Police enforcement against drink driving in Norway

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Content

• The Norwegian Road Traffic Act
• National Mobile Police Service
• Police Roadside Control
Norwegian Road Traffic Act

Section 10
• A driver of a vehicle must stop immediately for inspection when so requested by the police

Section 22
• No one must drive a vehicle when he is under the influence of alcohol or some intoxicating or narcotic substance.
  • Under influence when the content in blood is larger than 0.2 g/L or breath exceeds 0.1 mg/L of air.
  • Driver must not consume alcohol or any other intoxicating or narcotic substance during the first six hours after finished driving - if the driver should have realized that there may be a police investigation into his driving (this prohibition no longer applies after evidential test).
Limits other substances

• Impairment graded limits for 28 different illegal drugs and medicines corresponding to BAC limits.

• 0.2 – 0.5 – 1.2

• Other substances - impairment based approach

• Similar rules and limits of both dink-driving and drug-driving will increase public acceptance and awareness on the fact that neither alcohol nor drugs go well with driving – improve road safety.
Norwegian Road Traffic Act

Section 22a

• The Police has the authority to do random roadside alcohol and drugs screening test's of the driver
• If reason to believe – evidential test (blood/breath)
• Refuse to take test – blood sample by force

• Aids and abets to impaired driving is a criminal act
Drink and drug driving penalties and driving license suspension

• 0,21 >
  a fine of 1 monthly (gross) salary and a criminal record
  NB! Novice drivers/or special conditions a minimum 6 months driving ban

• 0,51 >
  a minimum 1 year driving ban, a fine of 1,5 monthly (gross) salary and a conditional sentence of imprisonment (a criminal record)

• 1,21 >
  a minimum 2 year driving ban, a fine of 1,5 monthly (gross) salary and an unconditional sentence of imprisonment (21 days) (a criminal record)
Norwegian Road Traffic Act

Section 34

• If just cause to suspect abuse (have a problem) of alcohol or intoxicating or narcotic substance – withdraw driving licenses
Main task - Traffic enforcement
Second task – Fighting Road Criminals

Criminals are using the roads

Intelligence demonstrates that individuals who are listed in the police convictions register are over-represented in fatal road traffic accidents as a proportion of the general population
Police Roadside Control
Study of alcohol & drug drivers 2009

- OTHER OFFENCES: 82%
- NO OTHER OFFENCES: 18%
Random breath and saliva testing

- Legal basis for the police to conduct random road-side breath and saliva based testing (screening).

- Serve as an indication of whether a person has alcohol or drugs in her/his body.
Evidence – Evidenzer Mobile 240

• Legal evidence for alcohol has to be established by an additional breath test (police officer) or optionally a blood sample (medical).

• Result - average 45 minutes after arrest

• Legal evidence for other substances – blood sample
Reason for arrest DUI due to alcohol – by Evidenzer
Seriously injured in Traffic 1946 - 2015
Thank you for your attention!