whether the driver has been disqualified before. A low-level offence typically attracts 3 points. 12 points generally mean disqualification for 6 months. Points last for three years.

Licences are not suspended. They are cancelled and the driver has to apply for a new one at the end of the period of disqualification. Courts can order disqualified drivers to take a fresh driving test – or even an extended driving test – to get their licence back.

Only courts can disqualify drivers. It is not possible at the roadside. Drunk drivers can be arrested and detained.

The UK licence authority keeps a record of points imposed by courts on each foreign driver, so even if you licence is not endorsed with the points, you risk being banned from driving in the UK if you commit another offence.

In cases where a driver has committed an offence that would make driving dangerous (usually failing to take rest) trucks (and coaches) can be immobilised for a period of time (maximum 45 hours). If you can find another driver who is within the drivers' hours limits it is possible to get the immobilisation lifted.

2. Conclusions

There are important differences between suspension conditions in Europe. Authorities could decide in the future to analyze the traffic legislation and to make it more severe. National and european strategy for road safety could determine authorities to do so. Even if the harmonisation of suspension of driving license conditions is considered too difficult, it is very important for national organisations to have relevant data from countries in Europe.

In order to simplify the gathering of data, only situations from the tables where considered for analysis. These cases could not be the most relevant, they were set according to initial goal of the study wich was a national one. Some partner associations answered directly that the structure and the principles of their legislation is not easy to describe in the table. For a better overview, those information and additional information where given separately, after comparison tables.

In all countries there are situations when the traffic agent has to send the case to be analyzed by the court. Some countries have only a small number of offences that should go to court.

In some countries, for all traffic offences, involving suspension of permit, the traffic agent decides upon suspension, imposes a fine and a number of penalty points, accordingly. The driver has the right to ask the court to analyze his case if there were irregularities in the case.

In other countries all situation when a suspension of permit is to be decide the traffic agent send the case to the judge. The judge analyzes the data and all other relevant information and decide.

If, in some periods of the year, there are too many cases sent to court, some countries have an emergency procedure.

Severe cases of traffic offences lead to suspension of permit in all countries. Some countries impose severe penalty but for severe cases only and others impose permit suspension for a greater number of offences but the suspension is on shorter term.

In the penalty systems in Europe, principles of penalty are applied:

- severe penalty for repeated offences
- severe penalty for repeated offences in a period of time

- severe penalty for new drivers (usually 1-2 years)
- correction of behaviour before severe penalty
- severe penalty for drivers involved in passenger transport (high risk to human health and life)

The factors that are taken into consideration for suspension in countries where suspension is not decided on the spot are:

- potential danger for traffic participants
- potential danger to pedestrians
- perturbation potential to the traffic
- severe influences done to the traffic

Cases when suspension of permit can be decided in some countries have an additional tool in form of a supplementary penalty.

Even if countries can not decide to suspend the permit of a foreign driver directly, some of them keep the information in the data base and will ban the right to drive of the driver in the country where the offence was committed.

The suspension of permit for drinking and driving is decided in all countries. The case proves that when reliable data are available, authorities have the same suspension system. There are some differences. Some countries impose sanctioned drivers to have rehabilitation or training course or medical check and psychological evaluation, based on the alcohol level, .

The penalty point system is in force in many countries. The systems are based on 3-39 points and the principle is the same even if some countries add points on the personal record and others take points from a determined level.

In the road legislation field, an initiative came from the European Parliament in which the categorization of the level of gravity of the offenses and the penalty by points was attempted to be done. For maximizing the chances of success only six offenses which directly influenced the road security were chosen. The debate on this proposal in the special commission of the European Parliament did not go to encouraging results. This proves the existence of different points of view of the member states concerning the road traffic regulation.

Transport organizations at the national level and other professional organizations facing legislative propositions to change traffic legislations should consider all elements of European Road Safety Strategy and national strategies. Improving all activities described in the strategies is a better way to achieve results in reducing the number of traffic accidents.

Other studies available:

1. Study on the harmonisation of sanctions in the field of commercial road transport (2013)

http://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/road/studies/road_en.htm

2. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ROAD TRAFFIC RULES AND CORRESPONDING ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, FINAL REPORT (information from years 2000)

ec.europa.eu/transport/roadsafety_library/.../trafficrules/.../rtr_final_en.p

Thank You all for support !