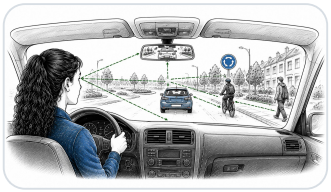
KEY POINTS OF THE CBR EXAM

CBR assesses the **whole drive**. You do not have to drive perfectly. The examiner considers the nature, seriousness and frequency of mistakes, and whether you can drive safely and independently.

TECHNIQUES ON THE EXAM



1. Look further ahead · vooruitkijken

Look far and consciously ahead, not only at the road directly in front of the car. The further you look, the earlier you can recognise vehicles, signs, cyclists and changes in the situation. This gives you more time to respond calmly and safely. Observation is assessed throughout the exam.

2. Anticipate the situation · anticiperen

Ease off the gas early where something could appear: near parked cars, driveways, in residential zones, and by bike lanes. This does not look like hesitation — it shows that you recognise how the situation may develop and adjust your driving in time.

3. Check for cyclists · schouderblik

Before turning right: check the interior mirror, look ahead, check the right exterior mirror and briefly check over your right shoulder. Before changing lanes, check the mirrors and blind spot on the side you intend to move towards.

4. Roundabouts · rotonde

Approach at a speed that gives you enough time to observe and give way where required. Before entering, look ahead and to the left. When leaving, signal right and check the right mirror and blind spot, paying particular attention to cyclists and pedestrians.

5. Speed · snelheid

Choose a speed appropriate to the traffic and road situation, and remain within the speed limit. Adjust your speed in residential areas, before uncontrolled intersections, near pedestrians and whenever visibility is limited. Driving unnecessarily slowly can also affect the assessment when it does not fit the situation or obstructs traffic.

AREAS TO PAY ATTENTION TO

Observation · kijkgedrag

Good observation means consciously monitoring what is happening in front of, beside and behind the car. Look well ahead, use the mirrors appropriately and adapt your checks to the situation. Looking should be functional and well timed, not hurried or exaggerated.

Speed that does not fit the situation

Approaching a junction or curve too quickly can leave too little time to observe and respond. Driving unnecessarily slowly can also affect the assessment when it does not fit the situation or obstructs traffic. Consider the speed limit, visibility, road layout, markings and other road users.

Distance to cyclists

Leave sufficient lateral space when passing cyclists, parked vehicles and other obstacles. The safe distance depends on your speed, the available space and the situation.

Overtaking and moving with traffic

Overtake when it is safe, legal and appropriate. Choose a speed that fits the situation and remains within the limit. Avoid unnecessary hesitation and do not obstruct traffic by driving unnecessarily slowly.

Mirrors and blind spots

Use the mirrors regularly during normal driving. Before moving off, changing lanes, merging, turning or manoeuvring, use the relevant mirrors and, where necessary, briefly check the blind spot on the side towards which you intend to move.

Turn signals

Signal your direction early and clearly — before the manoeuvre, so others have time to understand your intention. Missing a signal, or signalling too late, can affect the assessment.

Basic rules

Apply the traffic rules correctly. Violations can weigh heavily, particularly when they create danger or hinder other road users.

Reaction to your own mistake

One mistake does not automatically mean a fail. Stay calm, recover safely and continue making logical decisions. The examiner considers what happened, how serious it was and whether it was repeated.

WHAT THE EXAMINER ASSESSES

Rijprocedure B describes what the examiner assesses across the whole drive. The main areas (a helpful simplification, not the full official list):

1. Car control

You pull away, brake, and hold your line confidently, without “fighting” the car. It is very important to feel the car and understand its dimensions.

2. Observation

Observe actively and consciously. Use the mirrors and situation-specific checks at the correct time, without exaggerated movements.

3. Priority

Give priority and let others go first where required. When you have priority, use it when it is safe to do so. If another road user behaves unexpectedly, respond calmly and safely.

4. Adaptive driving and decisiveness

You adjust your speed to the situation and act without long hesitation. Confident, decisive driving is part of what the examiner assesses.

5. Social behaviour

You account for other road users, especially cyclists and pedestrians, and behave calmly and predictably for those around you.

Special manoeuvres · bijzondere verrichtingen

Unless you have an exemption, two special manoeuvres are normally tested; at least one involves reversing. They must be performed safely, independently and under control, with appropriate observation. Parking sensors and a reversing camera may be used, but automatic parking is not allowed. You must perform the manoeuvre yourself and remain responsible for observing your surroundings.

Exemption via the TTT · tussentijdse toets

If you perform the special manoeuvres correctly, safely and smoothly during the intermediate test, you can receive an exemption for your first following practical exam. The exemption applies only to that exam. If you do not pass, it is no longer valid for a retake.

HOW THE RESULT IS DECIDED

No fixed number
CBR does not publish a fixed number of mistakes you are allowed to make.

How mistakes are assessed
The examiner considers the nature of the mistake, its seriousness and how often it occurs (in Dutch: aard, ernst, aantal maal).

The overall result
All seven exam components must be assessed as sufficient. The final question is whether you can participate in traffic safely and independently.