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Consolidated Resolution on Road Traffic (R.E.1)

Personal mobility devices and other devices facilitating sustainable and inclusive mobility










Submitted by Lithuania




This document provides an updated legislative information about personal mobility devices such as e-scooters.

Legislation on Personal Mobility Devices 2023



(note: these are not mopeds, which are up to 4 kW and up to 45 km/h)

Country	Driving license, registration, roadworthiness (PTI), insurance, certificates, etc.	Max. power	Max. speed	Mandatory safety helmets	Bicycle path / cycle track 	Bicycle lane / cycle lane 	Shoulder (hard) / Roadside (if there are no cycle tracks or cycle lanes)	Pavement / Sidewalk (if there are no cycle tracks, cycle lanes or roadsides)	Carriageway (if there are no cycle tracks, cycle lanes or roadsides)	BUS lane & other special provisions (for example: parking provisions, etc.)
LT		1 kW	25 km/h	Under 18 years old – must; Over 18 years old – recommendation.		 Driver must be over: 14 years old, or 12 years old + training, or 8 years old + adult.			 Driver must be over: 14 years old, or 12 years old + training, or 8 years old + adult.	 Same safety equipment and requirements as for cyclists. Near pedestrians

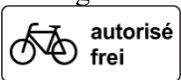
										3–7 km/h speed.
D	Driver must be 14 years old. Special registration plates for insurance (insurance sticker for personal light electric vehicles). Vehicles need a national type approval or an individual vehicle approval	✓ Continuous rated power of max. 0,5 kW or max. 1,4 kW (if at least 60 % of the power is used for self-balancing)	20 km/h	✗ recommended	✓ additional: cycle-only road and cycle-only zone  	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗ (unless there is an additional panel) 
F	✗	✗	25 km/h	✗ (access to e-scooters is limited to persons of more	✓	✓	✗ (no roadsides)	✗	✓	✗






				than 12 years old).						
B			25 km/h	recommended.	 if used at a speed higher than footpace (=considered as a cyclist).	 if used at a speed higher than footpace (=considered as a cyclist).	 and also, if used at a speed higher than footpace (=considered as a cyclist) under the condition to grant priority to the other road users on the hard shoulder (even level) or road side.	 and also, if used at a speed higher than footpace (=considered as a cyclist) but only outside the built-up area and under the condition of grating priority to the other road users on the pavement and higher leveled shoulder.		 if used at a speed higher than footpace (=considered as a cyclist) an under the condition that cyclists are allowed to use the bus lane (indicated by the symbol of a cycle which is put on the sign indicating the bus lane).
A		0,6 kW	25 km/h	 Below 12 years		 On carriageway, where cycling is allowed. Not	 On carriageway, where	 If locally legislated (by	 On carriageway, where cycling is	 (unless there is an additional panel).

						alone under 12 years (supervising person min. 16 years old), with cycling permission (requires tests) from age 9.	cycling is allowed. Not alone under 12 years (supervising person min. 16 years old), with cycling permission (requires tests) from age 9.	province or town).	allowed. Not alone under 12 years (supervising person min. 16 years old), with cycling permission (requires tests) from age 9.	
FIN "Light electric vehicle" 01/2016		1 kW	25 km/h	Recommendation						 Front and rear lights, sound signal device.
SK (After approval legislation will come into force	 (No approval certificate, technical conditions similar like a bike – front and rear lights, brakes.		25 km/h					 (only at the pedestrian speed)		

2019-12-01)										
DK	Rental scooters must be insured. Driver must be 15 years old. Electric scooters can be driven by kids below 15 years if accompanied by an adult.		20 km/h	 (as of 1 January 2022)						 CE-marking (MD). Max 25kg. Front and rear lights (always on). Front, side and rear reflectors. Only 1 person allowed on scooter. maximum blood-alcohol level of 0.5 g/l.
S Cycle if	Defined in legislation as bicycle if max 250 W and max speed 20 km/h	250 W	20 km/h	Only kids below 15 years old, bicycle helmet or similar				 Allowed until the year you turn 8 if no bicycle lane.		 Same rules as for cyclists in general, except parking which is only allowed in bicycle stands/areas.















										Local exemptions can be made.
S Moped class II	Defined probably as a moped class II A moped must have a traffic insurance and the driver a driving license or driver's certificate	250 W-1 kW	25 km/h	Mandatory safety helmet	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓ Same rules as for moped class II in general.
CH	✗ E-scooter must correspond to Swiss technical prescriptions for electric bicycles. No driving license for drivers aged 16 and up, license required for 14-15 years old. No registration requirement and no number	0,5 kW	20 km/h	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗ (only if bicycles are allowed by signalization)	✓	✗ Same rules as for cyclists. Only allowed if bicycles are allowed by signalization

	plates needed. Also, liability insurance is not mandatory for such vehicles.									
L	✗	0,25 kW	25 km/h	✗	✓ Driver must be over 10 years. Over 6 is allowed if supervised by 15+ or if driving to school.	✓ Driver must be over 10 years. Over 6 is allowed if supervised by 15+ or if driving to school.	✓ Driver must be over 10 years. Over 6 is allowed if supervised by 15+ or if driving to school.	✗ Allowed if user (considered as pedestrian) is under 13 years and the engine by construction < 6 km/h.	✓ Driver must be over 10 years. Over 6 is allowed if supervised by 15+ or if driving to school.	✗ Allowed on Bus lane if bicycles are allowed by signal 
UK	✓ E-scooters fall within the definition of a motor vehicle. Users are therefore required to meet all of the above requirements.	N/a. It is not legal to ride an e-scooter on the road, due to the requirements it	N/a as per the previous box.	✓ An e-scooter also falls within the definition of a motorcycle and therefore a user is required to	✗ Not permitted under current legislation.	✗ As per previous box.	✗ As per the previous box.	✗	It is not legal to ride an e-scooter on the road, due to the requirements it must meet as motor vehicle, and the difficulty a user presently faces in	✗ As per previous box.

		must meet as motor vehicle, and the difficulty a user presently faces in meeting those requirements.		wear a motorcycle helmet.					meeting those requirements.	
BR	No driving license; no registration and no number plates are needed. Also, liability insurance is not mandatory for such vehicles. Use of speedometer, buzzer and		20 km/h					It is subject to local legislation (municipalities).	It is subject to local legislation (municipalities).	It is subject to local legislation (municipalities).

	night signaling (front, rear and side) is mandatory for such vehicles.									
NL	<i>'bijzondere bromfiets'</i> (special moped) must be approved for admittance in a procedure comparable to EU Regulation 168/2013. No license plate, insurance is mandatory. Driver must be at least 16 years old.	1,0 kW for individual transport, 4 kW for cargo or passengers	25 km/h	✗	✓ Same rules as bicycles, specific instructions on road signs.	✓ Same rules as bicycles, specific instructions on road signs.	✓ Same rules as bicycles, specific instructions on road signs.	✗ Same rules as bicycles, specific instructions on road signs.	✗ Same rules as bicycles, specific instructions on road signs.	✗ Same rules as bicycles, specific instructions on road signs.
J	Defined as a motorized bicycle if max 600 W (rated output). It must have a traffic insurance and the driver must have a driving license.	600 W (rated output)	30 km/h	✓	✗	✗	✗ (only if there are no sidewalks)	✗	✓	✓ (same rules as a motorized bicycle, e.g. a front light)

LV	✗	✗	25 km/h	✗ Recommended	✓ Near pedestrians at walking speed	✓	✓	✓ Near pedestrians at walking speed	✓ Only on low volume traffic roads where speed limit is 50 km/h or lower.	✓ Allowed on bus lanes if cyclists are allowed. Driver must be over 14 years old. Lights must be on all the time. No two persons on scooter allowed.
P	✗	250w	25 km/h	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
GR	✗	✗	25 km/h	✓	✓ When pedestrians and bicycles circulate in the same area, PMD must be driven at a speed commensurate with pedestrians, without	✓ Personal Mobility Devices with max speed limit over 6 km/h but up to 25 km/h.	✓ Roadside only. Personal Mobility Devices with max speed limit over 6 km/h but up to 25 km/h.	✓ Personal Mobility Devices with max speed limit up to 6 km/h. Considered as pedestrians.	✓ Carriageways where the maximum speed limit of motor vehicles not exceeds 50 km/h. Personal Mobility Devices with max speed limit over 6	✗ Personal Mobility Devices with max speed limit over 6 km/h but up to 25 km/h. Same rules as for bicycles. Only allowed if bicycles are allowed.

					harass them and give them priority.				km/h but up to 25 km/h.	Each Municipality can define its own PMDs' parking areas.
N	 (requirement to have insurance under consideration)		20 km/h	From spring 2022: Mandatory for children under 15				 (Near pedestrians at walking speed. Further restrictions under consideration)		
EST (from 01.01.21)		1 kW (max net power)	25 km/h	Under 16 years old - must wear a strapped cycle helmet.	 Near pedestrians at walking speed			 Near pedestrians at walking speed		Not allowed driving at bus lane.

Additional comments.

B: Important to say is that in Belgium it is the speed with which these vehicles are used that defines the place on the road. If they are used at footpace, they are considered as pedestrians and have to follow the rules which apply to pedestrians. If they are used at a speed higher than footpace, they are considered as cyclists and they have to follow the rules which apply to cyclists.

The other road users much apply the rules which apply towards pedestrians vis-à-vis steps which are used at footpace, and the rules which apply towards cyclists vis-à-vis steps which are used at a speed higher than footpace.

The technical max. speed of those vehicles is limited until 25 km/h. But it is possible, for example downhill, that they go faster than this maximum technical speed, which is allowed, but of course they general speed limits always apply!

L: Electric scooters are newly defined as “micro-vehicles” and mostly considered as electric bicycles, but they must be propelled by an electric motor of a maximum power not exceeding 0,25 kW with maximum design speed that does not exceed 25 km/h. In this case, the traffic rules applying for cycles are applicable. If the technical specifications go beyond these thresholds, these devices are considered as two-wheel moped and need to be registered at SNCA (*Société Nationale de Circulation Automobile*) and equipped with a number plate. For the use of a two-wheel moped on public roads, a driver’s license is required and a type approved helmet has to be worn. The main differences between micro-vehicles and bicycles are that they have to be ‘small’, that there is no passenger allowed and that the rear lights have to be at a height of at least 40 cm, or worn by the driver.

UK: Currently electric scooters are classified as motor vehicles, so are treated the same as mopeds. There is no categorization for electric scooters. To be used on the road they must meet the same technical standards as mopeds, but as they do not do so they are effectively illegal on the road in the UK. If a road legal electric scooter was available, they would have to comply with all other laws for mopeds, so would require a category A driving license, motor insurance, wearing of a motorcycle helmet, be registered and would only be allowed on the road (not cycle lanes or pavements). The UK is currently reviewing its laws for electric scooters and other similar personal vehicles.

DK: The Danish legislation on electric scooters is a pilot scheme, which is being evaluated on a yearly basis and adapted accordingly.

J: If an electric scooter has more than 600 W power, it is defined as a motor vehicle. Rules shown above are only for a motorized bicycle.

I: Legislation is still evolving, having been delegated to local authorities on the basis of the following central government guidelines, reported as follows:
- Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport decree 0000229, dated 4/06/2019; - Ministry of Interior - Traffic Police department Regulation Prot. 300/A/1974/20/104/5, dated 9 /03/2020. (preliminary information, until the definitive regulatory asset will be approved).

P: PMDs are considered, with the above limitations, as bicycles, so it’s possible the use of BUS lanes just as long as bicycles are also allowed and it depends on the decision of municipalities that need to signalize that possibility.

GR: Since March 2021, the Personal Light Electric Vehicles (or Personal Mobility Devices as referred here) have been entered in national legislation (Road Traffic Code). The most important rules about them are the following:

- Maximum speed limit is set at 25 km/h.
- PMDs are forbidden to circulate on roads where the maximum speed limit of motor vehicles exceeds 50 km/h.
- Riders of PMDs with design speed up to 6 km/h must be aged at least 12 and the riders of PMDs with design speed between 6 to 25 km/h must be aged at least 15.
- PMDs' riders are required to wear an approved helmet type with the exception of the PMDs used by persons with disabilities.
- At night, PMDs' riders are required to wear reflective clothing or equipment.
- PMD's riders over the age of 12 years are required to carry, while driving, any legal identity document.
- In case of violation of any PMD rule, any sanctions are imposed only in the part of the administrative fine.

N: After being regulated as bicycles since 2018, stricter rules for “small electric vehicles” will come into effect from spring 2022. They will be reclassified as motor vehicles, the general rules on driving under influence (0,2) will apply, the minimum age will be at least 12 and use of helmet will be required for children under the age of 15. Public consultation on possible further changes has been launched, e.g., to require insurance and restrict the use of pavements and sidewalks.

EST: Personal light electric vehicle means a battery-driven vehicle what doesn't go under Regulation (EU) No 168/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and what is designed for carrying one individual. A personal light electric vehicle must be equipped with working brakes or a system that enables braking, a bell, a white light at the front and a red light at the rear and a yellow, red or white reflector or light on the sides. At night-time or in poor visibility, a personal light electric vehicle must have a lit white light at the front and a lit red at the rear while riding. The maximum permissible width of personal light electric vehicles is 0.8 meters.