SAFETY, LEGALITY AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Mopeds and Surron-type motorcycles
- Electric scooters
- Bicycles

Surron-type motorcycle

Electric scooter

Bicycle

INTRODUCTION | Knowledge that protects children and parents

01 Purpose: to explain clear rules for the lawful use of Surron-type mopeds and motorcycles, electric scooters and bicycles.

02 Parents are responsible for decisions about their child's access to a vehicle, supervision and preparation for riding.

03 Understanding the regulations and legal consequences is essential when choosing a safe vehicle and deciding where it may be ridden.

PART 1 • SURRON-TYPE VEHICLES | Moped or motorcycle? What is a “Surron”?

01 MOPED — a two- or three-wheeled vehicle fitted with an internal-combustion engine of no more than 50 cm^3, or an electric motor with a maximum power of 4 kW, whose design limits its speed to 45 km/h.

02 MOTORCYCLE — a motor vehicle classified as a two-wheeled L3e vehicle, a two-wheeled L4e vehicle with a sidecar, or a three-wheeled L5e vehicle with symmetrically arranged wheels, meeting the relevant classification criteria.

03 MOTOR VEHICLE — a motor-powered vehicle designed to travel at speeds exceeding 25 km/h; this definition does not include an agricultural tractor.

PART 1 • SURRON-TYPE VEHICLES | Vehicle power determines the licence required

01 Up to 4 kW • Moped • at least category AM, A1, A2, A, B1 or B; or an identity card for people born before 19 January 1995.

02 Up to 11 kW • Motorcycle • at least category A1, A2 or A; category B also qualifies if held for at least 3 years.

03 Up to 35 kW • Motorcycle • at least category A2 or A.

04 No power limit • Motorcycle • category A only.

PART 1 • SURRON-TYPE VEHICLES | Checklist: vehicle authorised for road use

01 Registration certificate or temporary registration permit

02 Vehicle registered

03 Legally issued registration plate

04 Vehicle meets technical requirements

05 Valid vehicle roadworthiness inspection

06 Valid compulsory third-party liability (OC) insurance

Articles 66, 71 and 81 of the Road Traffic Act and Article 23 of the Compulsory Insurance Act

PART 1 • SURRON-TYPE VEHICLES | Where may a moped or motorcycle be ridden?

01 A moped or motorcycle rider whose vehicle has a registration certificate or temporary permit and a legally issued registration plate, a valid technical inspection and OC insurance, and meets technical and type-approval requirements, MUST RIDE ON THE CARRIAGEWAY.

02 It may NOT be ridden on a pedestrian path or a cycle path.

03 A HELMET IS COMPULSORY.

PART 1 • SURRON-TYPE VEHICLES | Making a vehicle available creates liability

01 The owner, holder or user of a vehicle must not allow a person without the required driving entitlement to ride it.

02 The fine is PLN 1,000–5,000.

03 For parents, this means checking the rider's entitlement, the type of vehicle and where it will be ridden before allowing their child to use it.

Article 96 § 1(2) of the Code of Petty Offences

PART 1 • SURRON-TYPE VEHICLES | Drifting and riding on one wheel are prohibited

01 The prohibition covers deliberately causing a motor vehicle to skid or causing at least one wheel to lose contact with the road surface.

02 Fine: PLN 1,500; PLN 3,000 for repeat offending, plus 10 penalty points.

03 The driving licence must be suspended for 3 months.

Article 86c of the Code of Petty Offences; Article 102(1)(9) of the Act on Vehicle Drivers

PART 1 • SURRON-TYPE VEHICLES | Failing to stop for a police check is a criminal offence

01 A person who, despite being ordered to stop a motor vehicle by an authorised road-traffic enforcement officer using audible and visual signals, fails to stop immediately and continues driving...

02 …is liable to imprisonment for between 3 months and 5 years.

PART 1 • SURRON-TYPE VEHICLES | Manufacturer's guidance: competence before starting

01 Before starting an electric Surron motorcycle, make sure your skills and experience are sufficient to ride this type of motorcycle. Riding an approved motorcycle on a public road requires the rider to hold the appropriate driving entitlement.

02 Anyone unwilling or unable to take responsibility for their actions should not use this motorcycle. The seller accepts no responsibility for misuse or damage resulting from the rider's negligence.

03 Modifying a SURRON electric motorcycle may make the vehicle dangerous and cause serious injury. The manufacturer accepts no responsibility for unauthorised modifications.

Source: Surron Light Bee L1eX 2024 user manual (URL cited in the original presentation)

PART 2 • ELECTRIC SCOOTERS | Vehicle definition and rider responsibilities

01 ELECTRIC SCOOTER — an electrically powered, two-axle vehicle with handlebars, no seat and no pedals, designed to be ridden only by a person standing on the vehicle.

02 Where should an electric scooter be ridden? In order of priority: a cycle path; a shared pedestrian-and-cycle path; a cycle lane; if none is available, the carriageway where the speed limit is no more than 30 km/h; and, exceptionally, a pedestrian path when the legal conditions are met.

Articles 2 and 33a of the Road Traffic Act

PART 2 • ELECTRIC SCOOTERS | A pedestrian path is an exception — pedestrians have priority

01 A pedestrian path may be used only when there is no cycle path or cycle lane and the speed limit on the carriageway is over 30 km/h.

02 Adjust your speed to pedestrians, give way to them and do not obstruct their movement.

03 When crossing the road, use a cycle crossing or dismount and walk the scooter across a pedestrian crossing.

Article 33a(2) of the Road Traffic Act

PART 2 • ELECTRIC SCOOTERS | 20 km/h and absolute restrictions

01 Maximum permitted speed: 20 km/h. Maximum permitted scooter weight: 30 kg.

02 You must not carry passengers, animals or cargo.

03 You must not ride under the influence of alcohol or similarly acting substances.

04 You must not tow other vehicles or people.

Articles 20 and 33a(3) of the Road Traffic Act

PART 2 • ELECTRIC SCOOTERS | Who may ride an electric scooter?

01 A person who is at least 13 years old and holds at least a bicycle card (karta rowerowa).

02 From the age of 18, no licence or other entitlement is required.

03 An exception applies in a residential zone.

04 Riders under 16 must wear a protective helmet.

Articles 7 and 8 of the Act on Vehicle Drivers; Article 33d of the Road Traffic Act

PART 2 • ELECTRIC SCOOTERS | Children under 13 require particular supervision

01 A child under 13 may not ride an electric scooter on a public road.

02 In a residential zone, a person under 13 may ride an electric scooter only under the supervision of an adult.

03 A residential zone is an area where pedestrians have absolute priority over vehicles and may use the full width of the road.

PART 3 • BICYCLES | What is a bicycle and where should it be ridden?

01 A vehicle no more than 0.9 m wide, propelled by the muscular power of the person riding it.

02 A bicycle may have an auxiliary electric motor activated by pedalling, with a supply voltage no higher than 48 V and a rated continuous power of no more than 250 W. Its output must gradually decrease and fall to zero once the bicycle exceeds 25 km/h.

03 A cyclist or electric-scooter rider must use a cycle path, shared pedestrian-and-cycle path or cycle lane where one is provided for their direction of travel or intended turn. On a shared path, they must take particular care and give way to pedestrians.

Articles 2 and 33 of the Road Traffic Act

PART 3 • BICYCLES | Three exceptions allowing cyclists to use a pedestrian path

01 You are caring for a child aged up to 10 who is riding a bicycle.

02 The pavement is at least 2 m wide alongside a road where the permitted vehicle speed is over 50 km/h, and there is no cycle path, shared pedestrian-and-cycle path or cycle lane.

03 Weather conditions threaten the cyclist's safety on the carriageway (snow, strong wind, heavy rain, black ice or dense fog).

PART 3 • BICYCLES | Requirements for riding a bicycle

01 Under 10 years: the presentation states that an entitlement is required on public roads.

02 Ages 10–18: a bicycle card or driving licence category AM, A1, B1 or T.

03 18 and over: no bicycle card is required.

04 Cyclists and riders of pedal-assisted bicycles under 16 must wear a PROTECTIVE HELMET.

Articles 7 and 9 of the Act on Vehicle Drivers

SUMMARY | Understanding the rules and taking responsibility

01 SURRON-TYPE VEHICLE: determine whether it is legally a moped or motorcycle; check the required licence category; registration, OC insurance and technical inspection; technical condition and registration documents; ride on the carriageway; wear a helmet.

02 ELECTRIC SCOOTER: minimum age 13 and bicycle card; maximum speed 20 km/h; maximum vehicle weight 30 kg; one rider only; use cycle infrastructure, or the carriageway where the speed limit is up to 30 km/h; pedestrian path only in the stated exception; helmet required for riders under 16.

03 BICYCLE: minimum age 10 as stated in the presentation; bicycle card for ages 10–18; muscle-powered, with qualifying assistance up to 25 km/h; maximum width 0.9 m; use cycle infrastructure; helmet required for riders under 16.

04 PARENTS: Before buying your child a “toy”, check what entitlement is required to ride it. Before allowing your child to use it, check its technical condition and whether it is authorised for road use.

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