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Convention on Road Signs and Signals (1968)

Draft final report of the Group of Experts on Road Signs and Signals

Submitted by the secretariat

I. Background

This document contains the advance draft version of the final report of the Group of Experts on Road Signs and Signals. The Group of Experts is continuing working on finalization of this report in time for the March 2019 session of the Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety.

This draft is provided to offer preliminary insight to the report to the Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety, as well as seek any preliminary feedback that the Group of Experts may need to consider before finalising its report.

II. Introduction

1. The Group of Experts on Road Signs and Signals (hereafter referred to as the Group) had been mandated to focus on two major tasks:

- Task 1: Assess internal inconsistencies of the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals (hereafter referred to as Convention) and the 1971 European Agreement supplementing the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals (hereafter referred to as Agreement) as well as the coherence of these two international legal instruments, and
- Task 2: Take stock of the existing national legislation in the Contracting Parties to both legal instruments and describe and assess the degree of implementation of these instruments in the Contracting Parties.

3. To deliver on Task 2, the Group had agreed at its second session to carry out a sign-by-sign assessment focusing on deviation identification and description, deviation evaluation, recommendations and assignment of “in-conformity indicators” for both images and definitions included in the Convention and the European Agreement. While carrying out this assessment, which at times required detailed analysis of the provisions of both legal instruments, the Group identified some inconsistencies and inaccuracies, discussed them and suggested specific amendments to the text of the Convention and the European Agreement.

4. In carrying out its tasks, the Group analysed the implementation of the Convention and the European Agreement on the basis of information provided by 36 Contracting Parties to the UNECE Road Signs Management System. These were: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam¹.

5. As a result of the Group’s work, this report contains:

Section 1: Conclusions and recommendations regarding the inconsistencies and inaccuracies identified by the Group in the provisions of both the Convention and the Agreement. This section further contains four subsections as follows:

- 1.1 Proposal for amending specific provisions of the Convention,
- 1.2 Proposal suggesting amendments to Annexes 1, 2 and 3 of the Convention,
- 1.3 Proposal for amending the provisions of the Agreement
- 1.4 Proposal for amending the Protocol on Road Markings Additional to the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention, and

Section 2: Conclusions and recommendations on the implementation of the Convention and the Agreement to their Contracting Parties.

¹ The sign-by-sign assessment only concerns signs of Contracting Parties that have been made available in time for specific sessions at which specific the signs had been analysed.

III. Report

Section 1.

Conclusions and recommendations regarding the inconsistencies and inaccuracies identified by the Group in the provisions of both the Convention and the Agreement

The Group of Experts identified inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the text of the Convention and the Agreement as provided below:

Issue 1

There are cases in the Convention when specific signs are not assigned a specific name code. Also, the current system for name coding appears to be missing internal logic. To this end, the Group.

Issue 2

The objective of the Agreement is to achieve greater uniformity vis-à-vis the Convention in the rules governing road signs, signals and symbols. Yet in a number of cases the Agreement introduces signs that are not contained in the Convention. This can be seen as an expansion of the scope of the Agreement vis-à-vis the Convention, which seems to be against the objective of the Agreement. To this end, the Group of Experts recommends that all signs except F, 16 (see issue 35) provided in the Agreement are added to the Convention through appropriate amendment. These are signs C, 3 m, C, 3 n, E, 17 a, E, 17 b, F, 14 and F, 15 (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, its section C, paragraph II.1, section E, paragraph II.14 and section F, paragraph II.2, and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, points 19, 23 and Appendix to the Annex of the Agreement)

Issue 3

Article 5, paragraph 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”). To the end, the Group recommends to re-name the heading in Article 5, paragraph 1 (c) (ii) (see subsection 1.1 of this document on an amendment to the Convention, Article 5, paragraph 1 (c) (ii)).

Issue 4

While Article 5, paragraph 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. To this end, the Group recommends introducing new paragraph IV (Road identification signs) and V (Place identification signs) and adjust the numbering of subsequent points in Section G of

Annex 1 (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, its section G, paragraph II.3 and II.4 and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, points 10 and 25bis).

Issue 5

The additional panels are classified under the class of informative signs. Instead they should be a class of its own. To this end, the Group recommends an amended to Article 5 of the Convention (see subsection 1.1 of this document on an amendment to the Convention, Article 5, paragraph 1 (c) (iii) and new paragraph 1 (d).

Issue 6

Specific expression such as “band” versus “bar” (and adjectives used with these expressions), “strip” versus “rim”, “word” vs “inscription”, “plate” versus “panel”, “rectangular panel” vs “additional panel” are either not used in a consistent way or are incorrect. To this end, the Group recommends amending provisions of the Convention and the Agreement in which the expressions are not correctly used. (see subsection 1.1 of this document on an amendment to the Convention, Article 8, Article 27, see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, its section A, paragraph II.3, II.29, section C, paragraph II.10, Section, D paragraph II.8, section E, paragraphs II.4, II.7, II.8, II.10, II.12, II.15, section F, paragraph II.2, section G, paragraphs II.6.E, II.6.K, II.6.I, subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 2, Chapter III, TRANSVERSE MARKINGS, paragraph B.32, subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, points 7 and 26, and subsection 1.4 of this document on an amendment to the Protocol on Road markings, its Annex, point 7).

Issue 7

1. The images reproduced in the Convention or the Agreement do not follow any consistent approach in using a separation between two dark or two light colours on the signs. Similarly, there is no consistent approach to using outer rims on the signs of the Convention and the Agreement. To this end, the Group recommends using, if deemed necessary by a Contracting Party, a thin light-coloured (e.g. white) separation between two dark colours used on the signs (e.g. blue and red) or a dark-coloured separation between two light colours and proposed relevant amendment of Article 7, paragraph 4 (see subsection 1.1 of this document on an amendment to the Convention, Article 7, paragraph 4).

2. Moreover, the Group recommends using, if deemed necessary by a Contracting Party, a white or yellow and black or dark blue rims at the outer edge to enhance conspicuity of signs and proposes adding relevant provision to this end (see subsection 1.1 of this document on an amendment to the Convention, Article 7, new paragraph 4bis).

3. The Group further recommends that images of the Convention signs contain the thin separation and the rims at the outer edge for signs with no borders (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, images in sections B, D, E, G and H).

Issue 8

1. The Article 8, paragraph 1 requires that signs are based on the use of shapes, and colour characteristic specific for 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.

2. 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.
3. While it does not seem sensible to change general characteristic of neither E nor G sub-classes, the relevant provisions could be improved.
4. 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.
5. To this end, the Group recommends amending Annex 1, Section G, paragraph I.1 and I.2 and Introduce new paragraph I.3 as well as adjust the remaining points in Annex 1, Section G, paragraph I (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, Section G, paragraph I)

Issue 9

The Article 8, paragraph 3 allows placing signs within a rectangular panel on which additional inscription can also be placed to facilitate the interpretation of signs. At the same time such sign, in accordance with this provision, can be confused with the zonal validity sign defined in Annex 1, section E, paragraph II.8. To this end, the Group recommends amending Article 8, paragraph 3 as well as point 7 of the European Agreement (see subsection 1.1 of this document on an amendment to the Convention, Article 8, paragraph 3 and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 7)

Issue 10

The Articles 9 through 21 in some of their provisions provide detailed information which describe the signs of section A through G. Such descriptive information belongs rather to Annex 1. To this end, the Group recommends amendments to the Articles 9 through 21 and to relevant provisions of the Annex 1 (see subsection 1.1 of this document on an amendment to the Convention, Articles 9 through 21 and subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph I, paragraphs II.20, II.29, section B, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4, section E, paragraphs II.7, II.9, II.10, section G, paragraphs I.5, I.6 and I.7, and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, points 3, 9, 9bis, 10 and 25bis).

Issue 11

1. Annex 1 is not consistent in providing definitions and descriptions for signs across and within A through H sections. There appears the need to provide consistent information on definition and description across and within the sections of Annex 1. To this end, the Group recommends revising Annex 1 to make the definitions and descriptions of signs consistent.
2. As part of the revision, the Group also recommends:

- including images of permitted sign variants in Annex 1 directly after sign definition and/or description and deleting Annex 3
- removing redundant options such as possibility of depicting the percentage as a “ratio” on signs A,2a, A,2b, A,3a and A,3b
- clarifying the models of Section F, first model being a blue or green rectangular shape with a white square placed in the centre (as the current reproduction of the F panel in Annex 3). This model should be used for F-section signs with inscriptions. The second model should be a blue or green square with a white square placed in the centre. The area of the white square inside should not be greater than 2/3 of the area of the blue square.
- renaming sign F,8 to “Picnic Site or Rest Area”

(see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, all sections and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, points 17, 18,19, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 26).

Issue 12

1. The provisions on symbol reversibility appear to be unclear. Certain signs of sections A and C contain provisions saying that the symbol of these signs may be reversed, if appropriate. In addition, there is a provision contained at the end of the Annex 1 as “Note appropriate to the whole of Annex 1” stating that in countries where traffic keeps to the left, symbols shall be reversed as appropriate. To this end, in order to clarify the reversibility provisions, the Group recommends introducing through an appropriate amendment three types of reversibility provisions: optional reversibility, mandatory reversibility due to left-hand direction of traffic and optional reversibility due to left-hand direction of traffic. Sign listed below have been grouped to one of the three types of reversibility.

2. Optional reversibility: A, 8, A, 10, A, 11, A, 12, A, 13, A, 14, A, 15, A, 24 and A, 31 and E, 12, E, 15, E, 16, G, 23 and new signs G, 25 and G, 27 (see issue 26 and 34).

3. Mandatory reversibility due to left-hand direction of traffic A, 22 and A, 23, B 5 and B, 6, C, 12, C, 13aa, C, 13ba, C, 13bb and 17d, D, 3, E, 18, G, 19, G, 22 and redesigned signs G, 1 c, G, 2 b, G and G, 4 b (see issue 27).

4. Optional reversibility due to left-hand direction of traffic: A, 26 a, and A, 27.

(see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, provisions provided on reversibility for each of the signs listed above as well as deletion of the Note).

Issue 13

1. The Convention provides for some signs – e.g. signs for warning of intersections – rather many examples which may give the impression that the list of examples permitted in the Convention is exhausted. The Group believes that the number of examples should be limited to one or maximum two. To this end, the Group recommends in case of the signs for warning of intersections to only keep examples depicted on A, 18 c and A, 19 b (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraphs II.18 and II.19).

2. The Group further agreed that eCoRSS should be providing a possibility to show other specific nature of intersections.

Issue 14

The Convention contains two provisions on what kind of sign/combination of signs should be used to warn of placement of sign B, 1 or signs B, 2 at the intersection. To this end, the Group recommends simplifying the text of the Convention and amending its Annex 1, Section A, paragraph 20 with removing the symbols A, 20, A 21 a and A, 21 b and by introducing relevant combination of signs and/or sign in Section B, paragraphs 1 and 2 (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, Paragraphs II.20 and section B, paragraphs 1 and 2 and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, points 9 and 17).

Issue 15

Annex 1, Section A, paragraph II.28 provides three models for signs to be placed in immediate vicinity of level crossing when in fact there are two models and for each model two signs depending whether the level-crossing is with one or two and more tracks. To this end, the Group recommends clarifying the paragraph 28 by proposing an amendment to it (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph II.28 and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 17).

Issue 16

1. Notes should not be used in the Convention like the “Note” in the Section B or Section C (end of paragraph II.1(c)). To this end, the Group recommends deleting the Note of Section B while inserting its provision in Section B paragraph 1, 2, 3 and 4 and deleting the Note in Section C and introducing its amended content in Section C, paragraph I (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section B, paragraph 1, 2, 3 and 4 and section C, new paragraph I.3 and deletion of the “Note”).

2. As to the use of the bar on the signs C, 3 and C, 4, the provision of the Convention should allow the flexibility as to whether the bar should be placed behind or in front of the symbol on relevant Section C signs. The signs in the Convention should however be depicted with a bar of an appropriate width (relatively narrower compared to the existing signs) and placed in front of the symbols.

Issue 17

The units such as tonnes, meters are placed on images of signs in an inconsistent way, ie. with or without the space between the digit and the unit. To this end, the Group recommends that when such units are used, there should be a space separating them from the digit to increase sign legibility (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, new images for signs C, 5, C, 6, C, 7, C, 8).

Issue 18

In a number of cases, the Convention limits for no specific reason the number of colours permitted on specific signs vis-à-vis the colours defined in the general characteristics of signs like for the sign defined in Section C, paragraph II.9(a)(ii). In other cases, the colours defined in the general characteristics do not cover the colours permitted under specific signs. To this end, the Group recommends amending the relevant provisions of the Convention to name the

appropriate colours (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section C, paragraph II.10, section E, paragraph I, section F, paragraph II.2).

Issue 19

The Convention appears not to follow any internal logic as to an order of sign listing, e.g. signs C, 3 are followed by C, 4 (where C, 4 signs contain multiple symbols of C, 3 signs) versus D, 4, D, 5 and D, 6 are not directly followed by signs that contain their symbols. Instead signs D, 11 a and D, 11 b contain multiple symbols of D, 4, D, 5 and D, 6. Another example is for E signs, where signs on specific regulations to lanes are not listed one after another. To this end, the Group recommends improving the order of signs in the Convention by amending relevant provisions (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section D, paragraph II.7 and II.11, section E paragraphs II.3 and II.4)

Issue 20

The Convention in Section D, contains sign D, 8 that ends the regulation introduced with sign D, 7. At the same time, there are no signs that would end the regulations started by signs D, 4, D, 5, D, 6, D, 9 and D, 11. To this end, Group recommends introducing through an appropriate amendment signs that would notify of the end of regulations introduced by signs D, 4, D, 5, D, 6, D, 9 and D, 11 (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, Section D, paragraphs II.4-7 and II.9).

Issue 21

The provisions regarding general characteristics and symbols for D signs, Section D, paragraph I, permit colours that are not used by the Contracting Parties – blue ground and yellow symbol – or such that resemble the characteristics of prohibitory signs. To this end, the Group recommends amending the Convention by only retaining the blue ground and white symbol as the only permitted characteristics for Section D signs (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, Section D, paragraph I).

Issue 22

Article 26bis paragraph 2, Section E, sub-section II, paragraph 2 and E,2a and E,2b reproductions in Annex 3 do not appear to be consistent and thus do not clearly define signs E,2a and E,2b. To this end, the Group recommends amending Article 26bis and paragraph II.2 of Section E of Annex 1 (see subsection 1.1 of this document on an amendment to the Convention, Article 26bis paragraph 2 and subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, paragraph II.2).

Issue 23

The way the signs notifying about the end of regulations are described is inconsistent across the Convention and the Agreement. For some signs, e.g. the sign provisions such as those for E,5b and E,6b contained in Annex 1, section E, paragraphs II.5 and II.6 do not inform how these signs should look like contrary to provisions such as those for E,8a, or E,8b signs. To this end, the Group recommends amending the provisions to make them consistent and specific for all signs notifying of the end of regulations (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section D, paragraph II.8, section E, paragraphs II.5-9 and II.14).

Issue 24

1. The depiction of E, 11, E, 15 and E, 16 signs does not follow the general characteristics of E signs. To this end, the Group recommends changing the depiction to be in line with the general characteristics of E signs (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, paragraphs II.9 and II.13, new images).
2. Furthermore, signs E, 15 and E, 16 do not include any definition of what the specific regulations are that should apply with these signs. To this end, the Group recommends amending paragraph II.13 of Section E, Annex 1 by inserting the specific regulations (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, paragraph II.13).

Issue 25

Annex 1, Section G, paragraph I, contrary to its title, does not only provide general characteristics of Section G signs. It also provides more detailed information on some specific signs (see paragraph 3) that should, more appropriately, be placed elsewhere. To this end, the Group recommends deleting paragraph I.3 of Section G, Annex 1, while amending Annex 1, Section G, paragraphs II and III, provisions referred to as 'NOTE' (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, paragraphs I, II.1 and II.2).

Issue 26

1. Annex 1, Section G, paragraph I.4 provides general information on signs indicating temporary conditions such as road works, diversion or detours. This type of signs, however, is not mentioned again in Annex 1, Section G, paragraph V (Indication signs). To this end, the Group recommends deleting paragraph I.4 and adding signs indicating temporary conditions to the group of indication signs (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, paragraph I and II.6.N).
2. The Group also recommends including in the Convention a sign notifying to crash through gates when a vehicle is trapped between closed gates at a level crossing. (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, paragraph II.6.M).

Issue 27

Annex 1, Section G, paragraph II.1 (General case) refers to examples of advance direction signs in Annex 3. There is a need to provide more representative examples. To this end, the Group recommends amending Annex 1, Section G, paragraph II (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, Section G, paragraph II.1).

Issue 28

Annex 1, Section G, paragraphs III.1 and III.2 refer to examples of direction signs in Annex 3. There is a need to provide more representative examples. To this end, the Group recommends amending Annex 1, Section G, paragraph III (subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, paragraph II.2).

Issue 29

Annex 1, Section G, paragraph V.5 refers to a symbol G, 16 that is not otherwise defined in the Convention. This should be rectified and rather than a symbol a sign should be introduced recommending use of chains or snow tyres. To this end, the Group recommends amending Annex 1, Section G, paragraph V.5 (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, paragraphs II.6.E and F).

Issue 30:

Annex 1, Section G, paragraph V.3 provides the definition of the sign G, 13. However, to be consistent with paragraph V.4, it should also prescribe the colours to be used on this sign if they should be limited vis-à-vis the colours defined under the general characteristics of Section G signs. If not, all the colours applicable to G section signs for the ground and symbol may be permitted. The same issue applies to current paragraphs V.5 through V.10. To this end, the Group recommends amending Annex 1, section G, paragraph V (subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, paragraph II.6).

Issue 31

The provision on general characteristics of the additional panels, Annex 1, Section H, paragraph 1 is unclear as to the use of the additional panels and their placement. To this end, the Group recommends amending this provision (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section H, paragraph I and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 27).

Issue 32

1. The provisions relevant to signs H,3 and H,4 in Section C, paragraph II.9(c) are unclear. Similarly, the provisions related to signs, H,5, H,6, H,7, H,8 and H,9 are not clear or not precise. To this end, the Group recommends clarifying these provisions by amending them (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section C, paragraph II.10 (Additional Provisions applying to prohibition or restriction of standing and parking) and section H paragraphs II.2-6).
2. The images depicted in Annex 1 are reversed for H, 4 a and H, 4 c, which should be rectified.

Issue 33

1. The point 4 of the Agreement allows for a transitional period from the entry into force of the Agreement, while the Convention allows for a transitional period for the entry into force of the Convention for a Contracting Party. As such the provision of the Agreement does not allow for any transitional period anymore for a new Contracting Parties. To this end, the Group recommends amending point 4 of the Agreement to make it possible for a new Contracting Party to have transitional periods (see subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 4).

Issue 34:

The Convention is missing some important signs and or symbols or additional sign variants. To this end, the Group recommends inserting in the Convention through an appropriate amendment the following signs/symbols:

- A,12a and E,12a as symbols comprised of a person and zebra crossing to be the only symbol for warning of and the pedestrian crossing signs (see subsection 1.1 of this document on the amendment to the Convention, Article 27 as well as subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph 12 and section E, paragraph 10 and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 17);
- A,12d as a symbol to warn of the section of road frequented by pedestrians (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph 12, sign A,12d);
- B,5 and B,6 providing an alternative design (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section B, paragraphs II.5 and II.6) ;
- Additional signs showing an example of an integer and a number with a decimal point (comma) for signs C,5, C,6, C,7 and C,8. The sign with the fraction should be depicted with a comma (e.g. not “2.5” but “2,5”). (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section C, paragraph II.1, signs C,5, C,6, C,7 and C,8);
- D,2c as a variant of D,2 with arrows pointing to left and right for passing an obstacle (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section D, paragraph II.2, sign D,2c);
- Additional symbols C,3m and C,3n of the European Agreement for use within the D,10 sign, provided that signs C,3m and C,3n are added to the Convention (see also issue 2) (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section D, paragraph 10);
- E,14b as a symbol denoting that parking is available with an option to change to other transport to consist of a blue ground and a light-coloured symbol: “P + R” with two horizontal lines placed below and above “P + R” (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, paragraph 12, sign E,14b). This symbol should be the only allowed symbol for indicating places where parking of vehicles is authorized with an option to change to other transport means to Contracting Parties of the Agreement through amending the point 22 of the Agreement (see subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 22);
- G, 25 as a crash through gates sign (see also issue 26);
- G,26-G,29 as signs for temporary conditions (see also issue 26);
- F,19a-F,19c as signs showing multiple facilities or service signs (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section F, paragraph II.3);
- H,10 as an additional panel used in combination with B,1 sign to warn of a distance to a B,2 “STOP” sign placed at the intersection (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section H, paragraph II.7).

Issue 35

The Convention is containing signs that appear not to be in use or provide variants not in use, should not be considered road traffic signs or symbols or should be replaced by other signs. To this end, the Group recommends removing from the Convention or the Agreement the following symbols/signs:

- A, 12a and A, 12b as not useful variants (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph 12);
- A,17b and A,17c as not useful variants (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph II.17);
- A,18d through A,18g as confusing examples (see also issue 13) (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph II.18);
- A,19c as confusing examples (see also issue 13) (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph II.19);
- A,20-A,21 as not useful variants (see also issue 14) (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, paragraph II.20 and Section B, paragraphs 1 and 2 and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 9);
- B,2b as not useful variant (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section B, paragraph 2);
- The variants of B,3 and B,4 with the orange colour option for inside square as not useful variants (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section B, paragraph 3);
- E,7d and E,8d as it replicates E,7a and E,8a showing another permitted colour variant (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, paragraph II.7 and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 22);
- E,12b and E,12 c as not useful variants. (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, paragraph II.10 and subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 22);
- E,18a as a not useful variant (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, paragraph II.15);
- F,1c as a not useful variant (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section F, paragraph II.1);
- F,9 as a non-road traffic sign (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section F, paragraph II.2, sign F,9);
- F,12 to be replaced by signs showing multiple facilities or service signs (see issue 34) (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section F, paragraph II.2, sign F,12);
- F,16 as a non-road traffic sign (subsection 1.3 of this document on an amendment to the Agreement, its Annex, point 23);
- G,11b as it replicates G,11a (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, paragraph II.6.A).

Issue 36

The Convention is containing signs or symbols that depict unnecessary details compromising their legibility, or such that should be modernized or made more abstract and, when applicable, gender-neutral or which should have any of their element improved. To this end, the Group recommends improving the depiction of images such as:

- All signs or symbols depicting motor vehicles to make them more abstract and modern-looking (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, images for A,2c, A,2d, A,3c, A,3d, A,6, A,8, A,9, A,10a, A,10b, A,14, A,24, A,27, section C, images for C, 3a, C,3b, C,3c, C,3d, C,3e, C,3f, C,3g, C,3h, C,3j, C, 3l, C,3m, C,3n, C,9, C,10, C,13, C, 17c, C,17d, section 4, images for D,4 and D,10, section E, images for E,6a and E,6b, E,14cE,15, E,16, section G, image for G,18;
- A,12 and A,13 by making these symbols more abstract and gender-neutral (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, images for A,12 and A,13);
- A,14 by retaining the bicycle only see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, image for A,14);
- A,15 by making them more abstract (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, images for A,15);
- A,16, C,3i, C,3k, D,11, E,12 by adopting the depiction of the person on the symbol used on A,12 (A,15 by making them more abstract (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, image for A,16, section C, images for C,3i, C,3k, section D, image for D,11 and section E, image for E,12);
- A,17 by adding a narrow dark strip to the traffic light symbol (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, image for A,17);
- A,22 by providing greater space between the arrows and enlarging the arrow heads (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, image A,22);
- A,23, D,3, E,3a, E,3b by enlarging the arrow heads (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, image for A,23, section D, image for D,3, section E, images for E,3a and E,3b);
- A,25 by replacing the symbol to depict a rail track and a modern gate (ref. to a sign used in Chile) (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section A, image for A,25);
- B,5 and B,6 by enlarging the arrow heads and making the arrows of the same width (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section B, images for B,5 and B,6);
- C,3f by making it clearer that the prohibition is aimed at other than single axle trailers by adding a second axle on the trailer (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section C, image for signs C,3f);
- C,7 and C,8 by modifying the depiction of unit from upper to lower casing (“t”) and for C,8 changing the arrow to arrowhead only while making the digit larger (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section C, images for C,7 and C,8);
- C,9 by replacing the arrows with arrowheads and making the digit larger (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section C, image for C,9);

- C,14, D,7 and D,8 by centring the digit and placing reasonable distance between the digits (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section C, image for C,14 and section D, images for D,7 and D,8);
- D,5 by making the symbol of walking people more abstract (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section D, image for D,5);
- E,4 by removing the depiction of road markings (broken lines should be optional) (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, image for E,4);
- E,10c by making sure that the E,14a sign is properly depicted in eCoRSS;
- E,13b by simplifying the bed symbol (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section E, image for E,13b);
- F,4 by making the symbol of filling station more distinctive (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section F, image for F,4);
- F,8 by improving the depiction of the table (add adding a person – this is debatable) (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section F, image for F,8);
- G,13 by increasing the space between the symbol and the bottom edge of the sign (see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, image for G,13);
- Signs inscribing “Km” as unit by inscribing the unit with lower case (i.e. “km”) see subsection 1.2 of this document on an amendment to Annex 1 of the Convention, section G, image for G,10b, section H, image for H,2).

1.1. Proposal for amending specific provisions of the Convention

1. The Group of Experts recommends a number of amendments to the provisions of the Convention. Amendments to the Annex 1 are provided in section 1.2.

2. Only Articles, and their paragraphs or subparagraphs to which amendments are proposed by the Group of Experts are listed in this section. An Article (or its paragraphs or subparagraphs), which is not listed, remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 1

Definitions

(b)bis “ ‘Residential area’ means a specially-designed area where special traffic rules apply and which is signposted as such at its entries and exits.”

Comment by the secretariat: see section 1.3

ARTICLE 2

Annexes to the Convention

The annexes to this Convention **are its integral parts**, namely:

Annex 1: Road signs;

Section A: Danger warning signs;

Section B: Priority signs;

Section C: Prohibitory or restrictive signs;

Section D: Mandatory signs;

Section E: Special regulation signs;

Section F: Information, facilities or service signs;

Section G: ~~Direction, position or indication signs~~ **Other information signs**;

Section H: Additional panels;

and

Annex 2: Road markings;

~~Annex 3: Reproduction in colour of signs, symbols and panels referred to in Annex 1;
are integral parts of this Convention.~~

ARTICLE 5

(c) Informative signs: these signs are intended to guide road-users while they are travelling or to provide them with other information which may be useful; they are subdivided into:

(i) Information, facilities or service signs;

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

Advance direction signs;

Direction signs;

Road identification signs;

Place identification signs;

Confirmatory signs;

Indication signs;

~~(iii) — Additional panels.~~

(d) Additional panels: these signs, only used with other signs, provide additional information.

ARTICLE 6

2. All signs shall apply to the drivers ~~from~~ **for** whom they are intended over the whole width of the carriageway open to traffic. However, signs may be made to apply to only one or to several lanes of the carriageway when lanes are defined by longitudinal markings. In this case, one of the following three options shall be used:

(c) Signs ~~E, 1 or E, 2~~ described in Annex 1, section E, subsection II, paragraphs 1 and 2 to this Convention or signs ~~G, 11 and G, 12~~ described in Annex 1, section G, subsection ~~VII~~, paragraphs **6 A and B 1 and 2** will be placed on the edge of the carriageway.

ARTICLE 7

4. Dark or light graphic elements of different colours in the signs ~~may~~ **should preferably** be differentiated by means of contrasting ~~light or dark~~ **white or yellow and black or dark blue**-narrow strips respectively.

4(bis) White or yellow and black or dark blue rims may be used at the outer edge to enhance conspicuity of signs. For additional panels, it is possible to replace a black or a dark blue rim with a red rim.

ARTICLE 8:

3. Nothing in this Convention shall prohibit the addition, ~~mainly~~ in order to facilitate the interpretation of signs, of an inscription in ~~a rectangular panel below the sign or in a rectangular panel containing the sign~~; such an inscription may also be placed on the sign itself, if this does not make the sign more difficult to understand for drivers who cannot understand the inscription. (Convention).

4. Where the competent authorities consider it advisable to make the meaning of a sign or symbol more explicit or to limit the application of a sign to certain periods, this can be done by inscriptions on the sign as provided in Annex 1 to this Convention or on an additional panel. If regulatory signs are to be restricted to certain road-users or if certain road-users are to be exempt from the regulation, this is done through additional panels according to Annex 1, section H, **subsection II**, paragraph **3 and 4 4** (~~panels H, 5a ; H, 5b ; and H, 6~~).

ARTICLE 9:

1. Section A, ~~subsection I~~ of Annex 1 to this Convention ~~indicates~~ **provides** the models for danger warning signs; ~~Section A, subsection II indicates the symbols to be placed on these signs and gives some instructions for their use~~, **describes the danger warning signs and gives their meaning**. In conformity with Article 46, paragraph 2 of this Convention, each State shall notify the Secretary-General whether it has selected ~~Aa or Ab~~ as the **model one or model two** for danger warning signs.⁹

2. The number of danger warning signs shall not be increased unnecessarily, but such signs shall be sited to give warning of possible road hazards which are difficult for a driver proceeding with due caution to perceive in time.

3. Danger warning signs shall be placed at such distance from the danger point 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.

4. The distance between the sign and the beginning of a dangerous section of road ~~may be shown in an additional panel H, 1 of Annex 1, section H to this Convention and placed in accordance with the provisions of that section; this information must~~ **shall** be given when the distance between the sign and the beginning of the dangerous section of road cannot be judged by drivers ~~and or~~ is not what they might normally expect. **This distance shall be shown in accordance with Annex 1, Section H, subsection II, paragraph 1 (DISTANCE PANEL).**

5. Danger warning signs may be repeated, particularly on motorways and roads treated as motorways. Where they are repeated, the distance between the sign and the beginning of the dangerous section of road shall be shown in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article.

6. However, with respect to danger warning signs giving warning of and distance to swing bridges and level crossings, ~~it shall be open to Contracting Parties may to apply the following provisions: use A signs specific for approaches to swing bridges and level crossings and swing bridges, which are described rectangular panel having its longer sides vertical and bearing three oblique red bars on a white or yellow ground, may be placed below any danger warning signs, bearing one of the symbols A, 5; A, 25; A, 26 or A, 27 described in Annex 1, section A, subsection II, paragraphs 5, 25, 26 and 27 to this Convention, provided that additional signs consisting of panels of the same shape bearing respectively one or two oblique red bars on a white or yellow ground are set up at about one third and two thirds of the distance between the sign and the railway line. These signs may be repeated on the opposite side of the carriageway. The panels mentioned in this paragraph are further depicted in Annex 1, section A, subsection II, paragraph 29 of Annex 1 to this Convention.~~

7. If a danger warning sign is used to give warning of a danger on a section of road of some length (e.g. a series of dangerous bends or a section of carriageway in bad condition) and if it is considered desirable to show the length of that section, this shall be done **in accordance with** ~~on an additional panel H, 2 of Annex 1, section H, subsection II, paragraph 1 (LENGTH INDICATION PANEL), to this Convention, placed in accordance with the provisions of that section.~~

ARTICLE 10

Priority signs

1. The signs for notifying or informing road-users of the special rules of priority at intersections are **described in Annex 1, section B, paragraphs 1 to 4.** ~~signs B, 1; B, 2; B, 3 and B, 4.~~

2. **The signs described in Annex 1, section B, paragraphs 1 ("GIVE WAY" sign) and 2 ("STOP" sign) shall be placed at the intersection, if possible level with the point at which vehicles must stop or beyond which they must not pass when giving way. They may be placed elsewhere than at an intersection if the competent authorities consider it necessary. The sign of paragraph 2 shall be set up only if the competent authorities consider it advisable to require drivers to stop, in particular because of the poor visibility, for drivers, of the sections of the road, on either side of the intersection, which they are approaching.**

3. **The sign described in Annex 1, section B, paragraph 3 ("PRIORITY ROAD" sign) shall may be placed at the beginning of the road and repeated after each intersection; it may also be set up before or at the intersection.**

4. The sign described in Annex 1, section B, paragraph 4 (“END OF PRIORITY” sign) shall be placed at the approach to the point from where the sign of Annex 1, section B, paragraph 3 ceases to apply.

5. The sign of Annex 1, section B, paragraph 4 (“END OF PRIORITY” sign) may be repeated one or more times in advance of the point where the priority ends; the sign or signs set up in advance of that point shall then bear an additional panel H, 1 in accordance with Annex 1, section H, paragraph 1.

5. In conformity with Article 46, paragraph 2, of this Convention, each State shall notify the Secretary-General whether it has selected B, 2a or B, 2b as which of the models for the “STOP” sign described in Annex 1, section B, paragraph 2 (“STOP” sign);¹⁰ it has selected.

Comment: If the Group confirms to remove sign B, 2 b from the Convention, the provision above should be deleted. As per the webpage of the UN treaties office, 5 CPs declared use of B, 2 b sign.

6. ~~___~~ If warning of an intersection is given on a road by danger warning signs bearing one of the A, 19 symbols described in Annex 1, Section A, subsection II, paragraph 19, or if at the intersection the road is a priority road and has been marked as such by sign B, 3 as provided in Annex 1, section B, paragraph 3 (“PRIORITY ROAD” sign) 7, signs B, 1 or B, 2 provided in Annex 1, section B, paragraphs 1 (“GIVE WAY” sign) and 2 (“STOP” sign) of shall be placed at the intersection on all the other roads; however, the placing of those signs B, 1 or B, 2 shall not be mandatory on roads such as paths or earth-tracks where drivers are required to give way at the intersection even in the absence of such signs.

27. The signs for informing road-users of a rule of priority on narrow sections of road are signs B, 5 and B, 6. These signs are described in Annex 1, section B, paragraphs 5 (Sign indicating priority for oncoming traffic) and 6 (Sign indicating priority over oncoming traffic). to this Convention.

2. — Sign B, 1 “GIVE WAY”, shall be used to notify drivers that, at the intersection where the sign is placed, they must give way to vehicles on the road they are approaching.

3. — Sign B, 2, “STOP”, shall be used to notify drivers that, at the intersection where the sign is placed, they shall stop before entering the intersection and give way to vehicles on the road they are approaching. In conformity with Article 46, paragraph 2, of this Convention, each State shall notify the Secretary-General whether it has selected B, 2a or B, 2b as the model for the “STOP” sign.¹⁰

4. — Sign B, 1 or B, 2 may be placed elsewhere than at an intersection if the competent authorities consider it necessary.

5. — Signs B, 1 and B, 2 shall be placed at the intersection, if possible level with the point at which vehicles must stop or beyond which they must not pass when giving way.

6. — To give advance warning of sign B, 1 the same sign supplemented by an additional panel H, 1, described in Annex 1, section H to the Convention, shall be used. To give advance warning of sign B, 2, sign B, 1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the “STOP” symbol and a figure indicating the distance to the sign B, 2 shall be used.¹¹

7. — Sign B, 3, “PRIORITY ROAD”, shall be used to notify users of a road that, at intersections of that road with other roads, the drivers of vehicles moving along or coming from such other roads are required to give way to vehicles moving along that road. This sign may be set up at the beginning of the road and repeated after each intersection; it may also be set up before or at the intersection. Where sign B, 3 has been set up on a road, sign B, 4,

~~"END OF PRIORITY", shall be placed at the approach to the point where the road ceases to have priority over other roads.~~

~~Sign B, 4 may be repeated one or more times in advance of the point where the priority ends; the sign or signs set up in advance of that point shall then bear an additional panel H, 1 of Annex 1, section H.~~

8. ~~— If warning of an intersection is given on a road by a danger warning sign bearing one of the A, 19 symbols, or if at the intersection the road is a priority road and has been marked as such by signs B, 3 as provided in paragraph 7 of this Article, a sign B, 1 or B, 2 shall be placed at the intersection on all the other roads; however, the placing of signs B, 1 or B, 2 shall not be mandatory on roads such as paths or earth tracks where drivers are required to give way at the intersection even in the absence of such signs.~~

~~A sign B, 2 shall be set up only if the competent authorities consider it advisable to require drivers to stop, in particular because of the poor visibility, for drivers, of the sections of the road, on either side of the intersection, which they are approaching.~~

ARTICLE 13

~~Provisions applying generally to the signs described in Annex 1, sections C, and D and E to this Convention~~Special regulation signs

Section E of Annex 1 to this Convention describes the special regulation signs and gives their meaning.

ARTICLE 13bis

~~Special regulation signs~~Provisions applying generally to the signs described in Annex 1, sections C, and D and E to this Convention

1. Prohibitory, restrictive and mandatory **as well as special regulation** signs shall be placed in the immediate vicinity of the point where the obligation, restriction, ~~or prohibition~~ **or special regulation begins or takes effect** and may be repeated if the competent authorities consider it necessary. Nevertheless, if the competent authorities consider it advisable for reasons of visibility or in order to give users advance warning, these signs may be placed at a suitable distance in advance of the point where the obligation, restriction ~~or prohibition~~ **or special regulation** applies. ~~An additional panel H, 1 of~~ **in accordance with Annex 1, section H, subsection II, paragraph 1 (DISTANCE PANEL), unless provided otherwise** shall be placed ~~under signs set up in advance of the point where the obligation, restriction or prohibition applies.~~

2. ~~Regulatory~~ **Prohibitory, restrictive and mandatory** signs placed level with or shortly after a sign indicating the beginning of a built-up area shall mean that the rule applies throughout the built-up area, unless a different rule is notified by other signs on certain sections of the road in the built-up area.

3. Prohibitory and restrictive signs shall apply as from the place they are displayed until the point where a contrary sign is displayed, otherwise until the next intersection. If the prohibition or restriction should continue to be applied after the intersection the sign shall be repeated in accordance with provisions in domestic legislation. ~~Shall~~ **If, however, these signs, as well as a mandatory or a special regulation sign be placed on be used on zonal validity signs,**

4. ~~Where a regulatory sign applies to all roads in a zone (zonal validity), it shall be displayed in the way described in Annex 1, section E, subsection II, paragraph 8 (a) to this Convention-, they will apply to all roads in the a zone to the point where signs indicating the exit from a the zone are set up.~~

5. ~~The exit from the zones referred to in paragraph 4 above shall be indicated in the way~~

~~described in Annex 1, of section E, subsection II, paragraph 8 (b) of this Convention.~~

ARTICLE 13 bis

Special regulation signs

~~1. — Section E of Annex 1 to this Convention describes the special regulation signs and gives their meaning.~~

~~2. — Signs E, 7a; E, 7b; E, 7c or E, 7d and E, 8a; E, 8b; E, 8c or E, 8d shall notify road-users that the general regulations governing traffic in built up areas in the territory of the State apply from signs E, 7a; E, 7b; E, 7c; or E, 7d to signs E, 8a; E, 8b; E, 8c; or E, 8d except in so far as different regulations may be notified by other signs on certain sections of road in the built up area. However, sign B, 4 shall always be placed on a priority road marked with sign B, 3 if that road ceases to have priority where it passes through the built up area. The provisions of Article 14, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 apply to these signs.¹²~~

~~2 bis. — Sign E, 11a shall be used for tunnels of 1,000 m or more and in cases provided for by domestic legislation. For tunnels of 1,000 m or more, the length shall be included either in the lower part of the sign, or on an additional panel H, 2, as described in Annex 1, section H. The name of the tunnel may be indicated according to Article 8, paragraph 3 of this Convention.~~

~~3. — Signs E, 12a; E, 12b or E, 12c shall be placed at pedestrian crossings when the competent authorities consider it advisable.~~

~~4. — The special regulations signs shall be set up, with due regard to the requirements of Article 6, paragraph 1, only where the competent authorities consider it essential. They 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 14

1. Sections F and G of Annex 1 to this Convention describe the signs which convey useful information to road-users, or give examples of such signs, and also give some instructions for their use.

~~2. — The inscription of words on informative signs (ii) of Article 5, paragraph 1 (c), 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.~~

~~3. — 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.~~

~~4. — A sign shall not bear inscriptions in more than two languages.~~

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 near or 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~~ **placed** 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~~¹³ **Annex 1, Section E, subsection II paragraph 7 (Signs indicating the beginning and the end of a built-up area).**

ARTICLE 19

Confirmatory signs

Confirmatory signs are ~~used~~ **placed** 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

~~Deleted~~

Indication signs

Indication signs are placed 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~~ **Information, facilities or service signs and indication 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 indicating emergency repairs, refuelling, accommodation and refreshments shall be set up only on roads on which these facilities 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 22

~~*[Deleted]*~~

Section H of Annex 1 to this Convention describes the additional panels and gives their meaning.

ARTICLE 23

Signals for vehicular traffic,

11 (a) Where green or red lights are placed above traffic lanes shown by longitudinal markings on a carriageway having more than two lanes, the red light shall mean that traffic may not proceed along the lane over which it is placed and the green light shall mean that traffic may so proceed. The red light thus placed shall be in ~~the form of two inclined crossed bars~~ **a form of X** and the green light in the form of an arrow pointing downwards.

13. In cases where traffic light signals apply to cyclists only, this restriction may be clarified, if to do so is necessary in order to avoid confusion, by including the silhouette of a cycle in the traffic light signal itself or by using a traffic light signal of small size supplemented by **an additional panel** ~~rectangular plate~~ showing a cycle.

ARTICLE 26 BIS

2. When a lane is reserved for regular public transport service vehicles the worded road marking shall be the word "BUS" or the letter "A". The sign indicating such a ~~lane~~ **lane** shall be of the square type described in annex 1, section E, or of the round type described in annex 1, section D, ~~of the present~~ **additional panel described in Annex 1, section II, paragraph 3 of this** Convention, showing the white symbol of a bus on a blue ground. Diagrams 28a and 28b shown in ~~a~~ **Annex 2** to this Convention are examples of markings for a lane reserved for regular public transport service vehicles.

ARTICLE 27:

1.²⁰ A transverse marking consisting of a continuous line across one or more traffic lanes shall mark the line behind which drivers are required **to stop** by the sign **described in Annex 1, section B, paragraph 2 ("STOP" sign)** ~~in B, 2, "STOP", referred to in Article 10, paragraph 3, of this Convention, to stop.~~

Such a marking may also be used to show the line behind which drivers may be required to stop by a light signal, or by a signal given by an authorized official directing traffic, or before a level-crossing. ~~The word~~ **"STOP" inscription** may be marked on the carriageway in advance of the markings accompanying sign ~~B, 2~~ **described in Annex 1, section B, paragraph 2 ("STOP" sign).**

2. Unless this is technically impossible, the transverse marking described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be placed on the carriageway wherever a sign ~~B, 2~~ **described in Annex 1, section B, paragraph 2 ("STOP" sign)**, is set up.

3.²¹ A transverse marking consisting of a broken line across one or more traffic lanes shall show the line which vehicles may not normally pass when giving way in compliance with the sign **described in Annex 1, section B, paragraph 1 ("GIVE WAY" sign)** ~~B, 1 "GIVE WAY", referred to in Article 10, paragraph 2, of this Convention.~~ In advance of such a marking, a triangle with broad sides, having one side parallel to the marking and the opposite

vertex pointing towards approaching vehicles, may be marked on the carriageway to symbolize ~~this sign B-1~~.

4. To mark pedestrian crossings, relatively broad stripes, parallel to the axis of the carriageway should preferably be used.

ARTICLE 31

Marking Signs for of road works

1.2. Proposal suggesting amendments to Annexes 1, 2 and 3 of the Convention

The Group of Experts also recommends some major amendments to the provisions of Annex 1.

Annex 1

Section A

DANGER WARNING SIGNS

I. Models and general characteristics and symbols

1. The "A" DANGER WARNING signs shall be of **two models model Aa or model Ab** ~~both described here and reproduced in Annex 3, except signs to be placed in the immediate vicinity of level-crossings and additional signs at approaches to level-crossings or swing bridges. A, 28 and A, 29 described in paragraphs 28 and 29 below respectively.~~ Model **Aa one** is an equilateral triangle having one side horizontal and the opposite vertex above it; the ground is white or yellow and the border red. Model **Ab two** is a square with one diagonal vertical; the ground is yellow and the border, which is only a rim, is black **or dark blue**. Unless the description specifies otherwise, the symbols displayed on these signs shall be black or dark blue.

2. The size of the normal sized sign of model **Aa one** shall measure approximately 0.90 m; that of the small sized sign of model **Aa one** shall measure not less than 0.60 m. The size of the normal sized sign of model **Ab two** shall measure approximately 0.60 m; that of the small sign of model **Ab two** shall measure not less than 0.40 m.

3. ~~As regards the choice between models Aa and Ab, see Article 5, paragraph 2, and Article 9, paragraph 1, of this Convention. The choice between the models should be made in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, and Article 9, paragraph 1, of this Convention.~~

II. Symbols and instructions for the use of signs **Definitions and images**

1. Dangerous bend or bends

~~Warning of a dangerous bend or succession of dangerous bends shall be given by one of the following symbols, whichever is appropriate:~~

~~(a) A, 1a: left bend~~

~~(b) A, 1b: right bend~~

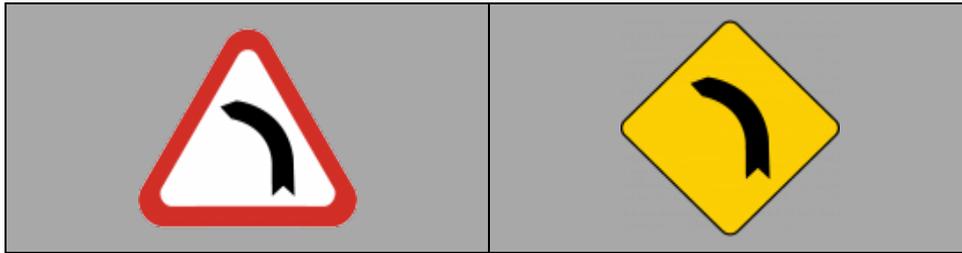
~~(c) A, 1c: double bend, or succession of more than two bends, the first to the left~~

~~(d) A, 1d: double bend, or succession of more than two bends, the first to the right.~~

LEFT BEND

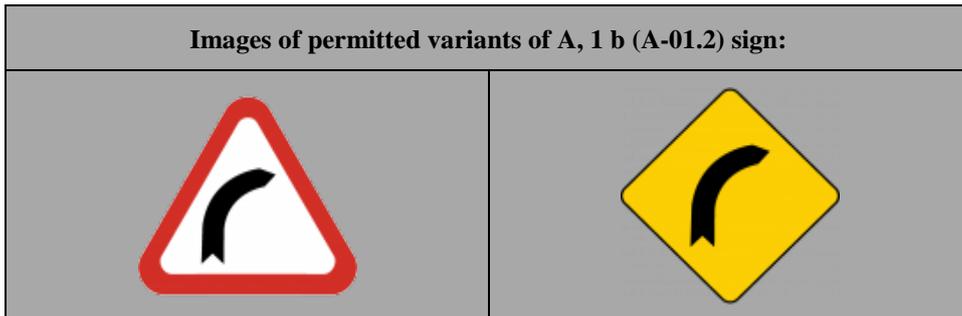
A, 1 a (A-01.1) gives warning of a dangerous left bend.

Images of permitted variants of A, 1 a (A-01.1) sign:



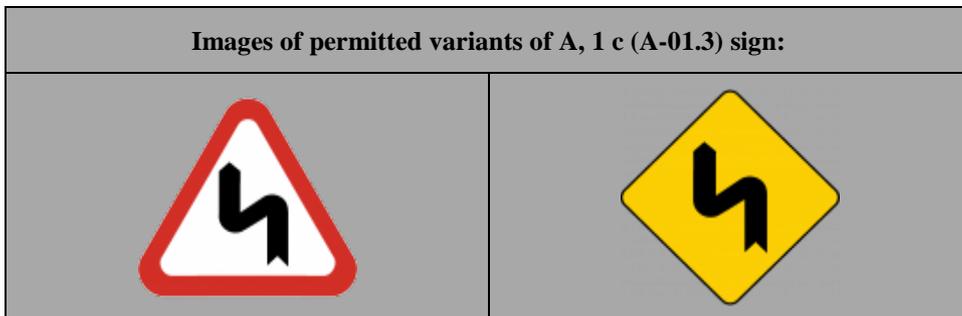
RIGHT BEND

A, 1 b (A-01.2) gives warning of a dangerous right bend.



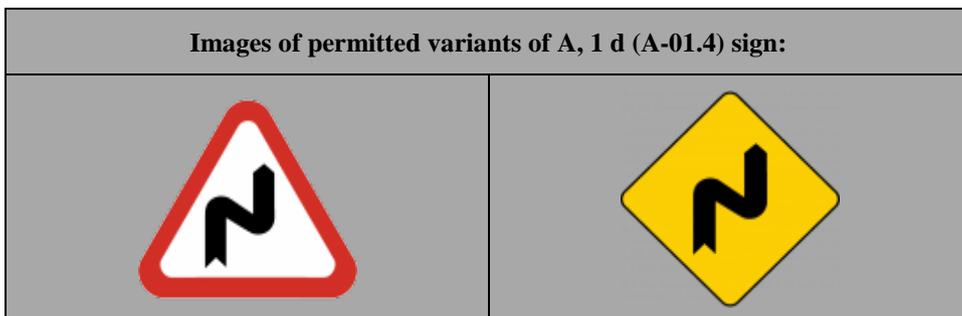
DOUBLE BEND OR SUCCESSION OF MORE THAN TWO BENDS, THE FIRST TO THE LEFT

A, 1 c (A-01.3) gives warning of a dangerous double bend, or succession of more than two bends, the first to the left.



DOUBLE BEND OR SUCCESSION OF MORE THAN TWO BENDS, THE FIRST TO THE RIGHT

A, 1 d (A-01.4) gives warning of a dangerous double bend, or succession of more than two bends, the first to the right.



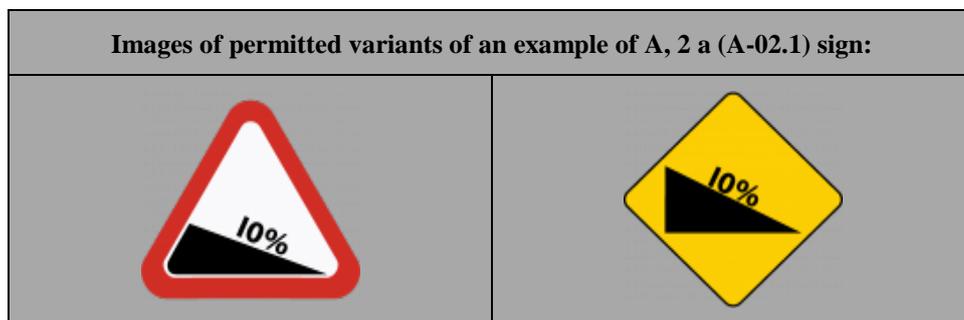
2. Dangerous descent³¹

DANGEROUS DESCENT

(a) To give warning of a steep descent symbol A, 2a shall be used with the sign of model Aa, or symbol A, 2b with the sign of model Ab.

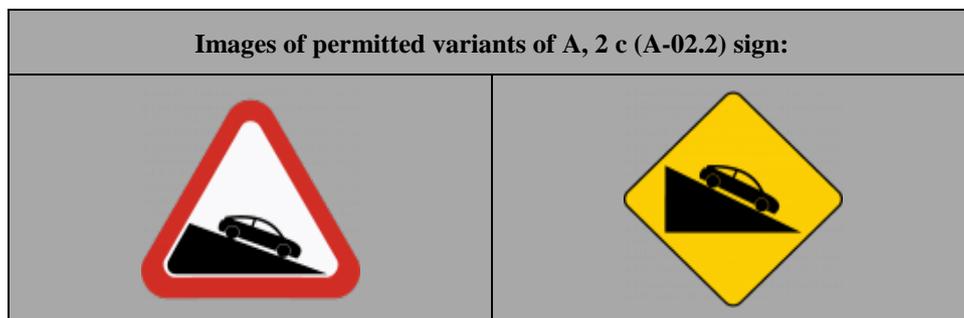
(b) The left hand part of symbol A, 2a shall occupy the left hand corner of the sign panel and its base shall extend over the whole width of the panel. The figure in symbols A, 2a and A, 2b shows the gradient as a percentage; it may be replaced by a ratio (1:10). It shall, however, be open to Contracting Parties taking into account as far as possible the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2 (b) of this Convention, to use, instead of symbol A, 2a or A, 2b, symbol A, 2c if they have adopted the sign of model Aa and symbol A, 2d if they have adopted the sign of model Ab.

A, 2 a (A-02.1) gives warning of a dangerous descent inscribing with a figure the gradient as a percentage.



DANGEROUS DESCENT

A, 2 c (A-02.2) gives warning of a dangerous descent. It may be used instead of sign A, 2 a (A-02.1) taking into account as far as possible the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2 (b) of this Convention.



3. Steep ascent³²

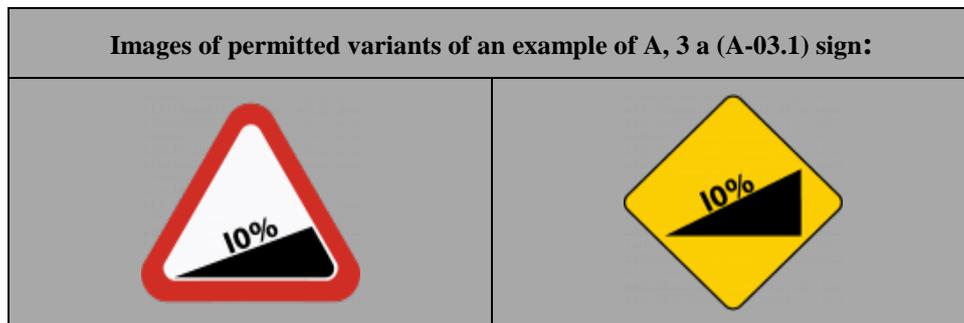
STEEP ASCENT

(a) To give warning of a steep ascent, symbol A, 3a shall be used with the sign of model Aa, or symbol A, 3b with the sign of model Ab.

(b) The right hand part of symbol A, 3a shall occupy the right hand corner of the sign panel and its base shall extend over the whole width of the panel. The figure in symbols A, 3a and A, 3b shows the gradient as a percentage; it may be replaced by a ratio (1:10). It shall, however, be open to Contracting Parties which have chosen symbol A, 2e as the symbol for a dangerous descent to use symbol A, 3e instead of A, 3a, and to Contracting Parties which

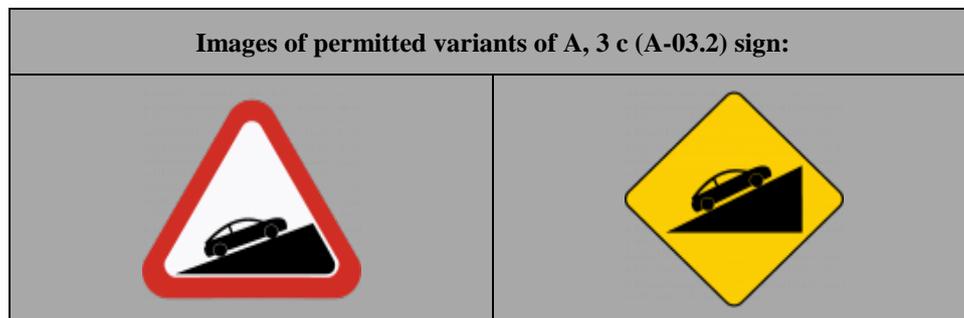
have chosen symbol A, 2d to use symbol A, 3d instead of A, 3b.

A, 3 a (A-03.1) gives warning of a steep ascent inscribing with a figure the gradient as a percentage.



STEEP ASCENT

A, 3 c (A-03.2) gives warning of a steep ascent. It may be used instead of sign A, 3 a (A-03.1) taking into account as far as possible the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2 (b) of this Convention.

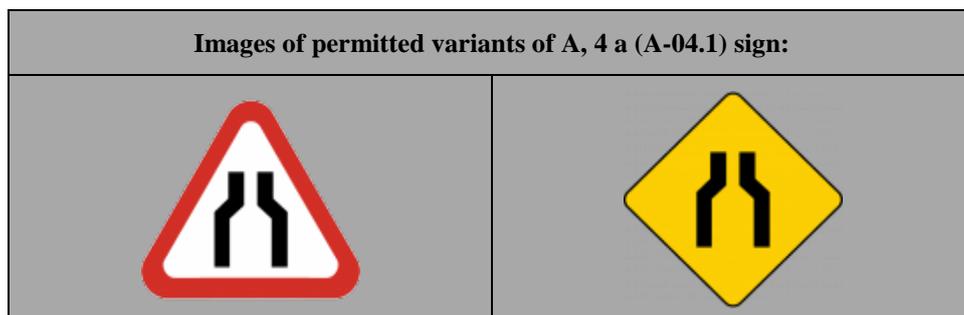


4. Carriageway narrows

CARRIAGEWAY NARROWS

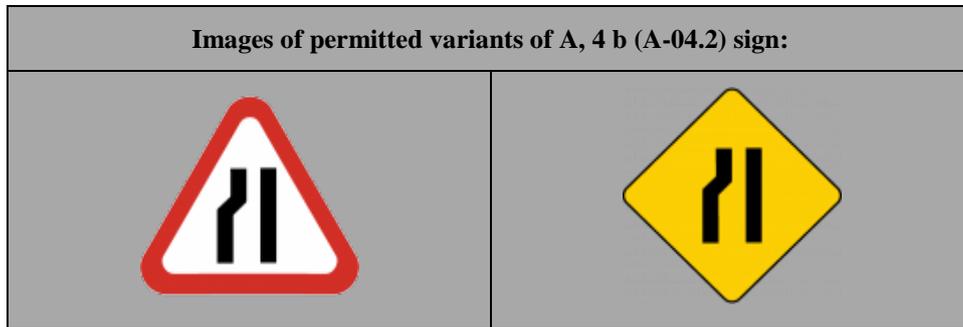
Warning that the carriageway ahead is narrower shall be given by the symbol A, 4a or by a symbol showing the outline of the road more clearly, such as A, 4b.

A, 4 a (A-04.1) gives warning that the carriageway ahead is narrower.



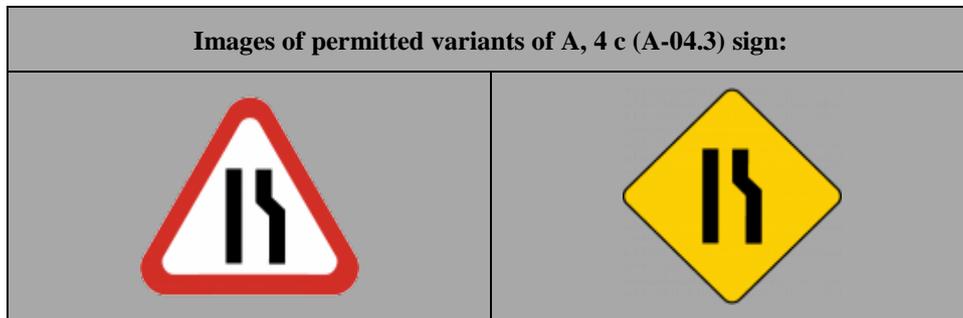
CARRIAGEWAY NARROWS LEFT

A, 4 b (A-04.2) gives warning that the carriageway ahead is narrower on the left-hand side.



CARRIAGEWAY NARROWS RIGHT

A, 4 c (A-04.3) gives warning that the carriageway ahead is narrower on the right-hand side.



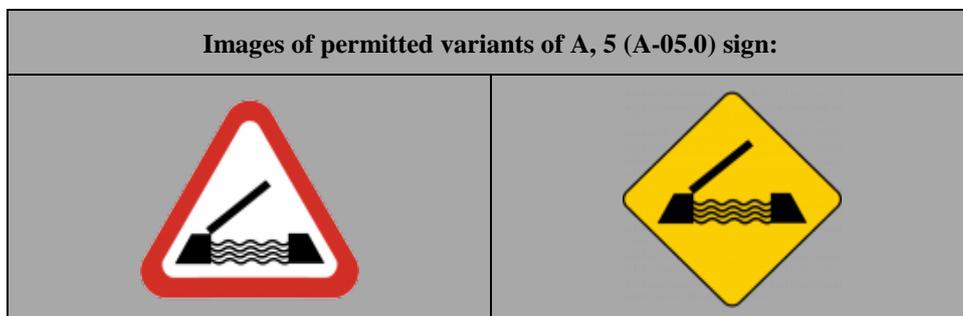
5. Swing bridge

SWING BRIDGE

(a) Warning of a swing bridge shall be given by the symbol A, 5.

A, 5 (A-05.0) gives warning of a swing bridge.

(b) A rectangular panel of model The sign A, 29a (A-26.1) described in paragraph 29 below may be placed below this the danger warning sign bearing symbol A, 5 provided that panels of model signs A, 29b and A, 29c (A-26.2 and A-26.3) described in that paragraph are set up at respectively approximately one third and two thirds of the distance between the this sign bearing symbol A, 5 and the swing bridge.

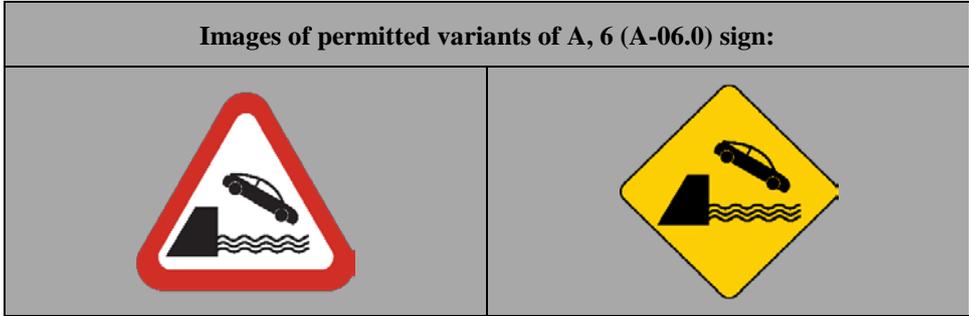


6. Road leads on to quay or river bank

QUAY OR RIVER BANK

~~Warning that the road is about to lead on to a quay or river bank shall be given by symbol A,6.~~

A, 6 (A-06.0) gives warning that the road is about to lead on to a quay or river bank.



7. Uneven road

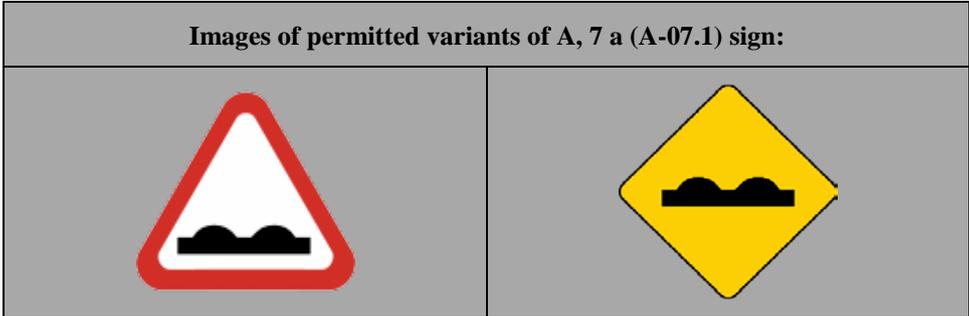
UNEVEN ROAD

~~(a) Warning of dips, hump bridges or ridges, or of sections where the carriageway is in bad condition shall be given by symbol A, 7a.~~

~~(b) To give warning of a hump bridge or ridge, symbol A, 7a may be replaced by symbol A, 7b.~~

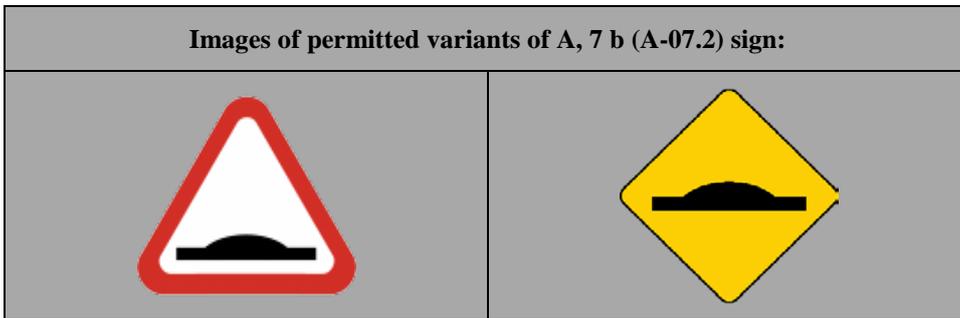
~~(c) To give warning of a dip, symbol A, 7a may be replaced by symbol A,7c.~~

A, 7a (A-07.1) gives warning of dips, hump bridges or ridges, or of sections where the carriageway is in bad condition.



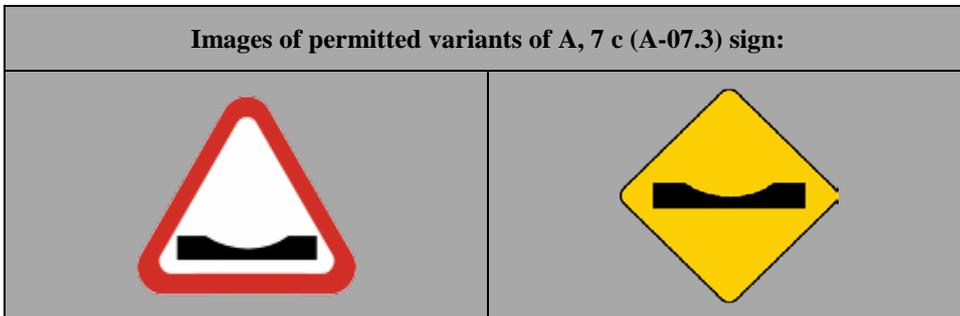
HUMP BRIDGE OR RIDGE

A, 7 b (A-07.2) gives warning of a hump bridge or ridge.



DIP

A, 7 c (A-07.3) gives warning of a dip.



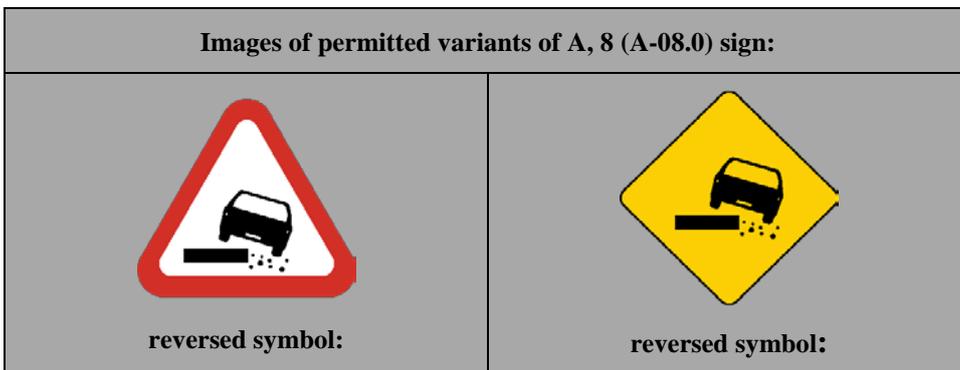
8. Dangerous shoulders

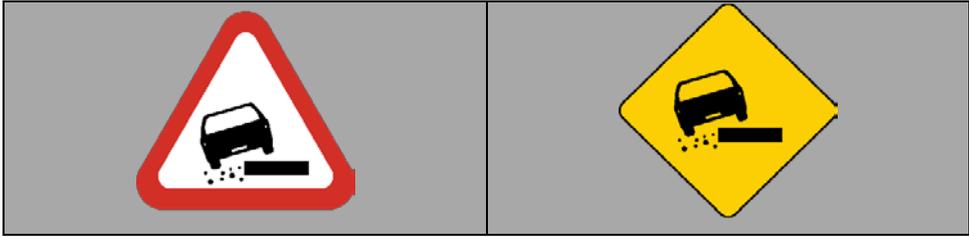
DANGEROUS SHOULDERS

(a) Warning of a section of road where the shoulders are particularly dangerous shall be given by symbol A, 8.

(b) The symbol may be reversed.

A, 8 (A-08.0) gives warning of a section of road where the shoulders are particularly dangerous. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



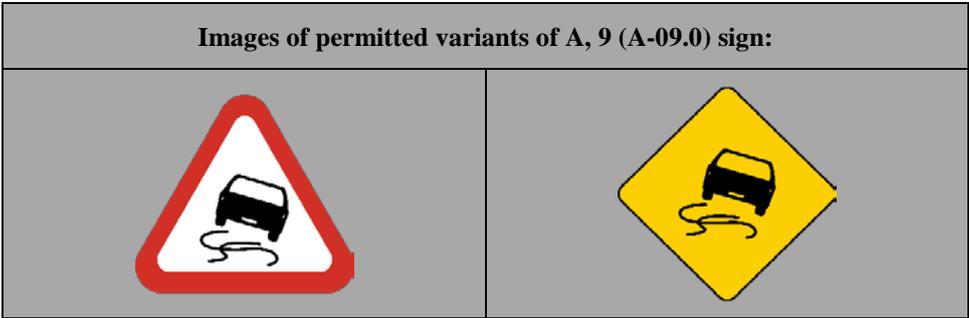


9. Slippery road

SLIPPERY ROAD

Warning that the section of road ahead may be particularly slippery shall be given by symbol A, 9

A, 9 (A-09.0) gives warning that the section of road ahead may be particularly slippery.

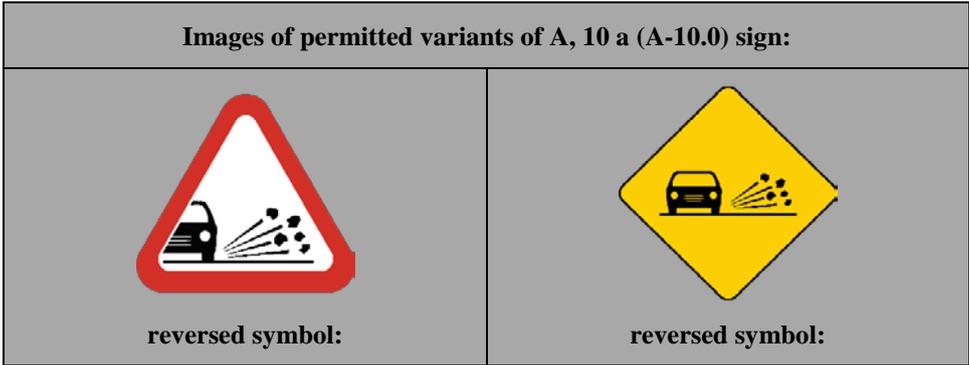


10. Loose gravel

LOOSE GRAVEL

Warning of a section of road on which gravel may be thrown up shall be given by symbol A, 10a used with the sign of model Aa or by symbol A, 10b with the sign of model Ab.

A, 10 a (A-10.0) gives warning of a section of road on which gravel may be thrown up. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.





11. Falling rocks

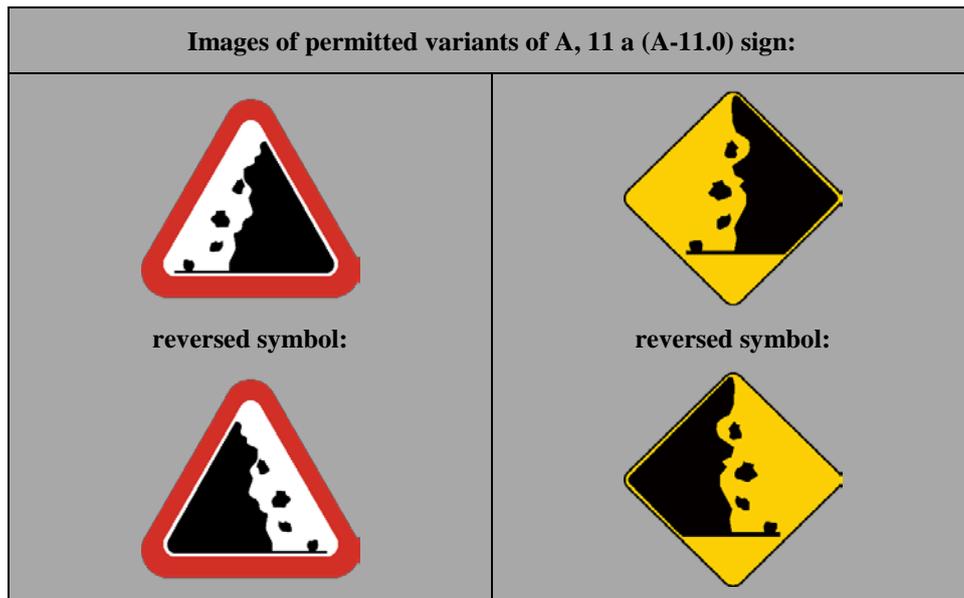
FALLING ROCKS

~~(a) Warning of a section of road on which there is danger from falling rocks and the consequent presence of rocks on the carriageway shall be given by symbol A, 11a used with the sign of model Aa or by symbol A, 11b with the sign of model Ab.~~

~~(b) The right hand part of the symbol shall occupy the right hand corner of the sign panel in both cases.~~

~~(c) The symbol may be reversed.~~

A, 11 a (A-11.0) gives warning of a section of road on which there is danger from falling rocks and the consequent presence of rocks on the carriageway. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



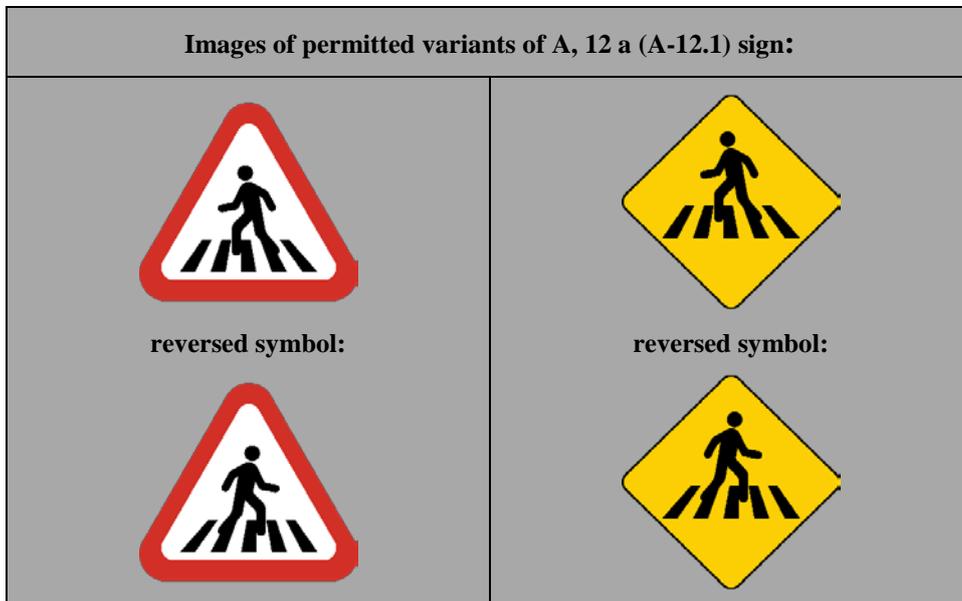
12. Pedestrian crossing³³

~~(a) Warning of a pedestrian crossing indicated either by road markings, or by signs E, 12 shall be given by symbol A, 12 of which there are two models: A, 12a and A, 12b.~~

~~(b) The symbol may be reversed.~~

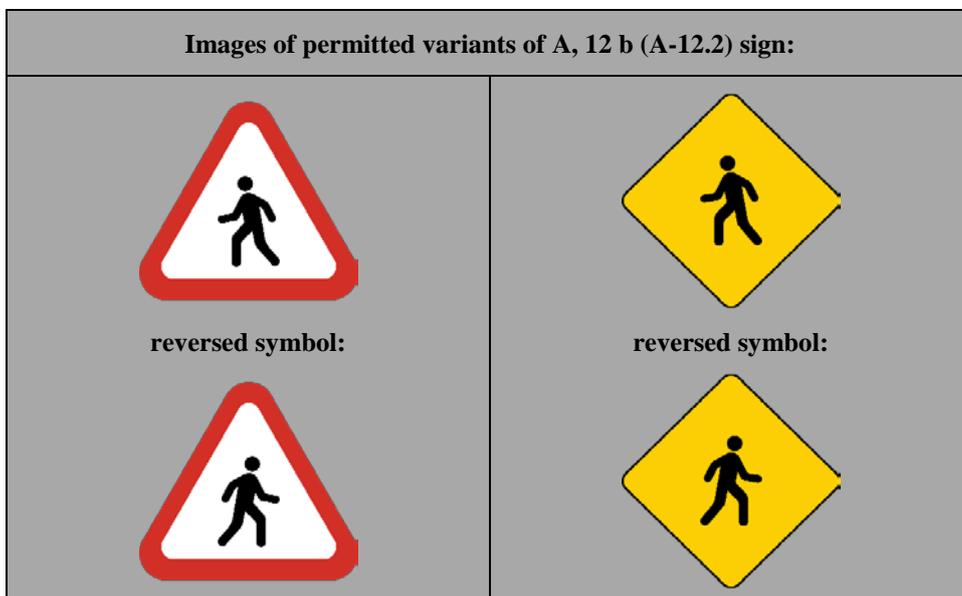
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

A, 12 a (A-12.1) gives warning of a pedestrian crossing indicated either by road markings of broad stripes parallel to the axis of the carriageway, or by sign E, 12 (E-10.0). The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



PEDESTRIAN

A, 12 b (A-12.2) gives warning of a section of road frequented by pedestrians. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



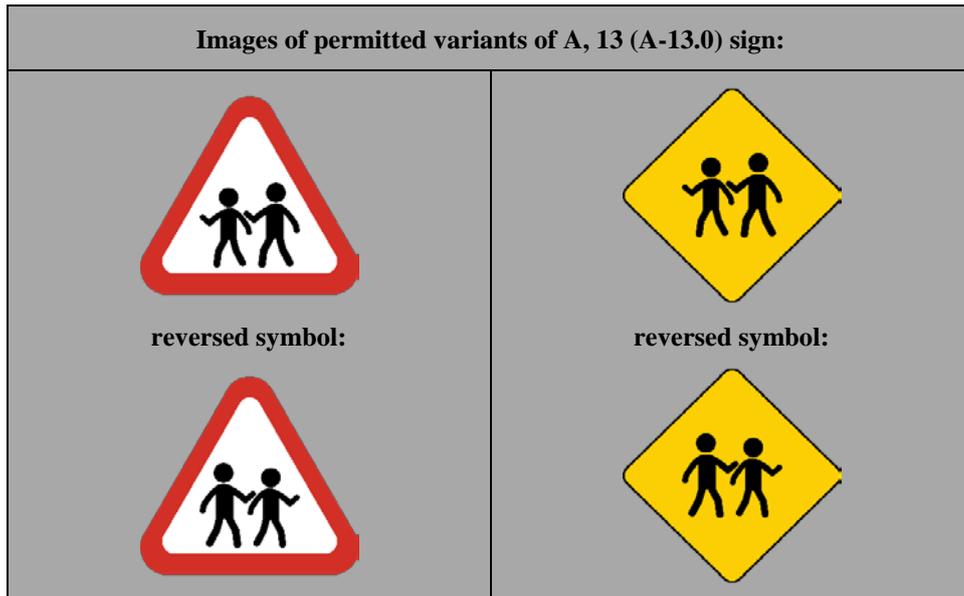
13. Children

(a) Warning of a section of road frequented by children, such as the exit from a school or playground shall be given by symbol A, 13.

(b) The symbol may be reversed.

CHILDREN

A, 13 (A-13.0) gives warning of a section of road frequented by children, such as the exit from a school or playground. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



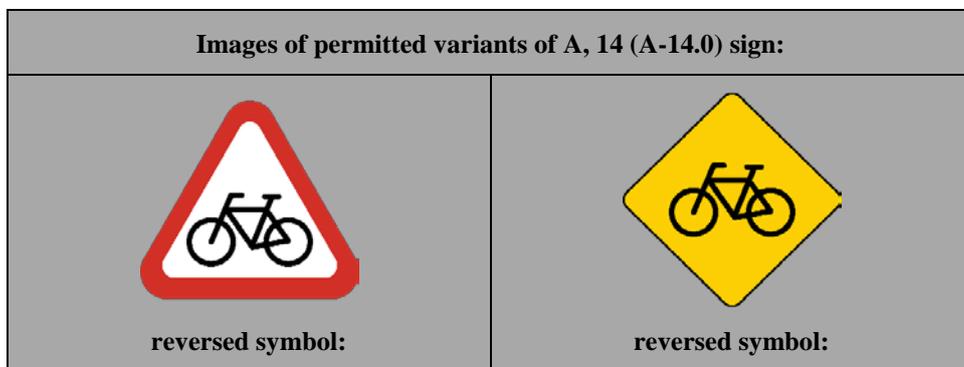
14. Cyclists entering or crossing

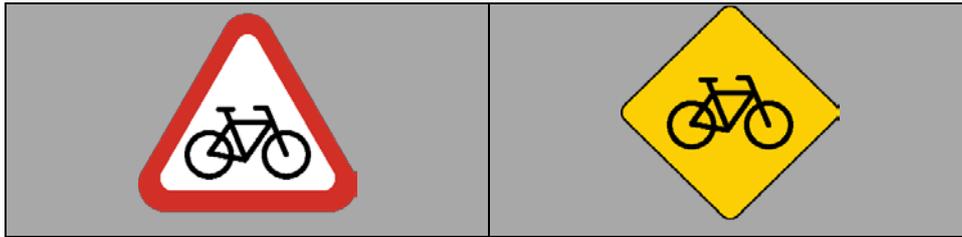
CYCLISTS ENTERING OR CROSSING

(a) Warning of a point at which cyclists frequently enter or cross the road shall be given by symbol A, 14.

(b) The symbol may be reversed.

A, 14 (A-14.0) gives warning of a point at which cyclists frequently enter or cross the road. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.





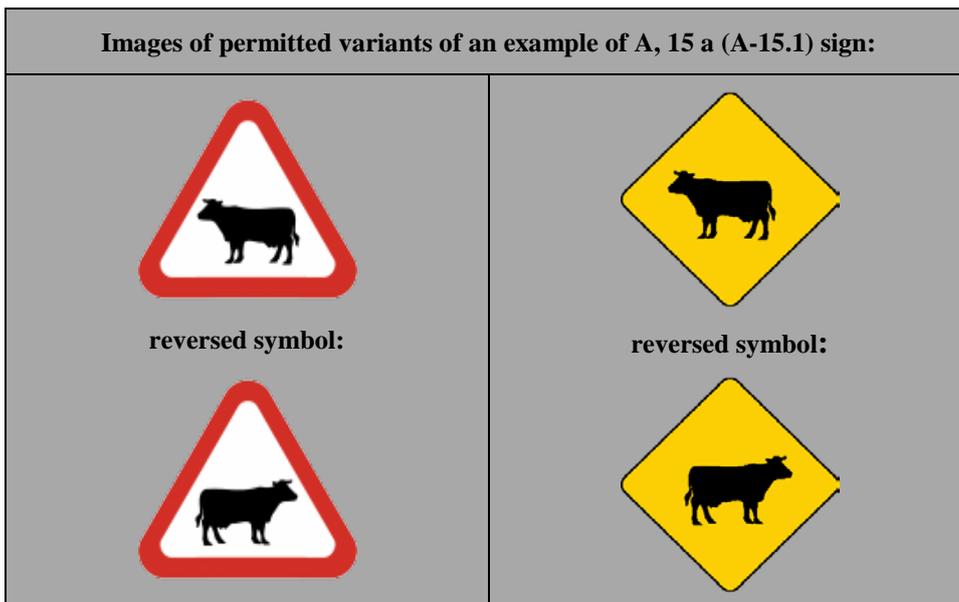
15. Cattle or other animals crossing

DOMESTIC ANIMALS CROSSING

(a) ~~Warning of a section of road on which there is a particular danger of animals crossing shall be given by a symbol representing the silhouette of the animal, domestic or wild, most frequently encountered, such as symbol A, 15a for a domestic animal and symbol A, 15b for a wild animal.~~

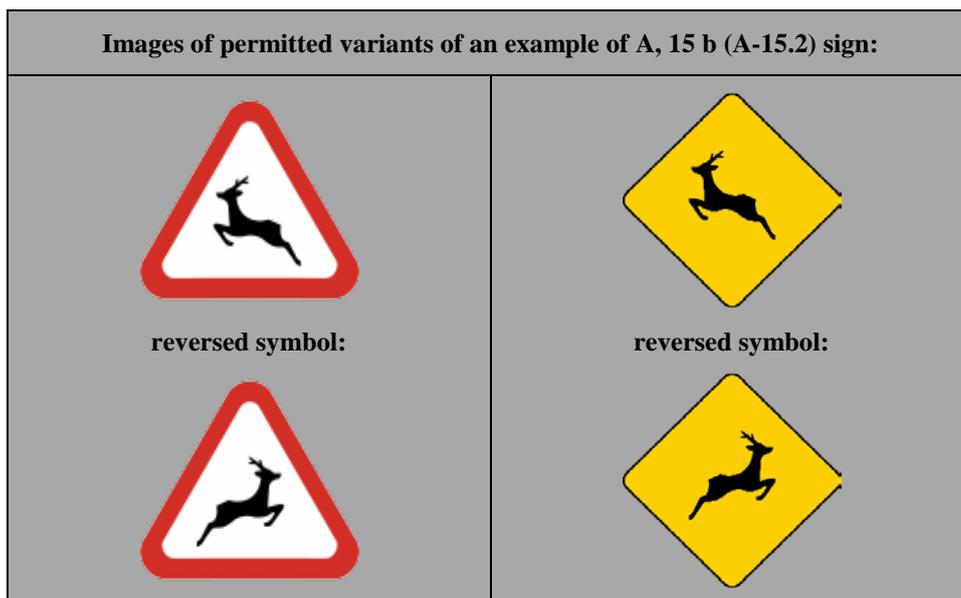
(b) ~~The symbol may be reversed.~~

A, 15 a (A-15.1) gives warning of a section of road on which there is a particular danger of domestic animals crossing. The symbol shall represent the silhouette of the domestic animal most frequently encountered. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



WILD ANIMALS CROSSING

A, 15 b (A-15.2) gives warning of a section of road on which there is a particular danger of wild animals crossing. The symbol shall represent the silhouette of the wild animal most frequently encountered. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.

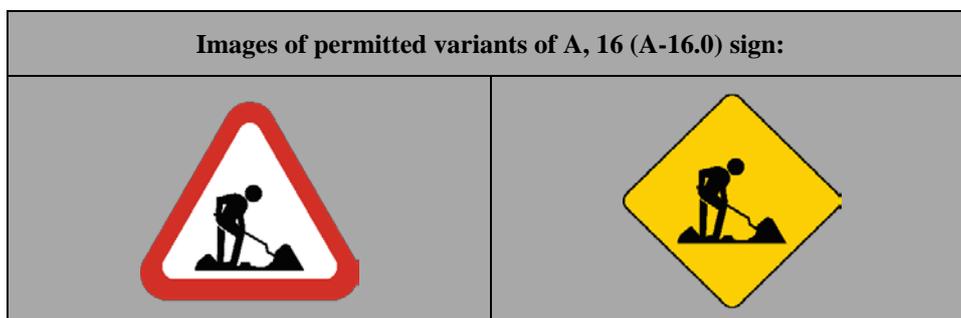


16. Road works

ROAD WORKS

~~Warning that work is in progress on the section of the road ahead shall be given by symbol A, 16.~~

A, 16 (A-16.0) gives warning that work is in progress on the section of the road ahead.



17. Traffic light signals

TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS

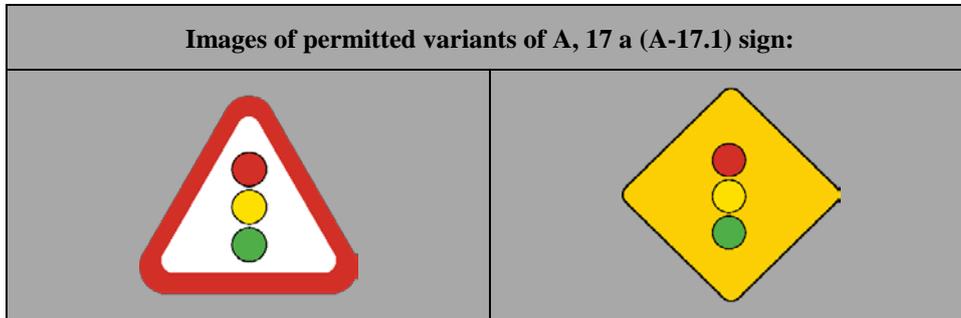
~~(a) If it is considered essential to give warning of a section of road on which traffic is regulated by three colour light signals, because road users would not expect such a section, symbol A, 17 shall be used. There are three models of symbol A, 17: A, 17a ; A, 17b ; and A, 17c , which correspond to the arrangements of lights in the three colour system described in Article 23, paragraphs 4 to 6 of this Convention.~~

~~(b) This symbol shall be in the three colours of the lights of which it gives warning.~~

A, 17 (A-17.0) gives warning of a section of road on which traffic is regulated by three-colour traffic light signals. The symbol of traffic light signals shall be surrounded by a dark colour narrow strip.

This sign shall only be used on road sections on which road users would not expect traffic light signals. The symbol shall be in the three colours of the traffic lights of which it gives warning.

This sign may be set up to supplement or replace the signs described in paragraphs 18 to 21 if traffic at the intersection is regulated by a traffic light signal.

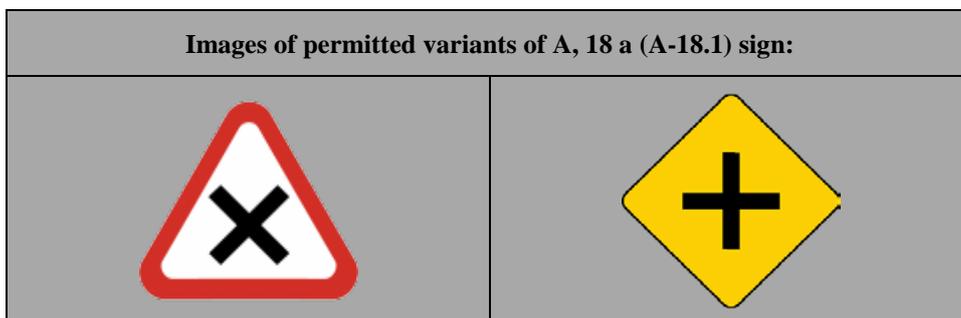


18. Intersection where the priority is prescribed by the general priority rule³⁴

INTERSECTION WITH GENERAL PRIORITY RULE

~~(a) Warning of an intersection where the priority is that prescribed by the general priority rule in force in the country shall be given by symbol A, 18a used with sign Aa or by symbol A, 18b used with sign Ab.~~

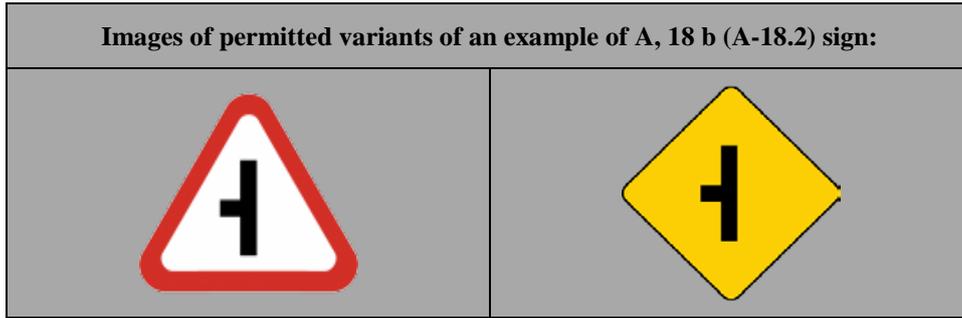
A, 18 a (A-18.1) gives warning of an intersection where the priority is that prescribed by the general priority rule in force in the country.



~~(b) Symbols A, 18a and A, 18b may be replaced by symbols which show the nature of the intersection more clearly, such as A, 18c ; A, 18d ; A, 18e ; A, 18f and A, 18g.~~

INTERSECTION WITH GENERAL PRIORITY RULE

A, 18 b (A-18.2) gives warning of an intersection where the priority is that prescribed by the general priority rule in force in the country and shows an example of a specific nature of the intersection.

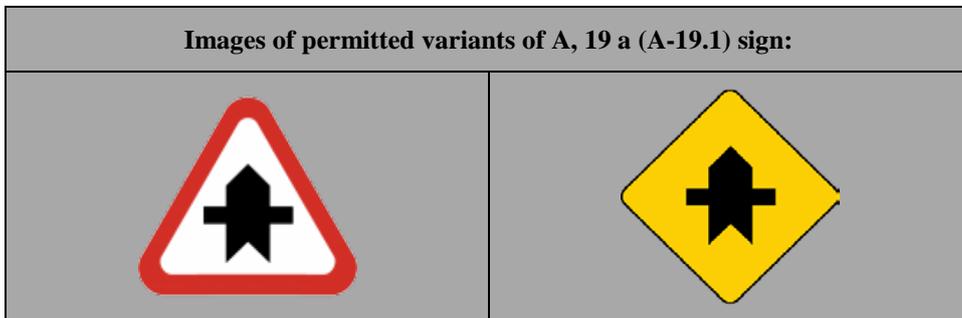


19. Intersection with a road the users of which must give way

~~(a) Warning of an intersection with a road the users of which must give way shall be given by symbol A, 19a.~~

INTERSECTION WITH A GIVE WAY ROAD

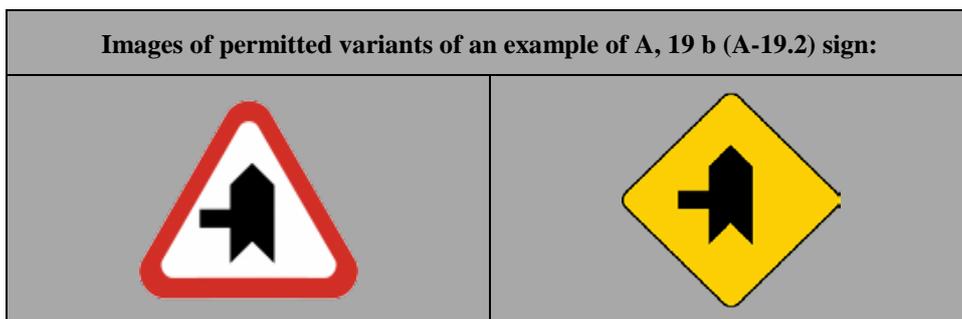
A, 19 a (A-19.1) gives warning of an intersection with a road the users of which must give way.



~~(b) Symbol A, 19a may be replaced by symbols which show the nature of the intersection more clearly, such as A, 19b and A, 19c.~~

INTERSECTION WITH A GIVE WAY ROAD

A, 19 b (A-19.2) gives warning of an intersection with a road the users of which must give way and shows an example of a specific nature of the intersection.



~~(c) These symbols~~ **The signs A, 19 a and A, 19 b (A-19.1 and A-19.2) may be used on a road only if sign B, 1 or sign B, 2 (B-01.0 or sign B-02.0) is placed on the road or roads with which it forms the intersection of which warning is given, or if these roads are such (for example, paths or earth-tracks) that, under domestic legislation, drivers using them are required to give way at the intersection even in the absence of such signs. The use of these**

symbols on roads on which sign B, 3 (B-03.0) is set up shall be confined to certain exceptional cases.

20. Intersection with a road to whose users drivers must give way³⁵

(a) If the "GIVE WAY" sign B, 1 is placed at the intersection, the symbol A, 20 shall be used at the approach.

(b) If the "STOP" sign B, 2 is placed at the intersection, the symbol used at the approach shall be A, 21a or A, 21b whichever corresponds to the model of sign B, 2 set up. (c) However, instead of sign Aa with these symbols, sign B, 1 or sign B, 2 may be used in conformity with Article 10, paragraph 6, of this Convention.

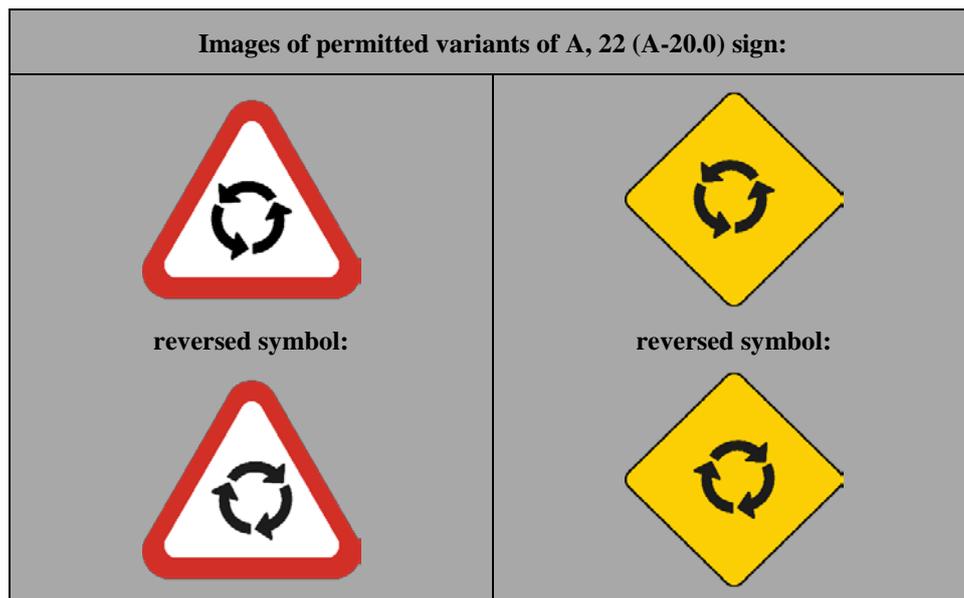
Ways of warning users of intersection with a road to whose users the priority for passage is given is provided in Section B, paragraph 1 and 2 of this Annex.

21. Roundabout

ROUNDAABOUT

Warning of a roundabout shall be given by symbol A, 22.

A, 22 (A-20.0) gives warning of a roundabout. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.



22. Intersection where traffic is regulated by a light signal³⁶

If traffic at the intersection is regulated by a light signal, a sign Aa or Ab, bearing symbol A, 17 described in paragraph 17 above may be set up to supplement or replace the signs described in paragraphs 18 to 21 above. **Relevant provisions are referred to under paragraph 17.** [comment: moved to paragraph 17, this point can also be deleted.]

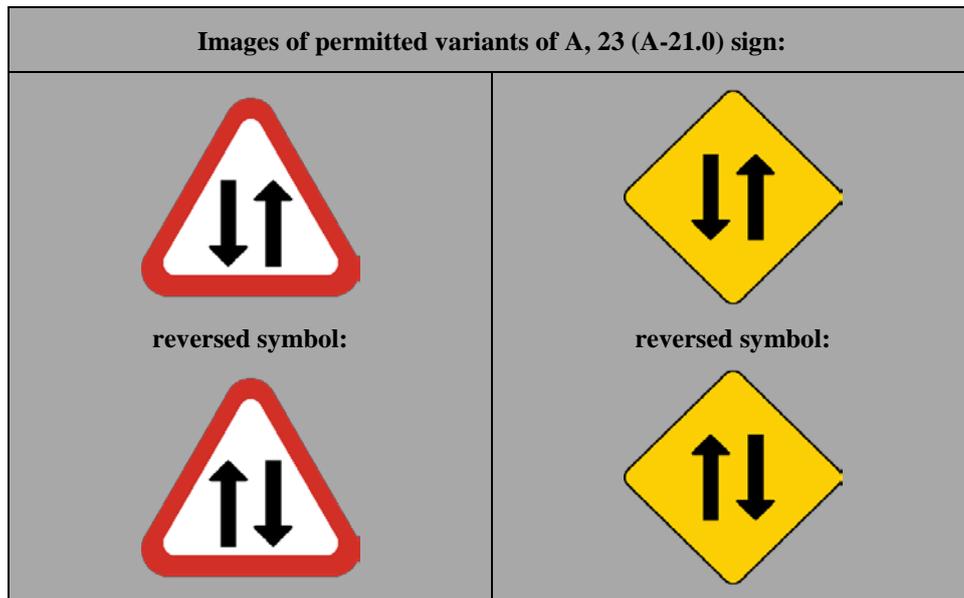
23. Two-way traffic

TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

(a) Warning of a section of road temporarily or permanently carrying two-way traffic on the same carriageway when, on the previous section, traffic was carried on a one-way road or on a road comprising several one-way traffic carriageways, shall be given by the symbol A, 23.

(b) The sign bearing this symbol shall be repeated at the beginning of the section and along the section as frequently as may be necessary.

A, 23 (A-21.0) gives warning of a section of road temporarily or permanently carrying two-way traffic on the same carriageway when, on the previous section, traffic was carried on a one-way road or on a road comprising several one-way traffic carriageways. This sign shall be repeated at the beginning of the section and along the section as frequently as may be necessary. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.



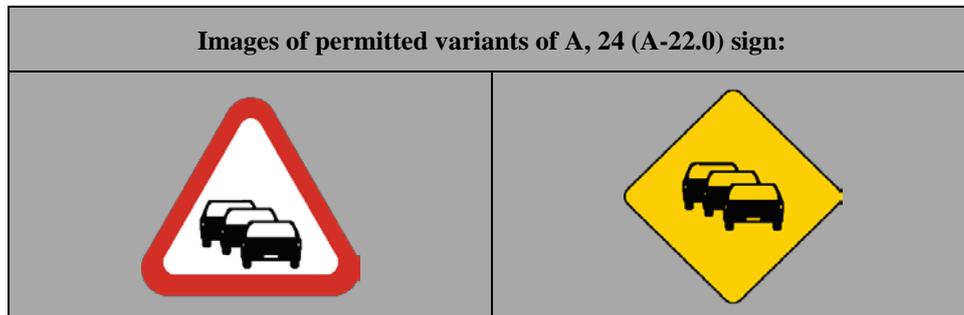
24. Traffic congestion

TRAFFIC CONGESTION

(a) Warning that there may be traffic congestion on the section of road ahead shall be given by symbol A, 24.

(b) The symbol may be reversed.

A, 24 (A-22.0) gives warning that there may be traffic congestion on the section of road ahead. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



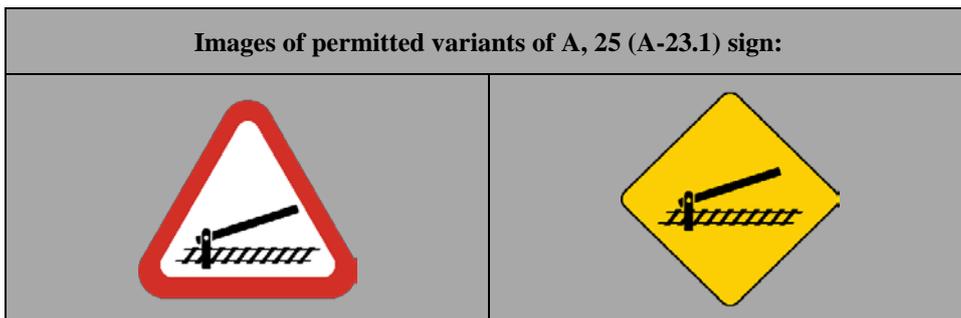
reversed symbol: ?	reversed symbol: ?
-----------------------	-----------------------

25. Level-crossings with gates

LEVEL-CROSSINGS WITH GATES

~~Warning of level crossings with gates or staggered half gates on either side of the railway line, shall be given by symbol A, 25.~~

A, 25 (A-23.1) gives warning of level-crossings with gates or staggered half-gates on either side of the railway line.

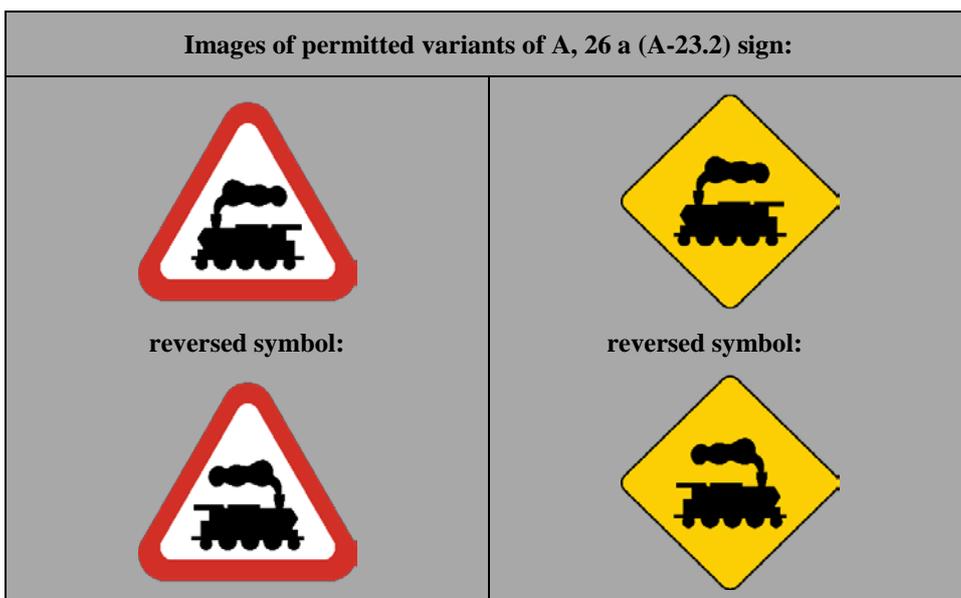


26. Other level-crossings³⁷

OTHER LEVEL-CROSSINGS

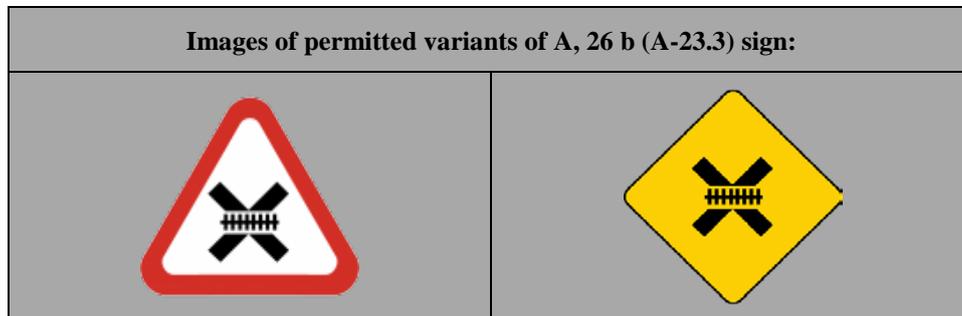
~~Warning of other level crossings shall be given by symbol A, 26 a or A, 26 b, or by symbol A, 27 as appropriate.~~

A, 26 a (A-23.2) gives warning of other level-crossings than with gates or staggered half-gates on either side of the railway line. It can be replaced by sign A, 26 b (A-23.3) or A, 27 (A-24.0). The symbol on this sign may be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.



OTHER LEVEL-CROSSINGS

A, 26 b (A-23.3) gives warning of other level-crossings than with gates or staggered half-gates on either side of the railway line. It can be replaced by sign A, 26 a (A-23.2) or A, 27 (A.24.0).



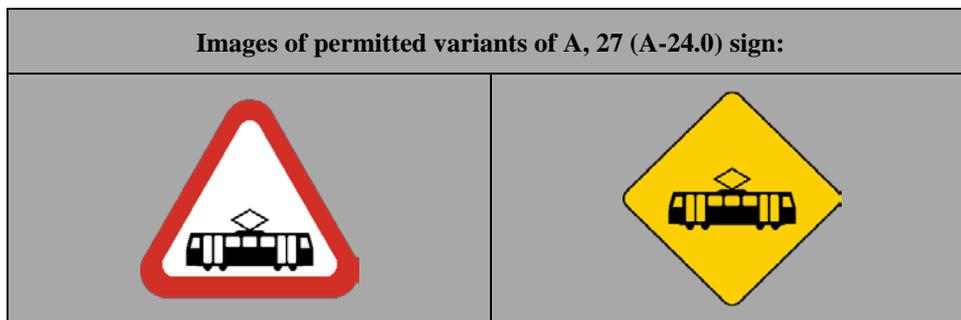
27. Intersection with a tramway line

INTERSECTION WITH A TRAMWAY LINE

~~To give warning of an intersection with a tramway line, unless such intersection is a level-crossing as defined in Article 1 of the Convention, symbol A, 27 may be used.~~

A, 27 (A-24.0) gives warning of an intersection with a tramway line, unless such intersection is a level crossing as defined in Article 1 of the Convention. The symbol on this sign may be reversed for traffic keeping to the left. If such intersection is considered as level crossing, this sign may be replaced by A, 26 a (A-23.2) or A, 26 b (A.23.3).

~~NOTE—If it is considered necessary to give warning of intersections between a road and a railway track at which rail traffic proceeds very slowly and road traffic is regulated by a railwayman accompanying the railway vehicles and making the necessary hand-signals, sign A, 32 described in paragraph 32 below shall be used. [comment: already available in para 32]~~



28. Signs to be placed in the immediate vicinity of level-crossings³⁸

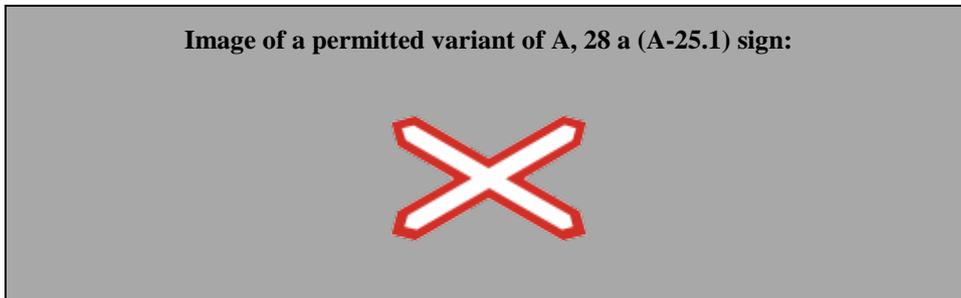
LEVEL-CROSSINGS

(a) — There are three ~~four~~ models of sign A, 28 referred to in Article 35, paragraph 2 of this Convention: A, 28 a, A, 28 b, and A, 28 c ~~and A, 28 d.~~

(b) — Models A, 28 a and A, 28 b ~~c~~ shall have a white or yellow ground and a red or black border ~~or may show red stripes (with or without a red or black border) on condition that neither the general appearance nor the effectiveness of the signs is impaired thereby;~~ model A, 28 c ~~b~~ and A, 28 d shall have a white or yellow ground and a black border; the inscription on model A, 28 c ~~b~~ and A, 28 d shall be in black letters. Models A, 28 e ~~b~~

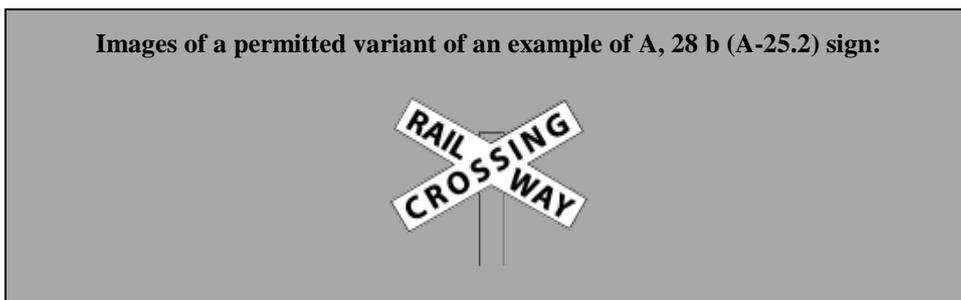
and A, 28 d shall be used only if the railway line comprises at least two tracks; with model A, 28 c d the additional panel shall be affixed to indicate the number of tracks.

A, 28 a (A-25.1) gives warning of immediate vicinity of a level-crossing with one track. It is of an X-shaped cross with a white or yellow ground and a red or black border or may show red stripes (with or without a red or black border) on condition that neither the general appearance nor the effectiveness of the sign is impaired thereby. It can be replaced by sign A, 28 b (A-25.2).



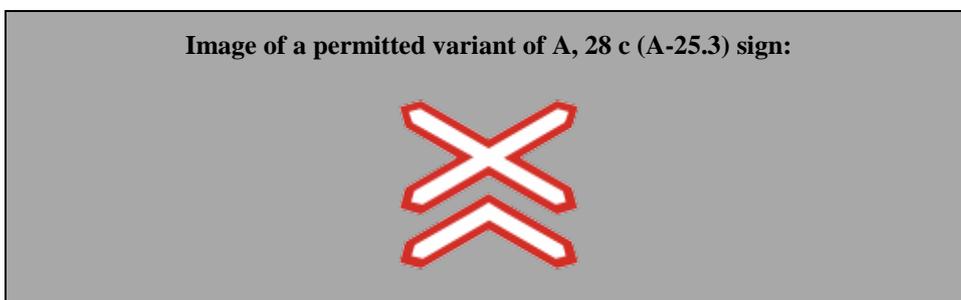
LEVEL-CROSSINGS

A, 28 b (A-25.2) gives warning of immediate vicinity of a level-crossing with one track. It is of an X-shaped cross with a white or yellow ground and a black border and black inscription. It can be replaced by sign A, 28 a (A-25.1).



LEVEL-CROSSINGS

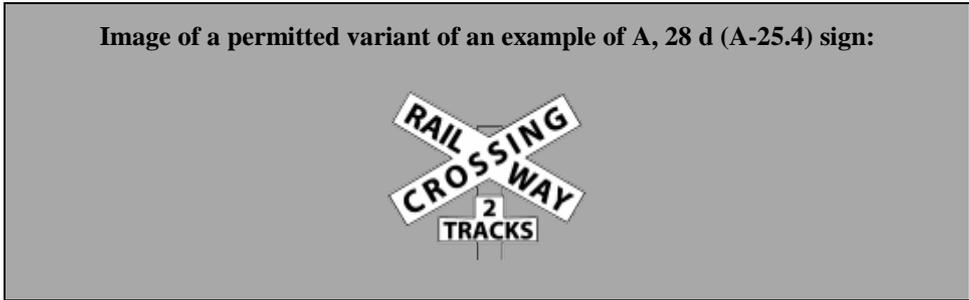
A, 28 c (A-25.3) gives warning of immediate vicinity of a level-crossing with at least two tracks. It is identical to the sign A, 28 a (A-25.1) except that it is supplemented by half of an X-shaped cross affixed below. It can be replaced by sign A, 28 d (A-25.4).



LEVEL-CROSSINGS

A, 28 d (A-25.4) gives warning of immediate vicinity of a level-crossing with at least two tracks. It is identical to the sign A, 28 b (A-25.2) except that it is supplemented by an

additional panel affixed below indicating the number of tracks. It can be replaced by sign A, 28 c (A-25.3).



If a Contracting Party decides to use the sign A, 28 a (A-25.1) at a level-crossing with one track it shall use the sign A, 28 c (A-25.3) at a level-crossing with at least two tracks, or alternatively use signs A, 28 b (A-25.2) and A, 28 d (A-25.4).

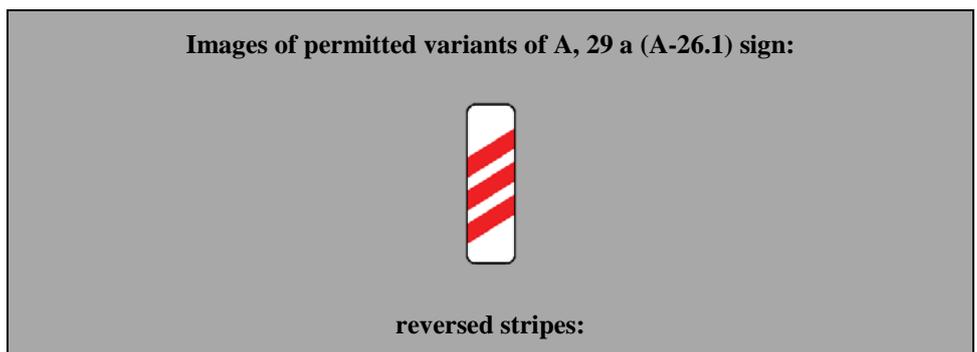
29. Additional signs at approaches to level-crossings or swing bridges

APPROACHES TO LEVEL-CROSSINGS OR SWING BRIDGES

~~(a) — Signs A, 29a, A, 29b and A, 29c may be used to give warning of and distance at approaches to level crossings and swing bridges. These signs are rectangular having its longer sides vertical and bear respectively three, two and one oblique red stripes on a white or yellow ground, with the latter two signs set up at about two thirds and one third of the distance between the sign A, 29a and the railway line or swing bridge. These signs may be repeated on the opposite side of the carriageway. The stripes shall slope downwards towards the carriageway.~~

~~(b) — The danger warning sign for the level crossing or swing bridge may be placed above signs A, 29b and A, 29c in the same way as it shall be placed above sign A, 29a.~~

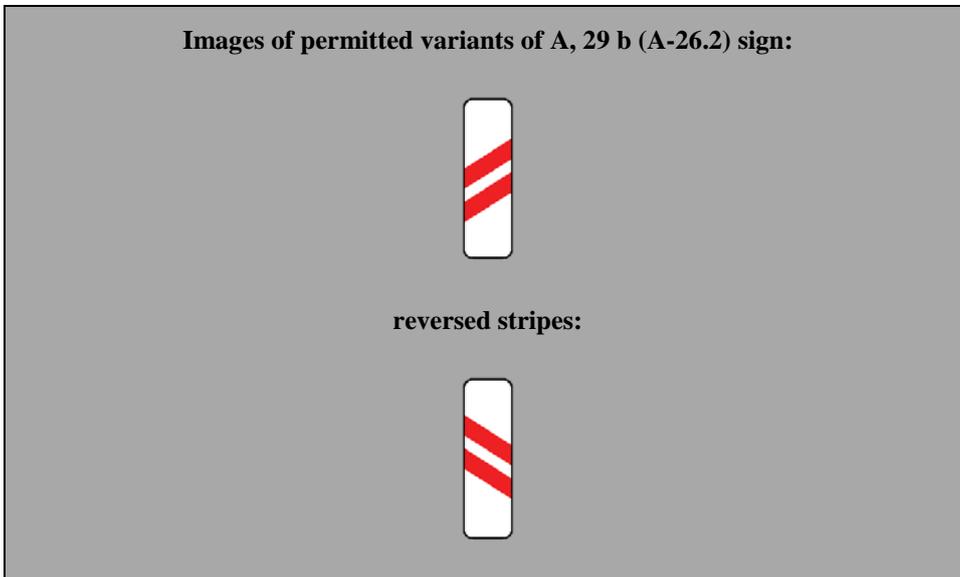
A, 29 a (A-26.1) gives warning of and distance at approaches to level-crossings and swing bridges. It shall supplement signs A, 25, A, 26 a, A, 26 b, A, 27 or A, 5 (A-23.1, A-23.2, A-23.3, A-24.0 and A-05.0) and be placed under those signs. It is a rectangle having its longer sides vertical and bears, preferably centered, three oblique red stripes on a white or yellow ground. It may be repeated on the opposite side of the carriageway. The stripes shall slope downwards towards the carriageway.





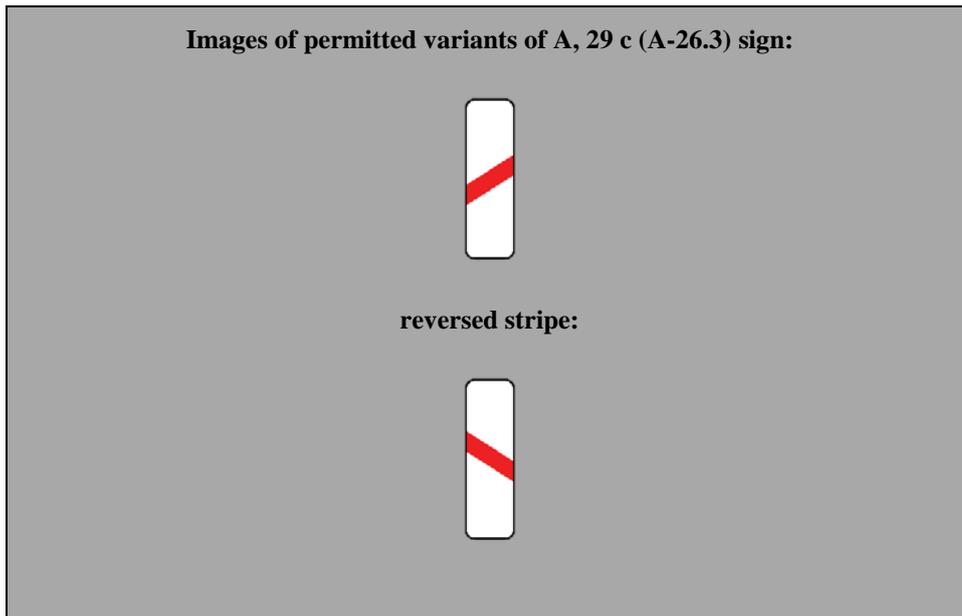
APPROACHES TO LEVEL-CROSSINGS OR SWING BRIDGES

A, 29 b (A-26.2) gives warning of and distance at approaches to level-crossings and swing bridges. It is a rectangle having its longer sides vertical and bears, preferably centered, two oblique red stripes on a white or yellow ground. It is set up at about two thirds of the distance between the railway line or swing bridge and the sign A, 29 a (A-26.1). It may be repeated on the opposite side of the carriageway. The stripes shall slope downwards towards the carriageway. The signs A, 25, A, 26 a, A, 26 b, A, 27 or A, 5 (A-23.1, A-23.2, A-23.3, A-24.0 and A-05.0) may be placed above this sign.



APPROACHES TO LEVEL-CROSSINGS OR SWING BRIDGES

A, 29 c (A-26.3) gives warning of and distance at approaches to level-crossings and swing bridges. It is a rectangle having its longer sides vertical and bears, preferably centered, one oblique red stripe on a white or yellow ground and it is set up at about one third of the distance between the railway line or swing bridge and the sign A, 29 a (A-26.1). It may be repeated on the opposite side of the carriageway. The stripe shall slope downwards towards the carriageway. The signs A, 25, A, 26 a, A, 26 b, A, 27 or A, 5 (A-23.1, A-23.2, A-23.3, A-24.0 and A-05.0) may be placed above this sign.



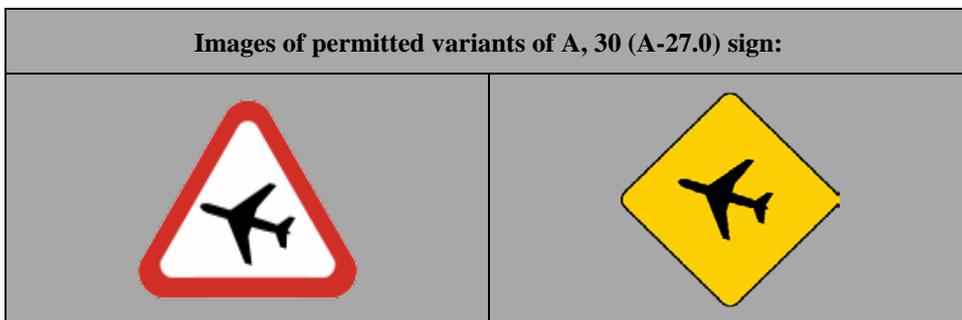
30. Airfield

(a) Warning of a section of road likely to be flown over at low altitude by aircraft taking off from or landing on an airfield shall be given by symbol A, 30.

(b) The symbol may be reversed.

AIRFIELD

A, 30 (A-27.0) gives warning of a section of road likely to be flown over at low altitude by aircraft taking off from or landing on an airfield.



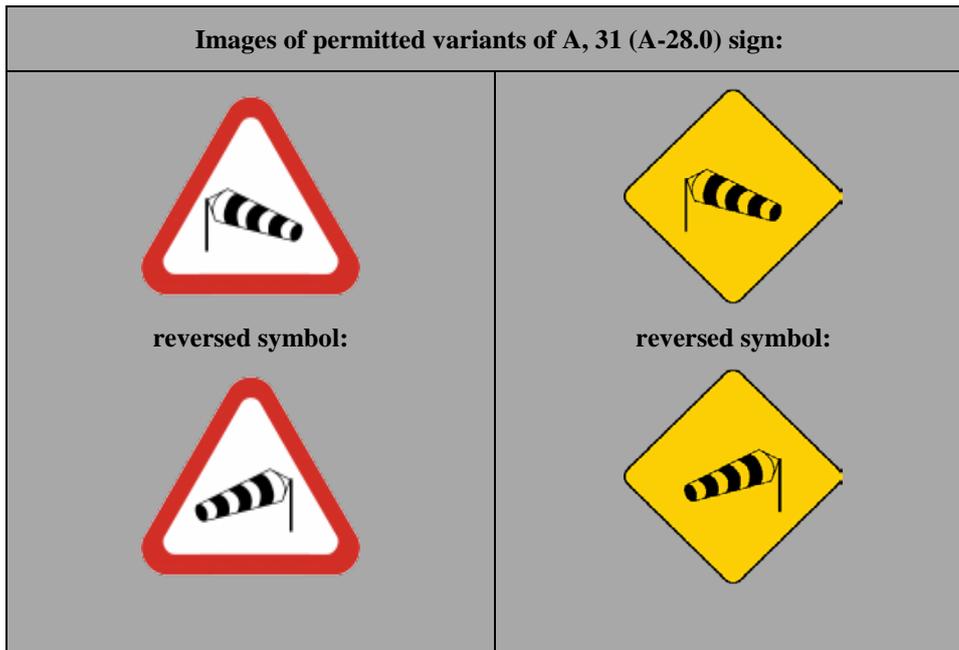
31. Cross-wind

CROSS-WIND

(a) Warning of a section of road on which there is often a strong cross wind shall be given by symbol A, 31.

(b) The symbol may be reversed.

A, 31 (A-28.0) gives warning of a section of road on which there is often a strong cross-wind. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



32. Other dangers

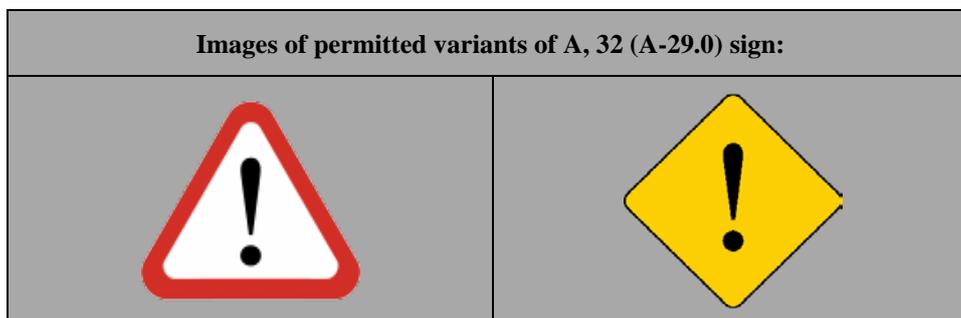
OTHER DANGERS

(a) Warning of a section of road on which there is a danger other than those enumerated in paragraphs 1 to 31 above or in section B of this annex may be given by symbol A, 32.

A, 32 (A-29.0) gives warning of a section of road on which there is a danger other than those enumerated in paragraphs 1 to 31 above or in section B of this annex. Sign A, 32 may be used, for example, to give warning of intersections with railway tracks at which rail traffic proceeds very slowly and road traffic is regulated by a railwayman accompanying the railway vehicles and making the necessary hand signals.

(b) It shall, however, be open to Contracting Parties to adopt graphic symbols in conformity with the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 1 (a) (ii) of this Convention.

(c) Sign A, 32 may be used, in particular, to give warning of intersections with railway tracks at which rail traffic proceeds very slowly and road traffic is regulated by a railwayman accompanying the railway vehicles and making the necessary hand signals.



Section B

PRIORITY SIGNS

~~NOTE— At an intersection comprising a priority road in which there is a bend, an additional panel H, 8 bearing a diagram of the intersection which shows the outline of the priority road may be placed below danger signs giving warning of the intersection or below priority signs, whether they are set up at the intersection or not.~~

Definitions, images and characteristics

1. "GIVE WAY" sign³⁹

~~(a) — The "GIVE WAY" sign shall be sign B, 1. It shall be used to notify drivers that, at the intersection where the sign is placed, they must give way to vehicles on the road they are approaching. It shall consist of an equilateral triangle having one side horizontal and the opposite vertex below it. The ground shall be white or yellow and the border red. The sign shall bear no symbol.~~

GIVE WAY

B, 1 (B-01.0) notifies drivers that, at the intersection where the sign is placed, they must give way to vehicles of the road they are approaching. It shall consist of an equilateral triangle having one side horizontal and the opposite vertex below it. The ground shall be white or yellow and the border red. The sign shall bear no symbol.

~~(b) — The side of the normal sized sign shall measure approximately 0.90 m; the side of the small sign shall measure not less than 0.60 m.~~

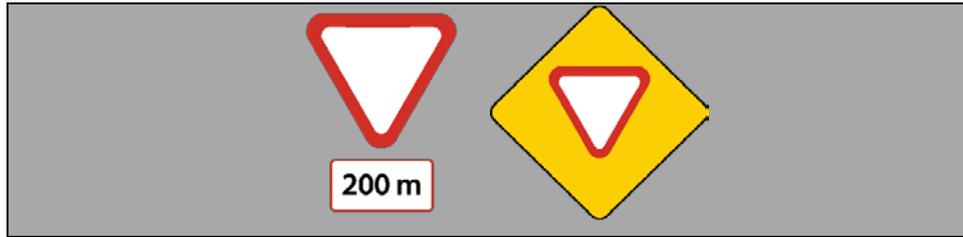
~~(c) — B, 1 (B-01.0) may be used in conjunction with an additional panel H, 8 (H-08.0) described in section H, ~~paragraph 6~~ subsection II, paragraph 5 of this Annex, in order to indicate to drivers the outline of the priority road.~~

To give warning of sign B, 1 (B-01.0) placed at intersection, sign B, 1 (B-01.0) supplemented by an additional panel H, 1 (H-01.0), described in section H, ~~paragraph 2~~ ~~(a)~~ paragraph 1 of this Annex shall be used at the approach by Contracting Parties using model one for danger warning signs. Shall a Contracting Party use model two for danger warning signs, the sign B, 1 (B-01.0) shall be depicted on the panel of model two for danger warning signs.

Image of a permitted variant of B, 1 (B-01.0) sign:



Images of permitted variants of a warning to give way:



2. "STOP" sign⁴⁰

(a) — ~~The "STOP" sign shall be sign B, 2, which shall be used to notify drivers that, at the intersection where the sign is placed, they shall stop before entering the intersection and give way to vehicles on the road they are approaching.~~ of which there are two models of this sign:

(i) — Model B, 2a is octagonal with a red ground ~~surrounded by white rim and~~ bearing the word "STOP" ~~inscription~~ in white in English or in the language of the State concerned; the height of the word shall be no less than one third of the height of the panel;

(ii) — Model B, 2b is circular with a white or yellow ground and a red yellow border; it bears within it sign B, 1 without any inscription, and near the top, in large letters, the word "STOP" ~~inscription~~ in black or dark blue, in English or in the language of the State concerned.

STOP SIGN

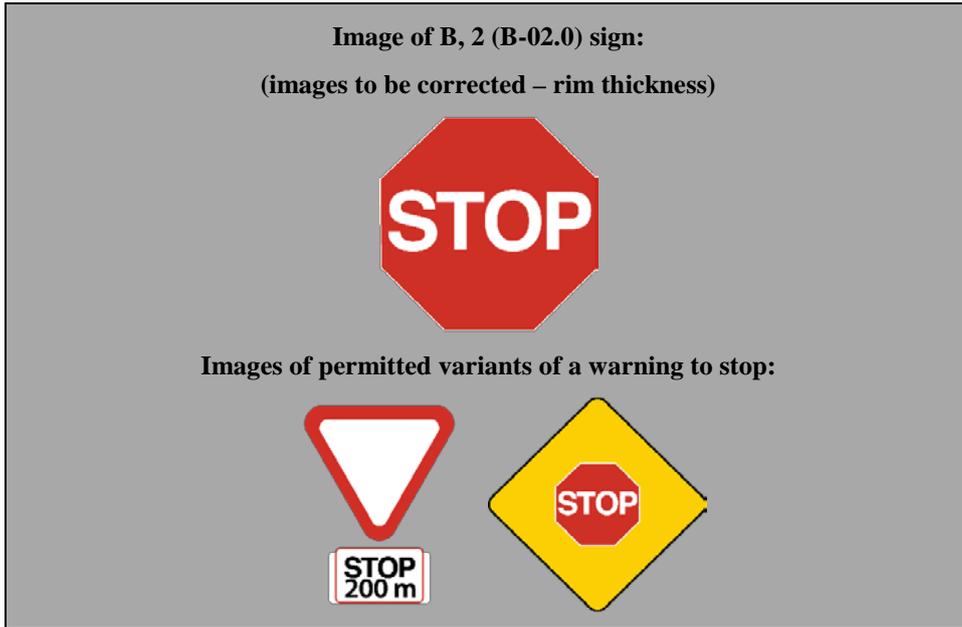
B, 2 (B-02.0) notifies drivers that, at the intersection where the sign is placed, they must stop before entering the intersection and give way to vehicles on the road they are approaching. It is an octagon with a red ground surrounded by a white rim and bears the "STOP" inscription in white in English or in the language of the State concerned. The height of the inscription shall be no less than one third of the height of the panel.

(b) — The height of the normal sized sign B, 2-a (**B-02.0**) ~~and the diameter of the normal sized sign B, 2b~~ shall be **approximately 0.90 m**; the same dimensions of the small signs and shall be not less than 0.60 m **for a small sized sign.**

(c) — ~~As regards the choice between models B, 2a and B, 2b, see Article 5, paragraph 2, and Article 10, paragraph 3, of this Convention.~~

(d) — **B, 2 (B-02.0) and B, 2b may be used in conjunction with an additional panel H, 8 (H-08.0) described in section H, paragraph 6-subsection II, paragraph 5 of this Annex, in order to indicate to drivers the outline of the priority road.**

To give warning of sign B, 2 (B-02.0) placed at intersection, sign B, 1 (B-01.0) supplemented by an additional panel bearing the "STOP" inscription, or its equivalent in national language and a figure indicating the distance to the sign B, 2 (B-02.0) shall be used at the approach by Contracting Parties using model one for danger warning signs. Shall a Contracting Party use model two for danger warning signs, the sign B, 2 (B-02.0) shall be depicted on the panel of model two for danger warning signs.



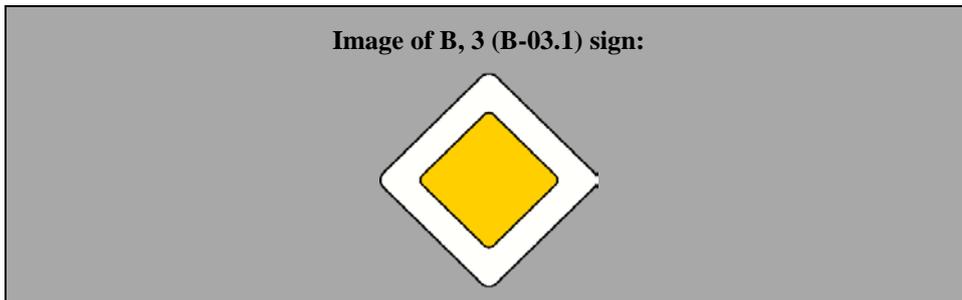
3. "PRIORITY ROAD" sign

PRIORITY ROAD

(a) ~~The "PRIORITY ROAD" sign shall be sign B, 3 (B-03.1) which shall be used to notifies drivers y road users of a road that, at intersections of that road with other roads, they have priority for passage over users- vehicles moving along or coming from such the other roads are required to give way to vehicles moving along that road.~~ It shall consist of a square with one diagonal vertical. The rim of the sign shall be black; the sign shall have in its centre a yellow ~~or orange~~ square with a black rim; the space between the two squares shall be white.

(b) The side of the normal sized sign shall measure approximately 0.50 m; the side of the small sign shall measure not less than 0.35 m.

(c) **B, 3 (B-03.1) may be used in conjunction with an additional panel H, 8 (H-08.0) described in section H, paragraph 6 subsection II, paragraph 5 of this Annex, in order to indicate to drivers the outline of the priority road.**



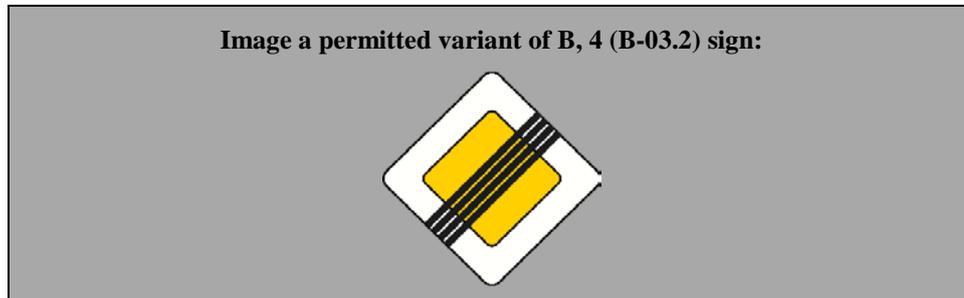
4. "END OF PRIORITY" sign

END OF PRIORITY ROAD

(a) ~~The "END OF PRIORITY" sign shall be sign B, 4 (B-03.2) which shall be used to notifies y drivers that the road along which they are moving ceases to have priority over~~

other roads. It shall consist of sign B, 3 (B-03.1) ~~above~~ with the addition of a black or grey median band perpendicular to the lower left and upper right sides of the square ~~or, preferably, of grey~~ black parallel lines forming such a band.

~~(b)~~—B, 4 (B-03.2) may be used in conjunction with an additional panel H, 8 (H-08.0) described in section H, ~~paragraph 6~~ subsection II, paragraph 5 of this Annex, in order to indicate to drivers the outline of the priority road which ceases to have priority over other roads.



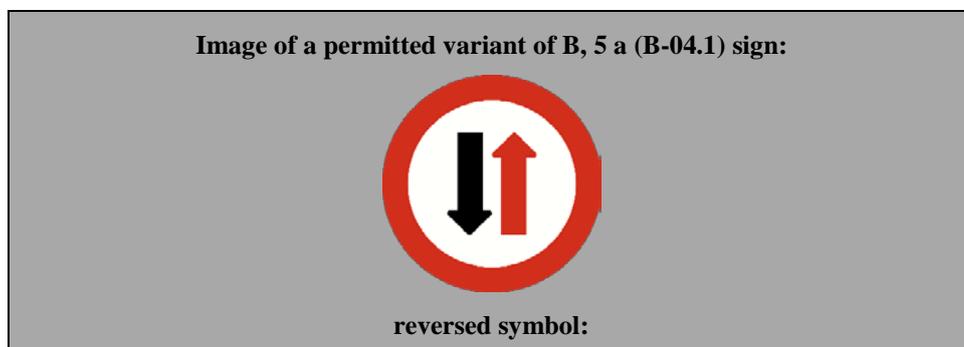
5. Sign indicating priority for oncoming traffic

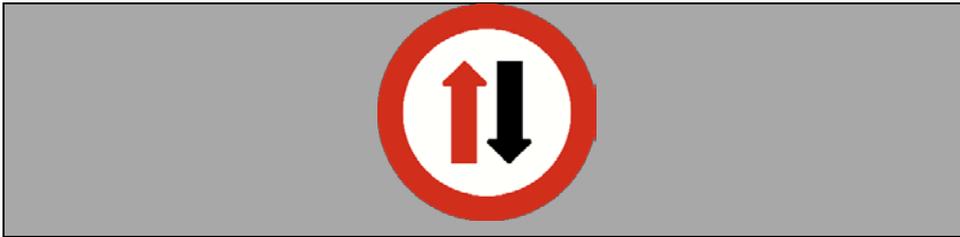
PRIORITY FOR ONCOMING TRAFFIC

B, 5 a (B-04.1) notifies drivers that entry into the narrow section is prohibited so long as it is not possible to pass through that section without obliging oncoming vehicles to stop. It shall be used on a narrow section of road where passing is difficult or impossible, ~~traffic is regulated and, because~~ where drivers can see the whole length of the section clearly both at night and by day, and no traffic light signals are installed. The sign shall be set up facing the traffic on the side which does not have priority. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.

~~(a) If, on a narrow section of road where passing is difficult or impossible, traffic is regulated and if, because drivers can see the whole length of the section clearly both at night and by day, such regulation is carried out by giving priority to traffic moving in one direction and not by installing traffic light signals, sign B, 5 "PRIORITY FOR ONCOMING TRAFFIC" shall be set up facing the traffic on the side which does not have priority. This sign shall mean that entry into the narrow section is prohibited so long as it is not possible to pass through that section without obliging oncoming vehicles to stop.~~

~~(b)~~ This sign shall be round, with a white or yellow ground and a red border; the arrow indicating the direction having priority shall be black and that indicating the other direction red. **The arrows shall be placed parallel one to another.**

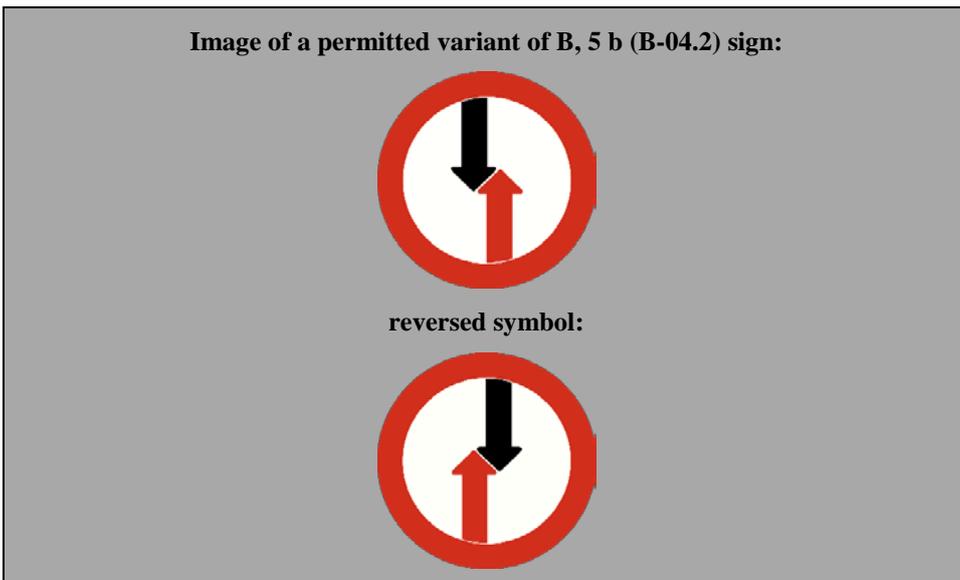




PRIORITY FOR ONCOMING TRAFFIC

B, 5 b (B-04.2) notifies drivers that entry into the narrow section is prohibited so long as it is not possible to pass through that section without obliging oncoming vehicles to stop. It shall be used on a narrow section of road where passing is difficult or impossible, ~~traffic is regulated and, because~~ where drivers can see the whole length of the section clearly both at night and by day, and no traffic light signals are installed. The sign shall be set up facing the traffic on the side which does not have priority. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.

This sign shall be round, with a white or yellow ground and a red border; the arrow indicating the direction having priority shall be black and that indicating the other direction red. In order to notify drivers about the danger of oncoming drivers the arrowheads shall be joining one another (overlap) in the centre of this sign. This sign may be used instead of sign B, 5 a (B-04.1) taking into account as far as possible the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2 (b) of this Convention.



6. Sign indicating priority over oncoming traffic

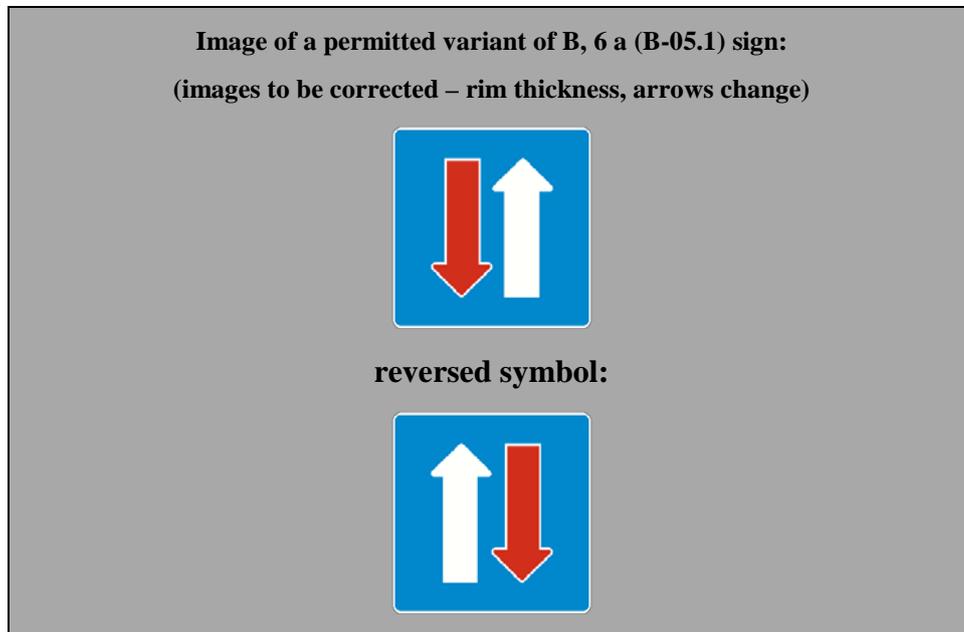
PRIORITY OVER ONCOMING TRAFFIC

~~(a) To notify drivers that on a narrow section of road they have priority over oncoming vehicles the sign used shall be B, 6.~~

B, 6 a (B-05.1) notifies drivers that on a narrow section of road they have priority over oncoming vehicles. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.

(b) This sign shall be rectangular with a blue ground; the arrow pointing upwards shall be white and the other arrow red. **The arrows shall be placed parallel one to another.**

(e) When **the** sign B, 6 a (B-05.1) is used, ~~a~~ **the** sign B, 5 a (B-04.1) shall be placed on the road, at the other end of the narrow section, for traffic moving in the opposite direction.



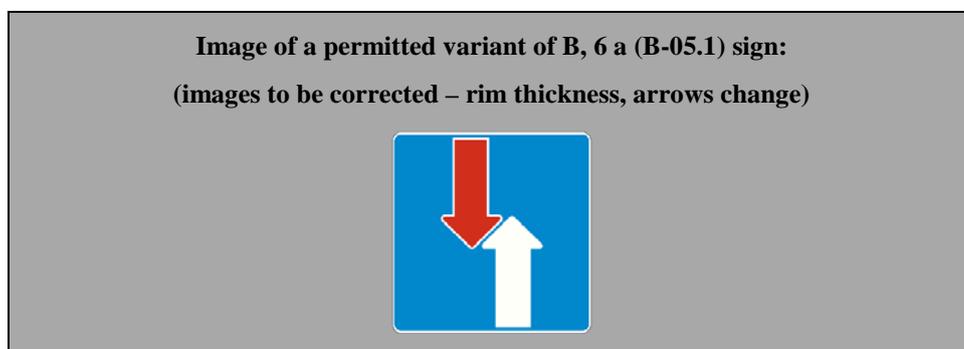
PRIORITY OVER ONCOMING TRAFFIC

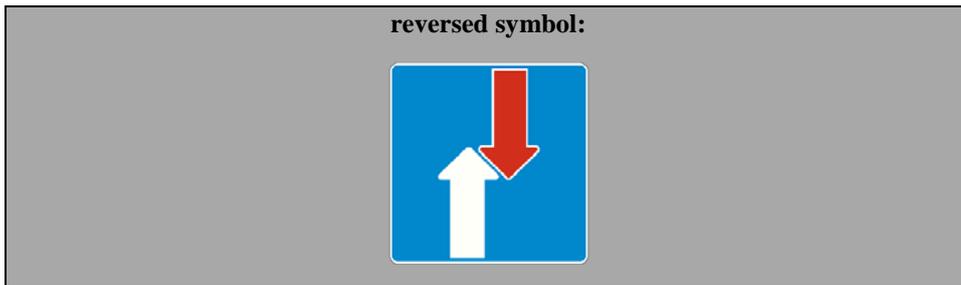
~~(a) To notify drivers that on a narrow section of road they have priority over oncoming vehicles the sign used shall be B, 6.~~

B, 6 b (B-05.2) notifies drivers that on a narrow section of road they have priority over oncoming vehicles. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.

This sign shall be rectangular with a blue ground; the arrow pointing upwards shall be white and the other arrow red. In order to notify drivers about the danger of oncoming drivers the arrowheads shall be joining one another (overlap) in the centre of this sign. This sign may be used instead of sign B, 6 a (B-05.1) taking into account as far as possible the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2 (b) of this Convention.

When the sign B, 6 b (B-05.2) is used, the sign B, 5 b (B-04.2) shall be placed on the road, at the other end of the narrow section, for traffic moving in the opposite direction.





Section C

PROHIBITORY OR RESTRICTIVE SIGNS

I. General characteristics and symbols

1. Prohibitory and restrictive signs shall be circular; their diameter shall be not less than 0.60 m outside built-up areas and not less than 0.40 m or 0.20 m for signs prohibiting or restricting standing and parking in built-up areas.
2. Unless otherwise specified where the signs in question are described, prohibitory or restrictive signs shall have a white or yellow ground or blue ground for signs prohibiting or restricting standing and parking with a wide red border; the symbols and the inscriptions, if any, shall be black or dark blue and the oblique bars, if any, shall be red and shall slope downwards from left to right.
3. **Contracting Parties may omit the red oblique bar from signs C, 3a to C, 3n and C, 4 a and C, 4 b (C-03.1 to C-03.14 and C-04.1 and C-04.2).**

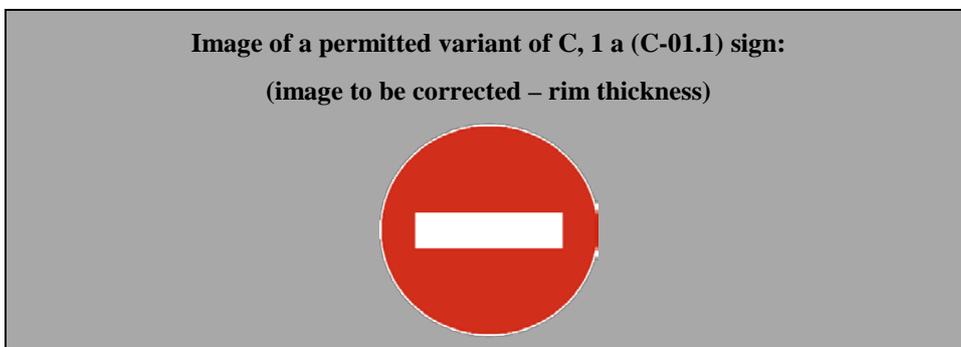
II. ~~Description~~ Definitions and images

1. Prohibition and restriction of entry⁴¹

~~(a) Notification that entry is prohibited for all vehicles shall be given by sign C, 1, "NO ENTRY", of which there are two models: C, 1a, and C, 1b.~~

NO ENTRY

C, 1 a (C-01.1) notifies that entry is prohibited for all vehicles. It can be replaced by sign C, 1 b (C-01.2). The choice between the C, 1 a and C, 1 b shall be made in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 of this Convention.



NO ENTRY

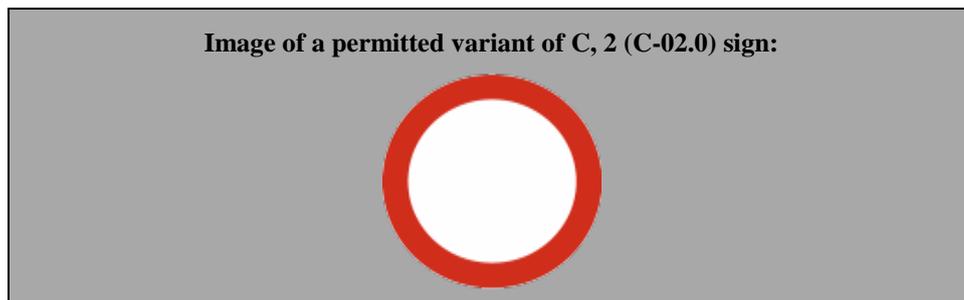
C, 1 b (C-01.2) notifies that entry is prohibited for all vehicles. It can be replaced by sign **C, 1 a (C-01.1)**. The choice between the **C, 1 a** and **C, 1 b** shall be made in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 of this Convention.



CLOSED TO ALL VEHICLES IN BOTH DIRECTIONS

~~(b) Notification that all vehicular traffic is prohibited in both directions shall be given by sign C, 2, "CLOSED TO ALL VEHICLES IN BOTH DIRECTIONS".~~

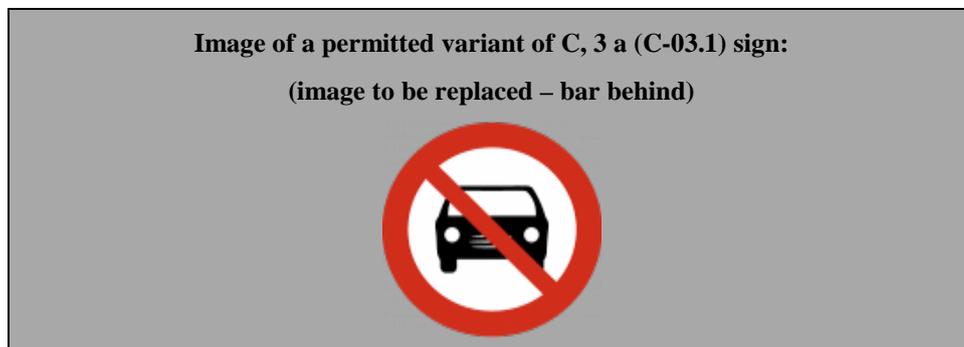
C, 2 (C-02.0) notifies that all vehicular traffic is prohibited in both directions.



~~(e) Notification that entry is prohibited for a certain category of vehicle or road user only, shall be given by a sign bearing as a symbol the silhouette of the vehicles or road users whose entry is prohibited. Sign C, 3a; C, 3b; C, 3c; C, 3d; C, 3e; C, 3f; C, 3g; C, 3h; C, 3i; C 3j; C, 3k; and C, 3l shall have the following meanings:~~

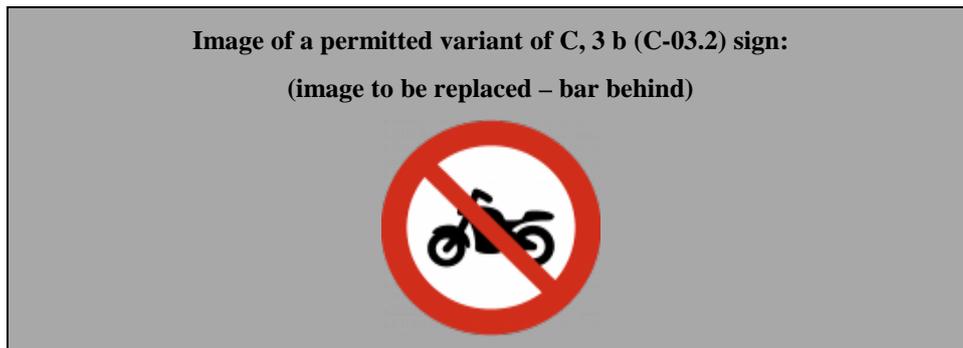
~~C, 3a " NO ENTRY FOR ANY POWER DRIVEN VEHICLE WITH MORE THAN TWO WHEELS " or- NO ENTRY FOR ANY POWER-DRIVEN VEHICLE EXCEPT TWO-WHEELED MOTORCYCLES WITHOUT SIDE-CAR AND MOPEDS~~

C, 3 a (C-03.1) notifies that entry is prohibited for any power driven vehicle except two-wheeled motor cycles without side-car and mopeds.



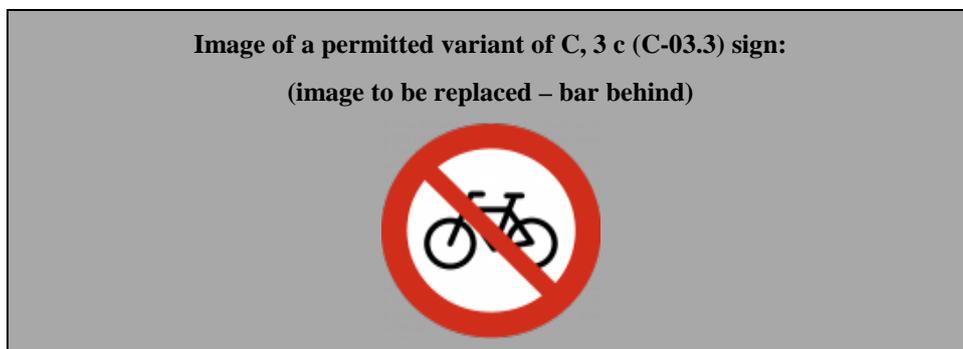
~~C, 3b "NO ENTRY FOR MOTOR CYCLES"~~

C, 3 b (C-03.2) notifies that entry is prohibited for motor cycles.



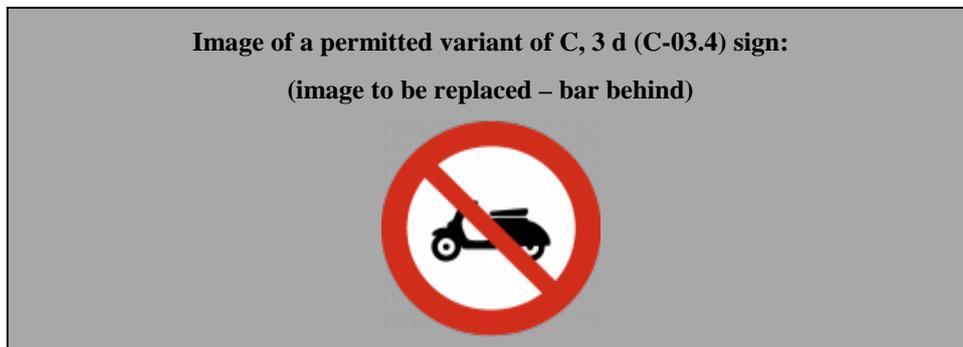
NO ENTRY FOR BICYCLES

C, 3 c (C-03.3) notifies that entry is prohibited for bicycles "~~NO ENTRY FOR CYCLES~~"



NO ENTRY FOR MOPEDS

C, 3 d (C-03.4) notifies that entry is prohibited for mopeds "~~NO ENTRY FOR MOPEDS~~"



NO ENTRY FOR GOODS VEHICLES

C, 3 e (C-03.5) notifies that entry is prohibited for goods vehicles "~~NO ENTRY FOR GOODS VEHICLES~~"

The inscription of a tonnage figure, either in a light colour on the silhouette of the vehicle or, in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 4 of this Convention, on an additional panel placed below **this** sign ~~C, 3e~~, shall mean that the prohibition applies only if the permissible maximum mass of the vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds that figure.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 3 e (C-03.5) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



NO ENTRY FOR ANY POWER-DRIVEN VEHICLE DRAWING A TRAILER OTHER THAN A SEMI-TRAILER OR A SINGLE AXLE TRAILER

C, 3 f (C-03.6) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~"NO ENTRY FOR~~ any power-driven vehicle drawing a trailer other than a semi-trailer or a single axle trailer"

The inscription of a tonnage figure, either in a light colour on the silhouette of the trailer or, in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 4, of this Convention, on an additional panel placed below **this** sign ~~C, 3f~~, shall mean that the prohibition applies only if the permissible maximum mass of the trailer exceeds that figure. It shall be open to Contracting Parties, in cases where they see fit to do so, to replace, in the symbol, the silhouette of the rear end of a lorry by that of the rear end of a private car, and the trailer silhouette by that of a trailer which can be attached to a private car.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 3 f (C-03.6) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



NO ENTRY FOR ANY POWER-DRIVEN VEHICLE DRAWING A TRAILER

C, 3 g (C-03.7) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~"NO ENTRY FOR~~ any power-driven vehicle drawing a trailer"

The inscription of a tonnage figure, either in a light colour on the silhouette of the trailer or, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 4 of this Convention, on an additional panel placed below **this** sign ~~C, 3g~~, shall mean that the prohibition applies only if the permissible maximum mass of the trailer exceeds that figure.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 3 g (C-03.7) sign:

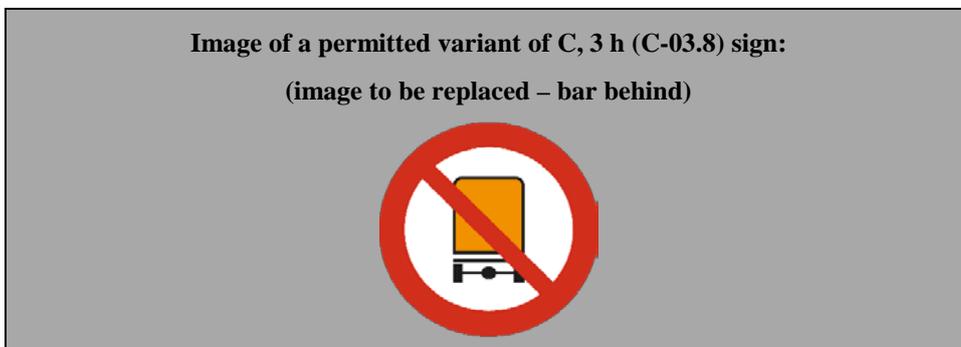
(image to be replaced – bar behind)



NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES CARRYING DANGEROUS GOODS FOR WHICH SPECIAL SIGN PLATING IS PRESCRIBED

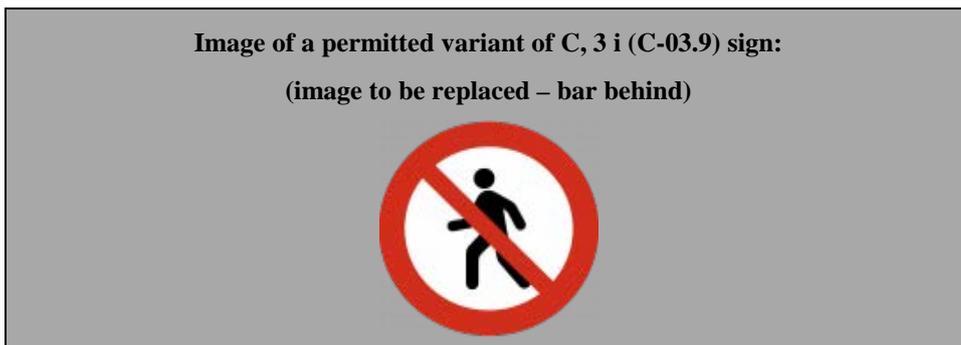
C, 3 h (C-03.8) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~"NO ENTRY FOR~~ vehicles carrying dangerous goods for which special sign plating is prescribed".

To indicate no entry for vehicles carrying certain types of dangerous goods, ~~this sign C, 3 h~~ may be used in conjunction, if necessary, with an additional panel. The information given on this additional panel specifies that this prohibition applies only to the carriage of dangerous goods as defined by domestic legislation.



NO ENTRY FOR PEDESTRIANS

C, 3 i (C-03.9) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~"NO ENTRY FOR~~ pedestrians".



NO ENTRY FOR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES

C, 3 j (C-03.10) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~"NO ENTRY FOR~~ animal-drawn vehicles".

Image of a permitted variant of C, 3 j (C-03.10) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



NO ENTRY FOR HANDCARTS

C, 3 k (C-03.11) notifies that entry is prohibited for "~~NO ENTRY FOR~~ handcarts".

Image of a permitted variant of C, 3 k (C-03.11) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



NO ENTRY FOR POWER-DRIVEN AGRICULTURAL VEHICLES

C, 3 l (C-03.12) notifies that entry is prohibited for "~~NO ENTRY FOR~~ power-driven agricultural vehicles".

Image of a permitted variant of C, 3 l (C-03.12) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES CARRYING MORE THAN A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES OR READILY INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

C, 3 m (C-03.13) notifies that entry is prohibited for vehicles carrying more than a certain quantity of explosives or readily inflammable substances.

Image of a permitted variant of C, 3 m (C-03.13) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES CARRYING MORE THAN A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF SUBSTANCES LIABLE TO CAUSE WATER POLLUTION

C, 3 n (C-03.14) notifies that entry is prohibited for vehicles carrying more than a certain quantity of substances liable to cause water pollution.

Image of a permitted variant of C, 3 n (C-03.14) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



~~NOTE— It shall be open to Contracting Parties to omit from signs C, 3a to C, 3l the red oblique bar joining the upper left quadrant and the lower right quadrant or, provided that this does not make the symbol less easy to see and understand, not to interrupt the bar where it crosses the symbol.~~

~~(d) Notification that entry is prohibited for several categories of vehicle or road user, may be given either by displaying as many prohibitory signs as there are prohibited classes, or by a single prohibitory sign which shows the silhouettes of the various vehicles or road users whose entry is prohibited. Signs C, 4a "NO ENTRY FOR POWER DRIVEN VEHICLES"; and C, 4b "NO ENTRY FOR POWER DRIVEN VEHICLES OR ANIMAL DRAWN VEHICLES" are examples of such signs.~~

NO ENTRY FOR TWO CATEGORIES OF VEHICLES OR ROAD USERS

C, 4 a (C-04.1) notifies that entry is prohibited for categories of vehicle or road user depicted on the sign.

Signs showing more than two silhouettes may not be set up outside built-up areas.

Contracting Parties may use instead two signs each depicting the specific category of vehicle or road user.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 4 a (C-04.1) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



NO ENTRY FOR THREE CATEGORIES OF VEHICLES OR ROAD USERS

C, 4 b (C-04.2) notifies that entry is prohibited for categories of vehicle or road user depicted on the sign.

Signs showing more than two silhouettes may not be set up outside built-up areas. And signs showing more than three silhouettes may not be set up in built-up areas.

Contracting Parties may use instead three signs each depicting the specific category of vehicle or road user.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 4 b (C-04.2) sign:

(image to be replaced – bar behind)



(e) Notification that entry is prohibited for vehicles whose mass or dimensions exceed certain limits shall be given by the signs:

NO ENTRY FOR TOO WIDE VEHICLES

C, 5 a (C-05.1) notifies that entry is prohibited for "NO-ENTRY FOR vehicles having an overall width exceeding the dimension indicated on the sign. ...metres"

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 5 a (C-05.1) sign:



NO ENTRY FOR TOO WIDE VEHICLES

C, 5 b (C-05.2) notifies that entry is prohibited for vehicles having an overall width exceeding the dimension (digit with fraction) indicated on the sign (including fraction).

~~... metres~~" The decimal shall be depicted as "comma" or "dot" depending on the indication of decimal in the State concerned.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 5 b (C-05.2) sign:



NO ENTRY FOR TOO HIGH VEHICLES

C, 6 a (C-06.1) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~"NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES HAVING AN OVERALL HEIGHT EXCEEDING ... METRES"~~ vehicles having an overall height exceeding the dimension indicated on the sign.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 6 a (C-06.1) sign:



NO ENTRY FOR TOO HIGH VEHICLES

C, 6 b (C-06.2) notifies that entry is prohibited for vehicles having an overall height exceeding the dimension (digit with fraction) indicated on the sign. The decimal shall be depicted as "comma" or "dot" depending on the indication of decimal in the State concerned.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 6 b (C-06.2) sign:



NO ENTRY FOR TOO HEAVY VEHICLES

C, 7 a "(C-07.1) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~NO ENTRY FOR~~ vehicles exceeding tonnes of laden mass indicated on the sign"

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 7 a (C-07.1) sign:



NO ENTRY FOR TOO HEAVY VEHICLES

C, 7 b (C-07.2) notifies that entry is prohibited for vehicles exceeding tonnes of laden mass (digit with fraction) indicated on the sign. The decimal shall be depicted as “comma” or “dot” depending on the indication of decimal in the State concerned.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 7 b (C-07.2) sign:



NO ENTRY FOR TOO HEAVY VEHICLES

C, 8 a (C-08.1) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~“NO ENTRY FOR~~ vehicles having a mass exceeding tonnes on one axle indicated on the sign.”

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 8 a (C-08.1) sign:



NO ENTRY FOR TOO HEAVY VEHICLES

C, 8 b (C-08.2) notifies that entry is prohibited for vehicles having a mass exceeding the tonnes on one axle (digit with fraction) indicated on the sign.-The decimal shall be depicted as “comma” or “dot” depending on the indication of decimal in the State concerned.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 8 b (C-08.2) sign:



NO ENTRY FOR TOO LONG VEHICLES

C, 9 (C-09.0) notifies that entry is prohibited for ~~"NO ENTRY FOR~~ vehicles or combinations of vehicles exceeding ~~... the metres in length~~ the dimension in meters indicated on the sign".

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 9 (C-09.0) sign:



2. Prohibition of a too close driving

PROHIBITION OF TOO CLOSE DRIVING

~~(f) Notification that vehicles shall not be driven closer together than the distance indicated on the sign shall be given by sign C, 10 (C-10.0) notifies that vehicles shall not be driven closer together than the distance in meters indicated on the sign "DRIVING OF VEHICLES LESS THAN ... METRES APART PROHIBITED".~~

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 10 (C-10.0) sign:

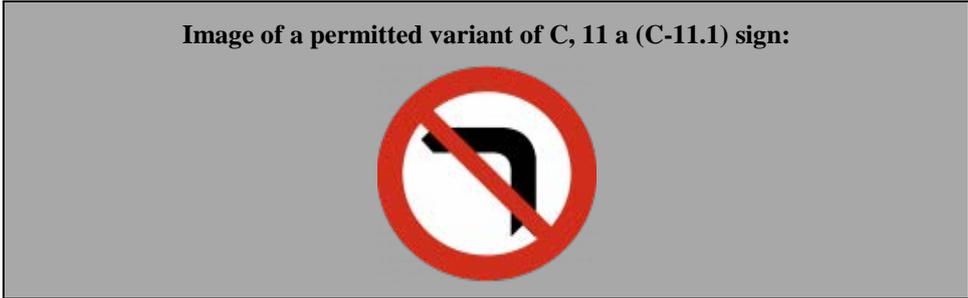


23. Prohibition of turning

NO LEFT TURN

C, 11 a (C-11.1) notifies that turning is prohibited to the left

~~Notification that turning is prohibited (to the right or to the left according to the direction of the arrow) shall be given by sign C, 11a "NO LEFT TURN" or sign C, 11b "NO RIGHT TURN".~~



NO RIGHT TURN

C, 11 b (C-11.2) notifies that turning is prohibited to the right.

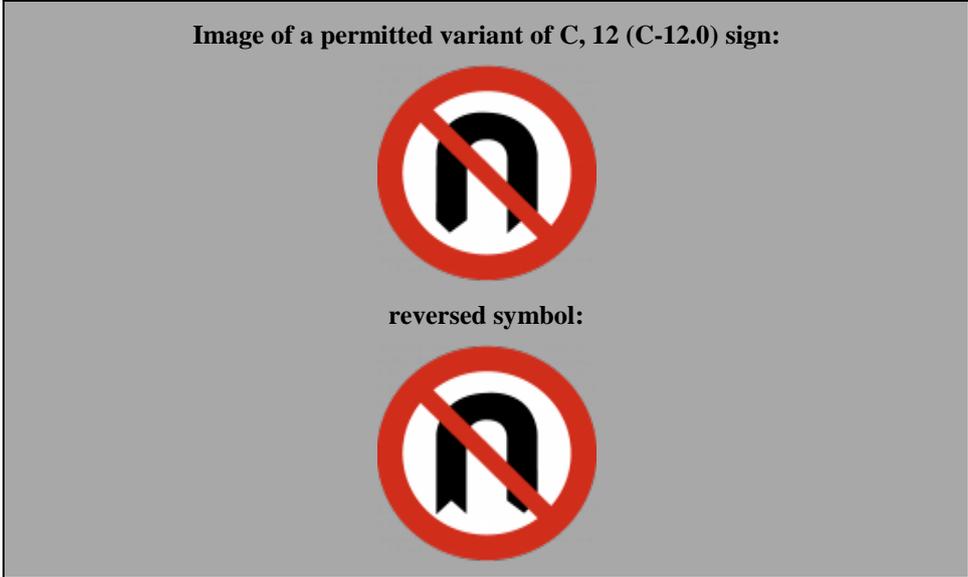


34. Prohibition of U-turns

NO U-TURN

C, 12 (C-12.0) notifies that U-turn is prohibited. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.

(a) Notification that U turns are prohibited shall be given by sign C, 12 "NO U-TURNS".

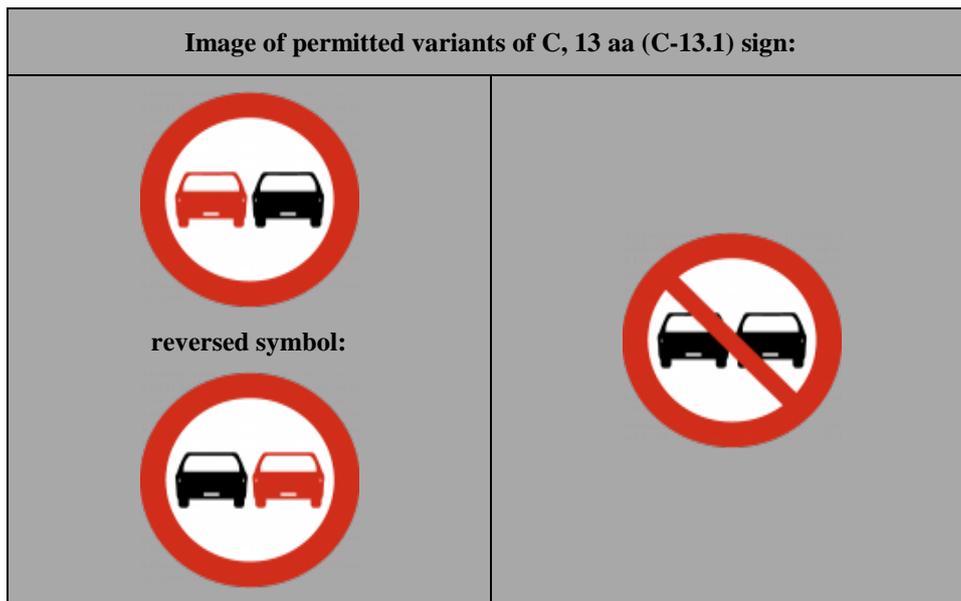


45. Prohibition of overtaking⁴²

PROHIBITION OF OVERTAKING

C, 13 aa (C-13.1) notifies ~~(a) Notification that, in addition to the general rules on overtaking laid down by the regulations in force, the overtaking of power-driven vehicles other than two-wheeled mopeds and two-wheeled motor cycles without side-car travelling on a road is prohibited., shall be given by sign C, 13a "OVERTAKING PROHIBITED".~~ **The symbol on this sign shall be reversed, if necessary, for traffic keeping to the left. Contracting Parties shall select a variant of this sign with or without the red oblique bar.**

~~There are two models of this sign: C, 13aa and C, 13ab.~~

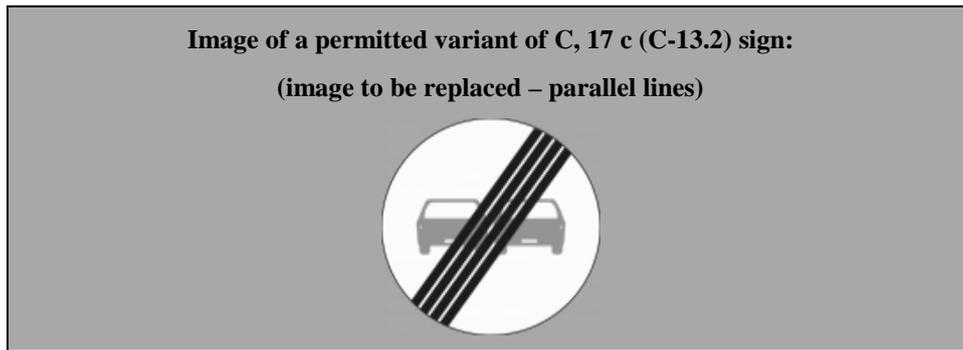


END OF PROHIBITION OF OVERTAKING

C, 17 c (C-13.2) notifies that prohibition of overtaking indicated by sign C, 13 aa (C-13.1) ceases to apply.

This sign shall be circular and have a white or yellow ground; ~~it shall have no border or only have preferably a black rim, it shall show in light grey the symbol of the prohibition of overtaking which has ceased; and shall bear an oblique diagonal black band or preferably, black parallel lines forming such a band, sloping downward from right to left, which may be black or dark grey or, preferably, consist of black or grey parallel lines forming such a band. The diagonal oblique band can may be interrupted when crossing the grey symbol. If not interrupted, the diagonal band shall be placed over the grey symbol.~~

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

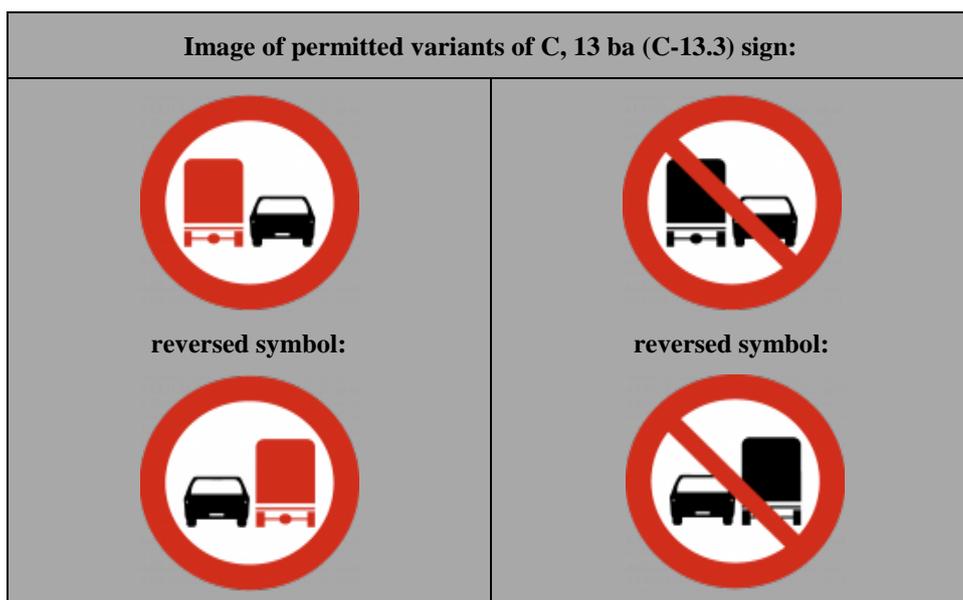


PROHIBITION OF OVERTAKING BY GOODS VEHICLES

C, 13ba (C-13.3) ~~notifies (b) Notification~~ that overtaking is prohibited only for goods vehicles having a permissible maximum mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes ~~shall be given by sign C, 13b "OVERTAKING BY GOODS VEHICLES PROHIBITED"~~. **The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left. Contracting Parties shall select a variant of this sign with or without the red oblique bar.**

~~There are two models of this sign: C, 13ba and C, 13bb.~~

An inscription on an additional panel placed below the sign in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 4 of this Convention may change the permissible maximum mass above which the prohibitions applyies.

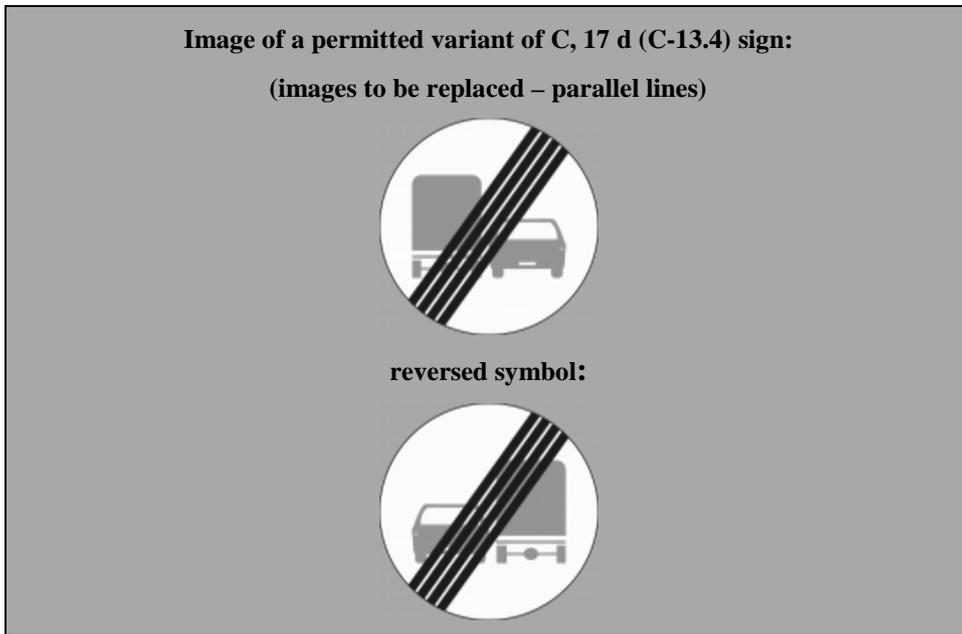


END OF PROHIBITION OF OVERTAKING FOR GOODS VEHICLES

C, 17 d (C-13.4) notifies that prohibition of overtaking for goods vehicles indicated by sign C, 13 ba (C-13.3) ceases to apply. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.

This sign shall be similar to C, 17 c (C-13.2) except that it shall show in light grey the symbol of the prohibition of overtaking for goods vehicles which has ceased to apply.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the prohibition of overtaking for goods vehicles sign for traffic coming in the opposite direction.

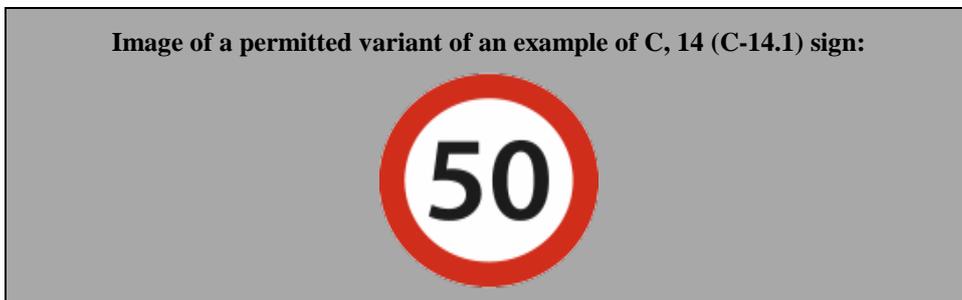


56. Speed limit

MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITED

C, 14 (C-14.1) notifies with the figure indicated on the sign the maximum permitted speed limit. (a) Notification of a speed limit shall be given by sign C, 14, "MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITED TO THE FIGURE INDICATED". The figure appearing on the sign shall indicate the maximum speed. **The figure shall be provided** in the unit of measurement most commonly used to express the speed of vehicles in the country concerned. **That unit of measurement may be shown on the sign after or below the digit. If shown, "km" (for Kilometres) or "m" (for Miles) shall be used as appropriate.** After or below the figure expressing the speed may be added, for instance, "Km" (Kilometres) or "m" (Miles).

(b) To indicate a speed limit applicable only to vehicles of a permissible maximum mass exceeding a given figure, an inscription comprising that figure shall be placed on an additional panel below the sign in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 4 of this Convention.

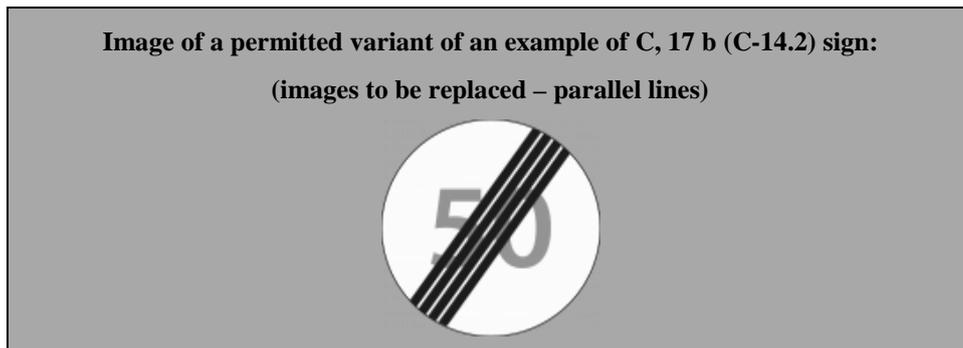


END OF SPEED LIMITED

C, 17 b (C-14.2) notifies that the speed limit indicated by sign C, 14 (C-14.1) ceases to apply.

This sign should be similar to C, 17 c (C-13.2) except that it shall show in light grey the figure of maximum permitted speed limit which has ceased to apply.

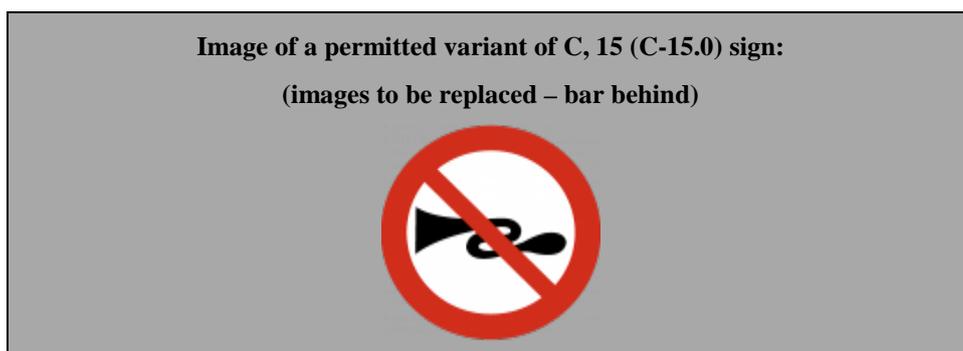
Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the maximum speed sign for traffic coming in the opposite direction.



67. Prohibition of the use of audible warning devices

PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF AUDIBLE WARNING DEVICES

C, 15 (C-15.0) ~~notifies~~ ~~Notification~~ that the use of audible warning devices is prohibited, except to avoid an accident, ~~shall be given by sign C, 15 "USE OF AUDIBLE WARNING DEVICES PROHIBITED"~~. This sign, if not placed at the beginning of a built-up area beside or shortly after the sign identifying the built-up area, shall be accompanied by an additional panel H, 2 (H-02.0) described in section H, **subsection II, paragraph 1** of this annex, showing the distance over which the prohibition applies. It is recommended that this sign should not be placed at the beginning of built-up areas when the prohibition applies in all built-up areas and that it be provided that the sign identifying a built-up area placed at the beginning of that area shall notify road users that the traffic regulations applicable to built-up areas in that country apply from that point onwards.



78. Prohibition of passing without stopping

PROHIBITION OF PASSING WITHOUT STOPPING

C, 16 (C-16.0) notifies that passing without stopping is prohibited. When used in

(a) ~~Notification of the proximity of a Custom-house at which a stop is compulsory, and shall be given by sign C, 16, "PASSING WITHOUT STOPPING PROHIBITED".~~ Notwithstanding Article 8 of this Convention, the symbol of this sign shall include the ~~word~~ **inscription** "Customs", preferably in two languages; Contracting Parties using ~~C, 16~~ **this** signs shall endeavour to reach a regional agreement to the effect that this ~~word~~ **inscription** shall appear in the same language on all the signs they set up.

(b) ~~This sign may also be used to notify drivers that passing without stopping is prohibited for~~ **When used for other reasons**; in this case the word "Customs" shall be replaced by another very brief inscription indicating the reason for the stop.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 16 (C-16.0) sign:



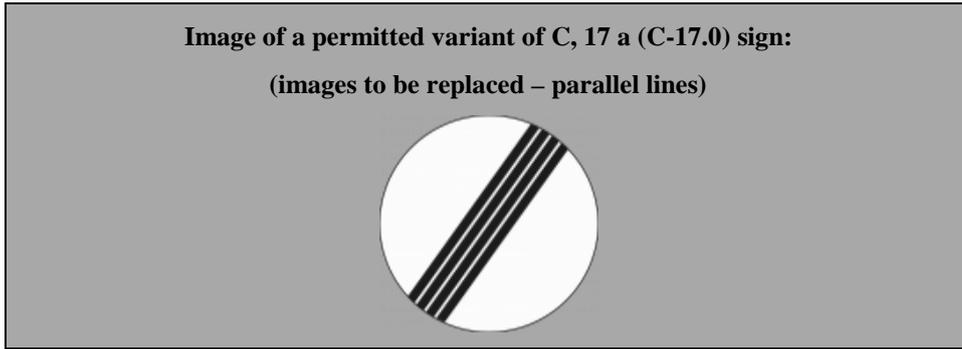
89. End of prohibition or restriction

END OF PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION

C, 17 a (C-17.0) notifies that ~~(a) The point at which all prohibitions or restrictions notified indicated by prohibitory or restrictive signs for moving vehicles cease to apply. shall be indicated by sign C, 17a "END OF ALL LOCAL PROHIBITIONS IMPOSED ON MOVING VEHICLES". This sign shall be circular and have a white or yellow ground; it shall have no border or only a black rim, and shall bear a diagonal band, sloping downward from right to left, which may be black or dark grey or consist of black or grey parallel lines.~~ This sign shall be circular and have a white or yellow ground; it ~~shall have no border or only have~~ **preferably a black rim**, and shall bear an oblique ~~diagonal~~ **parallel lines forming such a band**, sloping downward from right to left, ~~which may be black or dark grey or, preferably, consist of black or grey parallel lines forming such a band.~~

(b) ~~The point at which a particular prohibition or restriction notified to moving vehicles by a prohibitory or restrictive sign ceases to apply shall be indicated by sign C, 17b "END OF SPEED LIMIT" or sign C, 17c "END OF PROHIBITION OF OVERTAKING", OR SIGN C, 17d "END OF PROHIBITION OF OVERTAKING FOR GOODS VEHICLES". These signs shall be similar to sign C, 17a, but shall show, in addition, in light grey the symbol of the prohibition or restriction which has ceased.~~

(c) ~~Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, the signs referred to in this paragraph~~ **this sign** may be placed on the reverse side of the prohibitory or restrictive sign intended for traffic coming in the opposite direction.



910. Prohibition or restriction of standing and parking

(a) (i) ~~Places where parking is prohibited shall be indicated by sign C, 18, "PARKING PROHIBITED"; places where standing and parking are prohibited shall be indicated by sign C, 19, "STANDING AND PARKING PROHIBITED".~~

PROHIBITION OF PARKING

C, 18 (C-18.0) notifies of places where parking is prohibited. ~~Sign C, 18~~ **This sign may alternatively be replaced by a circular sign with a red border and a red transverse oblique bar sloping downwards from left to right, bearing the letter or ideogram used in the State concerned to denote "Parking", in black or dark blue on a white or yellow ground⁴³.**



PROHIBITION OF STANDING AND PARKING

C.19 (C-19.0) notifies of places where standing and parking are prohibited



(ii) ~~Sign C, 18 may be replaced by a circular sign with a red border and a red transverse bar, bearing the letter or ideogram used in the State concerned to denote "Parking", in black on a white or yellow ground.⁴³~~

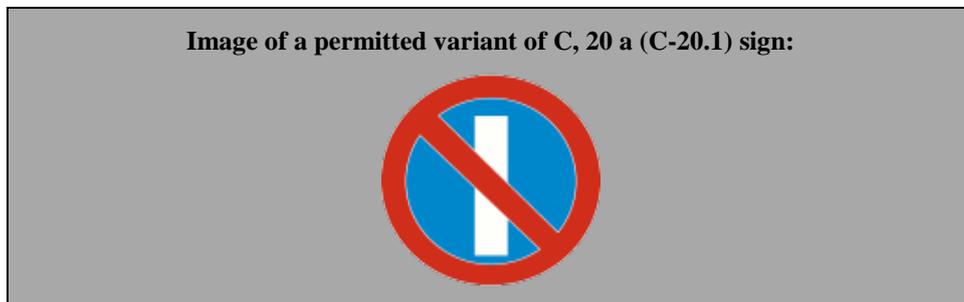
(iii) The scope of the prohibition **notified by signs C, 18 and C, 19 (C-18.0 and C-19.0)** may be restricted by inscriptions on an additional ~~plate~~ **panel** below the sign specifying, as the case may be,:

- (i) The days of the week or month or the times of day during which the prohibition applies;
- (ii) The time in excess of which parking is prohibited ~~by sign C, 18~~ or standing and parking is prohibited ~~by sign C, 19~~;
- (iii) The exceptions granted for certain classes of road user.
- ~~(iv)~~ The time in excess of which parking or standing is prohibited may also be inscribed on the lower part of the red circle of the sign instead of appearing on an additional ~~plate panel~~.

ALTERNATE PARKING

~~(b) (i) Where parking is authorized on opposite sides of the road alternately, signs C, 20a and C, 20b, "ALTERNATE PARKING", shall be used instead of sign C, 18;~~

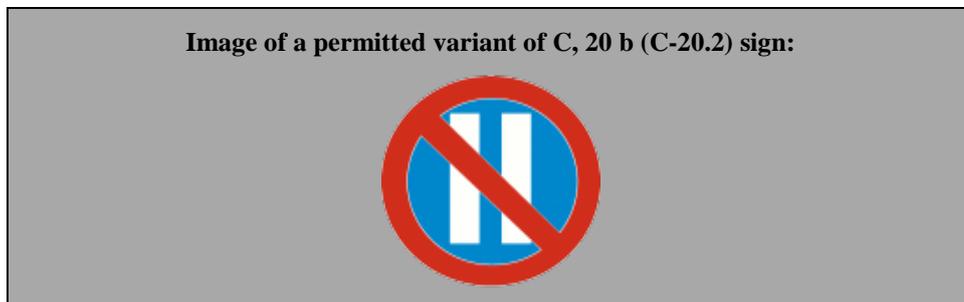
C, 20 a (C-20.1) notifies of places where parking is authorized on opposite sides of the road alternately with the prohibition of parking applying to the side of placement of this sign on odd number dates. The time at which the side changes shall be prescribed by domestic legislation and need not necessarily be midnight. The bar on the sign shall be white.



ALTERNATE PARKING

C, 20 b (C-20.2) notifies of places where parking is authorized on opposite sides of the road alternately with the prohibition of parking applying to the side of placement of this sign on even number dates. The time at which the side changes shall be prescribed by domestic legislation and need not necessarily be midnight. The two bars on the sign shall be white.

~~(ii) The prohibition of parking shall apply to the sign C, 20a side on odd number dates and to the sign C, 20b side on even number dates; the time at which the side changes shall be prescribed by domestic legislation and need not necessarily be midnight.~~



ALTERNATE PARKING

C, 20 c (C-20.3) notifies of places where parking is authorized on opposite sides of the road alternately in case when the Domestic legislation may also prescribes an alternation other than a daily alternation for parking; the numerals I and II shall in that case be replaced on the signs by This sign may contain the period of alternation, e.g., 1-15 and 16-31 for an alternation on the first and sixteenth day of each month.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of C, 20 c (C-20.3) sign:



Additional Provisions applying to prohibition or restriction of standing and parking

Contracting Parties ~~(iii) Sign C, 18 may be used by States~~ which do not adopt sign C, 19; C, 20 a ~~and C, 20b, and C, 20c (C-19.0, C-20.1 C-20.2, C-20.3), may use instead the sign C, 18 (C-18.0)~~ supplemented by additional inscriptions, as provided in Article 8, paragraph 4 of this Convention.⁴⁴

~~(e) — (i) — Except in special cases, All the prohibitions and restrictions of parking signs, except special cases, shall be so placed that their base they are is perpendicular to the axis of the road, or at a slight angle to the plane perpendicular to that axis. In special cases, the signs are so placed that they are parallel to the axis of the road. When additional panels are used in those cases, they shall be of models H, 3 (H-03.1, H-03.2 and H-03.3) described in Section H, subsection II, paragraph 2.~~

~~(ii) — All the prohibitions and restrictions of parking shall apply only on the side of the carriageway on which the signs are placed.~~

~~(iii) — Except as may be otherwise indicated:~~

~~On an additional panel H, 2 of section H of this annex and showing the distance over which the prohibition applies; or In conformity with subparagraph (e) (v) of this paragraph, (The prohibitions and restrictions of parking shall apply from a point level with the sign to the next point of entry of a road unless indicated otherwise.~~

~~(iv) If the prohibition and restrictions of parking cease to apply before the next point of entry of a road, the sign supplemented by aAn additional panel H, 3a or H, 4a (H-03.1 or H-04.1) described in Section H, subsection II, paragraph 2 depicted in section H of this annex may be placed below the sign used at the point where the parking prohibition begins. An additional panel H, 3b or H, 4b (H-03.2 or H-04.2) described in Section H, subsection II, paragraph 2 depicted in section H of this annex may be used for repeating the prohibition provided that respectively additional panels H, 3 a and H, 4 a (H-03.1 or H-04.1) are used to indicate the beginning of the prohibition. may be placed below signs repeating the prohibition. A further prohibition sign supplemented by an An additional panel H, 3c or H, 4c (H-03.3 or H-04.3) described in Section H, subsection II, paragraph 2-DEPICTED IN SECTION H OF THIS ANNEX shall be used where the prohibition ceases to apply provided that respectively additional panels H, 3 a and H, 4 a (H-03.1 or H-04.1) are used to indicate the beginning of the prohibition, except when another parking regulation applies. may be placed at the point where the prohibition ceases to apply. Panels H, 3 (H-03.1, H-03.2 and H-03.3) shall be placed parallel to the axis of the road, and~~

panels H, 4 (**H-04.1, H-04.2 and H-04.3**) perpendicular to that axis. The distances, if any, shown by these panels ~~H, 3 or H, 4~~ shall be those over which the prohibition applies in the direction of the arrow.

~~(v)⁴⁵—If the prohibition ceases to apply before the next point of entry of a road, the sign bearing the additional end of prohibition panel described in subparagraph (c) (iv) above shall be set up. However, where~~ **If** the prohibition applies only over a short distance⁴⁵, it shall be permissible to set up only one sign:

- Showing in the red circle the distance on which it applies, or
- Bearing an additional panel **H, 2 (H-02.0) described in Section H, subsection II, paragraph 1, H, 3, H, 3 a or H, 4 a (H-03.1 or H-04.1) showing the short distance.**

~~(vi)~~—Where parking-meters are installed, their presence shall signify that parking is subject to payment and is limited to the period for which the meter operates.

Section D

MANDATORY SIGNS

I. General characteristics and symbols

1. Mandatory signs shall be circular, except signs D, 10 (**D-08.0**) described in subsection II, paragraph 10 of this section which shall be rectangular; their diameter shall be not less than 0.60 m outside built-up areas and not less than 0.40 m in built-up areas. However, signs having a diameter of not less than 0.30 m may be used in conjunction with traffic light signals or on bollards on traffic islands.

2. Unless provided otherwise, the signs shall be blue and the symbols shall be white ~~or of a light colour, or, alternatively, the signs shall be white with a red rim and the symbols shall be black.~~⁴⁶

II. ~~Descriptions-Definitions and images~~

1. Direction to be followed⁴⁷

DIRECTION LEFT TO BE FOLLOWED

D, 1 a (D-01.1) notifies that the only direction in which vehicles are obliged to proceed is to the left. This sign, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection I of this section, may be of rectangular shape, black ground with a white rim and a white symbol.

~~The direction in which vehicles are obliged to proceed, or the only directions in which they are permitted to proceed, shall be indicated by model D, 1a of sign D, 1, "DIRECTION TO BE FOLLOWED" on which the arrow or arrows shall point in the appropriate direction or directions. However, instead of using sign D, 1a, sign D, 1b may to be used notwithstanding the provisions of subsection I of this section. Sign D, 1b shall to be black with a white rim and a white symbol.~~

Image of a permitted variant of D, 1 a (D-01.1) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, arrow redesign)



DIRECTION FORWARD LEFT TO BE FOLLOWED

D, 1 a (D-01.2) notifies that the only direction in which vehicles are obliged to proceed is forward left.

Image of D, 1 a (D-01.2) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, arrow redesign)



DIRECTION FORWARD LEFT OR STRAIGHT TO BE FOLLOWED

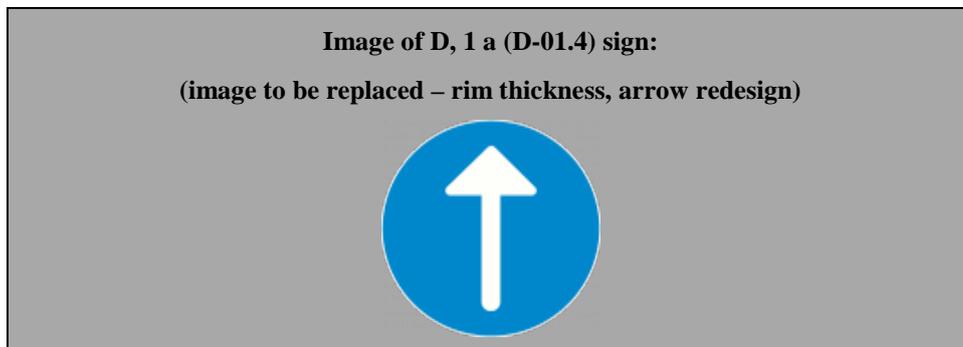
D, 1 a (D-01.3) notifies that the only directions in which vehicles are permitted to proceed are forward left and straight.

Image of D, 1 a (D-01.3) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, arrow redesign)



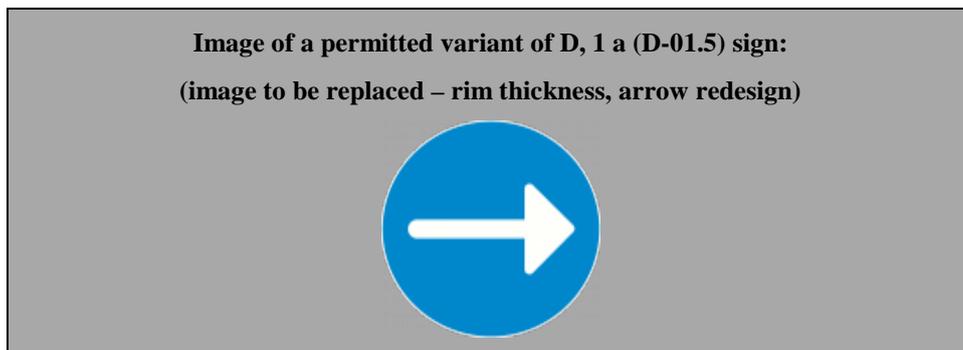
DIRECTION STRAIGHT TO BE FOLLOWED

D, 1 a (D-01.4) notifies that the only direction in which vehicles are obliged to proceed is straight.



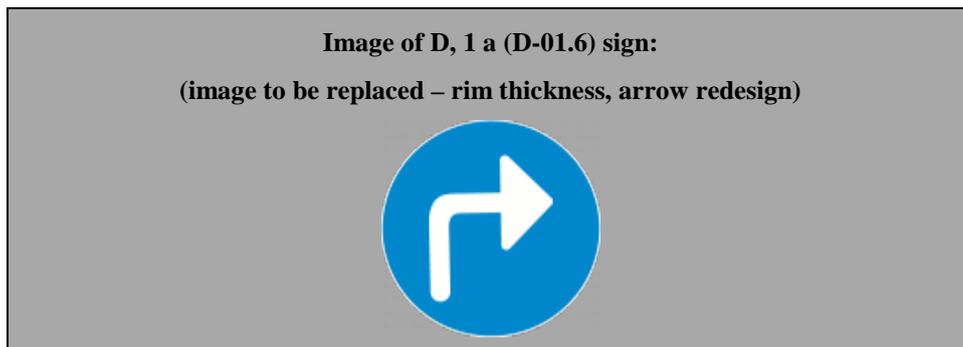
DIRECTION RIGHT TO BE FOLLOWED

D, 1 a (D-01.5) notifies that the only direction in which vehicles are obliged to proceed is to the right. This sign, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection I of this section, may be of rectangular shape, black ground with a white rim and a white symbol.



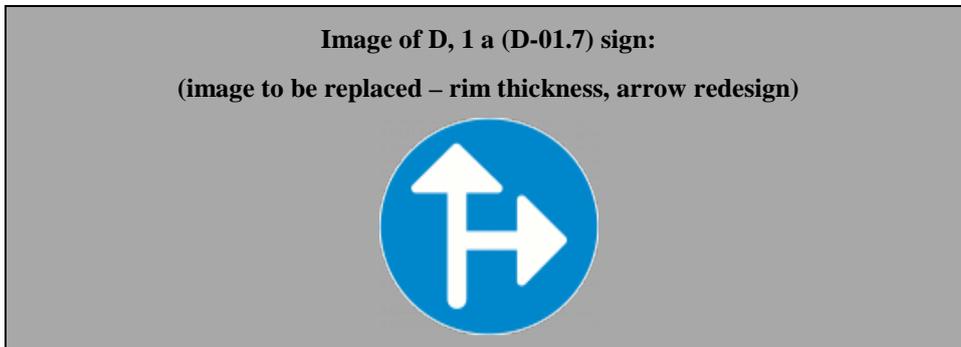
DIRECTION FORWARD RIGHT TO BE FOLLOWED

D, 1 a (D-01.6) notifies that the only direction in which vehicles are obliged to proceed is forward right.



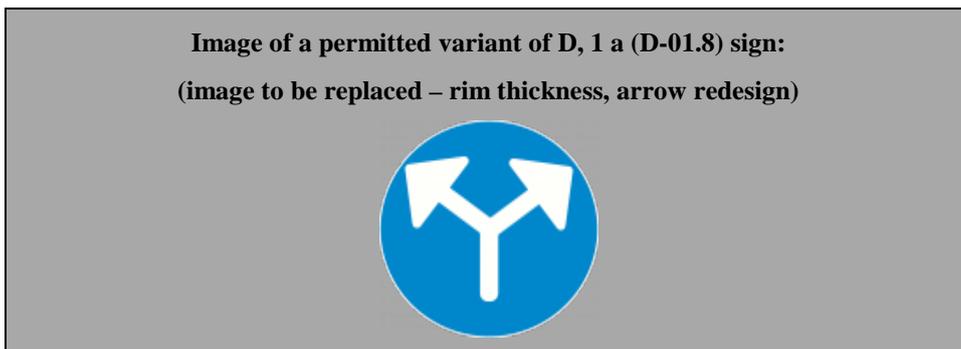
DIRECTION FORWARD RIGHT OR STRAIGHT TO BE FOLLOWED

D, 1 a (D-01.7) notifies that the only directions in which vehicles are permitted to proceed are forward right and straight.



DIRECTION LEFT OR RIGHT TO BE FOLLOWED

D, 1 a (D-01.8) notifies that the only directions in which vehicles are permitted to proceed are to the left or to the right. This sign, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection I of this section, may be of rectangular shape, black ground with a white rim and a white symbol.

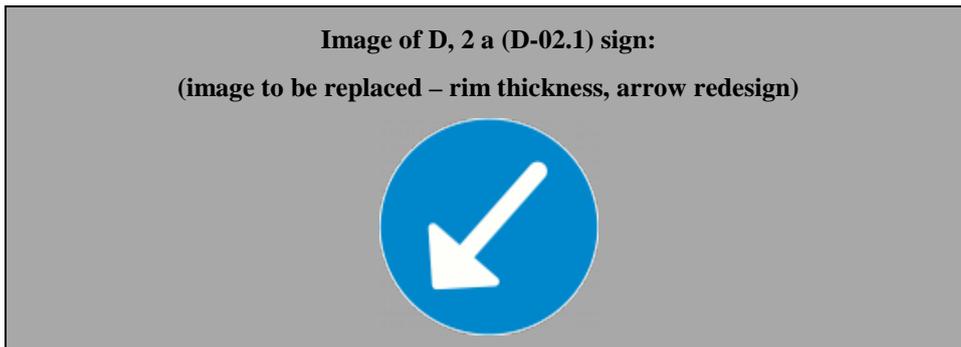


2. Pass this side

PASS LEFT

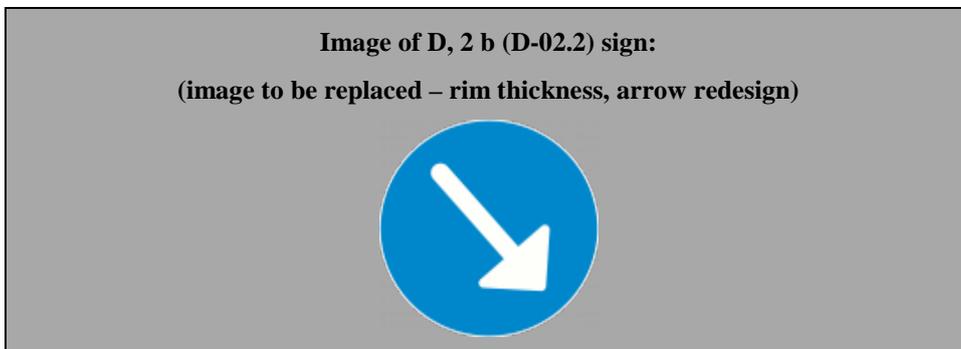
~~Sign D, 2 "PASS THIS SIDE", placed, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, on an island or before an obstacle on the carriageway, shall mean that vehicles must pass on the side of the island or obstacle indicated by the arrow.~~

D, 2 a (D-02.1) notifies drivers of vehicles that they must pass on the left side of an island or obstacle. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign is placed on an island or before an obstacle on the carriageway.



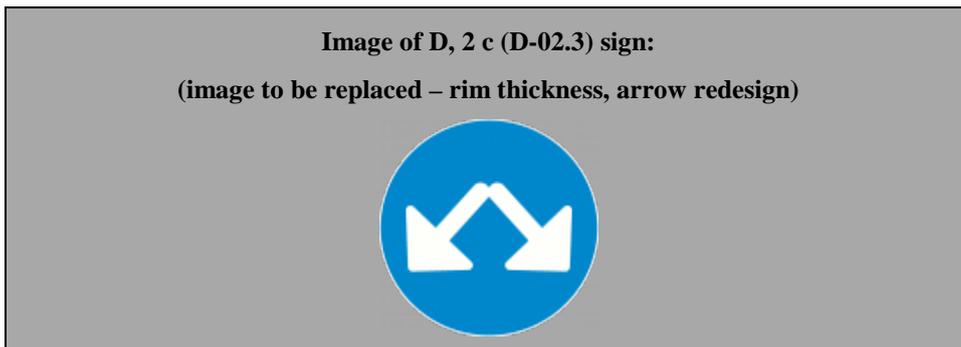
PASS RIGHT

D, 2 b (D-02.2) notifies drivers of vehicles that they must pass on the right side of an island or obstacle. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign is placed on an island or before an obstacle on the carriageway.



PASS LEFT OR RIGHT

D, 2 c (D-02.3) notifies drivers of vehicles that they must pass on the left or on the right side of an island or obstacle. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign is placed on an island or before an obstacle on the carriageway.

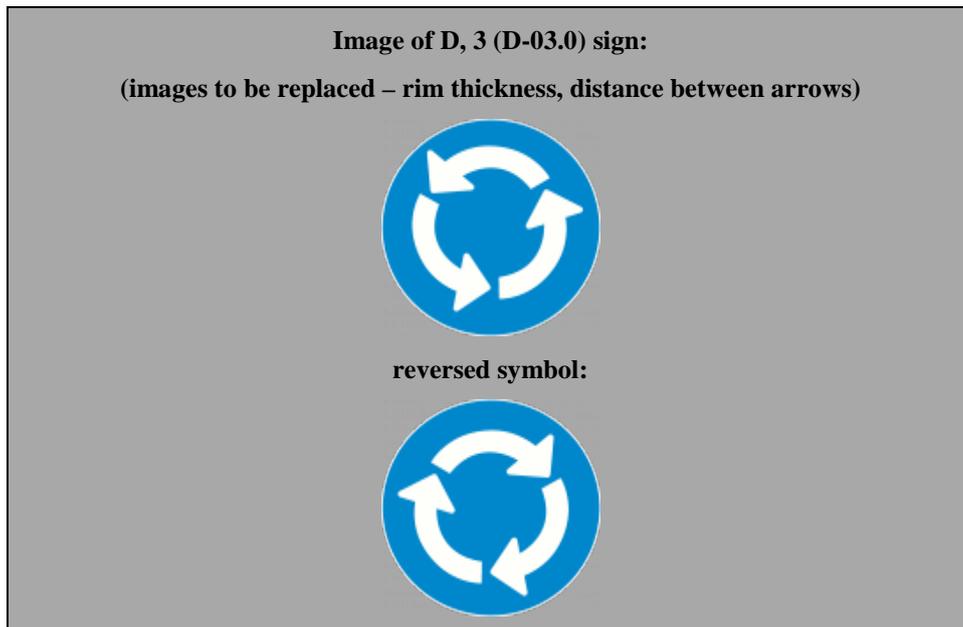


3. Compulsory roundabout

COMPULSORY ROUNDABOUT'

3. Sign D, 3 (D-03.0) 'COMPULSORY ROUNDABOUT', shall notify drivers of vehicles that they must follow the direction at the roundabout indicated by the arrows. If the compulsory roundabout is indicated by the sign D, 3 (D-03.0) together with the sign B, 1

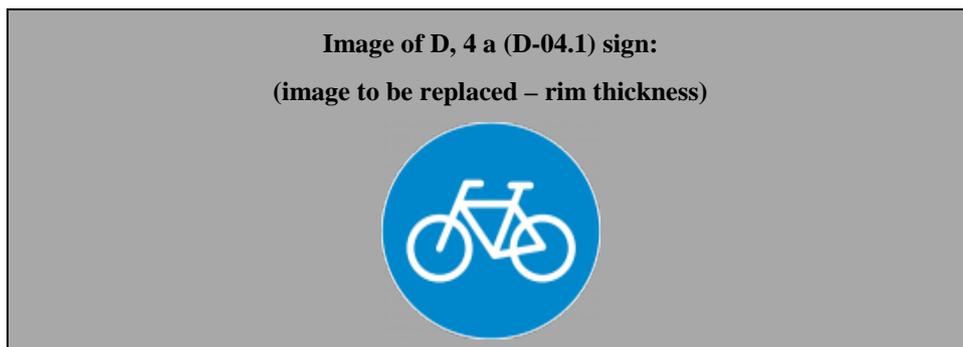
(B-01.0) or B, 2 (B-02.0), the driver vehicle in the roundabout has priority. The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.



4. Compulsory cycle track

COMPULSORY CYCLE TRACK

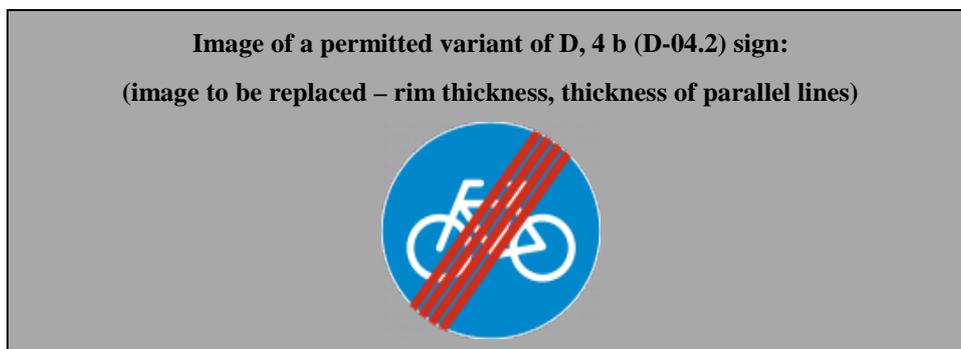
~~Sign D, 4 a (D-04.1) "COMPULSORY CYCLE TRACK" shall notify cyclists that the track at the entrance to which it is placed is reserved for them, and shall notify the drivers of other vehicles road users that they are not entitled to use that track. Cyclists shall be required to use the track if the track is running along a carriageway, footpath or track for riders on horseback and leading into the same direction. However, drivers of mopeds shall also be required, in the same conditions, to use the cycle track if domestic legislation so provides or if notification of this requirement is given by an additional panel bearing an inscription or the symbol of sign C, 3 d (C-03.4).~~



END OF COMPULSORY CYCLE TRACK

D, 4 b (D-04.2) notifies cyclists of the end of the compulsory cycle track. This sign shall be identical to sign D, 4 a (D-04.1), except that it shall be crossed by an oblique red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band sloping down from right to left. The band can be interrupted when crossing the symbol. If not interrupted, the red band shall be placed over the symbol.

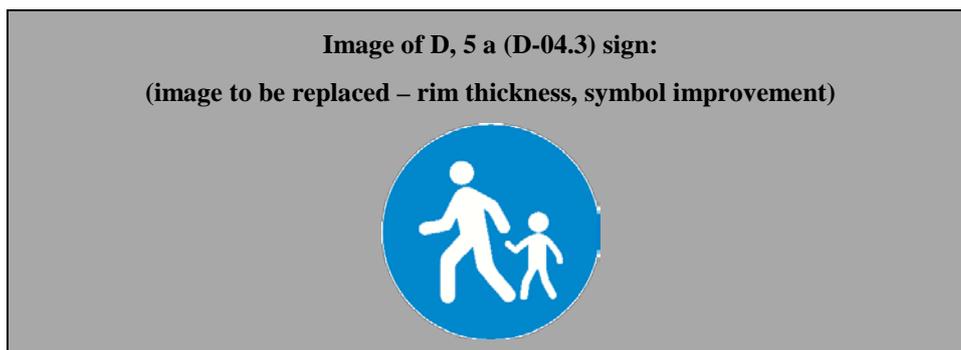
Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the sign D 4 a (D-04.1) for cyclists coming in the opposite direction.



5. Compulsory footpath

COMPULSORY FOOTPATH

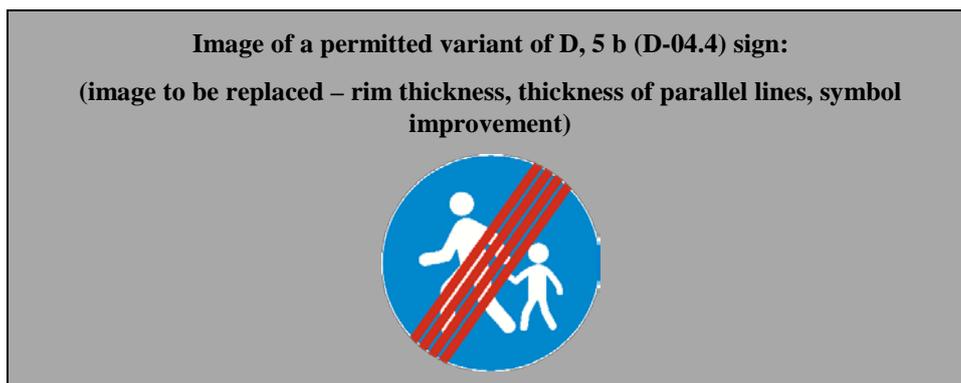
Sign-D, 5 a (D-04.3) "~~COMPULSORY FOOTPATH~~" shall notify pedestrians that the path at the entrance to which it is placed is reserved for them, and shall notify other road users that they are not entitled to use that path. Pedestrians shall be required to use the path if the path is running along a carriageway, cycle track or track for riders on horseback and leading into the same direction.



END OF COMPULSORY FOOTPATH

D, 5 b (D-04.4) notifies pedestrians of the end of the compulsory footpath. This sign shall be identical to sign D, 5 a (D-04.3), except that it shall be crossed by an oblique red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band sloping down from right to left. The band can be interrupted when crossing the symbol. If not interrupted, the red band shall be placed over the symbol.

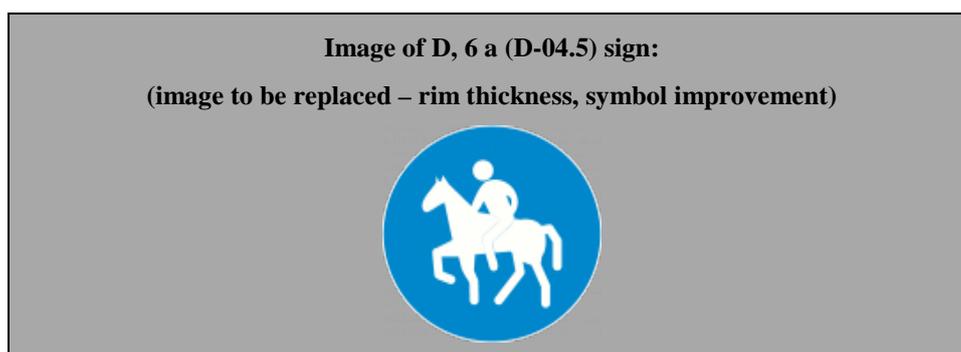
Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the sign D 5 a (D-04.3) for pedestrians coming in the opposite direction.



6. Compulsory track for riders on horseback

COMPULSORY TRACK FOR RIDERS ON HORSEBACK

~~Sign-D, 6 a (D-04.5) "COMPULSORY TRACK FOR RIDERS ON HORSEBACK" shall~~ notifies riders on horseback that the track at the entrance of which it is placed is reserved for them and shall notify other road users that they are not entitled to use that track. Riders on horseback shall be required to use the track if the track is running along a carriageway, cycle track or footpath and leading into the same direction.



END OF COMPULSORY TRACK FOR RIDERS ON HORSEBACK

D, 6 b (D-04.6) notifies riders on horseback of the end of the compulsory track for them. This sign shall be identical to sign D, 6 a (D-04.5), except that it shall be crossed by an oblique red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band sloping down from right to left. The band can be interrupted when crossing the symbol. If not interrupted, the red band shall be placed over the symbol.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the sign D 6 a (D-04.5) for riders on horseback coming in the opposite direction.

Image of a permitted variant of D, 6 b (D-04.6) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, thickness of parallel lines)



7. Compulsory path or track for two categories of road users

COMPULSORY PATH OR TRACK FOR TWO CATEGORIES OF ROAD USERS

D, 11 a (D-05.1) notifies two categories of road users depicted by symbols on this sign that that the path or track at the entrance of which it is placed is reserved for them and that they are required to use that path or track. It shall notify other road users that they are not entitled to use that path or track.

The symbols of the road users shall be placed side by side on this sign and separated by a vertical line through its centre. Each symbol shall be understood to mean that the relevant category must use the side of the path or track reserved for that category and shall notify other road users that they are not entitled to use that side. The two sides of the path or track shall be clearly separated, by physical means or road markings.

Image of an example of D, 11 a (D-05.1) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, symbol improvement)



END OF COMPULSORY PATH OR TRACK FOR TWO CATEGORIES OF ROAD USERS

D, 11 (D-05.2) notifies the two categories of road users depicted by symbols on this sign of the end of the compulsory path or track for them. This sign shall be identical to sign D, 11 a (D-05.1), except that it shall be crossed by an oblique red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band sloping down from right to left. The band can be interrupted when crossing the symbols. If not interrupted, the red band shall be placed over the symbols.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the sign D 11 a (D-05.1) for the same road users coming in the opposite direction.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of D, 11 (D-05.2) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, thickness of parallel lines, symbol improvement)



COMPULSORY SHARED PATH OR TRACK FOR TWO CATEGORIES OF ROAD USERS

D, 11 b (D-05.3) notifies two categories of road users depicted by symbols on this sign that that the path or track at the entrance of which it is placed is reserved for their shared use and that they are required to use that path or track. It shall notify other road users that they are not entitled to use that path or track.

The symbols of the road users shall be placed one above the other on this sign. The order in which the symbols are placed shall be optional. Where necessary the precautions to be taken by both categories of users shall be laid down in domestic legislation.

Image of an example of D, 11 b (D-05.3) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, symbol improvement)



END OF COMPULSORY SHARED PATH OR TRACK FOR TWO CATEGORIES OF ROAD USERS

D, 11 (D-05.4) notifies the two categories of road users depicted by symbols on this sign of the end of the compulsory shared path or track for them. This sign shall be identical to sign D, 11 b (D-05.3), except that it shall be crossed by an oblique red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band sloping down from right to left. The band can be interrupted when crossing the symbols. If not interrupted, the red band shall be placed over the symbols.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the sign D 11 b (D-05.3) for the same road users coming in the opposite direction.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of D, 11 (D-05.4) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, thickness of parallel lines, symbol improvement)



78. Compulsory minimum speed

COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED

~~Sign-D, 7 (D-06.1) "COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED", shall mean~~ **notifies drivers of that vehicles that** using the road at the entrance to which it is placed **they** shall travel at not less than the speed specified. ~~T~~**he** figure shown on the sign shall express this speed in the unit of measurement most commonly used to express the speed of vehicles in the country concerned. ~~After the figure specifying the speed, for instance, "kKm" (Kilometres) or "m" (Miles) may be added.~~ **That unit of measurement may be shown on the sign after or below the digit. If shown, "km" (for Kilometres) or "m" (for Miles) shall be used as appropriate.**

Image of an example of D, 7 (D-06.1) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness)



8. End of compulsory minimum speed

END OF COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED

~~Sign-D, 8 (D-06.2) "END OF COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED", shall mean~~ **notifies drivers of vehicles** that the compulsory minimum speed imposed by sign D, 7 (D-06.1) is no longer in effect. ~~Sign-D, 8 This sign shall to be identical to sign D, 7 (D-06.1), except that it shall be crossed by an oblique diagonal red bar-band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge sloping down from right to left. The band can be interrupted when crossing the figure specifying the speed. If not interrupted, the red band shall be placed over the figure.~~

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the sign D 7 (D-06.1) for drivers coming in the opposite direction.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of D, 8 (D-06.2) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, thickness of parallel lines)

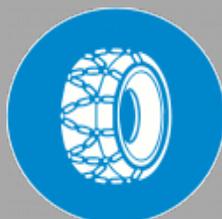


9. Snow chains compulsory

COMPULSORY SNOW CHAINS

Sign ~~D, 9 a (D-07.1), "SNOW CHAINS COMPULSORY"~~ shall mean **notifies drivers of motor vehicles that their vehicles travelling on the road at the entrance to which it is placed shall have snow chains fitted to not less than two of their driving wheels in situations when the carriageway is covered by snow and/or ice.**

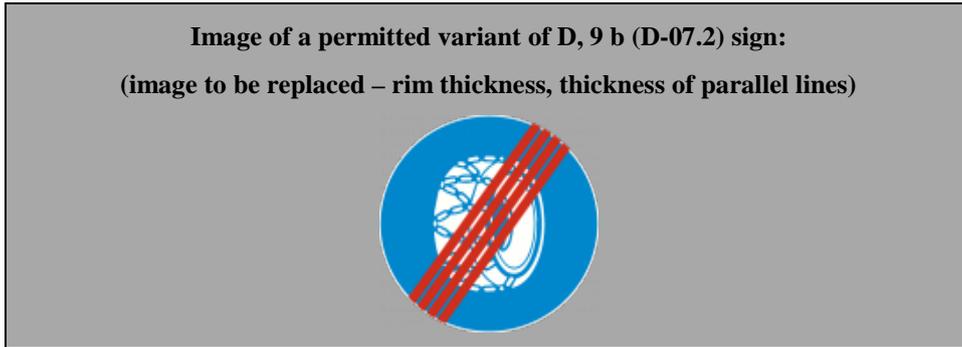
Image of D, 9 a (D-07.1) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness)



END OF COMPULSORY SNOW CHAINS

D, 9 b (D-07.2), notifies drivers of motor vehicles that the use of compulsory snow chains imposed by sign D, 9 (D-07.1) is no longer in effect. This sign shall be identical to sign D, 9 a (D-07.1), except that it shall be crossed by an oblique red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band sloping down from right to left. The band can be interrupted when crossing the symbol. If not interrupted, the red band shall be placed over the symbol.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention, this sign may be placed on the reverse side of the sign D 9 a (D-07.1) for drivers coming in the opposite direction.

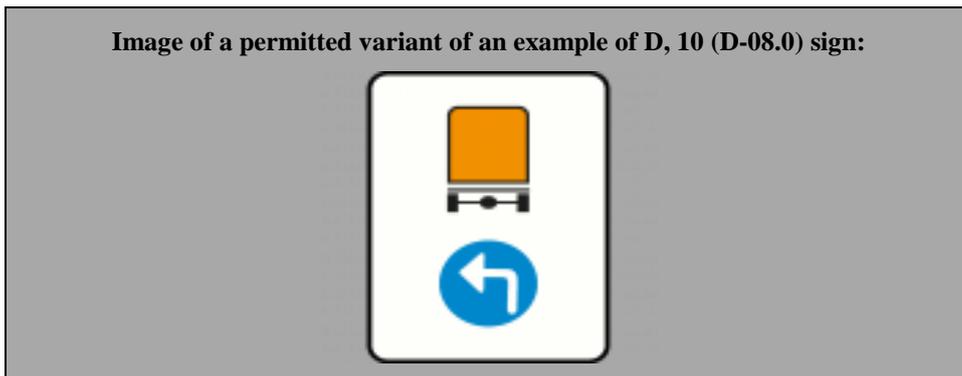


10. Compulsory direction for vehicles carrying dangerous goods

COMPULSORY DIRECTION FOR VEHICLES CARRYING DANGEROUS GOODS

D, 10a (D-08.0) notifies divers of vehicles carrying dangerous goods of the only direction they are obliged to proceed. This sign shall depict one of the symbols used on signs C, 3 h (C-03.8), C, 3 m (C-03.13) or C, 3 n (C-03.14) to specify the type of dangerous goods carried and one of the signs D, 1 a (D-01.1, D-01.2, D-01.4, D-01.5, D-01.6) to specify the only direction to follow.

The ground of this sign shall be white.



~~Sign D, 10a ; D, 10b and D, 10c shall indicate the direction in which vehicles carrying dangerous goods shall proceed.~~

11. Remarks concerning the combination of signs D, 4; D, 5 and D, 6

~~(a) Notification that a path or track is reserved to two categories of road users and prohibited to other users shall be indicated by a mandatory sign bearing the two symbols for the categories of users entitled to use the path or track at the entrance to which it is placed.~~

~~(b) When the symbols are placed side by side on the sign and separated by a vertical line through the centre of the sign, each symbol shall be understood to mean that the relevant category must use the side of the path or track reserved for that category and shall notify other road users that they are not entitled to use that side. The two sides of the path or track shall be clearly separated, by physical means or road markings.~~

~~(c) When the symbols are placed one above the other, the sign shall notify the relevant categories of users that they may jointly use the path or track. The order in which the symbols are placed shall be optional. Where necessary the precautions to be taken by both categories of users shall be laid down in domestic legislation.~~

~~Sign D, 11a and D, 11b are examples of the combination of signs D, 4 and D, 5.~~

Section E

SPECIAL REGULATION SIGNS

I. General characteristics and symbols

Special regulation signs are usually square or rectangular with a blue ground and a light coloured symbol or inscription, or with a light coloured ground and a dark coloured symbol or inscription.

II. ~~Descriptions~~ Definitions and images

1. Signs indicating a regulation or danger warning applying to one or more traffic lanes.

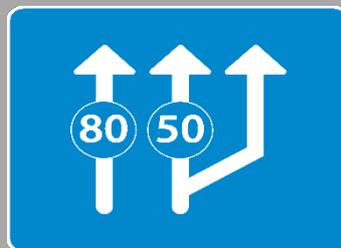
~~Signs such as those given below shall mean that a regulation or danger warning applies only to one or more lanes, defined by longitudinal lane markings, on a multi-lane carriageway for traffic moving in the same direction. They may also indicate lanes allocated to oncoming traffic. The sign relating to the regulation or danger warning shall be shown on each of the arrows concerned:~~

REGULATION OR DANGER WARNING APPLYING TO A TRAFFIC LANE

E, 1 (E-01.0) notifies about a regulation or a danger warning applying to a lane, defined by longitudinal lane markings, on a multi-lanes carriage way for traffic moving in the same direction. This sign may also indicate a lane allocated to oncoming traffic. The sign relating to the regulation or danger warning shall be shown on each of the arrows concerned.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of E, 1 (E-01.0) sign:

(image to be replaced – rim thickness)



~~(i) E, 1a "COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED APPLYING TO DIFFERENT LANES".~~

~~(ii) E, 1b "COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED APPLYING TO ONE LANE". This sign may be used as way of creating a "slow lane".~~

~~(iii) E, 1c "SPEED LIMITS APPLYING TO DIFFERENT LANES". Borders of the circles shall be red and letters black.~~

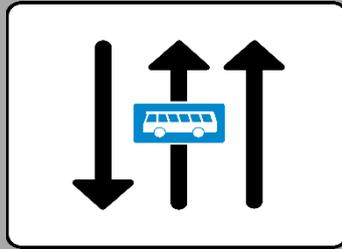
2. Signs indicating lanes reserved for buses or other specific type of road users

LANE RESERVED FOR BUSES

~~Signs such as E, 2a and E, 2b are examples of signs showing the position of the~~ **E, 2 a (E-02.1) notifies road users about a lane, defined by longitudinal lane markings, on a multi-lane carriageway reserved for buses in accordance with Article 26 bis, paragraph 2. This**

sign may also indicate a lane allocated to oncoming traffic. Additional panel H, 5 (H-05.0) depicting the symbol of a bus shall be shown on the arrow concerned.

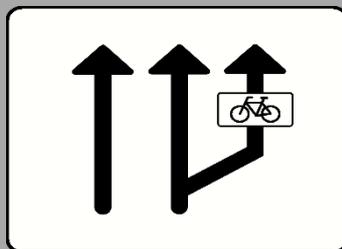
Image of a permitted variant of an example of E, 2 a (E-02.1) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, placement of panel)



LANE RESERVED FOR A SPECIFIC TYPE OF ROAD USER

E, 2 b (E-02.2) notifies road users about a lane, defined by longitudinal lane markings, on a multi-lane carriageway reserved for a specific type of road users, e.g. cyclists. Additional panel H, 5 (H-05.0) depicting the symbol of that type of road user shall be shown on the arrow concerned.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of E, 2 b (E-02.2) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness)

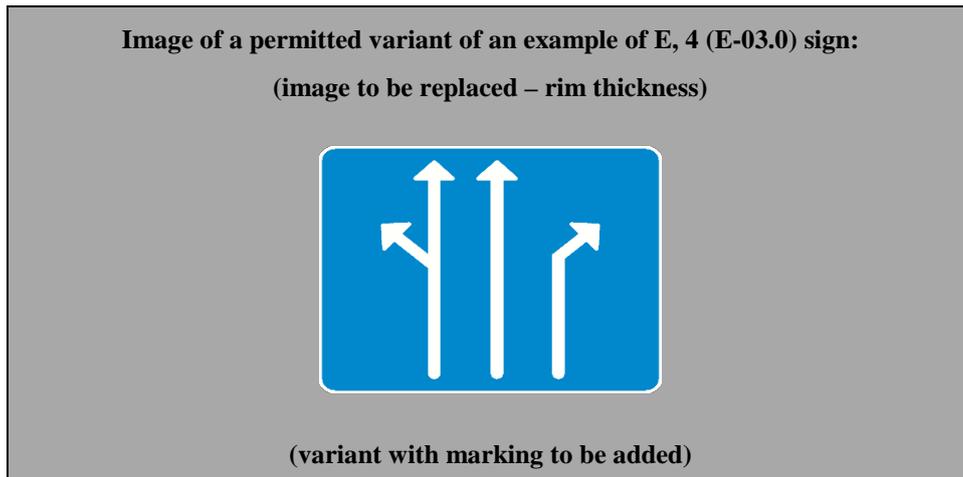


43. Preselection sign

Example of sign for preselection at intersections on roads with several lanes: E, 4.

PRESELECTION OF LANES

E, 4 (E-03.0) notifies road users about directions to follow for each lane of a multi-lane carriageway at the intersection in order for them to preselect the required lane before the intersection. Lane markings may be included.



34. "ONE-WAY" sign

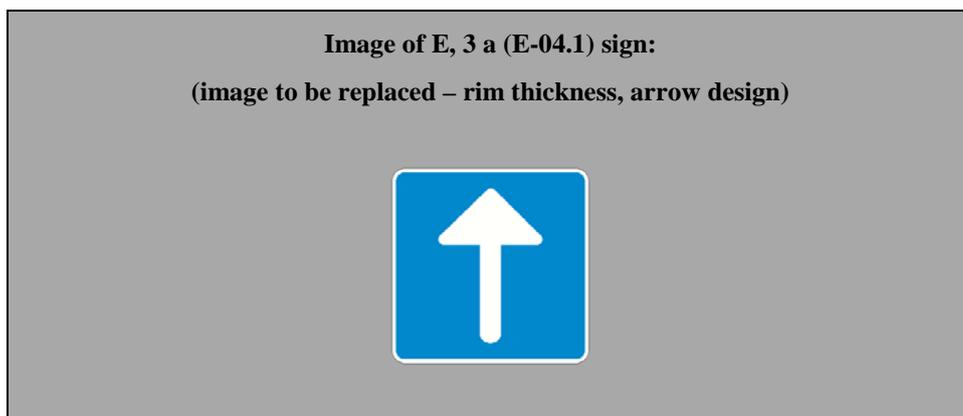
(a) Two different "ONE-WAY" signs may be set up where it is necessary to indicate a road or carriageway which is one-way:

(i) Sign E, 3a placed approximately perpendicular to the axis of the carriageway; its panel shall be square.

(ii) Sign E, 3b placed approximately parallel to the axis of the carriageway; its panel shall be an elongated rectangle the long side of which is horizontal. The words "one way" may be inscribed on the arrow of sign E, 3b in the national language or one of the national languages of the country concerned.⁴⁸

ONE-WAY

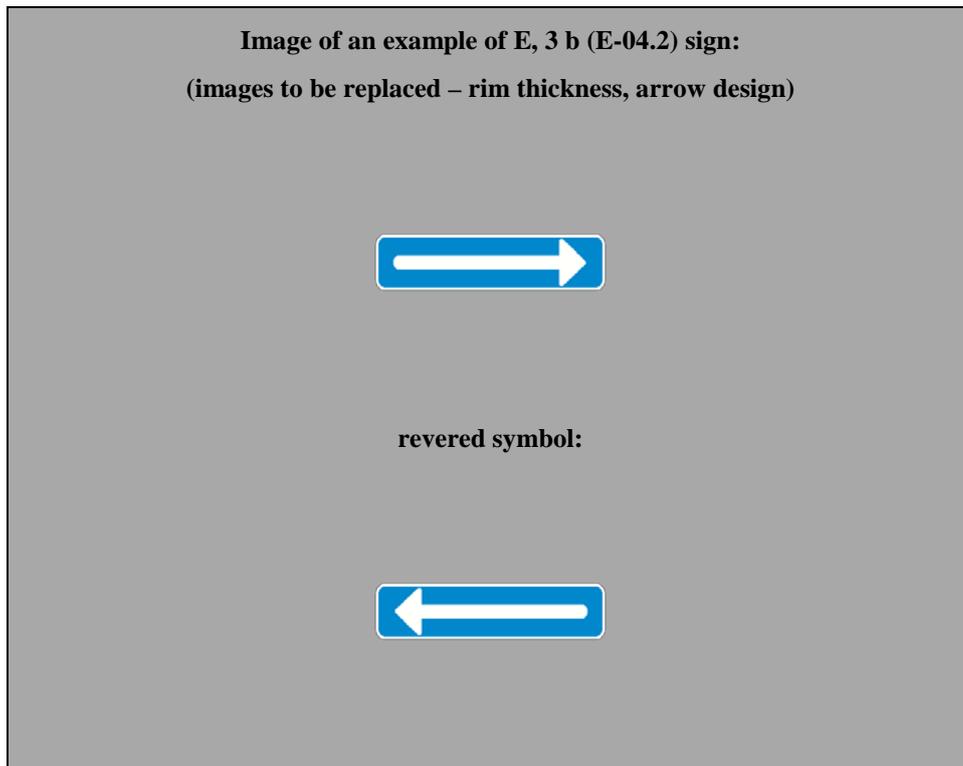
E, 3 a (E-04.1) notifies road users that a carriageway is one-way. This sign is placed approximately perpendicular to the axis of the carriageway. It shall be of a square shape, the ground shall be blue and the symbol white.



ONE-WAY

E, 3 b (E-04.2) notifies road users that a carriageway is one-way. This sign is placed approximately parallel to the axis of the carriageway; its panel shall be an elongated rectangle the long side of which is horizontal, the ground shall be blue and the symbol white. The inscription "One way" may be placed on the arrow of this sign in the

national language or one of the national languages of the State concerned.⁴⁸ The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



(b) Signs E, 3a (E-04.1) and E, 3b (E-04.2) may be set up irrespective of whether prohibitory or mandatory signs are set up at the entrance to the road in question.

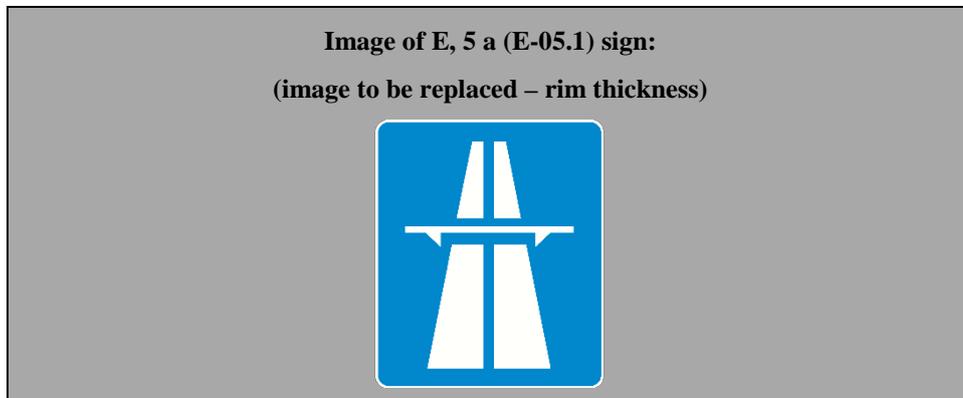
5. Signs notifying an entry to or an exit from a motorway

(a) Sign E, 5a, "MOTORWAY", shall be placed at the point where the special rules to be observed on a motorway begin to apply.

MOTORWAY

E, 5 a (E-05.1) notifies drivers of vehicles about an entry to a motorway where the special rules to be observed on a motorway begin to apply. It shall be placed at the entry to a motorway. It shall have blue or green ground and a white symbol.

⁴⁹ See footnote



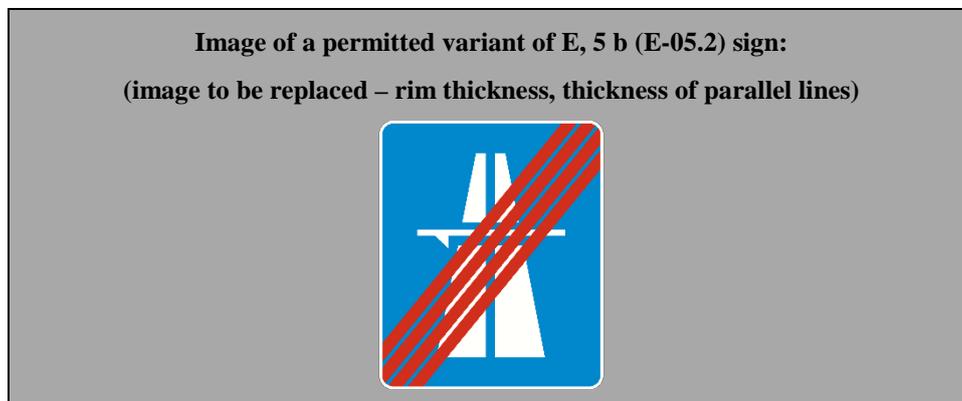
END OF MOTORWAY

~~(b) Sign E, 5b, "END OF MOTORWAY", shall be placed at the point where those rules cease to apply.~~

E, 5 b (E-05.2) notifies drivers of motor vehicles that the special rules imposed by sign E, 5 a (E-05.1) cease to apply from the point of its placement. This sign shall be identical to the sign E, 5 a, (E-05.1) except that it shall be crossed by a diagonal red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge. The diagonal band may be interrupted when crossing the symbol. If not interrupted, the diagonal band shall be placed over the symbol.

~~(c) Sign E, 5b~~ **This sign** may also be used and repeated to give warning of the ending of a motorway; the distance between each sign set up for this purpose and the end of the motorway shall be inscribed on the lower part of the sign **or the additional panel H, 1 (H-01.0) described in section H, subsection II, paragraph 1 shall be used for this purpose.**

~~(d) These signs shall have blue or green ground.~~

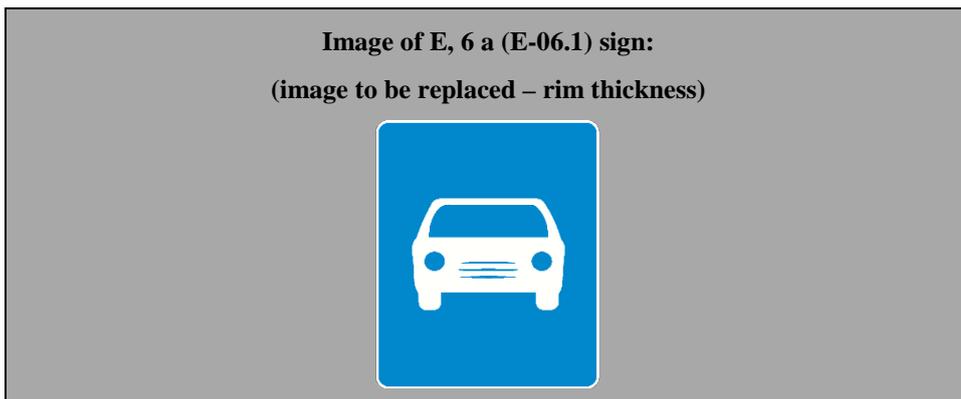


6. Signs notifying an entry to or exit from a road on which the traffic rules are the same as on a motorway

ROAD FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

~~(a) Sign E, 6a (E-06.1), "ROAD FOR MOTOR VEHICLES", shall be placed at the point where special traffic rules, on roads other than motorways, begin to apply on roads other than motorways and which are reserved for motor vehicle traffic and do not serve properties bordering on the road. An additional panel may be placed under this sign E, 6a to show that, by way of exception, the access of motor vehicles to properties bordering on the road is permitted. This sign shall have blue or green ground, and a white symbol.~~

⁵⁰ See footnote

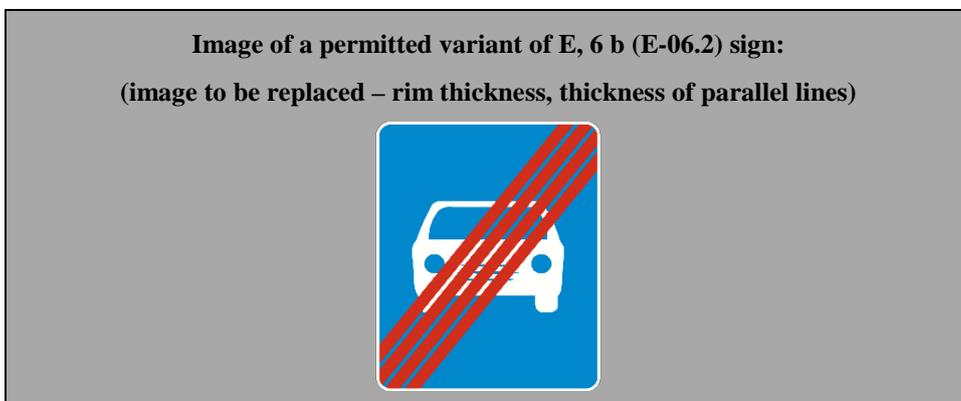


END OF ROAD FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

E, 6 b (E-06.2) notifies drivers of motor vehicles that the special rules imposed by sign E, 6 a (E-06.1) cease to apply from the point of its placement. This sign shall be identical to the sign E, 6 a (E-06.1), except that it shall be crossed by a diagonal red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge. The diagonal band may be interrupted when crossing the symbol. If not interrupted, the diagonal band shall be placed over the symbol.

~~(b) Sign E, 6b, "END OF ROAD FOR MOTOR VEHICLES", This sign may also be used and repeated to give warning of the ending of the road; the distance between each sign set up for this purpose and the end of the road shall be inscribed on the lower part of the sign or the additional panel H, 1 (H-01.0) described in section H, subsection II, paragraph 1 shall be used for this purpose.~~

~~(c) These signs shall have blue or green ground.~~



7. Signs indicating the beginning and the end of a built-up area⁵¹

BEGINNING OF A BUILT-UP AREA

~~(a) The sign to indicate the beginning of a built up area shall bear the name of the built up area or the symbol showing the silhouette of a built up area or the two combined. Signs E, 7 a ; E, 7b ; E, 7c and E, 7d are examples of signs showing the beginning of a built up area.~~

E, 7 a (E-07.1) notifies road users about the beginning of a built-up area where general regulations governing traffic in built-up areas in the territory of the State apply. This sign bears the name of the built-up area. It can be replaced with signs E, 7 b or E, 7 c (E-07.3 or E-07.5).

Image of a permitted variant of an example of E, 7 a (E-07.1) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, inscription)



GENÈVE

END OF A BUILT-UP AREA

E, 8 a (E-07.2) notifies road users about the end of a built-up area and ceases the rules imposed by the sign E, 7 a (E-07.1). This sign shall be identical to E, 7 a (E-07.1) except that it shall be crossed by an oblique a diagonal red bar band coloured red- or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band- consisting of parallel lines coloured red- running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge. The diagonal band may be interrupted when crossing the name of the built-up area. If not interrupted, the diagonal band shall be placed over the name.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of E, 8 a (E-07.2) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, inscription thickness of parallel lines)



BEGINNING OF A BUILT-UP AREA

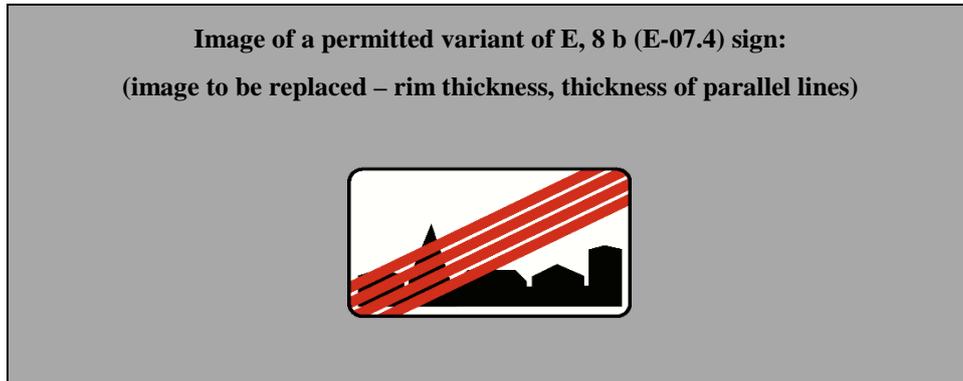
E, 7 b (E-07.3) notifies road users about the beginning of a built-up area where general regulations governing traffic in built-up areas in the territory of the State apply. This sign bears the symbol of the built-up area. It can be replaced with signs E, 7 a or E, 7 c (E-07.1 or E-07.5).

Image of a permitted variant of E, 7 b (E-07.3) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness)



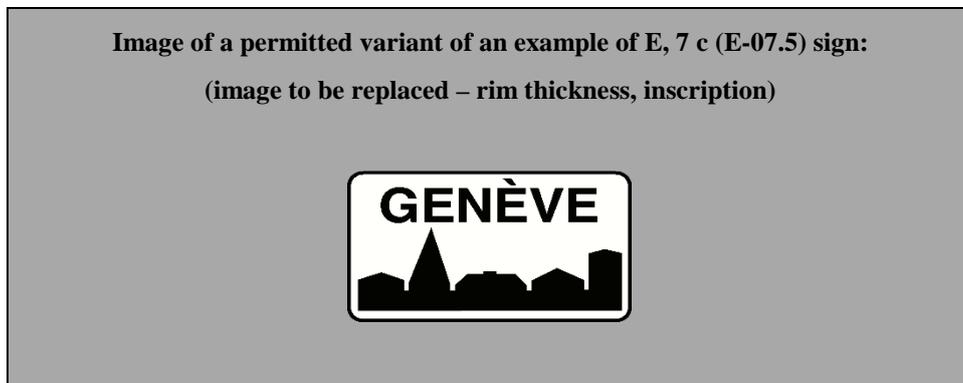
END OF A BUILT-UP AREA

E, 8 b (E-07.4) notifies road users about the end of a built-up area and ceases the rules imposed by the sign E, 7 b (E-07.3). This sign shall be identical to E, 7 b (E-07.3) except that it shall be crossed by ~~an oblique~~ a diagonal red bar band coloured red or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band or consisting of parallel lines coloured red running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge. The diagonal band may be interrupted when crossing symbol of the built-up area. If not interrupted, the diagonal band shall be placed over the symbol.



BEGINNING OF A BUILT-UP AREA

E, 7 c (E-07.5) notifies road users about the beginning of a built-up area where general regulations governing traffic in built-up areas in the territory of the State apply. This sign bears the name and the symbol of the built-up area. It can be replaced with signs E, 7 a or E, 7 b (E-07.1 or E-07.3).



END OF A BUILT-UP AREA

E, 8 c (E-07.6) notifies road users about the end of a built-up area and ceases the rules imposed by the sign E, 7 c (E-07.5). This sign shall be identical to E, 7 c (E-07.5) except that it shall be crossed by ~~an oblique~~ a diagonal red bar band coloured red or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band or consisting of parallel lines coloured red running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge. The diagonal band may be interrupted when crossing the name and symbol of the built-up area. If not interrupted, the diagonal band shall be placed over them.

**Image of a permitted variant of an example of E, 8 c (E-07.6) sign:
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, inscription, thickness of parallel lines)**



(b) The sign showing the end of a built-up area shall be identical except that it shall be crossed by an oblique bar coloured red or consisting of parallel lines coloured red running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge. Signs E, 8a ; E, 8b ; E, 8c and E, 8d are examples of signs indicating the end of a built-up area. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention these signs **indicating the end of a built-up area** may be placed on the reverse side of signs identifying a built-up area.

(c) ~~The signs covered by this paragraph shall be used in conformity with the provisions of the Convention, Article 13 bis, paragraph 2.~~

The general regulations governing traffic in built-up areas may be supplemented by different regulations notified by other signs on certain sections of road in the built-up area. However, sign B, 4 (B-03.2) shall always be placed on a priority road marked with sign B, 3 (B-03.1) if that road ceases to have priority where it passes through the built-up area.

The provisions of Section G, subsection I, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 and 7 apply to signs indicating the beginning and the end of a built-up area.¹²

8. Signs having zonal validity

(a) ~~Beginning of a zone~~

BEGINNING OF A ZONE

E, 9 (E-08.1) notifies road users of a beginning of a zone where a restriction, prohibition or obligation indicated by a regulatory sign depicted on this sign applies to all roads in a zone.

~~(i) To indicate that a sign applies to all roads in a zone (zonal validity), the sign shall be displayed on a rectangular panel with a light-coloured ground. It should preferably bear the word "ZONE" or its equivalent in the national language above or below the sign on the panel. Specific details of the restrictions, prohibitions or obligations indicated by the sign may be given below the sign on the panel inscribed in the lower part of the sign or on an additional panel. The inscriptions shall be in black or dark blue.~~

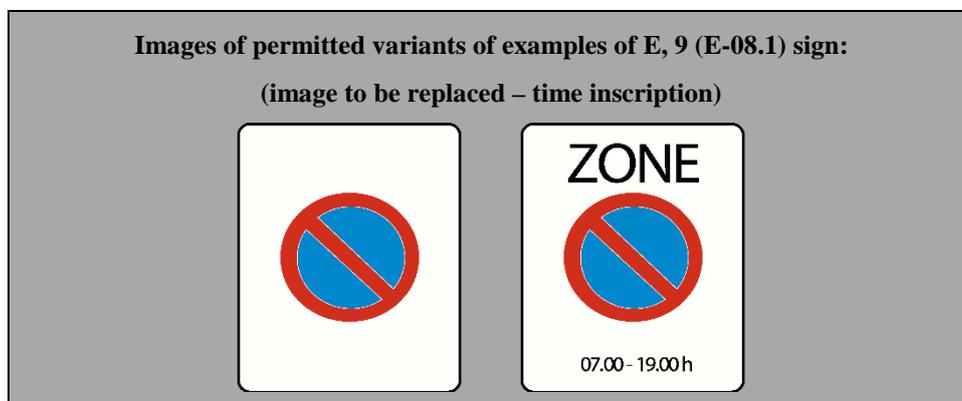
~~Signs applying to all roads in a zone (zonal validity) This sign shall be set up at all roads giving access to the zone concerned. The zone preferably should only include roads which have similar characteristics.~~

~~(ii) Signs E, 9a ; E, 9b ; E, 9c and E, 9d are examples of signs applying to all roads in a zone (zonal validity):~~

~~E, 9a – Zone in which parking is prohibited;~~

- E, 9b – Zone in which parking is prohibited at certain times;
- E, 9c – Parking zone;
- E, 9d – Maximum speed zone.

(b) Exit from a zone



EXIT FROM A ZONE

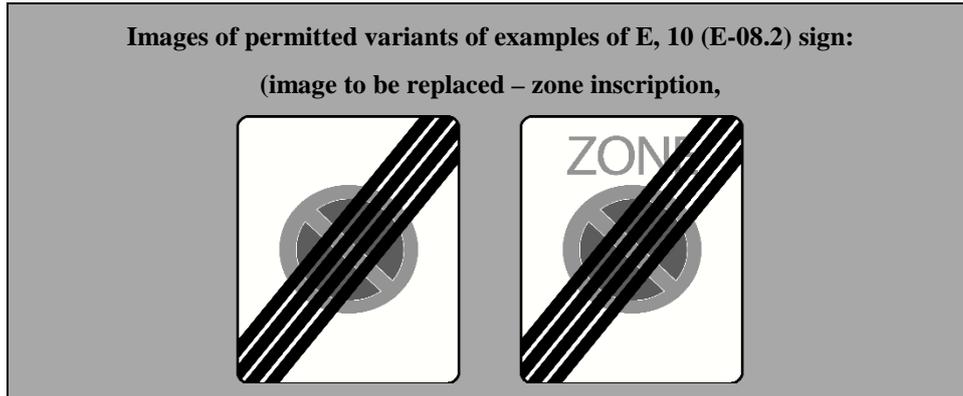
E, 10 (E-08.2) notifies road users of an exit from a zone started with sign E, 9 (E-08.1). This sign shall be similar to E, 9 (E-08.1) sign except that the regulatory sign depicted on E, 9 (E-08.1) shall be of grey colour and a black or dark grey diagonal band or, preferably, parallel grey or black lines forming such a band shall slope downwards across the sign from right to left. The diagonal band may be interrupted when crossing the grey depicted regulatory sign. If not interrupted, the diagonal band shall be placed over it.

(i) To indicate the exit from a zone in which a sign has zonal validity, the same sign displayed on a rectangular panel shall be set up as that placed at the entry to the zone but it shall be grey on a rectangular panel with a light coloured ground. A black or dark grey diagonal band or parallel grey or black lines forming such a band shall slope downwards across the sign from right to left.

Signs indicating the exit from a zone It shall be set up on all roads which may be used to leave that zone.

(ii) Signs E, 10a ; E, 10c and E, 10d are examples of signs indicating the exit from a zone in which a sign applies to all roads (zonal validity):

- E, 10a – End of zone in which parking is prohibited;
- E, 10b – End of zone in which parking is prohibited at certain times;
- E, 10c – End of parking zone;
- E, 10d – End of maximum speed zone.



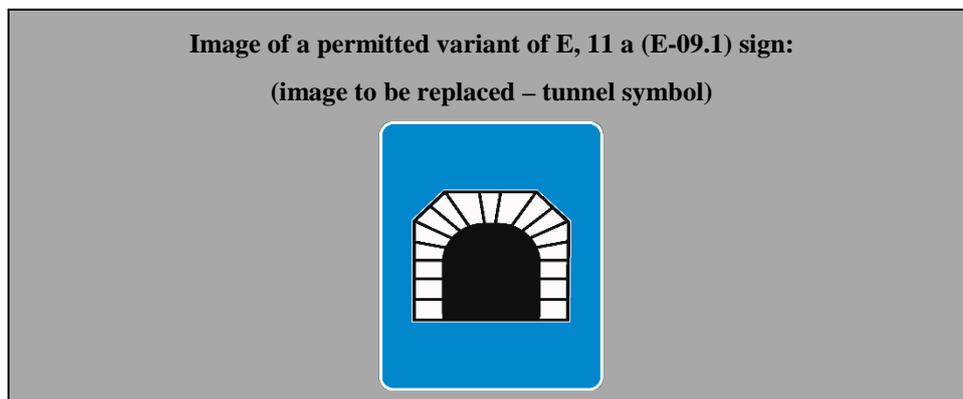
9. Signs notifying the entry to or exit from a tunnel where special rules apply

TUNNEL

(a) Sign E, 11a (E-09.1) ~~'TUNNEL'~~ **notifies of** indicates a section of road passing through a tunnel and on which special traffic rules apply. It is placed at the point from which these rules apply. **It shall be used for tunnels of 1,000 m or more and in cases provided for by domestic legislation. The length of such tunnel shall be included either in the lower part of the sign or on an additional panel H, 2 (H-02.0) as described in section H, subsection II paragraph 1. The name of the tunnel may be placed on an additional panel or on the sign itself.**

The sign shall have a blue or green ground and the symbol shall be white and black or dark blue.

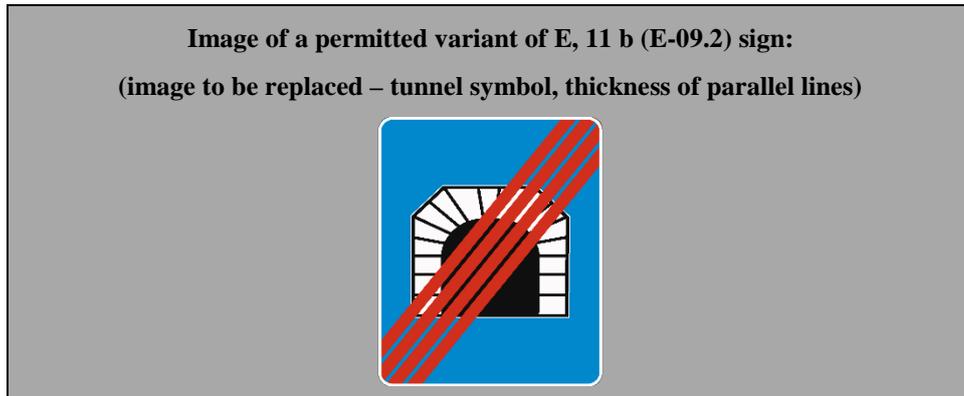
(b) In order to warn road users in advance, sign E, 11a (E-09.1) may be placed in addition at a suitable distance before the point where the special rules apply; such sign shall show, either in its lower part, or on an additional panel H, 1 (H-01.0), as described in section H, **subsection II paragraph 1** ~~paragraph 2 (a) of this Annex,~~ the distance between the point at which it is set up and the point from which these special rules apply.



END OF TUNNEL

(c) Sign E, 11b (E-09.2) ~~'END OF TUNNEL'~~ **notifies that the special traffic rules imposed by sign E, 11 a (E-09.1) may be placed at the point from which the special rules no longer cease to apply from the point of its placement. This sign shall be identical to E, 11 a (E-09.1) except that it shall be crossed by a diagonal red band or, preferably, of red parallel lines forming such a band running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge. The**

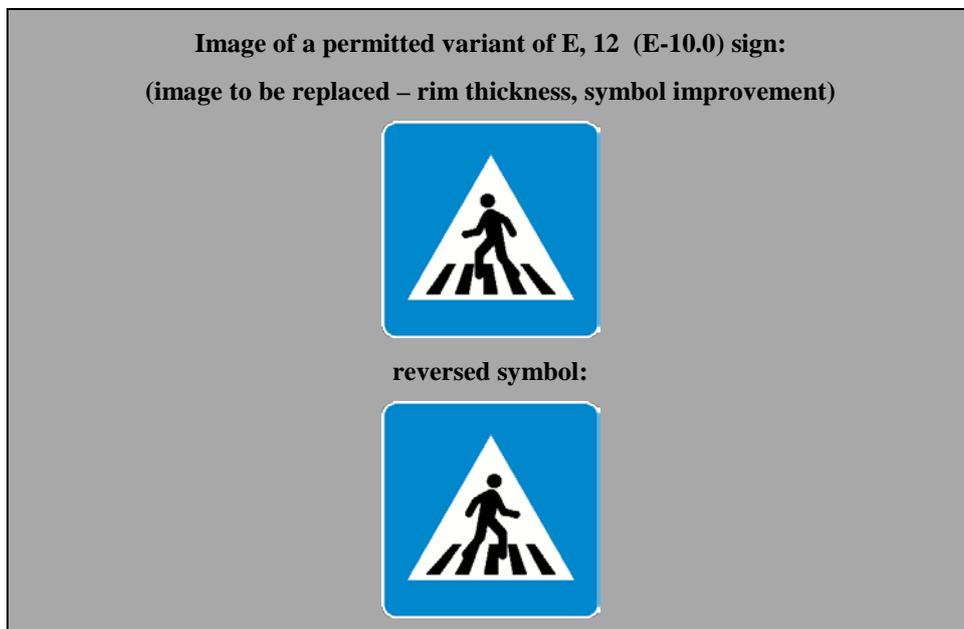
diagonal band may be interrupted when crossing the symbol. If not interrupted, the diagonal band shall be placed over the symbol.



10. "PEDESTRIAN CROSSING" sign⁵²

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

~~((a) Sign E, 12 (E-10.0) , "PEDESTRIAN CROSSING", notifies road users of is used to show pedestrians and drivers the position of a pedestrian crossing. The ground of the panel this sign shall be blue or black with the triangle a white or yellow triangle. and the symbol shall be black or dark blue.; the This symbol shall symbol displayed shall be a pedestrian on a crossing marked by broad stripes parallel to the axis of the carriageway. symbol as A, 12 a (A 12.1). The symbol on this sign may be reversed.~~



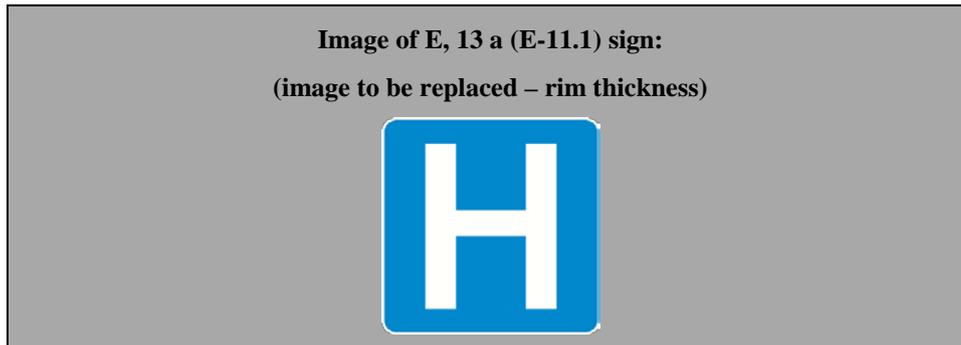
~~(b) — However, the sign E, 12b, having the shape of an irregular pentagon, a blue ground and a white symbol or the sign E, 12c, having a dark ground and white symbol may also be used.~~

The pedestrian crossing signs shall be placed at pedestrian crossings when the competent authorities consider it advisable.

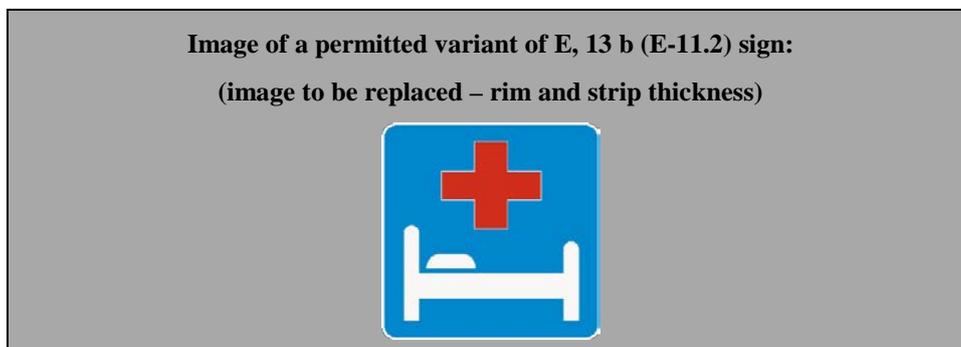
11. "HOSPITAL" sign**HOSPITAL**

(a) ~~This sign shall be used to notify drivers of vehicles that they should take the precautions required near medical establishments; in particular, that they should not make any unnecessary noise. There are two models of this sign: E, 13a and E, 13b.~~

E, 13 a (E-11.1) notifies road users that a medical establishment is sited nearby where they need to take the precautions required and where they shall not make any unnecessary noise. It shall have a blue ground and the symbol shall be white. It can be replaced by E, 13 b (E-11.2).

**HOSPITAL**

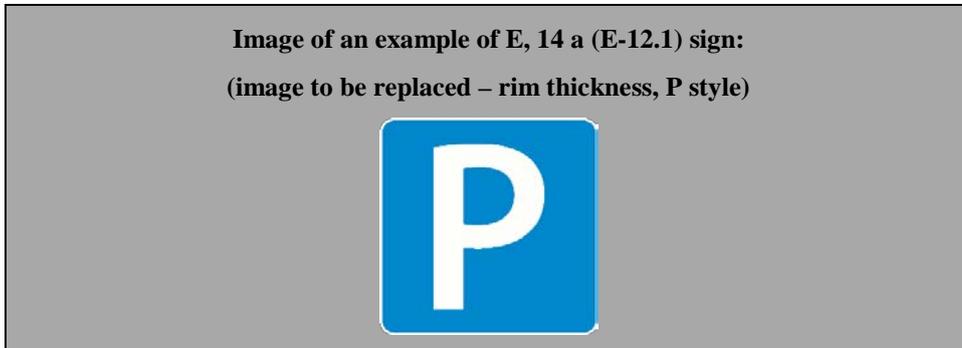
E, 13 b (E-11.2) notifies road users that a medical establishment is sited nearby where they need to take the precautions required and where they shall not make any unnecessary noise. It shall have a blue ground and the symbols shall be white and red. It can be replaced by E, 13 a (E-11.1). ~~(b) The red cross on this sign E, 13b may be replaced by one of the symbols referred to in section F, subsection II, paragraph 4 a red symbol depicting first-aid stations in the States concerned.~~

12. "PARKING" sign**PARKING**

(a) ~~Sign E, 14a (E-12.1), "PARKING", notifies of places which may be set up parallel to the axis of the road, shall indicate places where the parking of vehicles is authorized. The panel shall be square⁵³ with a blue ground and it shall bear the letter in white or ideogram~~

used in the State concerned to denote "Parking". ~~The ground of this sign shall be blue.~~ **This sign may be set up parallel to the axis of the road.**

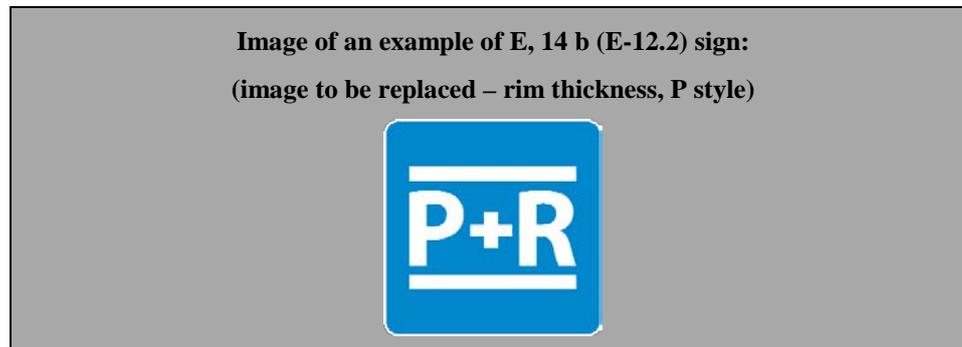
(b) The direction in which the parking place lies or the categories of vehicle for which it is reserved may be shown on the sign itself or on an additional panel below the sign. Such inscriptions may also limit the period for which parking is permitted.



PARK AND RIDE

E, 14 b (E-12.2) notifies of places where the parking is authorized with an option to change to other transport means. The sign shall consist of a blue ground and a white coloured symbol "P + R" with two horizontal lines placed below and above "P + R".

In the "P + R" symbol, the letters P and R can be substituted by the letters or ideograms used in the State concerned to denote "Parking" and "availability of other transport means". This sign can be replaced by E, 14 c or E, 14 d (E-12.3 or E-12.4).



PARK AND RIDE

E, 14 c (E-12.3) notifies of places where the parking is authorized with an option to change to other a specific means of public transport. This sign shall be similar to E, 14 a (E-12.1) except that it shall ~~or indicate that public transport is accessible from the parking place by means of~~ bear a "+" sign" followed by an indication of the type of transport, in word or symbol form by its name. This sign can be replaced by E, 14 b or E, 14 d (E-12.2 or E-12.4).

Image of an example of E, 14 c (E-12.3) sign:
 (image to be replaced – rim thickness, P style)



PARK AND RIDE

E, 14 d (E-12.4) notifies of places where the parking is authorized with an option to change to other a specific means of public transport. This sign shall be similar to E, 14 a (E-12.1) except that it shall ~~or indicate that public transport is accessible from the parking place by means of~~ bear a "+ sign" followed by an indication of the type of transport, ~~in word or symbol form~~ by its symbol. This sign can be replaced by E, 14 b or E, 14 c (E-12.2 or E-12.3).

Signs E, 14b and E, 14c are examples of the signs which may be used to indicate a car park more particularly intended for vehicles whose drivers wish to use a means of public transport.

Image of an example of E, 14 d (E-12.4) sign:
 (image to be replaced – rim thickness, P style)



13. Signs notifying a bus or tramway stop

BUS STOP

E, 15 (E-13.1) "~~BUS STOP~~" notifies of a siting of bus stop where drivers of vehicles need to observe the special traffic rules in force in States concerned. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of E, 15 (E-13.1) sign:
 (images to be replaced – rim thickness)

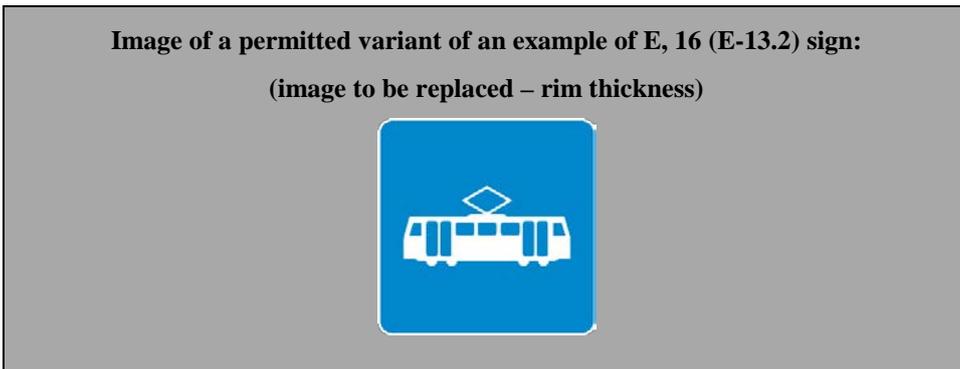


reversed symbol:



TRAMWAY STOP

and E, 16 (E-13.2) "~~TRAMWAY STOP~~" notifies of a siting of tramway stop where drivers of vehicles need to observe the special traffic rules in force in States concerned. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



⁵⁴ See footnote

14. Signs notifying an entry to or an exit from a residential area where special traffic rules apply

RESIDENTIAL AREA

E, 17 a (E-14.1) notifies of an entry to a residential area where the special rules listed below begin to apply:

- (a) Pedestrians may make use of the road over its entire width. Games are allowed;
- (b) Drivers shall proceed at very low speed, as specified by national legislation and which in no case should exceed 20 km (12 miles) per hour;
- (c) Drivers shall not put pedestrians at risk nor behave in an obstructive manner. If necessary they shall stop;
- (d) Pedestrians shall not impede vehicular traffic unnecessarily;
- (e) Parking is forbidden except where allowed by parking signs;
- (f) At intersections, road users emerging from a residential area shall give way to other road users, except when otherwise provided in domestic legislation.

This sign shall have a blue ground and a white symbol.

Image of E, 17 a (E-14.1) sign:

(image to be replaced – rim thickness, house symbol to be improved)



END OF RESIDENTIAL AREA

E, 17 b (E-14.2) notifies of an exit from a residential area where rules imposed by E, 17 a (E-14.1) cease to apply. This sign shall be identical to the sign E, 17 a (E-14.1) except that it shall be crossed by a diagonal red band or, preferably, red parallel lines forming such a band running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge. The diagonal band shall be placed over the symbol.

Image of a permitted variant of E, 17 b (E-14.2) sign:

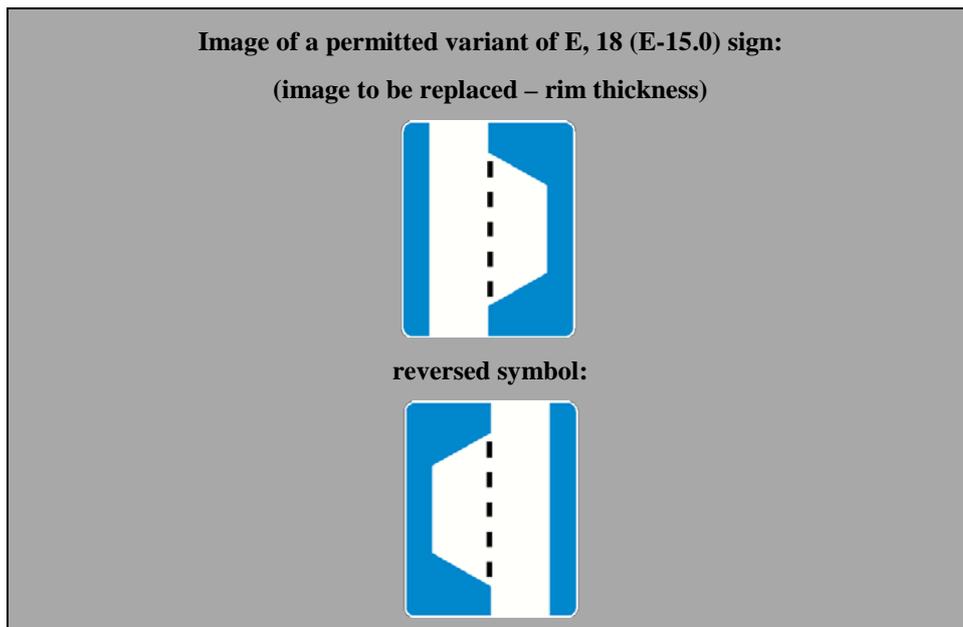
(image to be replaced – rim thickness, house symbol to be improved, thickness of parallel lines)



145. Signs indicating a stopping place in case of emergency or danger

EMERGENCY STOPPING PLACE

Sign E, 18⁵⁵ ~~“EMERGENCY STOPPING PLACE”~~ (E-15.0) notifies of ~~indicates~~ a place which shall only be used by drivers for stopping or parking in case of emergency or danger. If this stopping place is equipped with an emergency telephone and/or an extinguisher, the sign shall bear the symbols F, 14 17 (F-10.0) and/or F, 15⁵⁶ F, 18 (F-11.0) either in its lower part or on a rectangular ~~an additional~~ panel placed below the sign. ~~This sign has two models, E, 18 a 57 and E, 18 b 58.~~ The symbol on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.



Section F

INFORMATION, FACILITIES OR SERVICE SIGNS

I. General characteristics and symbols

1. “F” signs **with inscriptions** shall ~~have a blue or green ground; they shall bear a white or yellow rectangle~~ **be a blue or green rectangle with a white or yellow square placed in the centre** on which the symbol shall be displayed.
2. “F” signs **without inscriptions** shall ~~be a blue or green square with a white or yellow square placed in the centre. The area of the white square inside shall not be greater than two-thirds of the area of the blue or green square.~~
23. On the blue or green ~~band~~ **ground** at the bottom of the “F” sign **with inscription**, the distance to the facility indicated, or to the entry to the road leading to it, may be inscribed in white; ~~on the sign bearing symbol F, 5 the word “HOTEL” or “MOTEL” may be inscribed in the same way.~~ The signs may also be set up at the entry to the road leading to the facility and may then bear a white directional arrow on the blue or green part at the bottom.
4. The symbol shall be black or dark blue, except **if otherwise indicated**. ~~symbols F, 1 a, F, 1 b, F, 1 c and F, 1859, which shall be red. The symbol F, 1760 may be red.~~

II. ~~Descriptions~~ **Definitions and images**

1. “FIRST-AID STATION” symbol-sign⁵⁹

FIRST-AID STATION

F, 1 (F-01.0) indicates a placement of a first aid station. The symbols depicting first-aid stations in the States concerned shall be used. These symbols shall be red. ~~Examples of these symbols are F, 1a, F, 1b and F, 1c.~~

Images of a permitted variants of examples of F, 1 (F-01.0) sign:



2. Miscellaneous symbols Other signs

BREAKDOWN SERVICE

F, 2 (F-02.0) "~~BREAKDOWN SERVICE~~") indicates a placement of a breakdown service.

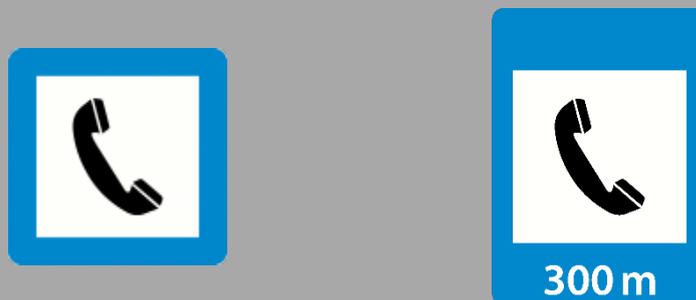
Images of a permitted variants of F, 2 (F-02.0) sign:



TELEPHONE

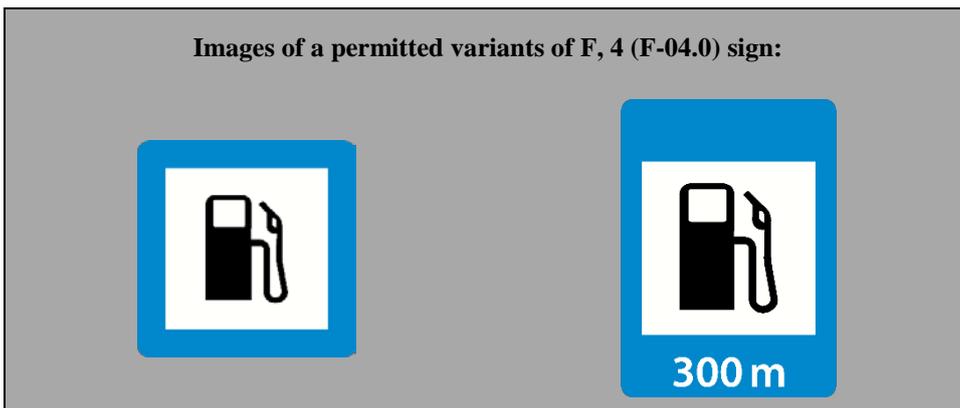
F, 3 (F-03.0) "~~TELEPHONE~~" indicates a placement of a telephone.

Images of a permitted variants of F, 3 (F-03.0) sign:



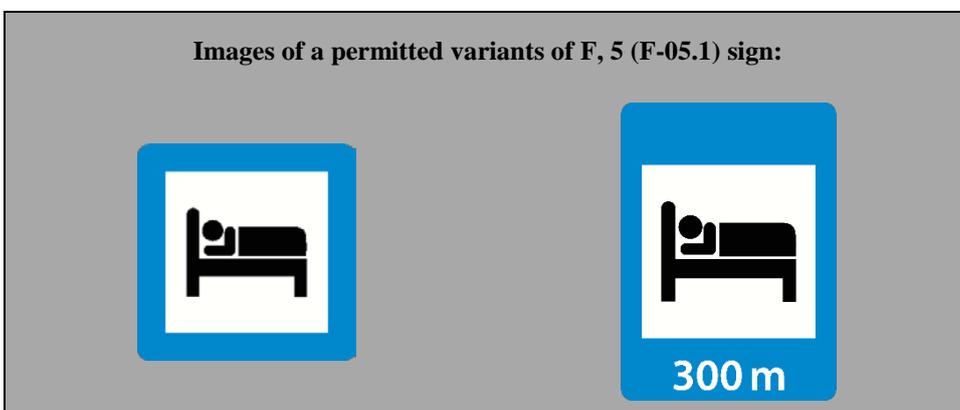
FILLING STATION

F, 4 (F-04.0) "~~FILLING STATION~~" indicates a placement of a filling station



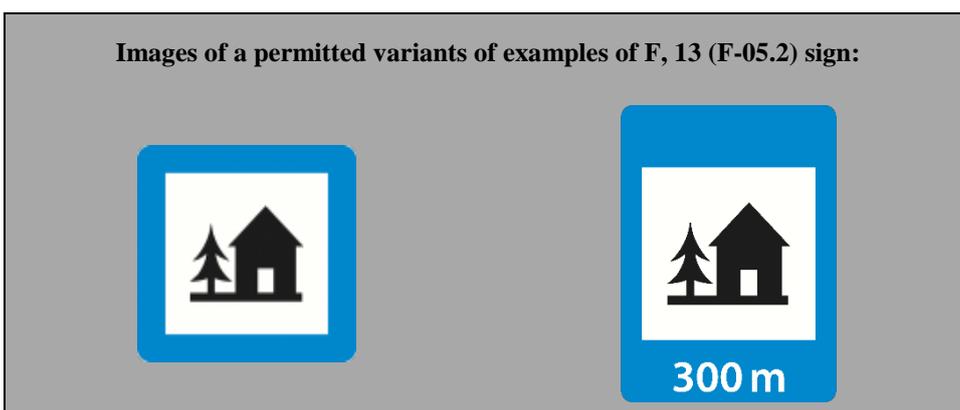
HOTEL OR MOTEL

F, 5 (F-05.1) "~~HOTEL or MOTEL~~" indicates a placement of a hotel or motel. This sign - the variant with inscription – may contain the inscription "HOTEL" or "MOTEL" in white on the bottom blue or green ground.



YOUTH HOSTEL

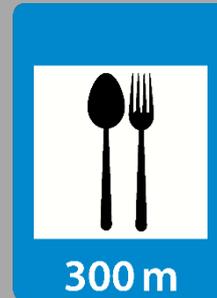
F, 13 (F-05.2) "~~YOUTH HOSTEL~~" indicates a placement of a youth hostel.



RESTAURANT

F, 6 (F-06.1) "~~RESTAURANT~~" indicates a placement of a restaurant.

Images of a permitted variants of examples of F, 6 (F-06.1) sign:



REFRESHMENTS OR CAFETERIA

F, 7 (F-06.2) "~~REFRESHMENTS OR CAFETERIA~~" indicates an availability of refreshments or a cafeteria.

Images of a permitted variants of F, 7 (F-06.2) sign:



PICNIC SITE OR REST AREA

F, 8 (F-07.1) "~~PICNIC SITE~~" indicates a placement of a picnic site

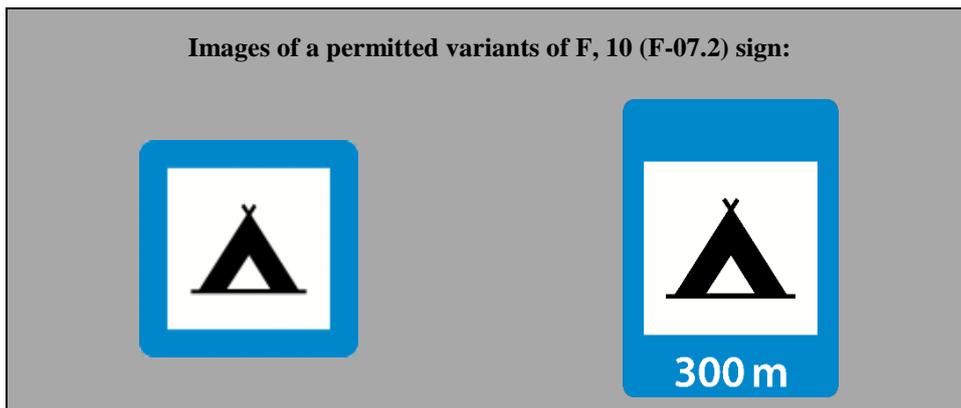
Images of a permitted variants of examples of F, 8 (F-07.1) sign:



~~F, 9 "STARTING POINT FOR WALKS~~

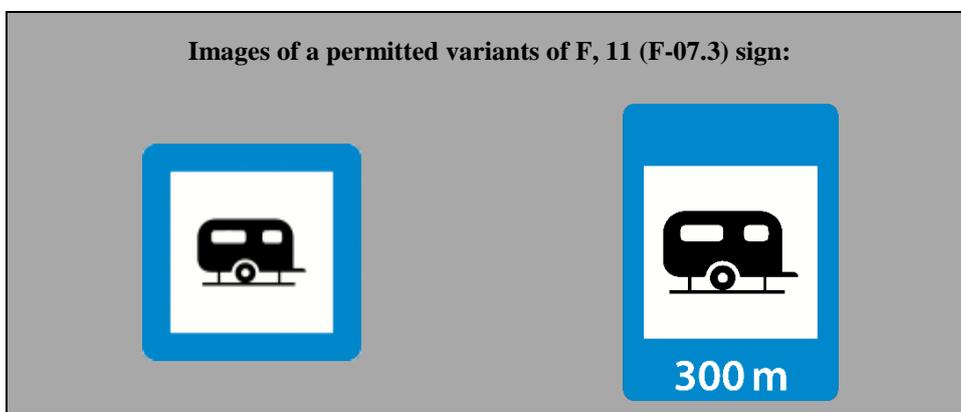
CAMPING SITE

F, 10 (F-07.2) "~~CAMPING SITE~~" indicates a placement of a camping site.



CARAVAN SITE

F, 11 (F-07.3) "~~CARAVAN SITE~~" indicates a placement of a caravan site.



F, 12 "~~CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITE~~"

RADIO STATIONS GIVING TRAFFIC INFORMATION

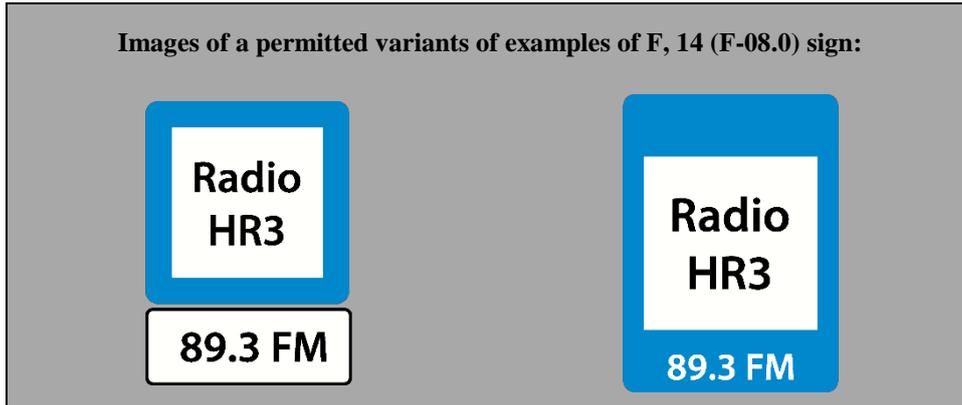
F, 14⁶⁰ See footnote (F-08.0) indicates an availability of a frequency for a radio station giving traffic information. The sign contains an inscription "Radio" on the white square, which may also be supplemented by an indication of the name or the code of the radio station when necessary in abridged form and the number of the programme. The word inscription "Radio" may be repeated also in the national language.

This sign - the variant with inscription – shall contain the inscription of the frequency and, if necessary, the wavelength of the local radio station in white on the bottom blue or green ground. For the variant of this sign without inscription, the frequency information shall be provided on an additional panel.

It is left to the discretion of the State concerned to add in the case of VHF stations the indication "MHz" or the regional code, and in the case of medium-frequency or long-frequency stations the indication "kc/s"

The wavelength may be given in figures with the letter m (e.g. 1500m).

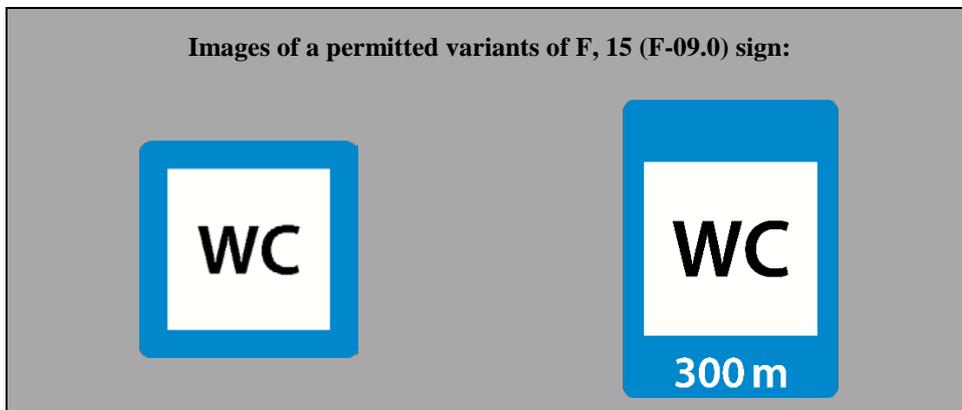
Images of a permitted variants of examples of F, 14 (F-08.0) sign:



PUBLIC LAVATORY

F, 15⁶⁴-See footnote (F-09.0) indicates an availability of public lavatory.

Images of a permitted variants of F, 15 (F-09.0) sign:

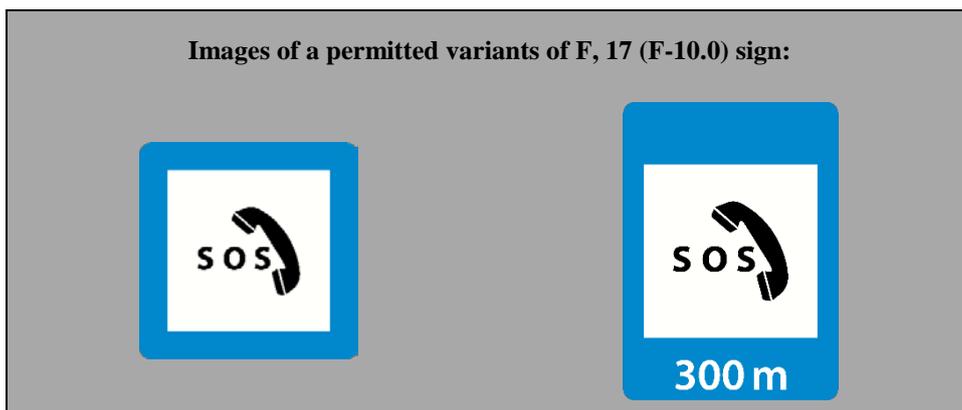


F, 16⁶²-See footnote

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

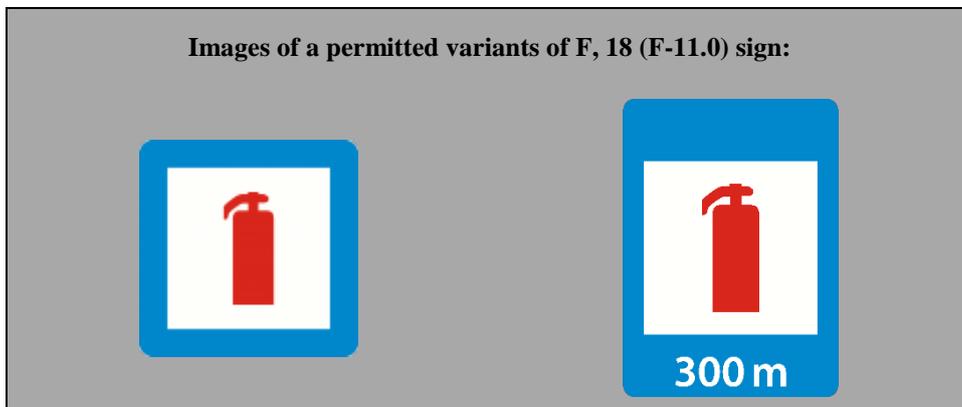
F, 17 (F-10.0)⁶³ "EMERGENCY TELEPHONE" indicates the availability of a telephone for emergency calls. The symbol may also be red.

Images of a permitted variants of F, 17 (F-10.0) sign:



EXTINGUISHER

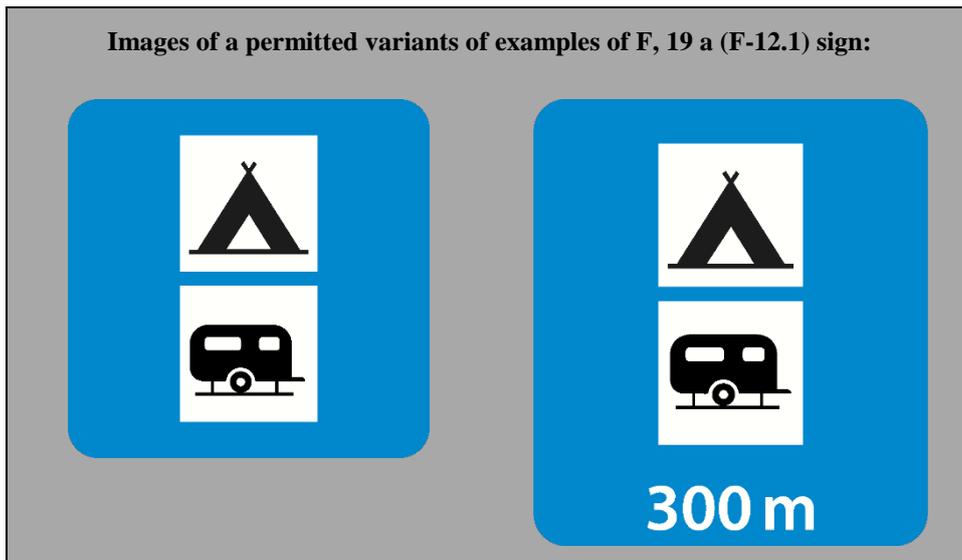
F, 18 (F-11.0)⁶⁴ "EXTINGUISHER"⁶⁵ - See footnote - indicates the availability of an extinguisher. The symbol shall be red.



3. Multiple facilities or service signs

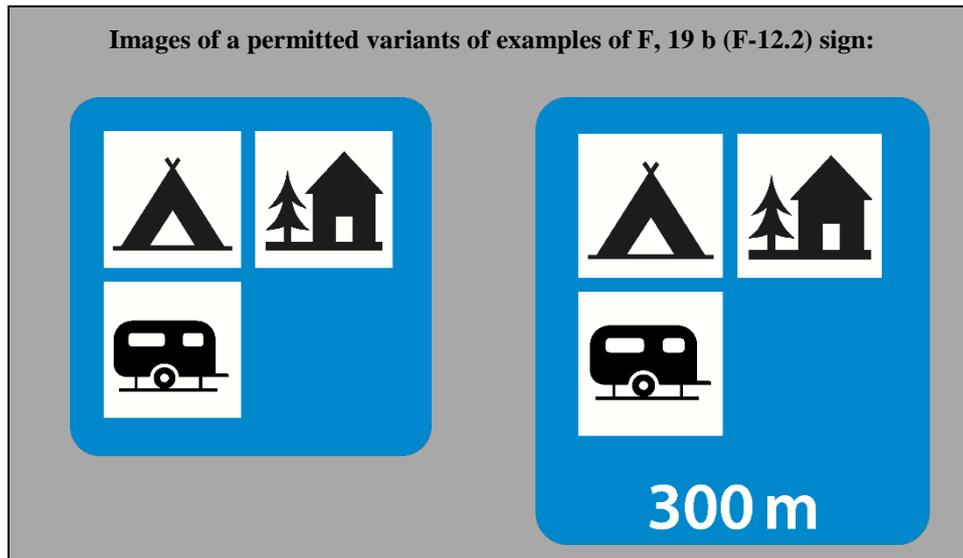
MULTIPLE FACILITIES OR SERVICE SIGN

F, 19 a (F-12.1) indicates presence or availability of two different types of facilities or services.



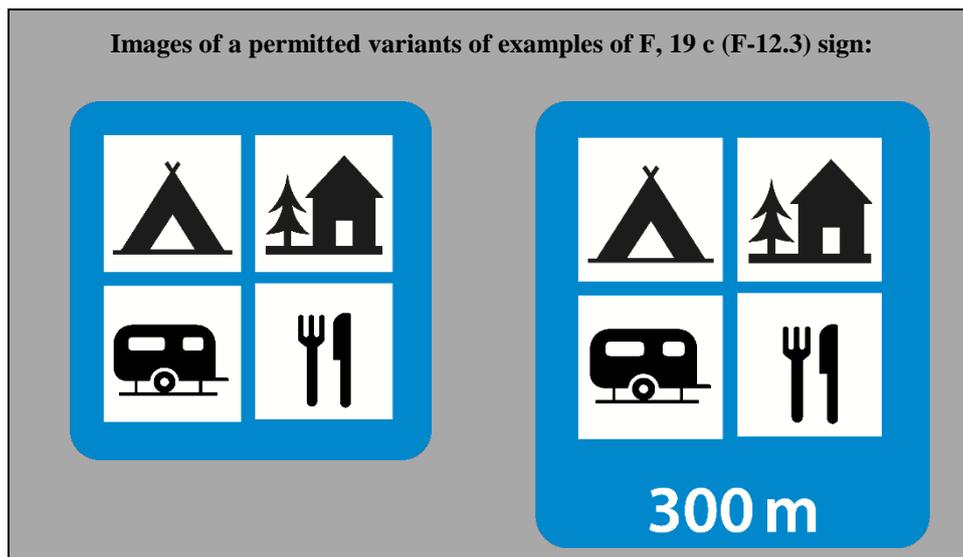
MULTIPLE FACILITIES OR SERVICE SIGN

F, 19 b (F-12.2) indicates presence or availability of three different types of facilities or services.



MULTIPLE FACILITIES OR SERVICE SIGN

F, 19 c (F-12.3) indicates presence or availability of four different types of facilities or services.



Section G

DIRECTION, POSITION OR INDICATION OTHER INFORMATION SIGNS

I. 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.~~

4. 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.

5. **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.**

6. **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.**

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

II. ~~Advance direction signs~~ **Definitions and images**

1. 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, 2b⁶⁶~~

(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, 3c; C, 6; E, 5a; F, 2).~~

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

ADVANCE DIRECTION

G, 1 a (G-01.1) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of a stacked advance direction sign for two advance directions.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 1 a (G-01.1) sign:



ADVANCE DIRECTION

G, 1 b (G-01.2) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of a stacked advance direction sign for three advance directions.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 1 b (G-01.2) sign:



ADVANCE DIRECTION ON ROUNDABOUT

G, 1 c (G-01.3) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of a stacked advance direction sign for directions on a roundabout. The roundabout arrows shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 1 c (G-01.3) sign:

(this image is to be corrected)



DIAGRAMMATIC ADVANCE DIRECTION FOR INTERSECTION

G, 2 a (G-02.1) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of an advance direction sign showing a diagram of an intersection.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 2 a (G-02.1) sign:



DIAGRAMMATIC ADVANCE DIRECTION FOR ROUNDABOUT

G, 2 b (G-02.2) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of an advance direction sign showing a diagram of a roundabout. The symbol of the roundabout on this sign shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 2 b (G-02.2) sign:



reversed symbol:



DIAGRAMMATIC ADVANCE DIRECTION FOR ROAD LANES

G, 2 c (G-02.3) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of an advance direction sign showing a diagram of road lanes.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 2 c (G-02.3) sign:

(image to be corrected)



ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGN OVER A ROAD LANE

G, 3 a (G-03.1) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of an advance direction sign for placing over a road lane and may also indicate advance direction for an exit from a motorway.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 3 a (G-03.1) sign:

(image to be corrected)



ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGN OVER ROAD LANES

G, 3 b (G-03.2) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of an advance direction sign for placing over a carriageway with two lanes.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 3 b (G-03.2) sign:
(image to be corrected)



ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGN OVER ROAD LANES

G, 3 c (G-03.3) indicates advance directions to places. This sign is an example of an advance direction sign for placing over a carriageway with three lanes.

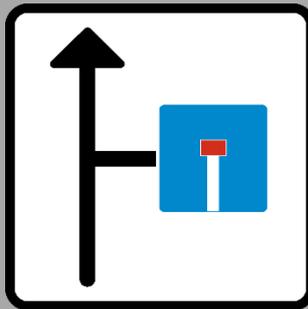
Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 3 c (G-03.3) sign:
(image to be corrected)



ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGN FOR NO THROUGH ROAD

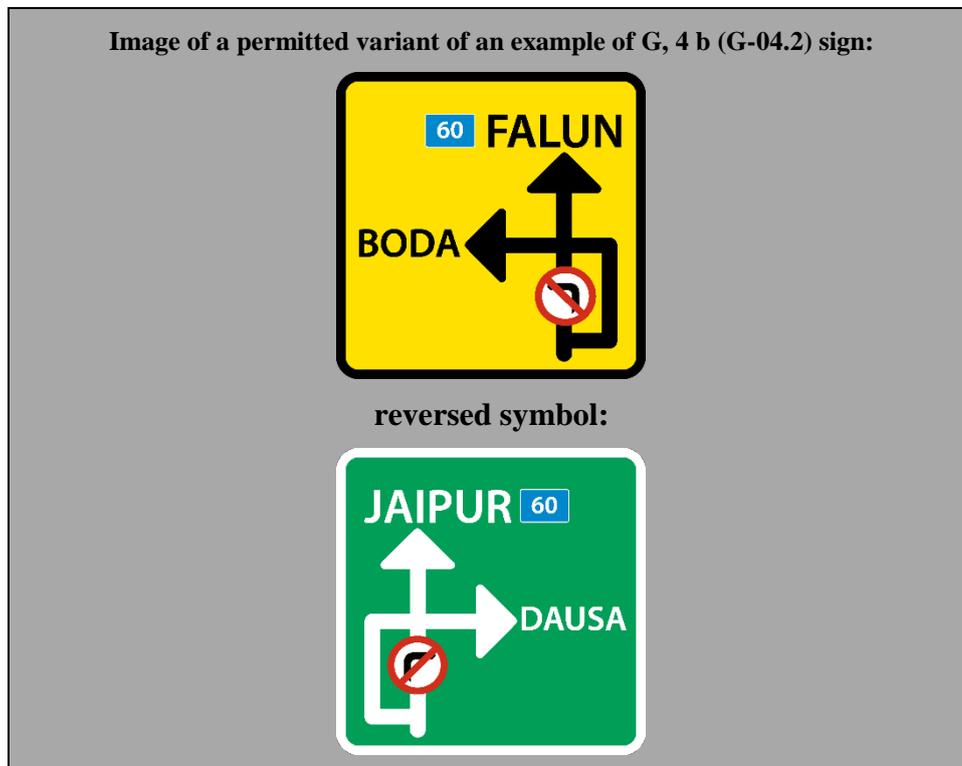
G, 4 a (G-04.1) indicates in advance a no-through-road.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 4 a (G-04.1) sign:



ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGN FOR NO TURN

G, 4 b (G-04.2) indicates in advance a route to be followed in order to turn left, where a left turn at the next intersection is prohibited. The symbol shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.



Sign G, 4 c is an example of advance direction sign for “EXIT”.

All the 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:-All advance direction signs **G, 1, G, 1, G, 2 and G, 3** except G, 4 a and G, 4 b (G-04.1 and G-04.2) 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 (A-02.1, A-02.1, A-05.0, C-03.5, C-06.1, C-06.2, E-05.1, E-06.1, E-12.1, F-02.0, G-13.0)). Advance direction sign G, 4 a (G-04.1) bears the sign G, 13 (G-13.0) while G, 4 b (G-04.2) may bear the sign C, 11 a or C, 11 b (C-11.1 or C-11.2) on a reduced scale.

II2. Direction signs

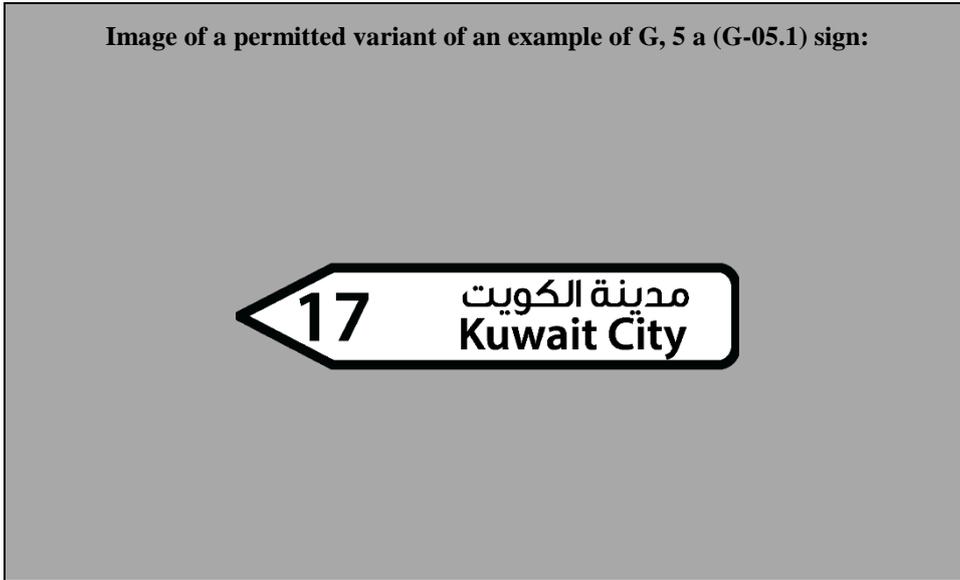
1. — Examples of signs showing the direction of a place: G, 4a; G, 4b; G, 4c and G, 5.⁶⁷
2. — Examples of signs showing the direction of an airfield: G, 6a; G, 6b and G, 6c.⁶⁸
3. — Sign G, 7 shows the direction of a camping site.
4. — Sign G, 8 shows the direction of a youth hostel.
5. — Examples of 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:

DIRECTION SIGN FOR LEFT DIRECTION

G, 5 a (G-05.1) indicates left direction to a place. This sign is an example of a direction sign showing one direction with the sign panel terminating in an arrowhead to the left.

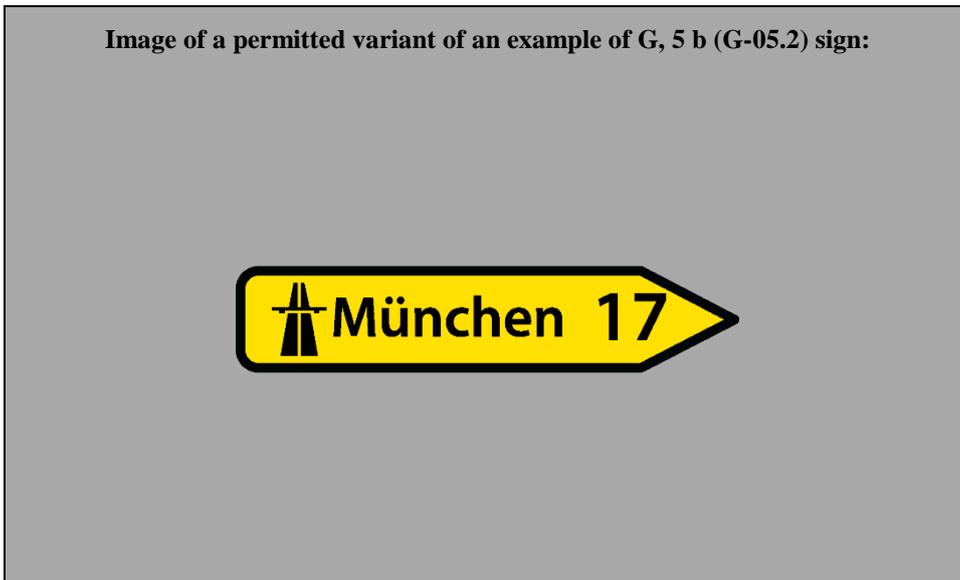
Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 5 a (G-05.1) sign:



DIRECTION SIGN FOR RIGHT DIRECTION

G, 5 b (G-05.2) indicates right direction to a place. This sign is an example of a direction sign showing one direction with the sign panel terminating in an arrowhead to the right.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 5 b (G-05.2) sign:



DIRECTION SIGN FOR ONE DIRECTION

G, 5 c, (G-05.3) indicates direction to a place. This sign is an example of a direction sign depicting direction with an arrow⁶⁷.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 5 c (G-05.3) sign:



DIRECTION SIGN FOR LEFT DIRECTION TO MULTIPLE PLACES

G, 5 d, (G-05.4) indicates left direction to multiple places. This sign is an example of a direction sign showing one direction with the sign panel terminating in an arrowhead to the left.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 5 d (G-05.4) sign:



DIRECTION SIGN FOR RIGHT DIRECTION TO MULTIPLE PLACES

G, 5 e, (G-05.5) indicates right direction to multiple places. This sign is an example of a direction sign showing one direction with the sign panel terminating in an arrowhead to the right.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 5 e (G-05.5) sign:



DIRECTION SIGN FOR ONE DIRECTION TO MULTIPLE PLACES

G, 5 f (G-05.6) indicates one direction to multiple places. This sign is an example of a direction sign depicting direction with an arrow.⁶⁸

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 5 f (G-05.6) sign:

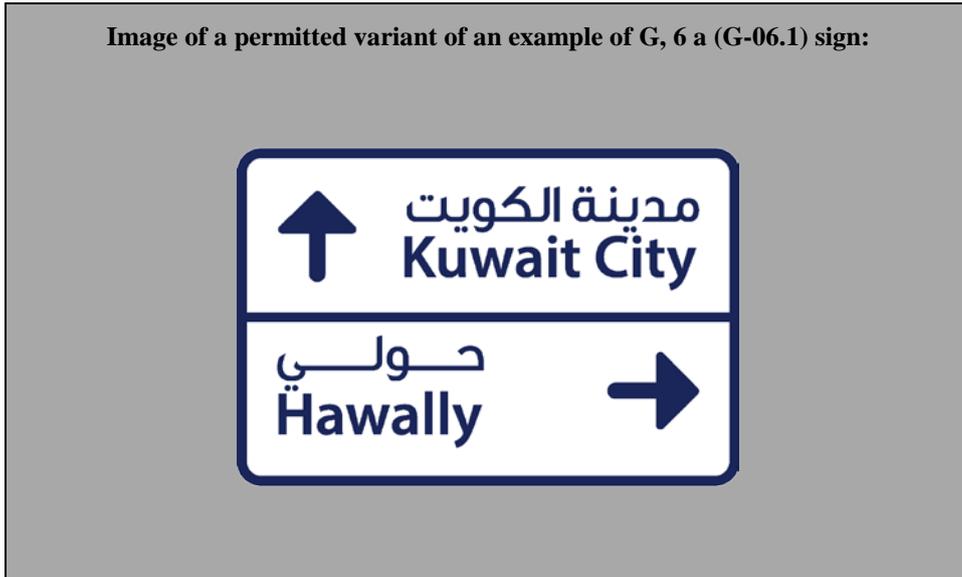


G, 5 g is an example of a direction sign for exit.

DIRECTION SIGN FOR TWO DIRECTIONS

G, 6 a (G-06.1) indicates two different directions to places. This sign is an example of a direction sign depicting directions with arrows.

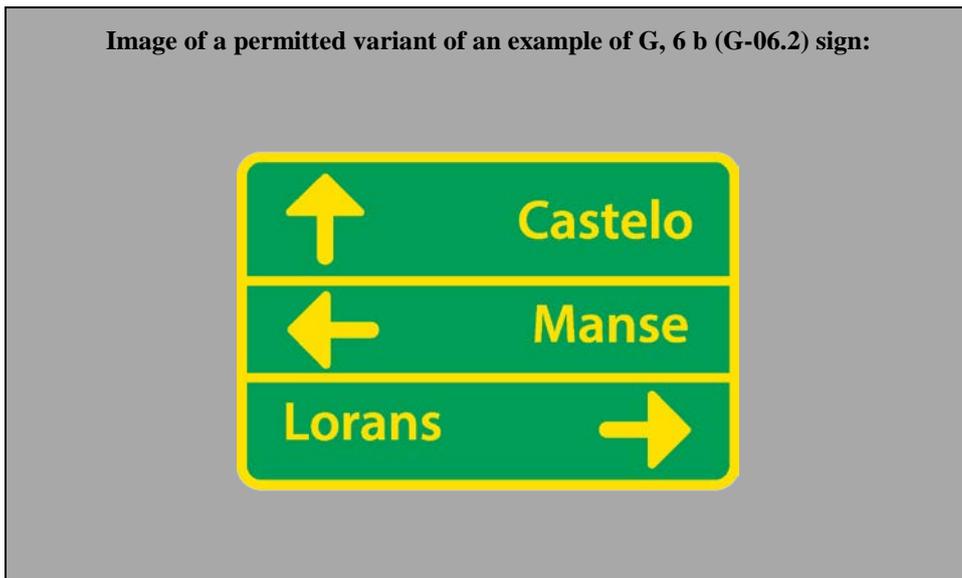
Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 6 a (G-06.1) sign:



DIRECTION SIGN FOR THREE DIRECTIONS

G, 6 b (G-06.2) indicates three different directions to places. This sign is an example of a direction sign depicting directions with arrows.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 6 b (G-06.2) sign:



DIRECTION SIGN OVER ROAD LANE

G, 7 (G-07.0) indicates a direction to place. This sign is an example of a direction sign for placing over a road lane.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 7 (G-07.0) sign:



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 should preferably be inscribed at the same height as the place-name. On direction signs which are arrow-shaped, these figures should preferably be placed between the place-name and the point of the arrow; on rectangular-shaped signs they should preferably 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 (A-02.1, A-02.2, A-05.0, C-03.5, C-06.1, C-06.2, E-05.1, E-06.1, E-12.1, F-02.0)). 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.3. Road identification signs

ROAD IDENTIFICATION

G, 8 a (G-08.1) identifies the road by its number or name. This sign is an example of a road identification sign having a rectangular shape bearing a road number made up of a two-digit figure.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 8 a (G-08.1) sign:



ROAD IDENTIFICATION

G, 8 b (G-08.2) identifies the road by its number or name. This sign is an example of road identification sign having a rectangular shape bearing a road number made up of a three-digit figure.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 8 b (G-08.2) sign:



ROAD IDENTIFICATION

G, 8 c (G-08.3) identifies the road by its number or name. This sign is an example of road identification sign having a shield shape bearing a road number made up of a combination of a letter and figure.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 8 c (G-08.3) sign:



ROAD IDENTIFICATION

G, 8 d (G-08.4) identifies the road by its number or name. This sign is an example of road identification sign having a shield shape bearing a road number made up of a combination of a letter and two-digit figure.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 8 d (G-08.4) sign:



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.

V4. Place identification signs

PLACE IDENTIFICATION

Sign-G, 9 (G-09.0) identifies a place other than a built-up area by its name. It may also bear a symbol for the place. It shall indicate on-site point without the need to specify its end.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 9 (G-09.0) sign:

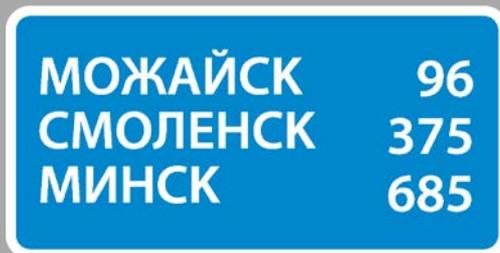


IV15. Confirmatory signs

PLACE CONFIRMATION

Sign-G, 10 a (G-10.1) confirms the direction to places. This sign is an example that bears the names of places and distances to them.

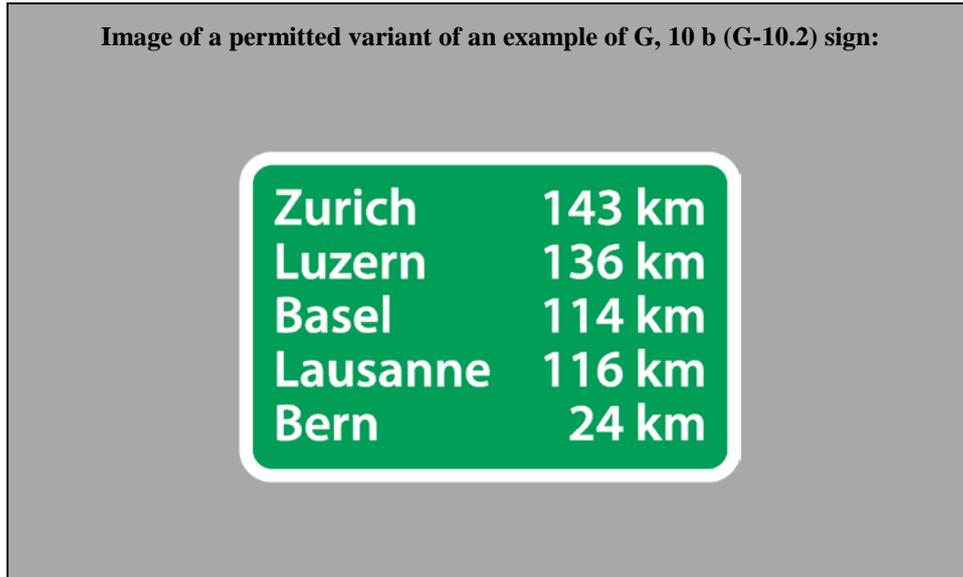
Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 10 a (G-10.1) sign:



PLACE CONFIRMATION

G, 10 b (G-10.2) confirms the direction to places. This sign is an example that bears the names of places and distances in kilometres to them.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 10 b (G-10.2) sign:



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.

Where distances are shown, the figures expressing them shall be indicated after the name of the place.

Confirmatory signs may bear the symbols used on other signs or show other signs on a reduced scale, for example road identification signs.

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.6. Indication signs

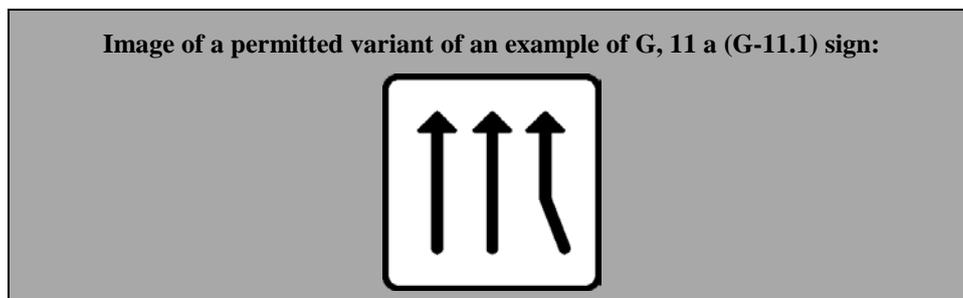
Indication signs, unless specified otherwise, shall have a blue ground and a white symbol or inscription. If so, when rims at the outer edge are used, they shall be white.

4A. Signs indicating the number and direction of traffic lanes

DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC LANES

Signs such as G, 11a; ~~and G, 11 b (G-11.1) and G, 11c~~ shall be used to notify indicates to drivers on the number and direction of traffic lanes. **This sign is an example showing an incoming lane from the right.**

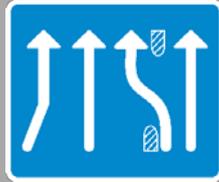
Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 11 a (G-11.1) sign:



DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC LANES

Signs such as G-11a ; ~~and G, 11 b (G-11.2) and G, 11c shall be used to notify~~ indicates to drivers on the number and direction of traffic lanes. **This sign is an example showing an incoming lane from the left and an incoming lane from the right from a median separated carriageway.**

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 11 b (G-11.2) sign:



~~These signs for direction of traffic lanes~~ 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. **These signs shall bear either light-coloured symbols on a dark ground, or dark-coloured symbols on a light-coloured ground.**

2B. Signs indicating closure of a traffic lane

CLOSURE OF A TRAFFIC LANE

~~Signs such as G, 12a (G-12.1), and G, 12b and G, 12 c shall~~ indicates to drivers closure of a traffic lane. **This sign is an example showing the closing lane by means of an “closing” arrow. The symbol on this sign may be reversed**

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 12 a (G-12.1) sign:



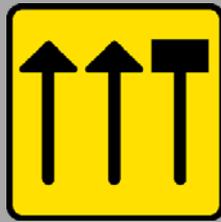
reversed symbol:



CLOSURE OF A TRAFFIC LANE

~~Signs such as G, 12a, and G, 12b (G-12.2) and G, 12 c shall~~ indicates to drivers closure of a traffic lane. **This sign is an example showing the closing lane by means of “T” shape.**

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 12 b (G-12.2) sign:



These signs for closure of traffic lanes 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. These signs for closure of a traffic lane shall bear either light-coloured symbols on a dark ground, or dark-coloured symbols on a light-coloured ground.

3C. "NO THROUGH ROAD" sign⁶⁹

NO THROUGH ROAD

Sign G, 13 (G-13.0) indicates a no through road. "~~NO THROUGH ROAD~~", It shall be placed at the entry to ~~that~~ a road, ~~shall mean that there is no throughway~~. **The symbol shall be white and red.**

Image of G, 13 (G-13.0) sign:



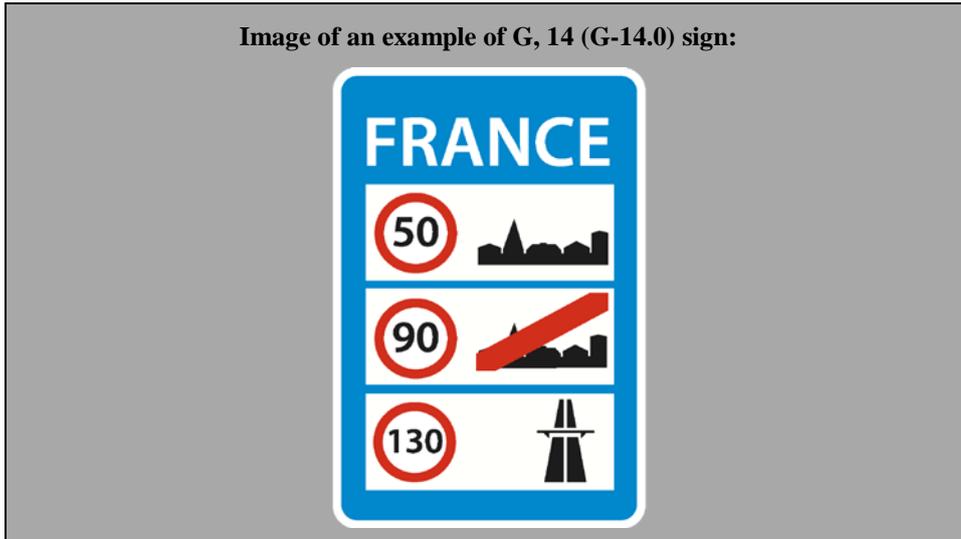
4D. "GENERAL SPEED LIMITS" sign

GENERAL SPEED LIMITS

Sign G, 14 (G-14.0) "~~GENERAL SPEED LIMITS~~", ~~shall be used, especially near national frontiers, to notify~~ **indicates** the general speed limits in force in a country or in a subdivision of that country. **It shall be used, especially near national frontiers.** 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, 6 a (E-06.1), "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; 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 (E-07.3) or its symbol, and the sign E, 8 b (E-07.4), or its symbol, respectively.~~

Image of an example of G, 14 (G-14.0) sign:



5E “ROAD OPEN OR CLOSED” sign

ROAD OPEN OR CLOSED

(a) — ~~Sign G, 15 (G-15.0) “ROAD OPEN OR CLOSED”, shall be used to~~ shows 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 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, ~~panel rectangle~~ **panel rectangle** 1 shall be red and shall bear the inscription “CLOSED”; if the section is open, ~~panel rectangle~~ **panel 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~~ **panel rectangle** 3 shall remain blank and ~~panel rectangle~~ **panel rectangle** 2, according to the state of the road, shall either be blank, or display sign D, 9 (**D-07.1**), “~~SNOW CHAINS COMPULSORY~~”, or display ~~symbol~~ **sign** G, 16 (**G-16.0**), “~~CHAINS OR SNOW TYRES RECOMMENDED~~”. ~~This symbol shall be black.~~

If the section of road is closed, ~~panel rectangle~~ **panel rectangle** 3 shall show the name of the place up to which the road is open and ~~panel rectangle~~ **panel rectangle** 2 shall display, according to the state of the road, either the inscription “OPEN AS FAR AS” or symbol G, 16, or signs D, 9 (**D-07.1**) or **G, 16 (G-16.0). Rectangle 3 may also display other danger warning signs.”**

Image of an example of G, 15 (G-15.0) sign:

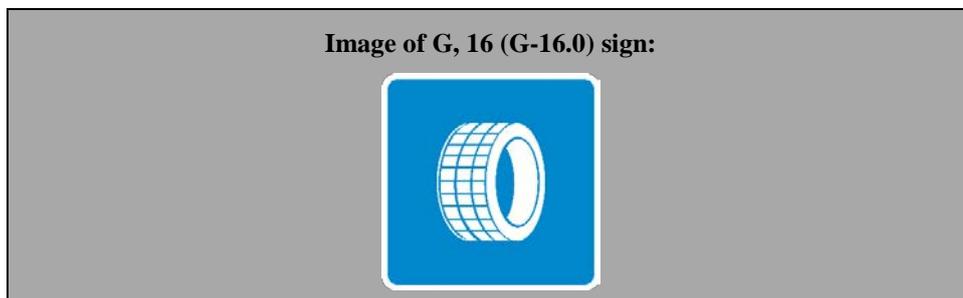


F. "ADVISORY SNOW TYRES OR SNOW CHAINS" sign

ADVISORY SNOW TYRES OR SNOW CHAINS

G, 16 (G-16.0) indicates to drivers of vehicles that their vehicles travelling on the road at the entrance to which it is placed are recommended to have snow tyres fitted to all wheels or to have snow chains fitted to not less than two of their driving wheels. The snow chains are recommended to be used in situations when the carriageway is covered by snow and/or ice.

Image of G, 16 (G-16.0) sign:



G. "ADVISORY SPEED" sign

ADVISORY SPEED

Sign G, 17 (G-17.0) "~~ADVISORY SPEED~~" shall be used to show indicates 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. That unit of measurement may be shown on the sign after or below the digit. If shown, "km" (for Kilometres) or "m" (for Miles) shall be used as appropriate. This unit may be specified on the sign.

Image of an example of G, 17 (G-17.0) sign:



7H. Sign notifying advised itinerary for heavy vehicles

ADVISED ITINERARY FOR HEAVY VEHICLES

G, 18 (G-18.0) "~~ADVISED ITINERARY FOR HEAVY VEHICLES~~" indicates advised itinerary for goods vehicles.

Image of G, 18 (G-18.0) sign:



8I. Sign notifying an escape lane

ESCAPE LANE

Sign G, 19 (G-19.0) "~~ESCAPE LANE~~" shall be used to indicate an escape lane on steep descent. This sign, with an **additional panel** showing distance to the escape lane, should be placed in conjunction with sign A, 2 (A-02.1 or A-02.2) 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 an **additional panel** showing distance to the escape lane. **The symbol shall be white and red.** It may be varied corresponding to the siting of the escape lane in relation to the road concerned. **It shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.**

Image of an example of G, 19 (G-19.0) sign:



reversed symbol:



9J. Signs notifying a pedestrian overpass or underpass

OVERPASS

(a) Sign G, 20 a ~~and G, 20 b (G-20.1)~~ ~~is are~~ used to indicate **respectively** a pedestrian overpass ~~or underpass~~.

Image of G, 20 a (G-20.1) sign:



UNDERPASS

~~G, 20 a and G, 20 b (G-20.2)~~ ~~is are~~ used to indicate **respectively** a pedestrian ~~overpass or~~ underpass.

Image of G, 20 b (G-20.2) sign:

(image to be corrected)



OVERPASS WITHOUT STEPS

(b) — Sign G, 21 a ~~and G, 21 b (G-21.1)~~ ~~is are~~ used to indicate **respectively** an overpass ~~or~~ underpass without steps. The symbol for ~~handicapped~~ persons **with disabilities** may also be used on this sign.

Image of an example of G, 21 a (G-21.1) sign:



UNDERPASS WITHOUT STEPS

~~(b) — Sign G, 21 a and G, 21 b (G-21.2) is are used to indicate respectively an overpass or underpass without steps. The symbol for handicapped persons with disabilities may also be used on this sign.~~

Image of an example of G, 21 b (G-21.2) sign:



~~40K. Signs notifying an exit from a motorway~~

EXIT FROM A MOTORWAY

~~Signs G, 22 a (G-22.1); G, 22 b and G, 22 c are examples of advance signs for notifying indicates a distance to an exit from a motorway. It shall bear three strips sloping downwards towards the carriageway and it may bear a distance inscription. These signs shall bear the indication of a distance to the exit from a motorway, as determined by It shall be set up in accordance with 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 this sign bearing three oblique bars stripes and the exit from a motorway. These signs It shall have a blue or green ground and the oblique bars stripes and inscriptions shall be white. The stripes shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.~~

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 22 a (G-22.1) sign:



reversed stripes:



EXIT FROM A MOTORWAY

~~Signs G, 22 a; G, 22 b (G-22.2) and G, 22 c are examples of advance signs for notifying~~ **indicates a distance to an exit from a motorway. It shall bear two strips sloping downwards towards the carriageway and it may bear a distance inscription.** ~~These signs shall bear the indication of a distance to the exit from a motorway, as determined by~~ **It shall be set up in accordance with domestic legislation at two thirds of a given distance,** provided that signs bearing respectively one and ~~two~~ **three** oblique ~~bars~~ **stripes** are set up at one third and ~~two thirds~~ of the **given** distance ~~between the sign bearing three oblique bars stripes and to the exit from a motorway. These signs~~ **It shall have a blue or green ground and the oblique bars stripes and inscriptions shall be white. The stripes shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.**

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 22 b (G-22.2) sign:

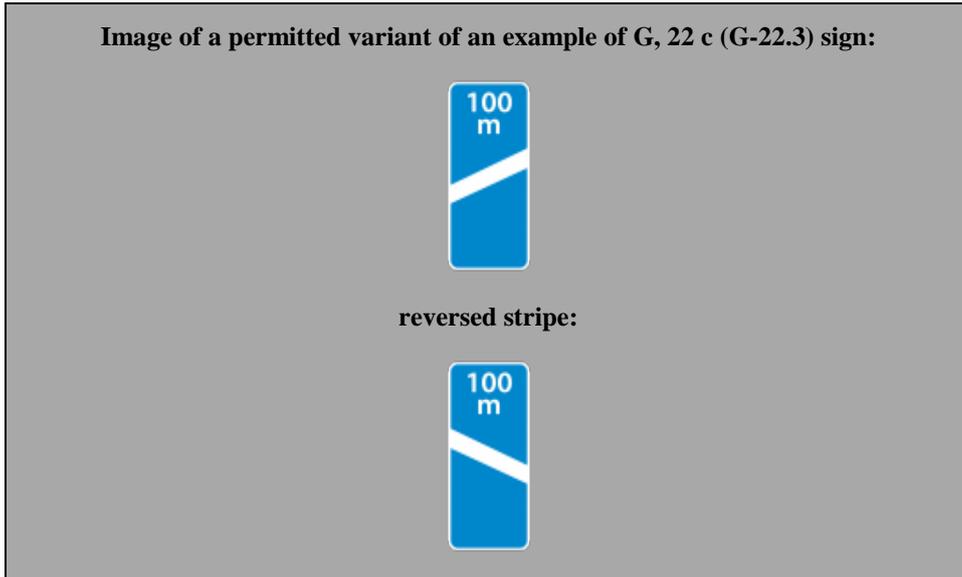


reversed stripes:



EXIT FROM A MOTORWAY

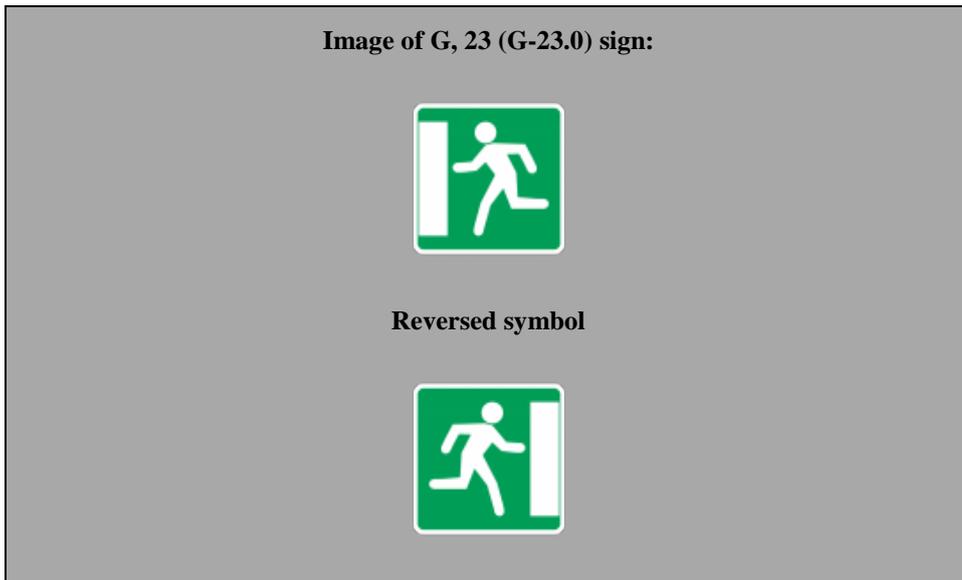
~~Signs G, 22 a; G, 22 b and G, 22 c (G-22.3) are examples of advance signs for notifying~~ **indicates a distance to an exit from a motorway. It shall bear one strip sloping downwards towards the carriageway and it may bear a distance inscription.** ~~These signs shall bear the indication of a distance to the exit from a motorway, as determined by~~ **It shall be set up in accordance with domestic legislation at one third of a given distance,** provided that signs bearing respectively ~~one and two~~ **and three** oblique ~~bars~~ **stripes** are set up at ~~one two~~ thirds and ~~two thirds~~ of the **given** distance ~~between the sign bearing three oblique bars stripes and to the exit from a motorway. These signs~~ **It shall have a blue or green ground and the oblique bars stripes and inscriptions shall be white. The stripes shall be reversed for traffic keeping to the left.**



4L Signs indicating emergency exits

EMERGENCY EXIT

~~(a) The signs G, 23 (G-23.0) a and G, 23 b indicates the location of an emergency exits. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.~~



DIRECTION LEFT TO THE NEAREST EMERGENCY EXIT

~~(b) The signs G, 24 a (G-24.1), G, 24b and G, 24c are examples of signs to indicates the direction and distance of the nearest emergency exits to the left. In tunnels, they it shall be placed at a maximum distance of 50 m away from another direction sign or the emergency exit apart and at a height of 1 to 1.5 m on the sidewalls.~~

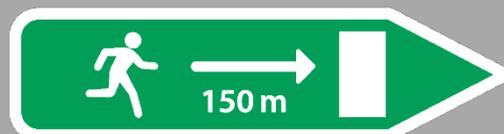
Image of an example of G, 24 a (G-24.1) sign:



DIRECTION RIGHT TO THE NEAREST EMERGENCY EXIT

(b) ~~The signs G, 24 a, G, 24b (G-24.2) and G, 24c are examples of signs to indicates the direction and distance of the nearest emergency exits to the right. In tunnels, they it shall be placed at a maximum distance of 50 m away from another direction sign or the emergency exit apart and~~ at a height of 1 to 1.5 m on the sidewalls.

Image of an example of G, 24 b (G-24.2) sign:



DIRECTIONS TO THE NEAREST EMERGENCY EXIT

(b) ~~The signs G, 24 a, G, 24b and G, 24 c (G-24.3) are examples of signs to indicates the direction and distance of the nearest emergency exits to both the left and right. In tunnels, they it shall be placed at a maximum distance of 50 m away from another direction sign or the emergency exit apart and~~ at a height of 1 to 1.5 m on the sidewalls.

Image of an example of G, 24 c (G-24.3) sign:

(image to be corrected)



(e) The ~~All the~~ emergency exit signs G, 23 and G, 24 shall have a green ground and the symbols, arrows and distance indications, ~~if any, are~~ shall be white or of a light colour.

12M. Sign indicating crash through gates

CRASH THROUGH GATES

G, 25 (G-25.0) indicates to drivers of vehicles to crash through the gate of level crossing when trapped between closed gates. This sign shall be placed on inside of the second gate in the direction of traffic.

The sign shall have a green ground. The symbol of a vehicle and the ‘crash’ shall be white and green. The gate shown on the sign shall be of colours applied by a State concerned in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

This sign can be used with an additional panel bearing an inscription “crash through gate” in a national language. Such a panel if used shall be placed on the barrier next to the sign.

Image of an example of G, 25 (G-25.0) sign:

(image to be developed)



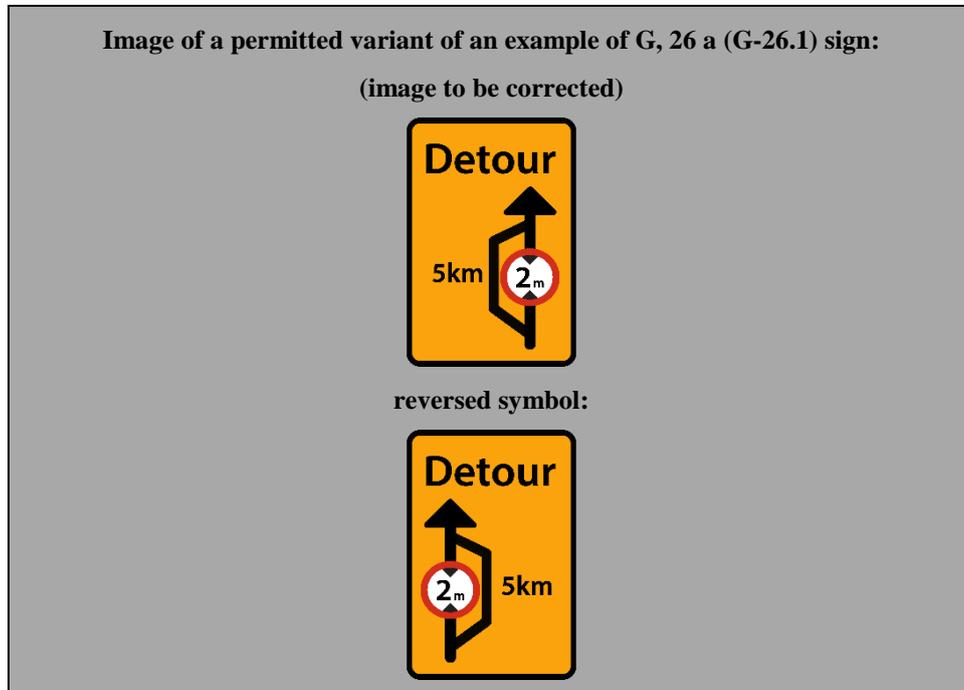
N. Signs indicating temporary conditions due to road works or detours

Signs such as those given below are examples of signs used to indicate temporary conditions such as road works or detours. They shall have a yellow or orange ground with black symbols and/or inscriptions. If rims at the outer edge are used, they shall be black.

These signs may bear the symbols used on other signs or contain other signs informing road users of the characteristics of the route or traffic conditions.

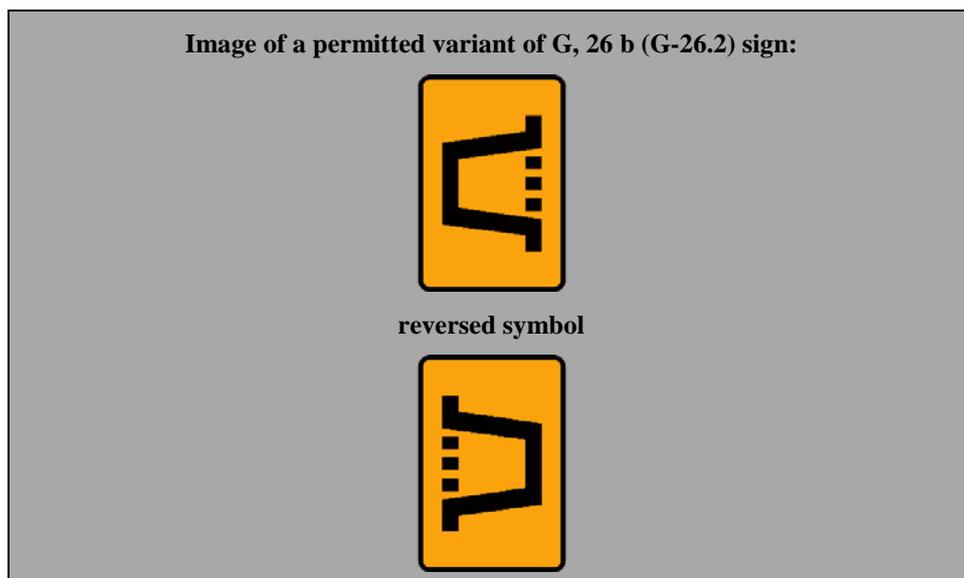
SCHEME OF DETOUR

Signs G, 26 a (G-26.1) a, G, 25 b, G, 25 c, G, 25, d are examples of signs showing indicates a diagram for a detour. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



SIMPLE SCHEME OF DETOUR

G, 26 b (G-26.2) indicates a simple diagram for a detour. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



DETOUR LEFT DIRECTION

G, 27 a (G-27.1) indicates direction of detour to the left., ~~G, 26 b and G, 26 c are example of signs showing directions for detours. These signs~~ It shall differ conspicuously from the direction sign G, 5 a (G-05.1). It may bear either the inscription “Detour” in local language or the name of a place to which the detour stand.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 27 a (G-27.1) sign:



DETOUR RIGHT DIRECTION

G, 27 b (G-27.2) indicates direction of detour to the right. , ~~G, 26 b and G, 26 c are example of signs showing directions for detours. These signs~~ It shall differ conspicuously from the direction sign G, 5 b (G-05.2). It may bear either the inscription “Detour” in local language or the name of a place to which the detour stand.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of G, 27 b (G-27.2) sign:



DIRECTION OF DETOUR

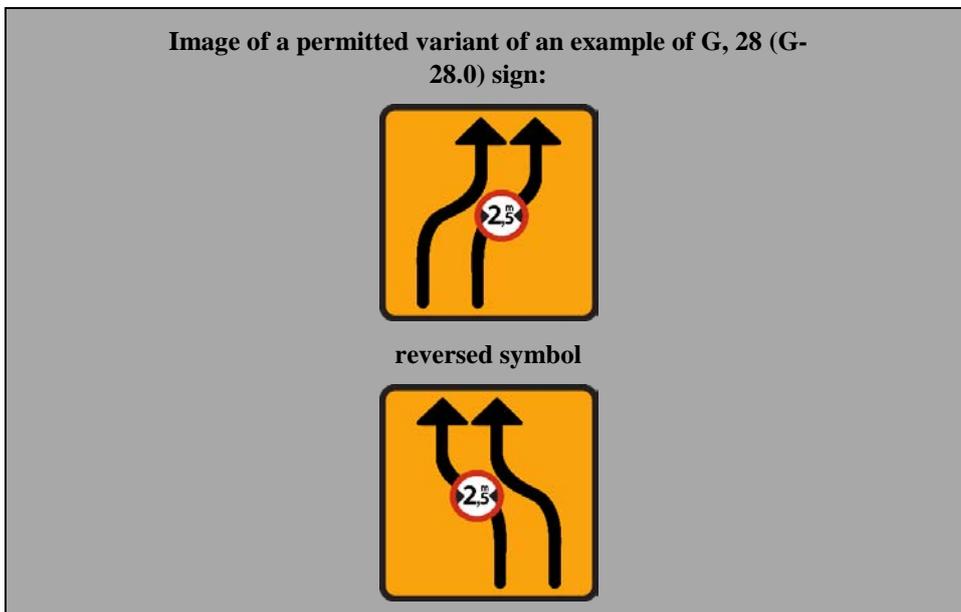
G, 27 c (G-27.3) indicates a direction of detour. This sign is an example of a detour direction sign depicting the direction of the detour with an arrow. It shall differ conspicuously from the direction sign G, 5 c (G-05.3). It may bear either the inscription “Detour” in local language or the name of a place to which the detour stand.

Image of an example of G, 27 c (G-27.3) sign:



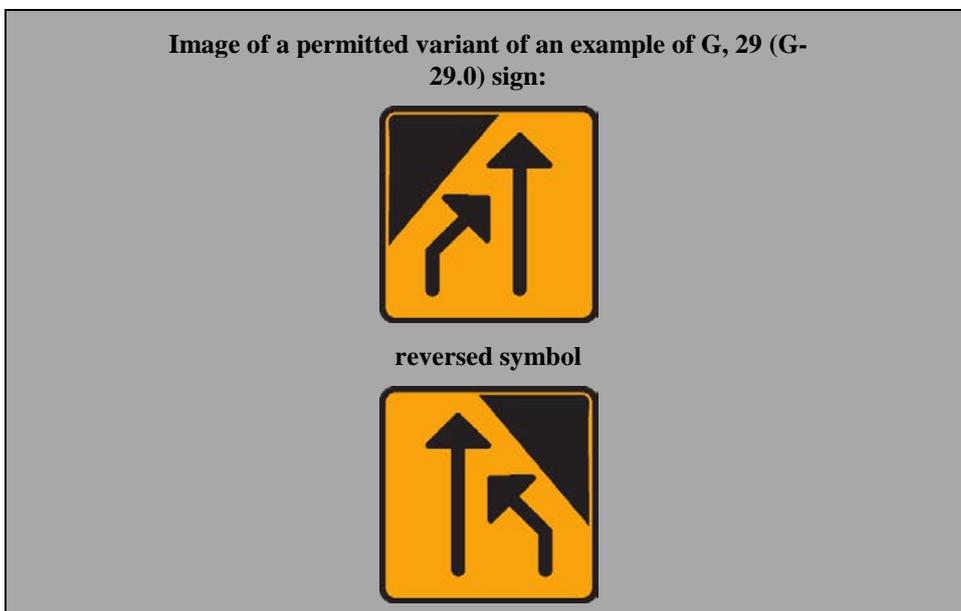
DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC LANES DURING ROAD WORKS

G, 28 (G-28.0) a and G, 27 b are examples of signs showing indicates direction of traffic lanes during road works. This sign must comprise the same number of arrows as the number of lanes allocated to traffic in the same direction. The symbol may be reversed.



TEMPORARY LANE CLOSURE

G, 29 (G-29.0) is an example showing indicates a temporary closure of a lane. This sign must comprise the same number of arrows as the number of lanes allocated to traffic in the same direction. The symbol on this sign may be reversed.



Section H

ADDITIONAL PANELS

I. General characteristics and symbols

~~1. — These panels shall have either a white or yellow ground and a black, dark blue or red rim, in which case the distance or length or symbol shall be inscribed in black or dark blue; or a black or dark blue ground and a white, yellow or red rim, in which case the distance or length or symbol shall be inscribed in white or yellow.~~

Additional panels, used with danger warning, priority and prohibitory or restrictive signs, shall have a white or yellow ground and a black or a dark blue symbol or inscription. Additional panels, used with mandatory, special regulations, and informative signs, shall have either a white or yellow ground and a black or a dark blue symbol or inscription; or they shall have a green or blue ground and a white symbol or inscription. Additional panels are always placed under the signs except the additional panel used with sign G, 25.

~~70~~ See footnote

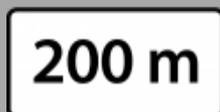
II. Definitions and images

1. Additional panels indicating the distance to or a length of a section of road.

DISTANCE PANEL

~~2. (a) — Additional panels H, 1 (H-01.0) show~~ **indicates** the distance from the sign to the beginning of the dangerous section of road or of the zone to which the regulation **or information** applies.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 1 (H-01.0) sign:



LENGTH INDICATION PANEL

~~(b) — Additional panels H, 2 (H-02.0) show~~ **indicates** the length of the dangerous section of road or of the zone to which the regulation applies.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 2 (H-02.0) sign:



(e) — Additional panels are placed under the signs. However, **The distance information given on the additional panels H, 1 (H-01.0) and H, 2 (H-02.0) may be inscribed instead on the lower part of the sign** in the case of danger warning signs of model two A~~b~~, selected prohibitory or restriction signs, **selected special regulation signs and advance direction signs**, the information to be given on the additional panels may be inscribed on the lower part of the sign.

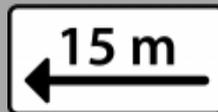
2. Additional panels concerning parking prohibition or restriction

3. — The additional panels H, 3 and H, 4 concerning parking prohibitions or restrictions are of models H, 3a; H, 3b and H, 3c and H, 4a; H, 4b and H, 4c respectively. (See: section C, para. 9 (e) of this annex). **The use of the additional panels concerning parking prohibition or restriction is detailed in Section C, paragraph 10, Additional Provisions applying to prohibition or restriction of standing and parking.**

PANEL INDICATING THE BEGINNING OF PARKING PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION

H, 3 a (H-03.1) indicates the point from which the parking prohibition or restriction begins. This panel shall be placed parallel to the axis of the road.

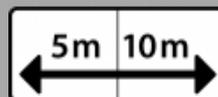
Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 3 a (H-03.1) sign:



PANEL INDICATING THE REPETITION OF PARKING PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION

H, 3 b (H-03.2) indicates that the parking prohibition or restriction continuous. This panel shall be placed parallel to the axis of the road.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 3 b (H-03.2) sign:



PANEL INDICATING THE END OF PARKING PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION

H, 3 c (H-03.3) indicates the point at which the parking prohibition or restriction ends. This panel shall be placed parallel to the axis of the road.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 3 c (H-03.3) sign:



PANEL INDICATING THE BEGINNING OF PARKING PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION

H, 4 a (H-04.1) indicates the point from which the parking prohibition or restriction begins. This panel shall be placed perpendicular to the axis of the road.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 4 a (H-04.1) sign:



PANEL INDICATING THE REPETITION OF PARKING PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION

H, 4 b (H-04.2) indicates that the parking prohibition or restriction continuous. This panel shall be placed perpendicular to the axis of the road.

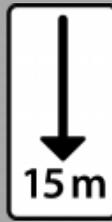
Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 4 b (H-04.2) sign:



PANEL INDICATING THE END OF PARKING PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION

H, 4 c (H-04.3) indicates the point at which the parking prohibition or restriction ends. This panel shall be placed perpendicular to the axis of the road.

Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 4 c (H-04.3) sign:



3. Additional panels displaying symbols of road users

ROAD USER PANEL

~~4. Additional panel H, 5 (H-05.0) displays the symbol of particular road users category to whom Regulatory signs may be restricted. to particular road users by displaying the symbol for their category. For example: H, 5a, and H, 5. All symbols from signs C, 3, E, 15 E, 16 and F, 11 may be used on H, 5 panel. If necessary the symbol may be replaced by an inscription in the language of the State concerned.~~

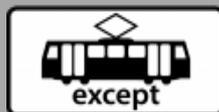
Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 5 (H-05.0) sign:



ROAD USER PANEL

~~Additional panel H, 6 (H-06.0) displays the symbol of particular road users category to whom shall be used in cases where the regulatory signs are is to be regarded as not applying to. a certain category of road users. this is indicated by the symbol for their category and by the term "except" in the language of the particular country. For example: H, 6. If necessary the symbol may be replaced by an inscription in that language. PThis panel H, 6 shall be similar to panel H, 5 (H-05.0) but except that it shall show, in addition, the term "except" in the language of the State concerned.~~

Image of a permitted variant of an example of H, 6 (H-06.0) sign:

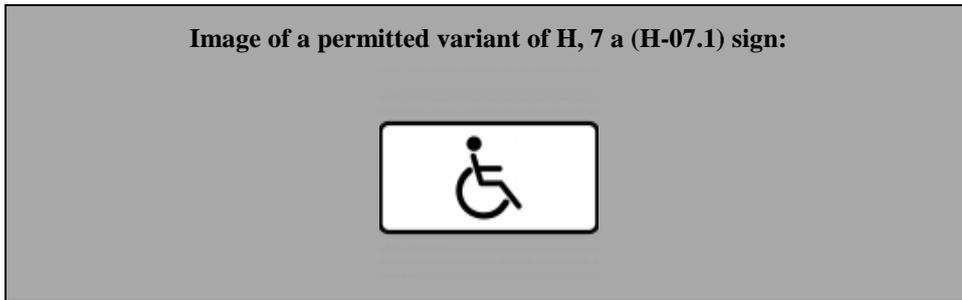


4. Additional panel indicating persons with disabilities

PERSON WITH DISABILITIES PANEL

~~5. To H, 7 a (H-07.1) indicates, when used in conjunction with E, 14 a (E-12.1), that~~

parking space is reserved for ~~handicapped persons with disabilities.~~ panel H, 7 a should be used with signs C, 18 or E, 14.



PERSON WITH DISABILITIES PANEL

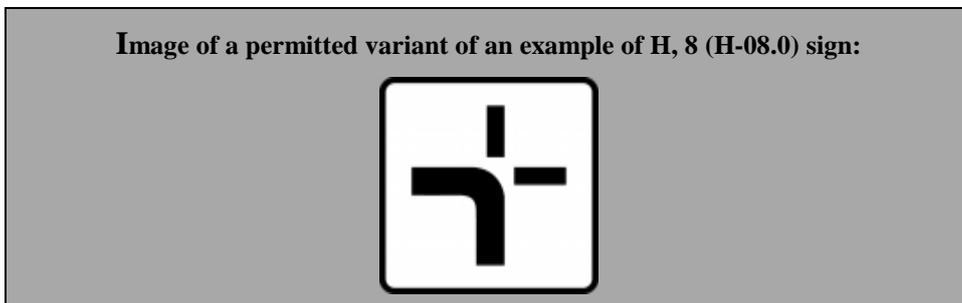
H, 7 b (H-07.2) indicates, when used in conjunction with C, 18 (C-18.0), ~~To indicate that parking is not prohibited for persons with disabilities~~ panel H, 7 b should be used with signs C, 18. ~~This panel H, 7 b shall be similar to panel H, 7 a (H-07.1) but except that it shall show, in addition, the term “except” in the language of the State concerned.~~



5. Additional panels for use at intersections

INTERSECTION PANEL

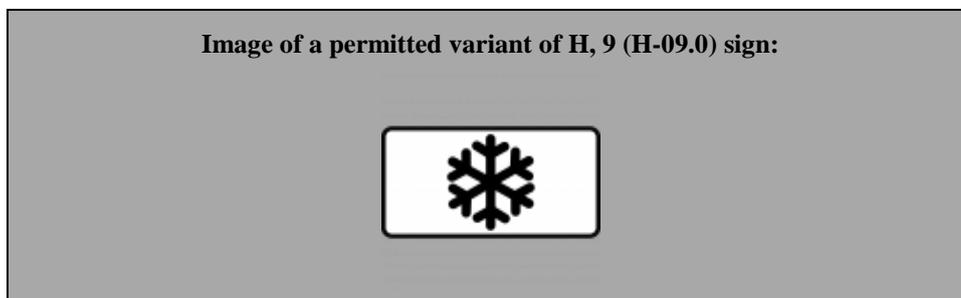
~~6. The additional panel H, 8 (H-08.0) displays a diagram of the intersection in which broad strokes indicate priority roads and thin strokes indicate the roads on which signs B, 1 (B-01.0) or B, 2 (B-02.0) are set up. This panel may only be used with B, 1, B, 2, B, 3 or B, 4 (B-01.0, B-02.0, B-03.1 and B-03.2) signs.~~



6. Additional panel to indicate ice or snow

ICE OR SNOW PANEL

~~7. To~~ **H, 9 (H-09.0)** indicates that the section of road ahead is slippery because of ice or snow ~~the additional panel H, 9 should be used.~~ **This panel may only be used with A, 9 (A-09.0) or A, 32 (A-29.0) signs.**

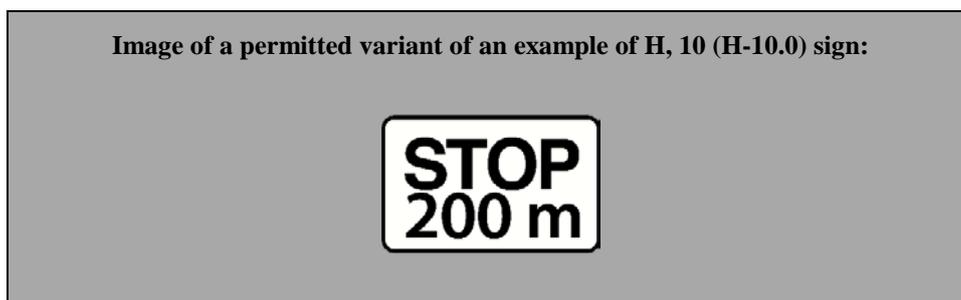


NOTE APPROPRIATE TO THE WHOLE OF ANNEX I: In countries where traffic keeps to the left, signs and/or symbols shall be reversed as appropriate.

7. Additional panel to indicate distance to a STOP sign

DISTANCE TO STOP PANEL

H, 10 (H-10.0) indicates the distance to a STOP sign. It should be used in accordance with Section B, paragraph 2 of this Annex.



Annex 2

1. The Group of Experts recommends a minor amendment to the provisions of Annex 2.
2. Only points, and their paragraphs or subparagraphs of the Annex of the Agreement to which amendments are proposed by the Group of Experts are listed.

Chapter III

TRANSVERSE MARKINGS,

B. STOP LINES

32.¹⁰¹ Stop lines may be supplemented by longitudinal lines (diagrams 18 and 19). They may also be supplemented by the ~~word~~ **“STOP” inscription** ~~inscribed~~ on the carriageway as shown in the examples given in diagrams 20 and 21. The distance between the top of the letters of the ~~word~~ **“STOP” inscription** and the stop line should be between 2 m and 25 m.

Annex 3

The Group suggests to move the images of sign to be directly placed after their definitions and descriptions – see a proposal for a new Annex 1 – and hence the Group suggests to delete Annex 3.

[deleted]

1.3. Proposal for amending the provisions of the Agreement

1. The Group of Experts recommends a number of amendments to the provisions of the Agreement.

2. Only points, and their paragraphs or subparagraphs of the Annex of the Agreement to which amendments are proposed by the Group of Experts or to which the amendments are required as a result of amendments proposed to the provisions of the Convention and its Annex are listed in this section. A point (or its paragraphs or subparagraphs), which is not listed, remains unchanged.

3. Ad Article 1 of the Convention (Definitions)

Subparagraph (b)

This subparagraph shall be read as follows:

“ 'Built-up area' means an area with entries and exits specially signposted as such;”

Additional subparagraph to be inserted immediately after subparagraph (b) of this article

This subparagraph shall be read as follows:

“ 'Residential area' means a specially-designed area where special traffic rules apply and which is signposted as such at its entries and exits.”

Comment by the secretariat: The Group may decide to move this definition to the Convention, which will be logical, since the signs E, 17 a and E, 17 b were proposed by the Group to be moved to the Convention.

4. Ad Article 3 of the Convention (Obligations of the Contracting Parties)

Paragraph 3

This paragraph shall be read as follows:

Any sign, symbol, installation or marking which does not conform to the system prescribed in the Convention and in this Agreement shall be replaced **by a Contracting Party** within ten years from the date of entry into force of this Agreement **in its territory**. During this period, in order to familiarize road-users with the system prescribed in the Convention and in this Agreement, previous signs, symbols and inscriptions may be retained beside those prescribed in the Convention and in this Agreement.

7. Ad article 8 of the Convention

Paragraph 3 This paragraph shall be read as follows:

During the transitional period of ten years prescribed in item 4 of this annex, ~~and thereafter in exceptional circumstances~~ to facilitate the interpretation of signs, an inscription may be added ~~in a rectangular panel below the sign or in a rectangular panel containing the sign~~; such an inscription may also be placed on the sign itself, if this does not make the sign more difficult to understand for drivers who cannot understand the inscription.

8. Ad Article 9 of the Convention

Paragraph 1

Each State shall select ~~Aa~~ as the model **one** for danger warning signs.

9. Ad Article 10 of the Convention (Priority Signs)

Paragraph 3

Each State shall select B, 2a as the model for the “STOP” sign.

Comment by the secretariat: If the Group retains its recommendation to remove sign B, 2 b from the Convention then this provision marked above should be deleted. If the Group decides to keep signs B, 2 b in the Convention, then this provision should be retained but the reference should be adjusted

Paragraph 6

~~To give advance warning of sign B, 1, the same sign supplemented by additional panel H, 1 described in Annex 1, section H to the Convention shall be used.~~

~~To give advance warning of sign B, 2a, sign B, 1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the “STOP” symbol and a figure indicating the distance to the sign B, 2a, shall be used.~~

9bis-[deleted]

~~—— Ad Article 13 bis of the Convention (Special regulation signs)~~

Paragraph 2

~~This paragraph shall be read as follows:~~

~~“Signs E, 7a ; E, 7b or E, 7c and E, 8a ; E, 8b or E, 8c shall notify road users that the general regulations governing traffic in built up areas in the territory of the State apply from signs E, 7a ; E, 7 b or E, 7c to signs E, 8a ; E, 8b or E, 8c except insofar as different regulations may be notified by other signs on certain sections of road in the built up area. They shall bear inscriptions in a dark colour on a white or light coloured ground and shall be placed respectively at the entries and exits of a built up area. However, sign B, 4 shall always be placed on a priority road marked with sign B, 3 if that road ceases to have priority where it passes through the built up area.”~~

Comment by the secretariat: this provision is covered in the Convention except the limitation of colours. The limitation of colours for these signs is covered under point 22, paragraph 7.

10. [deleted]

~~—— Ad Article 18 of the Convention (Place identification signs)~~

~~Place identification signs shall bear inscriptions in white or light colour on a dark coloured ground~~

13. Ad Article 31 of the Convention (Signs for Marking of road works)

17. Ad Annex 1, section A, subsection II, to the Convention

Paragraph 2 (Dangerous descent)

~~This paragraph shall be read as follows:~~

~~“(a) To give warning of a steep descent, symbol Sign A, 2 a (A-02.1)-shall be used.~~

~~(b) The left hand part of symbol A, 2a shall occupy the left hand corner of the sign panel and its base shall extend over the whole width of the panel; the figure shows the gradient as a percentage.”~~

Paragraph 3 (Steep ascent)

~~This paragraph shall be read as follows:~~

~~“(a) To give warning of a steep ascent, symbol Sign A, 3a (A-03.1)-shall be used.~~

(b) The right hand part of symbol A, 3a shall occupy the right hand corner of the sign panel and its base shall extend over the whole width of the panel; the figure shows the gradient as a percentage.”

Paragraph 12 (Pedestrian crossing)

This paragraph shall be read as follows:

“(a) Warning of a pedestrian crossing shall be given by symbol **Sign A, 12a shall be used.**

(b) The symbol may be reversed.”

Paragraph 18 (Intersection where the priority is prescribed by the general priority rule)

This paragraph shall be read as follows:

“Warning of an intersection where the priority is that prescribed by the general priority rule in force in the country shall be given by symbol A, 18a.”

Paragraph 20 (Intersection with a road to whose users drivers must give way)

This paragraph shall be read as follows:

“Sign B, 1 or sign B, 2a shall be used in conformity with the provisions of item 9 of this annex.”

Paragraph 22 (Intersection where traffic is regulated by a light signal)

This paragraph shall be read as follows:

“If traffic at the intersection is regulated by a light signal, a sign Aa, bearing the symbol A, 17 described in paragraph 17 above, may be set up to supplement or replace the signs described in paragraphs 18 to 21 above.”

Paragraph 26 (Other level crossings)

Subparagraph (b)

This subparagraph shall be read as follows:

“Warning of other level crossings shall be given by symbol **Sign A, 26a b (A-23.3) shall not be used.** or by symbol A, 27 as appropriate.”

Paragraph 28 (Signs to be placed in the immediate vicinity of level-crossings)

~~Model Signs A, 28e b (A-25.2) and A, 28 d (A-25.4) of sign A, 28 shall not be used.~~

18. Ad annex 1, section B, to the Convention

Paragraph 1 (“GIVE WAY” sign)

Sign B, 1 (**B-01.0**) shall bear neither symbol nor inscription.

Paragraph 2 (“STOP” sign)

This paragraph shall be read as follows:

“The “STOP” sign shall be sign B, 2, model B, 2a. Sign B, 2, model B, 2a shall be octagonal with a red ground, surrounded by a narrow white or light yellow border and bear the symbol “STOP” in white or light yellow; the height of the symbol shall be not less than one third of the height of the panel. The height of the normal sized sign B, 2a shall be approximately 0.90 m; the height of the small signs shall be not less than 0.60 m.”

19. Ad Annex 1, section C, subsections I and II, to the Convention

Paragraph 3 of subsection I shall be read as follows:

3. Contracting Parties shall omit the red oblique bar from signs C, 3a to C, 3n and C, 4a and C, 4b (C-03.1 to C-03.14 and C-04.1 and C-04.2).

Subsection II

Paragraph 1 (Prohibition and restriction of entry)

~~Model Sign C, 1b (C-01.2) of sign C, 1 shall not be used.~~

~~The two signs C, 3m and C, 3n reproduced in the appendix to this annex and having the following meaning may be used:~~

~~C, 3m “NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES CARRYING MORE THAN A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES OR READILY INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES”~~

~~C, 3n “NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES CARRYING MORE THAN A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF SUBSTANCES LIABLE TO CAUSE WATER POLLUTION”.~~

~~The note at the end of subparagraph (c) shall be read as follows:~~

~~“Signs C, 3a to C, 3l as well as signs C, 3m and C, 3n mentioned under this item shall not incorporate an oblique red bar.”~~

Paragraph 45 (Prohibition of overtaking)

~~Models Signs variants without the red oblique bar C, 13ab and C, 13bb of the signs C, 13a and C, 13b shall not be used.~~

Paragraph 910, subparagraph (a) (ii)

~~This provision shall not be applied. The alternative variant for C, 18 (C-18.0) shall not be used.~~

Paragraph 910, subparagraph (b) (iii) **Additional Provisions applying to prohibition or restriction of standing and parking**

~~This provision shall not be applied. The possibility of using sign C,18 (C-18.0) supplemented by additional inscription, as provided in Article 8, paragraph 4 of this Convention, instead of signs C, 19; C, 20a, C, 20b, and C, 20c (C-19.0, C-20.1, C-20.2 and C-20.3) shall not be applied.~~

Paragraph 910, subparagraph (c) (v) **Additional Provisions applying to prohibition or restriction of standing and parking**

The possibility, where the prohibition applies only over a short distance, of setting up only one sign showing in a red circle the distance on which the prohibition applies, shall not be used.

20. [deleted]

~~— Ad Annex 1, section D, subsection I, to the Convention~~

Paragraph 2

~~This paragraph shall be read as follows:~~

~~“Unless provided otherwise, the signs shall be blue and the symbols shall be white or of a light colour.”~~

21 Ad Annex 1, section D, subsection II, to the Convention

Paragraph 1 (Direction to be followed)

~~Sign D, 1b shall not be used. Signs variants of rectangular shape, black ground with a white rim and a white symbol shall not be used.~~

Paragraph 3 (Compulsory roundabout)

~~[Deleted]~~

22. Ad Annex 1, section E, subsection II, to the Convention

Paragraph 34 (“ONE-WAY” sign), ~~subparagraph (a) (ii)~~

The arrow of sign E, 3b shall bear an inscription only if the effectiveness of the sign is not impaired thereby.

Paragraph 5 (Signs notifying an entry to or an exit from a motorway)

~~Inclusion of an a~~Additional subparagraph, to be inserted immediately after subparagraph (a) of this paragraph

This subparagraph shall be read as follows:

“Sign E, 5a (**E-05.1**) may be used, and repeated, to give warning of the approach of a motorway. Each sign set up for this purpose shall carry either an inscription in its lower part showing the distance between the sign and the beginning of the motorway or an additional panel H, 1 (**H-01.0**) described in Annex 1, section H to the Convention.”

Paragraph 6 (Signs notifying an entry to or an exit from a road on which the traffic rules are the same as on a motorway)

~~Inclusion of an a~~Additional subparagraph to be inserted immediately after subparagraph (a) of this paragraph

This subparagraph shall be read as follows:

“Sign E, 6a (**E-06.1**) may be used and repeated to give warning of the approach to a road on which the traffic rules are the same as on a motorway. Each sign set up for this purpose shall carry either an inscription in its lower part showing the distance between the sign and the beginning of the road on which the traffic rules are the same as on a motorway or an additional panel H, 1 (**H-01.0**) described in Annex 1, section H to the Convention.”

Paragraph 7 (Signs indicating the beginning and the end of a built-up area)

~~This paragraph shall be read as follows:~~

~~“(a) The sign to indicate the beginning of a built up area shall bear the name of the built up area or the symbol showing the silhouette of a built up area or the two combined.~~

Signs indicating the beginning and the end of a built-up area shall bear The inscriptions or the silhouette of a built up area of shall be in a dark colour on a white or light-coloured ground and the sign shall have a dark-coloured border rim.

~~Signs E, 7a, E, 7b and E, 7c are examples of signs showing the beginning of a built up area.~~

~~(b) The sign showing the end of a built up area shall be identical except that it shall be crossed by an oblique bar coloured red or consisting of parallel lines coloured red running from the upper right edge to the lower left edge.~~

~~Signs E, 8a, E, 8b and E, 8c are examples of signs indicating the end of a built up area.~~

~~Notwithstanding the provisions of article 6, paragraph 1 of this Convention these signs may be placed on the reverse side of signs identifying a built up area.~~

~~(c) The signs covered by this section shall be used in conformity with the provisions of the Convention, article 13 bis, paragraph 2.”~~

Paragraph 10 (Pedestrian crossing)

~~Sign E, 12b shall not be used.~~

Paragraph 12 (“PARKING” sign)

~~The square panel mentioned in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall bear the letter “P” shall be used.~~

Signs E, 14c and E, 14d (E-14.3 and E-14.4) shall not be used.

Additional paragraph to be inserted immediately after paragraph 13

~~This paragraph shall be read as follows:~~

~~“Signs notifying an entry to or an exit from a residential area where special traffic rules apply~~

~~Sign E, 17a “RESIDENTIAL AREA” shall be placed at the point where the special rules to be observed in a residential area referred to in article 27 bis of the Convention on Road Traffic supplemented by the European Agreement begin to apply. Sign E, 17b “END OF RESIDENTIAL AREA” shall be placed at the point where those rules cease to apply.”~~

23. Ad Annex 1, section F, subsection II to the Convention

Paragraph 1 (“FIRST-AID STATION” symbol)

~~Symbols F, 1b and F, 1c of a cross shall not be used.~~

Or alternatively:

~~Symbols F, 1b and F, 1c of a crescent shall not be used.~~

Paragraph 2 (Miscellaneous symbols)

Additional text to be inserted at the end of this paragraph

~~F, 14 “RADIO STATIONS GIVING TRAFFIC INFORMATION”~~

~~*Inscription on white square:* Under the word “radio” there might be an indication of the name or the code of the radio station when necessary in abridged form and the number of the programme. The word “Radio” may be repeated also in the national language.~~

~~*Inscription on blue ground:* Indication of the frequency and, if necessary, the wavelength of the local radio station.~~

~~It is left to the discretion of the countries to add in the case of VHF stations the indication “MHz” or the regional code, and in the case of medium frequency or long frequency stations the indication “kc/s”~~

~~The wavelength may be given in figures with the letter m (e.g. 1500m).~~

~~F, 15 PUBLIC LAVATORY~~

~~F, 16 BEACH OR SWIMMING POOL~~

24. [deleted]

~~—— Ad Annex 1, section G, subsection II, to the Convention~~

~~Paragraph 2 (Special cases), subparagraph (a)~~

~~The red bar of signs G, 2a and G, 2b shall be surrounded by a white rim.~~

25. Ad Annex 1, section G, subsection III to the Convention

Paragraph 1-2

~~Signs G, 5c and G, 5f 4e shall not be used.~~

Paragraph 2

~~Sign G, 6c shall not be used.~~

25bis Ad Annex 1, section G, subsection II to the Convention

Paragraph 4 (place identification signs)

Place identification signs shall bear inscriptions in white or light colour on a dark-coloured ground

26. Ad Annex 1, section G, subsection II.6.V, to the Convention

Paragraph 3C (“NO THROUGH ROAD” sign)

The red bar of sign G, 13 shall be surrounded by a white ~~rim~~ **narrow strip**.

27.-[deleted]

Ad Annex 1, section H, to the Convention

Additional paragraph to be inserted immediately after paragraph 1

~~This paragraph shall be read as follows:~~

~~“The ground of additional panels should be preferably the same as the ground of the particular groups of signs with which they are used.”~~

Appendix to Annex to the European Agreement

~~Replace the words “Additional sign No.1” and “Additional sign No.2” by: “C, 3m ”and “C,3n” respectively.~~

~~Insert new signs: E, 17a ; E, 17b ; F, 14; F, 15 and F, 16, which are reproduced at the end of this document.~~

1.4. Proposal for amending the Protocol on Road Markings Additional to the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention

Only points, and their paragraphs or subparagraphs of the Annex of the Agreement to which amendments are proposed by the Group of Experts are listed in this section.

Annex

7. Ad Annex 8 to the Convention (Road markings) Chapter III (Transverse markings)

B. Stop lines

Paragraph 32.

This paragraph shall read as follows:

“Stop lines may be supplemented by longitudinal lines (diagram A-31). They may also be supplemented by the ~~word~~ “STOP” **inscription** ~~inscribed~~ on the carriageway

Section 2.

Conclusions and recommendations on the implementation of the Convention and the Agreement to their Contracting Parties

1. The Group of Experts, after a review of signs used in Contracting Parties that have provided their signs for the review, was able to formulate specific recommendations as to their application of the Convention and the Agreement. These recommendations have been provided separately under each sign of the Convention, as applicable.
2. The Group also made a general recommendation provided below.
3. The Group recommended that either upper or mixed case letters could be used for inscriptions, but whichever approach is adopted, that it be used consistently.

Specific recommendations:

Aa “DANGER WARNING SIGNS”

A few countries appear to use a rim, rather than a border.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

Ab Danger warning signs

The Group noted that very few Contracting Parties use this sign.

A, 1 a “DANGEROUS BEND OR BENDS”

All signs examined appeared to convey the danger of “left bend” message.

A few countries use a strong curved (90-degree angle) bend and an arrowhead, not a curved pointed bend. The Group was divided as to whether it was worth considering matching the extent of the bend indicated on the sign to the local road conditions.

There was no agreement regarding whether the symbol used for C, 11 a should not also be used for A, 1 a.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

A, 1 b “DANGEROUS BEND OR BENDS”

All signs examined appeared to convey the danger of “right bend” message.

A few countries use a strong curved (90-degree angle) bend and an arrowhead, not a curved pointed bend. The Group was divided as to whether it was worth considering matching the extent of the bend indicated on the sign to the local road conditions.

There was no agreement regarding whether the symbol used for C, 11 b should not also be used for A, 1 b.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

Secretariat to verify/delete N/A responses for the Czech Republic and Ukraine.

A, 1 c “DANGEROUS BEND OR BENDS”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

Kuwait to rectify its input.

A, 1 d “DANGEROUS BEND OR BENDS”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 2 a “DANGEROUS DESCENT”

A few countries use the image of a vehicle in addition to a percentage within the sign. A few countries use an arrow instead of a vehicle. Both approaches appear to contravene the Convention.

The Group did not agree on the most appropriate symbol or combination of symbols to indicate how dangerous the descent is and its direction (percentage, vehicle with or without a driver, arrow). However, the Group believed that indicating the direction of the descent was as important as indicating the degree of the descent.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 2 b “DANGEROUS DESCENT”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	No examples from countries

A, 2 c “DANGEROUS DESCENT”

The Group did not agree on the most appropriate symbol or combination of symbols to indicate how dangerous the descent is and its direction (percentage, vehicle with or without a driver, arrow). However, the Group believed that indicating the direction of the descent was as important as indicating the degree of the descent.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 2 d “DANGEROUS DESCENT”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties..

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 3 a “STEEP ASCENT”

A few countries use the image of a vehicle in addition to a percentage within the sign. A few countries use an arrow instead of a vehicle. Both approaches appear to contravene the Convention.

The Group did not agree on the most appropriate symbol or combination of symbols to indicate how dangerous the ascent is and its direction (percentage, vehicle with or without a driver, arrow). However, the Group believed that indicating the direction of the ascent was as important as indicating the degree of the ascent.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	 

A, 3 b “STEEP ASCENT”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	No examples from countries

A, 3 c “STEEP ASCENT”

The Group did not agree on the most appropriate symbol or combination of symbols to indicate how dangerous the ascent is or its direction (percentage, vehicle with or without a driver, arrow). However, the Group believed that indicating the direction of the ascent was as important as indicating the degree of the ascent.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 3 d “STEEP ASCENT”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 4 a “CARRIAGEWAY NARROWS”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 4 b “CARRIAGEWAY NARROWS”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

A, 5 “SWING BRIDGE”

The Group noted slight differences in the symbol of the bridge, the direction of the bridge opening (right side), the water underneath the bridge (waves replaced by solid half circles), and the use of two different colours on the same symbol (black and blue). Notwithstanding, the Group believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

A, 6 “ROAD LEADS ON TO A QUAY OR RIVER BANK”

The Group noted that a few countries used two different colours on the same symbol (black and blue). Notwithstanding, the Group believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

A, 7 a “UNEVEN ROAD”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

A, 7 b “UNEVEN ROAD”

The Group agreed that the definition of A, 7^b requires elaboration.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:



A, 7 c “UNEVEN ROAD”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.



A, 8 “DANGEROUS SHOULDERS“

The Group noted slight differences in the symbols used and agreed that gravel should be clearly made part of the symbol.



A, 9 “SLIPPERY ROAD”

The Group noted that most countries used a slightly different symbol and that one country had an upright vehicle. Notwithstanding, the Group believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.



A, 10 a “LOOSE GRAVEL”

The Group noted that most countries used a slightly different symbol and that the loose gravel was not clear in some symbols. The Group agreed that the loose gravel should be clearly shown in the symbol and that for the countries which drive on the right-hand side of the road, that the vehicle should be on the left hand side given that the danger will come from the left.



A, 10 b “LOOSE GRAVEL”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 11 a “FALLING ROCKS”

The Group noted that some countries included rocks on the carriageway which provide additional warning that fallen rocks are the main hazard. The Group agreed that having the rocks on the carriageway do not alter the essential characteristics of the symbol. The symbol as it presently is in the Convention should be retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

A, 11 b “FALLING ROCKS”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 12 a “PEDESTRIAN CROSSING”

The Group noted that many countries used a symbol of a person and a zebra crossing (stripes).

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

A, 12 b “PEDESTRIAN CROSSING”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:



A, 13 “CHILDREN”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

A, 14 “CYCLISTS ENTERING OR CROSSING”

1. The Group noted that some countries did not include a person as part of the symbol.
2. The Group also noted that there was a possibility that a symbol without a person sitting on the bicycle could be used.
3. The Group recommended that a Contracting Party should use this symbol consistently (i.e. with or without a cyclist such as in the C, 3 c and D, 4 symbols).
4. Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

A, 15 a “DOMESTIC ANIMAL CROSSING”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

A, 15 b “WILD ANIMAL CROSSING”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:



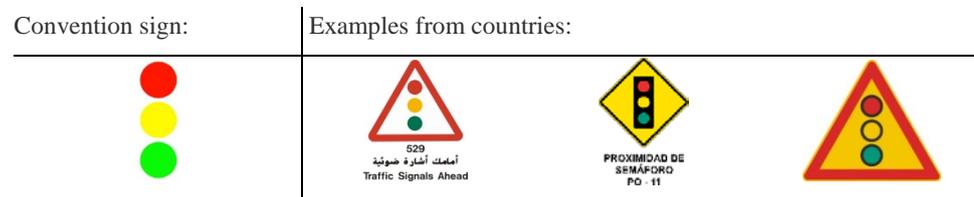
A, 16 “ROAD WORKS”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.



A, 17 a “LIGHT SIGNALS“

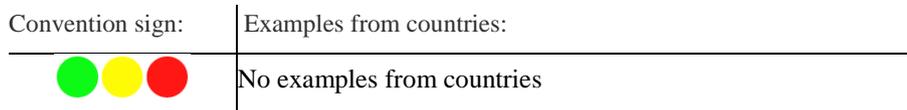
No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.



A, 17 b “LIGHT SIGNALS“

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

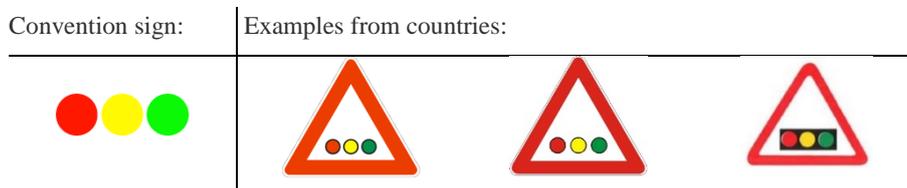
Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



A, 17c “LIGHT SIGNALS“

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



A, 18 a “INTERSECTION WHERE THE PRIORITY IS PRESCRIBED BY THE GENERAL PRIORITY RULE”

One country uses a “plus” symbol instead of the “X” shaped symbol but under the Convention, the “plus” symbol is to be used with the Ab model. The Group agreed that the current “X” shaped symbol should be the only symbol used with Aa model.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 18 b “INTERSECTION WHERE THE PRIORITY IS PRESCRIBED BY THE GENERAL PRIORITY RULE”

No comment.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 18 c “INTERSECTION WHERE THE PRIORITY IS PRESCRIBED BY THE GENERAL PRIORITY RULE”

The Group stressed that all Contracting Parties must ensure that their general priority rule symbol should be indicated by the same width of all of the elements comprising the symbol.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 18 d “INTERSECTION WHERE THE PRIORITY IS PRESCRIBED BY THE GENERAL PRIORITY RULE”

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 18 e “INTERSECTION WHERE THE PRIORITY IS PRESCRIBED BY THE GENERAL PRIORITY RULE”

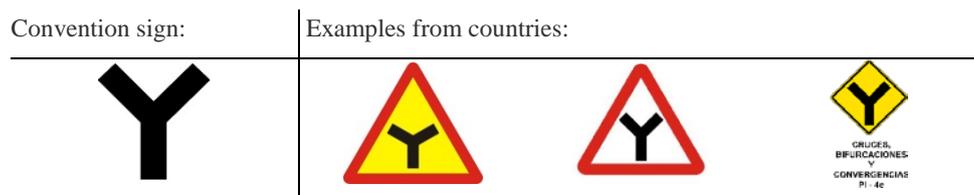
Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:



A, 18 f “INTERSECTION WHERE THE PRIORITY IS PRESCRIBED BY THE GENERAL PRIORITY RULE”

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



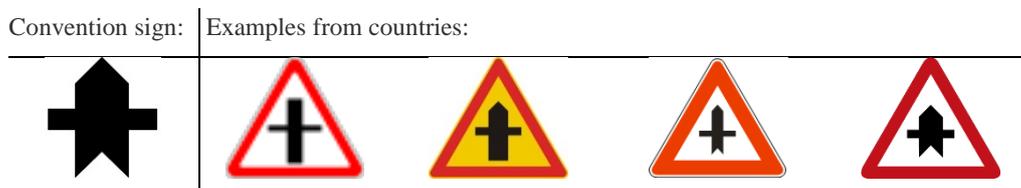
A, 18 g “INTERSECTION WHERE THE PRIORITY IS PRESCRIBED BY THE GENERAL PRIORITY RULE”

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



A, 19 a “INTERSECTION WITH A ROAD THE USERS OF WHICH MUST GIVE WAY”

Some countries do not use the arrow head or the “V” shape at the bottom. The Group recommended using the symbol in the Convention without altering it (that is, having the arrow head and the “V” shape at the bottom). The Group clarified that the arrow head and the “V” shape at the bottom, and the differences in the proportion of the line widths, are essential characteristics of the symbol.



A, 19 b “INTERSECTION WITH A ROAD THE USERS OF WHICH MUST GIVE WAY”

Some countries do not use the arrow head or the “V” shape at the bottom. The Group recommended using the symbol in the Convention without altering it (that is, having the arrow head and the “V” shape at the bottom). The Group clarified that the arrow head and the “V” shape at the bottom, and the differences in the proportion of the line widths, are essential characteristics of the symbol.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 19 c “INTERSECTION WITH A ROAD THE USERS OF WHICH MUST GIVE WAY”

Some countries do not use the arrow head or the “V” shape at the bottom. The Group recommended using the symbol in the Convention without altering it (that is, having the arrow head and the “V” shape at the bottom). The Group clarified that the arrow head and the “V” shape at the bottom, and the differences in the proportion of the line widths, are essential characteristics of the symbol.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 20 “INTERSECTION WITH A ROAD TO WHOSE USERS DRIVERS MUST GIVE WAY”

The Group noted that only a very few countries use the sign A, 20 while the majority of countries use the sign B, 1 with additional panel H, 1. This second possibility is introduced with paragraph 6 Article 10 (first sentence). However, the Group noted that both the paragraph 6 as well as point 20 (a) of Section A of Annex 1 require that the same warning is implemented by different signs both being obligatory.

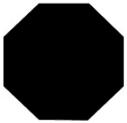
Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

A, 21 a and A, 20 b “INTERSECTION WITH A ROAD TO WHOSE USERS DRIVERS MUST GIVE WAY”

The Group noted that only a very few countries or none use the sign A, 21 a and A, 21 b while the majority of countries use the sign B, 1 supplemented by an additional panel bearing the “STOP” inscription and the figure indicating the distance to the sign B, 2 a or B, 2 b. This second possibility is introduced with paragraph 6 Article 10 (second sentence). However, the Group noted that both the paragraph 6 as well as point 20 (b) and 20 (c) of Section A of Annex 1 require that the same warning is implemented by different signs both being obligatory.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	 

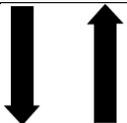
A, 22 “ROUNDABOUT”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

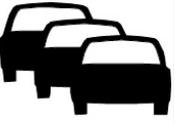
A, 23 “TWO-WAY TRAFFIC”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 24 TRAFFIC CONGESTION

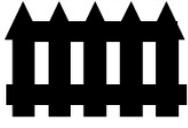
The Group noted that many countries used slightly different symbols and in some cases, more than three vehicles were included in the symbol and the vehicles have red lights. Nevertheless, the Group believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

A, 25 “LEVEL CROSSINGS”

The Group noted that many countries used slightly different A, 25 symbols to indicate a gated level crossing except Nigeria which uses a symbol of a modern train. The Group considers that the train symbol is not in conformity with the Convention. The symbol of a train is to be used for the sign A, 26 a.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

A, 26 a “OTHER LEVEL CROSSINGS”

The Group noted several countries use a modern symbol for the train (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iran, Luxembourg, Nigeria and Serbia). The Group considers this symbol not to be in conformity with the Convention. It does not adequately depict a train; might be confused with the bus or tram; is three dimensional; and shows two headlights instead of three (no road vehicle has three headlights while locomotives typically have three). In addition, the symbol used by Nigeria combines the symbol of a red/black coloured modern train and a stop sign. This combination is also not in conformity with the Convention.

The other countries use the symbol of a steam engine with some variations. The Group believes, they all retain the essential characteristics and therefore are in conformity with the Convention.

The Group believes that as long as the comprehension results of different symbols for the train are not available, the existing steam engine symbol should be retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

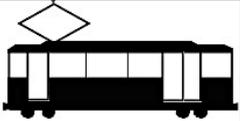
A, 26 b “OTHER LEVEL CROSSINGS”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

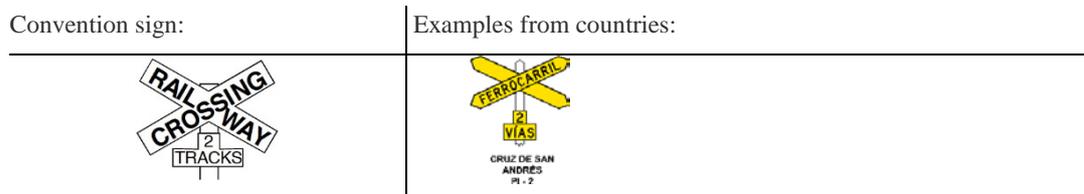
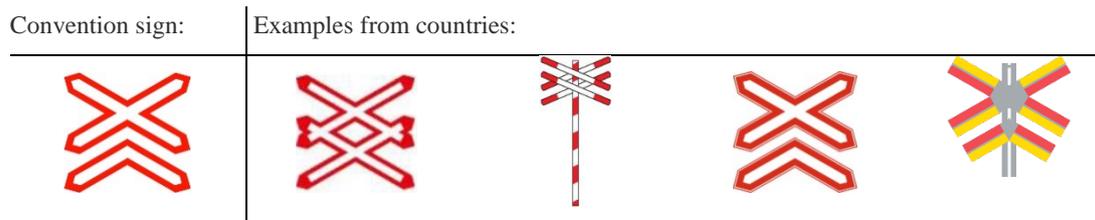
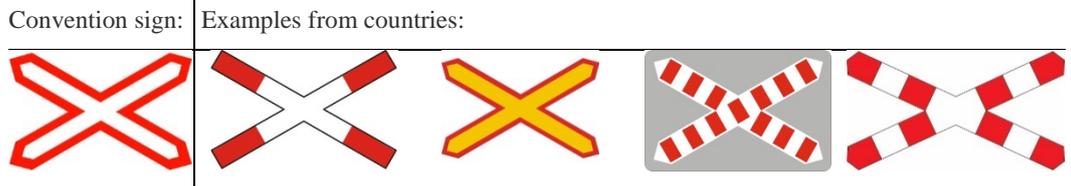
A, 27 “INTERSECTION WITH A TRAMWAY LINE”

The Group believes that an essential feature of the tramway symbol is the presence of a pantograph. It should be of a diamond shape which is not the case for Albania, Denmark, France, Italy, Republic of Moldova and Vietnam. Some countries place the pantograph in the middle which the Group considers to be in conformity with the Convention. Also, the symbol should not include the tramway tracks (as it is the case for Belgium, Croatia, France, Finland, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland) to ensure that the tramway symbol is understood by itself.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

A, 28 a, A, 28 b, A, 28 c “SIGNS TO BE PLACED IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF LEVEL-CROSSINGS”

The Group noted that some countries use signs that do not appear to be in conformity with the Convention.

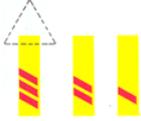


A, 29 a; A, 29 b and A, 29 c “ADDITIONAL SIGNS AT APPROACHES TO LEVEL-CROSSINGS OR SWING BRIDGES”

The Group noted that one country (Sweden) uses the panel that appears not to be in conformity with the Convention.

The Group recommended to reproduce the images of signs for both sides of the carriageway.

The Group believes, in terms of visibility, that the bars (one, two or three) be placed in the upper part of the panels (ref. to the sign from Finland) or preferably centred on the panels. The Group recommended including the preferred variant on the images reproduced in the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  
	  
	  

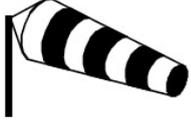
A, 30 “AIRFIELD”

The Group also noted that some countries have the airplane symbol in a downward direction. Nevertheless, the Group believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 31 “CROSS-WIND”

The Group noted that some countries use red colour for the symbol and recommended that the colour used be the same as in the Convention. For the other countries, the Group believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

A, 32 “OTHER DANGERS”

The Group noted that some countries do not use an exclamation point and recommended that that country changes its symbol to be the same as in the Convention. For the other countries, the Group believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

Observations and recommendations to Contracting Parties regarding B section signs

B, 1 “GIVE WAY”

The Group noted that some countries included the text “Give way” within the sign. The Group noted that, for the countries wishing to include the text “Give way”, there is the possibility that this could be done in an additional panel or within the sign itself (Article 8, paragraph 3).

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

B, 2 a “STOP”

The Group recommended that, in relation to the signs used by the countries, the size of “Stop” should be in conformity with the size specified in the text of the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

B, 2 b “STOP”

The Group noted that very few countries use this sign (refer to Part IV of the Convention).

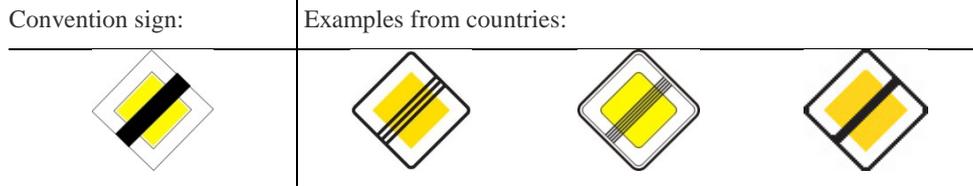
B, 3 “PRIORITY ROAD”

The Group noted that some countries do not use the black narrow strip for the yellow or orange square in the centre, and recommended that they do so.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

B, 4 “END OF PRIORITY”

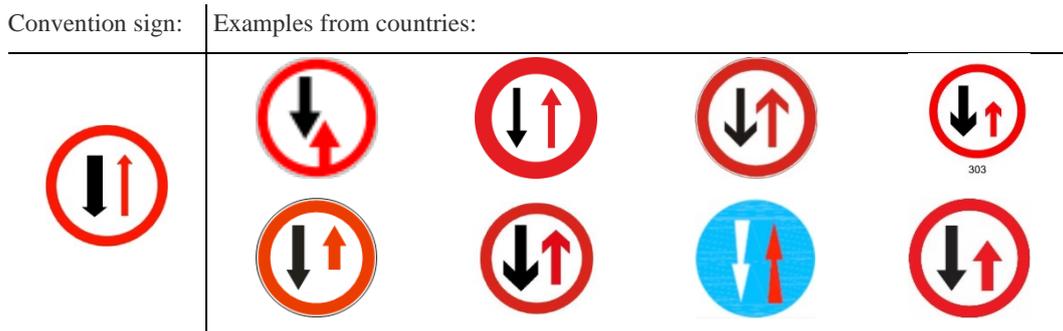
The Group noted that some countries do not use the black narrow strip for the yellow or orange square in the centre, and recommended that they do so.



B, 5 “PRIORITY FOR ONCOMING TRAFFIC”

The Group noted that some countries do not use the arrows (i.e. length, width, positioning) as they appear in the Convention.

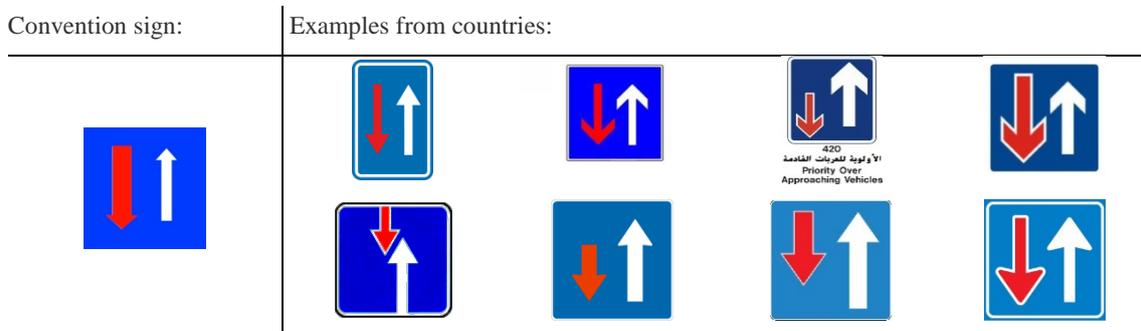
Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



B, 6 “PRIORITY OVER ONCOMING TRAFFIC”

The Group noted that some countries do not use the arrows (i.e. length, width, positioning) as they appear in the Convention.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



Observations and recommendations to Contracting Parties regarding C section signs

C, 1 a “NO ENTRY”

The Group noted that one country included the text “No Entry” within the sign. The Group noted that, for the countries wishing to include the text “No Entry”, there is the possibility that this could be done in an additional panel or within the sign itself (Article 8, paragraph 3).

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 1 b “NO ENTRY”

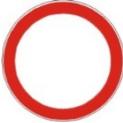
The Group noted that only one sign (C, 1 a or C, 1 b) could be used (Article 5, paragraph 2(a)).

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 2 “CLOSED TO ALL VEHICLES IN BOTH DIRECTIONS”

The Group noted some visual differences in the width of the border of the red circle, but believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 3 a “NO ENTRY FOR ANY POWER-DRIVEN VEHICLE EXCEPT TWO-WHEELED MOTOR CYCLES WITHOUT SIDE-CAR”

The Group noted some visual differences in the car symbol, but believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 3 b “NO ENTRY FOR MOTOR CYCLES”

The Group noted that there were many differences in the motor cycle symbol, including the presence or absence of a motor cycle driver, but believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained. The Group emphasized that it should be clear that the symbol is referring to a motorcycle. The Group is further considering whether or not the symbol depicted on this sign should be with or without driver.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 3 c “NO ENTRY FOR CYCLES”

The Group noted that there were differences in the bicycle symbol, but believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained. The Group emphasized that it should be clear that the symbol is referring to a bicycle.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 3 d “NO ENTRY FOR MOPEDS”

The Group noted that there were differences in the moped symbol, but believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained. The Group emphasized that it should be clear that the symbol is referring to a moped.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 3 e “NO ENTRY FOR GOODS VEHICLES”

The Group noted that there were differences in the goods vehicles symbol, but believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 3 f “NO ENTRY FOR ANY POWER-DRIVEN VEHICLE DRAWING A TRAILER OTHER THAN A SEMI-TRAILER OR A SINGLE AXLE TRAILER”

The Group noted that some countries used a different symbol (entire goods vehicle with single axle trailer). This is considered as a change of the essential characteristics of the symbol. Some countries also use a symbol with two axles which the Group believed better reflects the meaning of this provision.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 3 g “NO ENTRY FOR ANY POWER-DRIVEN VEHICLE DRAWING A TRAILER”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 3 h “NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES CARRYING DANGEROUS GOODS FOR WHICH SPECIAL SIGN PLATING IS PRESCRIBED”

The Group noted that countries are using different colours (yellow, orange and red) for the symbols of the vehicles carrying dangerous goods. The Group recommended that the colour used should be orange (as per the symbol in the Convention). The Group was advised that only UNECE member States that have acceded to the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals are able to accede to the 1971 European Agreement Supplementing the 1968 Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 3 i “NO ENTRY FOR PEDESTRIANS”

The Group noted that one country used a slightly different symbol (person standing). The Group believes that the symbol of a pedestrian has to reflect movement.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 3 j “NO ENTRY FOR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES”

The Group noted that some countries used a different symbol of the animal-drawn vehicles (entire animal and half of the vehicle being drawn), and considered this as a change of the essential characteristics of the symbol. The Group believed that the entire symbol as it appears in the Convention should be used.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 3 k “NO ENTRY FOR HANDCARTS”

The Group noted that there were differences in the symbols, but believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 31 “NO ENTRY FOR POWER DRIVEN AGRICULTURAL VEHICLES”

The Group noted that there were differences in the symbols, but believed that the essential characteristics of the symbol have been retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 4 a “NO ENTRY FOR POWER DRIVEN VEHICLES”

The Group believed that a horizontal bar was not in conformity with Section C.I, paragraph 2.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	     

C, 4 b “NO ENTRY FOR POWER DRIVEN VEHICLES OR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES”

The Group believed that bars separating the symbols were not in conformity with Section C.I, paragraph 2.

Convention sign: | Examples from countries:



C, 5 “NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES HAVING AN OVERALL WIDTH EXCEEDING ... METRES”

The Group believed that the sign in the Convention is appropriate.

Convention sign: | Examples from countries:



Kuwait to rectify its sign which was erroneously entered.

C, 6 “NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES HAVING AN OVERALL HEIGHT EXCEEDING ... METRES”

The Group believed that the sign in the Convention is appropriate.

Convention sign: | Examples from countries:



C, 7 “NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES EXCEEDING ... TONNES LADEN MASS”

The Group noted that one country used a sign with the image of a goods vehicle, and believe that this was a change of the essential characteristics of the symbol. The Group also noted that there was a difference in the casing of the symbol “T” (i.e. some countries use lower casing “t”) as well as its positioning within the sign, and also that some countries used commas and period marks. The Group believed that the symbol in the Convention should be modified from upper to lower casing (“t”) and that the positioning of the symbol “t” should appear where it currently appears in the Convention.

The Group also believed, that where a comma or period mark is used, that the second digit should be two-thirds the size of the first digit, and that the lower casing “t” should appear immediately after the second digit and at the same level, and be proportionately visible. If a fraction is required, the Group believed that it should be to the nearest tenth (i.e. 3.5t, 7.8t). If it is an integer (i.e. 7.00t), it should appear without any zeros or period marks (i.e. 7t).

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

C, 8 “NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES HAVING A MASS EXCEEDING ... TONNES ON ONE AXLE”

The Group noted that there was a difference in the casing of the symbol “T” (i.e. some countries use lower casing “t”), its positioning within the sign, and also that some countries used commas and period marks. The Group also noted differences in the arrowheads and axles. The Group believed that the symbol in the Convention should be modified from upper to lower casing (“t”) and that the positioning of the symbol “t” should appear where it currently appears in the Convention.

Finally, the Group believed, that where a comma or period mark is used, that the second digit should be two-thirds the size of the first digit, and that the lower casing “t” should appear immediately after the second digit and at the same level, and be proportionately visible. If a fraction is required, the Group believed that it should be to the nearest tenth (i.e. 3.5t, 7.8t). If it is an integer (i.e. 7.00t), it should appear without any zeros or period marks (i.e. 7t).

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

C, 9 “NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES OR COMBINATIONS OF VEHICLES EXCEEDING ... METRES IN LENGTH”

The Group noted that there was a difference in the casing of the symbol “m” (i.e. some countries use upper casing “M” where the Cyrillic alphabet is used) and that one country did not use the symbol of a truck. The Group believed that the symbol “m” should be placed after the number, and not below the number.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 12 “NO U-TURNS”

The Group considered that most countries use the sign in conformity with the Convention. Some countries (e.g. the Netherlands) do not use the oblique bar on the sign. The Group considered it not to be in conformity with the Convention.

Some countries (e.g. Ukraine) use a white outline around the red oblique bar.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 13 aa “OVERTAKING PROHIBITED”

The Group noted that some countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland) included a line on the sign illustrating a pavement.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 13 ab “OVERTAKING PROHIBITED”

The Group noted that one country (Nigeria) put the vehicle symbols one below the other and not aligned horizontally. The Group also noted that one country (Kuwait) uses the oblique bar over only one of the vehicle symbols and not placed in the middle of the sign.

The Group recommended Nigeria to align both vehicle symbols and Kuwait not to use this sign, especially that Kuwait uses the C, 13^{aa} sign too.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

C, 13 ba “OVERTAKING BY GOODS VEHICLES PROHIBITED”

The Group noted that some countries use symbols for the vehicles different than in the Convention. One country (Slovakia) uses a very narrow symbol for the truck vehicle. Some other countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia) use a truck vehicle symbol that does not resemble a truck vehicle of the Convention. One country (Vietnam) puts a front image of the vehicle, which does not indicate the overtaking manoeuvre. One country

(Uzbekistan) does not align the vehicle symbols horizontally. Again, some countries include a line on the sign illustrating a pavement.

The Group recommended that no line illustrating the pavement should be included in the sign. The Group also recommended that countries should pay more attention to the design details and ensure that the vehicle symbols resemble that of the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

C, 13 bb “OVERTAKING BY GOODS VEHICLES PROHIBITED”

The Group noted that one country (Kuwait) uses the oblique bar over the truck vehicle symbol and not placed in the middle of the sign.

The Group recommended Kuwait not to use this sign, especially that Kuwait uses the C, 13^{ba} sign too. As per Article 5, para 2 (a) of the Convention a Contracting Party should adopt only one of these signs.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

C, 14 “MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITED TO THE FIGURE INDICATED”

The Group noted some visual differences in the width of the border of the red circle and the size of the digits, but believed that the essential characteristics of the sign have been retained.

The Group also noted that one country (Guyana) uses the C, 14 sign placed on a rectangular panel with additional inscriptions. While this is permitted by the Convention (Article 8, para 3), the Group was of the opinion that the sign C, 14 should not be placed on panels with additional inscriptions.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

C, 15 “USE OF AUDIBLE WARNING DEVICES PROHIBITED”

The Group noted some visual differences in the symbol, but believed that the essential characteristics of the sign have been retained.

Some countries (Latvia and Ukraine) do not use the oblique bar on the sign, and one country (Kuwait) used the bar from right to left. The Group considered both acts not in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

C, 16 “PASSING WITHOUT STOPPING PROHIBITED”

The Group noted some visual differences in the width of the border of the red circle, but believed that the essential characteristics of the sign have been retained.

The Group also noted that one country (Denmark) uses the inscription “Stop” on the sign, which should be removed as the meaning of the bar is “Stop”.

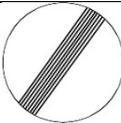
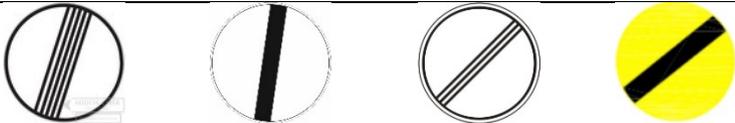
Two countries (Czech Republic and Slovakia) use a thin horizontal line instead of a black horizontal bar. The Group considered it not to be in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

C, 17 a “END OF ALL LOCAL PROHIBITIONS IMPOSED ON MOVING VEHICLES”

The Group noted many visual differences in the width and the type of the black/dark grey band or grey parallel lines sloping downwards from right to left used by Contracting Parties. The Group believed all Contracting Parties should use the black/dark grey band or a band consisting of black or grey parallel lines sloping downwards from right to left.

The Group believed that the Contracting Parties should give more attention to the angle of band/parallel lines to be as in the Convention.

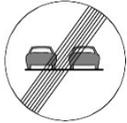
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

C, 17 b “END OF SPEED LIMIT”, C, 17 c “END OF PROHIBITION OF OVERTAKING”, C, 17 d “END OF PROHIBITION OF OVERTAKING FOR GOODS VEHICLES”

The Group believed that what has been said about the type, width and the angle of the black bar in sign C, 17 a applies to C, 17 b.

The Group noted many visual differences in the type of digits used by Contracting Parties, and recommended that all the digits/symbols should be light grey and not solid black or white. The Group recommended that the oblique bar consisting of parallel lines strikes through both digits. The solid bar can be interrupted over the digit.

The Group noted that one country (Vietnam) introduces a blue rim on the sign C, 17 b, which is not considered to be in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 18 “PARKING PROHIBITED”, C, 19 “STANDING AND PARKING PROHIBITED”

The Group noted some visual differences in the width of the border of the red circle (also in proportion to the width of the oblique bar), and differences in the shade of the blue colour as well as the use of white separation within the sign and a sign’s white external rim (essentially done to increase the discrimination between the colours used in the sign as well as the sign and its environment). The Group believed that the essential characteristics of the sign have been retained.

The Group noted that one country (Uzbekistan) separated the red oblique bar(s) from the red border of the sign.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

C, 20 a; C, 20 b “ALTERNATE PARKING”

The Group noted some visual differences in the width of the border of the red circle, in the length and width of the numerals I and II (symbol for odd days/ symbol for even days), in the shade of the blue colour as well as the use of white separation within the sign and a sign’s white external rim. The Group believed that the essential characteristics of the sign have been retained.

The Group noted that one country (Uzbekistan) separated the red oblique bar(s) from the red border of the sign.

The Group noted that countries not using the numerals I and II to indicate the period of parking alternation, do not use a hyphen (Belgium, France) between the numbers indicating dates of the month (e.g. “16 31” and “16.31”).

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

Observations and recommendations to Contracting Parties regarding D section signs

D, 1 a “DIRECTION TO BE FOLLOWED” (directions left, right, straight, etc.)

There are minor differences in shape of arrow heads, arrow tails, proportions of arrows within the sign and in the presence/absence of the white rim. However, the Group considered all signs to conform to the Convention. The Group recommended Contracting Parties to pay closer attention to the design details, in particular, to the shape of the arrow head (by making it wider to improve the legibility). Arrows used in the same category of signs should be of the same width. The tail of the arrow should not touch the edge of the sign.

In addition, for the sign arrow turning left/right, there are differences in the arrow’s curvatures. The Group considered this conforming to the Convention, however, it recommended Contracting Parties to ensure the arrow’s curvature is placed towards the centre of the sign.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

D, 2 “PASS THIS SIDE”

There are minor differences in shape of arrow heads, arrow tails, proportions of arrows within the sign and in the presence/absence of the white rim. However, the Group considered all signs to conform to the Convention. The Group recommended Contracting Parties to pay closer attention to the design details, in particular, to the shape of the arrow head (by making it wider to improve the legibility). The tail of the arrow should not touch the edge of the sign.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

D, 3 “COMPULSORY ROUNDABOUT”

There are minor differences in shape of arrow heads, arrow tails, proportions of arrows within the sign and in the presence/absence of the white rim. However, the Group considered all signs to conform to the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

D, 4 “COMPULSORY CYCLE TRACK”

There are minor differences in symbol and in the presence/absence of the white rim. However, the Group considered all signs to conform to the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

D, 5 “COMPULSORY FOOTPATH”

There are differences in symbol (two persons versus one person) and in the presence/absence of the white rim. The Group considered that having a one-person symbol is not in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

D, 6 “COMPULSORY TRACK FOR RIDERS ON HORSEBACK”

There are minor differences in symbol and in the presence/absence of the white rim. However, the Group considered all signs to conform to the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

D, 7 “COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

D, 8 “END OF COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED”

The Group decided that too much space between the digits (i.e., Czech Republic) is not in conformity with the Convention. The red oblique bar should be in front of the number and not behind.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

D, 9 “SHOW CHAINS COMPULSORY”

The Group noted differences in the illustration of the symbol but conforming with the Convention. The Group recommended several countries (Czech Republic, Montenegro and Serbia) to use wider black lines illustrating the chains on the tyre.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

D, 10 a, D, 10 b, D, 10, c “COMPULSORY DIRECTION FOR VEHICLES CARRYING DANGEROUS GOODS”

The Group noted that some countries are using different colours (yellow, orange and red) for the symbols of the vehicles carrying dangerous goods. The group recommended that the colour used should be orange (as per the symbol in the Convention) with a black internal narrow strip. The symbol should show the rear part of the truck and be placed in the upper part of the sign.

The Group considered that countries using a different symbol of the vehicles carrying dangerous goods than an orange rear part of truck are not in conformity with the Convention.

Some countries placed the truck symbol and the direction sign in a reverse order (e.g. Albania), which the Group considered not to be in conformity with the Convention.

Some countries placed the wrong direction sign respectively to D, 10 a (e.g. Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland and Serbia), to D, 10 b (e.g. Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Poland and Sweden) and to D, 10 c (e.g. Hungary, Lithuania, Serbia and Sweden).

The Group noted that Greece uses the E category sign with the C, 3 n symbol instead of the proper D, 10 sign and arrows instead of the proper D, 1 a signs, which is not in conformity with the Convention.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:			
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:			
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:			

D, 11 a and D, 11 b

The Group recommended that the symbols of D, 4 and D, 5 should be exactly replicated in the D, 11 sign (e.g. the direction of the bicycle symbol). The actual format of the symbols will be determined at the future session.

The Group noted a white horizontal line in the D, 11 b sign separating symbols (e.g. Poland). The Group noted that when there is a separation of the path or track for different road users (by physical means or road markings), the sign D, 11 a should place the symbols side by side and separate them by a vertical line through the centre of the sign. If there is no separation of the path or track (by physical means or road markings), the symbols should be placed one above the other without any lines.

The Group agreed that using a white horizontal line is not in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:			
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:			

Observations and recommendations to Contracting Parties regarding E section signs

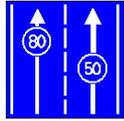
The Group noted that many countries use a white rim to enhance the sign’s conspicuity.

E, 1 a “COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED APPLYING TO DIFFERENT LANES”

Azerbaijan, Hungary, Montenegro, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan wrongly use examples for E, 1 b instead of E, 1 a.

Many countries use road markings (broken line) on this sign. The Group recommended the symbols on this sign not to include road markings ie., broken lines, as the arrows indicate the “lanes”.

The Group recommended that for the E, 1 a sign the sign D, 7 is used with a white rim.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 1 b “COMPULSORY MINIMUM SPEED APPLYING TO ONE LANE”

Albania, Croatia and Greece wrongly used examples for E, 1 a instead of E, 1 b.

Many countries use road markings (broken line) on this sign. The Group recommended the symbols on this sign not to include road markings ie., broken lines as the arrows indicate the “lanes”.

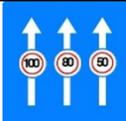
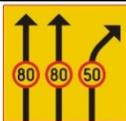
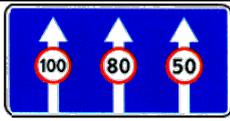
The Group recommended that for the E, 1 b sign the sign D, 7 is used with a white rim.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	 

E, 1 c “SPEED LIMITS APPLYING TO DIFFERENT LANES”

Azerbaijan used a wrong example for E, 1 c sign (truck entry prohibition sign instead of speed limit sign).

The Group recommended that the E, 1 c sign is improved by placing the sign C, 14 on the arrows and adding a white rim.

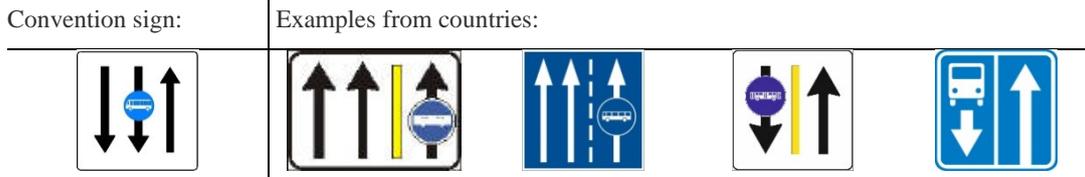
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 2 a “SIGNS INDICATING LANES RESERVED FOR BUSES”

Several countries (Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro and Ukraine) use examples for E, 2 a that do not correspond to the examples of the Convention.

Many countries use road markings (broken or continuous line) on this sign. The Group recommended the symbols on this sign not to include road markings as the arrows indicate the “lanes”.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

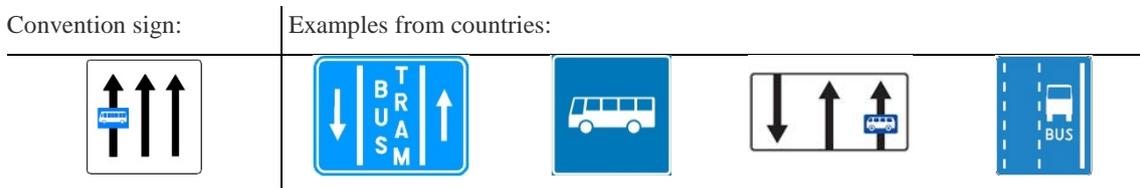


E, 2 b “SIGNS INDICATING LANES RESERVED FOR BUSES”

Several countries (Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Latvia, Montenegro, Poland and Ukraine) use examples for E, 2 b that do not correspond to the examples of the Convention.

Many countries use road markings (broken or continuous line) on this sign. The Group recommended the symbols on this sign not to include road markings as the arrows indicate the “lanes”.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



E, 3 a “ONE WAY”

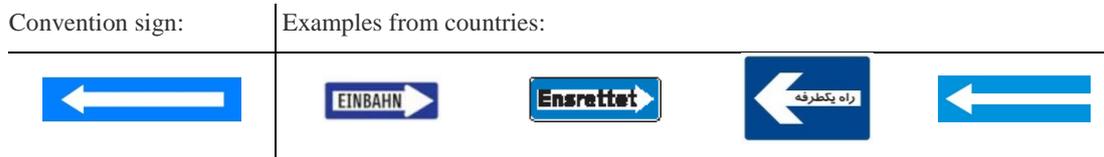
There are minor differences in shape of arrow heads, arrow tails, proportions of arrows within the sign. The Group recommended Contracting Parties to pay closer attention to the design details, in particular, to the shape of the arrow head (by making it wider to improve the legibility). The tail of the arrow should not touch the edge of the sign.

Some countries (e.g. Sweden) use rectangular shape for this sign.



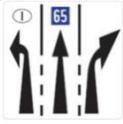
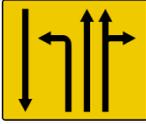
E, 3 b “ONE WAY”

There are minor differences in shape of arrow heads, arrow tails, proportions of arrows within the sign. The Group recommended Contracting Parties to pay closer attention to the design details, in particular, to the shape of the arrow head (by making it wider to improve the legibility). The tail of the arrow should not touch the edge of the sign.



E, 4 “PRESELECTION”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 5 a “MOTORWAY”

All the signs are in conformity with the Convention.

The Group recommended Contracting Parties to pay closer attention to the design details. In particular, the symbol should not touch the edge of the sign (to improve the legibility).

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 5 b “END OF MOTORWAY”

Kuwait’s sign is crossed by an oblique bar running from the upper left edge to the lower right edge. The Group noted that the Convention does not specify the positioning of the oblique bar for the sign E, 5 b. However, for all the other end of regulation signs of the E section, the oblique bar crosses from the right upper edge to the lower left edge.

The sign E, 5 b of the Netherlands includes a red oblique bar with a white outline.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 6 a “ROAD FOR MOTOR VEHICLES”

The Group noted that in some cases (Latvia) the car symbol is not placed centrally on the sign. Some countries (Belgium, the Netherlands) use a white rim. All the signs are considered in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 6 b “END OF ROAD FOR MOTOR VEHICLES”

The Group noted that in some cases (Latvia) the car symbol is not placed centrally on the sign. Some countries (Belgium, the Netherlands) use a white rim. All the signs are considered in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 7 a; E, 7 b; E, 7 c; E, 7 d and E, 8 a; E, 8 b; E, 8 c; E, 8 d “SIGNS INDICATING THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF A BUILT-UP AREA” (general remark)

The Group discussed at length the relationship between E, 7 and E, 8 signs and the place identification signs (as defined in Article 18). Some countries (e.g. Finland, the Russian Federation, Sweden) informed the Group that they use a sign resembling the E, 7 a or E, 7 d signs (as reproduced in Annex 3) as “place identification signs”. The Group agreed that the use of a sign resembling the E, 7 a or E, 7 d as place identification signs contradicts Article 18. However, the Group believed that place identification signs could not be made to differ conspicuously from the E, 7 a or E, 7 d signs (as required by Article 18) unless sign indicating build-up area would need to bear a silhouette of a built-up area.

The Group further noted the differences in the signs.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 9 a and E, 9 b “SIGNS HAVING ZONAL VALIDITY”

The Group noted that all the signs appear to be in the conformity with the Convention, except for one country (Austria) that altered the inscription “Zone” on the sign E, 9 b.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   
	   

E, 9 c “SIGNS HAVING ZONAL VALIDITY”

The Group noted that all the signs appear to be in the conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 9 d “SIGNS HAVING ZONAL VALIDITY”

The Group noted that all the signs appear to be in the conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 10 a “SIGNS HAVING ZONAL VALIDITY”

The Group noted that some countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iran, Montenegro and Ukraine) do not use the color grey on a rectangular panel, which is considered not to be in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 10 b “SIGNS HAVING ZONAL VALIDITY”

The Group noted that some countries (Croatia, Iran and Montenegro) do not use the color grey on a rectangular panel, which is considered not to be in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 10 c “SIGNS HAVING ZONAL VALIDITY”

The Group noted that some countries (Greece and Ukraine) do not use the color grey on a rectangular panel, one country (Poland) use a red instead of grey diagonal band/bar

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 10 d “SIGNS HAVING ZONAL VALIDITY”

The Group noted that some countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iran and Montenegro) do not use the color grey on a rectangular panel. One country (France) uses inscription “End of the zone” instead of “Zone”. One country (Italy) does not use the color grey while the band/bar does not cross the whole E, 10 d sign. One country (Ukraine) does not use the band/bar to cross the whole E, 10 d sign. All these are considered not to be in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 11 a “TUNNEL” and E, 11 b “END OF TUNNEL”

The Group noted that countries use different design variation for E, 11 a and E, 11 b signs. The Group believed that this is due to the fact that the reproduction (image) of these signs does not follow the description of the general characteristics for E section signs. Some countries (Chile, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine) use the tunnel symbol on the warning A section sign.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   
	   

E, 12 a; E, 12 b; E, 12 c “PEDESTRIAN CROSSING”

The Group noted that majority of countries use a symbol of a person and a zebra crossing (stripes) which is not included in the Convention. A few countries (Austria, Belgium, Greece, Kuwait, Vietnam) use the A, 12 a symbol.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	n.a.
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

E, 13 a “HOSPITAL”

The Group noted that one country (Iran) uses several colours (blue and white) for the background of the sign, also uses different colour (black) for letter "H" (in comparison with illustrated white colour in the Convention).

The Group also noted that some countries (Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia) use additional word in national language meaning "Hospital".

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

E, 13 b “HOSPITAL”

One country (Nigeria) uses a green ground on the E, 13 b sign, which is not in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

E, 14 a “PARKING”

All countries use the same design of sign in accordance with the Convention. There are very slight difference of symbol and the tone of blue background used in the Convention. One country (Nigeria) uses the dark green colour on the sign as ground, which is considered not to be in conformity with the Convention.

The Group recommended that the use of letter P to denote parking is a preferred option (and required in the Contracting Parties to the European Agreement). However, the Group recognized the extensive use of letter E on other continents.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

E, 14 b; E, 14 c “PARKING”

The Group noted that majority of countries do not follow the example of the sign E, 14^b and E, 14 c but they use a sign of a different design.

The Group believed that using the “+ sign” on the E, 14 b and E, 14 c sign is required by the Convention, which is not the case in several countries (Iran, Montenegro, Serbia). When additional panels are used in combination with the E, 14 a sign then the “+ sign” together with symbol or, if not possible, name of the type of transport is to be placed on the panel.

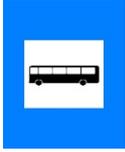
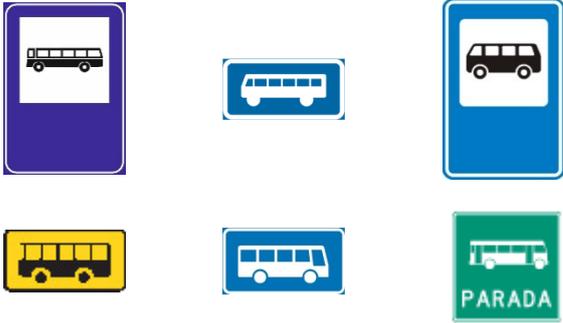
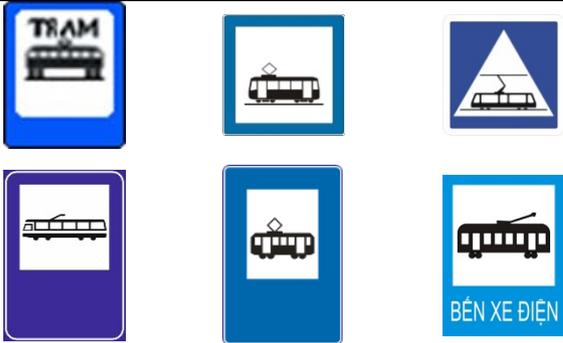
Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  
Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

E, 15 “BUS STOP”, E, 16 “TRAMWAY STOP”

The Group noted that countries use different design variation for E, 15 and E, 16 signs. The Group believed that this is due to the fact that the reproduction (image) of these signs does not follow the description of the general characteristics for E section signs.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

<p>Convention sign:</p> 	<p>Examples from countries:</p> 
<p>Convention sign:</p> 	<p>Examples from countries:</p> 

E, 17 a, E, 17 b “RESIDENTIAL AREA and END OF RESIDENTIAL AREA”

The Group believes that the essential features of this sign are: symbols of a house, pavement (sidewalk), adult, child, ball and passenger car. The Group noted that a number of countries (Albania, Italy, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Ukraine) altered the sign, either by including additional features (e.g. tree) or by omitting the essential features. The Group considers these countries not to be in conformity with the European Agreement.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

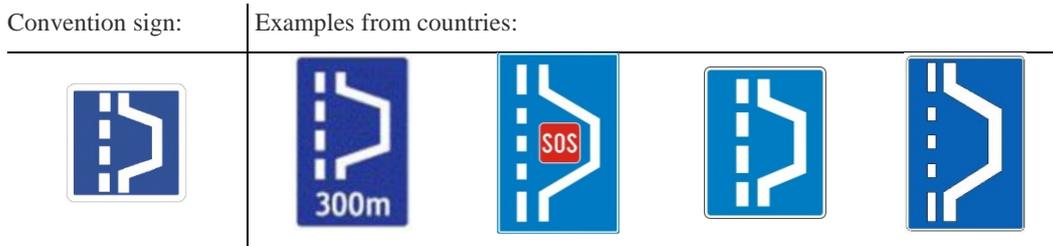
<p>Convention sign:</p> 	<p>Examples from countries:</p> 
<p>Convention sign:</p> 	<p>Examples from countries:</p> 

E, 18 a “STOPPING PLACE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY OR DANGER”

The Group noted that some countries (Croatia and Norway) included the inscription S.O.S in the sign. Placing the S.O.S inscription the Group considers to be in conformity with the Convention. Placing the inscription within a red square on the sign (Croatia) is however considered not to be in Conformity with the Convention.

The Group also noted that one country (Austria) used a sign with an inscription of a distance to the stopping place, which is considered not to be in conformity with the Convention.

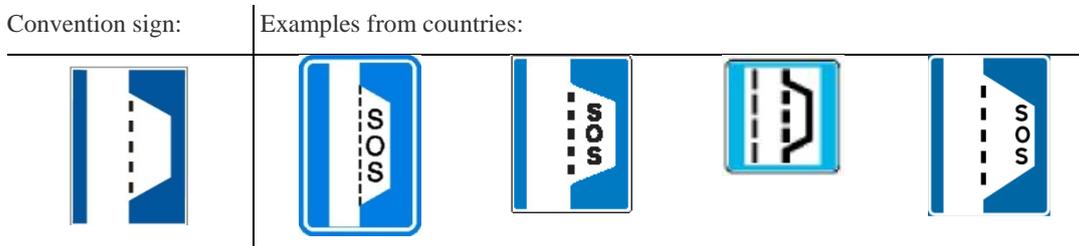
Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



E, 18 b “STOPPING PLACE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY OR DANGER”

The Group noted that some countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) included the inscription S.O.S in the sign, which the Group considers to be in conformity with the Convention. The sign from Serbia contains the inscription S.O.S on the red square, which the Group considers not to be in conformity with the Convention.

The Group also noted that the sign from Germany has a different design, which appears to be a combination of E, 18 a and E, 18 b designs, which is considered not to be in conformity with the Convention.



Observations and recommendations to Contracting Parties regarding F section signs

The Group noted that Italy uses the F category signs of blue and green background depending on the type of road. The Group believed that when a background colour (green or blue) is adopted, that that colour should continue to be used for the same sign.

F, 1 a, b, c “FIRST AID STATION”

The Group noted that one country (Slovakia) used another symbol than those specified by the Convention’s examples. The sign of another country (Chile) is not in conformity with the Convention due to the definition used.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

F, 2 “BREAKDOWN SERVICE”

The Group noted that some countries (Chile, Iran and Nigeria) used a symbol other than that specified by the Convention. The Group agreed that those symbols reflect the essential characteristics of the sign.

In addition, Chile used the symbol with a blue background without a white or yellow rectangle on which the symbol should be displayed. The Group believed that this was not in conformity with the Convention and that the white/yellow rectangle should be used.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

F, 3 “TELEPHONE”

The Group noted that Chile used the symbol with a blue background without a white or yellow rectangle on which the symbol should be displayed. The Group believed that this was not in conformity with the Convention and that the white/yellow rectangle should be used.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

F, 4 “FILLING STATION”

The Group noted that Poland used the symbol (one filling station in black and another in green), and believed that using multiple colours was not in conformity with the Convention.

The Group also noted that Chile used the symbol with both blue and green backgrounds. The Group believed that this was also not in conformity with the Convention and that it should adopt one colour (blue or green) for the background, and that the white/yellow rectangle should be used.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

F, 5 “HOTEL or MOTEL”

The Group noted that some countries used a symbol other than that specified by the Convention. The Group also noted that Switzerland used an additional symbol (restaurant). The Group agreed that those symbols reflect the essential characteristics of the sign.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

F, 6 “RESTAURANT”

The Group noted that some countries used a symbol other than that specified by the Convention. Nigeria used a plate and utensils, which the Group believed not to be in conformity. In addition, the Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan used a fork and knife (parallel, not crossed). The Group believed that those symbols reflected the essential characteristics of the sign.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

F, 7 “REFRESHMENTS OR CAFETERIA”

The Group noted that in a number of cases (e.g. Albania, Ukraine) the symbol differs slightly from the one in the Convention but the essential characteristics were retained.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

F, 8 “PICNIC SITE”

The Group noted that some countries use tree symbols from their region (e.g. Kuwait) which the Group considered was in conformity with the Convention.

Several countries use signs with a brown background (Albania, Chile and Italy), which are not in conformity with the Convention. The Group believed that a blue or green background should be used. The Group noted that the sign used by Nigeria (with the text “rest area”) was not in conformity with the Convention. The Group also noted that the signs from Chile and Nigeria do not have the white or yellow rectangle on which the symbol should be displayed.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

F, 9 “STARTING POINT FOR WALKS”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

F, 10 “CAMPING SITE”

The Group noted that in a number of cases the symbol differs slightly from the one in the Convention but the essential characteristics were retained. The Group also noted that the sign from Chile does not have the white or yellow rectangle on which the symbol should be displayed. The Group believed that this was not in conformity with the Convention and that the white/yellow rectangle should be used.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	    

F, 11 “CARAVAN SITE”

The Group noted that in a number of cases the symbol differs slightly from the one in the Convention but the essential characteristics were retained. The Group also noted that Norway uses the symbol of a motor home (motorised caravan) rather than a caravan, which it considered to be not in conformity with the Convention. The Group believed that the symbol of the caravan used by Ukraine has different characteristics from the symbol in the Convention, and hence is not in conformity.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	    

F, 12 “CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITE”

The Group noted that Albania, Italy and Kuwait used brown background, which is not in conformity with the Convention. The Group believed that the symbol of the caravan used by Ukraine has different characteristics from the symbol in the Convention, and hence is not in conformity.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

F, 13 “YOUTH HOSTEL”

The Group noted that Albania, Italy and Kuwait used brown background, which is not in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

F, 14 “RADIO STATIONS GIVING TRAFFIC INFORMATION”

The Group noted that a number of countries (France, Italy, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation) did not have their signs in conformity with the European Agreement. These included, for example omitting the inscription of the radio frequency on the white rectangle, having the inscription “radio” in the national language only, or having the inscription “radio” on the blue background.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

F, 15 “PUBLIC LAVATORY”

The Group noted that a number of countries used male and female symbols (Albania and France) instead of the inscription “WC”. Sweden had a unique symbol for this sign using it for lavatories for people with reduced mobility. The Group considered that these were not in conformity with the European Agreement.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	  

F, 16 “BEACH OR SWIMMING POOL”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

Convention sign:	
	

F, 17 “EMERGENCY TELEPHONE”

The Group noted that the symbols used by many countries do not reflect the symbol as it appears in the Convention, and recommended that the countries ensure that their symbols are in conformity with the Convention, in particular ensuring that the symbol (the inscription “SOS” and the telephone image) appears in one colour (red or black/dark blue).

The Group also noted that some countries used the symbol only on an additional panel (Denmark, Iran, Poland). In addition, Denmark used a white symbol (rather than black or red).

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

F, 18 “EXTINGUISHER”

The Group noted that the symbols used by some countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Norway, Slovakia, Switzerland) differed in varying degrees from the symbol as it appears in the Convention, and recommended that the countries ensure that their symbols more closely resemble the symbol in the Convention.

The Group also noted that some countries used the symbol only on an additional panel (Denmark, Poland). In addition, Denmark used a white symbol (rather than red).

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

Observations and recommendations to Contracting Parties regarding G section signs

G, 1 a, G, 1 b and G, 1 c Advance direction signs

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

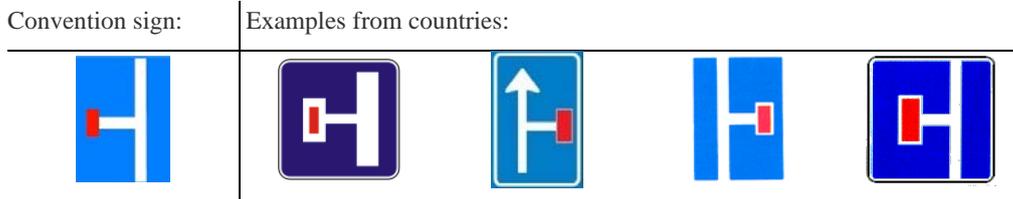
Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

G, 2a and G, 2b “NO THROUGH ROAD” (advance direction signs)

The Group also noted that the G, 2a Slovakian sign had a white border, instead of a rim, around the red bar. The Group further noted that the G, 2a sign from the Netherlands contained an arrow. The Group considered these signs not to be in conformity with the Convention.

The Group noted that, in the G, 2a signs of some countries (Azerbaijan, Greece, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam), and in the G, 2b sign of Greece, there was no visible space between the symbol and the edge of the sign. The Group believed that this was not a good practice for sign legibility.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.



G, 3 evaluation missing

Signs G, 4 a through G, 9 b

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

G, 10 Confirmatory sign

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

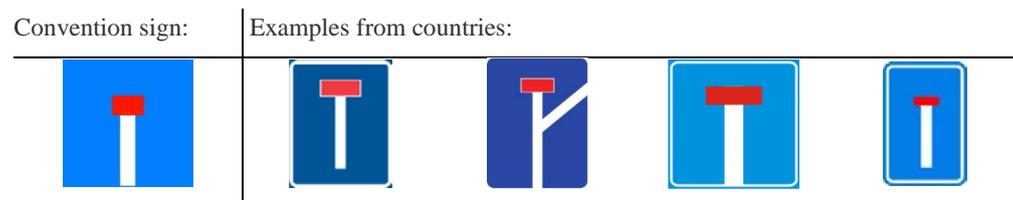
G, 11a, 11b, 11c, 12a and 12b Signs indicating the number and direction of traffic lanes

The Group noted that some countries used different colours for the ground and symbol (i.e. blue/green ground and white symbol) in addition to the white ground and black symbol for the Convention sign. In this regard, the Group noted that the Convention did not specify what colours are permitted for this sign. However, it did note that the Convention specified that the use of orange symbols may be used for temporary indication signs.

G, 13 “NO THROUGH ROAD” indication sign

The Group also noted that a number of countries did not have the white part of the symbol going to the bottom edge of the sign.

The Group also noted that a white narrow strip around the red bar was mandatory for Contracting Parties to the 1971 European Agreement. In this regard, a few countries were not in conformity.



G, 14 “GENERAL SPEED LIMITS”

The Group noted that some countries had more than three squares in their signs and included a lot of information on their signs. The Group cautioned against information overload. The Group was of the view, that depending on the local language (i.e. reading from left to right, or right to left), that the symbol could appear to the left or right of the speed limit as appropriate for ease of comprehension.

The Group also recommended that in relation to the sign in general, a speed limit should not be displayed without a corresponding applicable symbol, and vice versa.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

G, 15 “ROAD OPEN OR CLOSED”

The Group noted that the signs reviewed were mostly in conformity with the Convention, though a number of countries included danger warning signs in Panel 3.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

G, 16 “CHAINS OR SNOW TYRES RECOMMENDED”

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Contracting Parties should note the recommendation for this sign in section 1.2 of this document.

G, 17 “ADVISORY SPEED”

The Group noted that most countries used a dark ground and white or light inscriptions, or a white or light ground with black inscriptions.

The Group recommended that a blue ground and white inscriptions be used for this sign.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

G, 18 “ADVISED ITINERARY FOR HEAVY VEHICLES”

The Group noted that for the countries which used this sign, most used a blue ground with a white symbol, but a few used a white ground with a black symbol. Additionally, some countries included arrows within the sign, or used an arrow shaped sign.

The Group recommended that a blue ground and white symbol be used for this sign.

G, 19 “ESCAPE LANE”

The Group recommended that a blue ground and white with red symbol be used for this sign.

G, 20 “PEDESTRIAN OVERPASS” and G, 21 “PEDESTRIAN UNDERPASS”

The Group recommended that a blue ground and white symbol be used for these signs.

G, 22 “EXIT FROM A MOTORWAY”

The Group recommended that a blue and green ground and white stripes be used for this sign.

G, 23-G.24 c assessment is missing

Observations and recommendations to Contracting Parties regarding H section signs

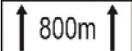
H, 1 Distance from the sign to the beginning of the dangerous section of road or zone

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

H, 2 Length of the dangerous section of road or zone

The Group noted that some countries did not include the two arrows in their signs. The Group believed that these were not in conformity with the Convention, and that the two arrows must be included. The Group also noted that Chile’s sign which included the inscription “PROXIMOS” was not in conformity with the Convention.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

H, 3 a Start of parking prohibition

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	   

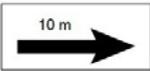
H, 3 b Directions of parking prohibitions

The Group noted that most countries use one arrow with two arrowheads (as per the Convention), but that some countries use two arrows (each with arrowheads). The Group considered that the latter was in conformity with the Convention. The Group also noted that some countries (Lithuania, Austria) used one arrow with two arrowheads, with a unit of measurement appearing on the top of the arrow in the middle.

The Group believed that it was important to place the sign carefully so that the direction/s of the parking prohibition is/are accurate.

H, 3 c End of parking prohibition

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

Convention sign:	Examples from countries:
	

H, 5 and H, 6 Symbols of road users

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

H, 7 Person with disabilities

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

H, 8 Diagram of intersection

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.

H, 9 Snow or ice

No specific observations nor recommendations to Contracting Parties.
