

Road Traffic Signs and Regulations in the Netherlands



Ministry of Transport and Public Works



Road Traffic Signs and Regulations in the Netherlands

Summary of Contents

Road Traffic Act 1994 (WVW 1994)

- 1 Traffic Conduct 6**
- 1.1 Rules of Conduct 6

Traffic Regulations and Road Signs (RVV 1990)

- 2 Traffic Regulations 8**
- 2.1 Road position 8
- 2.2 Overtaking 9
- 2.3 Queues 10
- 2.4 Approaching road junctions 10
- 2.5 Giving priority 10
- 2.5a Level crossings 10
- 2.6 Cutting across military convoys 10
- 2.7 Turning 11
- 2.8 Speed limits 11
- 2.9 Waiting 13
- 2.10 Parking 14
- 2.11 Parking bicycles and mopeds 15
- 2.12 Signalling 15
- 2.13 Using lights while driving 16
- 2.13 Using lights while stationary 17
- 2.15 Special lights 17
- 2.16 Motorways and main highways 19
- 2.17 Roads across recreational areas 20
- 2.18 Roundabouts 20
- 2.19 Pedestrians 20
- 2.20 Emergency vehicles 21
- 2.21 Stray livestock 21
- 2.22 Boarding and alighting passengers 21
- 2.23 Towing 21
- 2.24 Special manoeuvres 21
- 2.25 Unnecessary noise 22
- 2.26 Warning triangles 22

2.26a	Seats	21
2.27	Seat belts and child restraint systems	23
2.28	Safety helmets	26
2.29	Child seats on bicycles and mopeds	27
2.30	Use of mobile telecommunications equipment	27
2.31	Conveyance of persons in or on trailers and in loading space	27
3	Road Signs	28
3.1	General provisions	28
3.2	Traffic signs	29
3.3	Traffic lights	30
3.4	Road markings	32
4	Signals by authorised persons	34
4.1	Obligations on the part of road users	34
4.2	Precedence of instructions over traffic signs and regulations	34
5	Special Regulations for Disabled Drivers	35
5.1	Exemptions for disabled drivers	35
5.2	Disabled parking badges issued outside the Netherlands	35
5a	Temporary restrictions to speed limits as a result of an interruption to fuel supplies	36

Appendices

1	Explanations of Traffic Signs	37
2	Signals by authorised persons	46
3	Definitions	47

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.

2 Traffic Regulations

Paragraph 1

Road positioning



Article 3 (Article 1, 2, 2a and 2b in Appendix 3)

1 Drivers are required to keep as far over to the right as possible.

2 Cyclists are permitted to ride two abreast.

This does not apply to riders of motor-assisted bicycles.

Article 4

1 Pedestrians are to use pavements or footpaths at all times.

2 If there is a break in the pavement or footpath, pedestrians are to use the cycle or moped track.

3 If there is also a break in the cycle, motor cycle or moped track, pedestrians are to use the roadside or the edge of the carriageway.

4 Contrary to the first and second parts, persons moving with the aid of objects that are not vehicles use the bicycle path, the bicycle/moped path, the pavement or footpath. They use the road if there is no bicycle path, bicycle/moped path, pavement or footpath.

Article 5

1 Cyclists are required to use the mandatory cycle track or the cycle/motor cycle track.

2 If there is a break in the mandatory cycle track or in a cycle/motor cycle track, cyclists are required to use the main carriageway.

3 They may use the non-mandatory cycle track. Moped riders may only use the non-mandatory cycle track if their engines are switched off.

4 Riders of bicycles having more than two wheels and riders of bicycles pulling trailers with a total width, including the load, in excess of 0.75 metre may use the public carriageway.



Article 6

- 1 Motor cyclists are required to use the cycle/motor cycle track.
- 2 They are required to use the main carriageway if there is a break in the cycle/motor cycle track.
- 3 Riders of mopeds having more than two wheels and mopeds pulling trailers with a total width, including the load, in excess of 0.75 metre, may use the public carriageway that a traffic accident occurs.

Article 7

Handicapped drivers and their special vehicles must use the pavement, footpaths, cycle tracks, cycle/motor cycle tracks or the public carriageway.

Article 8

- 1 Horse riders are to use bridlevays.
- 2 If there is a break in the bridle path, horse riders are to use the roadside of the public carriageway.

Article 9

Pedestrians may use the public carriageway if they form a column or if they are taking part in a march or a funeral procession.

Article 10

- 1 Other drivers than those indicated in Articles 5 to 8 inclusive must use the public carriageway. For parking their vehicles, these drivers and pedestrians moving a trailer apparently intended to be moved by a motor vehicle may also use other parts of the road except for pavements, footpaths, cycle paths, cycle and motor cycle paths or bridlevays.
- 2 Road users other than cyclists and handicapped persons driving special vehicles may not use bicycle lanes with continuous lane markings.

Paragraph 2

Overtaking

Article 11

- 1 All overtaking must be carried out on the left.
- 2 Drivers who have positioned themselves on the left and have signalled their intention to turn left are to be overtaken on the right.

3 Cyclists must overtake other cyclists on the left. They may overtake other slower moving vehicles on the right.

4 Drivers who are positioned on the right of an indicator panel may overtake drivers on the right who are positioned on the left of such panels.

5 Trams may be overtaken on the right.

Article 12

It is not permitted to overtake a vehicle directly before or on a pedestrian crossing.

.....
Paragraph 3

Queues

Article 13

1 When traffic is queuing, and where the carriageway is divided into several lanes heading in the same direction, it is not necessary to keep to the right hand lane.

2 Traffic queues may be overtaken on the right.

.....
Paragraph 4

Approaching road junctions

Article 14

Drivers must not block road junctions.

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Paragraph 5

Giving priority

Article 15

1 At road junctions, drivers must give priority to traffic approaching from the right.

2 The following exceptions exist to this rule:
a. drivers on unpaved roads must give priority to drivers on paved roads;
b. all drivers must give priority to tram drivers.

.....
Paragraph 5a

Level crossings

Article 15a

1 Road users should never drive onto a crossing until the road ahead is clear and they can cross it completely.

2 When approaching a crossing, road users must give priority to rail vehicles and wait until the crossing is completely free.

.....
Paragraph 6

Cutting across military convoys

Article 16

Road users must not cut across military convoys.

Paragraph 7

Turning

Article 17

1 Drivers wishing to turn must take up an appropriate road position by:

- a. if they wish to turn to the right, they must move across to the right side of the carriageway as soon as possible;
- b. if they wish to turn to the left, they must take up an appropriate position close to the middle of the road or if they are on a dual carriageway they must take up a position as far to the left as possible.

2 Drivers must give advance warning of their intention to turn, either by using their indicator or by giving arm signals.

Article 18

1 Drivers intending to turn must give way to all oncoming vehicles and also to all vehicles travelling behind them in the same direction on their left or right.

2 Drivers intending to turn left must give way to oncoming drivers intending to turn right at the same road junction.

3 Sections 1 and 2 above do not apply to tram drivers.

Paragraph 8

Speed Limits

Article 19

A driver must at all times be able to bring his vehicle to a standstill within the distance that he can see to be clear.

Article 20

The following maximum speeds apply in built-up areas:

- a. for motor vehicles: 50 km/h;
- b. for mopeds and vehicles for the disabled, equipped with an engine:
 1. on a bicycle path and/or bicycle/moped path: 30 km/h
 2. on the road: 45 km/h
- c. for vehicles for the disabled, equipped with an engine, on the pavement or footpath: 6 km/h.



Article 21

Elsewhere the following speed limits apply:

- a. for motor vehicles on motorways 120 km/h, on main roads 100 km/h and on all other roads 80 km/h;
- b. for mopeds and vehicles for the disabled, equipped with an engine:
 1. on a bicycle path and/or bicycle/moped path: 40 km/h
 2. on the road: 45 km/h
- c. for vehicles for the disabled, equipped with an engine, on the pavement or footpath: 6 km/h.

Article 22

Unless lower limits are specified in other articles, the following special speed limits apply to the following vehicles:

- a. for vans and lorries, buses and coaches and motor vehicles towing trailers 80 km/h;
- b. for mopeds and vehicles for the disabled, equipped with an engine:
 1. on a bicycle path and/or bicycle/moped path: 40 km/h
 2. on the road: 45 km/h
- c. for vehicles for the disabled, equipped with an engine, on the pavement or footpath: 6 km/h.

Article 22a

Unless lower limits are specified in other articles, a maximum speed of 100 km/h applies for T100 buses.

Table*Maximum speeds*

				
Passenger cars and motorcycles	120*	100*	80	50
Trucks and buses	80	80	80	50
T100 buses	100	100	80	50
Motor vehicles with trailers	80	80	80	50
Microcars	-	-	45	45
Motor-assisted bicycles and agricultural vehicles	-	-	25	25

* A maximum speed of 90 km/h may be instituted in the event of a serious disruption of the oil supply.

Table*Maximum speeds for mopeds*

		
Road	45	45
Bicycle/moped path	30	40

Table*Maximum speeds for motorised vehicles for the disabled*

		
Road	45	45
Bicycle/moped path	30	40
Pavement or footpath	6	6

Paragraph 9

Waiting

Article 23

1 Drivers and their vehicles may not wait:

- on a road junction or a level crossing;
- on a cycle track or within a bicycle lane on the public carriageway;

- c. on a pedestrian crossing or within five metres of a pedestrian crossing;
- d. in a tunnel;
- e. within the markings of a bus stop, or if there are no markings, with a distance of twelve metres of the bus stop. This does not apply if the intention is to allow passengers to board or to alight;
- f. within a bus lane on the public carriageway or
- g. on a road marked with a continuous yellow line.

Paragraph 10

Parking



Article 24

1 Drivers may not park their vehicles:

- a. On, or at a distance of less than five metres from, a road junction;
- b. in front of entrances/exits;
- c. directly on the carriageway of a major road outside a built-up area;
- d. in a designated parking area:

1 if, according to the instructions on the official parking notice, their vehicles are not included in the category or group of vehicles for which the parking area is intended;

2 in any manner other than that shown in the instructions on the official parking notice;

3 on days or at times when parking is shown on the official parking notice to be prohibited;

- e. on a road marked with a continuous yellow line;
- f. within an area specifically designated for the loading or unloading of goods;

g. in parking bays reserved for permit-holders as shown by the sign E9, unless they themselves have such a permit for the bays in question.

2 If dates or times are indicated in the lower section of official parking notices E4 to E8 inclusive, E12 and E13, the parking permission or prohibition according to the notice in question, shall only apply on the days or during the hours indicated.

3 Drivers may not double-park their vehicles.

4 If a parking area, indicated by one of the official

parking notices in the range E4 to E13 inclusive, has designated parking bays, drivers may only park in these bays.

Article 25

1 It is forbidden to park in a parking disc zone except in parking bays marked with a P on the ground or a P sign, or in bays marked with a blue stripe.

2 A motor vehicle having more than two wheels may only be parked in a bay marked with a blue stripe if it clearly displays a parking disc showing the starting time and provided that the selected parking duration has not been exceeded.

3 If the lower part of the official parking notice displays hours and days, the parking disk may only be used on the days and during the times shown.

Article 26

Parking spaces designated for disabled drivers may only be used by:

- a. vehicles displaying a disabled driver's badge;
- b. motor vehicles with more than two wheels that clearly display a valid disabled driver's badge, or
- c. any particular vehicle, for which the disabled parking bay has been set aside.

Paragraph 11

Parking bicycles and mopeds

Article 27

Bicycles and mopeds may be parked on the pavement, on footpaths, at the side of the road or wherever an official sign indicates that it is permitted.

Paragraph 12

Signalling

Article 28

Drivers may only sound their horns or signal with their headlamps to give warning of emergency situations.

Article 29

Drivers of police cars, fire engines, ambulances or other emergency service vehicles may show a rotating or flashing blue light and a two or three tone

horn to show that they are on an emergency call.

Article 30

Drivers of motor vehicles that are used for certain purposes may show a rotating or flashing yellow light.

Article 31

Signals may not be shown in any other manner or in any other circumstance than those indicated above.

.....
Paragraph 13

Using lights while driving

Article 32

1 Drivers of motor vehicles, mopeds, motor-assisted bicycles and motor vehicles adapted for disabled drivers must drive with dipped headlights during dull daytime conditions and at night.

2 Driving with undipped headlights instead of dipped headlights is permitted except in the following circumstances:

- a. during the daytime;
- b. in the presence of other oncoming road users, and
- c. when following close behind another vehicle.

3 Rear lights and rear registration plate lights must always come on with undipped and dipped headlights, sidelights and foglamps.

Article 33

Towed trailers must be illuminated in dull daytime conditions and at night they must show rear lights, rear registration plate lights and side lights.

Article 34

1 Where visibility is seriously restricted as a result of fog, snow or rain, drivers of motor vehicles and vehicles adapted for disabled drivers must use their front foglamps. In that case, the drivers do not need to have their dipped headlights on.

2 Where visibility is reduced to less than 50 metres as a result of fog or heavy snowfall, drivers must use their rear foglamps.

Article 35

Cyclists and car drivers must use front and rear lights during dull daytime conditions and at night.

Article 36

Riders and persons accompanying horses or other animals must carry a light at night and in dull daytime conditions, which shows white or yellow to the front and red to the rear.

Article 37

Processions of pedestrians or marchers walking outside built-up areas at night or in dull daytime conditions must carry a light at the front left hand side of the procession that shows white or yellow to all sides and at the rear left hand side of the procession a light showing red to all sides.

Paragraph 14

Using lights while stationary

Article 38

Drivers of motor vehicles with more than two wheels, who need to stop outside built-up areas, in a slip road or at a designated parking area or in a hard shoulder or refuge section must display rear and parking lights both at night and during dull daytime conditions.

Article 39

Stationary trailers outside built-up areas, in a slip road or at a designated parking bay or in a hard shoulder or refuge section must display rear and parking lights both at night and during dull daytime conditions.

Article 40

Outside built-up areas, stationary cars on a main road must display front and rear parking lights at night and during dull daytime conditions.

Paragraph 15

Special lights

Article 41

1 Drivers of motor vehicles may have daytime running lights on during the day. Daytime running lights are at the front of the vehicle and are not on at the same time as any other lights at the front of the vehicle.

2 At the same time as having dipped headlights or fog lights on at the front, drivers of motor vehicles may have side lights, directional lights or marking lights.

Article 41a

1 Illuminated transparencies providing information on the destination or use of the vehicle may be carried by:

a. passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motorcycles:

1 used by the police;

2 used by the fire brigade;

3 used by emergency services;

4 used by the Directorate General for Public Works and Water Management;

5 used by doctors;

6 used in providing driver training or in administering a driving test;

7 used by ambulance services to which a permit has been issued under the Ambulance Transport Act to provide ambulance transport;

8 of assistance services involved in providing first-line emergency assistance on the orders of either a central office as indicated in article 1 of the Ambulance Transport Act or a central office for ambulance transport as indicated in article 4, part 1 a, of the Medical Assistance for Accidents and Emergencies Act;

b. buses operated by public transport services;

c. commercial vehicles of transport assistance providers;

d. passenger and commercial vehicles configured as veterinary ambulances;

e. taxis.

2 Passenger cars, commercial cars and motorcycles used to provide driving instruction or administer a driving test may only be equipped with an illuminated transparency displaying the letter 'L' prescribed under the Driving Licence Regulations.

3 Notwithstanding the first part:

a. illuminated transparencies carried by the vehicles indicated in the first part, section 1, under 1 to 4, inclusive and section c, may display directions for other road traffic,

b. taxis may be equipped with illuminated transparencies displaying the following information:

- 1 rates;
- 2 the name of the taxi company; and
- 3 the telephone number of the taxi company.

4 Taxis equipped with illuminated transparencies displaying rates may display such lighting only when at a taxi rank.

5 Illuminated transparencies are not carried by vehicles other than those stated in the first part and are not carried in any way other than as set out in the first to fourth parts inclusive.

Paragraph 16

Motorways and main highways



Article 42

1 Motorways may only be used by drivers, whose vehicles are capable of being driven at speeds greater than 60 km/h.

2 Main highways may only be used by drivers, whose vehicles are capable of being driven at speeds greater than 50 km/h.

Article 43

1 Drivers are not permitted to execute U-turns or to reverse their vehicles while driving on motorways or main highways.

2 Drivers are not permitted to stop on the carriageway of a motorway or a main highway.

3 Except in emergencies, road users are not permitted to drive on the hard shoulder or onto lay-bys or parking areas of motorways or main highways.

4 On a three or more lane motorway, drivers towing trailers (where the length of the combination is greater than 7 metres) and drivers of goods vehicles are not permitted to use any lane except the two innermost right hand lanes. This regulation shall not apply in cases where the vehicle is negotiating a change of lanes.

Paragraph 17

Roads across recreation areas



Article 44

Pedestrians may use the full width of roads that pass through recreation area.

Article 45

Drivers may not drive at more than a walking pace on roads that pass through a recreation area.

Article 46

- 1 Drivers of motor vehicles may not park in recreation areas except within special parking areas designated by a parking notice or board showing a P.
- 2 If the recreation area is designated a parking disk area, parking is permitted in areas marked with a blue stripe, provided that a parking disk is used.

Paragraph 18

Roundabouts

Article 47

Drivers of motor vehicles and moped riders driving along a main road are permitted to drive in a lane other than the right hand lane when entering or driving round a roundabout.

Article 48

Drivers are permitted to overtake on the right when entering or driving round a roundabout.

Paragraph 19

Pedestrians



Article 49

- 1 Drivers must give priority at all times to blind or partially sighted pedestrians carrying a white cane with one or a number of red rings around it and also to all other persons with disabilities.
- 2 Drivers must give way at all times to pedestrians and drivers of invalid carriages who are crossing, or obviously waiting to cross at a pedestrian crossing.
- 3 Subsection 2 above does not apply to drivers of vehicles forming part of a military convoy.
- 4 Subsection 2 above does not apply if the pedestrians and the drivers of invalid carriages are prevented from crossing by either a red or a flashing amber pedestrian crossing light.

Paragraph 20

Emergency vehicles

Article 50

Road users must at all times give priority to drivers of emergency vehicles.

Paragraph 21

Stray livestock

Article 51

It is not permitted to allow animals of any kind to roam at large without supervision on the public highway. This prohibition does not apply where roads have been specifically authorised for this purpose by the competent authorities.

Paragraph 22

Boarding and alighting passengers

Article 52

Drivers intending to pass a stationary tram or bus on the side where passengers may be boarding and alighting must give way and allow them the opportunity to do so.

Paragraph 23

Towing

Article 53

Drivers of motor vehicles are not permitted to tow other vehicles if the distance between the rear of the front vehicle and the front of the second vehicle is greater than five metres.

Paragraph 24

Special manoeuvres

Article 54

Drivers intending to carry out special manoeuvres, such as pulling away, reversing, turning into the road from an exit, turning off the road into an entrance, performing a U-turn, switching from the feeder lane into the main highway, switching from the main highway into the exit lane or changing lanes must at all times give way to other vehicles.

Article 55

Drivers of motor vehicles and moped riders must signal using their direction indicators (moped riders may give arm signals), when they pull away, intend to overtake other vehicles, join or leave the main carriageway or if they wish to change lanes or carry out any other sideways changes to their road positions.

Article 56

Within built-up areas, drivers must give bus drivers sufficient opportunity to pull away from a bus stop if the bus driver signals his intention to do so. This does not apply to drivers of vehicles forming part of a military convoy.

Paragraph 25

Unnecessary noise

Article 57

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of mopeds and motor-assisted bicycles must ensure that their vehicles do not cause unnecessary noise.

Paragraph 26

Warning triangles

Article 58

1 Stationary motor vehicles with more than two wheels and trailers must be clearly identified as such by a warning triangle if they are likely to cause a hazard to approaching traffic, which might otherwise not be able to see them in time. This does not apply if a flashing hazard light is shown.

2 The warning triangle must be placed on the road in a clearly visible manner at a distance of approximately 30 metres from the vehicle. It must be arranged facing the approaching traffic that is exposed to the hazard.

Paragraph 26a

Seats

Article 58a

1 While participating in traffic passengers are carried only if seated in seats.

2 The first part does not apply to:

- a. buses for which transportation of standing passengers is permitted, for incidental use of the gangway or lavatory in buses without standing places and in transportation of persons as indicated in article 61b, second part, a, b and d;
- b. the transportation of passengers under 18 who are less than 1.35 metres tall, using a seating facility appropriate to said passengers that is part of the structure of the vehicle, properly attached therein and equipped with seat belts;

- c. transportation of passengers using a wheelchair as indicated in article 59, fourth part;
 - d. transportation of persons on the baggage rack by cyclists, except for motor-assisted cyclists.
- 3** Transporting passengers by means other than laid down in this article is prohibited.

Paragraph 27

Seat belts and child restraint systems



Article 59

1 Drivers of a motor vehicle or a moped and its passengers should use the seatbelt restraints provided. Passengers younger than 18 years of age and less than 1.35 metres tall should use an appropriate child restraint system with a seal of approval as indicated in Article 22, subsection 4, of the law. When seats designed for passengers are equipped with seatbelts, it is forbidden to transport more passengers in the vehicle than the number of seatbelts provided.

2 Vehicles as meant in subsection 1 above which are not equipped with seat belts or child restraint systems as meant in 1 must not be used to transport passengers younger than 3 years of age, and passengers aged 3 to 18 years and less than 1.35 metres tall must not be seated in the front passenger seats.

3 Passengers younger than 18 years of age may not be placed in a rear-facing car seat in a front passenger seat equipped with an airbag, unless this airbag has been disengaged or is automatically sufficiently disengaged.

4 Subsection 1 above does not apply to passengers using a wheelchair. These passengers shall be transported in a wheelchair which is secured in the vehicle by means which ensure the stability of the wheelchair and the safety of the occupant. These passengers shall use a seat belt integrated into the vehicle or a floor-mounted vehicle restraint system, unless the construction of such system is one approved by Our Minister.

5 The mandatory use of an approved child restraint system and subsection 2 above do not apply to taxi transport. In vehicles used for taxi transport which do not contain child restraint systems, passengers under age 18 and less than 1.35 metres tall must not be seated in the front passenger seats.

6 The mandatory use of the seat belt provided for the driver and subsection 4 above do not apply to taxi transport, unless this involves contracted transport or taxi transport in a taxi not outfitted for wheelchair transport.

7 The automatic seat belt, the seatbelt or the child restraint system must be used in such a way that the protective function of these does not have or could have a negative influence. People aged 18 and over and people under the age of 18 who under the circumstances do not need to use a child restraint system, may, if required, use a device designed to place the diagonal portion of the seat belt over the shoulder. Our Minister may provide additional requirements for such a provision.

8 Drivers of the vehicles as stated in subsection 1 are forbidden to transport passengers younger than 12 years of age and passengers in wheelchairs by means other than set forth in this Article.

Article 59a

1 Contrary to Article 59, subsection 1 and 8 above, drivers of a passenger bus and their passengers aged 3 and older must use the seatbelt or child restraint system provided on the bus when they are seated on the bus and the vehicle is driving in traffic.

2 Passengers in a moving bus shall be informed of the mandatory use of restraint systems as named in subsection 1 above whenever they are seated and the vehicle is driving in traffic. This announcement shall be made in one of the following ways:

a. by the driver, conductor, tour leader or person acting as group leader;

-
- b. by audiovisual means;
 - c. by written instructions or the following pictogram:

Use of the pictogram will be through clear application on every seat.

3 Contrary to Article 59a, subsection 1, passengers in buses permitting standing passengers are not required to make use of restraint systems, and bus passengers on city or regional routes lying in built-up areas are not required to make use of restraint systems.

4 Bus drivers are forbidden to transport passengers younger than 12 years of age in a manner otherwise than that set forth in this Article.

Article 59b

1 Contrary to Article 59, subsection 1 and subsection 8, a third passenger older than 3 years of age and less than 1.35 metres tall may be transported other than in the front passenger seat in passenger and hired vehicles, when after installation of two child restraint systems it is not possible to install a third child restraint system, and these two restraint systems are in use, and provided this passenger uses a seatbelt. Article 59, subsection 7, applies.

2 Contrary to Article 59, subsection 1 and subsection 8, until 1 May 2008, more passengers aged 18 years or older or persons under age 18 and taller than 1.35 metres may be transported than there are seatbelts provided, in seats other than the front passenger seats in passenger vehicles and vans.

3 Contrary to Article 59, subsection 1, sentence 2, and subsection 8, in incidental cases and over short distances, passenger vehicles and vans may transport passengers aged 3 or older and less than 1.35 metres tall in the front passenger seats, when these passengers use a seatbelt. This does not apply to passengers whose parent is the driver or the owner or holder of the vehicle.

4 Drivers of passenger vehicles and vans are forbidden to transport passengers younger than 12 years of age in a manner other than that set forth in this Article.

Paragraph 28

Safety Helmets

Article 60

1 The rider and pillion rider of mopeds, motor cycles and three-wheeled motor vehicles must wear a properly fitting safety helmet with a clear and reliable means of fastening around the head and bearing the seal of a safety standard as stipulated in the Regulations authorising the use of helmets.

2 The first section above does not apply in the case of:

- a. the rider and pillion rider of a motor-assisted bicycle;
- b. the rider and rear passenger of a motor-assisted trailer bicycle;
- c. the rider and pillion rider of a type of moped designated by the Dienst Wegverkeer (Road Transport Office), which is not a microcar, or a motor cycle with a seat protected by a safety cell and fitted with seat belts. The designation may distinguish between the rider and the passengers as far as the validity of the first section applies. Rules have been set by ministerial ruling relating to the requirements a moped or motor cycle must meet in order to be so designated. In each case the rules relate to the requirements that the safety cell and seat belts must meet;
- d. the driver and passengers of a microcar with a closed compartment for the driver;
- e. the driver and the passengers of a microcar without a closed compartment for the driver or a three-wheeled motor vehicle where the seat of the microcar or motor vehicle is fitted with seat belt fittings and seat belts bearing the seal of a safety standard.

3 Riders are forbidden to take as passengers children under twelve years in any other way than that prescribed in this article.

Paragraph 29

Child seats on bicycles and mopeds

Article 61

Cyclists and moped riders may only carry children below the age of eight if they are provided with a proper, safe seat having adequate support for their backs, their hands and their feet.

Paragraph 30

Use of mobile telecommunications equipment

Article 61a

Persons driving or riding a motor vehicle, moped or invalid carriage are not permitted to hold a mobile phone while travelling.

Paragraph 31

Conveyance of persons in or on trailers and in loading space

Article 61b

1 It is forbidden to convey persons in the open or closed loading space of a motor vehicle or moped and in or on a trailer behind a motor vehicle or moped.

2 The first part does not apply:

a. to the transportation of persons in the cargo area of an ambulance or veterinary ambulance and transportation of wheelchair occupants in places configured for that purpose in the cargo area of a vehicle that is specially equipped to transport wheelchairs, according to an indication on its registration certificate;

b. to the conveyance of persons in the loading space of motor vehicles in the service of the police or fire brigade and other emergency services designated by our Minister;

c. to the conveyance of a person on the driver's seat of a motor vehicle or a moped with more than two wheels towed by another motor vehicle or another moped with more than two wheels and to the transport of the passengers of the towed vehicle referred to herein for whom there is no seating available in the towing vehicle referred to herein;

d. In the case of the transport of persons that occurs as part of an event or procession for which a permit has been issued in accordance with a municipal bye-law.

3 Road Signs

Paragraph 1

General provisions

Article 62

Road users are required to observe all road signs giving orders or containing prohibitions.

Article 63

Traffic symbols have priority over traffic rules, inasmuch as such rules are incompatible with said symbols.

Article 63a

Temporary traffic symbols on the road surface have priority over other traffic symbols applied in that location to the road surface, inasmuch as such traffic symbols are incompatible.

Article 63b

1 Where traffic symbols indicating a maximum speed indicate a speed higher than:

- a. the maximum speeds set out in articles 20, part b, 21, part b, and 22, or
 - b. the maximum speed in effect as a result of a ministerial regulation under article 86a, or
 - c. the speed indicated in article 45,
- the lowest maximum speed indicated applies.

2 If both traffic symbols on signs and electronic signal panels indicate a maximum speed, the lowest maximum speed indicated applies.

Article 64

Traffic lights take precedence over any road signs that govern priority.

Article 64a

Traffic signs may be represented on an electronic signal panel.

Paragraph 2

Traffic signs



Article 65

- 1 Where a carriageway is divided into lanes, the instruction contained in a traffic sign may be restricted to one or more of these lanes.
- 2 The signs E1, E2 and E3 only apply to the side of the road on which they are placed.
- 3 However, parking a vehicle, a bicycle or a moped is permitted at designated parts of the highway.

Article 66

- 1 If the word 'zone' appears at the top of a traffic sign together with an indication of the extent of the zone (for example in the form of a rough map), the traffic sign is to apply in the area shown.
- 2 If the word 'zone' appears at the top of a traffic sign without any further indication as to the nature of the zone, the traffic sign is to apply within the area between the traffic sign denoting the start of the zone and the traffic sign denoting the end of the zone.
- 3 This also applies to the sign E 10.

Article 67

- 1 Plates arranged below traffic signs can contain:
 - a. a further clarification of the traffic sign;
 - b. if such plates only contain symbols, the traffic sign only applies to the road users as indicated or to the road conduct as indicated;
 - c. if such plates indicate the word 'Except' in combination with symbols, the traffic sign is not intended to apply to the road users or the road conduct so indicated.
- 2 If an intended road conduct is indicated by means of a text or signs in combination with symbols, the plate will include a clarification.
- 3 Symbols shown on plates below traffic signs have the same significance as those shown in Appendix 1.

Paragraph 3

Traffic lights



Article 68

1 The colours in three-colour traffic lights signify as follows:

- a. green light: proceed;
- b. amber light: stop; drivers who are so close to the traffic lights that they cannot reasonably be expected to stop safely should proceed;
- c. red light: stop.

2 If the three-colour traffic lights, or an associated single-colour traffic light contain an illuminated arrow, this applies only to the direction that is indicated by the arrow.

3 Where an illuminated picture of a bicycle is shown, this signal applies to bicycles and mopeds on a cycle/moped track and drivers of invalid carriages.

4 Drivers of motor vehicles forming part of a military convoy that has started to pass a green light may continue after the lights have changed to another colour.

5 If, in a set of three-colour traffic lights, there is a plate with the words 'Right turn clear for bicycles and mopeds', the amber and the red lights do not apply to cyclists, moped riders and drivers of invalid carriages who are turning right. If, in a set of three-colour traffic lights, there is a plate with the words 'Right turn clear for bicycles', the amber and the red lights do not apply to cyclists and drivers of invalid carriages who are turning right.

6 These road users therefore must give way to other road users.

7 Where a main road is divided into lanes with traffic proceeding in the same direction, a traffic light can apply to just one of these lanes. In that case, the traffic light will only apply to the traffic on the lane so indicated.

Article 69

1 The colours of two-colour traffic lights signify as follows:

- a.* amber light: stop; drivers who are so close to the traffic lights that they cannot reasonably be expected to stop safely should proceed;
- b.* red light: stop.

Article 70

1 In the case of buses or trams, the lights signify as follows:

- a.* white light or flashing white light: proceed;
- b.* amber light: stop; drivers who are so close to the traffic lights that they cannot reasonably be expected to stop safely should proceed;
- c.* red light: stop.

2 The white light and the flashing white light only apply to the directions as indicated.

3 Bus and tram lights apply to drivers of trams and scheduled buses who are following the direction indicated by the lights in question.

4 Tram and bus lights also apply to drivers of non-scheduled buses driving in a bus lane that is controlled by the lights in question.

Article 71

Lights at tram and rail crossings signify:

- a.* flashing white lights: no tram or train is approaching;
- b.* flashing red light: stop.

Article 72

For lights on bridges, a red light or a flashing red light means: stop.

Article 73

Where road lanes are controlled by traffic lights, the following signs signify:

- a.* a green arrow or maximum allowable speed, shown by the sign A3: the lane may be used;
- b.* a red cross: the lane may not be used;
- c.* a white arrow: an initial warning of a red cross;
- d.* the word 'BUS': the lane may only be used by



Paragraph 4

Road markings

drivers of scheduled buses and coach drivers;
e. the word 'SCHEDULED BUS': the lane may only be used by drivers of scheduled buses.

Article 74

1 The following signs at pedestrian crossings signify:

- a. green light: pedestrians may cross;
- b. flashing green light: pedestrians may cross, but the lights are about to change to red;
- c. red light: pedestrians must not start to cross.

Pedestrians already on the crossing must finish crossing as quickly as possible.

2 When the red light is replaced by a flashing yellow light, as described in Article 75, pedestrians may cross provided that they give way to other traffic.

Article 75

A flashing yellow light signifies: Danger. Take care.

Article 76

A continuous line signifies the following:

- a. if the line divides two traffic lanes or paths with traffic flowing in both directions:

Drivers may not cross to the left of the line and must not drive on the left side of the line unless the line is a double line and the line on the right is a broken line.

- b. if the line divides two traffic lanes or paths with traffic flowing in one direction only: Drivers may not cross the line unless it is a double line and the line next to the driver is a broken line.

Article 77

1 Drivers may not use diagonally striped sections or dividers;

2 The first part does not apply if drivers are following a rush-hour lane that passes a point where roads, lanes or road sections merge or diverge.

Article 78

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of mopeds driving in a particular lane must adopt the correct lane when entering a road junction.

Article 79

If they are required to stop, drivers must stop behind the line at a stop sign.

Article 80

Give-way road markings mean that drivers must give way to vehicles crossing in front of them.

Article 81

Bus lanes and routes bearing the word 'BUS' may only be used by drivers of scheduled buses and coach drivers. Bus lanes and routes bearing the words 'SCHEDULED BUS' may only be used by drivers of scheduled buses.

4 Signals by authorised persons

Paragraph 1

Obligations
on the part of road users

Article 82

1 Road users are obliged to follow all signals or instructions given to them either verbally or by gesture by members of the Police, the Military Police and persons responsible for supervising traffic.

2 Drivers are also required to obey instructions to stop given by lollipop ladies and the like.

3 Road users are required to stop when so instructed by an operator of a rail-mounted vehicle.

Article 82a

Road users are also required to obey the instructions given by means of the illuminated transparencies on passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motorcycles used by the services indicated in article 41a, part 1, section 1, under 1 and 4, and on the commercial vehicles of transport assistance providers.

Article 83

Road users are also required to stop if a stop signal is displayed to them consisting of a red light or an illuminated transparency fitted to a police vehicle or vehicle of road inspectors in the service of the Directorate General for Public Works and Water Management, in which the words 'stop' or 'stop police' are illuminated in red letters on a dark background.

Paragraph 2

Precedence of instructions over
traffic signs and regulations

Article 84

Instructions always take precedence over traffic signs and traffic regulations.

5 Special Regulations for Disabled Drivers

Paragraph 1

Exemptions for disabled drivers



Paragraph 2

Disabled parking badges issued outside the Netherlands

Article 85

1 Drivers of motor vehicles with more than two wheels displaying a valid and clearly legible disabled driver's parking badge are exempted from the restrictions governing parking in a parking disk zone (Article 25). Similarly, disabled drivers wishing to park for up to three hours are exempted from the ban on parking on a single unbroken yellow line and where parking is forbidden by the sign E1, and also from the parking restrictions on recreation area (Article 46). In this latter case, they must clearly display in their vehicles a parking disk showing the time at which they commenced parking.

2 Drivers of invalid carriages are exempted from the restrictions governing parking in a parking disk zone (Article 25). Similarly, if they wish to park for up to three hours they are exempted from the ban on parking on a single unbroken yellow line and where parking is forbidden by the sign E1. In this latter case, they must clearly display in their vehicles a parking disk showing the time at which they commenced parking.

Article 86

Parking badges for the disabled issued by the competent authorities outside the Netherlands are considered to be the equivalent to a disabled parking badge issued in the Netherlands, in as far as they are designated as such by the Regulations governing disabled parking badges.

5a Temporary restrictions to speed limits as a result of an interruption to fuel supplies

Article 86a

In the event of a major interruption to fuel supplies, a speed limit of 90 km/h may be imposed on all motorway and other main highway traffic with the exception of lorries, buses and motor vehicles towing trailers.

Article 86b

Drivers of vehicles other than lorries, buses or motor vehicles towing trailers are not permitted to exceed the maximum speed limits imposed by virtue of Article 86a above.

Appendix 1 Explanation of Traffic Signs



A1
Speed limit



A2
End of speed limit



A3
Speed limit displayed on an electronic display panel



A4
Recommended speed

Speed restrictions



A5
End of recommended speed

Priority



B1
Priority road



B2
End of priority road



B3
Crossroads with priority



B4
Road junction with priority over minor road from the left



B5
Road junction with priority over minor road from the right



B6
Give priority to traffic on the main road ahead



B7
Stop: Give priority to traffic on the main road ahead



C1
Road closed in both directions to vehicles, riders and persons in charge of animals or livestock



C2
No entry in this direction for vehicular traffic, horse riders and persons in charge of animals or livestock



C3
One-way road



C4
One-way road

Road closed warnings



C5

Access permitted



C6

No access for vehicles with more than 2 wheels



C7

No access for goods vehicles



C8

No access for motor vehicles that cannot exceed 25 km/h



C9

No access for riders, cattle, wagons, motor vehicles not able to exceed a speed of 25 km/h, microcars, bicycles, mopeds or invalid carriages



C10

No access for motor vehicle towing trailers



C11

No access for motor cycles



C12

No access for motor vehicles



C13

No access for mopeds, motor-assisted bicycles or motor-powered invalid carriages



C14

No access for bicycles or for non-motor-powered invalid carriages



C15

No access for bicycles, mopeds and invalid carriages



C16

No access for pedestrians



C17

No access for vehicles or combinations of vehicles with a length, including the load, greater than indicated



C18

No access for vehicles with a width, including the load, greater than indicated



C19

No access for vehicles with a height, including the load, greater than indicated



C20

No access for vehicles with an axle load greater than indicated



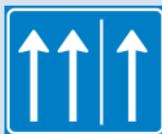
C21

No access for vehicles or combinations of vehicles with a total weight greater than indicated



C22

No access for vehicles carrying hazardous substances



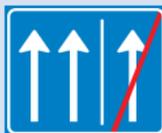
C23-01

Rush-hour lane open



C23-02

Clear rush-hour lane



C23-03

Rush-hour lane closed

Signs giving positive instructions



D1

Roundabout – compulsory direction of travel



D2

Instruction to all drivers to keep to the right of the sign (or left if arrow is reversed)



D3

The sign may be passed on either side



D4

Instruction to drive ahead only



D5

Instruction to follow the direction ahead shown by the arrow



D6

Instruction to follow one of the directions ahead shown by the arrows



D7

Instruction to follow one of the directions ahead shown by the arrows



E1

No parking



E2

No stopping



E3

No parking bicycles or mopeds



E4

Parking area



E5

Taxi rank



E6

Parking for disabled drivers



E7

Parking permitted for the immediate loading and unloading of goods only



E8

Parking facilities only for the category or group of vehicle shown



E9

Parking for permit-holders only

Parking and stopping



E10

Entrance to controlled parking zone



E11

Entrance to controlled parking zone



E12

Park and ride facilities



E13

Parking facilities for car sharers

Other signs giving orders



F1

overtaking
No



F2

End of no overtaking zone



F3

No overtaking of cars by lorries



F4

End of zone with no overtaking of cars by lorries



F5

Give way to oncoming vehicles



F6

Priority over oncoming vehicles



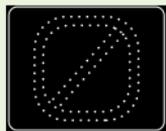
F7

No U-turns



F8

End of all restrictions imposed by traffic signs



F9

End of all restrictions imposed by electronic signalling panels



F10

Stop. The sign can also contain further information as to whom it is directed and why

Traffic Regulations



G1

Motorway



G2

End of motorway



G3
Main highway



G4
End of main highway



G5
Recreation area



G6
End of recreation area



G7
Footpath



G8
End of footpath



G9
Bridleway



G10
End of bridleway



G11
Compulsory
cycle lane



G12
End of compulsory
cycle lane



G12a
Route for pedal cycle
and mopeds only



G12b
End of route for pedal
cycles and mopeds



G13
Optional cycle path



G14
End of optional
cycle path

Bebouwde kom



H1
Built-up area



H2
End of built-up area



J1
Uneven road



J2
Bend to right



J3
Bend to left



J4
Double bend,
first to right



J5
Double bend,
first to left



J6
Steep hill upward



J7
Steep hill downward



J8
Dangerous crossing

Warning signs



J9
Roundabout



J10
Level crossing with
barrier or gates ahead



J11
Level crossing
without barrier or
gates ahead



J12
Level crossing with
single track



J13
Level crossing with
two or more tracks



J14
Tram (crossing) ahead



J15
Opening or swing
bridge ahead



J16
Road works ahead



J17
Road narrows
on both sides



J18
Road narrows
on the right side



J19
Road narrows on
the left side



J20
Slippery road



J21
School crossing



J22
Pedestrian crossing



J23
Pedestrians



J24
Cyclists and moped riders



J25
Loose chippings



J26
Quayside or river bank



J27
Wild animals



J28
Livestock



J29
Two-way traffic



J30
Low-flying aircraft



J31
Side winds



J32
Traffic lights



J33
Queues likely



J34
Danger of accidents



J35
Reduced visibility
because of snow,
rain or fog



J36
Risk of ice or snow



J37
Danger.
Details of the danger
are shown on the
plate beneath



J38
Road hump

Direction signs



K1
Low level motorway information sign showing both main and intermediary destinations and the motorway number



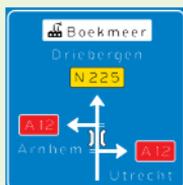
K2
Advance warning sign of a motorway showing the distance to the next exit and destinations after the exit (the top destination is the name of the exit), direction to aerodrome/airport and the road number (non-motorway)



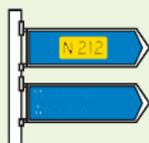
K3
Information sign for exit to motorway service area, showing the name of the rest area and symbols for the services offered



K4
High level motorway information sign showing lane instructions for through traffic and exit panel showing intermediary destinations, with the motorway number and European route numbers



K5
Non-motorway advance information panel showing intermediary destinations, road numbers, a viaduct symbol and a sign for an industrial zone

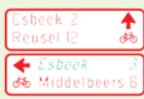


K6
Non-motorway information panels showing intermediary destinations and non-motorway road numbers



K7

Signposts for cyclists and moped riders (finger posts) showing local and intermediary destinations, municipal cycle route numbers (above) and showing intermediary destinations and intermediary cycle route numbers (below)



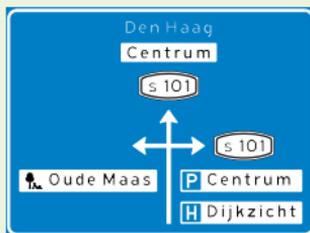
K8

Signposts (multiple) for cyclists and moped riders showing intermediary destinations and indicating an alternative route (in italics) to one of the destinations



K9

Diversion with alternative route shown on an advance warning panel for a non-motorway highway



K10

Advance warning panel within a built-up area showing an intermediary destination, local destinations, local tourist sights, local facilities and road numbers through the town



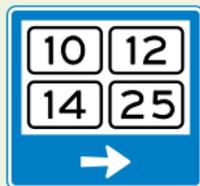
K11

Lane instructions on a non-motorway highway. Panel showing intermediary destinations, road numbers and directions to a motorway



K12

Local signpost within a built-up area showing names of individual districts (in traffic areas)



K13

Signpost within a built-up area showing district numbers (in traffic areas)



K14

Route for the conveyance of hazardous materials

informatie



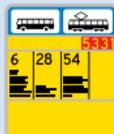
L1

No vehicles over height shown



L2

Pedestrian crossing



L3

Bus/tram stop



L4

Get in lane



L5

End of lane



L6

Lane fork



L7

Number of through lanes



L8

No through road for vehicles



L9

Advance warning of a no through road for vehicles



L10

Advance warning of traffic information for the direction shown



L11

Information on panel applies only to the lane(s) indicated



L12

Information on panel - applies only to the lane indicated



L13

Model sign traffic tunnel



L14

Hard shoulder



L15

Hard shoulder equipped with emergency telephone and fire extinguisher



L16

Emergency telephone



L17

Fire extinguisher



L18

Emergency telephone and fire extinguisher



L19

Nearest exit or second nearest exits in the directions and at the distances indicated on the sign

Appendix 2 Signals by authorised persons



General stop signals



Stop signal for traffic approaching from the front



Stop signal for traffic approaching from behind



Stop signal for traffic approaching from both front and behind



Stop signal for traffic approaching from the right



Stop signal for traffic for traffic in free-moving lanes. Traffic in other lanes to proceed with caution. Clear the junction.



Signal to reduce speed



Stop signal given by lollipop lady using the sign F 10

Appendix 3 Definitions

Article 1

For the purpose of the present Decree and all provisions that flow from it, the meaning of the following terms shall be as follows:

Act	<i>Act</i> : The Road Traffic Act 1994;
Ambulance	<i>Ambulance</i> : motor vehicle, equipped and intended to be used for ambulance transport as referred to in the Dutch law on conveyance by ambulance (Ambulance Transport Act).
Animal ambulance	<i>Animal ambulance</i> : motor vehicle, equipped and intended to be used for the transport of sick or wounded animals
bicycles with pedal assistance	<i>Bicycles with pedal assistance</i> : bicycles equipped with an electric assisting engine with a nominal continuous maximum output of 0.25 kW and whose propulsion is gradually reduced and ultimately interrupted when the vehicle reaches the speed of 25 km/h, or sooner, if the driver stops pedalling; (Road Traffic Act)
Bus	<i>Bus</i> : a motor vehicle designed to carry more than eight persons, excluding the driver;
Bus lane	<i>Bus lane</i> : a division of the carriageway marked by broken or continuous lines and indicated by the word 'BUS' or 'SCHEDULED BUS';
Bus route	<i>Bus route</i> : a traffic route indicated by the word 'BUS' or 'SCHEDULED BUS';
Carriage way	<i>Carriage way</i> : any part of the road specifically intended to be used by road vehicles and excluding footpaths and cycle or moped tracks;
Commercial vehicle	<i>Commercial vehicle</i> : as indicated in article 1.1, part h, of the Vehicle Regulations;
Competent authorities	<i>Competent authorities</i> : those authorities defined in article 18, subsection 1 of the Act;

Continuous carriageway	<i>Continuous carriageway</i> : a carriageway without entry and exit lanes;
Cycle lane	<i>Cycle lane</i> : divisions of the main carriageway clearly marked by broken or continuous lines and showing depictions of a bicycle;
Day	<i>Day</i> : the period between sunrise and sunset;
Divider	<i>Divider</i> : an area having several corners, on the road surface, at points where roads merge or diverge;
Driver of a motor vehicle	<i>Driver of a motor vehicle</i> : 1 any person in charge of a motor vehicle, or 2 where the motor vehicle in question is one requiring a category B, C, D or E license or where the vehicle has dual controls and the driver is giving driving tuition or conducting an official driving test other than a test such as is described in Article 131, part 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1994;
Drivers	<i>Drivers</i> : all road users excepting pedestrians;
Emergency vehicle	<i>Emergency vehicle</i> : a motor vehicle fitted with acoustic and visual alarm signals as described in Article 29;
Entry lane	<i>Entry lane</i> : a section of road that is separated by markings from the main carriageway that is intended to be used by drivers joining the main carriageway;
Exit lane	<i>Exit lane</i> : a section of road that is separated by markings from the main carriageway that is intended to be used by drivers leaving the main carriageway;
Give-way road markings	<i>Give-way road markings</i> : priority triangles on the carriageway surface;
Giving priority	<i>Giving priority</i> : allowing certain drivers to proceed without obstructing their way;
Goods vehicle	<i>Goods vehicle</i> : a motor vehicle with a maximum permitted weight of more than 3500 kg not intended for carrying passengers;

Hard shoulder or refuge sections	<i>Hard shoulder or refuge sections</i> : areas at the edges of motorway or main highway carriageways divided by an unbroken line from the main part of the carriageway intended for use in emergencies, except for the period that it is open as a rush-hour lane;
Illuminated transparency	<i>Illuminated transparency</i> : as indicated in article 1.1, part bb1, of the Vehicle Regulations;
Invalid carriage	<i>Invalid carriage</i> : a vehicle that is specifically designed to be driven by a disabled driver and is not wider than 1.10 metres, which has no engine or is fitted with an engine designed to restrict the maximum speed to 45 km/h, and which is not a moped;
Junction	<i>Junction</i> : A crossing or a division of roads;
Level crossings	<i>Level crossing</i> : an intersection point of a road and a railway track designated by the sign J12 or J13;
Local traffic	<i>Local traffic</i> : drivers whose destinations include one or more specific local stops that are located on or in the direct vicinity of a main road that is closed to certain categories of vehicles and that can only be reached by these routes and also drivers of scheduled buses;
Main Highway	<i>Main highway</i> : a road designated by sign G3; parking areas, filling stations and bus stops located along motorways are not regarded as being part of the motorway;
Microcar	<i>Microcar</i> : a moped having more than two wheels and having a compartment for the driver;
Military Convoy	<i>Military Convoy</i> : a number of military vehicles or alternatively a number of emergency services vehicles driving in the form of a convoy and under the control of a single commander, bearing identifying markings;
Moped	<i>Moped</i> : a. a motor vehicle on two wheels, with a maximum speed limited by its design to 45 km/h, equipped with an internal combustion engine with a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cc or an electric motor with a nominal continuous maximum output of 4 kW, that is not an invalid carriage;

-
- b. a motor vehicle on three wheels, with a maximum speed limited by its design of 45 km/h, that is not an invalid carriage, equipped with:
1. an engine with electric ignition and a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cc;
 2. an internal combustion engine and a net maximum output of 4 kW for engines other than those indicated in 1, or
 3. an electric motor with a nominal continuous maximum output of 4 kW; or
- c. a motor vehicle on four wheels that is not an invalid carriage, with a maximum speed limited by its design to 45 km/h and an unladen weight of less than 350 kg, not including the weight of the batteries in electric vehicles, equipped with:
1. an engine with electric ignition with a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cc,
 2. an internal combustion engine and a net maximum output of 4 kW for engines other than those indicated in 1, or
 3. an electric motor with a nominal continuous maximum output of 4 kW.

In any event, a vehicle designated as a moped according to the registration issued will be considered a moped;
(Road Traffic Act)

Motor-assisted bicycle

Motor-assisted bicycle: a moped that, according to the information in the register or the registration issued for the vehicle, is designed for a maximum speed of 25 km/h;

Motor-assisted trailer bicycle

Motor-assisted trailer bicycle: moped on three symmetrical wheels, with two front wheels with a diameter exceeding 0.60m, designed exclusively to transport a driver/rider and goods and possibly a passenger seated behind the rider/driver;

Motor cycle

Motor cycle: a motor vehicle on two wheels, which can have a side-car or pull a trailer;

Motor vehicles	<i>Motor vehicles</i> : all motorised vehicles except moped, bicycles with pedal assistance and invalid carriages, intended to travel other than on rails;
Motorway	<i>Motorway</i> : a road designated by sign G 1; parking areas, filling stations and bus stops located along motorways are not regarded as being part of the motorway;
Night	<i>Night</i> : the period between sunset and sunrise;
No thoroughfare indication	<i>No thoroughfare indication</i> : an indication that access to the road in question is prohibited and the road may not be used;
Parking	<i>Parking</i> : Stopping and leaving a vehicle for a purpose other than that of allowing passengers to board or to alight or to load or unload goods;
Parking areas or parking lanes	<i>Parking areas or parking lanes</i> : a paved strip alongside the main carriageway that is intended for stationary or parked vehicles;
Passenger car	<i>Passenger car</i> : as indicated in article 1.1, part at, of the Vehicle Regulations;
Road edges	<i>Road edges</i> : the cambered edges of a carriageway;
Road traffic	<i>Road traffic</i> : all road users;
Road users	<i>Road users</i> : pedestrians, cyclists, moped riders, drivers of invalid carriages, motor vehicles of trams, horse riders, persons accompanying animals or cattle and drivers of horse-drawn or other wagons;
Rush-hour lane	<i>Rush-hour lane</i> : the shoulder designated as a traffic lane according to sign C23-01;
Safety Cell	<i>Safety Cell</i> : Part of the structure of a moped, a motorcycle or three-wheeled motor vehicle that protects the rider or passengers from head injury;
Seat	<i>Seat</i> : a structure especially constructed for that purpose and providing space for an adult. This may be an individual seat as well as part of a bench providing space for one person. An improvised seat or a seat for use while stationary is not classified as a seat;
Scheduled bus	<i>Scheduled bus</i> : a motor vehicle designed for the public carriage of persons in the sense of the Carriage of Persons Act 2000;

T100 bus	<p><i>T100 bus</i>: a bus designated by a marking on its registration or in the register as having been configured as eligible for a maximum speed of 100 kilometres per hour.</p> <p>Equivalent to a T100 bus as described in this decree is a bus registered in another European Union member state, or a state that is not a member of the European Union but which is a party to a Convention to that effect or partly to that effect and which is binding on the Netherlands, and regarding which the registration or a statement issued by an independent testing authority, issued based on investigations offering a level of protection at least equivalent to the level assumed by national investigations, indicates that the bus is suitable for a maximum speed of 100 kilometres per hour;</p>
Three-wheeled motor vehicle	<p><i>Three-wheeled motor vehicle</i>: three-wheeled motor vehicle as intended in article 1.1 section q of the Vehicle Regulations;</p>
Traffic lane	<p><i>Traffic lane</i>: sections of the carriageway divided by means of appropriate markings into lanes of such a width that vehicles having more than two wheels can travel between the markings;</p>
Trailer	<p><i>Trailer</i>: vehicles that are pulled by another vehicle or are clearly intended to be so pulled, including semi-trailers;</p>
Van	<p><i>Van</i>: a motor vehicle intended to carry goods, with a permitted maximum weight of no more than 3500 kg;</p>
Vehicles	<p><i>Vehicles</i>: bicycles, mopeds, invalid carriages, motor vehicles, trams and lorries.</p>

Article 2

1 The rules for pedestrians are also to be applied to drivers of invalid carriages where these travel on the footpath or pavement or use a pedestrian crossing to cross from one footpath or pavement to the other.

2 In addition, the rules for pedestrians are also to be applied to persons who are pushing a bicycle, a moped or a more-assisted bicycle and also to persons who are propelling themselves along by other means than a vehicle (e.g. roller skates, ice skates etc.).

3 The rules for wagons and carts are also to be applied to people walking in processions, marches and groups when they are on the public highway.

Article 2a

The rules for motor vehicles and drivers of motor vehicles are to be applied to microcars and the drivers of microcars and not the rules that apply to mopeds and riders of mopeds, unless otherwise stipulated.

Article 2b

Unless stated elsewhere to the contrary, the rules for bicycles and cyclists shall be applied to motor-assisted bicycles and riders of motor-assisted bicycles and not the rules that apply to mopeds and riders of mopeds.

Note

This edition is an abridged popular version intended for instructional purposes. No legal status can be derived from the fact that the text has been abridged and adapted. The authors decline all liability in respect of the consequences of the interpretation of the present rules.

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