

## Traffic offences

Nearly 27 million traffic violations were recorded in 2021 (+ 8 % compared to 2019).

Municipal police recorded 7.2 million violations, of which 5.8 million relate to dangerous parking.

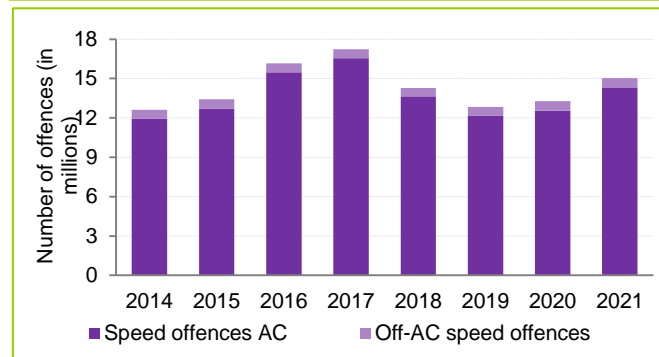
### Number of offences in 2021

	Misdemeanour	Fine
Speed	218	15 041 597
Administrative rules*	236 146	995 343
Parking		1 212 869
Driving Rules		1 053 348
Priority rules		688 317
User equipment		249 539
Hit and run after an accident	181 894	
Lighting and signals		156 087
Alcohol level	104 292	34 342
Illegal drugs	105 582	
Exceeding		58 078
Refusals and hindrances	35 026	
Truck transport	1 467	27 052
Alcohol and illegal drugs	11 757	
Unintentional homicides or injuries	2 689	
Other	167	6 943
<b>Total</b>	<b>679 238</b>	<b>19 523 515</b>

Source: *Traffic offences and the impact on the license*, Statistical report for the year 2021, ONISR, 2022.

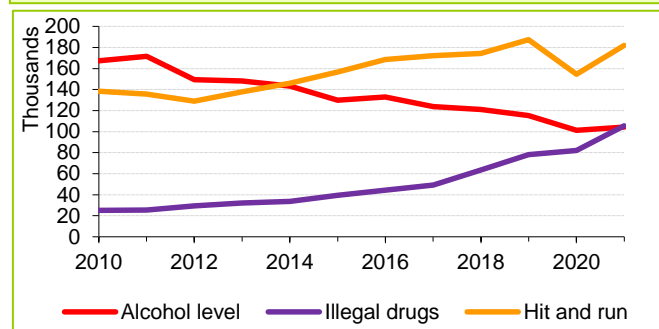
\* Lack of driver's license, non-insurance and false plates for misdemeanours.

### Evolution of speeding offences



Source: *Traffic offences and the impact on the license*, Statistical report for the year 2021, ONISR, 2022.

### Evolution of offences related to alcohol, illegal drugs and hit-and-runs



Source: *Traffic offences and the impact on the license*, Statistical report for the year 2021, ONISR, 2022.

N.B.: In 2021, the families of tickets (excluding speeding and red lights), containing more categories of offences, are not comparable to those of the 2020 report.

## Offences - excluding municipal police

20.2 million offences were recorded in 2021. They include 97 % fines (19.5 million) and 3 % misdemeanours (679,238).

74 % are **speeding** offences, i.e. 15 million offences, including 218 misdemeanours.

1.2 million offences for **dangerous parking**, i.e. 6 % of offences.

1.2 million breaches of **administrative rules**, i.e. 6 % of breaches including 132,765 offences for lack of a driving license (20 % of offences), 77,649 for non-insurance (11 % of offences) and 25 732 for false license plates (4 % of offences).

1.1 million non-criminal breaches of the **driving rules** (including 395,943 use of mobile **phones**, 34,483 wearing of headsets).

688,317 non-criminal breaches of **priority rules**, including 373,822 "red lights" recorded by automated control (CA). 131,838 violations of crossing red lights outside CA and 116,032 violations of not respecting the panel « stop ».

249,539 non-criminal offences for defects in user equipment, including 129,032 for **failure to wear safety belts**, 32,178 for **failure to wear helmets** and 47,250 for **failure to wear gloves on powered two-wheelers**.

156,087 offences concerning the **condition of vehicles**. 138,634 alcohol-driving violations, of which 104,292 are misdemeanours (75 %).

Some offences are only made up of misdemeanours. These are 181,894 **hit and run offences** after an accident (27 % of offences), 105,582 offences related to the use of **illegal drugs** (16 % of offences), 35,026 offences for refusal and obstruction of checks (5 % of offences).

## Alcohol and illegal drugs controls

7 million blood alcohol screenings were carried out in 2021, of which 3.2 % were positive. 97 % of these checks are preventive (at the initiative of law enforcement) or in the event of violations, 3 % are positive.

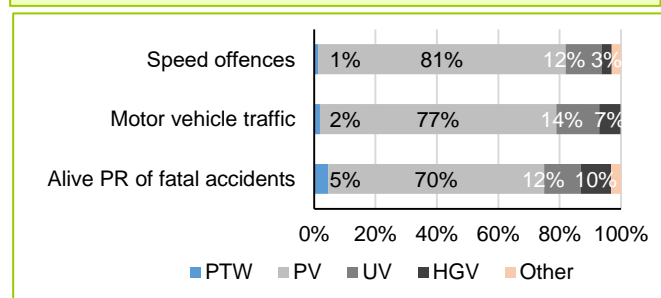
77,166 checks were carried out during injury accidents (including fatalities), 8.5 % of users tested had a blood alcohol level above the legal limit, a steady increase since 2016. 115,532 screenings took place during accidents materials. They are positive in 10 % of cases. 630,957 illegal drugs tests were carried out in 2021, of which 17 % were positive. 86 % of these checks are preventive or in the event of infringements, 19 % are positive. 46,660 screenings were carried out in the event of injury accidents (including fatalities), 6.5 % of the drivers tested involved in the injury accidents were positive for illegal drugs.

### Automated control device

Radars	AC fixed speed (including turret)	AC mobile speed	AC speed radar autonomous	AC red lights
2014	2 511	841		770
2015	2 541	787	22	788
2016	2 525	884	202	786
2017	2 509	884	275	778
2018	2 499	904	262	763
2019	2 137	950	249	758
2020	2 326	905	249	744
2021	2 393	973	312	710

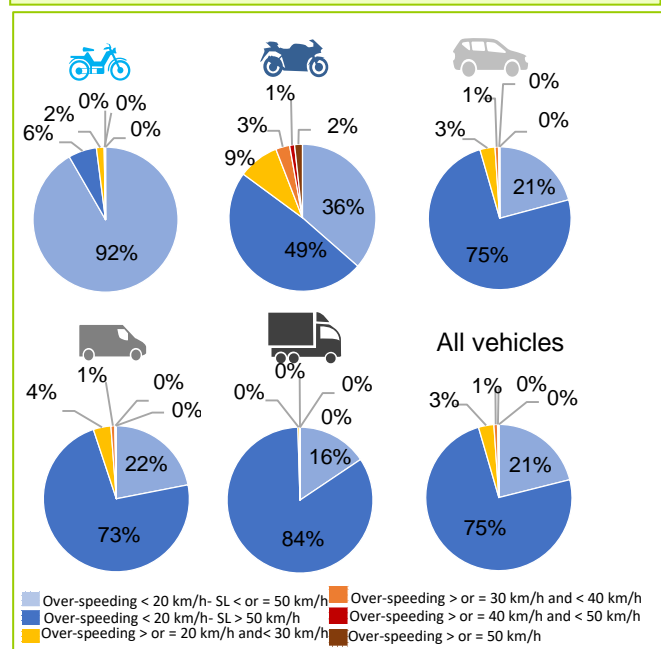
Source: DSR-DCA

### Breakdown of fines, traffic and PR of fatal accidents by type of vehicle in 2021



Source: Traffic offences and the impact on the license, Statistical report for the year 2021, ONISR, 2022  
Vehicle traffic, MTE-SDES.

### Speeding offences according to the value of the excess, for certain modes of travel in 2021



Source: Traffic offences and the impact on the license, Statistical report for the year 2021, ONISR, 2022.

## 4,388 automatic radars

24 % of fixed automatic **speed radars** are on motorways, 69 % on national or departmental roads, 7 % on municipal roads.

4 % of **red light radars** are in urban areas of 500,000 inhabitants or more, 28 % between 100,000 and 500,000 inhabitants, 50 % between 10,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and 18 % in urban areas of less than 100,000 inhabitants.

As of 12/31/2021, the fleet of radar cars is made up of 385 vehicles, of which 150 have been transferred from law enforcement to outsourced driving operators (out of 38 departments, see page 171).

## Speed control

In 2021, with more than 11 million offences, passenger vehicles (PV) represent 81 % of speeding offences detected by automated enforcement. This share is equivalent to that of traffic (77 %) whereas the share of light vehicles is only of 70 % among the presumed responsible (PR) for fatal accidents who are alive. For utility vehicles (UVs), the second largest volume with nearly 1.7 million speeding offences recorded by the turnover, i.e. 12 %, is a share close to that of traffic (14 %) and that of the PRs of fatal accidents who are alive (12 %).

With 0.5 million fines, HGVs account for 3 % of speeding offences recorded by the automated control, while they represent 7 % of traffic. Nevertheless, with 10 %, the share of alive PRs in fatal accidents in heavy goods vehicles is more than three times that of offences.

Powered two-wheelers (PTW) represent 5 % of alive PRs but represent only 2 % of traffic and 1.3 % of speeding violations, noted by the AC. The overrepresentation of alive PRs in PTW is also due to their high vulnerability in the event of an accident.

Powered two-wheelers differ from other vehicles, the share of speeding less than 20 km/h in town (for a speed limit < 50 km/h) is higher for moped riders (92 %) and motorcyclists (36 %) than for all vehicles (21 %). The share of excessive speed over 20 km/h is higher for motorcyclists (15 %) than for all vehicles (5 %). More specifically, the share of excessive speed over 50 km/h is 2 %, whereas it is 0.1 % for all vehicles.

The data is provided by the police for class 5 offences and fines and by the national agency for the automated processing of offences (ANTAI) for fines recorded by electronic report (PVe) or by automated control.