



## **European Convention on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences**

Strasbourg, 30.XI.1964

### **Annexes**

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#### **Annex I**

##### **Common schedule of road traffic offences**

- 1 Manslaughter or accidental injury on the roads.
- 2 "Hit and run" driving, i.e., the wilful failure to carry out the obligations placed on drivers of vehicles after being involved in a road accident.
- 3 Driving a vehicle while:
  - a intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol;
  - b under the influence of drugs or other products having similar effects;
  - c unfit because of excessive fatigue.
- 4 Driving a motor-vehicle not covered by third-party insurance against damage caused by the use of the vehicle.
- 5 Failure to comply with a direction given by a policeman in relation to road traffic.
- 6 Non-compliance with the rules relating to:
  - a speed of vehicles;
  - b position and direction of vehicles in motion, meeting of oncoming traffic, overtaking, changes of direction and proceeding over level crossings;
  - c right of way;
  - d traffic priority of certain vehicles such as fire-engines, ambulances and police vehicles;
  - e signs, signals and road markings, in particular "stop" signs;
  - f parking and halting of vehicles;
  - g access of vehicles or classes of vehicles to certain roads (for example, on account of their weight or dimensions);

- h safety devices for vehicles and loads;
  - i marking descriptive (signalisation) of vehicles and loads;
  - j lighting of vehicles and use of lamps;
  - k load and capacity of vehicles;
  - l registration of vehicles, registration plates and nationality plates.
- 7 Driving without a valid licence.
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## **Annex II**

- 1 Any Contracting Party may declare that it reserves the right:
  - a not to accept Section III or to accept it only in respect of certain classes of penalties or enforcement measures;
  - b not to accept Article 6 or to accept only certain provisions of this article.
- 2 Any Contracting Party may declare that for reasons arising out of its constitutional law, it can accept requests for proceedings only in cases specified in its municipal law.