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Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda

Programme of Work: Taking Stock of National Legislation

Analysis of information collected via the web-based Road Signs

Management System: G and H section signs

Revised amendment proposals for provisions of the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals regarding the sub- class of Direction, position and indication signs

Note by the secretariat

This document provides revision to ECE/TRANS/WP.1/GE.2/2017/3.

Based on ECE/TRANS/WP.1/GE.2/2017/3, this document lists the provisions of the Convention, which are relevant to G section signs, describes problematic issues identified in those provisions and suggests amendment proposals taking into account the discussion and comments provided by the Group of Experts on Road Signs and Signals at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

Provisions relevant to G section signs:

- Article 5, point 1 c (ii) distinguishing the following direction, position or indication signs:
 - Advance direction signs;
 - Direction signs;
 - Road identification signs;
 - Place identification signs;
 - Confirmatory signs;
 - Indication signs;
- Article 8, point 1 specifying that: “In order to facilitate international understanding of signs the system of signs and signals prescribed in this Convention is based on the use of shapes, and colour characteristic of each class of sign and,”;
- Article 14 providing general provision on informative signs;
- Article 15 explaining the placement of the advance direction signs;
- Article 16 defining the direction signs;
- Article 17 defining the road identification signs;
- Article 18 specifying the usage of the place identification sign; it further requires the place identification signs to differ conspicuously from signs indicating a build-up area;
- Article 19 defining confirmatory signs;
- Article 21 providing provisions generally applying to informative signs;
- Annex I, Section G, I providing general characteristics and symbols of direction, position or indication signs such as information about the shape of the G-section sign, colours to be used on G section signs, general characteristics of some specific direction signs (direction for motorways), general information on signs indicating temporary conditions (road works, diversion or detours) versus Annex I, Section E, I providing general characteristics and symbols of special regulation signs;
- Annex I, Section G, point II introducing examples for general case and special cases of the advance direction signs;
- Annex I, Section G, point III introducing examples of the direction signs;
- Annex I, Section G, point IV introducing an example of a confirmatory sign;
- Annex I, Section G, point V introducing the indication signs, in particular:
 - Point 1 defining signs indicating the number and direction of lanes,
 - Point 2 defining signs indicating a closure of a traffic lane,
 - Point 3 providing the meaning for a ‘no through road’ sign,

- Point 4 explaining the sign for general speed limits,
- Point 5 explaining the sign for indicating whether a road is open or closed,
- Point 6 explaining the usage of an advisory speed sign,
- Point 7 naming the sign notifying advised itinerary for heavy vehicles,
- Point 8 explaining the sign for notifying an escape lane,
- Point 9 specifying signs notifying a pedestrian over- or underpass,
- Point 10 providing examples of signs notifying an exit from a motorway,
- Point 11 specifying signs indicating emergency exit.

Issues to be addressed:

Issue 1:

While Article 5, point 1 c (ii) distinguishes six “groups” of the G “sub-class” signs, two of these “groups” – road identification and place identification signs – are not mentioned again in the Convention, i.e. there is no information in Annex 1 about them nor are the images of signs for these groups reproduced in Annex 3. This requires to be rectified.

Amendment proposal (Issue 1):

In Annex 1, refer to “Road identification” and “Place identification” signs. Provide the corresponding images in Annex 3.

Introduce new point IV in Annex 1, as follows:

IV. Road identification signs

Signs G, 8 a, G, 8 b, G 8, c and G, 8 d are examples of road identification signs.

The road identification signs shall consist of figures, letters or combination of figures and letters, or by the road name framed in a rectangular panel or a shield panel. For Contracting Parties using a specific route classification symbol, that symbol may be used instead of the rectangle or shield.

Introduce new point V in Annex 1, as follows:

V. Place identification signs

Sign G, 9 is an example of a place identification sign.

With the introduction of new points IV and V the numbering of subsequent points need to be adjusted, as follows:

IVI. Confirmatory signs

VII. Indication signs

With the introduction of road identification and place identification signs in Annex 1, the example images for these signs for Annex 3 need to be developed. The proposed images will be presented during the thirteenth session of the Group of Experts.

Issue 1a:

Article 5, point 1 stipulates that the “Convention differentiates between the following classes of road signs” ... and some classes “are sub-divided” further. There appears need to

provide consistent names for all these resulting “classes”, “sub- classes” and “groups” (“sub sub-classes”).

Amendment proposal (Issue 1a):

Re-name the heading in Article 5, point 1(c) (ii), as follows:

- (ii) ~~Direction, position or indication signs~~ **Other information signs;**

Issue 2:

The Convention requires (Article 8, point 1) signs be based on the use of shapes, and colour characteristic of each class. However, there are “special regulations signs” (classified under the “regulatory signs” class) and “direction, position and indication signs” (classified under “informative signs” class which use the same shapes and colours.

It should be noted that in the original text of the Convention of 1968, there was no “special regulations” signs sub-class, and all of the signs currently in that sub-class were part of “informative signs” class.

While it does not seem sensible to change general characteristic of neither E nor G sub-classes, the relevant provisions could be improved.

In addition, since “Other information signs”, except the groups of place identification signs and indication signs, are often used with different ground and symbol colours depending on the classification of roads on which they are placed or they point to, or points of interest they point to (relevant for advance direction and direction signs), the possibility of doing so could be clarified in the Convention.

Amendment proposal (Issue 2):

Amend Annex 1, Section G, point I.1 and I.2 as follows:

1. ~~Informative~~ **Other information** signs are ~~usually~~ rectangular; however, direction signs, ~~and signs indicating the direction and distance of the nearest emergency exit and signs indicating temporary conditions due to road works or detours may be in the shape of an elongated rectangle with~~ **have** the longer side horizontal, terminating in an arrowhead.
2. ~~Informative~~ **Other information** signs shall bear either ~~white~~ or light-coloured symbols or inscriptions on a dark ground **with a white-light-coloured rim**, or dark-coloured symbols or inscriptions on a ~~white~~ or light-coloured ground **with a black dark-coloured rim**; the colour red may be used only exceptionally and must never predominate **with the exception of the road identification signs, which may have a red ground with a white rim.**

Introduce new point 3 in Annex 1, Section G, point I. as follows:

3. **Other information signs, except the group of indication signs, may have different colours of ground and symbols if placed on roads of different classification or, for advance direction signs and direction signs, if pointing to different points of interests (e.g. built-up areas, facilities or services).**

Adjust point I.5, as follows:

5. On signs ~~G, 1; G, 4; G, 5; G, 6 and G, 10~~ **bearing place names** it is recommended to show ~~place names~~ **them** in the language of the country, or subdivision thereof, where the localities referred to are situated.

Add points I.6 through 8, as suggested by ECE/TRANS/WP.1/GE.2/2018/3, as follows:

6. The inscription of words on other information signs in countries not using the Latin alphabet shall be both in the national language and in the form of a transliteration into the Latin alphabet reproducing as closely as possible the pronunciation in the national language.

7. In countries not using the Latin alphabet, the words in Latin characters may be entered either on the same sign as the words in the national language or on a repeat sign.

8. A sign shall not bear inscriptions in more than two languages.

Issue 3:

Articles 15 through 19 provide detailed information about G section signs (“Other information signs” sub-class) which should be better placed in Annex 1. Proposals to amend Articles 9 through 14 will be provided in a separate document.

Amendment proposal (Issue 3):

Amend Article 15, Advance direction signs, as follows:

Advance direction signs shall be placed at such distance from the intersection as will make them most effective both by day and by night, having regard to road and traffic conditions, including the normal speed of vehicles and the distance at which the sign is visible; this distance need not exceed about 50 meters (55 yards) in built-up areas but shall be not less than 500 meters (550 yards) on motorways and other roads carrying fast traffic. The signs may be repeated. ~~An additional panel placed below the sign may show the distance between the sign and the intersection; this distance may also be shown on the lower part of the sign itself.~~

The deleted text of Article 15 is revised and added to Annex 1, Section G, point II.1, as follows:

Advance direction signs may indicate on their lower parts the distance between the sign and the intersection or exit from a motorway. This distance may also be shown on an additional panel placed below the sign.

Amend Article 16, Direction signs, as follows:

~~1. One Direction signs shall be placed at an intersection and may bear the names of several places; the names shall then appear one below the other on the sign. The letters used for one place name may be larger than those used for the others only if the place in question is the largest of them.~~

~~2. When distances are shown, the figures expressing them shall be inscribed at the same height as the place name. On direction signs which are arrow shaped, these figures shall be placed between the place name and the point of the arrow; on rectangular shaped signs they shall be placed after the place name.~~

Revise and add the deleted text of Article 16 to Annex 1, Section G, point III, new points to be placed after the listing of examples of direction signs, as follows:

Direction signs bearing names of several places shall show the names one below the other. The letters used for one place name may be larger than those used for the others only if the place in question is the largest of them.

When distances are shown, the figures expressing them shall be inscribed at the same height as the place-name. On direction signs which are arrow-shaped, these figures shall be placed between the place-name and the point of the arrow; on rectangular-shaped signs they shall be placed after the place-name.

When other symbols or signs on a reduced scale are shown, they shall be placed at the sign end opposite to where the direction is shown.

Amend Article 17, Road identification signs, as follows:

~~The signs used to identify roads either by their number, made up of figures, letters or a combination of figures and letters, or by their name, shall consist of that number or that name framed in a rectangle or shield. However, Contracting Parties having a route classification system may replace the rectangle by a route classification symbol.~~

Road identification signs shall be placed along roads which they identify. They may be also placed on advance direction signs or direction signs.

The deleted text of Article 17 is revised and added to Annex 1, Section G – see Issue 1 above.

Amend Article 18, Place identification signs, as follows:

Place identification signs may be used to show the frontier between two countries or the boundary between two administrative divisions of the same country or the name of a river, mountain pass, beauty spot, etc. These signs shall differ conspicuously from the signs referred to in ~~Article 13 bis, paragraph 2, of this Convention~~ **Annex 1, Section E, point II.7 Signs indicating the beginning and the end of a built-up area.**

Amend Article 19, Confirmatory signs, as follows:

Confirmatory signs are used to confirm the direction of a road where the competent authorities consider it necessary, e.g. at the exit from a large built-up area. ~~They shall bear the name of one or more places, as provided in Article 16, paragraph 1, of this Convention. Where distances are shown, the figures expressing them shall be placed after the name of the locality.~~

The deleted text of Article 19 is revised and added to Annex 1, Section G, as the second sentence of the new point VI, as follows:

Confirmatory signs shall bear the name of one or more places. Confirmatory signs bearing names of several places shall show the names one below the other. The letters used for one place name may be larger than those used for the others only if the place in question is the largest of them.

Introduce Article 20, Indication signs, as follows:

Indication signs are used to provide advisory information to road-user.

Article 21, point 1 – no changes

Delete Article 21, point 2:

~~2. — Informative signs may be repeated. An additional panel placed below the sign may show the distance between the sign and the point which it indicates; this distance may also be inscribed on the lower part of the sign itself.~~

This provision appears superfluous.

Issue 4:

Annex I, Section G, I, contrary to its title, does not only provide general characteristics of G section signs. It also provides more detailed information on some specific signs (eg. point 3) that should, more appropriately, be placed elsewhere.

Amendment proposal (Issue 4):

Delete existing point 3 of Annex 1, Section G, point I, as follows:

~~3. — Advance direction signs or direction signs relating to motorways or roads treated as motorways shall bear white symbols or inscriptions on a blue or green ground. On such signs the symbols used on signs E, 5a and E, 6a may be reproduced on reduced scale.~~

Revise Annex 1, Section G, point II, 'NOTE' as follows:

Advance direction signs ~~G, 1~~ **G, 2 and G, 3** may bear the symbols used on other signs **or show other signs on a reduced scale** informing road users of the characteristics of the route ~~or~~, traffic conditions, **facilities and services, parking or road identification** (for example: signs A, 2; A, 5; C, 3e ; C, 6; E, 5a ; **E, 6 a; E, 14; F, 2; G, 13**). **Advance direction sign G, 4 b may bear the sign C, 11 a or C, 11 b on a reduced scale.**

Revise Annex 1, Section G, point III, 'NOTE' as follows:

Direction signs ~~G, 4; G, 5 and G, 6~~ may bear the symbols used on other signs **or show other signs on a reduced scale** informing road users of the characteristics of the route ~~or~~, traffic conditions, **facilities and services, parking or road identification** (for example: signs A, 2; A, 5; C, 3e ; C, 6; E, 5a ; E, 6 a; E, 14; F,2). **The signs may also indicate the categories of vehicles for which they apply.**

Issue 5:

Annex I, Section G, I provides general information on signs indicating temporary conditions such as road works, diversion or detours (point 4). This type of signs, however, is not mentioned again Annex I, Section G, V (Indication signs).

Amendment proposals (Issue 5):

Delete Annex 1, Section G, point I.4, as follows:

~~4. — Signs indicating temporary conditions such as road works, diversions or detours may have orange or yellow ground with black symbols and inscriptions.~~

Add new Point 12 to Annex 1, Section G, new point VII as follows:

12. Signs indicating temporary conditions due to road works or detours

Signs G, 25 a, G, 25 b, G, 26 a, G, 26 b, G, 26 c, G, 27 a and G, 27 b are examples of signs used to indicate temporary conditions such as road works or detours. The signs shall have a yellow or orange ground with black symbols and/or inscriptions. The signs G, 25 a, G, 25 b, G, 27 a and G, 27 b may bear the symbols used on other signs or contain other signs informing road users of the characteristics of the route or traffic conditions.

With the introduction of new point 12 (Signs indicating temporary conditions due to road works or detours) example images for these signs for Annex 3 need to be developed. The images will be presented during the thirteenth session of the Group of Experts.

Amend the title of Article 31, as follows:

~~Signs Marking for~~ **of** road works

Contrary to what the title indicates, Article 31 does not specify any road work signs but informs about the requirement to mark limits of road works.

Issue 6:

Annex 1, Section G, point II.1 (General case) refers to examples of advance direction signs in Annex 3. There is need to provide more representative examples.

Amendment proposal (Issue 6):

Amend Annex I, Section G, point II, as follows:

Delete the title of point 1 and point 2.

~~1. General case~~

~~2. Special cases~~

Replace the existing provision under point 1. General case with new provisions, as follows:

~~Examples of advance direction signs: G, 1a.; G, 1b and G, 1c.~~

Signs such as those given below are examples of advance direction signs:

Sign G, 1 a and G, 1 b are examples of a general advance direction sign.

Signs G, 2 a, G, 2 b and G, 2 c are examples of advance direction sign showing respectively a diagram of intersection, roundabout and road lanes.

Signs G, 3 a, G, 3 b and G, 3 c are examples of advance direction signs for placing over road lane or road lanes.

Sign G, 4 a is an example of advance direction sign for “NO THROUGH ROAD”.

Sign G, 4 b is an example for route to be followed in order to turn left, where a left turn at the next intersection is prohibited. This sign is reversed for left-hand traffic.

In Annex 3, the images for signs G, 1 a and G, 1 b are deleted. The new image of sign G, 1 is the current image (slightly revised) of sign G, 1 c. The new image for G, 4 a is the current image (slight revised) of sign G, 2 a. The new image for sign G, 4 b is the current image (slight revised) of sign G, 3. The image for signs G, 2 a to G, 3 b are to be developed. The images will be presented during the thirteenth session of the Group of Experts.

Issue 7:

Annex I, Section G, points III.1 and III.2 refer to examples of direction signs in Annex III. There is need to provide more representative examples.

Point III.3 and III, 4 introduce signs that seem unnecessary in view of provisions included in Annex I, Section F, point I.2.

Amendment proposal (Issue 7):

~~1. — Examples of signs showing the direction of a place: G, 4a ; G, 4b ; G, 4c and G, 5.67~~

~~2. — Examples of signs showing the direction of an airfield: G, 6a ; G, 6b and G, 6c.68~~

~~3. — Sign G, 7 shows the direction of a camping site.~~

~~4. — Sign G, 8 shows the direction of a youth hostel.~~

~~5. — Examples of signs showing the direction of a car parking more particularly intended for vehicles whose drivers wish to use means of public transport: G, 9a and~~

G, 9b. The type of public transport may be indicated on the sign by an inscription or symbol.

Signs such as those given below are examples of direction signs:

Signs G, 5 a, G, 5 b, G, 5 c, G, 5 d, G, 5 e and G, 5 f are examples of direction signs showing one direction.

Signs G, 6 a and G, 6 b are examples of direction signs showing two or three directions.

Sign G, 7 is an example of direction sign for placing over road lane or road lanes.

In Annex 3, the current images for signs from G, 4 a to G, 9 are deleted. The new image of sign G, 5 a is the current image (slightly revised) of sign G, 4 b, for G, 5 b it is G, 4 c and for G, 7 a it is G, 5. Other images are to be developed. The images will be presented during the thirteenth session of the Group of Experts.

Issue 8:

Annex I, Section G, current point V.3 provides the definition of sign G, 13. However, to be consistent with point V.4, it should also prescribe the colours to be used. If not, all the colours applicable to G section for the ground and symbol may be permitted. The same issue applies to current points V.5 through V.10.

Amendment proposal (Issue 8):

Amend points 3, 5, 6, 7 8, 9 and 10 of Annex I, Section G, current point V, new point VII as follows:

VII. Indication signs

3. "NO THROUGH ROAD" sign

Sign G, 13, "NO THROUGH ROAD", placed at the entry to a road, shall mean that there is no throughway. **This sign shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white and red. The red element of the symbol shall be surrounded by a white rim.**

5 "ROAD OPEN OR CLOSED" sign

(a) Sign G, 15, "ROAD OPEN OR CLOSED", shall be used to show whether a mountain road, particularly a section leading over a pass, is open or closed; the sign shall be placed at the entry to the road or roads leading to the section in question.

The ground of the sign shall be blue with a white rim and the name of the section of road (or pass) shall be inscribed in white. On the sign shown, the name "Furka" is given as an example.

6. "ADVISORY SPEED" sign

Sign G, 17 "ADVISORY SPEED" shall be used to show the speed at which it is advisable to drive if circumstances permit and if the driver is not required to comply with a lower limit specific to his category of vehicle. The figure or range of figures appearing on the sign shall indicate the speed in the unit of measurement most commonly used to express the speed of vehicles in the country concerned. This unit may be specified on the sign. **This sign shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white.**

7. Sign notifying advised itinerary for heavy vehicles

G, 18 "ADVISED ITINERARY FOR HEAVY VEHICLES". **This sign shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white.**

8. Sign notifying an escape lane

Sign G, 19 "ESCAPE LANE" shall be used to indicate an escape lane on steep descent. This sign, with a plate showing distance to the escape lane, should be placed in conjunction with sign A, 2 at the top of the descent, where the danger zone begins and at the entry to the escape lane. Depending on the length of the descent the sign should be repeated as necessary, again with a distance plate.

This sign shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white and red.

The symbol may be varied corresponding to the siting of the escape lane in relation to the road concerned.

9. Signs notifying a pedestrian overpass or underpass

(a) Sign G, 20 **a and G, 20 b** ~~is-are~~ used to indicate **respectively** a pedestrian overpass or underpass.

(b) Sign G, 21 **a and G, 21 b** ~~is-are~~ used to indicate **respectively** an overpass or underpass without steps. The symbol for handicapped persons may also be used on this sign.

These signs shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white.

10. Signs notifying an exit from a motorway

Signs G, 22 a, G, 22 b, and G, 22 c are examples of advance signs for notifying an exit from a motorway. These signs shall bear the indication of a distance to the exit from a motorway, as determined by domestic legislation, provided that signs bearing respectively one and two oblique ~~bars~~ **stripes** are set up at one third and two thirds of the distance between the sign bearing three oblique ~~bars~~ **stripes** and the exit from a motorway. **These signs shall have a blue or green ground with a white rim and the oblique ~~bars~~ stripes and inscriptions shall be white.**

Issue 9:

Should the general description of G section signs be changed (see Issue 2 above) then the text under Annex I, Section G, point V.4 should be amended correspondingly.

Amendment proposal (Issue 9):

Annex I, Section G, current point V.4, second paragraph, first sentence (based on text included in Informal document No. 2, twelve session) to be amended as follows:

The ~~border~~ **ground** of the sign shall be in blue **with a white rim**;

The below text summarizes all amendment proposals for G sub-class signs, including also those proposed in ECE/TRANS/WP.1/GE.2/2017/4.

- **In the main text of the Convention:**

Article 15

Advance direction signs

Advance direction signs shall be placed at such distance from the intersection as will make them most effective both by day and by night, having regard to road and traffic conditions, including the normal speed of vehicles and the distance at which the sign is visible; this distance need not exceed about 50 meters (55 yards) in built-up areas but shall be not less than 500 meters (550 yards) on motorways and other roads carrying fast traffic. The signs may be repeated. ~~An additional panel placed below the sign may show the distance between the sign and the intersection; this distance may also be shown on the lower part of the sign itself.~~

Article 16

Direction signs

1. ~~One-Direction signs shall be placed at an intersection and~~ may bear the names of several places; ~~the names shall then appear one below the other on the sign. The letters used for one place name may be larger than those used for the others only if the place in question is the largest of them.~~

2. ~~When distances are shown, the figures expressing them shall be inscribed at the same height as the place name. On direction signs which are arrow shaped, these figures shall be placed between the place name and the point of the arrow; on rectangular shaped signs they shall be placed after the place name.~~

Article 17

Road identification signs

~~The signs used to identify roads either by their number, made up of figures, letters or a combination of figures and letters, or by their name, shall consist of that number or that name framed in a rectangle or shield. However, Contracting Parties having a route classification system may replace the rectangle by a route classification symbol.~~

Road identification signs shall be placed along roads which they identify. They may be also placed on advance direction signs or direction signs.

Article 18

Place identification signs

Place identification signs may be used to show the frontier between two countries or the boundary between two administrative divisions of the same country or the name of a river, mountain pass, beauty spot, etc. These signs shall differ conspicuously from the signs referred to in ~~Article 13 bis, paragraph 2, of this Convention~~ **Annex 1, Section E, point II.7 Signs indicating the beginning and the end of a built-up area.**

Article 19

Confirmatory signs

Confirmatory signs are used to confirm the direction of a road where the competent authorities consider it necessary, e.g. at the exit from a large built-up area. ~~They shall bear the name of one or more places, as provided in Article 16, paragraph 1, of this Convention. Where distances are shown, the figures expressing them shall be placed after the name of the locality.~~

Article 20

Indication signs

Indication signs are used to provide advisory information to road-user.

Article 21

Provisions applying generally to informative signs

1. The informative signs referred to in Articles 15 to 19 of this Convention shall be set up where the competent authorities consider it advisable. The other informative signs shall be set up, with due regard for the requirements of Article 6, paragraph 1, only where the competent authorities consider it essential; in particular, signs F, 2 to F, 7 shall be set up only on roads on which facilities for emergency repairs, refuelling, accommodation and refreshments are rare.

~~2. Informative signs may be repeated. An additional panel placed below the sign may show the distance between the sign and the point which it indicates; this distance may also be inscribed on the lower part of the sign itself.~~

Article 31

Marking for of road works

- In Annex 1:

Section GDIRECTION, POSITION OR INDICATION OTHER INFORMATION SIGNSI. General characteristics and symbols

1. ~~Informative~~ **Other information** signs are ~~usually~~ rectangular; however, direction signs, ~~and signs indicating the direction and distance of the nearest emergency exit and signs indicating temporary conditions due to road works or detours may be in the shape of an elongated rectangle with~~ **have** the longer side horizontal, terminating in an arrowhead.

2. ~~Informative~~ **Other information** signs shall bear either ~~white or~~ light-coloured symbols or inscriptions on a dark ground **with a white-light-coloured rim**, or dark-coloured symbols or inscriptions on a ~~white or~~ light-coloured ground **with a black dark-coloured rim**; the colour red may be used only exceptionally and must never predominate **with the exception of the road identification signs, which may have a red ground with a light-coloured rim.**

3. ~~Advance direction signs or direction signs relating to motorways or roads treated as motorways shall bear white symbols or inscriptions on a blue or green ground. On such signs the symbols used on signs E, 5a and E, 6a may be reproduced on reduced scale.~~ **Other information signs, except the group of indication signs, may have different colours of ground and symbols if placed on roads of different classification or, for advance**

direction signs and direction signs, if pointing to different points of interests (e.g. built-up areas, facilities or services).

4. ~~Signs indicating temporary conditions such as road works, diversions or detours may have orange or yellow ground with black symbols and inscriptions.~~

5. On signs **G, 1; G, 4; G, 5; G, 6 and G, 10 bearing place names** it is recommended to show ~~place names~~**them** in the language of the country, or subdivision thereof, where the localities referred to are situated.

6. The inscription of words on other information signs in countries not using the Latin alphabet shall be both in the national language and in the form of a transliteration into the Latin alphabet reproducing as closely as possible the pronunciation in the national language.

7. In countries not using the Latin alphabet, the words in Latin characters may be entered either on the same sign as the words in the national language or on a repeat sign.

8. A sign shall not bear inscriptions in more than two languages.

II. Advance direction signs

1. ~~General case~~

~~Examples of advance direction signs: G, 1a; G, 1b and G, 1c.~~

2. ~~Special cases~~

(a) ~~Examples of advance direction signs for "NO THROUGH ROAD": G, 2a and G, 2b.~~⁶⁶

(b) ~~Example of advance direction sign for route to be followed in order to turn left, where a left turn at the next intersection is prohibited: G, 3.~~

~~NOTE: Advance direction signs G, 1 may bear the symbols used on other signs informing road users of the characteristics of the route or of traffic conditions (for example: signs A, 2; A, 5; C, 3e; C, 6; E, 5a; F, 2).~~

Signs such as those given below are examples of advance direction signs:

Sign G, 1 a and G, 1 b are examples of a general advance direction sign.

Signs G, 2 a, G, 2 b and G, 2 c are examples of advance direction sign showing respectively a diagram of intersection, roundabout and road lanes.

Signs G, 3 a, G, 3 b and G, 3 c are examples of advance direction signs for placing over road lane or road lanes.

Sign G, 4 a is an example of advance direction sign for "NO THROUGH ROAD".

Sign G, 4 b is an example for route to be followed in order to turn left, where a left turn at the next intersection is prohibited. This sign is reversed for left-hand traffic.

Advance direction signs may indicate on their lower parts the distance between the sign and the intersection or exit from a motorway. This distance may also be shown on an additional panel placed below the sign.

~~NOTE: Advance direction signs ~~G, 1~~, **G, 2 and G, 3** may bear the symbols used on other signs ~~or show other signs on a reduced scale~~ informing road users of the characteristics of the route ~~or~~, traffic conditions, **facilities and services, parking or road identification** (for example: signs A, 2; A, 5; C, 3e ; C, 6; E, 5a ; **E, 6 a; E, 14; F, 2; G, 13**). **Advance direction sign G, 4 b may bear the sign C, 11 a or C, 11 b on a reduced scale.**~~

III. Direction signs

1. — Examples of signs showing the direction of a place: G, 4a ; G, 4b ; G, 4c and G, 5.67
2. — Examples of signs showing the direction of an airfield: G, 6a ; G, 6b and G, 6c. 68
3. — Sign G, 7 shows the direction of a camping site.
4. — Sign G, 8 shows the direction of a youth hostel.
5. — Examples of signs showing the direction of a car parking more particularly intended for vehicles whose drivers wish to use means of public transport: G, 9a and G, 9b. The type of public transport may be indicated on the sign by an inscription or symbol.

Signs such as those given below are examples of direction signs:

Signs G, 5 a, G, 5 b, G, 5 c, G, 5 d, G, 5 e and G, 5 f are examples of direction signs showing one direction.

Signs G, 6 a and G, 6 b are examples of direction signs showing two or three directions.

Sign G, 7 is an example of direction sign for placing over road lane or road lanes.

Direction signs bearing names of several places shall show the names one below the other. The letters used for one place name may be larger than those used for the others only if the place in question is the largest of them.

When distances are shown, the figures expressing them shall be inscribed at the same height as the place-name. On direction signs which are arrow-shaped, these figures shall be placed between the place-name and the point of the arrow; on rectangular-shaped signs they shall be placed after the place-name.

Direction signs ~~G, 4; G, 5 and G, 6~~ may bear the symbols used on other signs **or show other signs on a reduced scale** informing road users of the characteristics of the route ~~or~~, traffic conditions, **facilities and services, parking or road identification** (for example: signs A, 2; A, 5; C, 3e ; C, 6; E, 5a ; E, 6 a; E, 14; F,2). **The signs may also indicate the categories of vehicles for which they apply.**

When other symbols or signs on a reduced scale are shown, they shall be placed at the sign end opposite to where the direction is shown.

IV. Road identification signs

Signs G, 8 a, G, 8 b, G, 8 c and G, 8 d are examples of road identification signs.

The road identification signs shall consist of figures, letters or combination of figures and letters, or by the road name framed in a rectangular panel or a shield panel. For Contracting Parties using a specific route classification symbol, that symbol may be used instead of the rectangle or shield.

V. Place identification signs

Sign G, 9 is an example of a place identification sign.

VI. Confirmatory signs

Sign G, 10 a and G, 10 b are examples of ~~a~~ confirmatory signs.

Confirmatory signs shall bear the name of one or more places. Confirmatory signs bearing names of several places shall show the names one below the other. The letters used for one place name may be larger than those used for the others only if the place in question is the largest of them.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of another sign intended for traffic proceeding in the opposite direction.

VII. Indication signs

1. Signs indicating the number and direction of traffic lanes

Signs such as G, 11 a; ~~and G, 11 b and G, 11 c~~ shall be used to notify drivers on the number and direction of traffic lanes. They must comprise the same number of arrows as the number of lanes allocated to traffic in the same direction; they may also indicate lanes allocated to oncoming traffic.

2. Signs indicating closure of a traffic lane

Signs such as G, 12a, ~~and G, 12b~~ **and G, 12 c** shall indicate to drivers closure of a traffic lane.

3. "NO THROUGH ROAD" sign

Sign G, 13, "NO THROUGH ROAD", placed at the entry to a road, shall mean that there is no throughway. **This sign shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white and red. The red element of the symbol shall be surrounded by a white rim.**

4. "GENERAL SPEED LIMITS" sign

Sign G, 14, "GENERAL SPEED LIMITS", shall be used, especially near national frontiers, to notify the general speed limits in force in a country or in a subdivision of that country. The name or distinguishing sign of the country, possibly accompanied by the national emblem, shall be placed at the top of the sign. On the sign the general speed limits in force in a country will be shown in the following order: (1) in built-up areas; (2) outside built-up areas; (3) on motorways. If appropriate, the symbol of sign E, 6a, "Road for motor vehicles", may be used to indicate the general speed limit on roads for motor vehicles.

~~The border ground of the sign and its upper part shall be in blue with a white rim; the country name and the ground of the three squares rectangles (within the sign) shall be in white. The symbols used in the upper and central squares rectangles shall be in black and the symbol in the central square shall have an oblique red line across it contain the sign E, 7 b or its symbol, and the sign E, 8 b, or its symbol, respectively.~~

5 "ROAD OPEN OR CLOSED" sign

(a) Sign G, 15, "ROAD OPEN OR CLOSED", shall be used to show whether a mountain road, particularly a section leading over a pass, is open or closed; the sign shall be placed at the entry to the road or roads leading to the section in question.

The ground of the sign shall be blue with a white rim and the name of the section of road (or pass) shall be inscribed in white. On the sign shown, the name "Furka" is given as an example.

~~Panels~~ **Rectangles** 1, 2 and 3 shall be removable.

(b) If the section of the road is closed, **rectangle** 1 shall be red and shall bear the inscription "CLOSED"; if the section is open, **rectangle** 1 shall be green and shall bear the inscription "OPEN". The inscriptions shall be in white and preferably in several languages.

(c) ~~Panels~~ **Rectangles** 2 and 3 shall have a white ground with inscriptions and symbols in black.

If the section of road is open, ~~panel~~ **rectangle** 3 shall remain blank and ~~panel~~ **rectangle** 2, according to the state of the road, shall either be blank, or display sign D, 9, "SNOW

CHAINS COMPULSORY”, or display symbol G, 16, “CHAINS OR SNOW TYRES RECOMMENDED”. This symbol shall be black.

If the section of road is closed, ~~panel~~ **rectangle** 3 shall show the name of the place up to which the road is open and ~~panel~~ **rectangle** 2 shall display, according to the state of the road, either the inscription “OPEN AS FAR AS” or symbol G, 16, or sign D, 9.

6. “ADVISORY SPEED” sign

Sign G, 17 "ADVISORY SPEED" shall be used to show the speed at which it is advisable to drive if circumstances permit and if the driver is not required to comply with a lower limit specific to his category of vehicle. The figure or range of figures appearing on the sign shall indicate the speed in the unit of measurement most commonly used to express the speed of vehicles in the country concerned. This unit may be specified on the sign. **This sign shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white.**

7. Sign notifying advised itinerary for heavy vehicles

G, 18 "ADVISED ITINERARY FOR HEAVY VEHICLES". **This sign shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white.**

8. Sign notifying an escape lane

Sign G, 19 "ESCAPE LANE" shall be used to indicate an escape lane on steep descent. This sign, with a plate showing distance to the escape lane, should be placed in conjunction with sign A, 2 at the top of the descent, where the danger zone begins and at the entry to the escape lane. Depending on the length of the descent the sign should be repeated as necessary, again with a distance plate.

This sign shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white and red.

The symbol may be varied corresponding to the siting of the escape lane in relation to the road concerned.

9. Signs notifying a pedestrian overpass or underpass

(a) Sign G, 20 ~~a and G, 20 b is-are~~ used to indicate **respectively** a pedestrian overpass or underpass.

(b) Sign G, 21 ~~a and G, 21 b is-are~~ used to indicate **respectively** an overpass or underpass without steps. The symbol for handicapped persons may also be used on this sign.

These signs shall have a blue ground with a white rim, and the symbol shall be white.

10. Signs notifying an exit from a motorway

Signs G, 22 a, G, 22 b, and G, 22 c are examples of advance signs for notifying an exit from a motorway. These signs shall bear the indication of a distance to the exit from a motorway, as determined by domestic legislation, provided that signs bearing respectively one and two oblique ~~bars~~ **stripes** are set up at one third and two thirds of the distance between the sign bearing three oblique ~~bars~~ **stripes** and the exit from a motorway. **These signs shall have a blue or green ground with a white rim and the oblique ~~bars~~ stripes and inscriptions shall be white.**

11. Signs indicating emergency exits

(a) The signs G, 23a and G, 23b indicate the location of emergency exits.

(b) The signs G, 24a, G, 24b and G, 24c are examples of signs to indicate the direction and distance of the nearest emergency exits. In tunnels, they shall be placed at a maximum distance of 50 m apart and at a height of 1 to 1.5 m on the sidewalls.

(c) The signs G, 23 and G, 24 have a green ground and the symbols, arrows and distance indications are white or of a light colour.

12. Signs indicating temporary conditions due to road works or detours

Signs G, 25 a, G, 25 b, G, 26 a, G, 26 b, G, 26 c, G, 27 a and G, 27 b are examples of signs used to indicate temporary conditions such as road works or detours. The signs shall have a yellow or orange ground with black symbols and/or inscriptions. The signs G, 25 a, G, 25 b, G, 27 a and G, 27 b may bear the symbols used on other signs or contain other signs informing road users of the characteristics of the route or traffic conditions.
