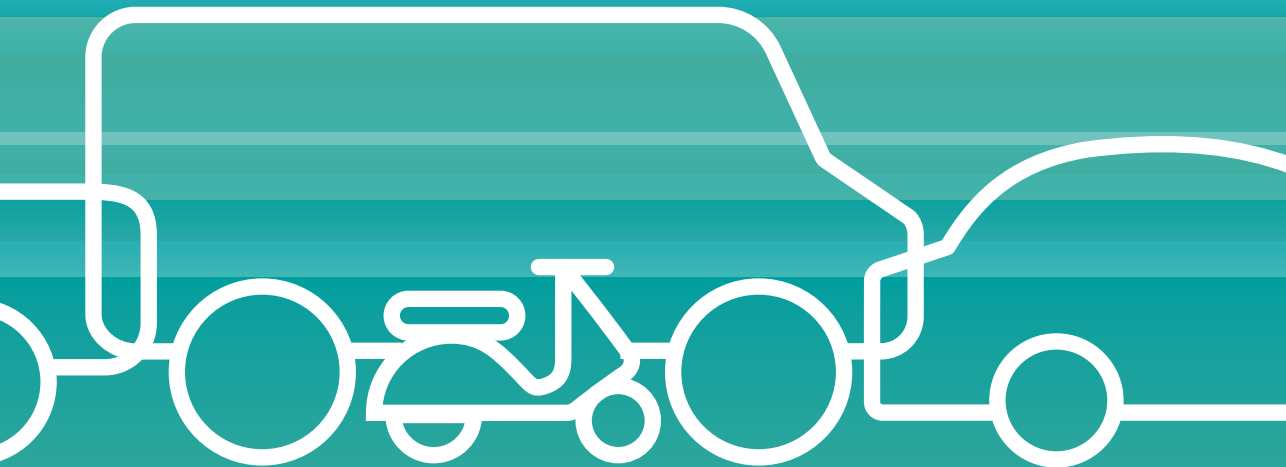




Code de la route

POPULAIRE - B LICENCE

English 2022



Foreword

Dear Learner,

Driving will allow you to move around freely, anywhere, anytime!

This will bring you both joy and satisfaction – but it will also lead to frustration, constraints and huge responsibility.

You are aware that public roads are shared by many. Consequently, respect and tolerance are crucial so that all may peacefully benefit from this shared space. You will have to consider the rights of others – and accept their wrongdoings and mistakes.

The freedom you will acquire by getting your licence will come hand in hand with a new responsibility, one much greater than any you have ever had before: the duty to stay alive and respect the life and physical integrity of your fellow citizens.

Nothing is more valuable than physical and mental health... and yet traffic accidents cause so much human misery!

Traffic accidents do not only occur in locations that are new to drivers, far from home or in bad weather. On the contrary, the vast majority of serious accidents happen when conditions are mild and on roads well known by the victims.

They are almost always caused by human error, such as excessive speed, and sometimes by alcohol or other drugs.

We want you to prove to us that, unlike previous generations, you will be a responsible and informed driver, a fully-fledged citizen with the utmost respect for the most precious of all possessions: life – both yours and that of others.

In this booklet, a skilled team of specialists has presented the traffic rules in a manner that will make them easy to understand and put into practice. These regulations may seem a little useless or petty at times, but I am sure you will abide by them because your values are much greater and smarter than the idolisation of speed and powerful engines.

There's something primitive about driving a car, especially at excessive speed – but evolved humans like us have moved beyond that!

Paul Hammelmann,
President of *Sécurité Routière*

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1.

Traffic signs

General remarks

Road signs are divided into several categories.

The 3 main categories are distinguished by their shape and colour. These are: warning signs, prohibitive signs and mandatory signs.

Warning signs

Triangular signs with red borders.

Examples:



Prohibitive signs

Round signs with red borders

Examples:



Mandatory signs

Round signs with a blue background

Examples:



There are also other categories of signs with different shapes and colours. These include direction signs, right of way signs, information signs and more.

Direction signs

Direction signs can be rectangular, square, yellow, white, red, blue or green, and they can include arrows and more.

Examples:



Right of way signs

Right of way signs can be triangular, round, diamond-shaped, rectangular, octagonal, red, yellow or blue.

Examples:



Stopping and parking signs

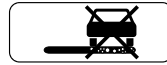
Stopping and parking signs.

Examples:



Additional panels

Examples :



A panel placed below the main sign provides additional instructions.

Common practice

Traffic signs are usually placed to the right of the road, in the direction of the traffic. In some cases, there will be a second sign on the left side.

Variable message signs

Light-emitting variable message signs give mandatory instructions. Just like other traffic signs, they must be respected.

They are often seen on motorways (CITA system) and at the entrance of some tunnels.

Example :



Danger signs

A triangular sign announces the proximity of a hazard, obstacle or risk.

The symbol indicates the nature of the hazard. If necessary, an additional panel provides information on the circumstances, distance or range of the danger in question.

Generally speaking, if there is a danger sign, you must:

- adjust your speed to ensure you can stop, bearing visibility in mind,
- be extra careful,
- and be alert.



Dangerous bend to the left

Tight bend. Beware, it may be an inward bend.



Double bend

Several tight bends, with the first to the left.



Slippery road

The road may be slippery, even in dry weather. Don't make sudden manoeuvres.



The additional panel indicates that there is a risk of ice formation on the road.



Children

Be very careful: children cannot assess the distance or speed of approaching vehicles.



Side winds

Area with particularly strong side winds. You may be pushed away from your intended trajectory. Avoid overtaking and driving at high speed. In winter, side winds increase the likelihood of ice formation on the road.



Two-way traffic ahead

You are coming to the end of a one-way road or motorway. There will be two-way traffic straight ahead.

Right of way signs

A. Give way

Give way to vehicles coming from the right



Crossroads with priority to the right

Adjust your speed when approaching this sign: you must be able to stop in order to give way to vehicles coming from the right. For your own safety, please also pay attention to traffic coming from the left.

Give way to vehicles on the priority road



Stop

Compulsory stop!
You must give way to vehicles on the priority road. Stop at the stop line. If there is no line, stop at the location from which you can see the priority road from both sides (i.e. the "visibility line"). If you are in a queue, remember that each vehicle must stop at the line.



The additional panel shows the delineation of the priority road.



Give way

You are approaching a junction where you must give way to the vehicles on the priority road. You must stop:

- if visibility is poor,
- and when vehicles are approaching on the priority road.



If the road is free and you are sure no vehicle is approaching, you can cross the intersection without coming to a full stop.



The additional panel shows the delineation of the priority road.



No vehicles allowed in either direction

When exiting this street, you must give way to traffic coming from both the left and right, even if there is no  or  sign.

Give way to oncoming vehicles



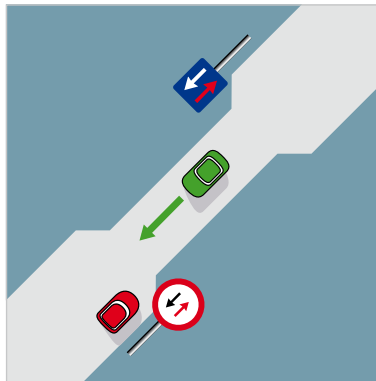
Oncoming traffic has right of way

You must give way to oncoming vehicles.



You have priority over oncoming traffic

You have right of way. However, if an oncoming vehicle has already entered the passageway, wait for it to exit before entering.

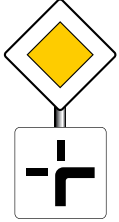


B. You have right of way



Priority road

You are on a priority road.



The additional panel shows the delineation of the priority road.



End of the priority road

This sign marks the end of the priority road. If there is no priority sign at the next junction, give way to the right.



At this junction, you have priority over vehicles coming from other roads. The configuration of the sign depends on the delineation of the side roads.

Prohibitive signs

A round sign with a red border is prohibitive. The symbol indicates what is not permitted and if necessary, the category of vehicle to which it applies. The prohibition begins at the level of the sign and applies until you see a sign putting an end to it. If there is no second sign, the prohibition ends at the next intersection. An additional panel may provide more information about the prohibition.



No entry

You cannot enter this street. Beware: traffic may exit from it!



No vehicles in either direction

You may only enter this street if you are a resident or supplier making a delivery.

Who qualifies as a resident?

There is no legal definition of the term "resident". However, ever since the Court of Cassation's ruling of 23 October 1986, within the context of the Highway Code, a resident is understood as:

- any owner or tenant of a property located along the public road with the "No vehicles in either direction" sign,
- any person heading to such a property for professional reasons,
- and any person visiting an owner or tenant residing on that public road.



route
barrée

No entry to vehicles in either direction

You cannot enter this road. Entry is prohibited even to residents and suppliers. If there are roadworks there, the work vehicles and machinery in use may enter.



No entry for the categories of vehicles on the sign



No entry for vehicles or coupled vehicles longer than the indicated size

This sign applies to all categories of vehicles.



No left turn



No right turn



No U-turn



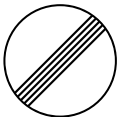
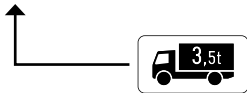
No overtaking

Motor vehicle drivers cannot overtake other motor vehicles other than mopeds or two-wheel motorbikes (without a sidecar).



Speed limit

A panel can provide additional information limiting the applicability of the sign to a specific category of vehicles.



End of prohibition

This sign ends the ban on overtaking



or applicable speed limits.



These signs put an end to the indicated ban.

Mandatory instruction signs

Round signs on a blue background give a mandatory instruction.

The symbol on the sign indicates what you must do.



Ahead only

You must follow the direction indicated by the arrow.



Keep right (left if the symbol is reversed)

You must circumvent the island or obstacle in the direction indicated by the arrow.



Minimum speed

The minimum speed at which you can drive is indicated on the sign. Make sure you also respect the maximum speed limit.



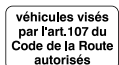
End of minimum speed



Lane reserved for public transport or school buses

Other road users (including coaches) cannot use this lane. They may cross it to reach a private property or a parking space that can only be accessed by doing so. Public transport vehicles and school buses using the lane have right of way.

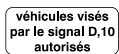
The additional panel authorises the following categories of vehicles to use this lane: taxis, ambulances, doctors on call, driving school coaches and similar vehicles, and armoured vehicles and their escorts.



Voie réservée aux tramways

Other road users cannot use this lane.

The additional panel authorises the following categories of vehicles to use this lane: public transport vehicles and school buses.



End of the lane reserved for trams

Indication signs

Signs providing indications can be square or rectangular. The colours, symbols and inscriptions vary according to the instructions.



One-way street

This sign tells you that it is a one-way street and traffic must follow the direction of the arrow. There is no oncoming traffic. You cannot reverse or do a U-turn in a one-way street. If you want to turn left, you must use the left side of the road.



Cul-de-sac

This sign shows that the road is a dead end for motor vehicles, but not for pedestrians or cyclists.



Slow lane

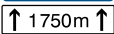
Slow vehicles must use this lane. An additional panel may indicate the tonnage of the vehicles or vehicle categories the rule applies to. Other vehicles may also use this lane.



Tunnel

These signs indicate the location from which:

- you must turn on your dipped-beam headlights,
- the speed limit is 90 km/h (unless otherwise indicated),
- you can no longer stop,
- you cannot do a U-turn,
- you cannot reverse,
- it is recommended you turn your engine off in the event of a traffic jam to reduce the risk of poisoning,
- trucks cannot overtake other vehicles (as it is prohibited in tunnels). Other road users cannot overtake in tunnels if there is only one lane in the direction they are driving in,
- and if traffic slows down or stops, you must keep a distance of at least 5 metres from the vehicle in front of you and ensure there is sufficient space for emergency vehicles to pass if necessary.



Unpaved road shoulder

The sign indicates that the road shoulder is unpaved. Driving on an unpaved road shoulder is extremely dangerous and could **put your life at risk**. Avoid any sudden manoeuvres. If you are driving on the road shoulder, exit it gradually.



**Pedestrian crossing**

This sign indicates the proximity of a pedestrian crossing, so:

- › you must slow down and give way to pedestrians,
- › you cannot overtake a vehicle that is slowing down as it approaches a pedestrian crossing,
- › you cannot overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing,
- › and you cannot stop or park on a pedestrian crossing or anywhere under 5 metres from either side of it.

**Pedestrian and cyclist crossing**

This sign indicates where pedestrians and cyclists cross the road. The rules for pedestrian crossings apply.

**Residential zone**

This sign indicates the proximity of a residential area, meaning:

- › access is authorised to all categories of vehicles as long as they respect the 20 km/h speed limit,
- › pedestrians may use the entire width of the public road without disturbing the other users,
- › children aged under 13 are allowed to play on the street,
- › and parking is prohibited, with the exception of duly marked parking spaces.

**End of residential zone**

When exiting the residential area, give way to the right unless otherwise indicated.

**"Zone de rencontre" (coexistence zone)**

In a "zone de rencontre" (coexistence zone), the rules pertaining to residential areas apply, with one exception:

- › children are not allowed to play on the street.

**End of "zone de rencontre" (coexistence zone)**

When exiting the "zone de rencontre" (coexistence zone), give way to the right unless otherwise indicated.

**Pedestrian zone**

- › Rules relating to vehicle access and traffic in pedestrian zones are regulated by the communal authorities,
- › pedestrians may use the entire span of the public road without disturbing the other users,
- › unless otherwise indicated, cyclists are not allowed in pedestrian zones,
- › children aged under 13 may play on the street,
- › no parking is allowed in pedestrian zones,
- › and the speed limit is 20 km/h.

In some locations, an additional panel may indicate "Crossing authorised", but be aware that pedestrians have priority. You must let them pass before crossing the pedestrian zone.



End of pedestrian zone

When exiting the pedestrian zone, you must give way to all other road users.



Cyclestreet



This sign indicates that the following rules apply on this street:

- the speed limit is 30 km/h,
- cyclists and riders of similar two-wheelers may use the entire span of the road,
- motor vehicles must use the shortest route possible to cross this area,
- motor vehicles cannot overtake any other vehicle, nor can it endanger or disturb cyclists, and motor vehicles must stop if necessary,
- and parking is prohibited except in areas marked as parking spaces or areas.



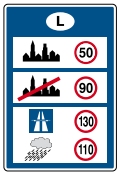
Recommended speed

This sign indicates the recommended speed (circumstances permitting).



End of recommended speed


This sign indicates the location from which the recommended speed no longer applies.



Reminder of applicable speed limits

At the country's borders, this sign summarises the applicable speed limits.

Zonal signs

These rectangular signs contain one or several images, marking the beginning of a zonal regulation. You must respect these signs throughout the zone they apply to. The rules remain valid following each intersection, even in the absence of a new sign. The sign  marks the end of the applicable zonal restrictions.



Beginning of a zone where:

1. traffic is prohibited in both directions, with the exception of cyclists,
2. and parking is not allowed.



This sign indicates that you are entering a zone with a 30 km/h speed limit.

Stopping and parking signs



No stopping

No stopping is allowed after the sign. Stopping is a brief halt to let passengers in or out the vehicle or to deliver or load goods.
No parking is allowed here.



No parking

No parking is allowed after the sign. Stopping is allowed.



No parking allowed from day 1 to 15 of every month.

The switch takes place at 8 a.m. on the 1st or 16th of the month (unless otherwise indicated).



No parking allowed from day 16 to 31 of every month.



Parking lots

These signs indicate the location of a parking lot.



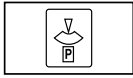


Park & ride



These signs indicate the presence of a parking lot from which drivers can access public transport to continue their journey.

The permitted time for street parking or parking in a parking lot may be limited by means of :



Parking discs



Parking meters with a timer



Ticket-dispensing parking meters.



This sign indicates that the parking space is reserved for people with a disability and in possession of a parking card with the same symbol.

Do not use these spaces unless you are legally entitled to!

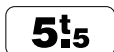
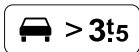
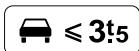


Parking allowed on the pavement

This sign indicates that you may park on the pavement as depicted on the image. The vehicle's maximum authorised load is ≤ 3.5 tonnes.

Additional symbols and inscriptions

These additional instructions are usually on a rectangular panel with black lettering or contours. They are placed below the sign they relate to.



Tonnage refers to the maximum authorised load.

200 m

This sign indicates the distance between the sign and the spot from where the regulation applies.

↑ 60 m ↑

This panel indicates the distance during which the regulation applies.



This panel refers to electric motor vehicles and hybrid electric motor vehicles that are connected to the charging station.



These signs indicate that cycles (i.e. bicycles and similar two-wheelers) can ride in both directions on this street section.

sens unique



This sign indicates that cycles (i.e. bicycles and similar two-wheelers) are allowed to use this lane.

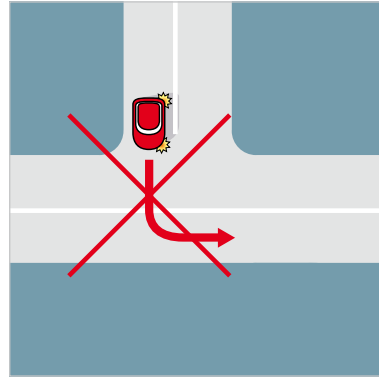
Street markings

Continuous lines

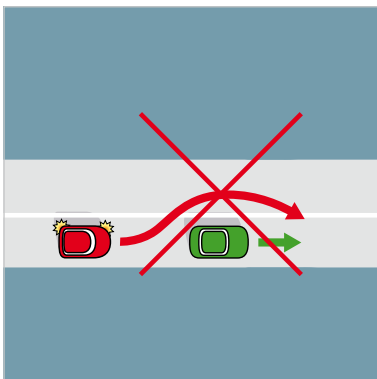
A continuous line cannot be crossed unless you must circumvent an obstacle.



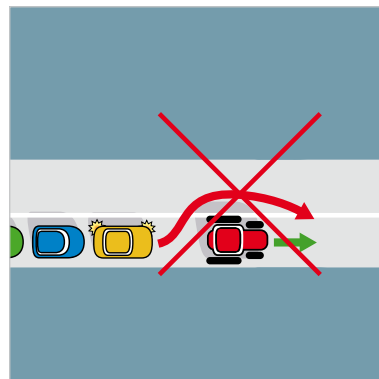
Do not turn left.



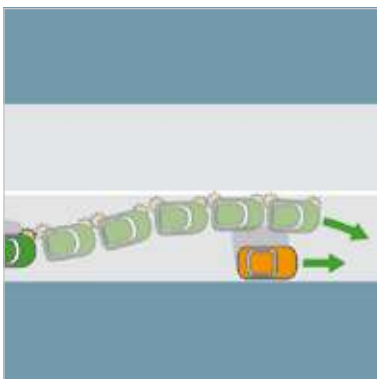
Do not turn left.



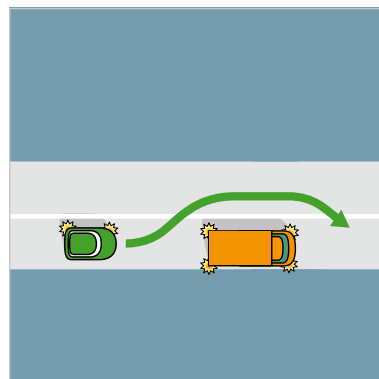
Do not overtake.



Do not overtake.



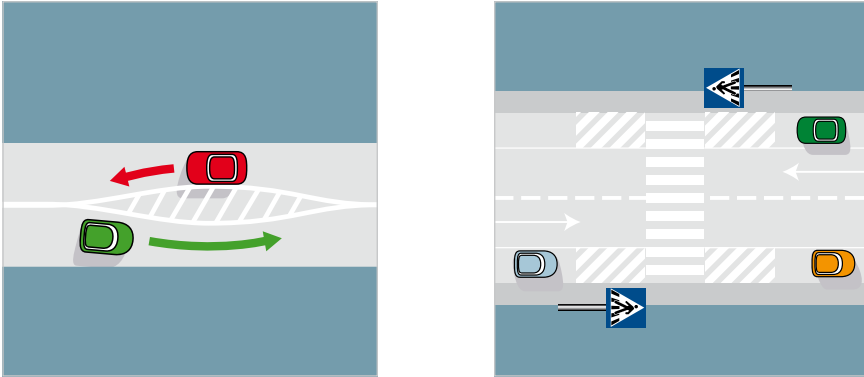
You may overtake without crossing the continuous line.



You may circumvent an obstacle (e.g. a broken down vehicle).

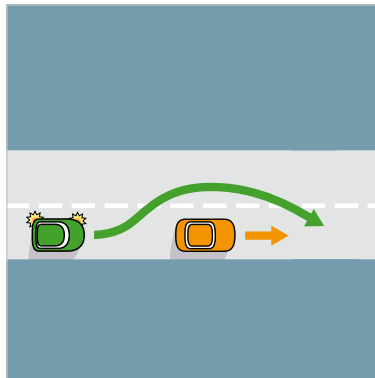
Hatched road markings

These parallel slanted lines are framed by continuous white lines. This pattern indicates that vehicles cannot enter that area.



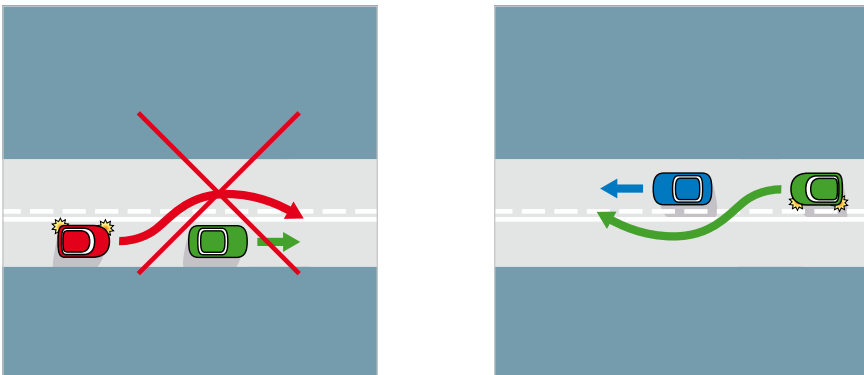
Broken lines

A broken line divides the road into several lanes to guide drivers and make the traffic flow more easily. You can cross them but must be careful.



Double lines

In some locations, there are two lines running parallel. Just like a single continuous line, you cannot cross it.

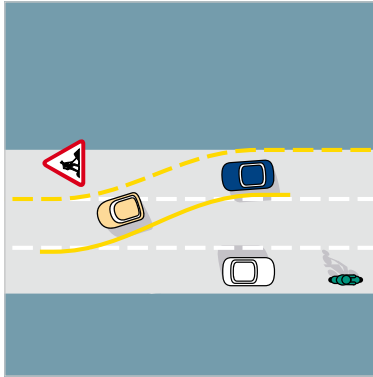


Do not cross the lines if you are on the side of the continuous line.

You may cross the line if you are on the side of the broken line.

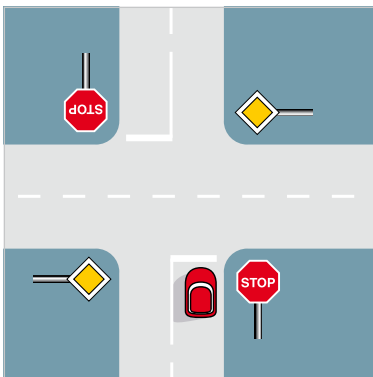
Yellow lines

Yellow lines may be used to mark a temporary change to the road or lanes. If there are both yellow and white markings on the road, follow the yellow ones.

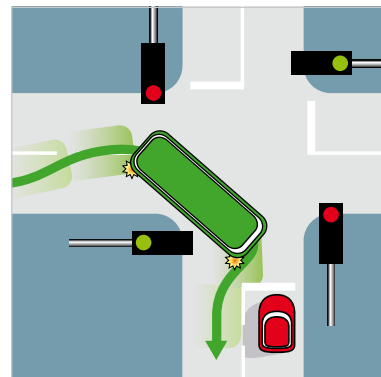


Stop lines

The stop line marks the place where you must stop.



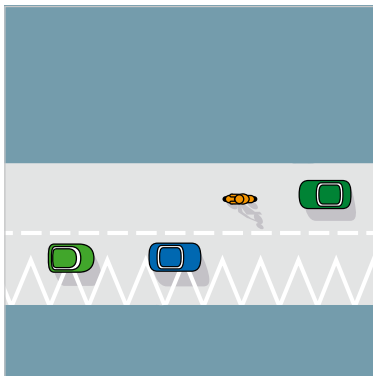
Stop line at the level of the sign.



Stop line placed further away from the intersection.

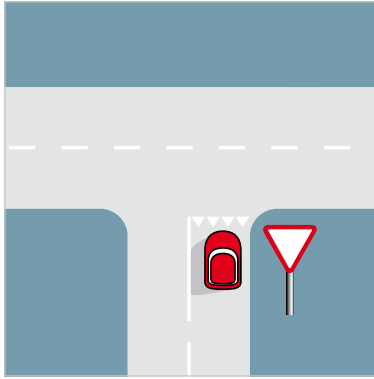
Zigzag lines

A zigzag line means you cannot park there. However, you may stop to drop off or pick up people or goods. You can cross a zigzag line.

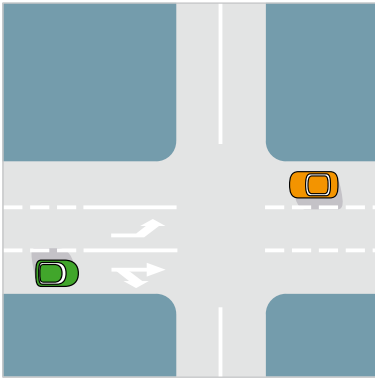


Triangular road markings

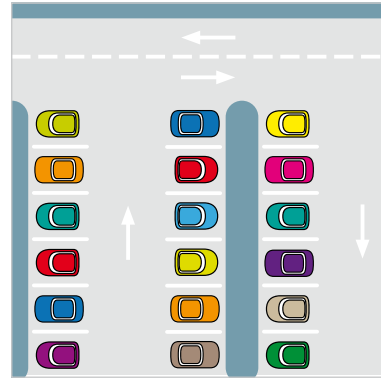
A line with triangles pointing at you means you must give way to cars coming from either direction. If you have to give way, stop at the triangles and only go once the road is clear.



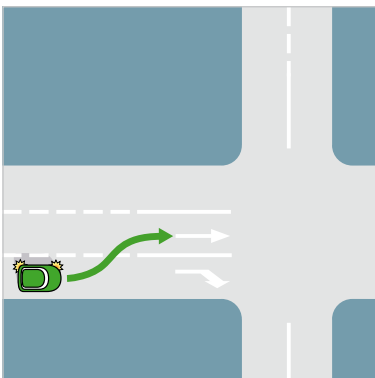
Direction arrows



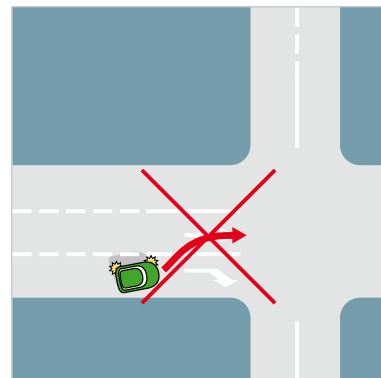
These indicate the direction(s) the lanes will follow.



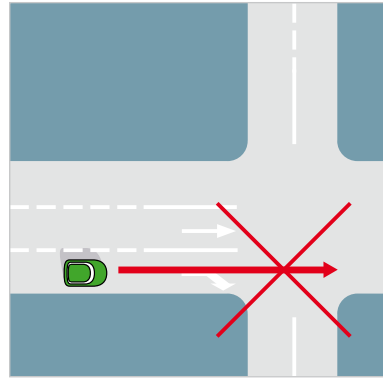
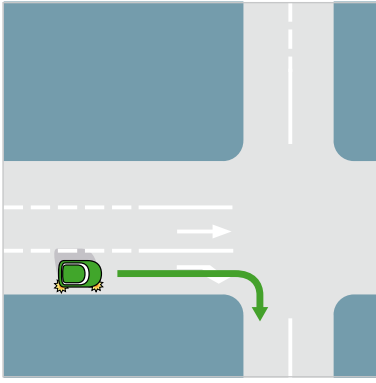
These arrows indicate what direction to follow in a parking lot.



Once you have chosen your lane, you must follow the direction indicated by the arrow, so make sure you choose the correct lane in time.

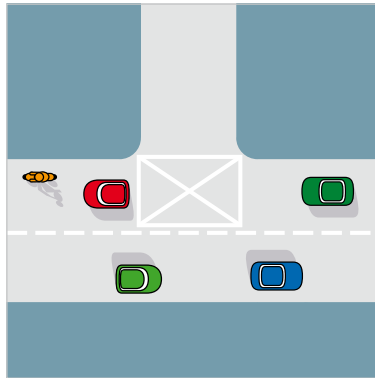


You can change lanes if there is no continuous line.



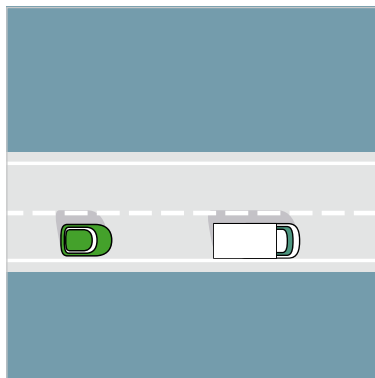
Box junctions

This box shape marking on the road means that no vehicle may stop or remain immobile when in the box.



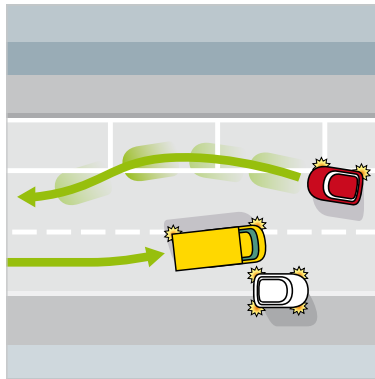
Edge lines

Edge lines make the hard shoulder more visible. They can be crossed.



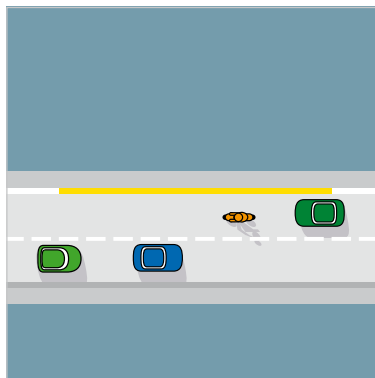
Parking space lines

These lines may be crossed.




Yellow lines along pavements


You cannot park along a yellow pavement border, but you can stop there to pick up or drop off people or goods.



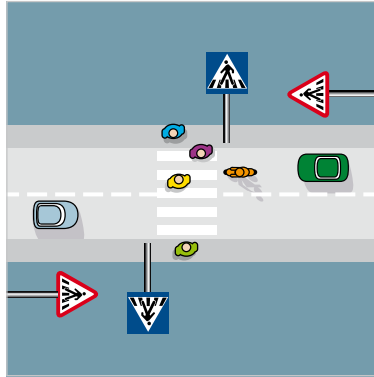
Pedestrian crossings

A pedestrian crossing marks the location where pedestrians may cross the street.

The  sign warns drivers of the proximity of a crossing.


The  marks the exact location of a pedestrian crossing.


You must give way to pedestrians who are crossing the street or are waiting to do so.



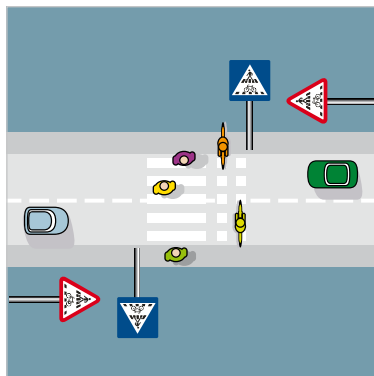
Pedestrian and cyclist crossing

A pedestrian and cyclist crossing marks the location where pedestrians and cyclists may cross the street.

The  sign warns drivers of the proximity of a crossing.

The  marks the exact location of a pedestrian and cyclist crossing.


You must give way to pedestrians or cyclists who are crossing the street or are waiting to do so.



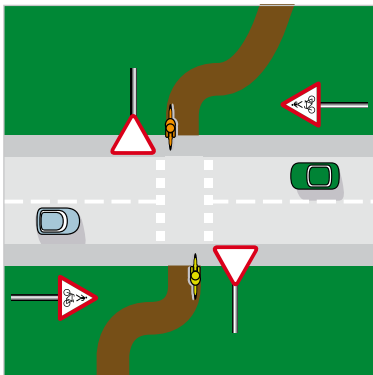
The crosswalk's corridor for cyclists may be painted red.

Crossings for pedestrians and cyclists outside towns

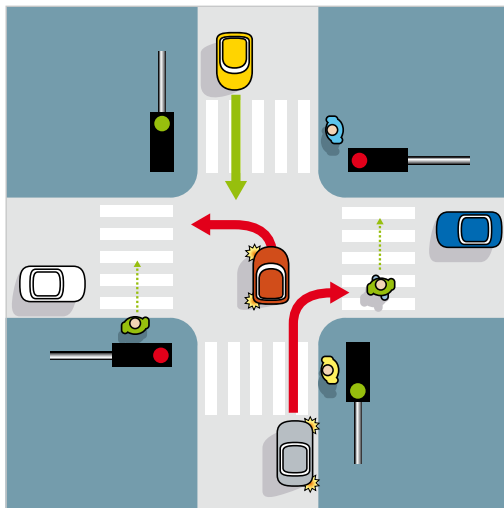
The crossing marks the location where pedestrians and cyclists may cross the street.

The  sign warns drivers of the proximity of a crossing.

Pedestrians and cyclists do not have priority, but *Sécurité Routière* recommends that drivers be careful anyway!



Light signals



DRIVING SCHOOL DISCUSSION

You may face complex situations at intersections...
Let's look at some examples!



Green light

You are free to go as long as you can cross the intersection.



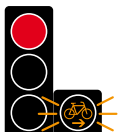
Orange light

You must stop unless this would require you to brake so suddenly that it would be dangerous.



Red light

You must stop.



Red light with an orange flashing arrow

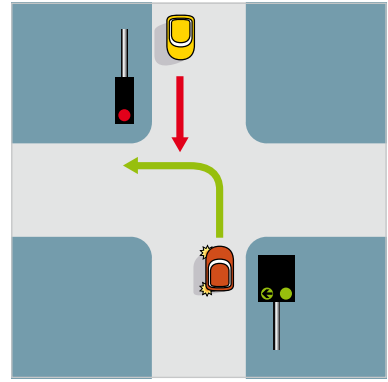
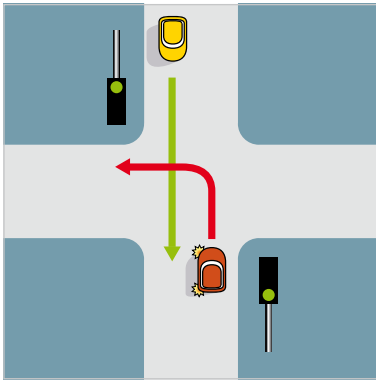
Cyclists may ride in the direction of the arrow.
They must give way to other road users.



Tram line lights

You may cross. You must stop.
There are always two red lights, and no green or orange lights.





If the orange light is **flashing intermittently**, you must respect the street signs, because they will provide additional information.



You cannot use this lane. It may be used by traffic coming in the opposite direction.



You must change lanes. Follow the direction of the arrow.



This lane is open to traffic.

Officers' orders

When traffic officers regulate traffic at intersections, for example, you must always follow their instructions, even if they are in conflict with the signage.



Agent seen from the side
You may pass.



Agent seen from the front or from the back
You must stop.



Arm raised

All vehicles and pedestrians must stop. Those who have already entered the intersection must continue their route.

These agents' indications also apply if they are given by officers on a motorbike or in a car.



Pull to the right and stop.



Stop.

Agents may also use a red light signal.



Stop.



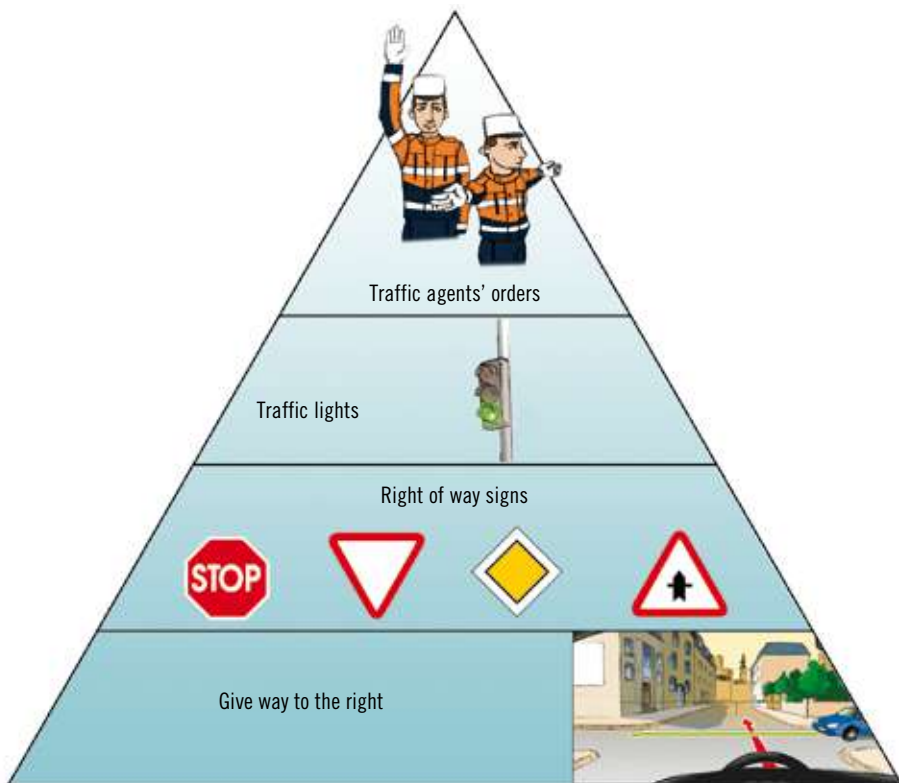
Stop.

Repeated whistle blows mean that you must stop.

2.

Right of way

Traffic regulation hierarchy



The 6 “right of way” rules

These rules must be respected at all intersections, such as crossings, forks, junctions or roundabouts.

Rule 1 **p. 38**

Give way to the right: road users coming from the right have priority over you.

Rule 2 **p. 40**

When road users are driving in opposite directions: those continuing straight ahead have priority over anyone turning left.

Rule 3 **p. 41**

When road users are driving in opposite directions, those turning right have priority over anyone turning left.

Rule 4 **p. 44**

Road users on a priority road have right of way over those on a non-priority road.

Rule 5 **p. 48**

In some situations, you must give way to all road users (e.g. when exiting a parking lot, a parking space, or a private property).

Rule 6 **p. 50**

Emergency vehicles in service have priority over all other road users.


Special cases **p. 51**

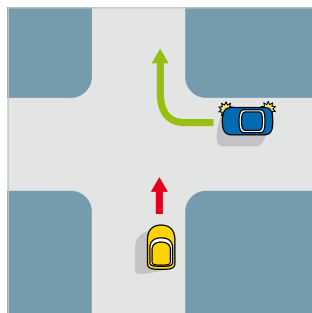
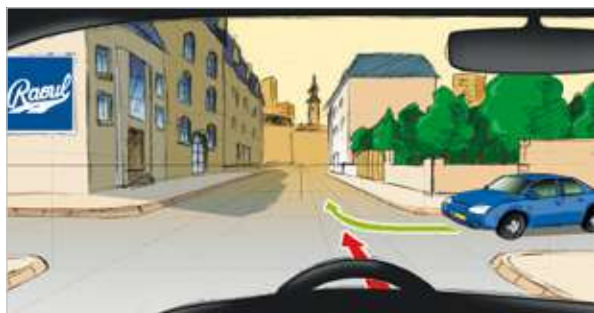
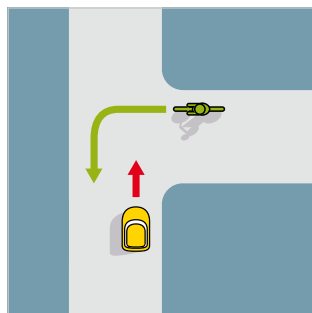
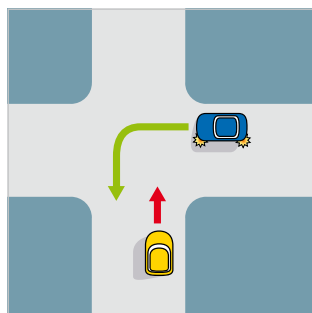
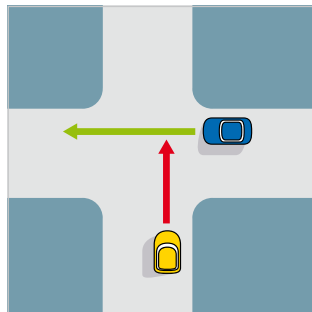
- › Zip-merging
- › Emergency lanes

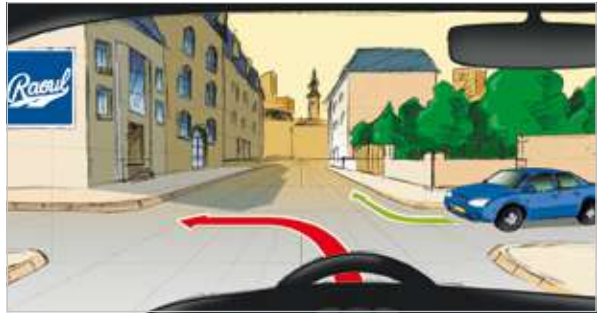
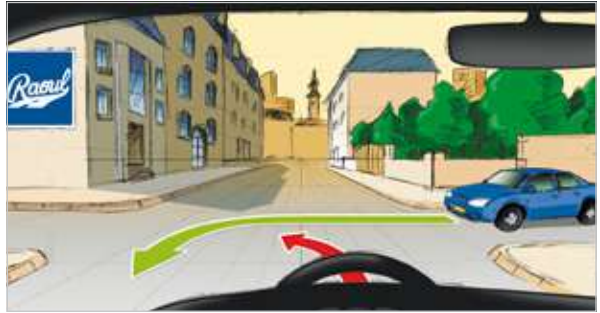
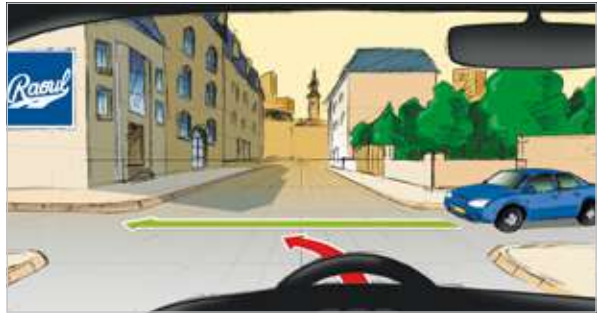
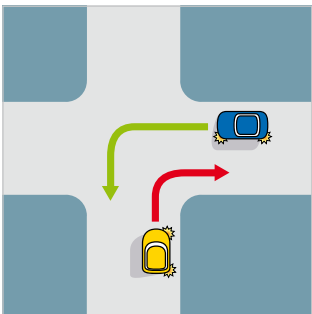
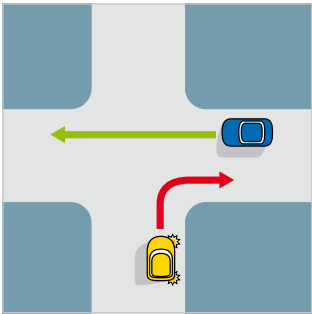
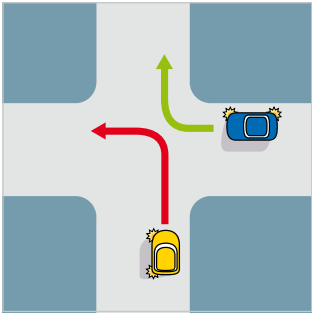
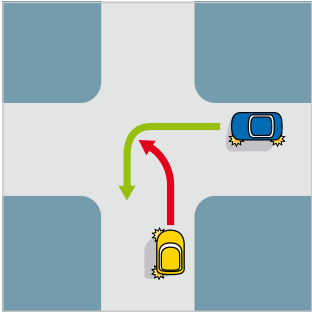
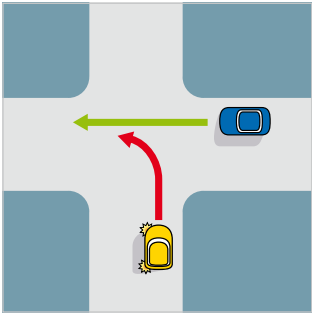
Rule 1:

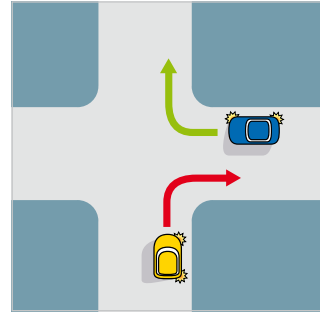
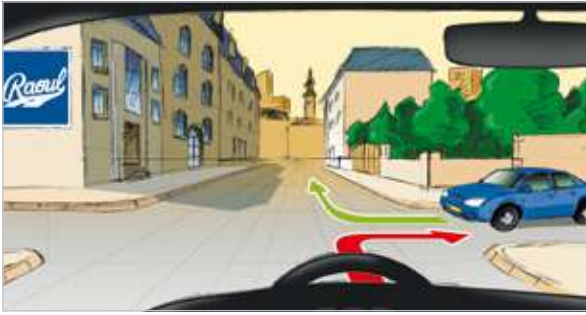
Give way to the right

When approaching an intersection, check if there are any signs concerning priority rules.

If there are no signs, or if there is a  (which signals an intersection at which you must give way to the right), road users coming from the right have priority.

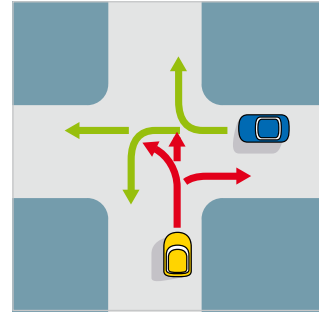
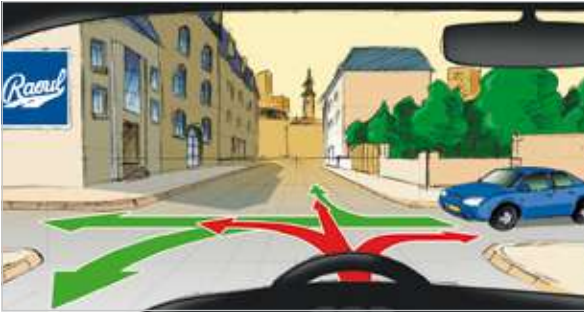






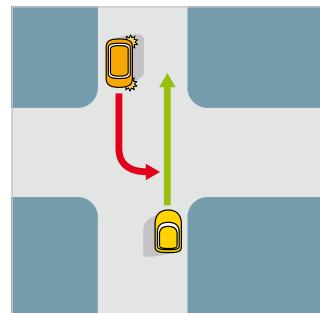
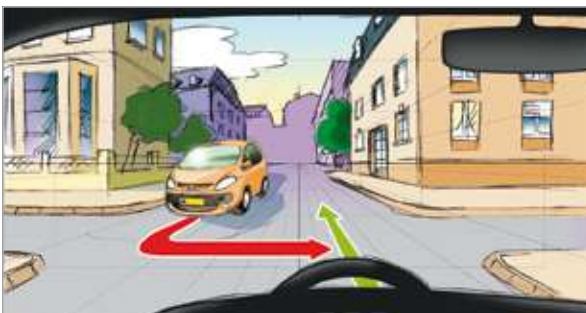
Giving way to the right: a summary

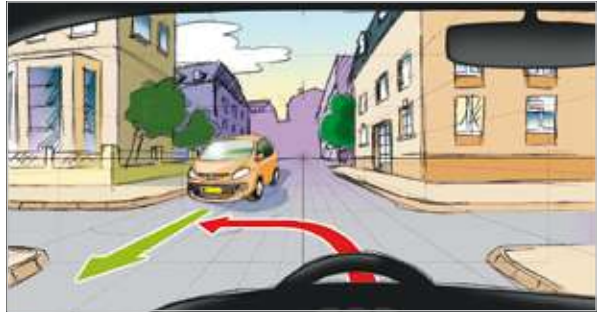
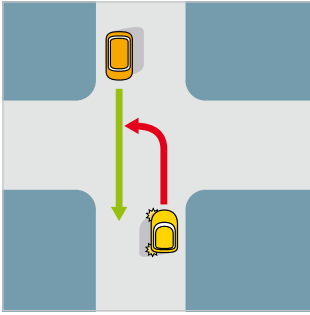
If there is no sign indicating who has priority, vehicles coming from the right have right of way, whatever direction they are heading in.
You do not have to give way to vehicles coming from the left.



Rule 2:

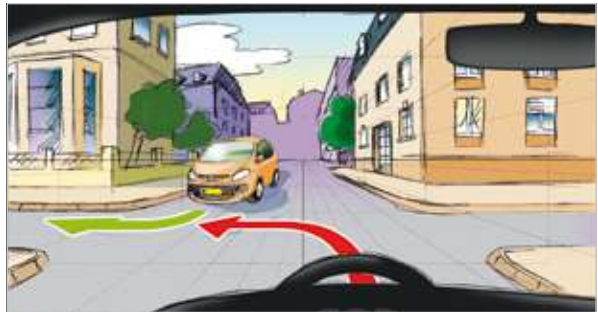
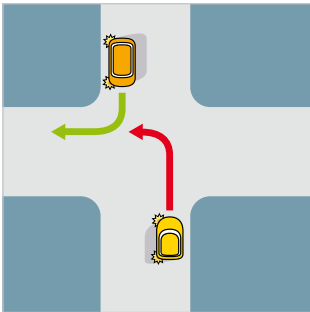
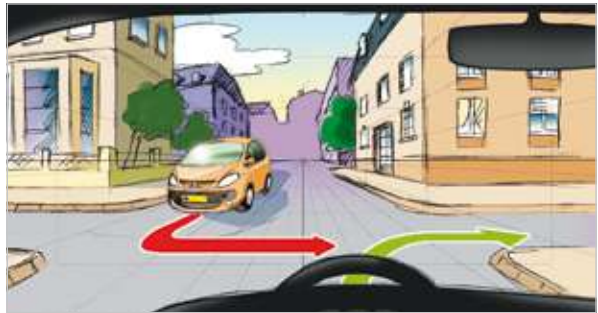
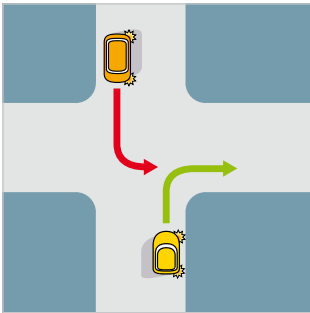
If road users are driving in opposite directions, the one heading straight ahead has priority over the one turning left.





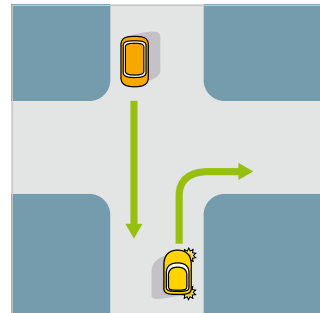
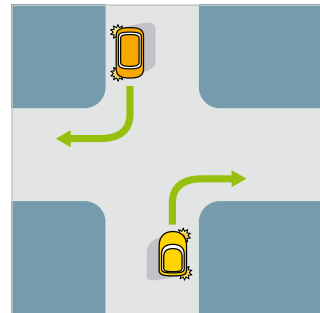
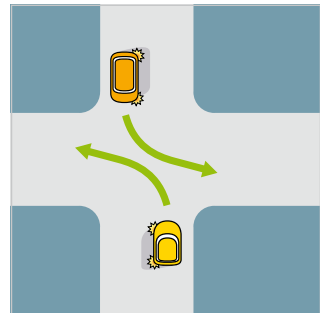
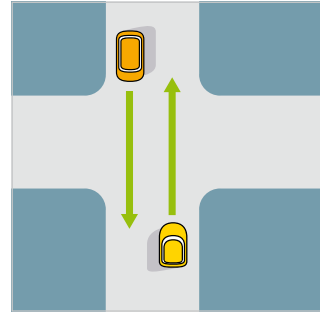
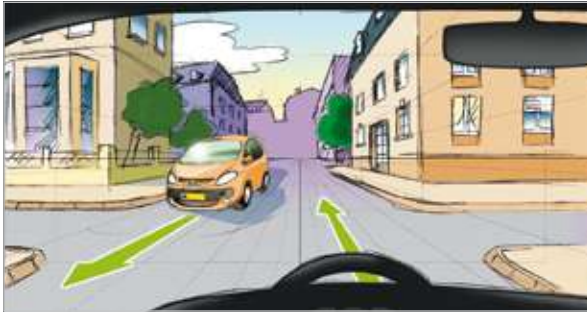
Rule 3:

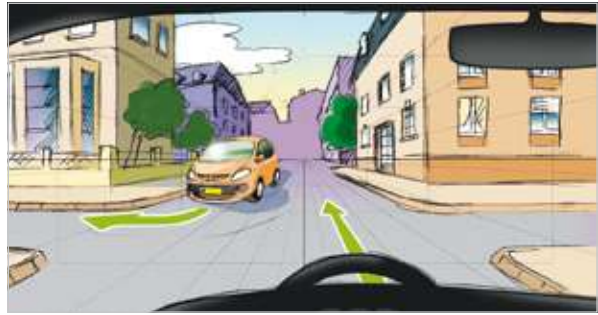
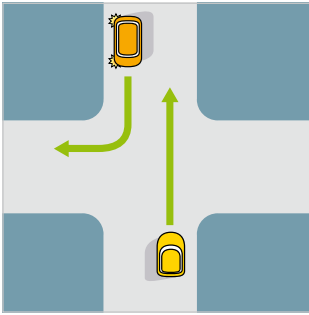
If road users are driving in opposite directions, the vehicle turning right has priority over the one turning left.



Other situations:

In the five cases below, vehicles can continue along their route at the same time.





Beware!

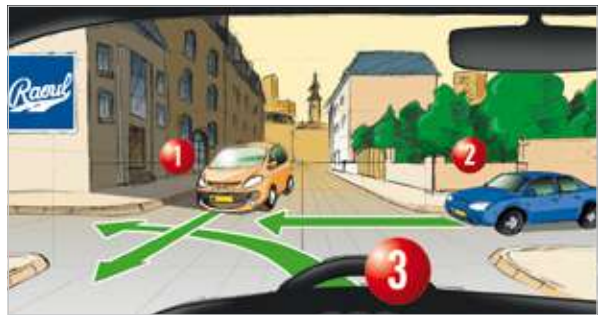
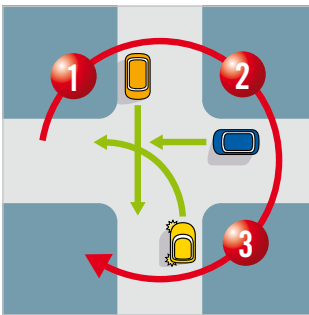
Rules 2 and 3 only apply to vehicles driving in opposite directions.

Summary of "right of way" rules nos. 1, 2 and 3:

When approaching an intersection **without any priority sign**, you must:

- give way to vehicles coming from the right, whatever direction you are driving in,
- and if you are turning left, even if no one is coming from the right, you must give way to vehicles coming from the opposite direction and heading straight ahead or turning right.

Magic formula:



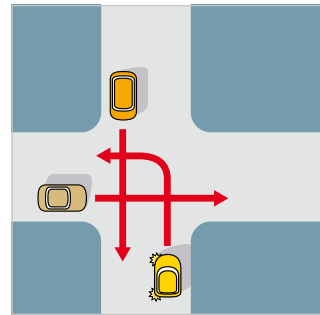
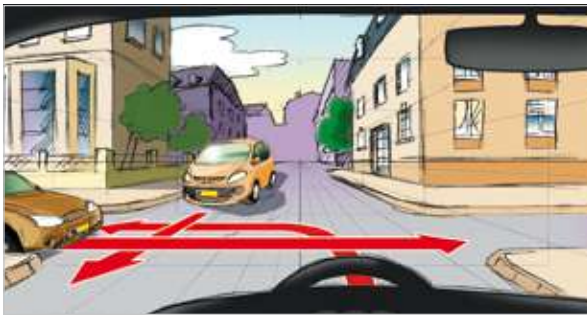
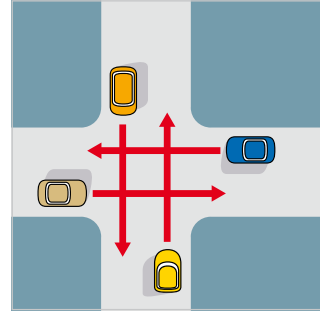
How to apply the magic formula

At the intersection, there are no right of way signs. A road leading to the intersection is free. In such situations, apply the rule in clockwise direction, starting from the street no one is coming from.

Specific case:

Sometimes, there are situations in which the “right of way” rules nos. 1, 2 and 3 cannot be applied. In such cases, a driver must give his/her right of way up.

This means the driver must signal to the driver **coming from his/her left** that he/she may go.




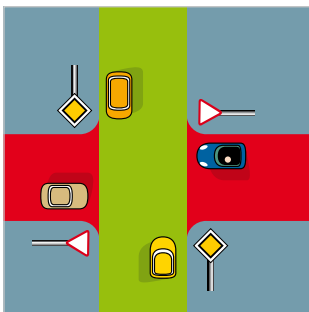
Rule 4:

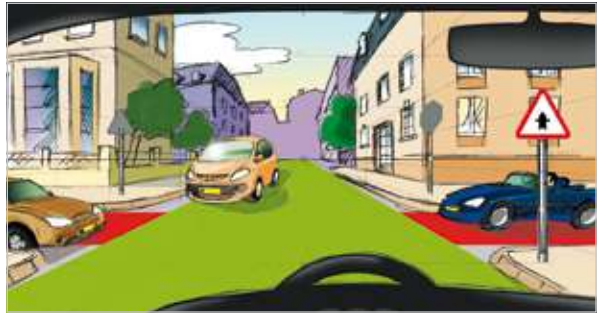
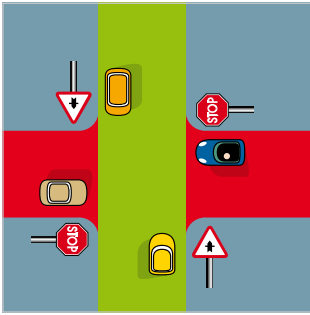
Drivers on priority roads have right of way over those on non-priority roads.

Here are the two signs that show drivers they have right of way.



The  sign can look different depending on the layout of the roads. (See page 14.)

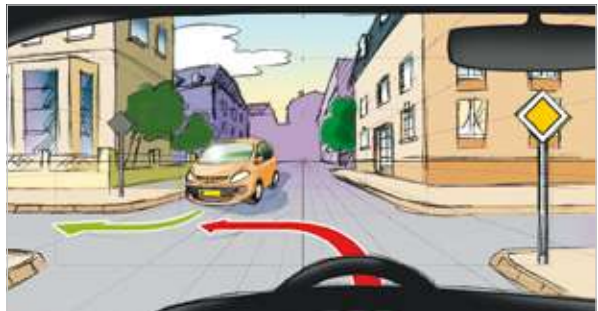
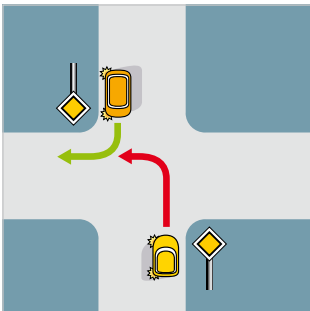
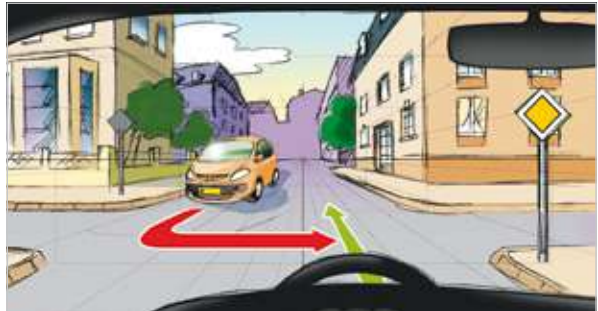
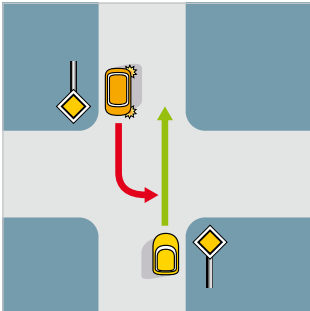




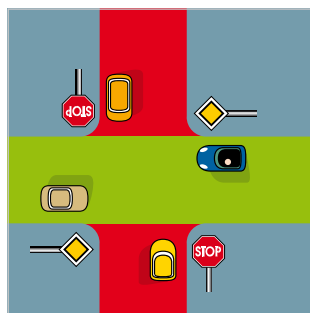
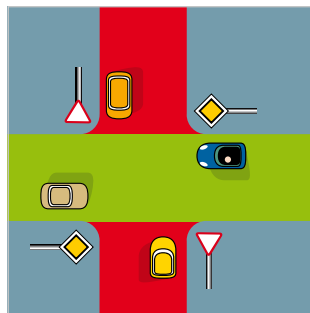
The two vehicles circulating on the priority road have priority over the two others.

Beware:

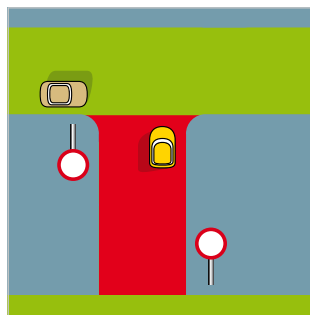
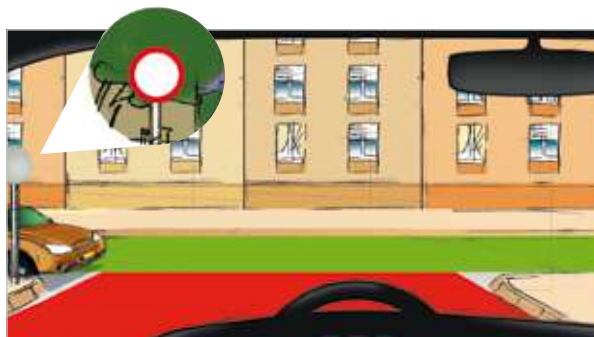
When deciding who has right of way, the drivers on the priority road must respect the right of way rules nos. 2 and 3 among themselves.




Here are the 3 signs indicating that you must give way to vehicles on the priority road.



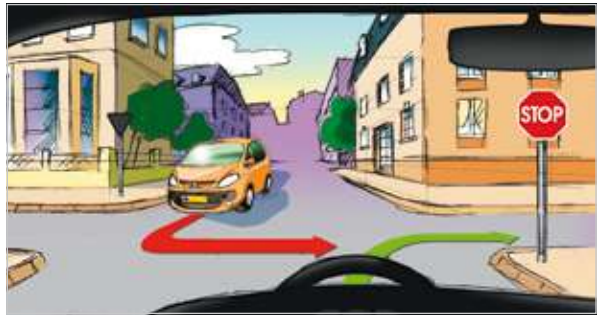
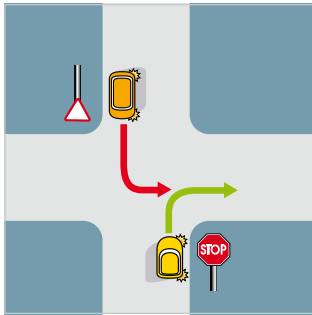
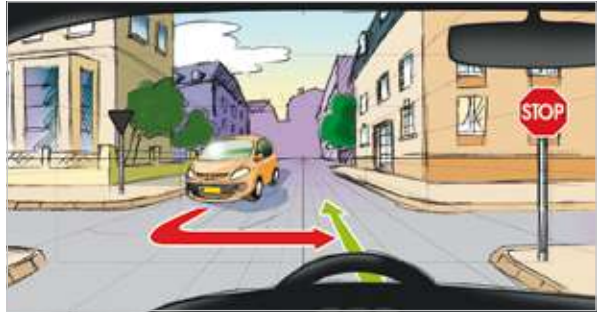
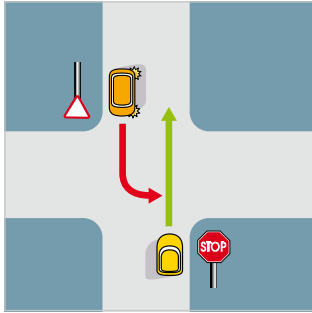
The two vehicles circulating on the non-priority road must give way to the two others.



When exiting a road with a  sign, you must give way to vehicles on the transversal road.

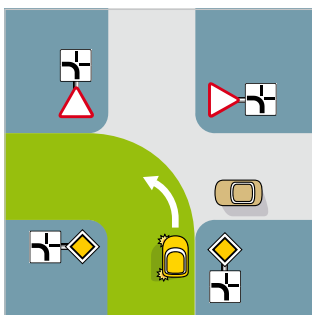
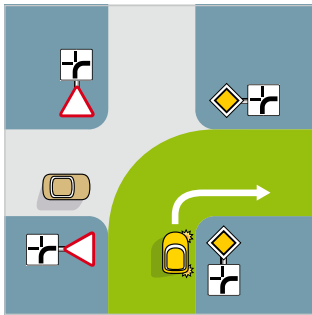
Beware:

The two vehicles on the non-priority road must comply with the right of way rules nos. 2 and 3 among themselves.



And it gets more complicated...

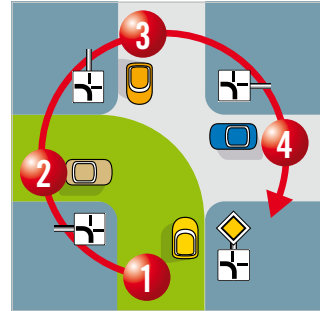
A priority road does not always continue straight ahead. In such cases, a sign will indicate the layout of the priority road.



Vehicles driving on the priority road have right of way over those circulating on the non-priority road. On non-priority roads, vehicles coming from the right have priority over the others.

Magic formula:




Independently of the direction road users will take, the order in which they have right of way is always the same. Please look at the images below.

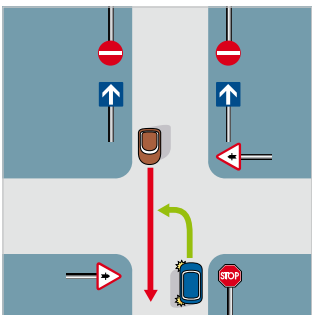
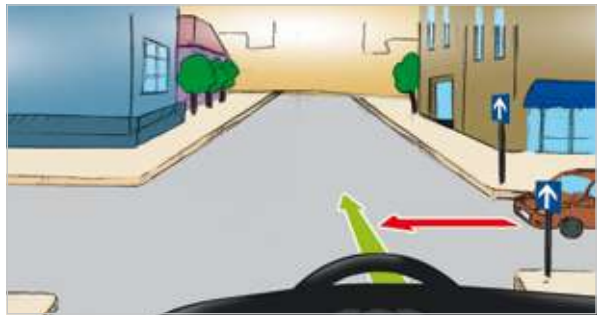
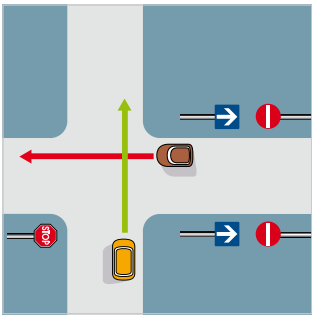
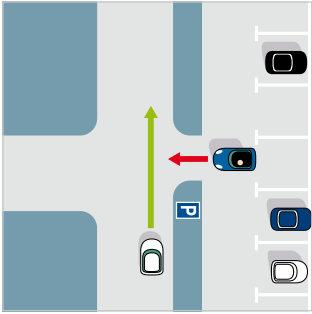
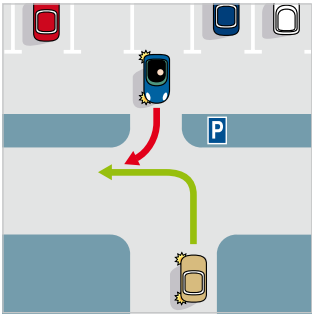


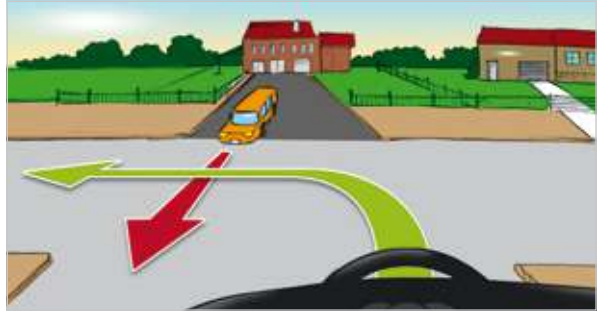
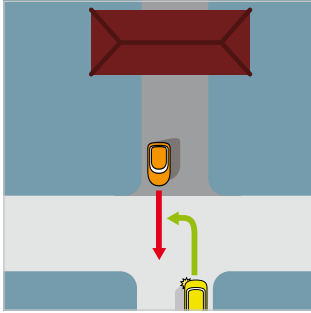
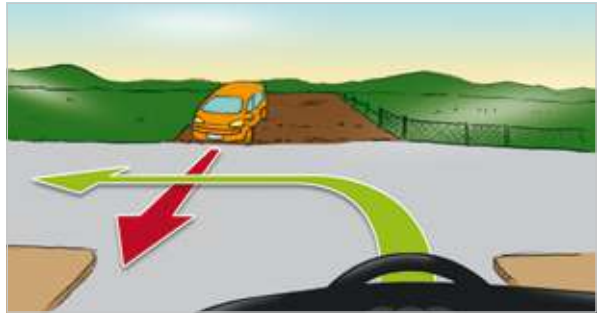
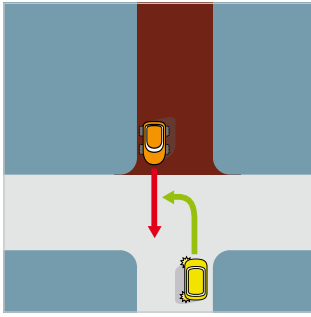
Rule 5:

In some cases, you must give way to all road users.

In the following cases, you do not have priority:

- if you are exiting:
 - a parking lot, 
 - a pedestrian zone, 
 - a private property,
 - a private lane,
 - a dirt road,
 - a one-way street if you drove down it in the wrong direction 
 - and if you have to cross a pavement to reach a public road or part of a public road.
- if you are starting again after:
 - having stopped,
 - or having parked.
- if you are manoeuvring (e.g. turning around, backing up, etc.).

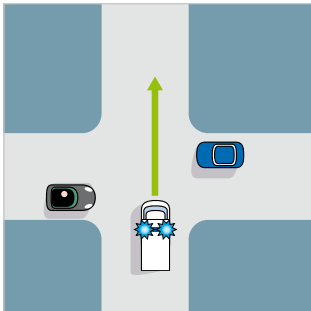




Rule 6:

Emergency vehicles have priority over all other road users when in service.

Emergency vehicles in service use a siren (special sound warning) and flashing blue lights.

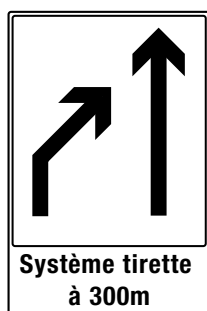
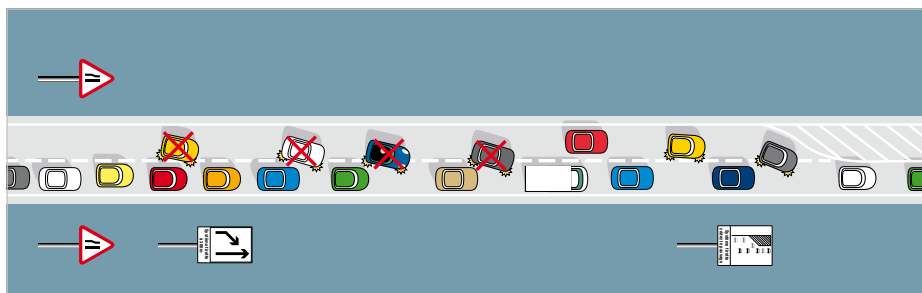


Special cases:

Zip-merging

If your lane is cordoned off, you must drive until the end of your lane and follow the zip-merging rule to integrate the open lane's traffic. This prevents the creation of bottlenecks.

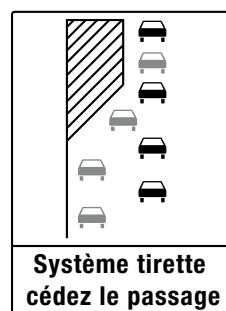
If you are driving on the open lane, you must let the other drivers enter your lane.



Zip-merging in 300m



Zip-merging in 300m

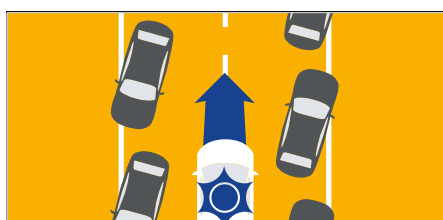


Zip-merging Give way

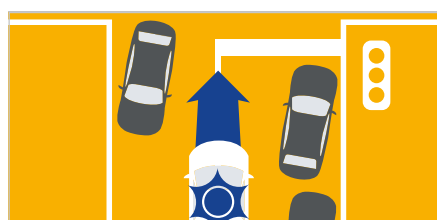
The emergency corridor

When traffic slows down, drivers must ensure a passage remains open in case emergency or tow vehicles must get through. Doing so will prevent lengthy traffic jams.

The emergency corridor can only be used by vehicles with rotating lights or sirens.



In town: On a two-way road, drive as closely as possible to the right.



At traffic lights: If the light is red, go as close as you can to the right. If necessary, you can go over the stop line. If the light is green, go as closely as possible to the right and let the emergency vehicles by.

(See "Emergency corridors on motorways" on page 78.)

3.

Sharing the road

Defensive driving and sharing the road

Defensive driving is when a driver anticipates situations or potential mistakes made by other road users.



DRIVINGSCHOOLDISCUSSION

What questions must you ask yourself
before overtaking this tractor?

In some situations, you must give up your rights in the interest of your own safety and that of others.

The road is shared by many but belongs to no one in particular.

Here are a few examples:

Don't harass other drivers: keep a safe distance from those in front of you so you don't scare them. Respect their speed. If you can at some point, overtake the vehicle safely but don't be aggressive.

There is a long line of vehicles and traffic is slow. Another driver wishes to integrate the flow of traffic from a side street or he/she may want to turn right or left. Be civil and don't hesitate to let him/her in.

Don't enter an intersection if you may get blocked there because you can see that ahead of you, traffic isn't moving. If you block an intersection, you are contributing to traffic jams and may even hinder the passage of emergency vehicles.

So many more examples could be listed here, but in a nutshell, the rule is that sharing the road peacefully requires everyone to do his/her bit. We should all be reasonable, respect others and drive in a polite and civil fashion.



Indeed, if we all make an effort, sharing our roads can become a pleasure!

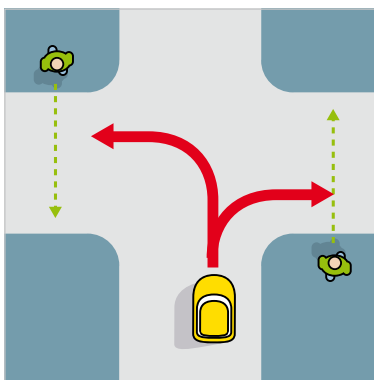
How to act around pedestrians




Pedestrians are vulnerable road users. Drivers must pay special attention to them.

Generally speaking, persons using personal mobility devices or wheelchairs (including electric ones) are considered to be pedestrians.

The Highway Code lists several cases in which pedestrians have right of way:

- when they are crossing the street at a pedestrian crossing  or at a crossing designed for both pedestrians and cyclists  (where both pedestrians and cyclists have right of way),
- when pedestrians show their intention of crossing the street at a pedestrian and cyclists' crossing,
- and pedestrians have priority over vehicles turning left or right at intersections.



In pedestrian zones  , residential zones  and coexistence zones  drivers and pedestrians must show consideration for each other. In addition, the Highway Code demands that drivers slow down and stop if necessary when children, elderly people or individuals with disabilities are on the public road or its surroundings.

In all cases, drivers may be held liable in the event of accidents in which pedestrians are harmed.

Bear in mind that the risk of death for a pedestrian is 30% in collisions with vehicles driving at 40 km/h.

The risk of death rises to 85% if such accidents happen with vehicles driving at 58 km/h. In head-on collisions with vehicles driving at 80 km/h, pedestrians are certain to die.



It is important to take signs involving pedestrians  into account as early as possible to ensure you slow down in time.

When approaching a pedestrian crossing or a crossing for pedestrians and cyclists, you must:

- get ready to slow down,
- avoid overtaking,
- and avoid changing lanes.

If you let a pedestrian or cyclist cross the street, ensure he/she is not endangered by other vehicles.

When you see pedestrians on a pavement, get ready to slow down.

Don't drive too closely to the pavement to prevent you harming pedestrians with your right wing mirror, for example.



Before circumventing a pedestrian, look in your rear-view mirror, and indicate that you will turn left. Use your indicator early enough to show other drivers behind you that there is a pedestrian there.

Make sure you leave sufficient space for pedestrians when overtaking them.

The elderly

It is common for elderly people to suffer from impaired sight and hearing or from mobility issues. Their reactions are often slower and hesitant.

Drivers must slow down and stop if an elderly person wants to cross the street. Be understanding and give them the necessary time to cross at their own pace.

Children

Children are unable to assess the distance or speed of approaching vehicles. They are impulsive and can be unpredictable.

Drivers must expect the unexpected when children are on the roadside. Slow down, be prepared to brake or stop if necessary.

How to act around cyclists

Micro-electric vehicles, cycles with pedal assistance and electric bikes are all considered cycles.



How to overtake a cyclist:

- Pay attention to his/her cycling style,
- check for vehicles behind you in your mirrors,
- and if it is safe to overtake, use your left indicator early to indicate your intention, and keep a distance of minimum 1.5 m from the cyclist during the manoeuvre.

If you cannot overtake the cyclist, keep a safe distance from him/her. Don't get too close!

A cyclist may:

- change directions,
- stop suddenly,
- deviate from his/her path to avoid an obstacle (e.g. drains),
- or suddenly lose control of his/her cycle.

Don't forget!

Cyclists can easily be destabilised by the side wind caused by a vehicle overtaking them.


If you stop, make sure you check behind you before opening your door, so you don't hit a passing cycle.

Cyclist crossings



These signs indicate that you are approaching a portion of road where pedestrians and cyclists cross the street, or where they may come onto the road from a side path.

Even if pedestrians and cyclists do not have right of way, *Sécurité Routière* recommends that drivers remain vigilant.

In towns, the  sign announces that you are approaching a pedestrian and cyclist crossing.



This sign indicates the exact location of a pedestrian or cyclist crossing.

You must give way to cyclists and pedestrians who are crossing the street or who want to.

How to act around motorbikes and mopeds

Motorbikes are narrow vehicles, so drivers often spot them too late. Moreover, drivers often underestimate their speed. They often find themselves in a vehicle's blind spot so cannot be seen in the mirrors.



Don't forget!

In some situations, especially on bends, motorbikes need just as much space as cars.



A moment's distraction may not have any consequence for the drivers of cars, but can be fatal to vulnerable road users such as bikers.

If you stop your vehicle, check behind you for motorbikes before you open your door.

How to act around heavy vehicles (e.g. lorries, buses)

Be careful when you are driving close to a lorry.

The large size of these vehicles can cause the problems listed below.

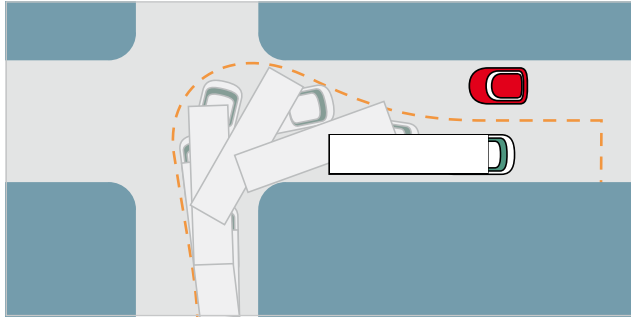


Be careful on narrow roads with many bends, because buses or lorries may come from the opposite direction. Adjust your speed accordingly and get ready to use your brakes. Do not use the road shoulder, because this could cause your death!

On narrow roads, lorries may force you to use the road shoulder to avoid a crash. Slow down as much as possible while you are still on the tarmac.

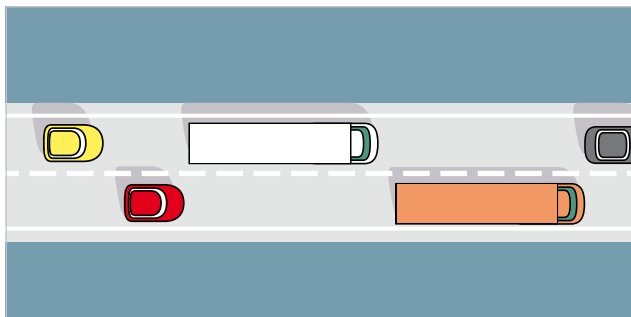
Lorries who are turning need considerably more space than smaller vehicles. As a result, respect the following rules:

- keep your distance,
- never circumvent them,
- get ready to stop, and if necessary, move out of the way,
- and consider the possibility that a lorry may need to reverse.

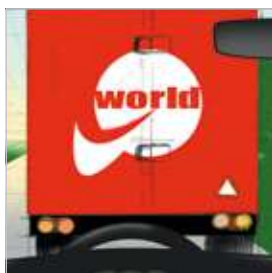


Take the same precautions with lorries on roundabouts because they may require both lanes.

If you are driving in parallel lanes, avoid driving alongside a lorry. Position yourself so that the lorry driver can see you in his/her mirrors.

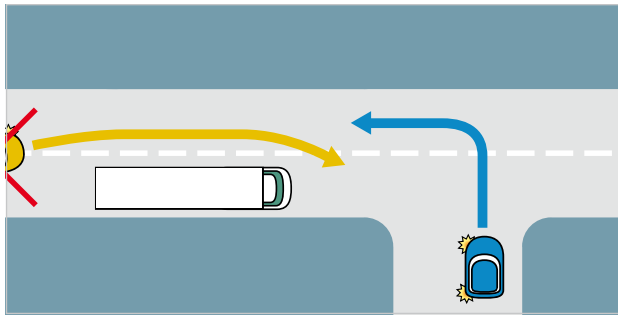


Lorries block your vision



Before overtaking a lorry, don't get too close to it: it will block your view of vehicles approaching in the opposite direction.

Never overtake a lorry when approaching an intersection.



When you turn left, bear in mind that a lorry may be hiding another vehicle that is overtaking it.

Other hazards

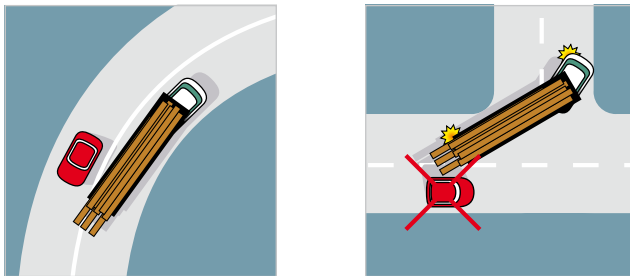
If you pass or overtake a lorry, beware of the side winds this may cause. This can blow vehicles away from their intended route.

From afar, it is difficult to distinguish between a lorry and a tractor. Be careful because tractors drive at considerably lower speeds than you may expect.


Lorries' loads

Lorries may lose part of their load.

Loads that extend beyond the end of a lorry may come loose.




How to act around trams

Be extra careful when approaching a tram crossing .


Make sure you respect all signs at intersections. Do not begin crossing the rails if you are not sure you can get across them safely.

Only trams may use lanes with this sign: . You cannot enter those lanes or stop there.


How to act around buses

When driving alongside a bus lane with the  sign, keep an eye on the traffic on that lane by using your mirrors and looking over your shoulder.

If the two lanes join together, get ready to give way to users of this lane if necessary.

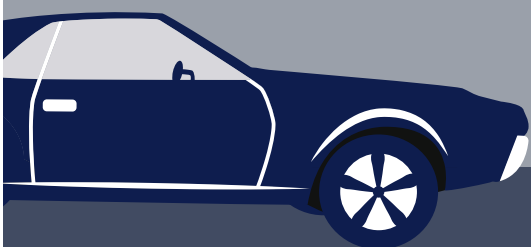
Be extra careful if a bus is at a bus stop . When circumventing it, slow down and keep a safe distance from the bus. Make sure you are ready to stop at any moment.

Pedestrians may cross the road to get to the vehicle, or they may get off the bus and then cross the street afterwards.

Pay special attention when driving around buses with this symbol . They are school buses.

In town, buses who are using their indicator when leaving a bus stop have priority over other vehicles.

RESPECT MY SPACE



#respectmyspace



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de la Mobilité
et des Travaux publics



4.

Equipment

The equipment and how to use it

Lighting

Compulsory front lights



Position lights

If visibility is poor, they must be turned on when a vehicle is stationary.

In reduced visibility conditions, you cannot drive with only the position lights on.



Dipped-beam headlights

Even if your vehicle has daytime running lights, you must turn on your dipped-beam headlights in the following cases:

- at dusk,
- at night,
- at dawn,
- in tunnels,
- in underpasses,
- in thick fog,
- in heavy rain,
- and when snow is falling.

It is also recommended to turn them on in some other situations, such as when entering a wooded area.

When in doubt, remember it is always better to turn your dipped-beam headlights on too soon rather than too late!



Main headlights

The main headlights are mainly used for better road visibility outside towns.

You must turn the main headlights off and the dipped-beam headlights on:

- whenever another road user is coming in the opposite direction (e.g. a pedestrian or a vehicle),
- if you are just behind another vehicle,
- if you risk dazzling another road user,
- when you enter a well-lit area,
- and in thick fog.

If public lighting in a town is insufficient, you may turn on your main headlights.

Compulsory rear lights

Red tail lights	They turn on automatically at the same time as the front position lights.
Registration plate lights	
Red reflectors	Triangular reflectors are used on trailers.
Brake lights	These red lights automatically turn on when you press the brake.

Optional lights

Beware!

If your vehicle has any additional lighting (e.g. rear fog light, reversing light, a third brake light, etc.), it must comply with legal requirements and be in working order.

Daytime running lights

These lights are turned on automatically when you start the engine. They ensure the vehicle is more visible in daylight.



Front fog lights

Front fog lights can only be used in the fog or in similar poor visibility conditions.



Rear fog lights

Back fog lights give off a glare. They can only be used in the event of thick fog, when visibility is reduced to under 50 metres.

On the dashboard, a pilot light turns on to indicate the fog lights are on.

Don't forget to turn your fog lights off:

- when there is no fog anymore,
- **and when another vehicle is just behind you.**

Turn signals



The indicators



Generally speaking, when you use a turn signal (i.e. indicators), this serves to tell other road users that you intend to change directions, e.g.:

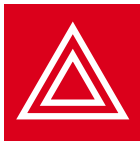
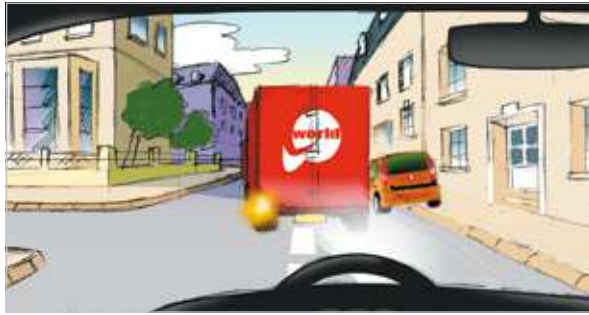
- to turn left or right,
- to change lanes,
- to overtake,
- before returning to your lane after overtaking,
- before joining the flow of traffic,
- to stop on the roadside,
- to circumvent an obstacle,
- and to exit a roundabout.

Indicators are used to make your intentions clear in some situations. Make sure you use them properly!



DRIVING SCHOOL DISCUSSION TOPIC

How do you use indicators properly?



Hazard lights

You must use hazard lights (i.e. all indicators at the same time):

- if your vehicle has broken down or if you've had an accident,
- if you have to slow down suddenly, e.g. on the motorway (risk of a traffic jam),
- and at school pickups.



The horn

You must use the horn to warn other road users of an imminent danger. Don't use it to express your anger!

On narrow lanes outside town, if your vehicle takes up more than your side of the road and you cannot see ahead, use the horn to warn potential road users coming in the opposite direction of your presence.

Rear-view mirrors

Rear-view mirrors allow you to see the traffic behind you. Use them frequently: they will help you anticipate danger.

Don't forget that a brief look in your rear-view mirror can save lives!

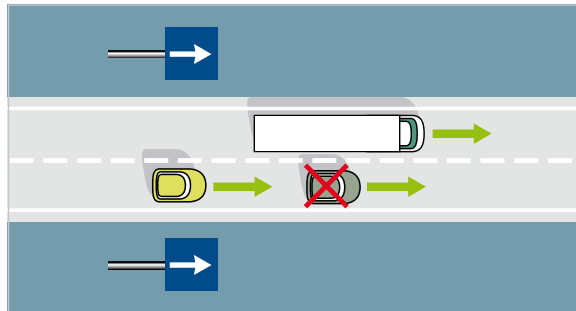


A quick look over your shoulder allows you to see your surroundings better.

The blind spot can be deadly!

The blind spot is a problem...

Avoid driving alongside a lorry or bus, because their size means that the drivers cannot see you from that angle.



Windows

Both sides of the windows must be clean for optimal visibility.

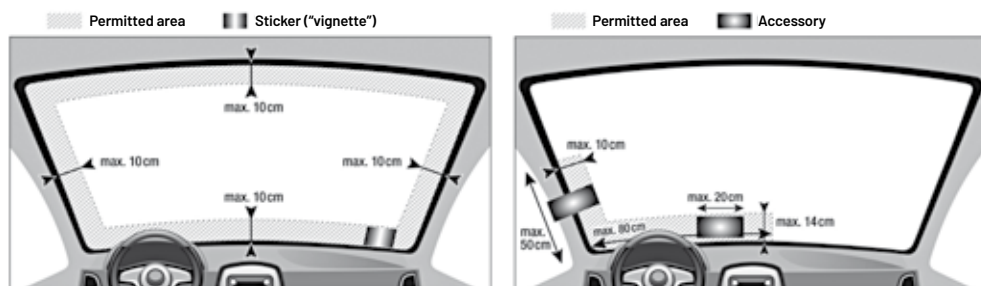
Don't just clean off the visible dirt. Make sure you also remove the blue deposits caused by air pollution inside the vehicle. It is usually unnoticeable, but it can seriously reduce visibility in bright sunshine or at night.

Don't try to rub the dirt off with your bare hands!

In the winter, remove all snow from the windows, mirrors, lights and registration plates, as well as from the roof and bonnet.

Field of vision

The driver's field of vision must be sufficiently wide both frontwards and sideways (on both sides). This will ensure maximum safety while driving.



Placing a navigation system on the window inside the car is allowed as long as it does not hamper the driver's field of vision. The screen or device holder must be placed within the areas marked in grey on the illustration.

This rule also applies to permit stickers (residential "vignettes" or other types), as well as for authorised sunscreen window film.

Windscreen wipers

Replace your windscreen wipers regularly and ensure they give you optimal visibility.

Windscreen washers

Windscreen washers ensure your windows are clean so you have an optimal view of the road. Check the washer fluid level regularly.

In the winter, add antifreeze to the fluid and in the summer, you can use a streak-free washer fluid.

Tyres

Vehicles depend on their tyres to grip to the road. They are important for speeding up, slowing down, and changing directions. The contact surface between the tyre and the road is very small, so for your safety, it is fundamental to have good-quality tyres.

Fitting

All tyres fitted on a car or van must:

- be of the same kind (e.g. summer or winter tyres)
- **and** have the same structure (radial or diagonal).

Whatever type of vehicle you use (front-wheel, rear-wheel or four-wheel drive), always mount the tyres so that the ones with the largest tread depth at the back.

Some tyres are directional, meaning they must be fitted in a specific direction. When changing your tyres (e.g. from summer to winter tyres), make sure they are mounted correctly.



Tyre lifespan

Over time, tyre rubber ages and this affects their adherence to the road.

Don't ever use tyres that are over six years old! The four-digit DOT number provides a tyre's manufacturing date. (See page 71.)

The quality of tyres degrades even if they aren't used.

You can only ensure your tyres' maximum lifespan if you keep an eye on them. If you see a tear or a lump on your tyres, replace them as soon as possible.

Pressure

Regularly check your tyres' pressure. Do so when they are cool and at least once a month. Also do so before every long trip.

After having checked the pressure, check the valve caps and close them properly.

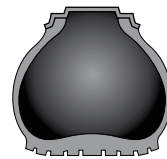
Don't forget to check your spare wheel too!

Insufficient pressure in tyres means:

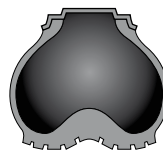
- the contact surface with the road is smaller,
- the risk of skidding is high,
- they will overheat,
- they may burst,
- fuel consumption will be higher,
- they will wear faster,
- and the stopping distance will be greater.

Excess pressure in tyres means:

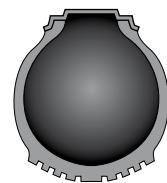
- the contact surface with the road is lower,
- the risk of skidding is high,
- the wear on the tyres will not be uniform,
- the stopping distance will be higher,
- and they will not absorb shocks as well.



Normal pressure



Insufficient pressure



Excess pressure

Reifenfülldruck kalte Reifen		max. 2 Pers.		max. 3 Pers.		
Cold tire inflation pressure						
Pression des pneus froids						
Presión de neumáticos fríos						
For USA / Canada Vehicle capacity weight Charge utile Max. 620 kg / 1145 lbs						
AAA	2.4	36	240	2.4	36	240
AA	2.9	42	290	3.1	46	310
A	2.6	38	260	2.8	42	280
0	3.0	44	300	3.2	46	320
Reservrad Emergency spare wheel Pneus de secours Rueda de reserva		T125/80 R17		4.2 60 420		

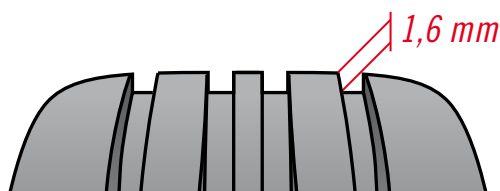
As you can see from this picture, the ideal tyre pressure varies according to the vehicle load, tyre size and whether they are winter tyres or not (i.e. M+S).

Tread depth

By law, a tyre's tread depth must be 1.6 mm.

With wear and tear, the adherence of tyres is diminished. As a consequence, the risk of skidding is higher.

Special markings on the tyres show when the minimum tread depth on a tyre (1.6 mm) has been reached. (See "TWI" (tread wear indicator) on page 71.).




What damages tyres:

- hitting a pavement from the side,
- speeding up very fast after starting the vehicle,
- rolling over objects (e.g. stones, branches, etc.),
- taking bends at high speed,
- the wrong tyre pressure (insufficient or excess pressure),
- and contact with chemicals (e.g. petrol, oil, soap, etc.).

Winter tyres

It is compulsory to fit winter or all-season tyres on your vehicle in winter-like conditions (e.g. snow, ice, etc.)

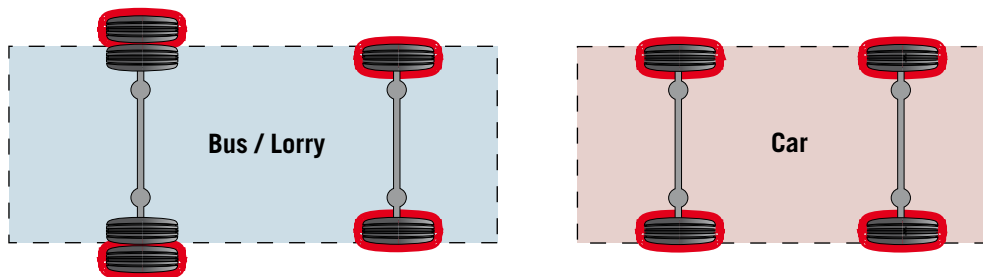
Winter and all-season tyres bear an "M.S.", "M+S" or "M&S" marking, and/or the  symbol.

There is no compulsory date on which you must fit these tyres.

Lorries and buses only need to fit winter or all-season tyres on the driving axles. For winter tyres, *Sécurité Routière* recommends a 4 mm tread depth.

Studded tyres are allowed for vehicles ≤ 3.5 t, on buses and coaches, army lorries, police, firefighter and civil protection vehicles, ambulances, towing vehicles, highway department or street-cleaning vehicles. These tyres are very effective for driving on icy roads and on packed snow.

They are only allowed from 1 December to 1 March, if there is a risk of snow or ice.
All wheels on the vehicle must be fitted with studded tyres, except in the case of twin wheels.



It is compulsory to place a **70** disk at the back of the vehicle.

The speed limit is 90 km/h on motorways, 70 km/h outside town and 50 km/h in towns.

Special anti-skid aids (e.g. chains, Spikes Spider, etc.) can be used if there is snow or ice on the roads.

In the case of snow chains, only mount them on the drive wheels.

Beware!

Four-wheel drive vehicles manage on snow and ice very well. Drivers often mistakenly believe that this means that four-wheel drives can stop easily too... but that is not the case!

Tyre markings

Maximum load capacity per tyre at 2.5 bar				
Index	kg		Index	kg
74	375		86	530
78	425		88	560
82	475		91	615
84	500		102	850

Main speed ratings				
Index	kg		Index	kg
Q	160		H	210
S	180		V	240
T	190		Z	>240

Size: 205/55R16
205 = tyre width (in mm)
55 = ratio between height and width in %, i.e. the height is 55% of 205 mm
R = radial-type tyre
16 = wheel rim diameter (in inches (1 inch = 2.54 cm))

2517 = date of manufacturing (here, week 25 of 2017)

Country of manufacture

E with a number = European standard symbol
 (Tyres without this label are not allowed.)

M+S = winter tyre marking

91 T: **91** = indicates the maximum load per tyre at maximum speed
T = speed index (maximum speed for this type of tyre)

TWI = Tread wear indicator marks the spot where wear indicators are embedded in the width of the tyre.

5.

Traffic

Using the road

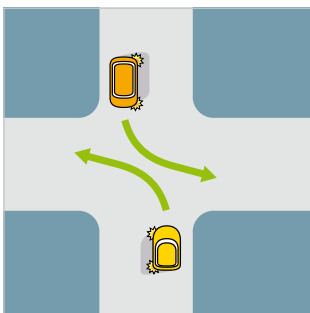
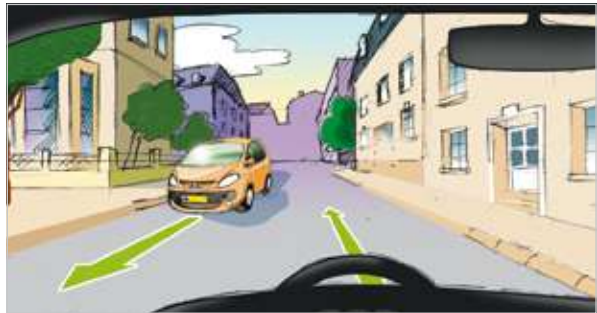
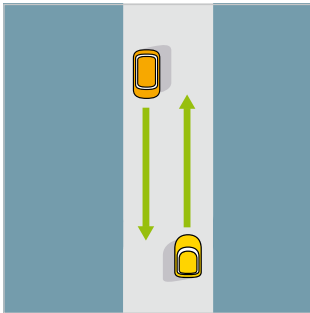
Public roads are shared by many users and traffic regulations serve to guarantee they are properly shared by all. Often, roads are divided into two lanes by means of a white line (broken or continuous) that guides traffic in the correct direction. Even if there are no such markings on the ground, you must drive on the right-hand side of the carriageway so that you do not hinder oncoming traffic.

You may leave your lane if:

- you are overtaking another vehicle,
- you are changing directions,
- the right-hand lane is reserved to certain groups of users (e.g. buses, bicycles, etc.),
- and if to the right, the lane is reserved for users going in a different direction (with arrows on the ground).

Passing other vehicles

When driving, you pass by other road users coming from the opposite direction. If the road narrows, slow down and if necessary, stop.



If two vehicles are driving in opposite directions and both want to turn left, they must pass each other as illustrated above.

Circumventing vehicles or obstacles

If you spot an obstacle in your lane:

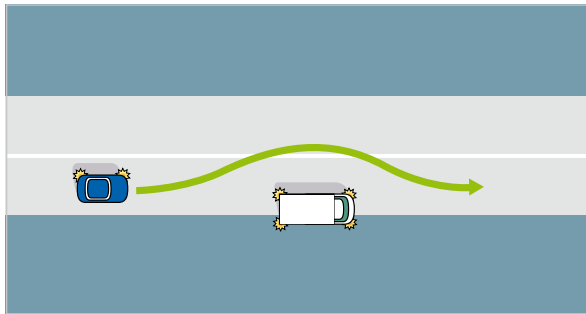
- adjust your speed,
- if there is oncoming traffic, stop early enough to give way to oncoming vehicles,
- keep an eye on the vehicles behind you (in your mirrors and by looking over your shoulder),
- change trajectories early to ensure:
 - you can see properly,
 - and you can be seen.

An obstacle is a stationary object in a lane.



DRIVING SCHOOL DISCUSSION

Why use the indicators?



You may cross a continuous white line when circumventing an obstacle.

Overtaking

To overtake = to pass another road user driving in the same direction.

You must overtake via the left. However, if the vehicle you want to overtake is indicating that it will turn left and has placed itself towards the middle of the road, then you must overtake from the right. Overtaking is a high-risk manoeuvre that is the cause of many deadly accidents and family tragedies.

Unless you are certain it is safe, do not overtake!

Before overtaking, ask yourself:

- does it make sense?
- is it possible?
- is it allowed?

Why overtake?

Overtaking is risky. That is why it is important to avoid pointless overtaking manoeuvres, such as:

- just before exiting a motorway,
- or when in a long line of slow-moving traffic.
- ...

When you overtake:

Make sure that:

- there is no vehicle preparing to overtake you,
- there is no oncoming traffic,
- your vehicle can speed up fast enough to overtake quickly,
- there is sufficient space to return to the right-hand lane. You must return to the right-hand lane when you can see the overtaken vehicle in your rear-view mirror,
- and you can keep a safe distance from the side of the vehicle you want to overtake.

When overtaking a bicycle, motor vehicles must keep a distance of minimum 1.5 m from the bicycle's side.

When is overtaking prohibited?










Check:

- if you can overtake while still respecting the speed limit,
- and if overtaking is permitted (i.e. there are no signs or road markings indicating otherwise).

Overtaking is prohibited:

- when visibility is poor (on bends, at the top of hills, in the fog, rain, etc.). It is common for drivers to underestimate the distance required to overtake.

You must be able to see ahead at least as far as twice the overtaking distance.

- in locations with the sign  indicating that it is prohibited to overtake any vehicle other than mopeds or motorbikes without sidecars,
- when approaching railway crossings  ,
- when approaching pedestrian crossings  
pedestrian and cyclist crossings or fords,     ,
- and on cyclestreets 
- You cannot overtake in normal tunnels if there is only one lane running in your direction.

It is also recommended that you never overtake at intersections.

When someone is overtaking you:

- must pull to the right,
- must not speed up,
- and cannot start overtaking someone yourself.

If you are driving considerably more slowly than other road users:

- pull to the right,
- use the slow lane,
- and move out of your lane once in a while to let others past.

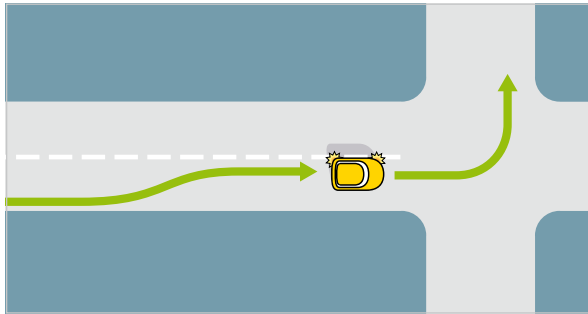
Integrating traffic

- Before integrating traffic after having stopped, parked, reversed or performed another manoeuvre:
- check the traffic in your rear-view mirror (beware of the blind spot),
 - turn your indicator on early,
 - and give way to all road users who are already moving.

Changing directions

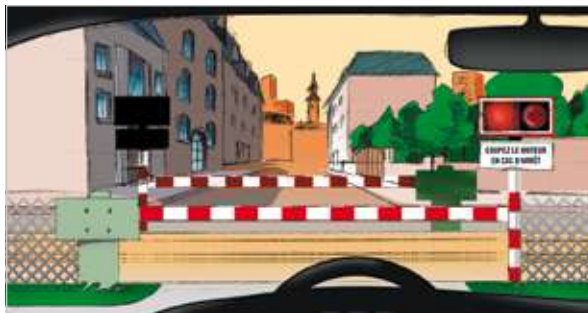
- Before changing directions:
- check the traffic in your mirrors (beware of the blind spot),
 - turn the indicator on in time,
 - adjust your speed,
 - choose the correct lane for your destination,
 - and respect the priority rules.

Don't forget that in some situations, when you are stationary, cyclists or mopeds are allowed to overtake you via the right.



When you are turning left, you must pull towards the middle of the road and look out for oncoming traffic.

Railway crossings



Most railway crossings are equipped with automatic barriers and a red flashing light, which means that **you must stop**, just like with a normal red light.

If you have to wait, turn your engine off to prevent both noise and air pollution.

Beware!

Slow down when approaching a railway crossing, because:

- the red flashing light may be activated anytime,
- and because there is often a drop or slope on the road.



Only cross the railway crossing if the red light is off.

Never begin crossing the railway lines if you are not certain you can do so safely!

If your vehicle gets stuck in the rails, you must drive forward and break through the barrier. Such barriers have special breaking points designed specifically for these cases.

If the engine does not start while you are still on the tracks, leave your vehicle immediately and get to safety.

Motorways and roads reserved for motor vehicles

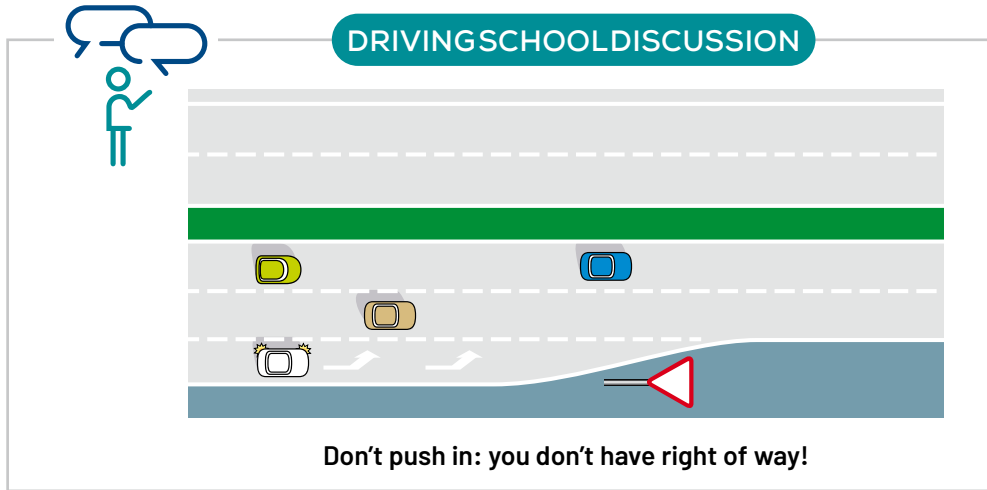


The rules that apply to motorways also apply to roads reserved for motor vehicles.

Access to these roads is prohibited for:

- pedestrians,
- vehicles without an engine (e.g. bicycles),
- two-wheel or three-wheel mopeds and light quadricycles,
- tractors,
- and self-propelled machines with a maximum authorised speed of 40km/h.

Getting onto the motorway



Integrating traffic on the motorway is often difficult. To do so, make sure you use the acceleration lane properly by:

- turning on your left indicator,
 - if possible, speeding up to reach the same speed as the vehicles on the motorway,
 - keeping a close eye on the motorway traffic,
 - keeping an eye on the vehicles in front of you,
 - and don't get onto the motorway by overtaking a vehicle in front of you on the acceleration lane.
- Don't push in: you don't have right of way!

When you are on the motorway, make it easier for vehicles trying to enter by temporarily using the left lane or by slowing down a little.

Driving on the motorway

Use the right-hand lane. Only use the left lane to overtake.

Once you have overtaken a vehicle, return to the right-hand lane as soon as possible.

Most accidents on the motorway happen because drivers did not keep a safe distance from others. The minimum safety interval is 2 seconds.

You can calculate your safety distance by watching the vehicle in front of you. When it passes a specific reference point (e.g. a tree, bridge or signpost), repeat the word "crocodile" twice, enunciating clearly between the syllables: "cro-co-dile, cro-co-dile". If you reach the reference point before having finished those words, you are not keeping a safe distance. On wet roads, it is recommended to repeat the word three times.

On the motorway, traffic is fast. A minor mistake can have serious consequences. As a result, as soon as you notice traffic slowing down (e.g. when vehicles' stop lights turn on), you must slow down. Also slow down when you are close to motorway access roads or exits, roadworks, lane closures, etc.

If traffic slows down, turn on your hazard lights to warn drivers behind you of the problem.



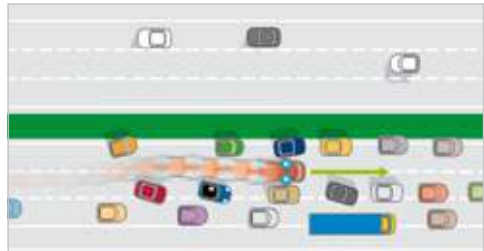
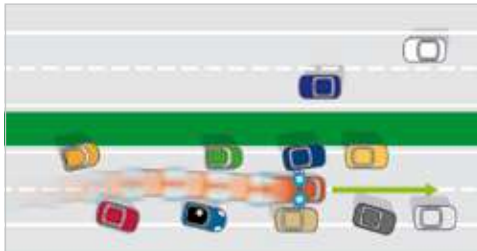
DRIVINGSCHOOLDISCUSSION

In what other circumstances should you slow down?


The emergency corridor

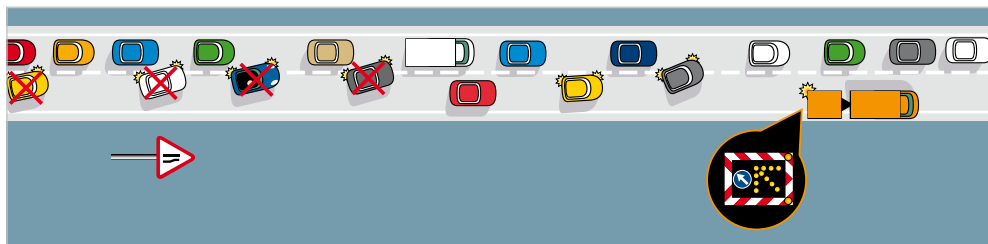
If traffic slows down a lot, make sure an emergency corridor is created in the middle of the road so that rescue vehicles can get through.

As soon as traffic slows down a lot on a three-lane road, create an emergency corridor between the left and the middle lanes to allow rescue services through.



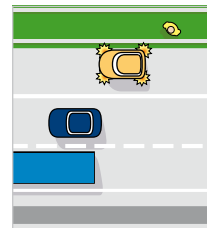
Non-compliance with this rule can lead to a 145 € fine and 2 penalty points on your licence.

Upon seeing this sign  *Sécurité Routière* recommends that vehicles change lanes only once they have reached the narrow stretch. At that point, the zip-merge system must be applied. This prevents the formation of long traffic jams.



In the case of an accident or broken-down vehicle:

- if possible, the vehicles involved must go onto the emergency lane or a similar emergency location,
 - the vehicles must use hazard lights to signal their presence. If the hazard lights don't work, use the warning triangle,
 - put on your safety jackets, move away from the vehicles involved, and go behind the safety barriers,
 - and call the emergency number (112), providing your exact location.
- Don't try to repair the vehicle yourself!



Place yourself in front of the broken-down vehicle

Prohibitions on the motorway

On the motorway, it is strictly prohibited to:

- stop (except in the case of an accident, breakdown or traffic jam) – the same applies to the emergency lane or emergency stopping bays,
- do a U-turn,
- reverse (even if you have missed your exit),
- overtake via the right,
- or tow a broken-down vehicle or one that has been in an accident (unless this happened on the motorway itself). For obvious safety reasons, it is not recommended that private vehicles should tow other vehicles.

Exiting the motorway or the roads reserved for motor vehicles



- Indicate your intention to exit the motorway in time and maintain your speed until you have reached the deceleration lane,
- do not overtake just before exiting the motorway and never overtake on the deceleration lane,
- and adjust your speed because:
 - after long periods on the motorway, it is easy to lose awareness of one's speed,
 - motorway exit ramps often have tight bends,
 - and it is not uncommon for traffic jams to form on exit ramps.

Recommendations:

Before a long trip:

- plan your route,
- rest well before departure,
- every two hours, have a 15-minute break (minimum),
- check the tyre pressure (on both the towing vehicle and the trailer, if applicable)
- fill your tank,
- and ensure you load the vehicle properly.


Roundabouts



DRIVINGSCHOOLDISCUSSION

What are the rules on roundabouts?

In practically all cases, vehicles that are already on the roundabout have priority.

The  sign indicates that users wishing to enter the roundabout must give way to those on it.

If there is no sign, then priority is given to vehicles coming from the right.

Roundabouts are a special form of intersection.

They increase safety and traffic flow.

Often, roundabout circulation is not as successful as intended because vehicles drive around them too fast, hindering access to those wishing to enter.

Moreover, most road users forget to use their indicators to signal lane changes or their exit from the roundabout, causing both confusion and unnecessary delays.

Recommendation to ensure improved traffic flow






When confronted with a situation like the one on the image below, remain in the outer lane if you want to exit the roundabout on the right-hand side. If not, take the inner lane. When changing lanes on the roundabout, you must give way to those already on the lane you wish to reach.



Stopping and parking

There is a difference between parking in parking lots, roadside parking and stopping.


Parking lots

Vehicles can park in designated parking lots. The signs are:  ,  ,  ,  ,  .





Stopping

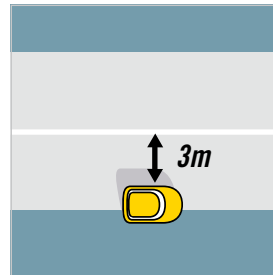
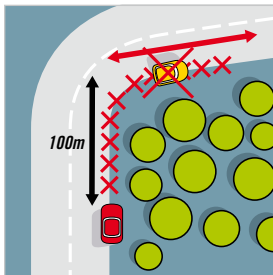
If the vehicle stops to let passengers in or out, or to load or unload goods, this is considered “stopping”.

When a vehicle stops, unless it is in a one-way street, it must do so on the right-hand side of the road and with its steering wheel in the direction of the traffic.

If no stopping is allowed, you will see this sign: 

Even if there is no such sign, you cannot stop:


- anywhere your vehicle would represent a hazard,
- anywhere your vehicle would disturb the circulation of other road users,
- if your vehicle would block the entrance or exit to a garage,
- in a lane next to a line of parked cars,
- on pavements, unless you see these signs:  
- on pedestrian crossings and anywhere under 5 m on either side of the crossings,
- on cyclist crossings or anywhere under 5 m on either side of the crossings,
- in tunnels,
- anywhere under 12 m from these signs:  
- in a place with poor visibility,
- on a bend outside town if visibility is under 100 m in both directions,
- anywhere where the distance between your vehicle and the continuous line is below 3 m,
- in a location where there are diagonal parallel lines painted on the ground,
- and in a location marked as an envelope on the road.







Parking

When a vehicle is stationary but does not qualify as a “stop” (see definition above), it is considered “parking”.

A parked vehicle must be on the right-hand side of the road, the front of the vehicle headed in the direction of the traffic (except on one-way streets).

This sign indicates that you are not allowed to park . There are also several types of road markings that indicate that no parking is allowed (white zigzag lines, yellow lines along the curb.).

Even if there are no signs stating that parking is not allowed, it is always prohibited in the following locations:

- wherever stopping is prohibited,
- in spaces reserved for persons with disabilities (without the correct permit),
- anywhere under 5 m from an intersection,
- on the roadside outside town,
- in residential zones , coexistence zones , and on cyclestreets  boulevards (except in designated parking areas),
- in pedestrian zones 
- and at locations with zigzag markings.

In town and if there is no pavement, leave some room on the road shoulder (minimum 1 m) if it can be used by other users.

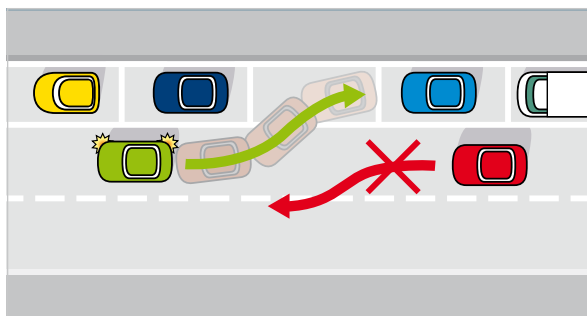
Parking on public roads is prohibited between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. for the following vehicles::

- uncoupled trailers,
- coaches (buses do not fall under this category),
- lorries,
- and working machinery with an unladen mass of > 3.5 t.

Parking uncoupled caravans is prohibited 24/7.

Recommendations:

- Turn your indicator on early and slow down to signal your intention to park,
- when you see a vehicle reversing to enter a parking space, don't drive around it: stop so its driver can manoeuvre properly,



- try not to park in spaces that are too small,
- try not to hit the curb when parking,
- put your vehicle in gear and pull up the hand brake before leaving the vehicle,
- before opening the door, check no one is coming (e.g. cyclists, motorbikes, etc.),
- and in your own interest, push back the side mirrors.

Don't park in spaces reserved for the disabled unless you are entitled to do so.

If you park next to a space reserved for the disabled, ensure you leave sufficient room between your vehicle and the space so that disabled drivers can open their doors fully and move about freely, potentially using a wheelchair.

Braking

In dangerous situations, it is sometimes necessary to brake fully. Whether your vehicle is equipped with ABS or not, press your foot down fully on the brake and on the clutch at the same time.

In vehicles without ABS

If you have to take a bend or circumvent an obstacle while braking, release the brake fully but keep the clutch down. Don't forget that if your wheels block, you won't be able to control the vehicle.

In vehicles with ABS

When you feel pulsations under your foot and you hear a grinding sound, this means that the ABS system is working properly. Don't release the brake! If you have to take a bend or circumvent an obstacle while braking, don't release the brake.

How does ABS work?

Electronic sensors detect the moment the wheels are about to block. As soon as this happens, the system reduces the pressure on the brakes to allow the wheels to continue turning.

Thanks to ABS, you can brake fully and manoeuvre the vehicle on wet or slippery roads and in bends. This is not possible in vehicles that do not have ABS.

ABS systems don't prevent skidding

Even vehicles with ABS can skid on slippery roads (rain, snow, ice, etc.), namely as a result of sudden swerves at high speed.



If a pilot light appears on the dashboard, it means that the ABS is not working. The brakes work, but without ABS functionalities.

How does the ESP (Electronic Stability Program) work?

The ESP is an automobile safety technology that reduces skidding risks. It applies braking power to the wheels in a targeted fashion, allowing the driver to maintain control over the vehicle.

Beware!

Both ABS and ESP do not prevent all skidding that may occur with the centrifugal effect of bends. This means you should always drive defensively and anticipate situations. This is the only way to stay safe on the road! Adjust your speed and keep a safe distance of at least two seconds from the vehicle in front of you.

For your safety and to ensure they work properly, get a professional to check your brakes regularly. If you have the ability to do so, these are the elements that need checking:

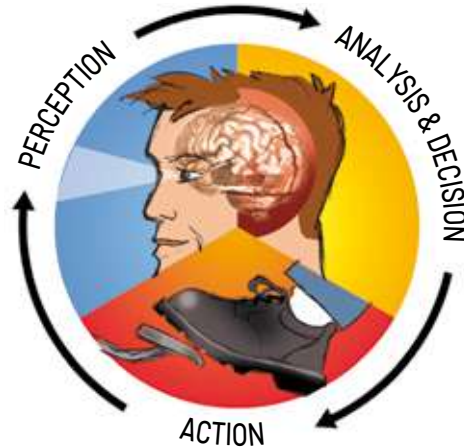
- the brake balance adjustment,
- the brake pads,
- the brake disks / drums,
- the brake fluid,
- the brake tubes,
- and the flexible brake hoses, etc.

Stopping distance

When you spot a hazard, can you brake immediately?
NO, this is IMPOSSIBLE! Why?

There is always a slight delay between a driver's detection of a danger and his/her reaction:

- the driver's eyes receive the information,
- it is then transmitted to the brain,
- the brain analyses the information and gives reaction orders,
- and these orders are transmitted to the muscles.



The time lag between the receipt of the information and the muscles' reaction is known as "reaction time". It is estimated to take approximately one second. During the reaction time, the vehicle continues at the same speed during what is known as the **reaction distance**.

The reaction distance depends on:

- the vehicle's speed,
- and the state of the driver.

Speed

To calculate the approximate reaction distance, apply the following mathematical formula:

$$\left[\frac{50 \text{ km/h}}{10} \right] \times 3$$

$$\text{Example: } \left[\frac{\text{speed}}{10} \right] \times 3 = 15 \text{ m}$$

State of the driver

If the driver is tired, has consumed alcohol or is distracted, the reaction time will be longer than one second.

The reaction distance may be shorter if the driver is alert and ready to brake when faced with unpredictable situations.

The **braking distance** must also be taken into account. It is the distance between the moment braking begins and the moment the vehicle stops.

The braking distance is proportional to the square of the speed:

If the speed is x 2, the braking distance will be x 4.

To calculate the approximate braking distance, apply this simplified formula: $\left(\frac{v}{10}\right)^2$

Examples :

Speed (km/h)	Braking distance (m)
30	4,5
50	12,5
70	24,5
90	40,5
110	60,5
130	84,5

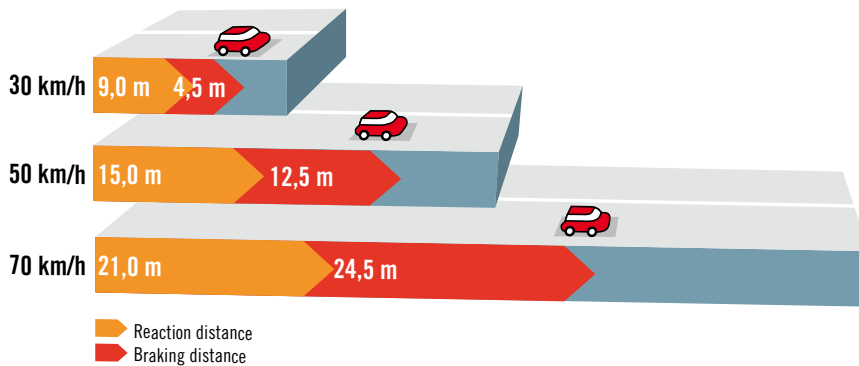
The values provided above apply in optimal braking conditions.

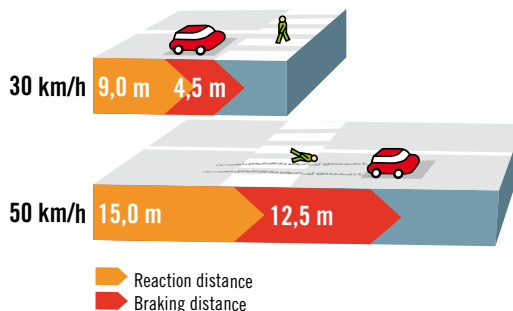
Be aware that the incredible braking distances listed in the specialised press can only be achieved by professional drivers in artificial conditions.

The braking distance varies according to:

- speed,
- the state of the road (rain, snow, ice, quality of the road surface, etc.),
- the topography (uphill, downhill, etc.),
- the state of the tyres,
- the conditions of the brakes,
- the vehicle's net mass,
- and its load.

Stopping distance = reaction distance + braking distance





Example:

At 30 km/h, the stopping distance will be 13.50 m, and the car will stop before the pedestrian crossing.

At 50 km/h, the reaction distance will be 15 m, so if the driver has not yet activated the brakes, the vehicle will still be driving at 50 km/h when it reaches the pedestrian, hitting him/her.

Bad weather

Fog

Fog causes bad visibility conditions. You can no longer rely on reference markers around you (e.g. trees, markings, etc.) to guide you. At the same time, fog distorts your awareness of speed and you may be driving faster than you think.

You may spot an obstacle too late (e.g. a slow or broken-down vehicle, etc.) or someone else may not see you in time. It is imperative you turn your dipped-beam headlights on!

If your vehicle has front fog lights, now is the time to use them. Thanks to their wide beams, you will be able to see the sides of the road better.

You must be able to stop your vehicle within the limitations of your visibility, hence why you must adjust your speed to the circumstances.

If you cannot see beyond 50 m, you can turn on your back fog lights, so others can see you better.

The back fog lights can dazzle other drivers though, so it is important to turn them off as soon as there is no fog or that another vehicle is following you.

If you are behind another vehicle, keep a much longer safety distance than usual, especially if you cannot see beyond that vehicle.

Greater attention is required when driving in thick fog. It is tiring for the eyes and nerve-wracking. It is recommended to take more frequent breaks.

Rain

Rain reduces tyre grip.

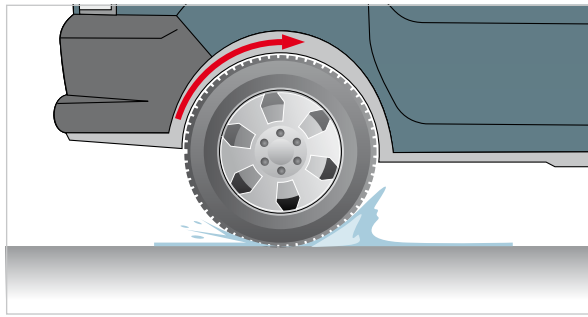
When the road is wet, the vehicle does not grip to the road as well, so:

- the braking distance is longer,
- it is easier to lose control of the vehicle on bends,
- and you may skid if you start the car too quickly.

Roads are particularly slippery if it rains after a long dry period, because the rainwater mixes with the dust on the road, forming a white foam.

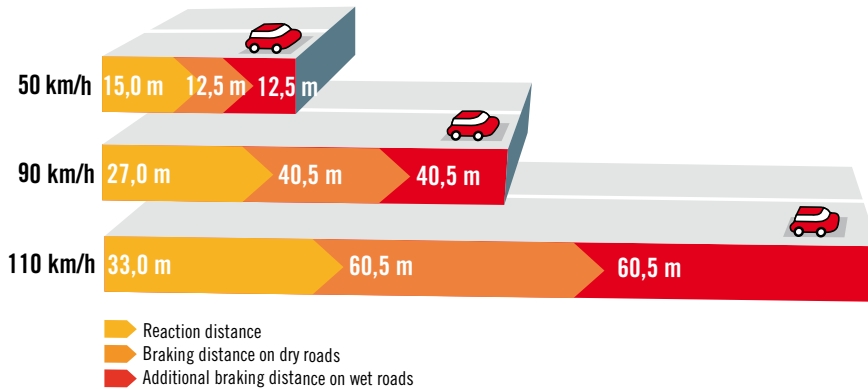
Aquaplaning occurs when there is a sheet of water on the road, which can cause the wheels to lose their grip when driving too fast.

The risk of aquaplaning is greater if the tyres are worn.



When it's raining or the road is wet:

- slow down,
- increase your safety distance from the vehicle in front of you,
- and be aware that braking distances are longer.



Rain reduces visibility

When it rains, drops fall on the windows and mirrors, obstructing your vision. There is less light and contrasts decrease. It is recommended you turn on your dipped-beam headlights so you can see better and others may see you.

Try not to splash pedestrians when passing them.




Driving in the rain is more tiring because it requires greater attention. Plan for more frequent stops when driving long distances in the rain.

Wind

A gust of wind may push you away from your intended trajectory. This mainly happens when a vehicle goes from a sheltered area to an exposed one, or when overtaking another vehicle. Wind can be dangerous, especially on bridges and at tunnel or forest exits.

Strong winds can cause branches to fall off trees or objects to be blown onto the road.

The  sign indicates that the area is prone to side winds.

In areas that are particularly high-risk, a windsock will show you the strength and direction of the wind. The stronger the wind, the more horizontal the windsock will be.

You must reduce your speed and hold your steering wheel tightly to prevent being pushed around by the wind.

When overtaking two-wheelers, leave more space to their side, in case a gust of wind should push one of the vehicles out of its path.



Snow and ice

Visibility is reduced when snow is falling. You should turn on your dipped-beam headlights.

Snow (and melting snow) make the road slippery. Ice forms in the presence of humidity when the temperature of the road surface is under 0° C.

Beware!

Ice may form even if the temperature indicator on your dashboard states the temperature is above 0° C.

Some areas are more prone to ice formation on the roads, such as forests, bridges and places exposed to the wind.

You must reduce your speed to adapt it to the limited grip and increase your safety distance.


Avoid speeding up or braking suddenly.

If you need to stop, plan it carefully.

Don't forget to clear the snow from your lights.

Special equipment:

Fit winter tyres onto your vehicle.

Whenever snow chains are compulsory , they must at least be fitted on the two drive wheels.

If you don't feel comfortable driving in wintery conditions, avoid doing so.

The load

What is your vehicle's payload? = How much can you load your vehicle?

The vehicle's payload is not listed on the registration certificate. You can calculate it as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{maximum authorised mass} \\ - \text{unladen mass} \\ \hline = \text{payload} \end{array}$$

D.3	Dénomination	PARAVENT
D.2	Variante	-----
	Version	-----
(Z.1)	Carrosserie	BREAK
(Z.2)	Longueur	
(Z.3)	Largeur	
(Z.4)	Hauteur	
Masse maximale autorisée		
F.1	Appareille	
F.2	nationale	1820kg
F.3	ensemble	
N.1	essieu 1	
N.2	essieu 2	
N.3	essieu 3	
(Z.6)	Dimensions des pneus	essieu 1
		essieu 4
G	Masse en service	1345 kg
P.1	Cylindres	1781 cm ³
P.2	Puissance	110 kw
P.3	Carburant	ESSENCE
Q	Puissance / Poids	
Dates de référence		
B	1 ^{ère} mise en circulation	18.07.2003
I	Immatriculation	18.07.2003
H	Expiration certificat	

The load must not hinder the driver in his/her movements nor block his/her vision.

The dimensions of a loaded or unloaded vehicle and the required warnings for loaded vehicles are described in the relevant chapters.

The load must be fixed so:

- it does not obstruct the driver's field of vision,
- it does not represent a hazard,
- it will not drag or drop onto the public road,
- it will not cause unnecessary noise,
- and it cannot shift with a gust of wind.

Attaching the load to the vehicle must be done with straps, chains, cables, or any other locked and anti-slip device (with the correct level of strength).

The owner, the driver and those who loaded the vehicle all bear responsibility for its safety.

Dusty or volatile materials must be covered with tarpaulin.

Beware!

The load cannot hide the lights or licence plate.

The heavier a vehicle's load, the longer it will take for the vehicle to speed up. As a result, both the overtaking and braking distances are longer.

Coupling a trailer

A trailer is designed to be towed by another vehicle. Trailers must be registered as such.

The trailer's laden mass (i.e. its mass when loaded) cannot exceed the towing vehicle's maximum towing capacity.

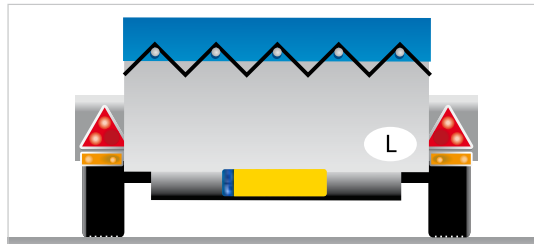
Transporting passengers in trailers is not permitted, unless they are approved passenger trailers for buses and coaches.

A motor vehicle may only tow one trailer at a time.

Trailers must be insured individually. Any trailer ≤ 750 kg must bear a conformity sticker issued by the SNCA. Any trailer > 750 kg must possess an MOT certificate (after its first MOT inspection). In addition to its normal lighting, trailers must be equipped with two red reflectors at the rear.

Towed vehicles

A towed vehicle can be coupled to a car, van, lorry, semi-trailer tractor, tractor-trailer or machine. A towed vehicle is considered a trailer under driving licence regulations. The laden mass of an unbraked towed vehicle cannot exceed 2,000 kg. You must also check if the maximum authorised load of the towing vehicle is respected (see the registration certificate).



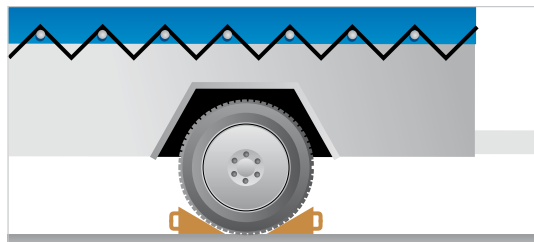
Coupling a trailer:

- Join the towing vehicle to the stationary trailer,
- check the trailer is correctly coupled to the towing vehicle,
- check the locking device is in the locked position,
- and check the lights work.

Uncoupling a trailer:

- Pull the handbrake,
- place two wheel wedges under the trailer wheels.

Avoid coupling or uncoupling a trailer on a hill or when it is loaded.

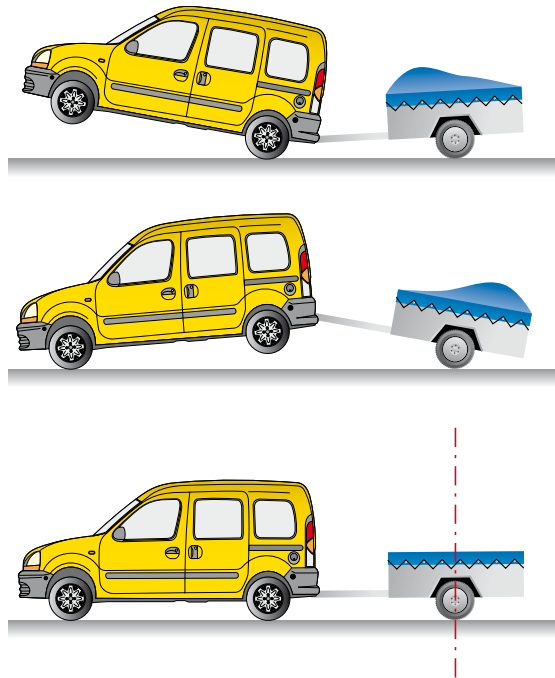


What you must pay attention to when towing a (loaded) trailer:

- Speeding up takes more time,
- braking and overtaking distances increase,
- if your trailer hinders your visibility at the back, use special mirrors,
- and when you change directions, take a wider berth than usual, because the trailer follows a narrower arc than the towing vehicle.

Why do trailers overturn?

- Speeding: **never speed up when you notice the first signs of imbalance, but slow down immediately,**
- the load is badly distributed. To ensure the best stability possible, spread the load evenly across the trailer,



- burst tyre:
 - the tyres on a trailer must be replaced every six years,
 - check the tyre pressure when they are cool,
 - adjust the tyre pressure (of the towing vehicle and the trailer) to the load, (see also table on page 70)
- and side winds.

Most trailers do not have ABS nor braking correctors. They usually have an overrun brake: when braking fully, the wheels of the trailer may block, making it turn over.

It is prohibited to park an uncoupled trailer on the public road between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Parking an uncoupled caravan on the public road is prohibited 24/7.

Towing a broken-down motor vehicle

We recommend you call a professional service to tow a broken-down vehicle. Once the engine no longer works, a vehicle no longer has any braking or direction assistance.

A broken-down vehicle is still considered a motor vehicle even when towed.

A motorbike cannot tow another vehicle by means of a rope or a rigid rod, nor should it be towed in that manner.

Safe driving

Driving requires multi-tasking.

Most drivers simply react to unforeseen events, instead of anticipating them. Drivers must interpret lots of information on the road, which demands all their attention.

Driving safely means that you cannot take risks. It is important to know that the driver is the main **cause of serious accidents**, due to:

- his/her attitude, inexperience, overconfidence and willingness to take risks,
- his/her love of driving fast when it is inappropriate,
- his/her physical condition, affecting his/her ability to drive,
- tiredness, drugs (alcohol, medication, etc.), distraction,
- not paying attention to the road or to the weather conditions,
- and lack of maintenance of his/her vehicle.

The driver's attitude

Confidence can only be obtained after many years' experience at the wheel. The worst a driver can do is overestimate his/her own abilities.

This overconfidence can be explained by lack of experience, which is the cause of numerous accidents.

It is common for drivers to overestimate their abilities when they are in a relaxed atmosphere, with loud music, and when they have consumed drugs such as alcohol.

Inappropriate speeding

It is important to remember that speed limits were introduced for safety reasons, namely to prevent accidents and/or mitigate their consequences.

Moreover, a speed limit does not mean that you cannot drive slower than the indicated limit. It is the driver's responsibility to adjust his/her speed to the circumstances, taking into account the following:

- weather conditions,
- the state of the road,
- visibility,
- the state of the vehicle and its load,
- and traffic conditions (congestion, various types of road users, etc.).

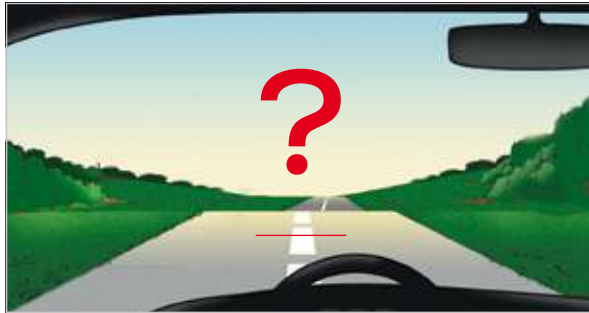
Beware!

Speeding by over 50 % of the regulatory speed limit (at minimum 40 km/h) shall lead to the immediate confiscation of your licence.



DRIVING SCHOOL DISCUSSION

What are the risks of driving at 90 km/h?



The driver's physical condition

Drowsiness

You may feel your eyes sting and even drop off for a second or two – which is long enough to cause a deadly accident! The risk of an accident is greater when the driver is not in full form. Substances such as alcohol, medication or other drugs increase this risk.

Driving under the influence of alcohol

On 1 October 2007, the permitted blood alcohol level was reduced to 0.5 ‰.

For some categories of drivers, the permitted blood alcohol level is 0.2 ‰:

- driving licence candidates,
- learners with a learner's certificate,
- drivers under the age of 18,
- supervising drivers in the supervised driving scheme,
- and professional drivers (e.g. taxis, buses, lorries, ambulances, recovery vehicles, etc.).

Blood alcohol level in ‰	Fine	Prison sentence	Points on licence	Serious offence	Infraction	Immediate licence confiscation
≥ 0,2 ‰ and < 0,8 ‰	145 €	/	2	yes	/	/

‰ = grammes of alcohol per litre of blood.

The police uses a breathalyser device to assess blood alcohol levels. The device measures the level of alcohol by making a person breathe into a balloon.

0.1 mg/litre in a person's breath corresponds to an alcohol blood level of 0.2 ‰, 0.25 mg/l corresponds to 0.5 ‰, 0.35 mg/l corresponds to 0.8 ‰, and 0.55 mg/l corresponds to 1.2 ‰.

Summary of the main Highway Code offences and related sanctions

Blood alcohol level in ‰	Fine	Prison sentence	Points on licence	Serious offence	Infraction	Immediate licence confiscation
< 0,5 ‰	/	/	/	/	/	/
≥ 0,5 ‰ < 0,8 ‰	145 €	/	2	yes	/	/
≥ 0,8 ‰ < 1,2 ‰	From 25 to 500 €	/	4	yes	/	/
≥ 1,2 ‰	From 500 to 10000 €	From 8 days to 3 years	6	/	yes	yes

Please note that:

- even with a blood alcohol level under 0.5 ‰, a driver may be liable to sanctions if he/she demonstrates clear signs of drunkenness,
- the refusal to take a breathalyser test can lead to a fine, prison sentence, the immediate confiscation of the driver's licence and 6 points on his/her licence,
- the owner, holder or guardian of a vehicle having accepted that a driver should take the wheel under the influence of alcohol is subject to the same sanctions as the driver,
- a pedestrian under the influence of alcohol involved in an accident will be the object of legal proceedings,
- and in the case of reoffenders, the vehicle may be confiscated.

Did you know that when served in bars, there is just as much pure alcohol in a glass of beer or wine as in a glass of whisky? Be careful: when serving alcohol at home, alcohol contents may vary greatly depending on their size.

Alcohol blood level between 0.2 ‰ and 0.5 ‰

Initial sense of euphoria: the driver will take risks he/she wouldn't take under normal circumstances. Slightly affected vision: the driver's peripheral vision is not as clear and he/she cannot assess distance properly, which is dangerous when overtaking.

Alcohol blood level between 0.5 ‰ and 0.8 ‰

Prolonged reaction time.

Blurred peripheral vision: the driver has problems distinguishing signs and pedestrians wishing to cross the street, as well as traffic coming from side streets.

Alcohol blood level above 0.8 ‰

The driver begins to have difficulty in taking decisions and adapting his/her driving to the circumstances. His/her coordination is affected, and he/she is not in full control of his/her movements.

These effects are true for all drivers, whether they are used to drinking or not – even if they don't realise their current state.

Beware!

Residual alcohol effects are problematic.

The liver processes alcohol at the speed of 0.10 ‰ per hour. On average, 0.5 ‰ will be eliminated in approximately 5 hours.

It will take 12 hours to eliminate 1.2 ‰.

Example:

If you go to bed at 1 a.m. with a blood alcohol level of 1.2 ‰, it will have dropped to 0.6 ‰ at 7 a.m. Your body will only have eliminated all the alcohol by 1 p.m.

There is no magic trick to speed up the elimination of blood alcohol from your body. A cold shower, coffee or other stimulants will not help.

Medication

Some medicines may seem harmless but can make you drowsy. Examples of such drugs are:

- tranquilisers,
- antihistamines,
- cough syrup,
- cold medication,
- and liquid alcohol-containing syrups.

Other medication such as anti-depressants and anti-anxiety drugs may also have an impact on a driver's behaviour (e.g. euphoria, jitteriness, aggression, etc.).

Reaction times may be longer.

Read the pamphlets closely and ask your GP for advice.

Other drugs

Other drugs should not be consumed when driving either because they affect the users' perception and vigilance. Bear in mind that mixing substances may lead to an even more severe impact. Generally speaking, driving under the influence of other substances is the object of the same sanctions as for alcohol. The Public Prosecutor may demand systematic tests.

DISTRACTION

Distraction is often underestimated as a cause of serious or deadly accidents.

Beware!

Using a mobile phone or a device with a screen (e.g. a tablet) while driving shall lead to a 145 € fine and 2 points on the driver's licence.

Using a hands-free kit and an earpiece is authorised. Using a car navigation system is permitted only if it is properly integrated into the vehicle.

Smartphones and tablet computers distract drivers on four levels, i.e. on what a driver:

- hears,
- sees,
- does,
- and thinks.

Writing a message while driving results in accidents being 23 times more likely, forcing the driver to move his/her eyes from the road to the device on average 5 seconds at a time.

(Source: *Sécurité Routière France*)

Example:

When driving at 50 km/h, you will cover approximately 75 m in 5 seconds without being in full control of your vehicle.

At 90 km/h, the distance increases to 135 m, and at 130 km/h, to 195 m.



The road

Road conditions in themselves cannot be blamed for being the cause of an accident. Instead, the driver should adapt his/her driving to the circumstances.

Adjust your behaviour to the area and to the road conditions to predict problems such as:

- gravel,
- dead leaves,
- rain, snow and ice,
- damaged road surface,
- or fuel and oil on the road.

Adjust your speed and increase your safety distance.

It is particularly dangerous for a vehicle to exit the road to go on an unpaved road shoulder. This frequently causes serious and even deadly accidents.

The vehicle

A vehicle is only completely safe if its parts are in good working order. Some parts must be checked by professionals, e.g.:

- the brakes,
- shock-absorbers,
- wheel balance,
- and correct lighting adjustment.

You can check the following items yourself:

- the tyres (pressure, tread depth, cuts, etc.),
- the lights (operation, manual adjustment when the vehicle is loaded, cleanliness, etc.),
- the windows and windshield (cleanliness, cracks, etc.),
- the windscreen washers (add antifreeze in the winter),
- the windscreen wipers,
- and the load. The load has a considerable impact on the vehicle's grip to the road, speeding up, and the braking and overtaking distance. The maximum authorised load as indicated on the registration certificate cannot be exceeded. The load must be well distributed and secured.

How to behave in an accident

If you are involved in an accident or witness one, you must stop immediately and:

- turn on your hazard lights,
- clear the road by moving the vehicles (if possible) to the roadside, to prevent further accidents and ensure traffic flow,
- put your safety jacket on (which should be in the vehicle passenger compartment),
- put up a warning triangle (at minimum 30 m of the accident),
- and fill in an accident report.

If no one has been hurt

- Fill in the accident report carefully, which does not bear any indication of the various drivers' liability, but lists the persons involved and the facts,
- if you witnessed an accident, provide your identification details to one of the involved parties,
- any material damage caused to third parties (e.g. railings, walls, etc.) must be declared. If you cannot contact the third party concerned, call the police emergency number (113) so you are not accused of fleeing the scene,
- and note that fleeing the scene of an accident is liable to prison sentences running up to one year and/or a fine of up to 5,000 € and 4 points on your licence. Be aware that modern technology often allows the identification of guilty parties.

If there are injured people

- Help the injured while waiting for the emergency services by:
 - covering them with a blanket or some clothing,
 - comforting them,
 - and ensuring they can breathe properly (e.g. by removing any obstructions from their mouths).

Never:

- move an injured person (unless there is a fire or risk of drowning),
- give him/her anything to drink (even water),
- or remove his/her helmet (in the case of cyclists or bikers, for example).

It is recommended you take first-aid classes and periodically review your knowledge.



When you call the emergency number, speak calmly and clearly indicate:

- **your name,**
- **the specific location of the accident,**
- **the number of injured parties and their apparent state (including if they are trapped in their vehicles),**
- **and the number and type of vehicles involved.**

La collision fait un mort et quatre blessés

RECKANGE/BROUCH Hier matin, un accident de la route a impliqué une camionnette et un camion.

La N8 a été le théâtre d'un dramatique accident de la route hier matin. Aux alentours de 9 h, une camionnette et un camion sont entrés en collision entre Reckange et Brouch. Une personne est décédée sur les lieux de l'accident des suites de ses blessures et quatre autres ont été grièvement blessés, selon la police.

Les circonstances du choc frontal qui s'est produit à la sortie de Reckange en direction de Brouch restaient encore à préférer. La police de Mersch a d'ailleurs demandé à tous les usagers de la route qui auraient été témoins de l'accident de contacter le 49 97 95 00. La collision a été d'une telle violence que la camionnette a été projetée sur le bas-côté et que le camion, transportant du grès, s'est lui retrouvé sur le flanc. Un



Photo: police grand-ducale

OCIÉTÉ

Quotidien



Selon les premiers éléments de la police, la voiture se serait déportée sur la voie opposée et aurait percuté un bus qui arrivait en sens inverse.

Deux jeunes de 18 ans tués

DUDELANGE Un accident de la circulation a eu lieu hier matin sur l'A3. Dans un

de travaux, une voiture a percuté un bus arrivant en sens inverse. Le bilan est

deux jeunes de 18 ans tués, deux autres victimes de leur âge sont dans un état très grave à l'hôpital.

Le chef des deux véhicules laisse imaginer la violence du choc. Hier, vers 8 h 30, un tragique accident de la circulation a eu lieu sur l'A3. Une voiture a percuté de front un bus. Le bilan est très lourd : deux morts et deux blessés dans un état très grave.

Selon les premières données issues par la police grand-ducale, une Citroën avec quatre jeunes Luxembourgeois à son bord se dirigeait vers la frontière française depuis la capitale via l'A3. Des travaux ont eu lieu sur une partie de l'axe autoroutier tout le week-end. Pour passer à l'autre côté du chantier, le trafic a été mis en circulation bidirectionnelle entre l'aire de service et la zone de Gœppelich. C'est à cet endroit qu'a eu lieu le choc. La voiture des jeunes gens s'est renversée et déportée et aurait percuté de plein fouet un bus de

transport qui arrivait en sens inverse. Après la collision, les secours ont immédiatement déployé de nombreux moyens pour venir en aide aux victimes. Les quatre jeunes français ont été désincrustés. Ils ont été transportés à l'hôpital dans un état désespéré. Malheureusement, deux d'entre eux sont morts des suites de leurs blessures. Il s'agit du conducteur et du passager avant. Ils avaient tous les deux 18 ans et résidaient de Thionville et de Malling selon Le Républicain Lorrain. Deux jours après l'accident toujours hospitalisés dans leur état et leur pronostic vital semble engagé. Dans le bus, qui transportait une vingtaine de personnes, deux blessés légers ont été à l'hôpital.

L'axe autoroutier a été fermé hier jusqu'à midi pour permettre aux services d'urgence et à la police de commencer son enquête. Les investigations doivent durer pour que la voiture s'est déportée sur la mauvaise voie dans cette zone de travaux.



Les deux jeunes défunts habitaient, en Lorraine, les communes de Malling et de Thionville.

Le conducteur décède à l'hôpital



STEINFORT/SAEUL La victime du très grave accident de la circulation qui avait eu lieu dans la nuit du 27 au 28 octobre entre Brouch et Saeul est décédée des suites de ses blessures, a annoncé, hier, la police grand-ducale. Le conducteur du véhicule était âgé de 35 ans et habitait Steinfort. L'accident avait eu lieu vers 0 h 15 : la voiture de la victime avait fait une embardée pour une raison inconnue et percuté un arbre de plein fouet.

CONSTAT AMIABLE D'ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT REPORT



1 Date de l'accident Date of the accident	Heure Time	2 Localisation Locality Pays : Country	Lieu : Exact location	3 Blessé(s) même léger(s) Injury(ies) even if slight oui yes <input type="checkbox"/> non no <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 2/2
4 Dégâts matériel à des Property damage véhicules autres que A et B other than vehicles A and B oui <input type="checkbox"/> non <input type="checkbox"/> objets autres que des véhicules damage to other property oui <input type="checkbox"/> non <input type="checkbox"/>		5 Témoins : noms, adresses et tél Witnesses : names, addresses and tel. numbers		

VÉHICULE A VEHICLE A	
6 Preneur d'assurance / assuré (voir attestation d'assurance) Detail of insured (see insurance certificate)	
NOM : Name Prénom : First name Adresse : Address Code postal : Postal code Pays : Country Tél. ou email : Tel. or email	
7 Véhicule vehicle	
A MOTEUR VEHICLE	REMORQUE TRAILER
Marque, type : Make, type N° d'immatriculation : Registration number Pays d'immatriculation : Country of registration	N° d'immatriculation : Registration number Pays d'immatriculation : Country of registration

12. CIRCONSTANCES Circumstances	
↓ Mettre une croix dans chacune des cases utiles pour préciser le croquis ↓ * Rayer la mention inutile Put a cross in each of the relevant spaces to help explain the plan * Strike the unused term	
A	B
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 * en stationnement / à l'arrêt* * Parked / stationary	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 * quittait un stationnement / ouvrait une portière * Leaving a parking space / opening a door	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 prenait un stationnement entering a parking space (at the roadside)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 sortait d'un parking, d'un lieu privé, d'un chemin de terre emerging from a car park, from private grounds, from track	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 s'engageait dans un parking, un lieu privé, un chemin de terre entering a car park, private grounds, a track	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 s'engageait sur une place à sens giratoire entering a roundabout or similar traffic system	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
<input type="checkbox"/> 7 roulait sur une place à sens giratoire driving on roundabout etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
<input type="checkbox"/> 8 heurtait à l'arrière, en roulant dans le même sens et sur une même file Hit the rear end, driving in same direction in a same file (lane)	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 roulait dans le même sens et sur une file différente going in the same direction but a different lane	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
<input type="checkbox"/> 10 changeait de file changing files (lanes)	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
<input type="checkbox"/> 11 doublait overtaking	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
<input type="checkbox"/> 12 virait à droite turning to the right	<input type="checkbox"/> 12
<input type="checkbox"/> 13 virait à gauche turning to the left	<input type="checkbox"/> 13
<input type="checkbox"/> 14 reculait moving backward	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
<input type="checkbox"/> 15 empiétait sur une voie réservée à la circulation en sens inverse encroaching upon the lane reserved for opposite traffic	<input type="checkbox"/> 15
<input type="checkbox"/> 16 venait de droite (dans un carrefour) coming from the right on intersection	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
<input type="checkbox"/> 17 n'avait pas observé un signal de priorité ou un feu rouge. Failing to stop at sign	<input type="checkbox"/> 17
← indiquer le nombre de cases marquées d'une croix State TOTAL number of spaces marked with a cross →	
A signer obligatoirement par les deux conducteurs Must be signed by BOTH drivers No certificate peut être reconstruit : la responsabilité mais un relevé des identités et des faits servant à l'accélération du règlement Does NOT constitute an admission of liability, but a summary of identities and the facts which will speed up the settlement of claims.	

VÉHICULE B VEHICLE B	
6 Preneur d'assurance / assuré (voir attestation d'assurance) Detail of insured (see insurance certificate)	
NOM : Name Prénom : First name Adresse : Address Code postal : Postal code Pays : Country Tél. ou email : Tel. or email	
7 Véhicule vehicle	
A MOTEUR VEHICLE	REMORQUE TRAILER
Marque, type : Make, type N° d'immatriculation : Registration number Pays d'immatriculation : Country of registration	N° d'immatriculation : Registration number Pays d'immatriculation : Country of registration

8 Société d'assurance (voir attestation d'assurance) (see insurance certificate) Insurance company	
NOM : Name N° de contrat : Policy N° N° de carte verte : N° insurance certificate Attestation d'assurance ou carte verte valable Period of insurance validity du from :au to : Agence (ou bureau, ou courtier) : Agency or broker NOM : Name Adresse : Address Pays : Country Tél ou email : Tel or email Les dégâts matériels au véhicule sont-ils assurés par le contrat ? Is damage to the vehicle insured by the contract ? oui yes <input type="checkbox"/> non no <input type="checkbox"/>	
9 Conducteur (voir permis de conduire) Driver (see driving licence)	
NOM : Name Prénom : First name Date de naissance : Date of birth Adresse : Address Pays : Country Tél ou email : Tel or email Permis de conduire n° Driving licence n° Catégorie (A, B,...) Groups (A, B,...) Permis valable jusqu'à Driving licence valid until	
13 Croquis de l'accident au moment du choc Sketch of accident Préciser : 1. le tracé des voies. 2. la direction que des flèches des véhicules A, B... 3. leur position au moment du choc. 4. les signaux routiers. 5. le nom des rues (ou routes). Indicate : 1. The layout of the road. 2. The arrow the direction of the vehicles A, B... 3. their position at the times of impact. 4. The road signs. 5. names of the streets or roads.	

10 Indiquer le point de choc initial au véhicule A par une flèche →
Indicate with an arrow the point of initial impact →

11 Dégâts apparents au véhicule A :
Visible damage to vehicle A

14 Mes observations : My remarks :

15 Signature des conducteurs
Signatures of the drivers

10 Indiquer le point de choc initial au véhicule B par une flèche →
Indicate with an arrow the point of initial impact →

11 Dégâts apparents au véhicule B :
Visible damage to vehicle B

14 Mes observations : My remarks :

Conformément à la loi n° 85-1072 du 12 janvier 1978, un droit d'accès et de rectification des informations vous concernant vous est ouvert. Agente des entreprises d'assurance desmatinales du présent contrat.



**Au volant,
le mobile est
aussi dangereux
que l'alcool**



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de la Mobilité
et des Travaux publics



POLICE
LÉTZEBURG 

6.

Soft mobility

The previous chapters have all focused exclusively on DRIVERS.

In addition to the Highway Code, which lists the rules and regulations for motorised traffic, there is another group of rules that addresses measures and behaviours related to soft mobility (non-motorised traffic). The aim of these rules is to promote cooperation and safety for all.

Definitions

Personal transportation device

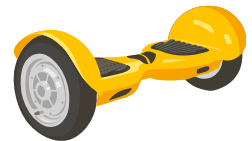
A personal transportation device is a small non-electric device with wheels. It may be worn on a person's feet, and may include a board, wheels, a steering wheel or the like. Transportation devices with wheels designed for children (which may be electric and with a maximum design speed of 6 km/h) are also included in this category. Unless indicated otherwise, personal transportation device users are considered pedestrians.



Micro-electric vehicle

Small road vehicle designed for one user, with at least one wheel and which may have a seat. It bears the following characteristics:

- it is exclusively powered by its electric engine (maximum continuous rated power of 0.25 kW),
- it has a maximum design speed that is higher than 6 km/h,
- and it has a maximum design speed of 25 km/h.



Unless indicated otherwise, micro-electric vehicle users are considered bicycle users.

Bycycle

Two-wheel vehicle that is driven exclusively by muscle power, by means of pedals or hand cranks.

Pedal-assist bicycle

Two-wheel vehicle that is jointly driven by the muscle of its user(s) and the power provided by an auxiliary engine, and:

- which has a maximum output of 0.25 kW,
- whose output is gradually reduced as the vehicle speeds up,
- and whose output stops as soon as the vehicle reaches 25 km/h, or sooner if the user(s) stop pedalling.

Users of pedal-assist bicycles are considered cyclists.



Electric bike (e-bike)

Vehicle with at least two wheels, which may have a seat, and that:

- is exclusively powered by the energy from its electric motor (maximum output of 0.5 kW),
- and whose maximum design speed is 25 km/h.

Electric bike users are considered cyclists.

A bicycle that is powered exclusively by an electric engine of > 0.5 kW or which by design can reach a speed of > 25 km/h (and maximum 45 km/h) is not considered a bicycle. Instead, it is considered a moped, and therefore subject to those rules.

Signs



Residential zone



Zone located in a residential area with the following characteristics:

- › access is permitted for all vehicles as long as they respect the 20 km/h speed limit and do not endanger other road users,
- › pedestrians may occupy the entire span of the public road,
- › children aged under 13 are allowed to play on the street,
- › and parking vehicles is not allowed outside designated parking areas.

When exiting a residential zone, you must give way to the right unless otherwise indicated.



**Zone de rencontre
(Coexistence zone)**



Zone located in a residential and/or commercial area. The rules that apply to residential zones apply here too, except that children are not allowed to play on the street.



Pedestrian zone



- › Vehicle access is restricted by means of communal regulations,
- › pedestrians may use the entire street but must ensure they do not bother other road users,
- › cyclists may not enter the pedestrian zone unless otherwise indicated,
- › children aged under 13 can play on the street,
- › the speed limit is 20 km/h,
- › and parking is not allowed.

Drivers wishing to cross the pedestrian zone must give way to other users.

When exiting a pedestrian zone, you must give way to all other road users.



Cyclestreet



On cyclestreets, the following rules apply:

- › the speed limit is 30 km/h,
- › cyclists may occupy the entire lane,
- › motor vehicles must cross the boulevard using the shortest route possible,
- › motor vehicles cannot overtake other vehicles, and they must not endanger or bother cyclists (they must stop if necessary),
- › and parking is not permitted except in designated parking areas.



Cul-de-sac

This sign indicates that this is a dead end for motorised traffic, but not for pedestrians or cyclists.



Entrance into an area where the speed limit for all vehicles is 30 km/h.

Zone 30



The speed limit applies until you see this sign.

Rights and duties for pedestrians and similar groups

Personal transportation device users fall into the same group as pedestrians. From a legal standpoint, wheelchair users also fall into this category.

Where must pedestrians walk?

- On the pavement,
- on the road shoulder if there is no pavement,
- on the left side of the street if there is no pavement or useable road shoulder
- on compulsory pedestrian or pedestrian / cyclist pathways,
- on recommended pathways for pedestrians and cyclists
- on the entire street in pedestrian zones residential zones and coexistence zones

When in a group, pedestrians must walk on the right side of the road. This sign means that pedestrians cannot enter the indicated area.

Where must pedestrians cross the street?

If a crossing is available within 30 metres, pedestrians must cross the street on crossings that are specifically designed for that purpose, such as pedestrian crossings (with or without lights), underpasses or overpasses.

Even if you have right of way, don't take it for granted that you will be seen! Be careful and take the speed of approaching vehicles into account.

Before crossing:

- establish contact (e.g. wave) with the drivers to indicate you wish to cross,
- only start crossing if the vehicle has begun slowing down and is giving you way,
- and cross the street in a straight line, without wasting time or stopping.

Beware of turning vehicles!


At pedestrian crossings with lights, make sure you always cross when the light is green for pedestrians.

Don't blindly trust the light: check that vehicles will stop. If the light turns red while you are crossing, continue until you reach the other side.

There are no green lights at tram line crossings for pedestrians.



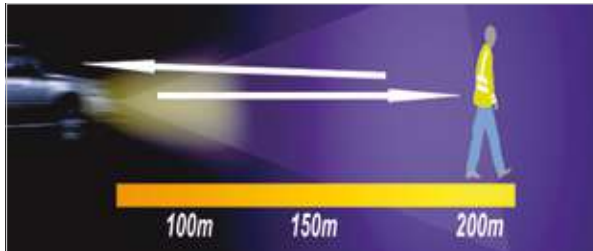
If there is no pedestrian crossing, cross the tram lines at a location where your view of the lines is good. Take the distance and speed of oncoming vehicles into account. Make sure you can cross safely and do not disturb other road users.

Beware: at fords that bear the  sign, pedestrians do not have priority. Before crossing, ensure you can do so safely. Consider the distance and speed of oncoming vehicles.

Safety at night and in poor visibility conditions

Wear a safety vest to walk along the road outside towns between dusk and dawn or in poor weather-induced visibility conditions during the daytime.

Safety vests and other reflective accessories make it easier for drivers to spot you from afar. This is true in towns too!



Rights and duties for cyclists and similar groups

Micro-electric vehicles, electric bikes and pedal-assist bicycles fall into the cyclist category. Definitions of the various types of bicycles: see page 102.

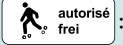
Compulsory bicycle parts:

1. A bell,
2. two brakes,
3. a white or yellow front light,
4. at least two reflectors per wheel or reflective strips,
5. reflectors on the pedals,
6. a red reflector,
7. and a red light at the back.



On mountain bikes, the front light can be replaced by a white reflector; the front and back lights are optional, as long as users only ride the bike during the day and in decent visibility conditions.

Age requirements for different transport devices

Personal mobility device	Pavement:	No age restriction
	On the road, if  :	As from the age of 10 years; under the age of 10, permitted with an escort aged minimum 15
Micro-electric vehicle	Pavement:	From 10 to 13 years
	Road:	From 10 years
Bicycle	Pavement:	Until 13 years
	Road:	From 10 years; under the age of 10, permitted with an escort aged minimum 15
	Cycle path and on the way to school:	From 6 years

As a general rule, children under the age of 10 are not allowed to ride on public roads with an electric bike or a micro-electric vehicle.

➤ A cyclist aged 18 or more can transport:

- a child aged under 8 years on his/her bicycle, as long as the child is in a special seat designed for his/her size and weight, with a seatbelt and a footrest,
- one or two children aged under 8 years in a trailer (fitted with seatbelts) pulled by the bicycle. The trailer must comply with set technical criteria and the bicycle must have a wing mirror,
- or a child on a trailer-cycle, i.e. a bicycle (with only one back wheel in contact with the ground and a handlebar) that is attached to the adult bicycle by means of rigid metal rods.

Beware!

The transport of passengers in micro-electric vehicles is not permitted.

Signs



Cycle path or compulsory cycle lane



Compulsory path for cyclists and pedestrians

If there is a cycle lane along the road, you must take it if you are cycling. Pedestrians and cyclists use the same pathway but they must ensure they do not bother or endanger each other.



Recommended cycle lane



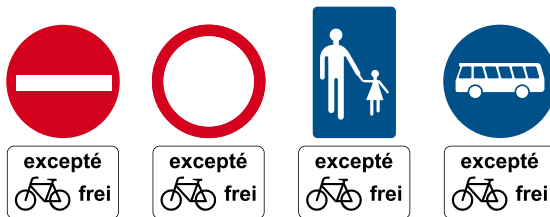
Recommended pathway for cyclists and pedestrians

It is **not compulsory** to take these lanes or pathways along the road, namely if you are training for a race.

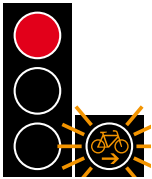
Cyclists are not allowed on some portions of public roads



Additional panels may indicate that cyclists are allowed access to some road portions.





These lights allow cyclists to follow in the direction of the arrow. Cyclists must give way to other road users.



Cyclists may also be authorised to ride in both directions.




These sign  tell drivers that there is an upcoming stretch of road where pedestrians and cyclists come out onto the road. Cyclists do not have right of way and must let all other road users pass first.

This sign  indicates that there is a pedestrian and cyclist crossing, so:

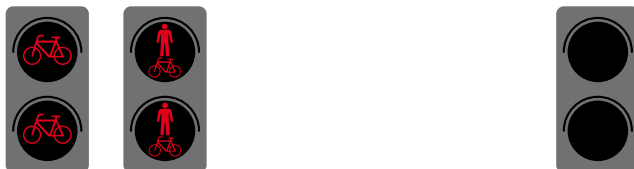
- be careful and consider the distance and speed of oncoming vehicles,
- wave to drivers to let them know you want to cross the street,
- don't begin crossing until you notice that the vehicle is slowing down to let you cross,
- and cross without wasting time or stopping.

Although you have priority, do not assume others will have seen you.

Beware!

When you see this sign,  , it indicates that there is a pedestrian crossing. You must get off your bicycle and cross the street on foot.

Note that there are no green lights at tram line crossings.



Stop

Cross

Cross straight ahead, not at an angle: this will prevent your wheels getting stuck in the tram tracks!



This is the signage for the cycle network.

Cycling rules

Two cyclists can ride side by side without one being pulled or pushed by the other, except in the following cases:

- on bends,
- when approaching a railway crossing,
- when approaching the top of a hill,
- between dusk and dawn,
- and if they unnecessarily bother other road users.

In town (where the speed limit is ≥ 50 km/h), cyclists must ride behind each other when a vehicle wants to overtake them.

For your own safety, *Sécurité Routière* recommends that you:

- always ride one behind the other,
- always wear a helmet,
- wear brightly coloured clothing with reflective elements,
- and keep a safe distance from parked vehicles to avoid crashing into a car door if it is opened without warning.

You can circumvent stationary vehicles at intersections or railway crossings but be very careful!

Beware!

Never ride alongside a lorry or bus: their large size and blind spot means that the drivers cannot see you.

You must clearly indicate your intention to turn by using arm signals. Do so well in advance. Wearing headphones is not permitted.

If you are pushing your bicycle, you are considered a pedestrian, so you can walk on the pavement. If there is no pavement or useable road shoulder, you must walk on the right side of the road.

20 ans

QU'ON
TRINQUE
À L'EAU



7.

The B licence

- A) Normal regime
- B) Supervised driving

A) Normal regime

Minimum age

17.5 years

Documents required for the application

- Recent passport photograph (45 x 35 mm),
- recent medical certificate (max. 3 months' old),
- payment of the chancellery tax (stamp),
- a photocopy of your ID document,
- The SNCA (National Road Traffic Company) will request a recent copy of your Luxembourgish criminal record.
- If you have been residing abroad in the last 5 years, you will need to provide a recent copy of your criminal record there (max. 3 months old) as well.
- and if the applicant is under 18 years, his/her guardian must sign the application.

With a B licence, you can drive the following vehicles:

- Passenger cars (including motor homes) with ≤ 9 seats (including the driver's seat) and a maximum authorised mass of ≤ 3500 kg,
- vans with a maximum authorised mass of ≤ 3500 kg,
- taxis (after training has been completed) with ≤ 9 seats,
- quadricycles (also known as "quad bikes"),
- self-propelled machinery with an unladen mass of $\leq 12,000$ kg, as long as the maximum speed of 40 km/h is not exceeded,
- tractors,
- and vehicles registered as the following:
 - two-wheel or three-wheel mopeds and similar vehicles,
 - light quadricycles.

The vehicles listed above can be coupled with:

- trailers with a maximum authorised mass of ≤ 750 kg, even if the total vehicle combination exceeds 3,500 kg,
- or trailers with a maximum authorised mass of > 750 kg as long as the total vehicle combination does not exceed 3,500 kg (maximum authorised mass).

B + code 96 licence ("B96 licence")

With a "B96" licence, drivers can drive a B category vehicle with a trailer whose maximum authorised mass exceeds 750 kg, as long as the maximum authorised mass of the combination of vehicles is between 3,500 and 4,250 kg.

To qualify for this licence, you must do 7 hours of driving school lessons.

B + code 100 licence

A B licence holder can drive a motorcycle from the A1 category:

- two years after having obtained his/her licence,
- **and** after having taken minimum 7 hours of lessons (theory and practical) at driving school.

The licence will then list the code no. 100, which is only valid in Luxembourg.

What licence is required for trailers?

Check the following details on the registration certificate:

- the maximum authorised mass of the towing vehicle,
- the maximum authorised towing mass of the towing vehicle (see point 01/02),
- and the maximum authorised mass of the trailer.

Maximum authorised mass - Towing vehicle*	Maximum authorised mass - Trailer*	Maximum authorised mass - Vehicle combination*	Licence category	Driving school lessons	Theory test	Practical test
≤ 3,500 kg	≤ 750 kg	≤ 4,250 kg	B	no	no	no
≤ 3,500 kg	> 750 kg	≤ 3,500 kg	B	no	no	no
≤ 3,500 kg	> 750 kg	between 3,500 and 4,250 kg	B (code 96)	7 hrs	no	no
≤ 3,500 kg	≤ 3,500 kg	≤ 7,000 kg	BE	2 hours of theory + 4 hours of practical lessons	yes	yes

* see registration certificate

See the chapter on "Coupling trailers", page 90.

Minimum number of theory lessons

- 12 hours
- or 6 hours if the licence holder is already in possession of a licence in another category.

Minimum number of practical lessons

-16 hours

Issue of the driver's licence

The successful completion of the practical test is listed on the learner's "Certificat d'apprentissage", which serves as a licence for 15 days and is valid only in Luxembourg. Within that period, a learner's licence is provided to the new driver. It acts as a provisional licence for a 24-month probationary period. The delivery of the permanent driver's licence is subject to the learner's parti-

icipation in a one-day course at the CFC, *the Centre de Formation pour conducteurs*, no earlier than 3 months after having passed the practical test.

Following the probationary period, the permanent licence is issued.

Extension / renewal of the driver's licence

The B licence must be renewed every ten years until the age of 70.

From the age of 70, the licence must be renewed every five years. From the age of 80, the licence must be renewed every two years.

Documents to apply for the renewal of a driving licence

- Recent passport photo (45 x 35 mm),
- Recent medical certificate (max. 3 months old) for renewals after the age of 60.

B) Supervised driving

Minimum age at the time of application

17 years

Additional documents required

- Special learner's insurance for the vehicle(s) that the learner will be driving.

Supervising driver

The supervising driver must fulfil the following conditions:

- hold a B licence for at least six years,
- and prove by means of a criminal record that he/she has not been convicted of a driving offence or had their licence confiscated by the authorities (administrative or judicial) in the past 3 years.


The learner and supervising driver do not need to be related.

Both parents and first-degree or second-degree relatives of a learner may act as supervising driver for one applicant. With the exception of these people, no one may act as a supervising driver for more than one learner at a time.

Conditions for the supervised driving applicant (learner)

- He/she must have passed the theory test,
- he/she must have taken 12 practical lessons at driving school,
- the supervising driver must have attended at least two of the applicant's practical lessons given by his/her approved instructor. If the supervising driver has acted as such with another learner over the past three years, he/she does not need to attend the practical lessons,
- and the "Certificat d'apprentissage" (i.e. the learner's certificate) must be validated for supervised driving.

Conditions for the vehicle(s) used for supervised driving:

- It/they must fall under B licence category vehicles,
- it/they must bear an  sticker at the rear,
- and *Sécurité Routière* recommends the installation of a second rear-view mirror.

Rules for supervised driving

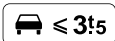
- From a legal standpoint, only the supervising driver is considered the driver and he/she must sit at the front,
- supervised driving is not allowed between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.,
- supervised driving is not allowed outside Luxembourg,
- the learner must be in possession of his/her "Certificat d'apprentissage" (i.e. his/her Luxembourgish learner's certificate) and ID,
- and the supervising driver must write a written report on the learner's progress.

Any breach of Highway Code regulations shall result in the cancellation of the supervised driving arrangement.

Preparing the practical test

- Before the practical test, the learner must take at least another four lessons with his/her driving instructor.
- Before the three last lessons preceding the practical test, the supervising driver must submit his/her written report on the learner to the driving instructor.
- Should the learner fail the practical test, the supervised driving arrangement may only resume after the learner has taken at least another five practical lessons at driving school.
- Before taking the test again, the learner must take at least three additional driving lessons.

Signs



You must respect all signs that have this additional panel.



No entry for motor vehicles

No cars are allowed to enter.



No entry for certain categories of vehicles

These vehicles are not allowed to enter.





No entry for motor vehicles used to transport goods

If you are driving a van, you cannot enter either.



No entry for motor vehicles with trailers

If you are driving a motor vehicle with a trailer, you cannot enter.



No entry for motor vehicles with a trailer other than single-axle trailers or semi-trailers

If you are driving a motor vehicle with a multiple-axle trailer, you cannot enter.



No entry for vehicles larger than the indicated width

You cannot enter if you are driving a vehicle that is wider than 2 m.



No entry for vehicles higher than the indicated height

You cannot enter if you are driving a vehicle higher than 3.5 m.



No entry for vehicles with a laden mass greater than the indicated mass

You cannot enter if you are driving a vehicle with a laden mass greater than 5.5 tonnes (laden mass = mass of the vehicle when loaded).



No entry for vehicles or vehicle combinations whose length is greater than indicated

You cannot enter if you are driving a vehicle that is longer than 10 m, whether with or without a trailer.



No overtaking

You cannot overtake, with some exceptions: mopeds without sidecars, bicycles or couplings.



Compulsory snow chains

You cannot go beyond this sign unless you fit snow chains on at least two drive wheels.

MOT

Motor vehicles and trailers in this driving licence category must undergo an MOT inspection for the first time four years after their entry into service. Following this first MOT inspection, the vehicles must undergo a test two years later, then annually after that.

If it is a classic car (according to the definition), it must only undergo the MOT every two years.

Exceptions:

The following vehicles do not need to undergo an MOT inspection:

- vehicles with a maximum authorised load of ≤ 750 kg
- and classic vehicles that were put in service for the first time before 1 January 1950.

The following vehicles must undergo an MOT inspection every 12 months:

- vehicles used to transport goods with a maximum authorised mass of $\leq 3,500$ kg (vans),
- taxis and rental cars,
- and ambulances.

Transporting passengers

You can transport as many passengers as your vehicle registration certificate permits. All must wear a seatbelt as soon as the vehicle is moving, unless exempted by the Ministry of Transport.

The seatbelt must fit closely around the body.

It may be taken off when reversing.

Persons aged over 18 and shorter than 150 may choose to wear only the lap section of the seatbelt. This rule also applies to learners under the age of 18 who are shorter than 150 cm.

Transporting children

The following rules apply:

Age / Size	Front seat	Back seat
≤ 3 years	Special restraint system*	Special restraint system*
$> 3 < 18$ years and < 150 cm	Special restraint system*	Special restraint system*
$> 3 < 18$ years and > 150 cm	Seatbelt	Seatbelt
> 18 years	Seatbelt	Seatbelt

* A child car seat or booster seat. Check they are the correct model for the child. They must be approved, i.e. bear an ECE-R44 label.

Exceptions:

Children over 3 years and under 150 cm must wear a seatbelt (the lap belt, the shoulder belt can be placed behind the child) in the following cases:

- if the child weights over 36 kg (boosters are approved for maximum 36 kg),
- if there is insufficient space on the back seat for three child seats,
- and in the case of exceptional and short ride (in a five-seater), if there are not enough child seats for all the children being transported.

In taxis:

- Children aged under 3 years must always use an approved child restraint system (child seat).
- Children aged between 3 and 18 and who are shorter than **150 cm** must be transported with a special restraint system (child seat or booster seat). Should there not be any available, children should be seated on the back seat and put a seatbelt on (lap belt).

Beware!

Children can only be seated in a special rear-facing restraint system at the front if the passenger airbag is deactivated.


Transporting goods

The maximum width of the vehicle (including the load) cannot exceed 2.55 m; its maximum length (including the load) cannot exceed 12 m; and its maximum height cannot exceed 4 m.

If the load exceeds the vehicle dimensions:

In the front


As a general rule, the load cannot go beyond the front of the vehicle. However, if the height of the vehicle is above 2 m, the load may go beyond the front of the vehicle by maximum 2 m. If the load goes beyond the vehicle by over 1 m, it must bear the following warnings:

- during the daytime: a red flag,
- and at night or in poor visibility conditions: a white light and either a white reflector (not a triangular one) or a reflective panel .

At the back

The load can go beyond the back of the vehicle by maximum 2 m.

If the load goes beyond the back of the vehicle by more than 1 m, it must bear the following warnings:

- during the daytime: a red flag,
- and at night or in poor visibility conditions: a red light and either a red reflector (not a triangular one) or a reflective panel .

On the sides

The load may go beyond the side of the vehicle by 1 m, but no more than 2.55 m (the maximum permitted width).

If the load goes beyond the side of the vehicle by over 20 cm, it must bear the following warnings at night and in poor visibility conditions:

- at the front: a white reflector (not a triangular one) and a white position light,
- at the back: a red reflector (not a triangular one) and a red light.

Make sure you never exceed the maximum authorised load for the entire vehicle combination.

Respect the luggage rack manufacturer's instructions. In the case of roof cargo boxes, check the vehicle's maximum authorised load in the handbook.











Heavy objects must be spread evenly at the rear of the boot, as close to the back seat as possible, to give the vehicle greater stability. Avoid placing items on the back shelf. Even light objects can turn into dangerous projectiles in a frontal collision!

Adapt the tyre pressure to the load (see the vehicle handbook). Adapt the position of the vehicle's lights.

Ensure that the load is properly attached and that the back load does not hide the licence plate or the lights. If that should be the case, you must install an additional licence plate and lighting.

If you are transporting dusty materials (e.g. sand), you must cover the trailer with a tarpaulin sheet.

Speed limits

				 
 	50	90	130	110
	50	90	130	110
	50	75	90	90
 (Spikes) (pneus à crampons)	50	70	90	90

* In case of rain or other precipitation

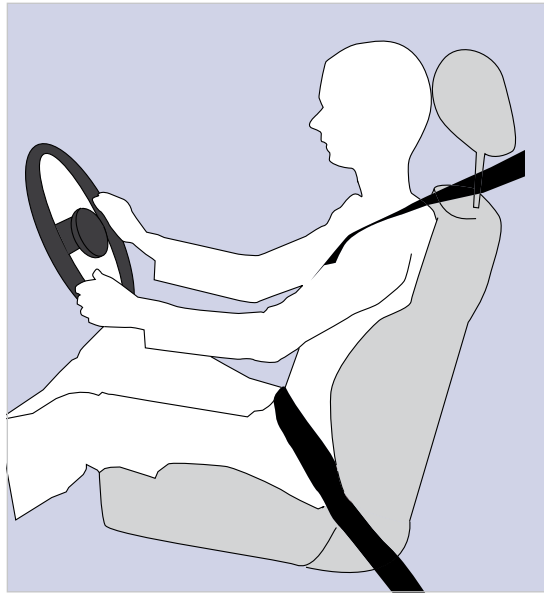
Your position at the steering wheel

You must sit at the wheel correctly for your own safety.

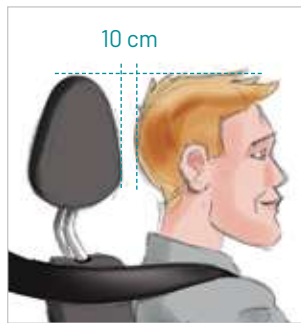
A bad position at the wheel will have an impact on your control over the vehicle and may lead to serious injury in the event of an accident.

Regulate and check the following (in this order):

- **the seat** so you can declutch fully with a slightly bent left leg with your heel touching the floor,
 - **the back of the seat** so you can reach the top of the steering wheel (with slightly bent arms) with your back leaning into the seat,
 - **the steering wheel's position** (height, depth),
 - **the rear-view mirror** so you can see the top of the back window at the top of your mirror,
 - **the left side mirror** so you can see the back door handle in the lower right corner of the mirror,
 - **the right side mirror** so you can see the back door handle in the bottom left corner of the mirror.
- Your mirrors are correctly placed if you can see all these elements with only slight movements of the head.



Make sure your **headrest** is correctly positioned. The space between your head and the headrest cannot exceed 10 cm. The headrest and your head must be at the same height.



Vehicle documents

You must always have the following documents on board the vehicle:

- a valid B driver's licence,
- the "Carnet de stage" (i.e. the documentation accompanying the learner's licence) if you are still a learner,
- your insurance policy certificate,
- the registration certificate for the vehicle (the grey card – it is recommended to keep the yellow card at home),
- the road tax certificate,
- the MOT certificates for the vehicle (after its first inspection),
- and a European Certificate of Conformity for any vehicle registered after 1 February 2016.

Safety equipment


On board, you must have a warning triangle and at least one safety jacket, which you must wear if your vehicle breaks down or you have an accident on a public road.

Sécurité Routière recommends you have a reflective safety jacket for each passenger of the vehicle.

Vans must also have a fire extinguisher with a minimum capacity of 2 kg.

Compulsory winter tyres

It is compulsory to fit winter or all-season tyres on your vehicle in winter-like conditions (e.g. snow, ice, etc.).

Winter and all-season tyres bear an "M.S.", "M+S" or "M&S" marking, and/or the  symbol.

There is no compulsory date on which you must fit these tyres.

Please note that this rule may differ from one country to another.

8.

The B+E licence

To get a B+E licence, you must be in possession of a B licence.

Documents required for the application:

- Recent passport photo (45 x 35 mm),
- payment of the chancellery tax (stamp),
- photocopy of your B licence,
- and photocopy of your ID document.
- The SNCA (National Road Traffic Company) will request a copy of your criminal record. If you have been living abroad in the last 5 years, you need to provide a recent copy of your criminal record there as well.

A BE licence is required to drive the following vehicles:

- A trailer whose maximum authorised mass is above 750 kg, if the maximum authorised mass is over 4,250 kg in total (vehicle + trailer).
- Combinations of vehicles composed of a towing vehicle (maximum authorised mass \leq 3,500 kg) and a trailer or semi-trailer (maximum authorised mass \leq 3,500 kg).

In some cases, special basic training is required for the transport of animals. This training is provided by the Veterinary Services Administration (Tel.: 2478 3533).

Additional conditions

- The maximum authorised mass of the towing vehicle cannot exceed 3,500 kg.
- The laden mass of the trailer cannot exceed the towable mass as defined on the towing vehicle's registration certificate.

Minimum number of theory lessons

2 hours

Nombre minimum de leçons pratiques

4 hours

Driver's licence renewal

The deadlines for the renewal of the licence and the required documents are the same as for the B licence.

Signs



Dangerous slope

Slow down and select a lower gear to use your engine brake as much as possible.



Emergency stopping lane

On some dangerous slopes, there is an emergency stopping lane which will bring your vehicle to a stop on a bed of gravel if your brakes should fail.



Steep climb

Select a lower gear to use your vehicle's driving force as much as possible. Shift to the right as much as you can so other vehicles can overtake you.



Slow lane

You must use this lane if you are driving considerably more slowly than other road users.



Side wind

This sign indicates that you are in an area that is particularly subject to strong side winds. You may get pushed away from your intended trajectory. Avoid overtaking and driving at high speed. Vans and trailers with tarpaulin superstructures are the most vulnerable.



No entry for vehicles towing a trailer other than semi-trailers or single-axle trailers

You cannot enter this road if you are driving a vehicle with a trailer with multiple axles.



No entry for vehicles towing a trailer

You cannot enter this road if you are driving a vehicle with a trailer.



No entry for vehicles with a laden mass exceeding 5.5 tonnes

You cannot enter this road if you are driving a vehicle with a total laden mass that exceeds 5.5 tonnes.



No entry for vehicles or vehicle combinations that exceed the length indicated on the sign

You cannot enter this road if you are driving a vehicle combination that is longer than 10 m.

MOT

Motor vehicles and trailers in this driving licence category must undergo an MOT inspection for the first time four years after their entry into service. Following this first MOT inspection, the vehicles must undergo a test two years later. After that, the inspection must take place annually.

Transporting people

You cannot transport people in trailers, construction trailers or caravans.

Transporting loads


The maximum length of the vehicle, including its load, cannot exceed 2.55 m. The maximum permitted height is 4 m.

The maximum length of coupled vehicle combinations cannot exceed 18.75 m.

If the load exceeds the vehicle dimensions:

In the front


As a general rule, the load cannot go beyond the front of the vehicle. However, if the height of the vehicle is above 2 m, the load may go beyond the front of the vehicle by maximum 2 m. If the load goes beyond the vehicle by over 1 m, it must bear the following warnings:

- during the daytime: a red flag,
- and at night or in poor visibility conditions: a white light and either a white reflector (not a triangular one) or a reflective panel .

At the back

The load can go beyond the back of the vehicle by maximum 2 m.

If the load goes beyond the back of the vehicle by more than 1 m, it must bear the following warnings:

- during the daytime: a red flag,
- and at night or in poor visibility conditions: a red light and either a red reflector (not a triangular one) or a reflective panel .

On the sides

The load may go beyond the side of the vehicle by 1 m, but no more than 2.55 m (the maximum permitted width).

If the load goes beyond the side of the vehicle by over 20 cm, it must bear the following warnings at night and in poor visibility conditions:

- at the front: a white reflector (not a triangular one) and a white position light,
- at the back: a red reflector (not a triangular one) and a red light.

Make sure you never exceed the maximum authorised load for the entire vehicle combination.

Heavy objects must be spread evenly in the bottom of the trailer to give it stability.







Adapt the tyre pressure to the load (see the vehicle handbook). Adapt the position of the towing vehicle's lights.

Ensure that the back load does not hide the licence plate or the lights. Attach the load properly. Bear in mind that gusts of wind may move heavy objects – to the point of sometimes lifting them. If you are transporting dusty materials (e.g. sand), you must cover the trailer with a tarpaulin sheet.

Parking a trailer without the towing vehicle on public roads is not permitted between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Parking a caravan without the towing vehicle on public roads is not permitted during the day or at night.

(For further details, see the chapters on “Coupling trailers” on page 90 and “Loads” on page 89.)

Speed limits

				
	50	75	90	90
 (Spikes) (pneus à crampons)	50	70	90	90

EN CAS DE PLUIE
OU D'AUTRES
PRECIPITATIONS

Vehicle documents

You must always have the following documents on board the vehicle:

- a valid B+E driver's licence,
- the learner's permit if you are a learner,
- a copy of your insurance policy for both the towing vehicle and the trailer,
- the registration certificates for the towing vehicle and the trailer (the grey cards - it is recommended to keep the yellow cards at home),
- the tax certificate for the towing vehicle and the trailer,
- the MOT certificates for the towing vehicle and the trailer (after their first inspection),
- and a European Certificate of Conformity for any vehicle registered after 1 February 2016.

These documents must be in good condition.

Safety equipment

On board, you must have a warning triangle and at least one safety jacket, which you must wear if your vehicle breaks down or you have an accident on a public road.

Vans must also have a fire extinguisher with a minimum capacity of 2 kg.

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Editorial group:

Representative of the Automobile Club du Luxembourg
Mme Rina KETTEL

Representative of the Federation des Maîtres Instructeurs
M. Fernand MAYER

Representative of the Société Nationale de Circulation
Automobile

M. Claudio FERNANDES

Representative of the Police

M. André SCHAACK

Representatives of La Sécurité Routière

Mmes Isabelle MEDINGER

Dina FREITAS

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