



RECIPE FOR
SAFETY
in ROAD TRAFFIC



Ministry of
Infrastructure



Krajowa Rada
BEZPIECZEŃSTWA
RUCHU DROGOWEGO



RECIPE FOR
SAFETY
in ROAD TRAFFIC



Dear Road Users !



Road safety depends on all of us. As road users, we are responsible not only for ourselves and the passengers we carry, but also for the health and lives of other drivers, pedestrians and cyclists.

When using roads, pavements and cycle paths, we must always remember that we have not only rights, but also responsibilities. In order to make informed decisions, all road users must know and follow the applicable rules, as these govern safe coexistence in a shared space. Knowledge of how to behave safely in road traffic is also essential for mutual understanding on the road, helping to prevent conflicts and dangerous situations, which all too often end in tragedy.

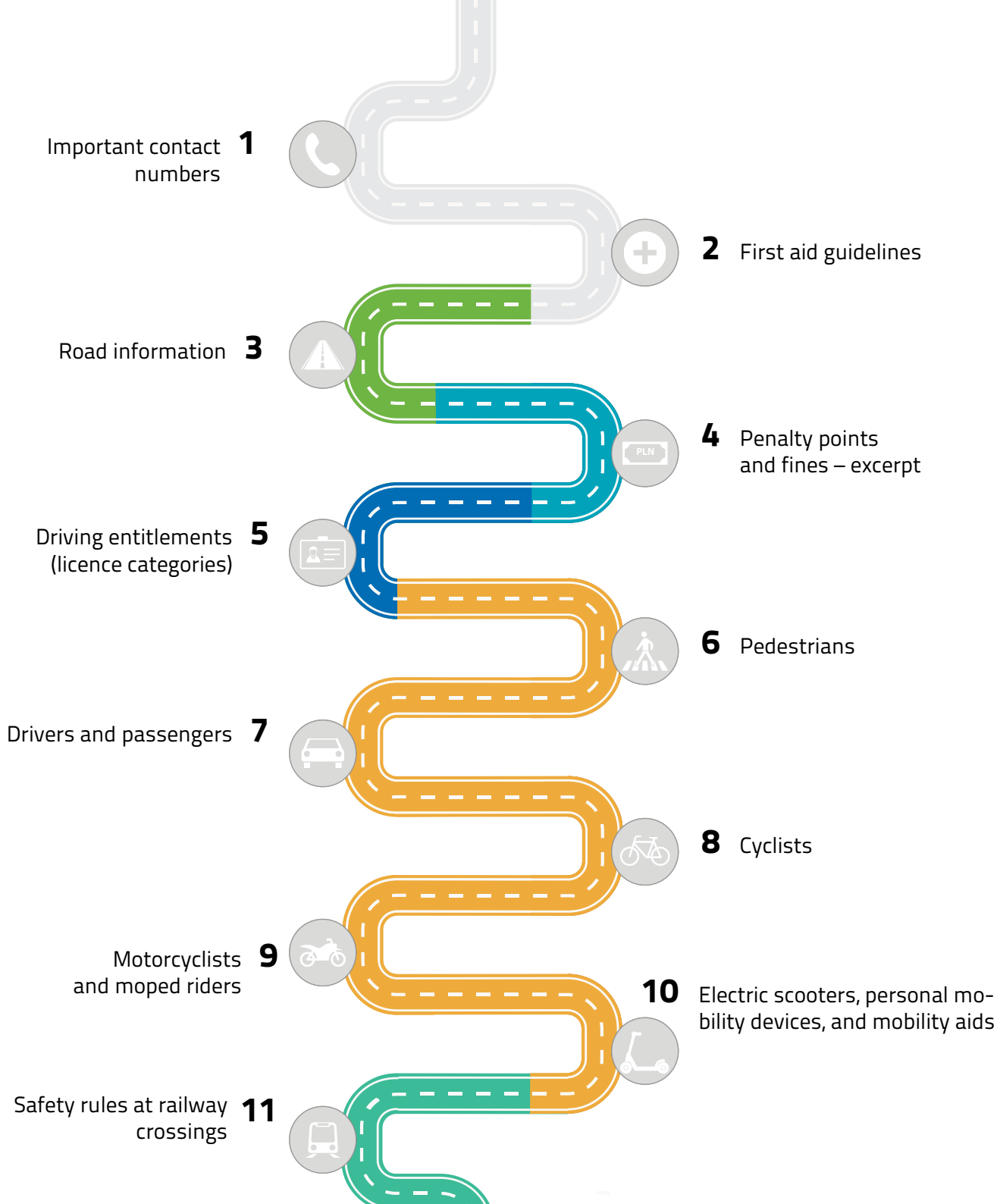
To help pedestrians, drivers and users of personal mobility devices become familiar with the current regulations on the safe use of road infrastructure, the National Road Safety Council has prepared an updated version of the information brochure 'Recipe for... road safety'. This publication provides a clear and accessible overview of the applicable legal regulations, explains how to remain visible on the road, and outlines the basic principles of First aid guidelines.

I invite you to read these practical guidelines for staying safe on the roads and wish you an engaging read.

Dariusz Klimczak
Chair of the National Road Safety Council, Minister of Infrastructure

Contents

1.	Important contact numbers	7
2.	First aid guidelines	8
3.	Road information	14
4.	Penalty points and fines – excerpt	18
5.	Driving licences	26
6.	Pedestrians	30
7.	Drivers and passengers	34
8.	Cyclists	38
9.	Motorcyclists and moped riders	42
10.	Electric scooters, personal mobility devices, and mobility aids	46
11.	Safety rules at railway crossings	52





112

EUROPEAN EMERGENCY NUMBER



998

FIRE SERVICE

PAŃSTWOWA
STRAŻ POŻARNA

PAŃSTWOWA
STRAŻ POŻARNA

photo: str. Krzysztof Pisz

999

AMBULANCE SERVICE



997

POLICE

POLICJA

19 111

24-HOUR ROAD INFORMATION (FOR NATIONAL ROADS)
GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR NATIONAL ROADS AND MOTORWAYS (GDDKIA)





photo: Bartłomiej Lesiak



If you see an accident...

- Stop your vehicle in a safe place and switch on your hazard warning lights.
- Put on a high-visibility vest, then leave your vehicle safely, taking a warning triangle and first aid kit with you.
- Place the warning triangle before the scene of the accident at a distance of approx. 50 m outside built-up areas and 100 m on a motorway or expressway.
- Assess the number and condition of the injured.
- Call for help:

European emergency number – 112

Fire Service – 998

Ambulance Service – 999

Police – 997

All of the above numbers can also be reached from a mobile phone
(even if you have no credit on your account/subscription)

- Provide first aid to the injured.
- Remain at the scene of the accident, and if calling the Fire Service, Emergency Medical Team or Police requires you to leave – return immediately to the scene.
- If you are involved in a road incident in which there are no casualties, immediately remove the vehicle from the scene so that it does not pose a hazard or obstruct traffic.



II FIRST AID GUIDELINES

Basic principles of conduct:

→ Safety

Assess the site for safety and, if safe, proceed to provide assistance, taking care of your own protection.

→ Assessing consciousness

Approach the injured person and check their condition. Are they conscious?

Gently shake their shoulders and ask loudly: 'Are you all right? Can you hear me?' If they respond, they are conscious. No response means the injured person is unconscious.

→ Calling/appointing a helper

If there are witnesses/bystanders, designate a person/persons to help. You should act assertively and decisively, giving short and clear instructions. If you are alone with the injured person, call loudly for help and, if no one is willing to assist, immediately proceed to assess breathing. Calling/appointing a helper should not be confused with calling an ambulance.

→ Assessing breathing

If the injured person does not respond, place them on their back and open the airway by tilting the head back. Then use the '**look, listen and feel**' method: Look (check for chest and abdominal

movement), **Listen, Feel** (bring your ear close to the injured person's mouth and nose). Carry out the assessment for 10 seconds. If you have heard/seen/felt two or more breaths, assume that the injured person is breathing. If there were fewer breaths (0 or 1), assume that the injured person is not breathing and has suffered **cardiac arrest**.

→ Calling the appropriate services

If you have helpers, ask them to call an ambulance (999), while you begin **CPR** (cardiopulmonary resuscitation). NOTE: make sure the ambulance has been called – the helper may forget due to stress. If you are alone, call the appropriate services before starting **CPR**. If possible, activate the speaker or hands-free mode on your phone so that you can perform **CPR** while speaking to the dispatcher.

In Poland, we use the emergency number **112** or the direct ambulance number **999**. The caller must provide: the location of the incident, the number of injured persons and their condition (whether they are conscious and breathing), also explain what has happened and provide your phone number.

On national and regional roads, locating the scene can be aided by roadside marker posts with reflective elements, indicating the road number, kilometre and hectometre.

After the dispatcher has taken the call, follow their instructions!





REMEMBER!

CPR - 30:2 (alternating between 30 compressions and 2 breaths)

→ Providing assistance to a person in cardiac arrest

CPR

Chest compressions - the injured person should lie on a flat and hard surface. Compress the centre of the chest with interlocked hands, arms straight at the elbows, to a depth of approx. 5–6 cm, at a rate of 100–120 compressions per minute.

Rescue breaths - open the airway by tilting the head back, pinch the injured person's nose with one hand and give 2 rescue breaths, sealing your mouth over theirs. One breath should last approx. 1 second and should not exceed a normal breath. If you do not wish to give rescue breaths, you may omit them and perform chest compressions only without pauses for breaths.

Stop CPR when:

- the injured person begins to move or shows other signs of breathing returning,
- the emergency medical team takes over resuscitation,
- you become exhausted or continuing CPR would endanger your safety,
- you are replaced by another person at the scene.



II FIRST AID GUIDELINES

Secure the place of accident



Assess the consciousness of the victim

Involve the witnesses



Cry out loud for help!



Clear the airways and check breath



Call an ambulance

If the victim is not breathing, perform alternating



30 chest compressions

2 rescue breaths



Resuscitate, be with the victim until an ambulance or a helicopter arrives



→ Automated external defibrillator (AED)

If possible, send someone to find and bring an AED. If you are alone, do not leave the injured person, but begin resuscitation.

If an AED is available at the scene, do not be afraid to use it. Use the AED as soon as possible. An AED is safe and effective even in your hands. Follow its voice instructions without delay. A standard automated external defibrillator (AED) is suitable for adults and children over 8 years of age.

→ Recovery (rescue) position

The recovery position is used for unconscious persons who are breathing normally. The recovery position should be stable, as close as possible to a side-lying position with the head tilted back and without pressure on the chest so as not to hinder breathing. Do not place injured persons in this position if a spinal or pelvic injury is suspected.

To ensure assistance for every person in a state of sudden health emergency, a State Emergency *Medical Services system (PRM)* has been established in Poland. It consists of:

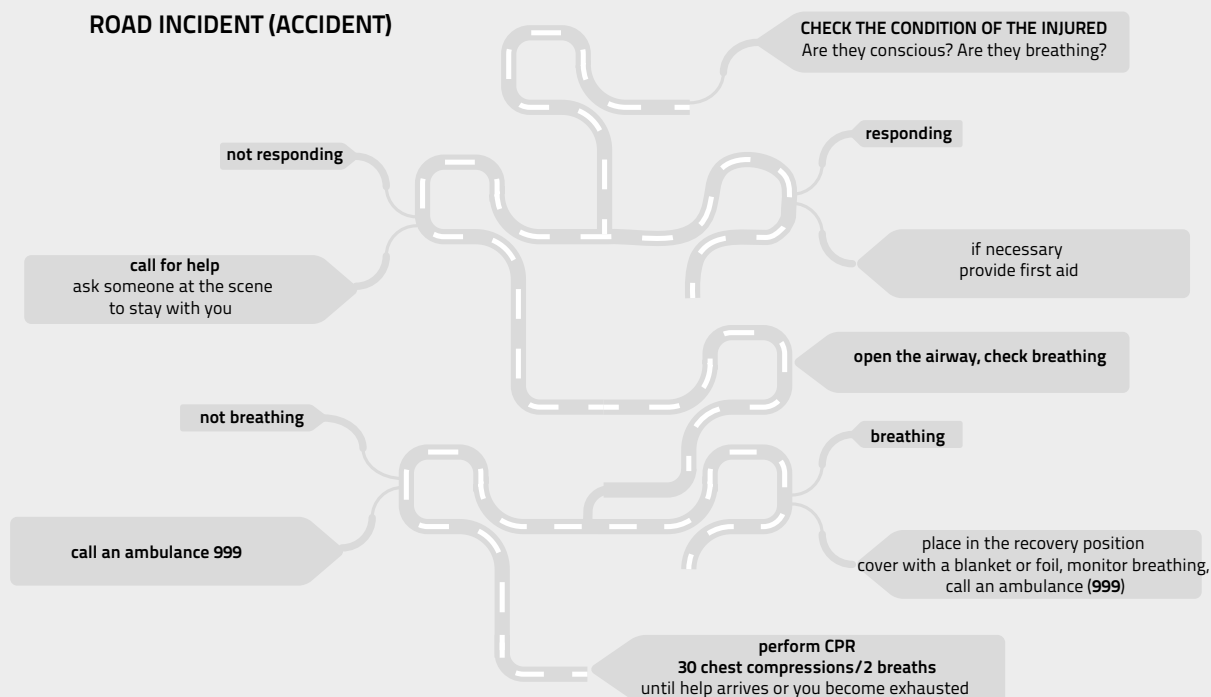
- ground emergency medical teams (ambulances) and air emergency medical teams (rescue helicopters),
- hospital emergency departments (A&E).

It is the medical dispatcher who, based on the information collected from you, will decide what resources to send to the scene.



photo: Jarosław Sosnowski

ROAD INCIDENT (ACCIDENT)



II FIRST AID GUIDELINES



Helicopter landing at the scene

- During landing, engine shutdown, start-up and take-off, generally whenever the main rotor is turning – it is strictly forbidden for anyone to approach the helicopter closer than 30 metres.
- The downwash from the rotor may lift loose objects (e.g. stones, foil, snow, sand, dust, loose debris), posing a danger to bystanders and the helicopter itself.
- Beware of rotating rotor blades and the tail rotor!
- Never walk near the tail rotor area and do not approach the helicopter from behind, from the tail rotor side!
- Never approach the helicopter from the uphill side!
- If you are not expecting the helicopter, do not wave at the approaching crew.
- Approach the helicopter only on a clear signal from the crew after the rotor has stopped!

In Poland, public roads are divided into the following categories according to their function:

- national roads;
- voivodeship roads;
- poviast roads;
- municipal roads.



Safety on high-speed roads in Poland (A and S roads).

A1

- **motorway - is a road:**
 - whose main carriageways are intended exclusively for motor vehicle traffic,
 - having, except in justified cases, separate carriageways for both directions of traffic, separated by a central reservation not intended for traffic or, exceptionally, separated in another way,
 - connecting or crossing at different levels with other land and water transport routes,
 - marked with appropriate road signs.

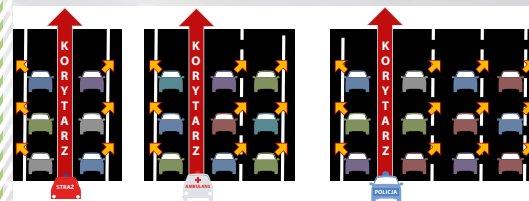
S5

- **expressway - is a road:**
 - whose main carriageways or main carriageway are intended exclusively for motor vehicle traffic,
 - connecting or crossing at different levels with other land and water transport routes, with exceptions allowing intersections with public roads,
 - marked with appropriate road signs.

In conditions of heavy traffic that hinder the free passage of an emergency vehicle, as a driver you are required to create an 'emergency corridor' on the carriageway as follows:

- on roads with two lanes in the same direction, the driver in the left lane is required to give way to an emergency vehicle by moving as close as possible to the left edge of the lane, and the driver in the right lane is required to give way to an emergency vehicle by moving as close as possible to the right edge of the lane;
- on roads with more than two lanes in the same direction, the driver in the far-left lane is required to give way to an emergency vehicle by moving as close as possible to the left edge of the lane, and drivers in the remaining lanes are required to give way to an emergency vehicle by moving as close as possible to the right edge of the lanes.

Drivers of vehicles other than emergency vehicles are prohibited from using the 'emergency corridor'.



III ROAD INFORMATION



Rules and good practice for safe driving on high-speed roads:

1. **In the event of an emergency stop on a motorway or expressway:**
 - if possible, stop the vehicle on the hard shoulder;
 - leave the vehicle after ensuring it is safe to do so;
 - warn others, i.e. switch on hazard lights, put on a high-visibility vest and place a warning triangle at least 100 m away;
 - move only along the hard shoulder or green area;
 - call for help;
 - wait for assistance at a safe distance from the vehicle, behind safety barriers on the right-hand side of the road.
2. **When driving on a motorway or expressway, you are required to maintain a minimum distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front in the same lane. This distance, expressed in metres, is defined as no less than**
 - half the value of the speed at which you are travelling, expressed in kilometres per hour. **This provision does not apply when overtaking.** Example: A driver travelling at 100 km/h must maintain at least 50 m behind the preceding vehicle, 120 km/h – at least 60 m, 140 km/h – at least 70 m.
3. **Remember – the left lane is for overtaking only, not for continuous driving.**
4. **Change lanes smoothly, with appropriate anticipation, after informing other road users of your intention by using the appropriate indicator.**
5. **Join traffic safely. If the road has an acceleration lane – use its full length.**
6. **Drive at a speed not exceeding the permitted limit for the given road, taking into account the prevailing conditions.**
7. **If you feel tired or bored while driving, use rest areas (marked as 'MOP' on road signs) and take a break before continuing your journey.**
8. **Remember the obligation to use the 'zipper' method, i.e. alternating merging.**



Permissible road speeds:



Motocykle

-  Built-up area **50 km/h**
-   Residential area: **20 km/h**
-  Undeveloped area / other roads
-  Single carriageway expressway and dual carriageway roads with at least two lanes for each traffic direction.
-  Speed limits for motorcycles (including trailers), four-wheelers and mopeds carrying a child under 7 years of age: **40km/h**.
-  Dual carriageway expressway: **120 km/h**
-  Motorways: **140 km/h**

Passenger cars and vans

-  Built-up area **50 km/h**

-   Residential area: **20 km/h**

-  Undeveloped area / other roads

-  Single carriageway expressway and dual carriageway roads with at least two lanes for each traffic direction

-  Dual carriageway expressways: **120 km/h**

-  Motorways: **140 km/h**

Passenger cars and vans with trailers

-  Built-up area **50 km/h**

-   Residential area: **20 km/h**

-  Undeveloped area / other roads

-  Motorways, expressways and dual carriageway roads with at least two lanes for each traffic direction.

III ROAD INFORMATION



Heavy-duty vehicles over 3.5 t

50

Built-up area **50 km/h**

20



Residential area: **20 km/h**

70

Undeveloped area / other roads

80

Motorways, expressways and dual carriageway roads with at least two lanes for each traffic direction.

Buses

50

Built-up area **50 km/h**

20



Residential area: **20 km/h**

70

Undeveloped area / other roads

80

Motorways, expressways and dual carriageway roads with at least two lanes for each traffic direction.

100

Motorways and expressways for buses that meet the relevant technical requirements.

Agricultural tractors (also with a trailer)

20



Residential zone: **20 km/h**

40

Built-up area / outside built-up area / other roads: **40km/h**.

Electric scooters and personal mobility devices

20



Residential zone: **20 km/h**

20

Built-up area: **20km/h**.

Foreign nationals pay the fine (in Polish zloty) to the police officer, after the ticket has been issued and handed over, in the amount indicated on the document. In Poland, the amount of fines is set by law. The fine must be paid within 7 days, e.g. by bank transfer. If the officer issuing the ticket has a payment terminal, the fine may be paid by card.



Below are some offences subject to fines (the '/' symbol next to the amount indicates the fine imposed in cases of repeat offences, i.e. when the same offence is committed within two years of the previous penalty):

- Carrying a child in a vehicle without a child safety seat or other child restraint system: **PLN 300**
- Failure to wear a seat belt while driving: **PLN 100**
- Driving a vehicle carrying passengers not wearing seat belts: **PLN 100**
- Carrying more passengers than the number of seats specified in the vehicle registration certificate or resulting from the design of a vehicle not subject to registration: **PLN 300** for each additional person, not exceeding **PLN 3,000**
- Carrying persons in a vehicle not intended or adapted for that purpose: **PLN 300** for each improperly transported person, not exceeding **PLN 3,000**
- Using a phone while driving that requires holding the handset or microphone in the driver's hand: **PLN 500**
- **Exceeding the speed limit:**
 - by up to 10 km/h **PLN 50**
 - by 11-15 km/h **PLN 100**
 - by 16-20 km/h **PLN 200**
 - by 21-25 km/h **PLN 300**
 - by 26-30 km/h **PLN 400**
 - by 31-40 km/h **PLN 800 / 1,600**
 - by 41-50 km/h **PLN 1,000 / 2,000**
 - by 51-60 km/h **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
 - by 61-70 km/h **PLN 2,000 / 4,000**
 - by 71 km/h and more **PLN 2,500 / 5,000**



IV PENALTY POINTS AND FINES – EXCERPT

A driver who exceeds the permitted speed by more than 50 km/h in a built-up area or on a single carriageway two-way road outside a built-up area will have their driving licence suspended for three months. The same period of licence suspension applies to a driver of a motor vehicle or moped who intentionally drives in a manner causing wheel spin (drifting) or causing at least one wheel to lose contact with the road surface.

If it turns out that a person whose driving licence has been suspended for a period of 3 months continues to drive a vehicle, they will then be liable for driving a motor vehicle

without the required entitlement and will be subject to arrest, restriction of liberty or a fine of not less than PLN 1,500, as well as a driving ban from 6 months to 3 years, and moreover the chair of the poviata (starosta) will, by administrative decision, revoke their driving entitlements for a period of 5 years from the date this incident is established, with no possibility of reducing that period.

photo: K. Chrzanowski



PLN



photo: K. Chrzanowski

- Failure by the driver of a motor vehicle to give way to a pedestrian on a pedestrian crossing or entering that crossing: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Failure by the driver of a motor vehicle turning into a side road to give way to a pedestrian crossing the carriageway of the road the driver is entering at a junction: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Failure by the driver of a motor vehicle to stop in order to enable a disabled person using a special sign or a person with a visible mobility impairment to cross the carriageway: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Overtaking a vehicle by the driver of a motor vehicle on an unguided pedestrian crossing, or directly before such a crossing: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Passing a vehicle by the driver of a motor vehicle where that vehicle was travelling in the same direction but stopped in order to give way to a pedestrian: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Breach by the driver of a motor vehicle of the prohibition on driving along a pedestrian road or across a pedestrian crossing: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Failure by the driver of a motor vehicle to give way to a pedestrian when crossing a pedestrian road or a pedestrian and cycle road, or while driving across an area where pedestrians and vehicles use the same surface: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Failure by the driver of a motor vehicle to give way to a pedestrian when joining traffic: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Failure to give way to a pedestrian when reversing a motor vehicle: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Failure by the driver of a motor vehicle to give way to a pedestrian in a residential zone: **PLN 1,500 / 3,000**
- Breach by the driver of a vehicle of the prohibition on using the route created by drivers of other vehicles for the passage of an emergency vehicle in conditions of heavy traffic hindering the free passage of an emergency vehicle, in order to enable that vehicle to pass freely: 'emergency corridor': **PLN 500–2,500**
- Breach by the driver of a motor vehicle of the prohibition on overtaking a vehicle or overtaking a vehicle from the wrong side: **PLN 1,000 / 2,000**
- Breach by the driver of a heavy goods vehicle of the prohibition on overtaking a motor vehicle on a motorway or expressway with only two lanes intended for a given direction of travel, unless that vehicle is travelling at a speed significantly lower than that permitted for category N2 or N3 vehicles on that road: **PLN 1,000 / 2,000**

IV PENALTY POINTS AND FINES – EXCERPT



photo: K. Chrzanowski



- Overtaking without maintaining a safe distance from the overtaken vehicle or road user: **PLN 300**
- Increasing speed by the driver of the vehicle being overtaken: **PLN 350**
- Driving on a motorway or expressway in the opposite direction to that resulting from the law or road signs: **PLN 2,000**
- Stopping or parking a vehicle on a motorway or expressway in a place other than one designated for that purpose: **PLN 300**
- Failure to exercise due caution on a public road, in a residential zone or traffic zone and causing a threat to road safety by a person in a state after alcohol consumption or under the influence of a similarly acting substance: **PLN 2,500**



- Driving a non-motor vehicle on a public road, in a residential zone or traffic zone by a person in a state of intoxication or under the influence of a substance acting similarly to alcohol: **PLN 2,500**
- Driving a non-motor vehicle on a public road, in a residential zone or traffic zone by a person in a state after alcohol consumption or under the influence of a similarly acting substance: **PLN 1,000**
- Carrying a person in a state of intoxication, in a state after alcohol consumption or under the influence of a substance acting similarly to alcohol on a bicycle, moped or motorcycle outside a sidecar: **PLN 500**
- Failure to exercise due caution on a public road, in a residential zone or traffic zone and causing a threat to road safety, where the consequence was impairment of bodily function or damage to health, by: the driver of a motor vehicle (**PLN 1,500 / 3,000**), a road user or another person on the road, other than the driver of a motor vehicle (the amount of the fine assigned for the breach constituting the element of the danger increased by **PLN 1,000, but not less than PLN 1,500**)
- Making a U-turn in conditions where this could endanger traffic safety or hinder traffic: **PLN 200–400**
- Driving without required lights from dusk to dawn: **PLN 300**
- Covering registration plates: **PLN 500**
- Parking in a disabled parking space: **PLN 800**
- Passing through a junction on a red light: **PLN 500**
- Driving a non-motor vehicle without the required entitlement is punishable by a reprimand or a fine of up to **PLN 1,500** imposed in court proceedings or **PLN 200** in fixed-penalty proceedings
- Obstructing or impeding traffic by the driver of a motor vehicle by, for example, preventing a bus (trolleybus) signalling an intention to change lane or to pull out from a marked stop bay onto the carriageway in a built-up area from joining traffic: fixed penalty amount not less than **PLN 500**
- Placing a load on a vehicle in a way that obscures lights or signalling devices: **PLN 200**
- Driving a motor vehicle while intentionally causing it to skid or causing at least one of its wheels to lose contact with the road surface: fixed penalty amount not less than **PLN 1,500**.

IV

PENALTY POINTS AND FINES – EXCERPT

Who may stop a vehicle:

- Police officers;
 - Road Transport Inspectorate inspectors;
 - Border Guard officers;
 - National Revenue Administration officers;
 - Environmental Protection Inspection inspectors;
 - municipal and commune guards;
 - forest guards;
 - National Park Guard officers;
- persons acting on behalf of the road authority;
 - Military Police and military law enforcement authorities – in relation to drivers of vehicles of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland in relation to soldiers on active military service driving other vehicles and all road users in military areas.



photo: Gazeta Policyjna

Who may carry out road traffic checks in relation to vehicles:

- Police officers;
 - Road Transport Inspectorate inspectors;
 - Border Guard officers;
 - National Revenue Administration officers;
 - Environmental Protection Inspection inspectors – within the scope of checks on waste transport and requirements connected with that transport – carry them out in the presence of a Police officer, Road Transport Inspection inspector, Border Guard officer or National Revenue Administration officer;
 - municipal and commune guards;
 - forest guards and National Park Guard officers – only in forests and national parks;
 - persons acting on behalf of the road authority may carry out checks in the presence of a Police officer or Road Transport Inspection inspector;
- Military Police – only in relation to drivers of vehicles of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland in relation to soldiers on active military service driving other vehicles and all road users in military areas;
 - Road traffic checks carried out by commune (municipal) guards, forest guards, National Park Guard officers and persons acting on behalf of the road authority are performed on the basis of an authorisation to carry out road traffic checks issued by the competent district (municipal) Police commander.

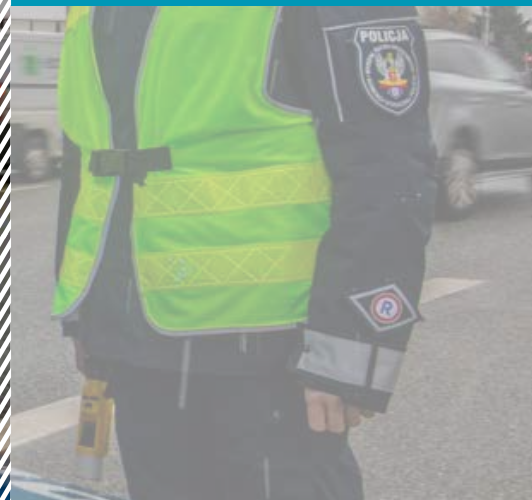


When a police officer stops you...

- A uniformed police officer may stop a driver anywhere on the road and at any time. At night, outside a built-up area, the right to carry out a road check is vested only in a uniformed police officer who signals the driver with a torch showing a red light or with a stopping disc with a red light or reflective light.
- A plain-clothes police officer is authorised to stop a driver only in a built-up area. Like a uniformed officer, in good visibility they signal with a stopping disc, and in poor visibility with a torch showing a red light or with a stopping disc with reflective light or a red light.



- After stopping the vehicle, the police officer states their rank, first name and surname, as well as the reason for the stop, and in addition:
 - a uniformed police officer shows their service ID at the request of the checked road user;
 - a plain-clothes police officer shows their service ID without being asked.
- In cases justified by safety considerations or conditioned by the nature of the check, a police officer may order the driver of a vehicle or a passenger to leave the vehicle.
- The signal to stop may also be given from a moving police car by briefly switching on the blue flashing light and the variable-tone sound signal.



IV

PENALTY POINTS AND FINES – EXCERPT



When an inspector of the Road Transport Inspectorate stops you...

The Road Transport Inspectorate (RTI), established to monitor compliance with the regulations applicable to road transport and non-commercial carriage of persons and goods, operates primarily with the aim of eliminating all negative phenomena in road transport and monitoring compliance with road traffic regulations within the scope and on the principles laid down in the Act of 20 June 1997 – Road Traffic Law, as well as checking the correct payment of the electronic toll referred to in Article 13(1) (3) of the Act of 21 March 1985 on public roads.

→ When carrying out a stop, RTI inspectors have powers equivalent to those of Police officers, i.e. they have the right to identify the driver, check documents (driving licence, registration certificate, proof of third-party liability insurance or proof of payment of the

premium), and may also check the driver's sobriety and the vehicle's technical condition.

→ RTI inspectors are authorised to carry out checks of transport operations performed as part of road transport, as well as road traffic checks.

→ During a roadside check, an RTI inspector is authorised to give instructions and signals to road users. They perform control activities in uniform and use a service ID card and identification badge, and also use a marked official vehicle.

→ Instructions and signals may be given by an RTI inspector to:

- a pedestrian,
- a person in or on a vehicle,

→ An RTI inspector, in conditions of sufficient visibility, gives signals with a stopping disc or by hand, and in conditions of insufficient visibility – with a torch showing a red light or with a stopping disc with reflective light or a red light.

→ The signal to stop a vehicle is given from a sufficient distance, in a manner ensuring that it can be seen by the driver and that the vehicle can stop safely at the place indicated by the inspector.



category B, entitles the holder, among other things, to drive:

- a motor vehicle with a maximum authorised mass not exceeding 3.5 t, except for a bus and a motorcycle,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of the vehicle referred to above and a light trailer,
- a combination of motor vehicles with a maximum authorised mass not exceeding 3.5 t, and with a trailer other than a light trailer, provided that the combined maximum authorised mass of those vehicles does not exceed 4,250 kg,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences,
- an agricultural tractor, a slow-moving vehicle, and a combination consisting of such a vehicle and a light trailer,
- a motorcycle with an engine capacity not exceeding 125 cm³, power not exceeding 11 kW and a power-to-unladen-mass ratio not exceeding 0.1 kW/kg, or a three-wheeled motorcycle, provided that the

person has held a category B driving licence for at least 3 years,

- a motor vehicle powered by alternative fuels with a maximum authorised mass exceeding 3.5 t and not exceeding 4,250 kg, if the exceeding of the 3.5 t maximum authorised mass results from the use of alternative fuels referred to in regulations issued under Article 66(5) of the Act of 20 June 1997 – Road Traffic Law, and information about that excess is recorded in the registration certificate, provided that the person has held a category B driving licence for at least 2 years.

category B1, entitles the holder to drive:

- a quadricycle,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences.

category A entitles the holder to drive:

- a motorcycle,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of a vehicle specified for this category together with a trailer – only in Poland.

category A1, entitles the holder to drive:

- a motorcycle with an engine capacity not exceeding 125 cm³, power not exceeding 11 kW and a power-to-unladen-mass ratio not exceeding 0.1 kW/kg,
- a three-wheeled motorcycle with power not exceeding 15 kW,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of a vehicle specified for this category together with a trailer – only in Poland.

V

DRIVING ENTITLEMENTS (LICENCE CATEGORIES)



category A2, entitles the holder to drive:

- a motorcycle with power not exceeding 35 kW and a power-to-unladen-mass ratio not exceeding 0.2 kW/kg, provided that it has not been created by modifying a vehicle with power exceeding twice the power of that motorcycle,
- a three-wheeled motorcycle with power not exceeding 15 kW,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of a vehicle specified for this category together with a trailer – only in Poland.

category AM, entitles the holder to drive:

- a moped,
- a light quadricycle (the so-called small quad),
- a combination of vehicles consisting of a vehicle specified for this category together with a trailer – only in Poland.



categories AM, A1, A2 and A, entitles holders to drive:

- entitle the holder to drive a combination of vehicles consisting of a vehicle specified for that category together with a trailer.

category C, entitles the holder to drive.:

- a motor vehicle with a maximum authorised mass exceeding 3.5 t, except for a bus,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of the vehicle referred to above and a light trailer,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences,
- an agricultural tractor, a slow-moving vehicle, and a combination consisting of such a vehicle and a light trailer – only in Poland.

category C1, entitles the holder to drive.:

- a motor vehicle with a maximum authorised mass exceeding 3.5 t and not exceeding 7.5 t, except for a bus,

- a combination of vehicles consisting of the vehicle referred to above and a light trailer,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences,
- an agricultural tractor, a slow-moving vehicle, and a combination consisting of such a vehicle and a light trailer – only in Poland.

category D, entitles the holder to drive:

- a bus,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of the vehicle referred to above and a light trailer,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences,
- an agricultural tractor, a slow-moving vehicle, and a combination consisting of such a vehicle and a light trailer – only in Poland.

category D1, entitles the holder to drive:

- a bus designed to carry no more than 17 persons including the driver, with a length not exceeding 8 m,

- a combination of vehicles consisting of the vehicle referred to above and a light trailer,
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences,
- an agricultural tractor, a slow-moving vehicle, and a combination consisting of such a vehicle and a light trailer – only in Poland.

categories B, C1, C, D1 and D, entitles holders to drive e.g.:

- an agricultural tractor, a slow-moving vehicle and a combination consisting of the vehicle referred to above and a light trailer.

category T, entitles the holder to drive:

- an agricultural tractor or a slow-moving vehicle,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of an agricultural tractor with a trailer (trailers) or a slow-moving vehicle with a trailer (trailers),
- vehicles specified for category AM driving licences.

V

DRIVING ENTITLEMENTS (LICENCE CATEGORIES)

categories B+E, C+E or D+E, entitle the holder to drive:

- a vehicle specified respectively for category B, C or D driving licences, together with a trailer (trailers), provided that for category B+E the maximum authorised mass of the towed trailer must not exceed 3.5 t,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of an agricultural tractor with a trailer (trailers) or a slow-moving vehicle with a trailer (trailers) – only in Poland.



categories C1+E, entitles the holder to drive:

- a combination of vehicles with a maximum authorised mass not exceeding 12 t, consisting of a towing vehicle specified for category C1 and a trailer,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of an agricultural tractor with a trailer (trailers) or a slow-moving vehicle with a trailer (trailers) – only in Poland.

categories B+E, C1+E, C+E, D1+E and D+E, entitle the holder to drive:

- a combination of vehicles consisting of an agricultural tractor with a trailer (trailers) or a slow-moving vehicle with a trailer (trailers)

category C+E and D, entitle the holder to drive:

- a combination of vehicles specified for category D+E driving licences.

categories D1+E, entitles the holder to drive:

- a combination of vehicles consisting of a towing vehicle specified for category D1 and a trailer,
- a combination of vehicles consisting of an agricultural tractor with a trailer (trailers) or a slow-moving vehicle with a trailer (trailers) – only in Poland.

category B and C1+E, B and D1+E, B and C+E or B i D+E, entitle the holder to drive:

- a combination of vehicles specified for category B+E driving licences.



**PED
ESTR
IANS**





Under Polish law, a pedestrian is:

a person outside a vehicle on a road who is not performing works or activities provided for by separate regulations; a pedestrian also includes a person leading, pulling or pushing a bicycle, moped, motorcycle, electric scooter, personal mobility device, mobility aid, pram, handcart or wheelchair, a person moving in a wheelchair, as well as a person under 10 years of age riding a bicycle under the supervision of an adult.

REMEMBER !

Pedestrians are prohibited from entering the carriageway or a cycle path:

- directly in front of a moving vehicle, including on a pedestrian crossing,
- from behind a vehicle or another obstacle limiting visibility of the road,
- when a red signal is displayed for them.

as well as:

- crossing the carriageway or a cycle path in a place with limited visibility;
- slowing down or stopping without justified reason while crossing the carriageway, a cycle path or tracks;
- running across the carriageway or a cycle path;
- walking on tracks;
- entering tracks when barriers (gates) or half-barriers are lowered or lowering has begun;
- crossing the carriageway or a cycle path in a place where a safety device or obstacle separates a pedestrian road or a pedestrian and cycle road from the carriageway or cycle path, regardless of which side of the carriageway they are on;
- using a phone or other electronic device while entering or crossing the carriageway, a cycle path or tracks, including when entering or crossing a pedestrian crossing – in a manner that limits the ability to observe the situation on the carriageway, cycle path, tracks or pedestrian crossing.

VI PEDESTRIANS

Main obligations of a pedestrian

- a pedestrian walking on a road after dusk outside a built-up area is required to use reflective elements in a manner visible to other road users, unless they are using a pedestrian road, a pedestrian and cycle road or a cycle path;
- exercise caution or, where required by regulations – special caution;
- use a pedestrian road or a pedestrian and cycle road, or if none is available, the verge;
- when walking on the verge or carriageway, walk on the left-hand side of the road;
- when walking on the carriageway, walk one behind another, and on a road with low traffic, in conditions of good visibility, two pedestrians may walk side by side;
- use pedestrian crossings;
- when crossing the carriageway, a cycle path or tracks, exercise special caution;
- cross the road only in designated places, i.e. at pedestrian crossings; however, crossing the carriageway or a cycle path outside a pedestrian crossing is permitted at a suggested crossing or outside a suggested crossing if the distance to a pedestrian crossing exceeds 100 m. However, if a junction is located at a distance of less than 100 m from a designated pedestrian crossing, crossing is also permitted at that junction – in such cases the pedestrian is required to give way to vehicles;
- cross railway tracks only in designated places, i.e. at designated pedestrian crossings over tracks or at rail-road crossings;
- comply with instructions and signals given by persons directing traffic or authorised to control it, traffic lights and road signs.



In a residential zone, pedestrians have priority over vehicles, may also use the full width of the road and cross the carriageway anywhere, and children under 7 years of age may use the road independently, without adult supervision. Drivers must drive slowly here, at a speed not exceeding 20 km/h.

DRIVERS

and

PASS

ENGERS





DRIVERS:

- Ensure the proper technical condition of the vehicle, in particular the condition of the lighting, tyres, braking system and steering system.
- Pay particular attention to vulnerable road users – pedestrians, cyclists, users of electric scooters or personal mobility devices and persons using mobility aids, especially when approaching:
 - a pedestrian crossing, you are required to exercise special caution, reduce speed so as not to endanger a pedestrian on the crossing or entering it, and give way to a pedestrian on the crossing or entering it;
 - a cycle crossing, you are required to exercise special caution and give way to a cyclist, a user of an electric scooter or personal mobility device and a person using a mobility aid who are on the crossing.
- Enable a bus driver to join traffic when they signal with an indicator their intention to change lane or to pull out from a bus bay onto the carriageway.
- Use your indicator to signal your intention to change direction or lane.
- Always give way to a pedestrian on a pedestrian crossing or entering it, as well as to a cyclist, a user of an electric scooter or personal mobility device and a person using a mobility aid on a cycle crossing.
- After dark, pedestrians and cyclists become less visible, so be cautious.
- When driving, do not use a phone that requires holding the handset or microphone in your hand.
- You must have a fire extinguisher and a warning triangle in your car.

- Devices such as radar detectors are prohibited in Poland.
- Always drive with your lights on. Driving with dipped headlights during the day is mandatory all year round. From dawn to dusk, in normal visibility conditions, you may use daytime running lights instead of dipped headlights.
- Do not use fog lights unnecessarily.
- The number of passengers carried must not exceed the number of seats specified in the registration certificate.
- Avoid collisions with other road users regardless of whether they have acted in accordance with traffic rules.
- When performing dangerous manoeuvres and in dangerous places, exercise special caution.
- When driving, comply with the provisions of the Road Traffic Law Act.



VII DRIVERS AND PASSENGERS

In a residential zone, the permitted speed, regardless of the time of day or night and the type of vehicle, is 20 km/h.

Do not drive under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances acting similarly to alcohol!

- If the driver's blood alcohol content is between 0.2‰ and 0.5‰, this is defined as a state after alcohol consumption, and driving in such a case constitutes an offence.
- If the driver's blood alcohol content exceeds 0.5‰, this means they are in a state of intoxication, and driving is treated as a criminal offence.

REMEMBER!



- The use of seat belts is **MANDATORY FOR EVERYONE**, therefore always fasten your seat belt. This also applies to your passengers. Seat belts must be worn in both passenger cars and buses. There are exceptions: for example, visibly pregnant women or taxi drivers when carrying a passenger are not required to wear seat belts.
- The use of child safety seats and other child restraint systems is also **MANDATORY**.
- When riding a motorcycle, quadricycle or moped, use a protective helmet that meets the relevant technical requirements.

A public road is not a race track – any irresponsible behaviour may lead to tragic consequences.

- Do not organise or participate in illegal gatherings and races of motor vehicles held on public roads, in residential zones or traffic zones, including so-called meets aimed at displays or competition between drivers.
- Do not deliberately obstruct road traffic, in particular by stopping vehicles, blocking lanes, junctions or roundabouts in order to organise races, shows or other illegal gatherings.
- Do not intentionally cause a motor vehicle to skid ('drift').
- Do not lift/raise vehicle wheels off the road surface, in particular do not ride a motorcycle on one wheel.
- Do not perform sudden manoeuvres with a car unless it is necessary to avoid an immediate danger.

The above behaviours constitute a serious breach of road traffic regulations and may result in high fines, penalty points, suspension of a driving licence and, in certain cases, criminal liability.

Carrying children:

- Children under 150 cm in height must be in a child safety seat or other child restraint system (booster seat).
- Children with a height of at least 135 cm, when travelling in the rear seat, may travel without a seat if, due to their weight and height, it is not possible to provide an appropriate seat or device, but they must then wear the vehicle's seat belts.
- It is possible to carry a child aged at least 3 using seat belts – without a child seat – in the rear seat of a vehicle, but only if two children are in child seats (in the rear seat) and it is not possible to install a third seat or device there.
- The obligation to use seat belts does not apply to a child under 3 years of age travelling by coach or by public transport (bus, metro, tram).
- It is prohibited to carry a child in a rear-facing child safety seat or other child restraint system in the front seat of a car equipped with an active passenger airbag.

**CYCL
ISTS**



Bicycle - a vehicle not exceeding 0.9 m in width, propelled by the muscular power of the person riding it; a bicycle may be equipped with a pedal-activated auxiliary electric drive powered by a current of voltage not exceeding 48 V with a rated continuous power not exceeding 250 W, the output of which decreases gradually and falls to zero after exceeding a speed of 25 km/h



Entitlements

- a child under 10 years of age may ride a bicycle only under the supervision of an adult,
- 10–18 years – a bicycle card or category AM driving licence (minimum age: 14), A1, B1, T (minimum age: 16),
- over 18 years – no entitlement required.



Obligations of a cyclist:

- A cyclist is required to use a cycle path, a pedestrian and cycle road or a cycle lane. If there is no cycle path, pedestrian and cycle road or cycle lane, the cyclist should use the verge. If there is no verge or it is not suitable for use, they may use the carriageway.
 - A cyclist is required to keep to the right-hand side of the carriageway and should ride as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway.
 - A cyclist crossing a pedestrian road or a pedestrian and cycle road is required to ride slowly and give way to pedestrians.
 - A cyclist may ride on the left-hand side of the carriageway under the rules applicable to pedestrian traffic if they are supervising a cyclist under 10 years of age.
 - In special cases, a cyclist may ride on a pedestrian road. This applies when:
 - they are supervising a child under 10 years of age who is riding a bicycle;
 - the permitted speed on the carriageway is greater than 50 km/h, the pavement is at least 2 metres wide
- and there is no designated cycle path or cycle lane;
- weather conditions pose a threat to the cyclist's safety on the carriageway (snow, strong wind, heavy rain, black ice, dense fog).
- A cyclist riding on a pedestrian road should travel at a speed similar to that of a pedestrian, exercise special caution and give way to pedestrians.
 - A cyclist is required to signal their intention to change direction or lane. Since a bicycle does not have indicators, the intention to turn is signalled in advance by extending the arm in the direction of the intended change of direction or lane. Before doing so, the cyclist should always make sure they will not cut off another road user.
 - A cyclist or a cyclist using a powered bicycle who is under 16 years of age is required to wear a protective cycling helmet that meets the relevant technical requirements while riding. Failure to wear a protective helmet in cases where it is required by law constitutes a breach of

road traffic regulations. A protective helmet should be properly fitted and fastened in a way that ensures effective head protection.

- A child under 7 years of age may be carried on a bicycle or a powered bicycle provided that they wear a protective cycling helmet that meets the relevant technical requirements and are seated on an additional seat ensuring safe travel or in a bicycle seat or are carried in a bicycle trailer. The obligation to use a protective helmet does not apply in cases where the child is carried:
 - on a bicycle in a child safety seat or on a bicycle factory-equipped with seat belts whose design prevents the use of a helmet;
 - in a trailer designed for carrying persons, using factory-fitted seat belts;
 - in a bicycle pram in a child safety seat or using seat belts with which the bicycle pram is factory-equipped, if the design of the pram prevents the use of a helmet;
 - in a trailer towed by a bicycle pram, using factory-fitted seat belts.
- A cyclist from dusk to dawn or in a tunnel is required to use lights that are mandatory equipment of a bicycle. Moreover, they must exercise special caution and also switch on the lights with which the bicycle is equipped (front and rear) in conditions of reduced visibility (fog, rain, etc.).

VIII CYCLISTS



The length of a bicycle together with a trailer must not exceed 4 m.

Cycling is prohibited on expressways and motorways.



A cyclist is prohibited from:

- riding without keeping at least one hand on the handlebars and feet on the pedals.
- using a phone while riding that requires holding the handset or microphone in the hand.
- holding onto vehicles.
- riding a bicycle along a pedestrian crossing.
- going around lowered barriers (gates) or half-barriers or entering a crossing when red lights are flashing and lowering has begun or raising has not been completed.
- Cyclists riding on a public road in a larger group should ride in a column one behind another. However, the maximum number of bicycles in such a column must not exceed 15. If a group of cyclists consists of more than 15 people, it should be divided and ride in two or more columns. The distance between columns must not be less than 200 m.
- A cyclist has priority at a cycle crossing.



REMEMBER !

Mandatory equipment for a bicycle:

- at the front – at least one position light of white or selective yellow colour; it may be flashing;
- at the rear – at least one red reflector of a shape other than a triangle and at least one red position light; it may be flashing;
- indicators, if the design of the bicycle or bicycle pram prevents the rider from signalling a change of direction or lane by extending their arm;
- at least one effectively operating brake;
- a bell or other warning signal that is not excessively loud.

Additionally, a bicycle may be equipped with:

- reflectors on the pedals (yellow);
- a white reflector at the front of the bicycle;
- any number of reflectors on the wheels – but at least one on each wheel (yellow);
- a reflective strip in the form of a continuous ring placed on both sides of the tyre

**MOTOR
CYCLE
and
MOPED
DRIVERS**





Entitlements:

Moped riders

A driving licence authorising motorcycle riding:

- Category A:
 - motorcycle
- Category A1:
 - a motorcycle with an engine capacity not exceeding 125 cm³, power not exceeding 11 kW and a power-to-unladen-mass ratio not exceeding 0.1 kW/kg,
 - a three-wheeled motorcycle with power not exceeding 15 kW.

→ Category A2:

- a motorcycle with power not exceeding 35 kW and a power-to-unladen-mass ratio not exceeding 0.2 kW/kg, provided that it has not been created by modifying a vehicle with power exceeding twice the power of that motorcycle;
- a three-wheeled motorcycle with power not exceeding 15 kW.

A motorcycle and moped riders are required to:

- operate the vehicle in accordance with road traffic regulations;
- use a protective helmet that meets the relevant technical requirements while riding – this obligation also applies to persons carried on a motorcycle or moped;
- use dipped headlights while riding in normal visibility conditions, and from dawn to dusk in normal visibility conditions may use daytime running lights instead of dipped headlights;

Within the territory of the Republic of Poland, a motorcycle may also be ridden with a category B driving licence – only in relation to a motorcycle with an engine capacity not exceeding 125 cm³, power not exceeding 11 kW and a power-to-unladen-mass ratio not exceeding 0.1 kW/kg or a three-wheeled motorcycle, provided that the person has held a category B driving licence for at least 3 years.

Moped riders

A category AM driving licence or higher is required to ride a moped:

A moped may also be ridden by a person who turned 18 before 19 January 2013. Such a person is not required to hold a driving licence



IX

MOTORCYCLE AND MOPED DRIVERS



- carefully observe the surroundings while riding;
- use the carriageway if riding a motorcycle, whereas a moped rider should use the verge, and if there is no verge or it is not suitable for riding, or it would hinder pedestrian traffic, they should use the carriageway;
- ride at a speed ensuring control of the vehicle, taking into account the conditions in which traffic takes place, in particular: terrain, condition and visibility of the road, condition and load of the vehicle, weather conditions and traffic volume;
- maintain a distance necessary to avoid a collision in the event of braking or stopping of the preceding vehicle;
- exercise special caution when approaching a pedestrian crossing – reduce speed so as not to endanger a pedestrian on the crossing or entering it and give way to a pedestrian on the crossing or entering it;
- exercise special caution when approaching a cycle crossing and give way to a cyclist, a user of an electric scooter or personal mobility device and a person using a mobility aid who are on the crossing;

- keep to the right-hand side, as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway;
- signal in advance and clearly, using indicators, the intention to change direction or lane and stop signalling immediately after completing the manoeuvre.

A motorcycle and moped riders must not:

- use the vehicle in a manner that endangers the safety of a person in or outside the vehicle;
- cover lights, signalling devices, registration plates or other required plates or signs that should be visible;
- ride on a cycle path, a pedestrian and cycle road or a cycle lane; additionally, a moped rider must not ride on a motorway or expressway;
- use a phone while riding that requires holding the handset or microphone in the hand, ride in a state of intoxication, in a state after alcohol consumption or under the influence of a substance acting similarly to alcohol, or carry a passenger who is in a state of intoxication, in a state after alcohol consumption or under the influence of a substance acting similarly to alcohol, unless they

are carried in a sidecar;

- go around lowered barriers (gates) or half-barriers or enter a crossing if red lights are flashing and lowering has begun or raising has not been completed;
- organise or participate in illegal gatherings and races of motor vehicles held on public roads, in residential zones or traffic zones, including so-called meets aimed at displays or competition between drivers;
- deliberately obstruct road traffic, in particular by stopping vehicles, blocking lanes, junctions or roundabouts in order to organise races, shows or other illegal gatherings;
- lift/raise vehicle wheels off the road surface; in particular, it is prohibited to ride a motorcycle or moped on one wheel.

The above behaviours constitute a serious breach of road traffic regulations and may result in high fines, penalty points, suspension of a driving licence and, in certain cases, criminal liability.

**ELEC
TRIC**

**SCOO
TERS**





Electric scooters, personal mobility devices (PMD)

Obligations:

- A person riding an electric scooter is required to use a cycle path, a pedestrian and cycle road or a cycle lane, if they are designated for the direction in which they are travelling or intend to turn. When using a pedestrian and cycle road, they are required to exercise special caution and give way to pedestrians.
- A person using a personal mobility device is required to use a cycle path or a pedestrian and cycle road, if it is designated for the direction in which they are travelling or intend to turn. When using a pedestrian and cycle road, they are required to exercise special caution and give way to pedestrians.
- The permitted speed for an electric scooter and a personal mobility device is 20 km/h.
- A person riding an electric scooter is required to use the carriageway where vehicle traffic is permitted at a speed not exceeding 30 km/h, if there is no designated cycle path, pedestrian and cycle road or cycle lane.
- Use of a pedestrian road by a person riding an electric scooter is permitted exceptionally where the pedestrian road runs alongside a carriageway where vehicle traffic is permitted at a speed exceeding 30 km/h and there is no designated cycle path, pedestrian and cycle road or cycle lane.
- Use of a pedestrian road by a person using a personal mobility device is permitted exceptionally where there is no designated cycle path or pedestrian and cycle road.
- A person riding an electric scooter or using a personal mobility device, when using a pedestrian road, is required to travel at a speed similar to that of a pedestrian, exercise special caution, give way to pedestrians and not impede their movement.
- A person riding an electric scooter or using a personal mobility device who is under 16 years of age is required to wear a protective helmet while riding.

- **electric scooters** - electrically powered vehicles, two-axle, with handlebars, without a seat and pedals, designed for use exclusively by the rider standing on it;
- **personal mobility devices** - electrically powered vehicles, excluding electric scooters, without a seat and pedals, designed for use exclusively by the rider standing on it;
- **mobility aids** - devices or sports and recreational equipment intended for movement of a person in a standing position, powered by muscular force.

X

ELECTRIC SCOOTERS, PERSONAL MOBILITY DEVICES AND MOBILITY AIDS



Prohibitions:

A person riding an electric scooter or using a personal mobility device must not:

- ride in a state of intoxication or in a state after alcohol consumption or under the influence of a substance acting similarly to alcohol,
- pull or tow another vehicle,
- carry another person, animal or load,
- hold onto vehicles,
- allow a child under 13 years of age to ride an electric scooter or personal mobility device on a road; however, in a residential zone, a child under 13 years of age may ride an electric scooter or personal mobility device only under adult supervision,
- tow behind a vehicle a person riding an electric scooter or personal mobility device, a person using a mobility aid, a person on a sledge or similar device, an animal or a load,
- ride on the carriageway alongside another road user (applies only to electric scooters),
- ride without keeping at least one hand on the handlebars and feet on the footrests (applies only to electric scooters).

Conditions of use:

- 10–18 years of age – a bicycle card or category AM, A1, B1, T.
- over 18 years of age – no entitlement required.



Mobility aids (MA)

Obligations:

A person using a mobility aid:

- may use a pedestrian road, a pedestrian and cycle road or a cycle path,
- on a cycle path follows the rule of right-hand traffic,
- on a pedestrian road or a pedestrian and cycle road travels at a speed similar to that of a pedestrian – ensuring control of the device, taking into account the conditions in which traffic takes place,
- on a pedestrian road or a pedestrian and cycle road is required to give way to pedestrians and not impede their movement,
- in a residential zone has priority over vehicles but is required to give way to pedestrians.



X

ELECTRIC SCOOTERS, PERSONAL MOBILITY DEVICES AND MOBILITY AIDS



Prohibitions:

A person using a mobility aid is prohibited from:

- moving in a state of intoxication, in a state after alcohol consumption or under the influence of a substance acting similarly to alcohol,
- carry another person, animal or load,
- pulling a vehicle or a load,
- hold onto vehicles,
- moving backwards.

Conditions of use:

- Use of a mobility aid powered by muscular force does not require any specific entitlement and is permitted without age restrictions.



XI

SAFETY RULES AT RAILWAY CROSSINGS AND RAILWAY AREAS

Instructions for safe crossing of rail-road crossings

Remember that when crossing rail-road crossings, the same rules apply as at ordinary road junctions, i.e. compliance with signs, weather conditions and visibility conditions. If you see closed barriers, active light and sound signalling, this indicates an approaching train. You must not cross the crossing then! Before crossings marked only with road signs, you must stop the vehicle and, after making sure that no train is approaching, you may cross the junction.



- Remember, a crossing signal flashing red alternately means an absolute prohibition on entering beyond the signal. A train is approaching the crossing and has initiated the barrier lowering sequence. To cross the tracks safely, wait until the train has passed, the barriers are raised and the signal switches off!
- Remember to cross railway tracks only at designated crossings, observing all warning signs and signals present there.
- Remain alert in railway areas. Do not use a mobile phone or other electronic devices that may mask the sound of an approaching train. Also remember that railway infrastructure elements are not places for play or rest.
- Walking on tracks is prohibited, unlawful and very dangerous. By the time a train driver sees a person crossing the tracks in an unauthorised place or a vehicle on the tracks, it is already too late. The braking distance of a train may be up to 2 km, which is roughly the length of 20 full-size football

itches. Trains cannot stop quickly enough to avoid a collision.

- Trains always have priority over emergency vehicles, priority vehicles, cars and pedestrians.
- Modern trains are quieter than ever; many of them do not produce the characteristic clattering sound while moving. A train is always closer and moving faster than you think.
- Yellow stickers have appeared at rail-road crossings. They are located on barrier mechanisms or on St Andrew's crosses on the track side. In case of danger at a rail-road crossing, call the emergency number 112 and provide the operator with the 9-digit crossing number from the PLK Yellow Sticker. This will allow railway and emergency services to precisely identify the location of the crossing or passage and, if necessary, stop train traffic. More information at: www.bezpieczny-przejazd.pl.

Penalty points and fines – breach by a driver of the prohibition on:

- going around lowered barriers (gates) or half-barriers and entering a crossing if lowering has begun or raising has not been completed: **PLN 2,000 / 4,000**
- entering beyond a signal when a red light, flashing red light or two alternately flashing red lights are displayed, or beyond another device emitting these signals: **PLN 2,000 / 4,000**
- entering a railway crossing if there is no space to continue driving on the other side: **PLN 2,000 / 4,000**

Penalty points and fines – breach by a pedestrian and a person using a mobility aid of the prohibition on:

- entering tracks when barriers (gates) or half-barriers are lowered or lowering has begun: **PLN 2,000**



Partners of the publication

 Generalna Dyrekcja
Dróg Krajowych i Autostrad


PKP POLSKIE LINIE KOLEJOWE S.A.
Zarządca narodowej sieci linii kolejowych

 **INSTYTUT
TRANSPORTU
SAMOCHODOWEGO**