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111th session Geneva, 25-26 October 2016 Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR) Amendments to the Agreement

Amendments to the Agreement

Note by the secretariat

This document presents a list of amendments made since 2002 to the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR).



AMENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS
1. ECE/TRA	C.N.180.2009.	C.N.731.2009.	B. Branch, link and connecting roads
NS/SC.1/386; Annex II		(accepted)	New road E 265 from Tallinn (Estonia) to Kappelskär (Sweden).
			Overall reference
http://www.unece .org/fileadmin/D AM/trans/doc/200 8/sc1/ECE- TRANS-SC1- 386e.pdf	https://treaties. un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20 09/CN.180.200 9-Eng.pdf	https://treaties.un .org/doc/Publicat ion/CN/2009/CN .731.2009- Eng.pdf	E 265: Tallinn- Paldiski- Kappelskär
2. ECE/TRA	C.N.150.2010.	C.N.564.2010.	A. Main roads
NS/SC.1/388; Annex II		(accepted)	(1) West-east orientation
			(b) Intermediate roads
http://www.unece	https://treaties.	https://treaties.un	- Extension of road El6 from Hønefoss (Norway) to Gävle (Sweden).
.org/fileadmin/D	un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20	.org/doc/Publicat ion/CN/2010/CN .564.2010- Eng.pdf	New overall reference
AM/trans/doc/200 9/sc1/ECE-	10/CN.150.201		E16: Londonderry - Belfast - Glasgow - Edinburgh - Bergen - Fagernes -
TRANS-SC1- 388e.pdf	0-Eng.pdf		Hønefoss (-0slo) - Gardermoen -Kongsvinger - the Norwegian/Swedish border - Torsby – Malung – Borlänge – Falun – Sandviken - Gävle
			B. Branch, link and connecting roads
			- New road E 981 on the territory of Turkey from Afyon to the
			Junction (Aksaray-Pozantı)
			- New road E 982 on the territory of Turkey from Mersin to Tarsus East Junction
			- New road E 579 on the territory of Hungary from Görbeháza to Beregdaróc
			Overall references
			E 981 : Afyon-Konya- Junction (Aksaray-Pozantı) (on the State road linking Ankara and Mersin on E90)
			E 982: Mersin- Junction Tarsus East (on the motorway linking Ankara and Adana on E90)
			E 579: Görbeháza - Nyíregyháza - Vásárosnamény - Beregdaróc

3. ECE/TRA NS/SC.1/398; Annex I	C.N.164.2013.	C.N.562.2013. (accepted)	The Government of Hungary has proposed to extend E66 from Szekesfehervar to Szolnok. In doing so, it has proposed to amend Annex I to the AGR Agreement as follows: E 66 : Fortezza - St. Candido - Spittal - Villach - Klagenfurt - Graz - Veszprém -Székesfehérvár -
http://www.unece	https://treaties.	https://treaties.un	Dunaújváros - Kecskemét -Szolnok
.org/fileadmin/D AM/trans/doc/201 2/sc1/ECE- TRANS-SC1- 398e.pdf	un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20 13/CN.164.201 3-Eng.pdf	.org/doc/Publicat ion/CN/2013/CN .562.2013- Eng.pdf	SC.1 adopted this amendment proposal as per Article8 of the AGR Agreement.
4. ECE/TRA NS/SC.1/402; Annex	C.N.138.2015.	C.N.468.2015. (accepted)	The Government of Germany proposed the following amendments to "table of contents" and provisions IV.4.2, IV.4.4, and IV.7.2 of Annex II. The amendments are identified below by strikethrough (deletions) and bold (additions).
http://www.unece .org/fileadmin/D	https://treaties. un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20	https://treaties.un .org/doc/Publicat ion/CN/2015/CN	Annex II:
AM/trans/doc/201 4/sc1/ECE- TRANS-SC1- 402 pdf	15/CN.138.201 5-Eng.pdf	.468.2015- Eng.pdf	IV. EQUIPMENT
102.put			4.Traffic control
			4.1Traffic light signals
			4.2 Variable traffic message signs
			4.3 Emergency communications systems
			4.4 User information
			IV.4.2. <u>Variable traffic message signs</u>

Informal document No. 9

AMENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS
			Variable message signs shall be used in accordance with the international conventions and agreements in force.
			Variable traffic message signs shall be as comprehensible as static road signs, and be legible by day and night to drivers in all lanes. In particular, variable message signs may be used where special road safety requirements and/or road capacity problems exist.
			IV.4.4 User information
			Up-to-date information on road and traffic conditions should be transmitted to road users by appropriate means (e.g. variable message signs). Possibility of receiving such information in tunnels is advisable. Contracting Parties should endeavour to harmonize the content and presentation of road and traffic conditions information as far as possible.
			IV.7.2 <u>Service areas</u>
			Service areas adapted both to the site and to its users (e.g. tourists, road hauliers, etc.) and away from interchanges shall provide a minimum of services such as parking space for trucks, buses and cars, telephone , fuel, restaurant and toilets with easy access for physically disabled persons.
			Due to the increasing number of vehicles in international traffic using alternative energy propulsion systems, it is also desirable to provide refuelling points for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), hydrogen (H2), Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), and electricity.
			These areas should be provided at appropriate intervals, taking into account, among other things, the volume of traffic; a sign indicating the approach to a service area should also indicate the distance to the next service area and the type of services available.

All traffic and parking areas shall be separated from the carriageway(s) of the E-road.

5. ECE/TRA	C.N.182.2008	C.N.650.2008	A. Main roads
NS/SC1/381c1e	https://treaties.	(accepted)	(2) North-south orientation
http://www.unece	un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20	https://treaties.un .org/doc/Publicat ion/CN/2008/CN .650.2008-	(b) Intermediate roads
AM/trans/doc/200	08/CN.182.200		- E 79, replacement of "Püspöklandány" by "Berettyóújfalu" (Hungary)
8/sc1/ECE- TRANS-SC1-	8-Eng.pdf		New overall reference
381c1e.pdf		Eng.pdf	E 79: Miskolc - Debrecen - Berettyóújfalu - Oradea - Beius - Deva - Petrosani - Tirgu Jiu - Craiova - Calafat - Vidin - Vraca - Botevgrad - Sofia - Blogojevgrad - Serai - Thessaloniki
6. ECE/TRA	C.N.315.2007	C.N.1005.2007	1. Modify Article 9, paragraph 5 of the AGR to read:
NS/SC1/379e http://www.unece .org/fileadmin/D AM/trans/doc/200 6/sc1/ECE- TRANS-SC1-	https://treaties. un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20 07/CN.315.200 7-Eng.pdf	(accepted) https://treaties.un .org/doc/Publicat ion/CN/2007/CN .1005.2007- Eng.pdf	"Any amendment accepted shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all Contracting Parties and shall come into force three months after the date of its communication with respect to all Contracting Parties except those which, during the six-month period referred to in Article 9.4, make a declaration that they do not accept all or part of the amendment."
379e.pdf			2. Modify Annex I to the AGR as follows:
	C.N.316.200.R eissued.25022	C.N.1006.2007 https://treaties.un .org/doc/Publicat ion/CN/2007/CN .1006.2007- Eng.pdf	B. Branch, link and connecting roads
	015		- New road E 264 from Jõhvi (Estonia) to Incukalns (Latvia)
	https://treaties. un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20		Overall reference E-264: Jõhvi – Tartu – Valga – Valka – Valmiera – Incukalns
	07/CN.316.200		3. Modify Annex II to the AGR:
	22015-Eng.pdf		III.3.1
			Modify the fourth paragraph to read: "Operational measures with a view to temporarily increasing capacity, inter alia, counterflow traffic, speed reductions and a reduction in the width of lanes, may also ensure a steady flow of traffic under certain special conditions and during certain periods." III.3.2
			Insert the text in bold in the second paragraph: "The recommended minimum width of shoulders is a range from 2.50 m for ordinary roads to 3.25 m for motorways. On difficult sections of mountainous terrain and on sections crossing intensively urbanized areas, with constructions such as fly-overs, viaducts, bridges and tunnels and also on sections equipped with acceleration or deceleration lanes, the width of shoulder can be reduced.

AMENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS
7. TRANS/S	C.N.160.2006	C.N.660.2006	A. Main roads
C1/377e	https://treaties.	(accepted)	(1) West-east orientation
http://www.unece .org/fileadmin/D	un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20	https://treaties.un .org/doc/Publicat ion/CN/2006/CN .660.2006-	(b) Intermediate roads
AM/trans/doc/200	06/CN.160.200		- Reinstate E 88 from Ankara to Refahiye (Turkey), linking with E 80, E 89
5/sc1/TRANS- SC1-377e.pdf	6-Eng.pdf		.660.2006-
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		Eng.pdf	Overall reference
			E 88: Ankara - Yozgat - Sivas - Refahiye
			- Reinstate E 96 from Izmir to Sivrihisar (Turkey), linking with E 87 and E 90.
			Overall reference
			E 96: Izmir - Uşak - Afyon - Sivrihisar
			(2) North-south orientation
			(a) Reference roads
			Extend E 45 from Göteborg to Karesuando (Sweden).
			New overall reference
			E 45: Karesuando - Gällivare - Storuman - Östersund - Mora - Grums -Trollhättan - Göteborg Frederikshavn - Aalborg - Århus - Vejle - Kolding -
			Frøslev - Flensburg - Hamburg - Hannover - Göttingen - Kassel - Fulda -
			Würzburg - Nürnberg - München - Rosenheim - Wörgl - Innsbruck -
			Brenner-Pass/Passo del Brennero - Fortezza - Bolzano - Trento - Verona -
			Modena - Bologna - Cesena - Perugia - Fiano (Roma) - S. Cesareo (Roma) -
			Napoli - Salerno - Sicignano - Cosenza - Villa S. Giovanni Messina - Catània -
			Siracusa - Gela
			(b) Intermediate roads
			- E 87, in Bulgaria replacement of "Sozopol - Primorsko - Tcarevo" by
			"Marinka - Zvezdec"
			TRANS/SC.1/377
			page 14

AMENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS
			Annex 1
			New overall reference
			E 87 : Odessa - Izmail - Reni - Galati - Tulcea - Constanta - Varna - Burgas - Marinka - Zvezdec - Malko Tarnovo - Dereköy - Kirklareli - Babaeski - Havza - Keşan - Gelibolu - Eceabat Çanakkale - Ayvalik - Izmir - Selçuk - Aydin - Denizli -
			Acipayam - Korkuteli - Antalya
			- Reinstate E 97 from Trabzon to Aşkale (Turkey), linking with E 70 and E 80.
			Overall reference
			E 97: Trabzon - Gümüşhane - Aşkale
			B. Branch, link and connecting roads
			- New road E 881 from Izmit to Ceșme (Turkey), linking with E 80, E 90, E 87
			and E 96
			Overall reference
			E 881: Izmit - Bursa - Balikesir - Manisa - Izmir - Ceșme
8. TRANS/S	C.N.195.2005	2005 C.N.1027.2005.	A. Main roads
C1/375e	https://treaties.	TREATIES-4	(1) West-East orientation
http://www.unece org/fileadmin/D	un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20	n.org/doc/Pub (accepted) cation/CN/20 5/CN.195.200 -Eng.pdf	(a) Reference roads
AM/trans/doc/200	05/CN.195.200		E 40, change of name of the town of Leninogorsk to Ridder (Kazakhstan).
4/sc1/TRANS- SC1-375e.pdf	5-Eng.pdf		New overall reference:
1			E 40 Calais - Oostende - Gent - Bruxelles - Liège - Aachen - Köln - Olpe - Giessen -
			Bad Hersfeld - Herleshausen - Eisenach - Erfurt - Gera - Chemnitz - Dresden - Görlitz -Legnica - Wroclaw - Opole - Gliwice - Kraków - Przemyśl - Lvov - Rovno - Zhitomir -Kiev - Kharkov - Rostov-ná-Donu - Lougansk - Volgograd - Astrakhan - Atyrau -Beineu - Kungrad - Nukus - Dasshaus - Buchara - Nawoy - Samarkand - Dihzak -Tashkent - Shymkent - Zhambyl - Bishkek - Almaty - Sary-Ozek - Taldy-Kurgan -Ucharal - Taskesken - Ayaguz - Georgiyevka - Ust- Kamenogorsk - Ridder .
			On the E 60, add the reference town of Agigea after Constanța (Romania).
			New overall reference:
			E 60 Brest - Nantes - Tours - Orléans - Courtenay - Beaune - Besançon - Belfort - Mulhouse -

AMENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS
			Basel - Zürich - Winterthur - St. Gallen - St. Margrethen - Lauterach - Feldkirch -
			Imst - Innsbruck - Wörgl - Rosenheim - Salzburg - Linz - Wien - Nickelsdorf -
			Mosonmagyaróvár - Györ - Budapest - Püspökladány - Oradea - Cluj Napoca -
			Turda - Tîrgu-Mureş - Braşov - Ploieşti - Bucureşti - Urziceni - Slobozia - Hârşova -Constanţa - Agigea Poti - Samtredia - Khashuri - Tbilisi - Gandja - Evlak - BakuTurkmenbashi - Gyzylarbat - Ashgabat - Tedjen - Mary - Chardzhu - Alat - Buchara - Karshi - Guzai - Sherobod - Termis - Dushanbe - Jirgatal - Sary Tash - Irkeshtam.
			(b) Intermediate roads
			E 38, extension of the route from Kyzylorda to Shymkent (Kazakhstan).
			New overall reference:
			E 38 Glukhov - Kursk - Voronezh - Saratov - Uralsk - Aktobe - Karabutak - Aralsk - Novokazalinsk - Kzylorda - Shymkent .
			On the E 68, addition of reference towns Ilia, Sebeş, Veştem and Făgăraş (Romania).
			New overall reference:
			E 68 Szeged - Arad - Ilia - Deva - Sebeş - Sibiu - Veştem - Făgăraş - Braşov.
			(2) North-South orientation
			(a) Reference roads
			E 85: Addition of reference towns Tişița and Săbăoani (Romania).
			New overall reference:
			E 85 Klaipéda - Kaunas - Vilnius - Lida - Slonim - Kobrin - Luck - Černovcy - Siret - Suceava - Săbăoani - Roman - Bačau - Mărășești - Tișița - Buzău - Urziceni - București - Giurgiu - Ruse - Bjala - Veliko Tarnovo - Stara Zagora - Haskovo - Svilengrad - Ormenio - Kastanies - Didymoteicho - Alexandropouli.
			(b) Intermediate roads
			E 81: Extension of the road from București to Constanța (Romania).
			New overall reference
			E 81 Mukacevo - Halmeu - Satu Mare - Zalău - Cluj Napoca - Turda - Sebeș - Sibiu - Piteśti - București - Lehliu - Fetești - Cernavodă - Constanța.
			New E road between Şanliurfa (Turkey) and Sadarak (Azerbaijan) linking with E 90 and E

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			002.
			Overall reference:
			E 99 Şanliurfa - Diyarbakir - Bitlis - Doğubeyazit - Iğdir - Dilucu - Sadarak.
			B. Branch, link and connecting roads
			New E road between Tallinn and Luhamaa (Estonia) linking with E 20, E 67 and E 77.
			Overall reference:
			E 263 Tallinn - Tartu - Luhamaa.
			E 441: Extension from Plauen to Hof (Germany).
			New overall reference: E 371
			E 441 Chemnitz - Plauen - Hof.
			New E road between Ploiești and Buzău (Romania) linking with E 60 and E 85.
			Overall reference:
			E 577 Ploiești - Buzău.
			E 675: Suppression of the section Constanța - Agigea (Romania).
			New overall reference:
			E 675 Agigea - Negru Vodă/Kardam.
			E 581: Replacement of Mărășești by Tișița (Romania).
			New overall reference:
			E 581 Tişița - Tecuci - Albița - Leucheni - Kishinev - Odessa.
			E 583: Replacement of Roman by Săbăoani (Romania).
			New overall reference:
			E 583 Săbăoani - Iași - Sculeni - Beltzy - Mohelerpodolsc - Vinnitza - Zhitomir.
			E 673: Replacement of Deva by Ilia (Romania).
			New overall reference:
			E 673 Lugoj - Ilia.
			E 691: Extension of the route from Vale (Georgia) to Horasan (Turkey), linking with E 80.
			New overall reference:

AMENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS
			E 691 Ashtarak - Gumri - Ashotsk - Vale - Turkgözü - Posof - Kars - Horasan.
			E 002: Extension of the route from Mehgri (Armenia) to Sadarak (Azerbaijan).
			New overall reference:
			E 002 Alyat - Saatli - Mehgri - Ordubad - Djulfa - Nakhchivan - Sadarak.
9. TRANS/S	C.N.198.2005.	C.N.1027.2005.	Insert the following new section V (Existing sections V (Environment and landscaping)
C1/375A2E	REISSUED.26 022015	TREATIES-4	and VI (Maintenance) become sections VI and VII, respectively):
http://www.unece	https://treaties	(Accepted)	"V. MANAGEMENT, SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR
AM/trans/doc/200	un.org/doc/Pub		TUNNELS
4/sc1/TRANS- SC1-375a2e.pdf	lication/CN/20 05/CN.198.200		1. Traffic management systems
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	5.Reissued.260		2. Control centre
	22015-Eng.pdf		3. Emergency exits and access for emergency services
			4. Tunnel equipment
			4.1 Lighting appliances, power supply and electrical circuits
			4.2 Emergency appliances
			4.3 Ventilation systems
			4.4 Other appliances and systems for the improvement of safety"
			Replace the summary of existing section V (ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPING), which
			becomes section VI, by the following:
			"VI. ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPING
			1. General remarks
			2. Integration of roads into the environment
			3. The main adverse effects of roads on the environment
			3.1 Water pollution
			3.1.1 Pollution during roadworks
			3.1.2 Seasonal pollution
			3.1.3 Accidental pollution

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			3.1.4 Chronic pollution
			3.2 Noise
			3.2.1 Factors to be taken into account
			3.2.2 Measures to be taken
			4. Taking account of the landscape and the cultural environment"
			Replace the number of existing section VI (MAINTENANCE) by the number VII.
			Amendments concerning the body of Annex II
			I. GENERAL
			Add the following to the end of the second paragraph:
			"The provisions of this annex concerning tunnels shall apply to tunnels with lengths of
			over 500 m. Some of these provisions, however, concern long tunnels only."
			II. CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL ROADS
			II.2 Express roads
			Replace the existing text by the following:
			"An express road is a road reserved for motor traffic accessible from interchanges or controlled
			junctions only and which:
			(i) Prohibits stopping and parking on the running carriageway(s); and
			(ii) Does not cross at level with any railway or tramway track, or footpath."
			III. GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS
			III.1 General considerations
			In the second sentence, "Changes of category particular attention", in the third paragraph
			from the end, add in the brackets after "interchanges" ", toll areas and frontier posts.".

AMENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS						
			III.2 Horizontal and vertical al	ignment					
			III.2.1 Basic parameters						
			Amend as follows the table on	recommen	ded minii	num values	for paramet	ers of horiz	ontal and
			vertical alignment:						
			Design speed (km/h)		60	80	100	120	140
			Minimum radii in plane (corre to maximum superelevation 7	sponding %)	120	240	450	650	1000
			Maximum gradient (percentag exceeded)*	e not to be	8	7	6	5	4
			Maximum longitudinal gradie tunnels**	nt in new	5	5	5	5	5
			Minimum radii at the highest	One-way	1500	3000	6000	10000	18000
			point of the vertical alignment (in	Two-way	1600	4500	10000	-	-
			m)						
			Minimum radii at the lowest p vertical	oint of the	1500	2000	3000	4200	6000
			alignment						

 \ast The maximum gradient should be decreased by 1% in the case of express roads and motorways. When the

maximum gradient is applied, an additional lane for slow-moving vehicles should be envisaged.

** Unless no other solution is geographically possible. In tunnels with gradients higher than 3%, additional and/or

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		reinforced measures should be taken to enhance safety on the basis of a risk analysis.
		Amend the last paragraph of the section to read:
		"Horizontal alignment curves shall, when appropriate, be introduced by transition
		curves."
		III.3 Cross-section between junctions
		After the existing text, add the following paragraphs:
		"In this respect, tunnels and bridges, structures which are an integral part of the road
		system, should, to the extent possible, with the exception of the emergency lane, have the same
		number of traffic lanes as there are before and after these structures. Any change in the number
		of lanes should occur at a sufficient distance from the entrance to these infrastructures.
		For tunnels, the principal criteria to be taken into account in deciding on the number of
		tubes to build (a single tube or two tubes) are traffic forecasts and safety (taking into account
		such aspects as the percentage of heavy goods vehicles, gradient and length).
		Emergency stopping places (lay-bys) should be provided at least every 1000 m in narrow
		bidirectional tunnels with heavy traffic.
		New tunnels without an emergency lane should as far as possible be provided with
		emergency walkways, elevated or not, for tunnel users in the event of an incident. In existing
		tunnels where there is neither an emergency lane nor an emergency walkway, additional and/or
		reinforced measures should be taken to ensure safety."
		III.3.1 Number and width of traffic lanes
		Delete the second (The volume of traffic flow) and third (Various methods) paragraphs.
		 III.5 Intersections
		Before paragraph III 5.1 insert the following definition:

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			"An intersection is a point at which two or more traffic flows meet."
			III.5.1 Choice of type of junction
			In the last paragraph, "The use of junctions to users", replace "with traffic signals (three
			colour lights)" by " with traffic light signals (three colour system)".
			III.5.3.2 Geometric characteristics
			Amend the first sentence of the third paragraph to read:
			"Horizontal curves shall be joined by transition curves of a suitable length"
			Add (c) at the end of this subsection to read:
			"(c) Should the total number of converging traffic lanes be reduced, this reduction
			should be made at a sufficient distance from the point of convergence."
			IV. EQUIPMENT
			IV.3.1 Safety fences and barriers
			Modify the fourth paragraph as follows:
			"Such safety devices shall normally be provided on structures and in their approach
			zones."
			IV.4.2 Variable traffic signs
			In the English text replace "lines" by "lanes".
			IV.5 Road lighting
			Replace the first sentence by the following:
			"Lighting is desirable at some special areas such as frontier posts, tunnels, adjoining
			areas, interchanges with other "E" roads, toll areas, etc.".

MENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS
			IV.6.3 Protection from animals
			Amend the title to read:
			"Protection from and of animals".
			Insert the following new section V (the existing sections V (Environment and landscaping) and
			VI (Maintenance) become sections VI and VII respectively):
			"V. MANAGEMENT, SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS
			FOR TUNNELS
			V.1 Traffic management systems
			Tunnels with high traffic volume should be equipped with traffic management systems
			in order to avoid traffic congestion, particularly in the case of an incident.
			In the case of long or short-term closure of tunnels, the best possible alternative
			itineraries should be planned and indicated to users at diversion locations situated in advance of
			the tunnel.
			In the event of a serious accident, all the affected tubes of the tunnel should immediately
			be closed to traffic. The traffic should be managed in such a way that unaffected vehicles can
			quickly leave the tunnel.
			V.2 Control centre
			A control centre should be provided for long tunnels with a heavy volume of traffic.
			Surveillance of several tunnels may be centralized at a single control centre.
			For tunnels starting and ending in different countries or falling under the control of
			different national regions, one single control centre should be designated as being in control at
			any given time.
			V.3 Emergency exits and access for emergency services
			The need to provide emergency exits and the distance between them should be decided
			on the basis of a risk analysis of the tunnel in question. However, in new tunnels, emergency
			exits should be provided where the traffic volume is higher than an annual daily average of 2000

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			vehicles per lane.
			The maximum distance between two emergency exits should not exceed 500 m.
			Shelters without an exit leading to escape routes to the open air should be avoided in
			future tunnel construction.
			In twin-tube tunnels, in the event of an incident in one tube, the other tube may be used
			as an escape and rescue route. To this effect, the tubes should be connected at regular intervals
			by cross-connections for pedestrians and by cross-connections allowing the passage of
			emergency services. In the absence of these, direct connections with the outside or with an
			emergency gallery should be provided in each tube.
			For twin-tube tunnels, wherever geographically possible, crossing of the central reserve
			(median strip) should be made possible outside each entry and exit to allow emergency services
			to gain immediate access to either tube.
			V.4 Tunnel equipment
			All safety installations or facilities for tunnel users, in particular, emergency telephones,
			fire extinguishers, emergency exits, lay-bys, or the indication of radio frequencies or use of radio
			should be signalled by means of fully visible signs and panels. The signs and panels to be used
			are described in the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968.
			The safety equipment required in tunnels should be defined on the basis of a risk
			analysis of the tunnel under consideration. A list of such equipment is provided below. Some of
			this equipment is intended mainly for long tunnels and/or tunnels with heavy traffic.
			V.4.1 Lighting devices, power supply and electrical circuits
			- Normal lighting to ensure appropriate visibility day and night for drivers;
			- Safety lighting to allow a minimum visibility in the event of a breakdown of the
			power supply;
			- Evacuation lighting, such as evacuation marker lights, at a height of no more than
			1.5 m to guide tunnel users to evacuate the tunnel on foot, in the event of an
			emergency;

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			- Emergency power supply capable of ensuring the operation of safety equipment
			indispensable for the evacuation of users;
			- Design of electrical, measurement and control circuits such that a local failure (such
			as one due to a fire) does not affect unimpaired circuits.
			V.4.2 Emergency provisions
			- Emergency stations, equipped with at least an emergency telephone and two fire
			extinguishers, should be installed at the entry and exit of tunnels and inside at regular
			intervals. These intervals should not exceed 150 m for new tunnels and 250 m for
			existing tunnels.
			- In addition, a water supply should be provided for the fire brigade near the tunnel
			entry and exit and inside at intervals which should not exceed 250 m.
			V.4.3 Ventilation systems
			Appropriate ventilation systems should be provided to ensure the control of pollutants
			emitted by road vehicles under normal conditions and in the event of an incident, and the control
			of the air and of smoke in the event of a fire. When mechanical ventilation is necessary, the
			following recommendations should be observed:
			- In tunnels with congested bidirectional or unidirectional traffic, longitudinal
			ventilation should be used only if a risk analysis of the tunnel in question shows it is
			acceptable and/or if appropriate measures are taken.
			- Transverse or semi-transverse ventilation systems should be used in other cases.
			- In bidirectional tunnels with transverse or semi-transverse ventilation, equipped with
			a control centre, when justified by the length and the traffic, air and smoke extraction
			dampers should be installed which can be operated separately or in groups. In
			addition, the longitudinal air and smoke velocity should be monitored constantly and
			the steering process of the ventilation system adjusted accordingly.
			- In twin-tube tunnels, appropriate means should be implemented to stop the
			propagation of smoke and gases from one tube to the other in the case of fire.

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			V.4.4 Other safety improvement devices and systems
			- Radio broadcast installations that can be used by the emergency services;
			- Systems for video surveillance and automatic detection of incidents and/or fires;
			- User information systems (radio, loudspeakers, variable message signs);
			- Traffic lights, barriers and other equipment to stop vehicles when necessary before
			the tunnel entrance and, if required, road signs and other appropriate means within the
			tunnel;
			- Overheating control systems for heavy goods vehicles (to be installed outside
			tunnels);
			- Road signs and/or markings to help drivers to maintain an adequate distance from the
			vehicle in front;
			- Automatic systems for detecting violations of traffic regulations particularly
			regarding speed limits and distance between vehicles.
			V.5 Fire resistance of the structure
			The main structure of tunnels where a local collapse may have catastrophic
			consequences (for example, an underwater tunnel or a tunnel liable to cause the collapse of large
			adjoining structures) should ensure a sufficient level of fire resistance."
			Replace the provisions of the existing section V, which becomes section VI, by the following:
			"VI. ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPING
			VI.1 General remarks
			Roads are a tool for road-users, designed within the framework of town and country
			planning. They make possible the movement and transport of people and goods and offer access
			to work, rest and leisure areas. However, in some circumstances they can give rise to various
			nuisances (noise, pollution, vibrations) both in and outside urban areas; these have taken on a
			new dimension as a consequence of a considerable increase in road traffic. Taking account of
			the impact of a road on the environment must therefore be considered carefully with the general

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			aim of maximizing the positive effects on the environment and correcting the negative ones.
			The concern to preserve the quality (visual and ecological) of the environment also
			means that roads must be designed to harmonize with landscapes.
			It is therefore important that all administrators should acquaint themselves with the
			environmental features involved and should subsequently take appropriate measures to inform
			users of the presence of these features and the regulations protecting them, or should take steps
			to protect them physically.
			VI.2 Integration of roads into the environment
			When a new project is proposed or existing roads are upgraded, consideration should be
			given to the direct and indirect effects of the roads and traffic on:
			– People, fauna and flora;
			- Soils, sub-soils, water, air, microclimate;
			- Landscape, physical property and cultural heritage.
			In this regard the following factors should ideally be taken into account:
			Good coordination of the alignment and the longitudinal profile, in relation to the
			elements of the landscape, should ensure not only harmonious integration of the alignment with
			local topography and land use but also prevent unfavourable impact on the safety of road users.
			Acoustic nuisances, vibration and air, water and soil pollution deriving from traffic and
			from the maintenance and exploitation of roads, should be limited as far as possible by
			appropriate means, in accordance with the regulations of the countries concerned.
			Whenever a new road and the works involved have a great influence on the landscape, it
			would be better to take care of their quality by creating a new landscape rather than trying to
			mask it.
			VI.3 The main adverse effects of roads on the environment
			The most acute problems generally arise from water and noise pollution. Water
			pollution may affect man and his environment, while noise directly disturbs the rhythm of his
			life and particularly his sleep.

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			VI.3.1 Water pollution
			There are four types of pollution caused by roads. As conventional drainage systems
			can remove only a small fraction of the pollution deposited on the roadway, specific solutions
			need to be devised for each type of pollution.
			VI.3.1.1 Pollution during roadworks
			On the one hand, there is the erosion by rainwater of the bare soil and embankments,
			which carries off fine materials. To avoid this, it is important to clear and strip only the surfaces
			necessary for the work. The temporary installation of desilting or infiltration basins makes it
			possible to reduce and hold back the waste materials in the most susceptible places. On the other
			hand, the works vehicles leave behind traces of oil and suspended solids.
			VI.3.1.2 Seasonal pollution
			Seasonal pollution is caused by dissolvable and abrasive de-icing products used in winter
			maintenance, most of which are based on sodium chloride. This type of pollution can be reduced
			by salting the roads less and reducing the amount of salt used. Moreover, it is strongly advised
			to cover stocks in order to avoid the constant discharge of brine.
			VI.3.1.3 Accidental pollution
			Accidental pollution results from spills following road accidents involving the transport
			of dangerous goods. Statistics show that such accidents usually take place outside built-up areas.
			Hydrocarbons are the main cause of this type of pollution. Solutions to this problem involve
			both measures to adapt the infrastructure and operational measures. Susceptible environments
			can be protected by installing crash barriers or embankments or by building a watertight drainage
			system.
			VI.3.1.4 Chronic pollution
			Chronic pollution describes all the forms of pollution associated with road traffic: wear
			of the roadway, metal corrosion, tyre wear and exhaust emissions. It should be noted that only a
			small proportion of the amounts emitted is carried off by rainwater to discharge points.

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			However, a rainstorm or mini-flood can drain a sizeable area and thus cause more widespread
			pollution. The cleansing capacities of ditches and soil should therefore be maximized.
			VI.3.2 Noise
			Road noise is typically a combination of unpleasant and undesirable sounds caused by the
			passage of light and/or heavy vehicles. The noise level, measured in decibels (dBA), can cause
			disturbances in people's daily lives and sleeping habits.
			The relationship between the noise level experienced and disturbances allows us to define
			the thresholds above which noise-reduction measures should be taken. These thresholds, which
			should be set nationally or, failing that, by administrators, vary from country to country.
			VI.3.2.1 Factors to be taken into account
			The following factors concerning noise should be taken into account in environmental
			impact assessments:
			• Information on the estimated daytime and night-time traffic and on the traffic
			observed at particular times (percentage of heavy goods vehicles);
			• Inhabited or sensitive areas, where necessary;
			• Information on relief;
			• Nature of the project: new, existing or modified;
			• Information on the road surface;
			• Nature of buildings to be protected; measures differ for hospitals, housing and
			factories;
			• Category of road concerned and speed limit(s) authorized, etc.
			VI.3.2.2 Measures to be taken
			The measures to be taken are:
			• Avoid inhabited or sensitive areas (schools, hospitals);
			• Install protective devices (noise barriers);
			• Use less noisy surfaces where possible;
			• Soundproof facades;

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			• Take account of the existing noise pollution in planning documents.
			VI.4 Taking account of the landscape and the cultural environment
			Such elements of the landscape that are visible from the road will contribute to traffic
			safety and to the comfort of road users. They should supplement and reinforce visual guidance
			and add to the interest of the journey.
			The sight of towns, rivers, hills, etc., gives users an opportunity to take their bearings and
			should be conserved as far as possible.
			Plantations (in alignment or other forms) may contribute to improving visual guidance
			and to breaking the monotony of the road alignment, provided that the conditions of their
			implementation do not create additional risks.
			Landscaping may also contribute to protection against dazzle and against adverse weather
			conditions (wind, snow, etc.).
			When the installation of noise barriers is considered, care should be taken in their
			construction to ensure that they are integrated to the maximum into the landscape and
			compensate users for any information hidden.
			It is desirable for the cultural heritage of the regions travelled through to be brought to
			the attention of users by appropriate means: signs, information centres in service and rest areas,
			etc.
			For primarily safety reasons, commercial advertising near roads should be avoided."
			Amend the numbering and content of the existing section VI (MAINTENANCE), renumbered as
			section VII, as follows:
			"VII. MAINTENANCE
			VII.1 General considerations
			Add the following to the second paragraph (It is advisable that traffic flow):
			" and safety."

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			Insert a new paragraph after the second paragraph to read:
			"Complete or partial closure of lanes due to construction or maintenance works planned in
			advance should always begin outside tunnels."
			In the English text, in the third paragraph of existing subsection VII.1 (Maintenance concerns
			building, etc.), replace "building" by "buildings".
			VII.2 Maintenance management
			In the English text, at the beginning of the second sentence of the first paragraph, replace
			"facilities" by "measures".
			VII.3 Specific aspects of maintenance
			" …
10. TRANS/S	C.N.162.2003	C.N.911.2003	A. Main roads
C1/371e	https://treaties.	(accepted)	(1) West-east orientation
http://www.unece	un.org/doc/Pub lication/CN/20 03/CN.162.200 3-Eng.pdf	https://treaties.un	(a) Reference roads
AM/trans/doc/200		.org/doc/Publicat	- On E 20, change reference town Nyborg to Odense (Denmark).
2/sc1/TRANS- SC1-371e.pdf		.911.2003- Eng.pdf	New overall reference:
			E 20: Shannon - Limerick - Portlaoise - Dublin Liverpool - Manchester – Bradford -
			Leeds - Hull Esbjerg - Kolding - Middelfart - Odense - Korsør - Køge -
			København - Malmö - Helsingborg - Halmstad - Göteborg - Orebro - Arboga -
			Eskilstuna - Södertälje - Stockholm Tallin - St. Petersburg.
			(b) Intermediate roads
			- The E 58 should pass through Sculeni and not through Leucheni (Moldova)
			New overall reference:
			E 58: Wien - Bratislava - Zvolen - Košice - Uzhgorod - Mukacevo - Halmeu - Suceava -
			Iasi - Sculeni - Kishinev - Odessa - Nikolaev - Kherson - Melitopol - Tagonrog -

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			Rostov-na-Donu
			(2) North-south orientation
			(a) Reference roads
			E 123: Reroute the Kostanay - Zhaksy - Esil - Derzhavinsk section as follows:
			"Kostanay - Zapadnoe - Buzuluk - Derzhavinsk" (Kazakhstan)
			New overall reference:
			E 123: Chelyabinsk - Kostanay - Zapadnoe - Buzuluk - Derzhavinsk - Arkalyk -
			Zhezkazgan - Kyzylorda - Shymkent - Tashkent - Aini - Dushanbe -
			Nizhny Pyanj.
			- E 125 - Modification of the section between Kokshetau - Astana (Kazakhstan) and
			extension of the section from Petropavlovsk (Kazakhstan) to Ishim
			(Russian Federation).
			New overall reference:
			E 125: Ishim - Petropavlovsk - Kokshetau - Shchuchinsk - Astana - Karagandy -
			Balkhash - Burubaytal - Almaty - Bishkek - Naryn - Torugart.
			B. Branch, link and connecting roads
			– Extension of the E 008 (Tajikistan) west to join Dushanbe and east to the border of
			the People's Republic of China
			New overall reference
			E 008: Dushanbe - Kulab - Kalaikhumb - Khorog - Murgab - Kulma - border of
			China
			- E 011: Deletion of the Almaty - Kokpek section (Kazakhstan) and transposition of
			Kegen – Kokpek.
			New overall reference:
			E 011: Kokpek - Kegen - Tyup.
			– E 012: Add Almaty – Kokpek and Chundzha - Koktal sections (Kazakhstan).
			New overall reference:

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			E 012: Almaty - Kokpek - Chundzha - Koktal - Khorgos.
			- E 013: Delete the Koktal - Khorgos section (Kazakhstan).
			New overall reference:
			E 013: Sary-Ozek - Koktal.
			- E 016: Delete the Esil - Astana section.
			New overall reference:
			E 016: Zapadnoe - Zhaksy - Atbasar - Astana.
			– New E road "Zhezkazgan - Karagandy - Pavlodar - Uspenka," connecting E 123,
			E 125 and E 127 (Kazakhstan).
			Overall reference:
			E 018: Zhezkazgan - Karagandy - Pavlodar - Uspenka
			– New E road "Petropavlovsk - Zapadnoe" connecting E 123 and E 125.
			Overall reference:
			E 019: Petropavlovsk - Zapadnoe
			- Deletion of E 381 (Russian Federation) because of duplication with other E roads.
			– New E road between Letenye and Tornyiszentmiklós (Hungary - Slovenia).
			Overall reference:
			E 653: Letenye - Torniyiszentmiklós.
11. TRANS/SC 1/369 http://www nece.org/fil dmin/DAM ans/doc/200	C. C.N.1349.200 https://treaties w.u n.org/doc/Pub ilea ation/CN/2001 M/trCN.1349.2001 001 Eng.pdf	1 C.N.546.2002 .u https://treaties.un. lic org/doc/Publication 1/ n/CN/2002/CN.54 1- 6.2002-Eng.pdf	RUSSIAN FEDERATION A. Main Roads (1) West-east orientation (b) Intermediate roads Road E 22 - extension from Nizhny Novgorod to Ishim New overall reference:
/sc1/TRA SC1-369e	NS- .pdf		E 22 Holyhead - Chester - Warrington - Manchester - Leeds - Doncaster - Immingham Amsterdam - Gronningen - Oldenburg - Bremen - Hamburg - Lübeck - Rostock - Stralsund - Sassnitz Trellenborg - Malmö - Kalmar - Norköping Ventspils - Riga - Rezekne -
			Velikie Luki - Moskva - Vladimir - Nizhny Novgorod - Kazan - Elabuga - Perm - Ekaterinburg -

AMENDMENT	PROPOSAL	ACCEPTANCE	MODIFICATIONS
			Tyumen - Ishim B. Branch, link and connecting roads New E road from Elabuga to Ufa. Overall reference: E 017 Elabuga - Ufa