

**Question for written answer E-004230/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew)

Subject: Driving under the influence of prescribed medicines in cross-border contexts

Several Member States have fixed limits for driving motor vehicles under the influence of substances which are also active ingredients of authorised medicinal products, without providing for an exemption for pharmaceutical preparations prescribed by a doctor. In Czechia, Government Decree No. 41/2014 Sb. sets a limit value for amphetamine of 25 ng/ml in blood serum. Since lisdexamfetamine prescribed for the treatment of ADHD metabolises into amphetamine in the body, people taking this medicine are unable to drive a vehicle in Czechia without exceeding that limit if they take their medication as intended. Other Member States, on the other hand, have an explicit medicinal exemption.

Patients undergoing lawful treatment and allowed to drive in their Member State of residence can therefore face prosecution simply by driving across one of the EU's internal borders. Meanwhile, studies suggest that medication taken in line with guidance does not increase the risk of accidents, but reduces it.

1. How does the Commission assess this legal situation in terms of road safety and patients who drive across borders?
2. Is the Commission considering proposing an EU-wide minimum exemption for medicines with proof of prescription, or does it consider a non-binding instrument modelled on Commission Recommendation of 17 January 2001 on the maximum permitted blood alcohol content (BAC) for drivers (2001/C 48/02) to be the appropriate way forward?
3. Does the Commission have any information on the extent to which drivers are sanctioned as a result of prescribed medicines in other Member States?

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