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Convention on Road Signs and Signals (1968)

Group of Experts on Road Signs and Signals

Submitted by Luxembourg

This document contains the text of the Protocol on Road Markings Additional to the European Agreement with proposed amendments identified as additions (in bold) and deletions (in strikethrough). The document is provided for information only as it is in English only and still subject to editorial reviews. Contracting Parties are invited to provide substantive and editorial comments in writing to the secretariat until 1 July 2023.

PROTOCOL ON ROAD MARKINGS, ADDITIONAL TO THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, BEING ALSO PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968 AND TO THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THAT CONVENTION AND OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT GENEVA ON 1 MAY 1971,

DESIRING to achieve greater uniformity in Europe in the rules governing road markings,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

The Contracting Parties, being also Parties to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and to the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the system of road markings applied in their territories conforms to the provision of the Annex to this Protocol.

Article 2

1. This Protocol shall be open until 1 March 1974 for signature by States which are signatories to, or have acceded to, the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and to the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, and are either members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe or have been admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity in conformity with paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

2. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification after the State concerned has ratified, or acceded to, the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Protocol shall remain open for accession by any of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article which are Parties to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and to the European Agreement supplementing that

Convention and opened for signature on 1 May 1971. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 3

1. Any State may, at the time of signing or ratifying this Protocol, or of acceding thereto, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Protocol shall become applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Protocol shall become applicable to the territory or territories named in the notification thirty days after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General or on the date of entry into force of the Protocol for the State making the notification, whichever is the later.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this Article may at any time thereafter declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Protocol shall cease to be applicable to the territory named in the notification, and the Protocol shall cease to be applicable to such territory one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification.

Article 4

1. This Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying, or acceding to, this Protocol after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

3. If the date of entry into force applicable in pursuance of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article precedes that resulting from the application of Article 39 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, this Protocol shall enter into force within the meaning of paragraph 1 of this article on the later of those two dates.

Article 5

Upon its entry into force, this Protocol shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties, the provisions concerning the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals contained in the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals of 1949 signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950, the Agreement on Signs for Road Works signed at Geneva on 16 December 1955, and the European Agreement on Road Markings signed at Geneva on 13 December 1957.

Article 6

1. After this Protocol has been in force for twelve months, any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the Protocol. The text of any proposed amendment, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties shall have the opportunity of informing him within a period of twelve months following the date of its circulation whether they: (a) accept the amendment; or (b) reject the amendment; or (c) wish that a conference be convened to consider the amendment. The Secretary-General shall also transmit the text of the proposed amendment to the other States referred to in Article 2 of this Protocol.

2. (a) Any proposed amendment communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be accepted if within the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding paragraph less than one-third of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General

that they either reject the amendment or wish that a conference be convened to consider it. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of each acceptance or rejection of any proposed amendment and of requests that a conference be convened. If the total number of such rejections and requests received during the specified period of twelve months is less than one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties that the amendment will enter into force six months after the expiry of the period of twelve months referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for all Contracting Parties except those which, during the period specified, have rejected the amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it.

(b) Any Contracting Party which, during the said period of twelve months, has rejected a proposed amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it may at any time after the end of such period notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after the date on which the Secretary-General receives the notification.

3. If a proposed amendment has not been accepted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article and if within the period of twelve months specified in paragraph 1 of this Article less than half of the total number of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they reject the proposed amendment and if at least one-third of the total number of Contracting parties, but not less than five, inform him that they accept it or wish a conference to be convened to consider it, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment or any other proposal which may be submitted to him in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article.

4. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, the Secretary-General shall invite to it all the Contracting Parties and the other States referred to in Article 2 of this Protocol. He shall request all States invited to the conference to submit to him, at least six months before its opening date, any proposals which they may wish the conference to consider in addition to the proposed amendment and shall communicate such proposals, at least three months before the opening date of the conference, to all States invited to the conference.

5. (a) Any amendment to this Protocol shall be deemed to be accepted if it has been adopted by a two-thirds majority of the States represented at the conference, provided that such majority comprises at least two-thirds of the Contracting Parties represented at the conference. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the adoption of the amendment, and the amendment shall enter into force twelve months after the date of this notification for all Contracting Parties except those which during that period have notified the Secretary-General that they reject the amendment.

(b) A Contracting Party which has rejected an amendment during the said period of twelve months may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification or at the end of the said period of twelve months, whichever is later.

6. If the proposed amendment is, not deemed to be accepted pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article and if the conditions prescribed by paragraph 3 of this Article for convening a conference are not fulfilled, the proposed amendment shall be deemed to be rejected.

7. Independently of the amendment procedure prescribed in paragraphs 1-6 of this Article, the Annex to this Protocol may be amended by agreement between the competent administrations of all Contracting Parties. If the administration of a Contracting Party states that its national law

obliges it to subordinate its agreement to the grant of a specific authorization or to the approval of a legislative body, the competent administration of the Contracting Party in question shall be considered to have consented to the amendment to the Annex only at such time as it notifies the Secretary-General that it has obtained the required authorization or approval. The Agreement between the competent administrations may provide that, during a transitional period, the former provisions of the Annex shall remain in force, in whole or in part, simultaneously with the new provisions. The Secretary-General shall appoint the date of entry into force of the new provisions.

8. Each State shall, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Protocol, inform the Secretary-General of the name and address of its administration competent in the matter of agreement as contemplated in paragraph 7 of this Article.

Article 7

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Protocol by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification. Any Contracting Party which ceases to be a Party to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and to the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, shall on the same date cease to be a party to this Protocol.

Article 8

This Protocol shall cease to be in force if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months, or at such time as the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, or the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for Signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, ceases to be in force.

Article 9

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Protocol and which the Parties in dispute are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests, and shall, to that end, be submitted to one or more arbitrators selected by mutual agreement between the Parties in dispute. If the parties in dispute fail to agree on the choice of an arbitrator or arbitrators within three months after the request for arbitration, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be submitted for decision.

2. The award of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties in dispute.

Article 10

Nothing in this Protocol shall be construed as preventing a Contracting Party from taking such action, compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation, as it considers necessary to its external or internal security.

Article 11

1. Any State may, at the time of signing this Protocol or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that it does not consider itself bound by Article 9 of this Protocol. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 9 with respect to any Contracting Party which has made such a declaration.

2. Reservations to this Protocol, other than the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be permitted on condition that they are formulated in writing and, if formulated before the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession, are confirmed in that instrument.

3. Any State shall, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of this Protocol or of accession thereto, notify the Secretary-General in writing to what extent any reservation made by it to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, or to the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, apply to this Protocol. Any reservations to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals which have not been included in the notification made at the time of depositing the instrument of ratification of this Protocol or of accession thereto shall be deemed to be inapplicable to this Protocol.

4. The Secretary-General shall communicate the reservations and notifications made pursuant to this article to all States referred to in Article 2 of this Protocol.

5. Any State which has made a declaration, a reservation or a notification under this article may withdraw it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

6. Any reservation made in accordance with paragraph 2 or notified in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article,

(a) modifies, for the Contracting Party which has made or notified the reservation, the provisions of the Protocol to which the reservation relates to the extent of the reservations;

(b) modifies those provisions to the same extent for the other Contracting Parties in their relations with the Contracting Party which made or notified the reservation.

Article 12

In addition to the declarations, notifications and communications provided for in Articles 6 and 11 of this Protocol, the Secretary-General shall notify the Contracting Parties and the other States referred to in Article 2 of the following:

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under Article 2;
- (b) notifications and declarations under Article 3;
- (c) the dates of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Article 4;
- (d) the date of entry into force of amendments to this Protocol in accordance with Article 6, paragraphs 2, 5, and 7;
- (e) denunciations under Article 7;
- (f) the termination of this Protocol under Article 8.

Article 13

After 1 March 1974, the original of this Protocol shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified true copies to all the States referred to in Article 2 of this Protocol.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Protocol.

ANNEX (of the Protocol on Road Markings)

1. For the purposes of applying this Annex, the term "Convention" means the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968.

2. This Annex contains only additions to and modifications of the corresponding provisions of the Convention.

3. Deleted as per C.N. 63.1994.TREATIES-1 (Depositary Notification)

4. Ad Article 27 of the Convention

Paragraph 5

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"To mark cyclist crossings, broken lines consisting of squares or parallelograms shall be used."

5. Ad Article 28 of the Convention

Additional paragraphs to be inserted immediately after paragraph 3 of this Article

These paragraphs shall read as follows:

"A continuous line on the kerb or on the edge of the carriageway shall mean that as far as the line extends, and at the side of the carriageway on which the line is applied, standing and parking are prohibited or are subject to restrictions indicated by other means.

A broken line on the kerb or on the edge of the carriageway shall mean that as far as the line extends, and at the side of the carriageway on which the line is applied, parking is prohibited or is subject to restrictions indicated by other means.

The marking of a traffic lane by a continuous or broken line accompanied by signs or worded road markings designating certain categories of vehicles, such as buses, taxis, etc., shall mean that the use of the lane is reserved to the vehicles so indicated."

6. Ad Article 29 of the Convention

Paragraph 2

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"The road markings shall be white. The term "white" includes shades of silver or light grey. However:

- markings showing places where parking is subject to some conditions or restrictions may be blue;"

- zigzag lines showing places where parking is prohibited shall be yellow;
- the continuous or broken line on the kerb or on the edge of the carriageway to show that standing or parking is prohibited or restricted shall be yellow:"

Additional paragraph to be inserted immediately after paragraph 2 of this Article

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"If a yellow line is used to indicate a prohibition or restrictions on standing or parking, the yellow line shall, if there is a white edge-of-carriageway line, be on the outside of and adjacent to the white line. "

7. Ad Annex 28 to the Convention (Road Markings) – Chapter II (Longitudinal markings) diagram A-1)

A. Dimensions

Paragraph 2

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"The width of continuous or broken lines used for longitudinal markings should be at least 0.10 m (4 in.). The width of a broken line used to indicate the separation between a through lane and an acceleration lane, a deceleration lane or a combination of an acceleration lane and a deceleration lane, should be at least double that of a normal broken line."

Paragraph 5

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"(a) A broken line used for guiding traffic in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2 (a) (i), of the Convention shall consist of strokes not less than 1 m (3 ft. 4 in.) long. The length of the gaps should normally be from two to four times the length of the strokes. The length of the gaps should not exceed 12 m (40 ft.).

(b) The length of the strokes of a broken line used for warning in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2 (a) (ii), of the Convention should be from two to four times the length of the gaps."

Paragraph 6

Additional sentence to be inserted at the end of this paragraph. This paragraph sentence shall read as follows:

"A continuous line should be not less than 20 m (65 ft.) long."

B. Traffic lane markings

The distinction between (i) "Outside built-up areas" and (ii) " In built-up areas" shall not apply.

Paragraph 8, first sentence

This sentence shall read as follows: "On two-way carriageways having two lanes, the centre line of the carriageway should be indicated by a longitudinal marking (diagram A-2)."

Paragraph 9

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"On two-way carriageways having three lanes, the lanes should, as a general rule, be indicated by broken lines (diagram A-3). One or two continuous lines or a broken line adjacent to a continuous line should be used only in specific cases. Two continuous lines may be used on approaches to hill crests, intersections and level crossings and where there is reduced visibility":

Paragraph 10

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"On two-way carriageways having more than three lanes, the two directions of traffic should be separated by a continuous line. However, on the approaches to level crossings and in other special circumstances, two continuous lines may be used. The lanes shall be marked by broken lines (diagram A-4). When only one continuous line is used it shall be wider than the lane-lines used on the same section of road."

Paragraph 11

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"If ~~the additional subparagraph inserted after~~ Article 26, paragraph 2 (cb), of the Convention is applied, each edge of the reversible lane (s) may be marked by a double broken warning line used in conformity with Article 26, paragraph 2 (a) (ii), of the Convention (diagrams A-5 and A-6)."

Additional paragraph to be inserted immediately after paragraph 11

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"Diagram A-7 gives an example of the marking of a one-way road. Diagram A-8 gives an example of the marking of a carriageway of a motorway."

Paragraph 13

The words "diagrams 2 and 3" shall read: "diagram A-31."

Additional paragraph to be inserted after paragraph 13

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"Diagrams A-9 and A-10 give examples of the marking of acceleration lanes and of deceleration lanes. Diagram A-11 gives an example of the marking of a combination of an acceleration lane and a deceleration lane."

C. Markings for particular situations

Paragraph 14

The words "diagram 4" and "diagrams 5 and 6" shall be replaced by "diagram A-33".

Paragraph 15

This paragraph shall read as follows:

“"Range of vision" means the distance at which an object of a certain height placed on the carriageway can be seen by an observer on the carriageway whose eye is at the same height or lower.¹ When it is necessary to prohibit the use of the part of the carriageway reserved for oncoming traffic at certain intersections, or at places where the range of vision is restricted (hill crest, bend in the road, etc.) or on sections where the carriageway is narrow or has some other peculiarity, restrictions should be imposed, on sections where the range of vision is less than a certain minimum M, by means of continuous lines laid out in accordance with diagram A-12 to A-19. Where local circumstances make it impossible to use continuous lines, warning lines in conformity with Article 26, paragraph 2 (a) (ii), of the Convention should be used.”

Paragraph 16

This paragraph shall read as follows:

¹ In view of the present characteristics of motor vehicle design it is suggested that 1 m (3 ft. 4 in.) should be regarded as the height of the eye and 1.20 m (4 ft.) as the height of the object.

"The value to be adopted for M varies with road and traffic conditions. In the diagrams A-12 to A-19, A (or D) is the point where the range of vision becomes less than M, while C (or B) is the point where the range of vision again begins to exceed M."

Paragraph 17

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"Diagrams A-12 (a), A-12 (b), A-13 (a), A-15 and A-16 give examples of the marking of two-lane roads in various cases (bend or vertical curve, existence or absence of a central area where the range of vision exceeds M in both directions)."

Paragraph 18

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"On three-lane roads two methods are possible:

(a) The carriageway may be reduced to two broader lanes, a procedure which may be regarded as preferable if the road carries a large proportion of two-wheeled vehicles and/or if the section reduced to two lanes is relatively short and remote from any other similar section (diagrams A-12 (c), A-12 (d), A-13 (b), A-17 and A-18).

(b) To take advantage of the full width of the carriageway, one of the two directions of traffic may be offered two lanes. On vertical curves the privileged direction should be the ascending one. Diagram A-12 (e) gives an example of a hill crest where AB and CD do not overlap. Where they do overlap, this type of marking prevents overtaking in the central area where the range of vision is sufficient in both directions. To avoid this the marking of diagram A-13 (c) may be adopted. Diagram A-14 shows the marking of a convex change of slope. The marking is the same whether AB and CD overlap or not. On bends combined with a fairly substantial gradient the same principles may be adopted. On level bends two lanes may be offered to vehicles travelling on the outside of the bend, such vehicles having better visibility when overtaking. Diagram A-19 gives an example of such marking, which is the same whether AB and CD overlap or not."

Paragraphs 19 to 21

The provisions of these paragraphs shall not apply.

Paragraph 22, first sentence

"This sentence shall read as follows: "In diagrams A-20 and A-21, which show the lines used to indicate a change in width of the available carriageway, and in diagram A-22, which shows an obstacle or the beginning of a central reservation necessitating a deviation of the continuous line (s), the inclination of the line (s) should preferably be 1/50 or less on fast roads and 1/20 or less on roads where speeds do not exceed 60 km / h (37 m.p.h)."

Paragraph 23

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"A continuous line should be preceded by a warning line in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2 (a) (ii), of the Convention for a distance of at least 100 m (333 ft.) on fast roads and at least 50 m (166 ft.) on roads where speeds do not exceed 60km/h. This warning line may be supplemented or replaced by deviation arrows (deflecting arrows). Diagrams A-23 and A-24 give examples of such arrows. Where more than two arrows are used, the distance between successive arrows should diminish as the hazard is approached (diagrams A-25 and A-26)."

D. Border lines indicating the limits of the carriagewayParagraph 26Additional sentences to be inserted at the end of this paragraph

These sentences shall read as follows:

"The width of the border line should be at least 0.10 m (4 in.). The width of the border line on a motorway or similar road should be at least 0.15 m (6 in.)."

E. Marking of obstructionsParagraph 27

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"Diagrams A-22 and A-27 give examples of the markings to be used near an island or any other obstruction on the carriageway."

F. Guidelines for turning vehicles

This heading shall read as follows:

"F. Guide lines and arrows at intersections"

Paragraph 28

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"At certain intersections, if it is desirable to show drivers how to cross the intersection and how to turn left in countries with right-hand traffic or how to turn right in countries with left-hand traffic, guide lines or arrows may be used. The recommended length of strokes and gaps is 0.50 m (1 ft. 8 in.) (diagrams A-28 and A-29). The guide lines shown in diagram A-29 (a) may be supplemented by arrows. The arrows shown in diagram A-29 (b) may be supplemented by guide lines."

Ad Annex 28 to the Convention (Road markings) Chapter III (Transverse markings)

B. Stop lines

Paragraph 30

A reference to diagram A-30 shall be added at the end of this paragraph.

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 (diagram A-32)."

C. Line indicating points at which drivers must give way

Paragraph 33

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"The minimum width of the line should be 0.20 m (8 in.) and the maximum width 0.60 m (24 in.) (diagram A-34 (a)). The length of the strokes should be at least twice their width. The line may be replaced by triangles marked side by side on the ground with their vertices pointing towards the driver who is required to give way. The bases of these triangles should measure at least 0.40 m (16 in.) but not more than 0.60 m (24 in.) and their height should be at least 0.60 m (24 in.) but not more than 0.70 m (28 in.) (diagram A-34 (b))."

Paragraph 35

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"The marking(s) referred to in paragraph 34 above may be supplemented by a triangle drawn on the carriageway as shown in the examples given in diagrams A-34 and A-35."

D. Pedestrian crossings

Paragraph 37

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"The space between the stripes marking a pedestrian crossing should be at least equal to the width of the stripes and not more than twice that width: the width of a space and stripe together should be between 0.80 m (2 ft. 8 in.) and 1.40 m (4 ft. 8 in.). The minimum width recommended for pedestrian crossings is 2.50 m (8.ft.) on roads on which the speed limit is 60 km / h (37 m.p.h) or less (diagram A-36). On other roads the minimum width of pedestrian crossings is 4 m (13 ft.). For safety reasons, pedestrian crossings on such roads should be equipped with traffic light signals."

E. Cyclist crossings

Paragraph 38

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"Cyclist crossings should be indicated by two broken lines. The broken line should preferably be made up of squares (0.40-0.60) x (0.40-0.60) m [(16-24) x (16-24) in.] separated by gaps equal in length to the side of the squares. The width of the crossings should be not less than 1.80 m (6 ft.) for one-way cycle tracks and not less than 3 m (9 ft. 9 in) for two-way cycle tracks. On oblique crossings the squares may be replaced by parallelograms with their sides parallel respectively to the centre line of the road and to the centre line of the track (diagram A-37). Studs and buttons should not be used. Diagram A-38 gives an example of an intersection where the cycle track is part of a priority road."

9. Ad Annex 28 to the Convention (Road markings)- Chapter IV (Other markings)

A. Arrow Markings

This heading shall read as follows:

"A. Lane selection arrow markings"

Paragraph 39

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"On roads having sufficient traffic lanes to separate vehicles approaching an intersection, the lanes to be used may be indicated by lane selection arrow markings on the surface of the carriageway (diagrams A-39 to A-41). Lane selection arrows may also be used on a one-way road to confirm the

direction of traffic. The lane selection arrows should be not less than 2 m (6 ft. 7 in.) long. They may be supplemented by word markings on the carriageway."

B. Oblique parallel lines

Paragraph 40

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"Oblique parallel lines should be so inclined as to deflect traffic from the area they define. Chevron markings, likewise so inclined as to deflect traffic from the hazard, may be used at points of divergence and convergence (diagram A-42). Diagram A-42 a gives an example of an area which vehicles moving alongside the continuous line must not enter and which vehicles moving alongside the broken line may enter only with care. Diagram A-21 shows the marking of areas entry into which is strictly prohibited."

C. Word markings

Paragraph 42

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"The letters and numerals should be considerably elongated in the direction of traffic movement because of the small angle at which they are seen by approaching drivers. Where approach speeds do not exceed 60 km/h (37 m.p.h) the letters and numerals should be at least 1.60 m (5 ft. 4 in.) in height (diagram A-43 to A-48). Where approach speeds exceed 60 km/h, the letters and numerals should be at least 2.50 m (8 ft.) in height. Examples of letters and numerals 4 m in height are given in diagrams A-49 to A-54."

Paragraph 43

The Provision of this paragraph shall not be applied.

E. Markings on the carriageway and on adjacent structures

(i) Markings indicating parking restrictions

Paragraph 45

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"Diagrams A-55 and A-56 give examples of markings indicating a prohibition on parking."

(ii) Marking of obstructions

Paragraph 46

This paragraph shall read as follows:

"Diagram A-57 gives an example of a marking on an obstacle. Such markings should take the form of alternate black and white or alternate black and yellow stripes."