

Amministrazione Provinciale di Modena
Comune di Modena



RETE DI SICUREZZA

**GUIDE TO THE IMPROVEMENT
OF FOREIGN DRIVERS' KNOWLEDGE
ABOUT ROAD CIRCULATION AND SAFETY.**

DIDACTIC HELP MATERIAL



RETE DI SICUREZZA

PREMISE

Law n.144 of 17/07/02, art. 32 constitutes the National Plan for road safety and defines its objectives, following the indications of the second programme for road safety elaborated by the European Commission; it aims at a 40% reduction of the dead and wounded people within the 2010.

This plan wants to create the conditions for a self and sostenibile mobility, reducing the drammatic number of victims in every day road accidents.

On this subject the Ministry of Public Works, with the Decree of 27/12/00, approved a call for bids to realize multi-sector experimental measures to improve road safety, called "Progetti Pilota" (that is experimental projects);

The Modena Provincial Administration participated to this call with a "Progetto Pilota" called "Rete di Sicurezza".

This project proposes measures that can promote road safety in all Provincia di Modena territory with incisiveness.

The actions of the project will give technical information both to citizens and to operators. They will concern:

- information material on road safety;
- documentation on the prevention of road accidents due to the use of alcohol and other substances;
- a web site where you can find the main information and prevention actions realized in Italy;
- various training courses for operators involved in this field;
- updating of road maps.

The Road Safety Project for Foreigners is part of the actions mentioned above.

ASSUMPTION OF SUBSTANCES THAT CAN BE DANGEROUS

ALCOHOL

Alcohol is a substance that modifies our brain functions; it is contained in: wine, beer and spirits in different quantities.

Alcohol **EFFECTS** are very fast (about 15 minutes) and depend on the alcoholemia (concentration of alcohol in the blood). They can be summarized in:

- REDUCTION OF THE CAPACITY OF PERCEPTION
- DIFFICULTY IN THE EVALUATION OF DISTANCES
- REDUCTION OF THE TIMES OF REACTION AND ATTENTION
- BALANCE TROUBLES
- SIGHT TROUBLES (REDUCTION OF SENSITIVITY TO RED LIGHT, DIFFICULTY IN THE ADAPTATION TO LIGHT AND SHADE)
- EUPHORIA, LOSS OF INHIBITION, LOQUACITY
- REDUCTION OF CAPACITY OF JUDGEMENT (UNDERVALUATION OF THE RISK)

Moderate alcohol quantities have surely a subjective effect that is undervalued because it causes simple euphoria, a well known pleasant sensation which is considered harmless.

A person driving in a drunken state (1,5-2,0 g. of alcohol per litre of blood) or in a very deep drunken state (from 2 to 4 g. of alcohol per litre of blood) is dangerous both to himself and to others because his reaction times are doubled and his sight and attention capacity are very bad.

Intensive effects such as euphoria, loquacity and loss of inhibition already appear when alcoholemia (presence of alcohol in the blood) is of 0,4 g. per litre; it corresponds to a medium beer.

The most serious effect caused by alcohol is ethylic coma: with an alcoholemia of 3-5 g. per litre you can die because of cardio-circulatory arrest.

The risks increase if you associate other substances to alcohol.

ALCOHOL AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOURS

It is known that the curve representing the risk of a road accident grows with the increasing of alcoholemia; of course there is no risk if there is no alcohol consumption. It is also known that:

- the risks appear when the presence of alcohol in the blood is between 0,5 and 0,8 mg/l
- the assumption of alcohol together with medicines or drugs has consequences on the psycho-physical efficiency because alcohol increases their effects (see relaxants, stimulants, antihistaminics, analgesics and so on);
- under the same presence of alcohol in the blood, the risks are more serious for young people and inexperienced drivers;
- under the same presence of alcohol in the blood, the risks are more serious for drivers who are not used to drinking and for the ones who think that drinking is not dangerous;
- About 50% of the serious and mortal accidents is due to alcohol;

The possibility for drivers with alcoholemia higher than 1,50 mg/l to lose control during week-end nights therefore making a road accidents is 380 times bigger than for sober people.

(Taggi, 1999)

ALCOHOLEMIA CALCULATION

One unit of alcohol is the same as 10 grams of pure alcohol. This unit helps the calculation of the presence of alcohol in the blood after drinking (alcoholemia) and it is known as an international measure unit.

In Italy alcohol drinking is legal. On the other side the road code sets some limits.

Currently the legal limit is 0,5 g/l (that is an alcoholemia of 0,5).

The alcoholemia depends on some factors:

- a person characteristics: age, weight and sex;
- the way of assumption of alcoholic drinks: whether it is far from or during meals (food slows down alcohol absorption);
- the quantity taken and kind of drink.

It is important to know how many grams of alcohol are taken with drinks so that, if you have to drive, you can know what your psycho-physical conditions are like and how much they are altered by alcohol.

To eliminate one alcoholic unit one hour must pass (in the same way if you drink one glass of wine alcohol is disposed of in one hour).

It's important to know that:

- 2 medium beers have 4 alcohol units: too much, so that some time must pass before driving.
- with 1 can of beer (1,5 a.u.) + 1 glass of wine (1+1,5 a.u.) a medium build man can drive even if his performances are a bit reduced.

HOW MUCH ALCOHOL IS IN DRINKS?

- 1 glass of wine (100 ml) = **1 alcoholic unit**
- 1 little glass of spirit (40ml) = **1,5 alcoholic units**
- 1 medium beer (400ml) = **2 alcoholic units**
- 1 beer can (330ml) = **1,5 alcoholic units**

According with the current law a medium build man (70-80 kg) can drive after taking up to 2 alcoholic units,
A medium build woman (50-60 kg) can drive after taking up to 1,5 alcoholic units.

Here are some examples of alcoholic drinks with the equivalent alcoholic units per glass

	ALCOHOLIC DEGREES	GLASS CAPACITY (ML)	ALCOHOL UNITS IN THE GLASS (A. U.)
BEER	6°	330	1 E ½
BEER	7,5°	330	2
WINE	12°	100	1
WINE	14°	130	1 E ½
CAMPARI	25°	100	2
MARTINI	25°	100	2
LIMONCELLO	30°	40	1
FERNET	40°	40	1 E ½
AVERNA	32°	40	1
COGNAC	40°	40	1 E ½
WHISKY	40°	40	1 E ½
VODKA	40°	40	1 E ½
GRAPPA	40°	40	1 E ½

ADVICE FOR SAFETY DRIVING

- **DO NOT DRINK WHATEVER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION YOU USE (CAR, MOTORCYCLE OR BYCICLE)**
- **DO NOT ACCEPT A LIFT IF THE DRIVER HAS DRUNK, AT LEAST REMIND HIM TO:**
- **RESPECT THE ALCOHOL DISPOSAL TIMES**
- **LET SOMEONE ELSE DRIVE, SOMEONE WHO HAS NOT DRUNK**
- **CALL A TAXI**



DRUGS

Every substance that alters our physical or mental functions is considered a drug.

Drugs are substances that influence our central nervous system and alter perception, humour and behaviour.

Usually they are classified in: **stimulants** (for example cocaine, amphetamine and ecstasy), **depressing substances** (for example alcohol and heroine) and **hallucinogen** (for example LSD).

Marijuana is not included in the above mentioned categories.

COCAINE

Cocaine is an extract of the coca leaf. It has a stimulating effect. Usually it is inhaled (in Italian this action is called "sniffare") and through mucous membranes arrives in the blood. Some consumers prefer stronger effects that can be obtained injecting the substance or smoking it in a concentrated form.

EFFECTS:

The initial effect consists in a pleasure and wellbeing sensation.

The consumer is excited, talkative and full of energy. The heart beats faster, the blood pressure increases, the breath becomes faster and deeper and the person feels more and more alert.

It causes dependence very fast because in a short time the consumer wishes for more and more and he can't help it.

The **poisoning** is characterized by confusion, anxiety, language disorders, paranoia and hallucination.

If the consumer stops to assume the substance, these effects lowered and a relaxation phase characterized by headache, giddiness, faint or tiredness (that induces to a deep sleep) starts.

Cocaine influences also the temperature regulation and perspiration mechanisms so that an excessive dose, increasing the body temperature, can cause death.

ANPHETAMINES

Anphetamines are synthetic drugs (produced in laboratory). They are stimulating (exciting) substances.

EFFECTS

Little doses of anfetaminas cause an increase of alertness and energy. Its consumer is not hungry but the organism suffers from the lack of food and rest. He needs more and more pills to have the same effects. After consumption the chronic consumer feels deeply tired and depressed. The excessive use causes **poisoning**, characterized by paranoia confusion and hallucination. An over dose causes dangerous respiratory insufficiencies and uncontrolled temperature variations.

ECSTASY

It's a laboratory drug and it has hallucinogenic and exciting effects. It is produced in illegal and rudimentary laboratories so that pills may contain contaminating substances and toxic waste with great risks for the body.

EFFECTS:

The first effects appear after 30-60 minutes and last from 4 to 6 hours. The intensity of all the sensations (hearing, touch, sight, taste, olfaction) and oneself perception (strong emotions, loquacity, easy relations with everybody, loss of sexual inhibition) increase. The things that causes pain are undervalued and the time notion becomes altered.

The consumer has the sensation to communicate more easily. He does not feel hungry or pysicaly tired. One more pill doesn't increase the pleasant (desidered) effects but increases the collateral (undesidered) ones.

The undesidered effects are: nausea, the heart starting beating faster; giddy fits, fever and muscular cramps.

Body dehydration is the most dangerous effect associated to the increase of the body temperature. Dancing after the assumption can dangerously increase the body temperature; the situation gets worse if you drink alcoholic drinks because alcohol make you lose liquids.

It can cause anxiety and depression.

There could be overdose effects (tremors, teeth grinding, mouth muscles tension, unjustified fears, hallucinations, mind confusion).

Ecstasy causes great dependence and it is necessary to increase the dose in order to have the same effects. It is more dangerous for people who have heart and kidney problems or suffer from epilepsy.

HALLUCINOGENS

It's possible to find them like coloured stamps and pills (micropoints). They usually contain Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD), but it's not easy to establish its exact quantity. They produce "trips" that can last even 12 hours. LSD influences sensory perception and it "colours" sounds, lets you "see" smell and "listen" to colours.

EFFECTS:

The hallucinogens modify the perception of reality, cause visions and illusions so that it's difficult to separate reality from the imaginary.

The consumer has intense emotions, even contrasting, that change continuously.

You feel confused and reflexes result altered.

The capacity of judgement is altered so that doing a simple action like crossing the street becomes dangerous.

LSD can cause the increase of body temperature and of blood pressure and can cause tachycardia, giddiness and nausea.

LSD effects depend on the place where you are and on the psycho-physical and emotional conditions of the consumer, unfavourable conditions can produce "bad trips" (that is negative hallucinations) that provoke state of panic, fear of losing control, persecution delirium.

The intake of only one stamp of ecstasy containing a lot of LSD can cause depression, paranoia and flashbacks (the trip returns suddenly and unexpectedly) even after a long time.

HEROINE

Heroin derives from the poppy of opium. Even if it is illegal and extremely dangerous, it is used illicitly for the wellbeing that produces.

EFFECTS:

In the first hours of assumption you can feel a condition of intense pleasure and wellbeing.

Heroin depresses the emotional centers of the central nervous system and the consumer results inert. The pupils are reduced to very little dots, pain and anxiety disappear, and the interest in food and sex lowers.

The intense and regular use of heroin causes a bigger tolerance and a bigger physical dependence and consequently a very bad syndrome of abstinence. The consumer has anxiety, transpiration increases with more frequent breath and symptoms of a bad cold.

An overdose of heroin can kill; it depresses the respiratory centers of the central nervous system until the breath is interrupted.

HEMP BY-PRODUCTS

Marijuana and hascish are hemp by-products. Marijuana is commonly defined "herb" because owing to its variable colour from green/grey to brown/green is similar to dry herb or to tea.

Hascish comes from hemp resin and it is prepared in little blocks or like dust.

EFFECTS:

The effects start after some minutes from intake and can last until 3-4 hours. Little doses cause wellbeing sensations, reduction of inhibition, a greater speaking and laughing tendency, loss of concentration and appetite, increase of the heart beat, eyes reddening, balance troubles, motor coordination troubles and sleepiness.

Greater doses can alter the perception of time, space, sounds and colours. Very heavy doses cause confusion, agitation, anxiety, panic.

It's sure that the use of the hemp by-products alter the motor abilities and the capacity of making complex actions even if usual (like driving).

A danger a consumer can have after a long time is the beginning of pulmonary deseases.

MIXTURE OF DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES

The mixing of many drugs or of drugs and alcohol create more risks.

Anfetaminas + ecstasy: produces heavy tachycardia.

Acid + ecstasy: increases the effects caused by bad trips.

In both the situations when the effect disappears the "down" is more heavy (it is called "down" the condition in which the consumer is when the drug effect has pass over and it is charaterized by tiredness and by the negative effects that are consequence of the drug).

Alcohol + ecstasy: alcohol causes the loss of liquids and does not quench thirst.

There's the risk for the heat stroke to increase body temperature and dehydration.

Cocaina+ ecstasy: the effects are multiplied and lead to a great uneasiness and danger of death.

Heroin + ecstasy: the stimulating effect of the MDMA can cover the heroine sedative effect and vice versa (danger of overdose).

Crisis symptoms:

- not perspiration
- headache
- vomit and weakness
- hands, arms and back cramps
- tiredness and confusion
- difficulty in urinating despite the stimulus
- dark urine

WHEN YOU DRIVE

Drugs intake or the excess of alcoholic drinks , during the effect, increase the probabilities of bad perception of the distances and after the effect (in the "down" phase) a great tiredness arrives, the reflexes are slowed down and sleep strokes are common.

In Italy the driving under the influence of drugs is illegal and in that case the consumer of drugs should let someone else drive the car; if it's not possible he can stop until he is able to drive.

THE LAW

In Italy **drugs are illegal**.

The policemen, verified the facts, make a report to the Prefect's of Police Office where the consumer will be called for a talk. There, the consumer who wishes can ask to be subjected to a therapeutic or rehabilitating programme at the Drug Addiction Service (*Servizio Tossicodipendenze= SerT*) where he resides. In that case, the Prefect of Police stops the amministrative proceedings and send the consumer to SerT.

If the programme is followed the case is dismissed.

If the programme is interrupted some sanctions are applied.

The **SANCTIONS** consist in:

- Revocation of documents (driving license, passport, gun licence and the expatriation validity of identity card), from 1 to 4 mounths;
- Revocation of the permit of residence for those foreigners who are in Italy for tourism, from 1 to 4 mounths;
- Suspension of the right to do documents if the person stopped has not them, from 1 to 4 mounths;
- formal Admonition by the Prefect of Police if the person stopped is found in possession of substances for personal use for the first time.

MOTOR VEHICLES

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND DRIVING DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
DRIVING LICENSE	<p>It is issued by “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione“(see note *) after the required driving and theory tests have been passed.</p> <p>The Driving License can be obtained only by people with the adequate physical, psychological and moral requisites.</p> <p>The driving license includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · a picture and the personal data of the document-holder; · the category of vehicles he/she is allowed to drive; · the document validity period and its expire date; · Notes of any special limitation or prescription; · Records about any suspension occurred. 	<p>IT IS MANDATORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to carry the original document when driving (a copy is not valid); • show the document to Police if requested; • In case of change of address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While registering, inform “Anagrafe” ♦ that you hold a Driving License; - The “Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note) will mail the holder of the driving license at home a sticker to paste onto the document. • To renew the document when it is expiring. A medical check-up is required. <p>The Management of “Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note) will mail the owner of the vehicle at home a sticker to paste onto the document; until he receives it, the certificate from the doctor (relative to the required check-up) will be considered as valid.</p> <p>ATTENTION:</p> <p>Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>

NOTES:

* “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione”

=Province offices of vehicle registration

(*The present name is: “Dipartimento Trasporti Terrestri” =Ground Transportation Department)

♦ “Anagrafe” = (Town Registry Office)

DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
<p>FOREIGN DRIVING LICENSE ISSUED BY NON-EU COUNTRIES</p>	<p>It is issued by the pertinent Authority and it can have different characteristics and content according to the laws of the issuing country.</p> <p>Non-Italian citizens resident in Italy are allowed to drive with the driving license issued by their home country only if it is valid (not expired).</p>	<p>IT IS MANDATORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to carry the original document when driving (a copy is not valid); • show the document to Police if requested; • when driving, to carry a certified translation of the document into Italian (issued by the relative Embassy/Consulate). <p>ATTENTION: Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>
	<p>ONE YEAR after being registered as a RESIDENT IN ITALY, the foreign citizen must get an ITALIAN DRIVING LICENSE.</p> <p>Being registered as a resident in Italy means registering at the local "Anagrafe"^(see note). Its does not mean getting an Italian citizenship.</p>	<p>ATTENTION:</p> <p>THOSE DRIVING IN ITALY WITH A NON-EU DRIVING LICENSE AFTER ONE YEAR has passed SINCE HE/SHE HAS BEEN REGISTERED AS A RESIDENT IN ITALY (EVEN THOUGH THE FOREIGN DRIVING LICENSE IS STILL VALID), WILL BE CHARGED WITH THE SAME ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL PENALTIES AS IF DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENSE.</p>

NOTES:

♦ "Anagrafe" = (Town Registry Office)

DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
<p>FOREIGN DRIVING LICENSE ISSUED BY EU-COUNTRIES</p>	<p>The document is in conformity with the Italian version and it contains the same items. It is allowed to drive in Italy with driving licenses issued by EU-Countries, without a translation, even when the document is not in conformity with the Italian version.</p>	<p>No special requirement is necessary, even after one year has passed since the Non-Italian citizen has been registered as a resident in Italy. Of course, the driving license must be valid (not expired).</p> <p>ATTENTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Driving Licenses issued by EU-Countries as a conversion of a driving license originally issued by a NON-EU Country, COULD BE NON VALID IN ITALY, if there is no mutual agreement with the relative NON-EU Country. <p>Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>
<p>CONVERSION OF NON-EU DRIVING LICENSES</p>	<p>The conversion of foreign driving licenses is allowed ONLY for the Countries which have reached a mutual agreement with Italy. Converting a driving license means getting an Italian Driving License, valid for driving the same category of vehicles as the original one, without passing any driving and theory test; on the contrary, the competent Authorities will verify if the applicant is in possession of the adequate physical, psychological and moral requisites.</p> <p>The Italian Driving License MUST be requested by the holder of the foreign driving license, who will hand over the original foreign driving license.</p> <p>ATTENTION</p> <p>The foreign driving license to be converted MUST BE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · valid (not expired) · Obtained before the foreign citizen has been registered as a resident in Italy 	

DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
<p>CAR REGISTRATION BOOK</p>	<p>It is issued by “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note *) when a motor vehicle is registered.</p> <p>In contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the identifying data and technical specifications of the motor vehicle; · the personal data of the owner of the vehicle. 	<p style="text-align: center;">IT IS MANDATORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to carry the original document when driving (a copy is not valid); • show the document to Police if requested; • to get the Car Registration book updated in case of relevant modifications to the vehicle, such as the installation of a liquid or methane gas system, or the installation of a coupler (carrying hook), etc..; • notification to “Pubblico Registro Automobilistico” (see note ^) of any property change of the vehicles; • the new owner has to notify the “Pubblico Registro Automobilistico” (see note) within 60 days from the purchase date; • In case of change of address, inform, “Anagrafe” (see note) that you own a car/vehicle. The Management of “Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note *) will mail the owner of the vehicle at home a sticker to paste onto the document; until he receives it, the receipt of the residence change issued by “Anagrafe” (see note) will be considered as valid. <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION:</p> <p>Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>

NOTES:

* “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione”

=Province offices of vehicle registration

(*The present name is: “Dipartimento Trasporti Terrestri” =Ground Transportation Department)

^ “Pubblico Registro Automobilistico” = Public Car Registry Office

♦ “Anagrafe” = (Town Registry Office)

DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
<p>CAR INSURANCE</p>	<p>It is a contract drawn up between two parties: the Insured (=the owner of the vehicle) and the Insurance Company.</p> <p>In case of a car accident, this contract ensures a compensation for damages to people, things or animals.</p> <p>When signing the contract, the Insurance Company will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a Policy to file - a Certificate to carry on board of the vehicle - a coupon (receipt of premium payment) to be shown on the front window of the vehicle; for motorcycles, it is sufficient to carry the receipt when driving. <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION:</p> <p>The contract has to be drawn up before driving the vehicle and it will be valid from midnight on the day the insurance premium has been paid.</p> <p>In case of car accident where people have been injured, there could be criminal and personal responsibilities, not covered by the insurance policy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IT IS MANDATORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to insure all motor vehicles, including those parked in a public area for a long period of time; • carry the Insurance Certificate on board of the car when driving (a copy is not valid); • to show the Insurance Certificate to the Police if requested; • to show the coupon (receipt) on the front window (in any other part of the vehicle it is not valid); for motorcycles, it is sufficient to carry the receipt when driving. <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>

MOPEDS

REGISTRATION AND DRIVING DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
IDENTITY DOCUMENT	<p>It is issued by the competent Authorities and enables to identify the document holder and his/her personal data.</p> <p>It must contain the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a photo and the complete personal data of the document holder; • the issuing and expire dates; • the issuing Authority. <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION:</p> <p>The following are considered as Identity Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passport • Driving License • Identity Card <p>The Stay Permit, even though it is not an Identity Document, it is valid to assert the identity of a foreign person in Italy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IT IS MANDATORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to carry the original document when driving a moped (a copy is not valid); • show the document to Police if requested. <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION:</p> <p>Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>

DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
<p>TECHNICAL PASS CERTIFICATE (“LIBRETTINO”)</p>	<p>Issued by the seller of the moped at the moment of its sale.</p> <p>It contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the identifying data and technical specifications of the motor vehicle. <p>It does not contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the name of the owner (since mopeds, unlike other vehicles, are not registered). <p>The person possessing the moped is considered its owner.</p>	<p>IT IS MANDATORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to carry the original document when driving a moped (a copy is not valid); · show the document to the Police if requested. <p>ATTENTION:</p> <p>It is not allowed to modify the technical characteristics of the moped.</p> <p>Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>

DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
<p>NUMBER PLATE (“TARGHETTA”)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is issued by “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note *), to over-18 people holding a moped. • It consists of an alphanumeric code connected to the holder, who is responsible for the circulation of the vehicle. • It can be used on different mopeds. 	<p>IT IS MANDATORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to show the number plate on the moped always; • to have the number plate readable all the time and do not cover it with stickers or other things; • in case of change of address, while registering, to inform “Anagrafe” (see note ♦) that you hold a moped number plate; The Management of “Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note *) will take care of updating the address in their books. <p>ATTENTION: Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>

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DOCUMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
<p>MOPED INSURANCE</p>	<p>It is a contract drawn up between two parties: the Insured (=the owner of the vehicle) and the Insurance Company. In case of a car accident, this contract ensures a compensation for damages to people, things or animals. When signing the contract, the Insurance Company will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a Policy to file - a Certificate to carry on board of the vehicle - a coupon (receipt of premium payment) to carry when driving <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION:</p> <p>The contract has to be drawn up before driving the vehicle and it will be valid from midnight on the day the insurance premium has been paid.</p> <p>In case of accident where people have been injured, there could be criminal and personal responsibilities, which are not covered by the insurance policy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IT IS MANDATORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to insure all motor vehicles, including those parked in a public area for a long period of time; • to carry the Certificate and the Coupon when driving (a copy is not valid); · to show the Certificate and the Coupon to the Police if requested. <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION:</p> <p>Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.</p>

REVISION

OF ALL MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOPEDS

· WHAT IS IT?

The “Revision” is a technical test, meant to check that all motor vehicles have the required safety and driving conditions, and that their exhaust and noise are within the fixed limits for air and noise pollution. The rules of “Codice della Strada” (Road Regulations) decree the criteria for the check-up of the motor vehicle equipment relevant for road safety.

ATTENTION:

When a vehicle is seriously damaged by an accident, the Traffic Police must notify the “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note *), who could command an extraordinary test of the vehicle, if the damages endanger its road safety.

· WHERE?

It can be performed both at an Authorized Garage and at the “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note *).

ATTENTION:

After a Vehicle Registration book has been taken away because the revision was not executed as requested, the revision test can be performed only at The “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note).

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- **RESULTS OF THE REVISION TEST**

The revision test could give one of the following outcomes:

“REGOLARE” (successful): when the test result is successful;

“RIPETERE” (to be repeated): when the test has not been successful, but the anomalies found are not bad enough to seriously endanger the road safety of the vehicle. The vehicle is allowed to be on the road for one month from the Revision date and, within the same period, it must be tested again a second time.

“SOSPESO” (rejected): when the flaws and anomalies can seriously endanger the road safety. In this case, the vehicle CANNOT be on the road, except from the time to be taken to a garage the same day of the test. Then, as soon as it has been repaired, it can be taken to the second revision test.

ATTENTION:

When the revision test has been successfully passed, the authorized garage will provide a sticker, which must be pasted onto the vehicle Registration Book.

- **WHEN?**

The due dates are based on the registration date of the vehicle, as follows:

<p align="center">- Cars - Motor vehicles for transportation of goods up to 3,5 tons</p>	<p>Within 4 years from the first registration of the vehicle; after the 1st revision test has been passed, it must be repeated every 2 years.</p>
<p align="center">Motorcycles</p>	<p>Please check the requested due dates with The “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione” (see note *).</p>
<p align="center">Mopeds</p>	<p>In 2002 all motor vehicles registered before 31.12.1993 must be revised; the same applies to mopeds which obtained a “certificato di conformità” (Conformity Certificate) before 31.12.1993.</p>

• PENALTIES

Driving a vehicle which was supposed to be revised and this was not done within the requested terms and conditions, the owner will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties; in addition, the vehicle registration book will be withdrawn.

If the vehicle in the above mentioned condition is driven on the motorway, the relevant Authorities can order its detention until the Revision has been passed.

Driving a vehicle whose Registration book has been sequestered, leads to further administrative penalties, and the detention of the vehicle itself will be ordered.

ATTENTION:

In addition to the penalties mentioned above, please note that the owner of a vehicle not revised as requested could be charged with further responsibilities, since, in this case, the Insurance Companies will not cover and reimburse the damages.

NOTES:

* “Uffici Provinciali della Motorizzazione Civile Trasporti Concessione”

=Province offices of vehicle registration

(*The present name is: “Dipartimento Trasporti Terrestri” =Ground Transportation Department)

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTATION

CARS	<p style="text-align: center;">ADULTS</p> <p>The number of passengers who can sit in a vehicle cannot be higher that what is indicated on its Registration Book.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● It is compulsory for the driver and <u>all</u> passengers, both at the front and at the back, to wear safety belts; there are a few exceptions to this rule, i.e. for health reasons, which must be certified by a doctor. <p>It is allowed to exceed the maximum number of passengers with 2 children under 10 but they can sit only at the back and only if accompanied by at least one passenger over 16 wearing safety belts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INFANTS/BABIES/CHILDREN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Infants/Babies under 3 years old <p>Front seat: it is allowed only using an approved baby seat. Back seats: the approved baby's seat can be used ONLY if the baby is accompanied by at least one passenger over 16, wearing safety belts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Children aged 3 to 12 years old, max 150 cm. tall <p>Front seat – back seats: it is mandatory to use a child seat, fitting with his/her weight and height; it is also allowed to use safety belts with the appropriate adaptor for children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Children over 12 and more that 150 cm. tall <p>Front seat – back seats: it is mandatory to wear safety belts.</p> <p>All safety devices must be homologated (approved)</p> <p>The homologation data are indicated on the device with one of the following marks: ECE 44 o ECE R 44 o R 44.</p>
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	<p>There are the following categories of seats and adaptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “CLASSE 0”: for babies or infants up to 9 Kg. (baby seat). ▪ “CLASSE 1”: for babies or infants from 9 to 18 Kg (baby seat or belt adaptor). ▪ “CLASSE 2”: for children from 18 to 25 Kg (child seat or belt adaptor). ▪ “CLASSE 3”: for children from 25 to 35 Kg (belt adaptor)
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<p>MOTORCYCLES</p>	<p>ADULTS AND BABIES/CHILDREN</p> <p>It is allowed to carry one passenger, sitting in a stable and balanced way, in the intended position on the vehicle. Babies/Children cannot be carried at the front, neither sitting nor standing. It is compulsory to use a helmet, both for the driver and for the passenger, including children.</p>
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<p>MOPEDS</p>	<p>It is not allowed to carry passengers, including babies/children.</p>
<p>BYCICLES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ADULTS</p> <p>It is not allowed to carry an adult passenger, except from special bicycles designed for it (“tandem”).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BABIES/CHILDREN</p> <p>It is allowed to transport max. 1 baby/child under 8, using the approved seats.</p> <p>The seat must be positioned in a suitable way, allowing the driver to move freely and to keep the bicycle in balance. The front seat can be used ONLY to transport babies/children not heavier than 15 Kg.</p>

PENALTIES

Those who will not fulfill the above mentioned obligations about passenger transportation will be charged with the relative administrative and financial penalties.

Attention

In case of **road accident with people injured**, the driver can be charged with criminal responsibilities if the passenger was not transported according to the above mentioned regulations.

If the **injured** is **under 18**, and, thus, has a special protection under the Italian Law, these responsibilities could be higher; if the under-18 injured is the driver's son/daughter there are even higher responsibilities, since a parent, according to the Italian Law, is supposed to have a special protection and watch on his/her own children.

ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF THE ROAD REGULATIONS

● WHAT IS IT?

The Administrative Penalties can be financial (a fine) or additional.

A financial administrative penalty, or fine, consists of a payment of a certain amount by the person who has broken the Law.

The additional administrative penalty comes consequentially after a certain regulation or obligation has been broken; within Road Regulations two of the most common additional administrative penalties are the removal and the detention of the vehicle.

These two additional administrative penalties make the vehicle unavailable to its legitimate owner; the removal until the vehicle is collected again, and the detention for a specific period of time, set by Law.

Attention

The sequestration of the vehicle ("sequestro") is not an additional administrative penalty, rather a legal action preliminary to a more serious additional administrative penalty, thus, the confiscation of the vehicle; when a vehicle is confiscated, it becomes a property of the Italian Authorities.

● RESPONSABILITIES

The **first responsibility**, when an administrative regulation is broken, is to its **transgressor**, thus, to the person who has taken an action against the Law.

The Italian Administrative Law, as well as the Road Regulations, comprises an additional responsibility to the **owner of the vehicle**, which is defines as “**solidarietà**” (**joint responsibility**).

This joint responsibility comprises that, if **the transgressor does not pay** the required financial penalty, the Public Authority in charge will require the payment to the owner of the vehicle. This payment is due by the owner to the Public Authorities as a joint obligation.

Attention

The owner of the vehicle can be charged with responsibilities relevant to the Criminal law when a crime or an illegal action has been committed with the vehicle.

● PROCEDURE

If a financial penalty (a fine) has not been paid **within the due date**, the Road Regulations decree that the amount to pay becomes double. If the double amount is not paid, it will be registered as a tax in the Italian Tax Books (“Iscrizione a Ruolo”).

This registration is charged to the transgressor but, as mentioned above, if the transgressor does not pay, it can be charged to the owner of the vehicle.

This registration in the tax books comprises the increase of the amount to be paid according to criteria set by the Law.

If the amount is not paid according to the tax-collection bill (“cartella esattoriale”) the competent Public Authorities can **distrain upon the personal goods**, such as a television, an hi-fi system, a car, etc... belonging to the holder of the tax-collection bill. The distrained goods will become a Public Property and they will be sold, so that the income will cover the amount of the unpaid financial penalties.

