

Rider



Association "Sindikat biciklista"
Ribnjak 3, 10000 Zagreb
OIB: 76572513398
Email: info@sindikatbiciklista.hr

PROJECT GOAL

Wherever you go, go by bike

This manual was created as part of a project by the Sindikat biciklista aimed at increasing the safety of cyclists in traffic. Through education and informing citizens—especially vulnerable groups such as children, delivery riders, and working cyclists—we seek to encourage responsible, safe, and lawful participation in traffic.

The project is funded by the National Road Safety Plan 2024.

For cyclists

**HOW TO PROTECT
YOURSELF AND
PEDESTRIANS**

**DEFINITIONS,
OBLIGATIONS,
PENALTIES**

Given the many questions about the rights and obligations of cyclists as road users, we have put together a brief overview of the legal provisions (rules) for cyclists, as we feel it is important for cyclists to be well informed.

DEFINITIONS



PEDESTRIAN

A pedestrian is a person who participates in traffic and is not a driver or a passenger on or in any vehicle. Pedestrians walking outside urban areas must walk on the left-hand side of the road and must display reflective material at night and when visibility is limited. Pedestrians pushing bicycles and people using means of transport for the disabled and the elderly must walk on the right-hand side of the road if they are traveling at walking pace.

BICYCLE

A bicycle is a vehicle with at least two wheels, propelled solely by the force of the cyclist or a vehicle equipped with pedals and an auxiliary electric motor, the maximum continuous power of which does not exceed 0.25 kW, and which gradually decreases to zero when the speed reaches 25 km/h or earlier once the cyclist stops pedaling.

PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Personal transport equipment is any vehicle not classified under any vehicle category in accordance with special regulations, without a passenger seat, whose engine capacity is less than 25 cm³ or whose continuous output of the electric motor does not exceed 0.6 kW or which cannot reach a speed of more than 25 km/h on a straight road or whose maximum design speed does not exceed 25 km/h (self-balancing vehicle, motorized or electrically powered unicycle, motorized or electrically powered scooter, etc.).

MIXED-TRAFFIC ROAD

A mixed-traffic road is a traffic area on which bicycles and motor vehicles circulate together.

BICYCLE PATHS AND SIDEWALKS

Bicycle paths and sidewalks includes a traffic area intended for the movement of cyclists and pedestrians, built separately from the roadway and marked with appropriate traffic signs.

SPEED

Drivers must adjust the vehicle's speed to the characteristics and condition of the road, visibility, clarity, weather conditions, the condition of the vehicle and its load and the traffic density, so that the vehicle can stop promptly before any obstacle foreseeable under certain circumstances or react promptly in accordance with a traffic rule or traffic sign.

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS ⁽¹⁻²⁾

OBTAINING A DRIVING LICENCE

Anyone over the age of 14 may ride a bicycle on the road.
Children aged 9 and over who have completed cycle training at school and have received the relevant certificate may ride a bicycle on the road independently; other children aged 9 and over may only ride a bicycle if accompanied by a person over the age of 16.

BICYCLE TRAFFIC

PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATION 30€ - 60€

Cyclists must ride on bicycle paths or cycling lanes or, if these are not available, as close to the right edge of the road as possible.

If two or more cyclists are riding as a group, they must ride behind each other.

Cyclists shall ride their bicycles so as not to impair the stability of the vehicle or obstruct other road users; in particular, they must not take both hands off the steering wheel at the same time, hold on to another vehicle or transport, pull or push objects that could impair the operation of the vehicle or endanger other road users.

PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT TRAFFIC

Drivers of personal transport equipment are required to use the bicycle path or cycling lane in the direction of travel. In exceptional cases, if there is no path or lane available, they may use areas designated for pedestrian traffic and traffic-calmed zones, as long as they take into account the safety of other road users. If none of the above-mentioned areas are available, you may ride on stretches of district, municipal and uncategorised roads where the speed limit is 50 km/h or less and this is permitted by traffic signs. You must cycle as close as possible to the right-hand edge of the road.

USE OF LIGHTS IN TRAFFIC

PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATION 30€ - 60€

You must have a white light at the front and a red light at the rear of your bicycle from dusk to dawn (at night) and also during the day when visibility is limited (fog, snow, rain, dust, smoke, etc.).

By way of exception, the lights do not have to be switched on if the bicycle is parked or parked at the very edge of a road in a residential area. Riders of bicycles and personal transport equipment participating in road traffic must wear a high-visibility waistcoat or reflective cycling gear or other reflective markings at all times, both at night and during the day when visibility is limited (fog, snow, rain, dust, smoke, etc.).

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS (2-2)

HELMET

PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATION € 30

Cyclists under the age of 16 must wear a protective helmet while cycling. All personal transport equipment operators must wear a helmet while using the vehicle.

BICYCLE DEVICES

Bicycle must be equipped with two independent brakes. The front must be a hand brake, and the rear can be either a hand brake or a "coaster" brake. Lights are mandatory during the day, during times of reduced visibility, and at night.

The front light must be white and the rear light must be red. It is not defined whether it can be flashing or constant, so it can be both.

Cat-eye reflectors are mandatory on the pedals and wheels (white or yellow), and on the rear (red). The acoustic warning device must emit uniform tones with constant intensity and be positioned so that it is within reach of the cyclist.

VEHICLE LOAD

PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATION € 30

Objects wider than 50 cm on each side of the bicycle must not be transported on the bicycle. Objects wider than 80 cm must not be transported in the bike trailer.

TOWING OF TRAILERS

PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATION € 30

On the road, a bicycle may tow a two-wheeled trailer that is attached such that the stability of the vehicle is ensured. The trailer must not be wider than 80 cm and the total weight must not exceed 50 kg. It must have two reflectors at the rear, as prescribed for trailer vehicles. Personal transport equipment shall not tow a trailer or any other means of transportation.

TRANSPORT OF PERSONS

PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATION € 30

Cyclists over the age of 18 may only transport persons over the age of eight on a bicycle if the bicycle has separate seats for each person, hand and footrests or pedals.

Cyclists over the age of 18 may transport a child up to the age of eight on a bicycle if a special seat for children, adjusted to the size of the child and firmly attached to the bicycle, is fitted to it and the child is wearing a mandatory and securely fastened helmet.

WEARING HEADPHONES

PENALTIES FOR
VIOLATION € 30

Cyclists and users of personal transport equipment must not drive the vehicle while wearing headphones in one or both ears, as this would impair their ability to react and drive the vehicle safely.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRIVING ON A SIDEWALK

If you are running from danger on the road, do not create danger, stress or discomfort to pedestrians on the sidewalk.

Rather than a bell, please remember four golden words: please, thank you, here you go, i'm sorry.

SIDEWALK AND PEDESTRIAN ZONES

On pedestrian areas, all vehicles are guests. If you're cycling there, it's probably for one of two reasons:

1) You think this is a more practical route than the road, i.e. it serves as a shortcut or route to avoid traffic jams

2) You are afraid to drive on the road in fear of motor traffic.

Be careful, cautious and patient with pedestrians at all times.

Drive slowly and wait until a lane is clear. Never make pedestrians jump out of the way by ringing the bell and by racing. The bell can take people by surprise and scare them. You should not cause stress. If you really have to, kindly ask pedestrians to move aside. If you are in a hurry, there is no reason to race towards pedestrians. In that case, take the road or another route. As a rule, ring the bell only to avoid an accident that would otherwise have been unavoidable.

BICYCLE PATH: ROAD ARROW OR RIGHT SIDE?

First, determine if your direction of movement is correct in relation to the road arrow.

If you are cycling in the wrong direction, you will be committing an offence if you continue cycling in the same direction (fine of 30 – 60 euros). Should a cyclist approach you from the opposite direction on the path, be prepared to slow down, stop and adjust your movement so that you do not obstruct this person or pedestrians (no matter which direction they are moving).

If you see that the arrow is pointing in the correct direction (you straight ahead, arrow straight ahead), make sure that you formally comply with the regulations. However, this does not give you the right to speed, collide with pedestrians or run out onto the road. If the path is too narrow for two people, let an oncoming cyclist know in good time whether you will be staying on the path or not, i.e. let them know how you intend to pass each other.

CROSSING

If you are cycling on the sidewalk, you will occasionally have to switch to the roadway. You have no priority when cycling down from the sidewalk onto the roadway.

Although the cycle path across the road is marked accordingly, this does not automatically mean that you have right of way. This merely means that you are permitted to cross the road by bike, but the question of right of way is legally unclear. In any case, cross the road carefully and at a reduced speed, regardless of the markings on the road.

ADVICE

If a bicycle path across the roadway is not marked, the cyclist or driver of a private transport equipment moving along the bicycle path must stop the bicycle or private transport equipment and push it as a pedestrian across the marked pedestrian crossing or the roadway. This makes you a pedestrian and drivers are obliged to allow pedestrians to cross at zebra crossings with no exceptions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRIVING ON THE ROAD



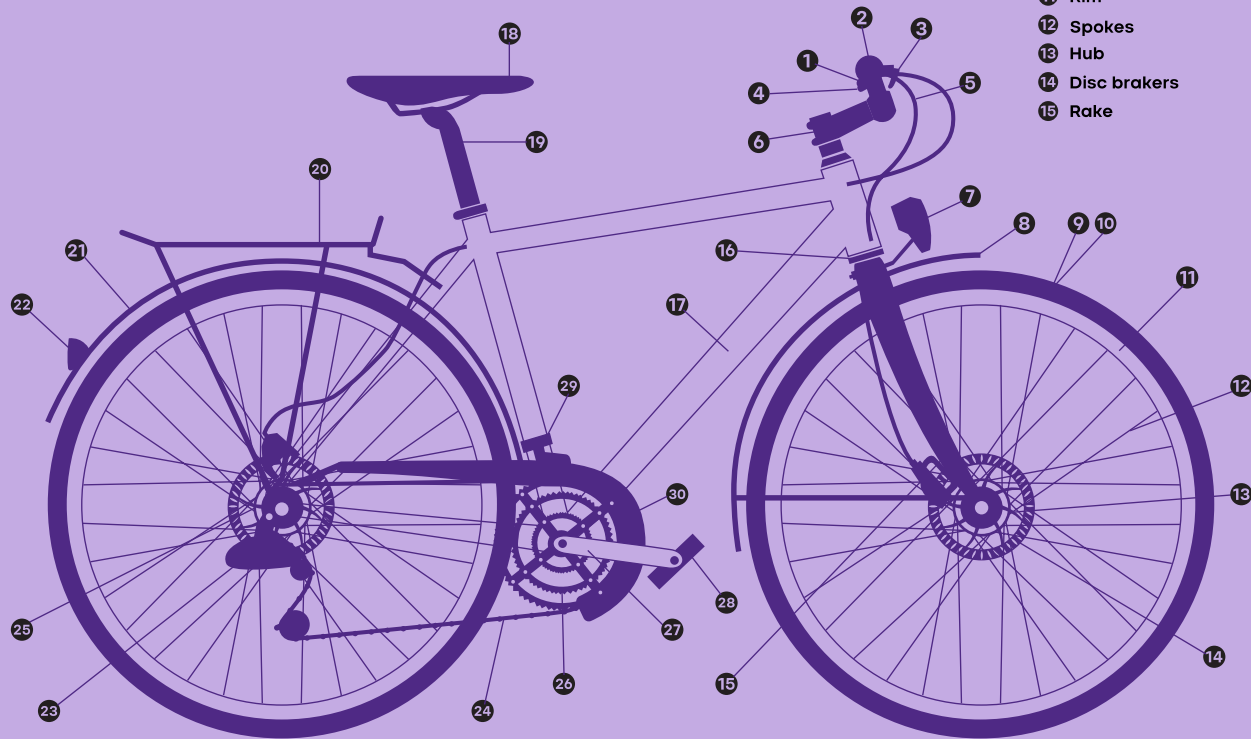
BEFORE YOU START RIDING

- 1) Take a route that avoids roads with very fast and/or very heavy traffic.
- 2) Get good quality lights. Whether you think you can see well enough without them is irrelevant. Their primary role is to make sure others see you. If you're cycling at night and in low visibility, wear reflective clothing or a sign.
- 3) Learn the traffic rules and obey them – most of them apply to bicycles as well as other vehicles.

WHILE ON THE ROAD

- 1) Ride responsibly! Keep to a straight line without deviating from it, give hand signals when turning or stopping and avoid sudden turns.
- 2) Do not ride too close to parked cars. Move out of the open-door zone. Stay off the line if you need to avoid manholes. It is less dangerous to ride predictably closer to the center of the roadway than to make sudden turns and avoid potholes, manholes and open doors.
- 3) Don't respond to unnecessary honking and other provocations. Just in case, check that your lights are working properly and that you haven't dropped anything, then smile back, wave and continue your journey calmly.

BICYCLE PARTS



- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Handlebars | 16 Bearings |
| 2 Grips (handles) | 17 Frame |
| 3 Brake lever | 18 Saddle |
| 4 Gear shifter | 19 Seat post |
| 5 Brake cable | 20 Rack |
| 6 Stem | 21 Rear fender |
| 7 Headlight | 22 Tail light |
| 8 Front fender | 23 Rear derailleur |
| 9 Tire (outer) | 24 Chain |
| 10 Air tube (internal) | 25 Cassette |
| 11 Rim | 26 Front derailleurs |
| 12 Spokes | 27 Crank arm |
| 13 Hub | 28 Pedal |
| 14 Disc brakes | 29 Front derailleur |
| 15 Rake | 30 Chainguard |

PREVENTING BICYCLE THEFT

U-LOCK

Attach it to a fixed object through the frame and one of the wheels.



U-LOCK + CABLE

Fasten it through the frame to a sturdy object, tie the cable onto the U-lock, pass it through the front wheel and tie a knot around the rear wheel.



HOW TO SECURE YOUR BICYCLE

ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS

Do not leave your bicycle unsecured.

Insert the u-lock with as much space as possible for inserting the lever.

Remove parts that can be removed without tools (lights, seat...).

If you have the option, park in a space that is monitored by a cctv camera.

U-LOCK + CABLE

Fasten it through the frame to a fixed object, tie the cable to the U-lock, thread it through the front wheel and the frame and then tie a knot around it.



U - LOCK

If you have a quick-release system, remove the front wheel and place it next to the rear wheel. Fasten it through the frame and both wheels to a fixed object.



**For the drivers of
motor vehicles**

LEGAL OBLIGATION

VEHICLE MOVEMENT

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION
€ 30

The vehicle is moving on the right side of the road, i.e. on a bicycle path or lane along the right edge of the road or lane along the right edge of the roadway or road in the direction of travel, and on a lane or path designed and marked for two-way bicycle traffic, on the right side of the lane or path in the direction of travel.

The driver must drive on a marked lane along the right side of the road. If the lanes are not marked, the driver must keep the vehicle as close as possible to the right edge of the road while moving and at sufficient distance from it so as not to endanger other road users or expose themselves to danger, taking into account the speed of the vehicle, traffic conditions and the state and nature of the road.

On a section of the road where children, disabled people, the elderly and disabled are moving, it is necessary to drive with particular caution, at a speed that allows the vehicle to stop in time.

ALLOWING STREAMS OF TRAFFIC PASS AND RIGHT OF WAY

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION
€ 30

PENTALS FOR VIOLATION
390€ - 920€

Unless the pedestrian crossing has traffic lights, the driver must stop the vehicle and allow pedestrians who have already entered the pedestrian crossing to pass, and if the pedestrians are children, the elderly, the disabled, blind people, or other people with disabilities, the driver must stop the vehicle and allow them to pass, even if they are entering the pedestrian crossing.

When turning, a motorist crossing a bicycle path or lane that runs along the road on which he or she is moving, must give way to bicycles and private vehicles moving in the same or opposite direction on the bicycle path or lane.

STOPPING AND PARKING

KPENALTIES FOR VIOLATION
90€

The driver must not stop or park the vehicle:

- 1) at a marked pedestrian crossing and at a distance of less than 5 meters from that crossing and at the crossing of a bicycle path over the roadway,
- 2) non a bicycle path or lane.



HOW TO WATCH OUT FOR BICYCLES

1

Slow down when overtaking cyclists. The faster you are moving, the more lateral distance you should keep, usually no less than 1.5 meters. Overtake another bicycle on the open road as if you were overtaking a car by switching completely to another lane.

2

Do not overtake another vehicle if cyclists are approaching from the opposite direction.

3

Do not honk at cyclists, not even to greet them, and especially not in their immediate vicinity (behind or next to them). It's useless, stressful, and mean.

4

When you see the so-called "sharrows", expect significant cyclist traffic on the roadway.

5

Always use your blinkers, even if you don't see other vehicles on the road near you. Allow cyclists who may not see you to adapt their course to your (non-)turning.

6

If you approach a road with right of way from a side road, please note that all vehicles, including bicycles, have right of way.

7

The bike box in front of traffic lights serves to improve the visibility of bicycles at junctions, especially when turning. Cyclists can move freely into the lane within this area while waiting for the green light in accordance with the direction of traffic. They position themselves at the head of the lane so that they are visible to everyone, instead of standing in the blind spot of turning vehicles, and can move forward unhindered before all other vehicles.

8

Pay attention to the direction of movement of cyclists when turning. Bicycles are harder to spot if you're not paying attention to them. When turning into a bicycle path or lane, be sure to let cyclists pass, as they have the right of way when moving straight ahead.

9

Be careful when opening the door. A cyclist may be trying to overtake a car, but a door suddenly opens, creating a dangerous obstacle for cyclists. When getting out of the car, open the door with your other hand, as this allows you to turn your whole body and make it easier to spot a cyclist.

FREE BICYCLE REGISTRATION

Bike register or Bicreg (www.bicreg.info) is a database of bicycles with associated frame numbers whose purpose is to reduce bicycle theft and make it easier to find the owner of a stolen bicycle. Once entered, the bicycle will be stored in the database and available for inspection at any time. If a bicycle is stolen, the owner should report the theft immediately. If a thief tries to sell a bicycle, the buyer can simply check the frame number, discover that the bicycle has been stolen, and report the matter to the police.

The police often find a bicycle but are unable to identify the owner. Such bicycles are then auctioned off, where they could have been returned to the owner. With Bicreg, the police can easily return a bicycle to its owner, provided the bicycle is registered.

WWW.BICREG.INFO



IZRADILA UDRUGA
„SINDIKAT BIKIKLISTA“ ZA PROJEKT
RIDERBOOK - WHEREVER YOU GO, GO BY BIKE.

AŽURIRANO IZDANJE
KOLOVOZ 2025.



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