

## ANEX I

### SIGNS OF DANGER

#### 1. Signs of danger are as follows:

1.1. Sign "Danger on the Road" (I-01) shows the closeness of the road or part of it in which participants are threatened the danger to which this instruction is not provided with a special sign of "Danger":

1.1.1. The sign must have an additional table which explains the danger which threatens;

1.1.2. Sign must be made at least of second (II) grade retro-reflective;

1.1.3. When placed signs marking the road works, barriers and damaged roads, the base color is yellow (temporary signs on the road).



Sign I-01

1.2. Sign "Road junction of the same importance" (I-02) shows the proximity of the junction of roads of equal importance, none of which are priority road crossing. Signs placed on roads outside settlements;



Sign I-02

1.3. Signs "secondary road junction with the main road under the right angle" (I-03) signs "about the secondary way to the main road under the straight angle from the left side" (I-04), the sign "secondary road connection to the main road under the right corner below the corner toward the right wing" (I-05) signs "about the secondary road to the main road under tight corner from the left" (I-06) Signs "about the secondary road to the main road towards the corner under the right side" (I-07), shows the proximity of the junction where the road intersects with priority passage - relating to secondary road:

1.3.1. Symbol on the signs may be different, it depends on the actual situation on the road;

1.3.2. Sign can be set only if the secondary road which crosses the road before the junction with priority passage, placed signs I-01 (Junction with priority road crossing) or signs of B02 (forced stop - STOP).



Sign I-03



Sign I-04



Sign I-05



Sign I-06



Sign I-07

1.4. Sign "turn left" (I-08), the sign "turn to the right" (I-09) signs "double twist or bend the manifold where the first curves to the left" (I-10) signs "double twist or turn where the first multiple curves to the right" (I-11), marks the country's proximity to the road where curve - curves are dangerous or road has no enough visibility. The symbol on the sign may be different, it depends on the actual situation on the road;



Sign I-08



Sign I-09



## ANEX I

### SIGNS OF DANGER

#### 1. Signs of danger are as follows:

1.1. Sign "Danger on the Road" (I-01) shows the closeness of the road or part of it in which participants are threatened the danger to which this instruction is not provided with a special sign of "Danger":

1.1.1. The sign must have an additional table which explains the danger which threatens;

1.1.2. Sign must be made at least of second (II) grade retro-reflective;

1.1.3. When placed signs marking the road works, barriers and damaged roads, the base color is yellow (temporary signs on the road).



Sign I-01

1.2. Sign "Road junction of the same importance" (I-02) shows the proximity of the junction of roads of equal importance, none of which are priority road crossing. Signs placed on roads outside settlements;



Sign I-02

1.3. Signs "secondary road junction with the main road under the right angle" (I-03) signs "about the secondary way to the main road under the straight angle from the left side" (I-04), the sign "secondary road connection to the main road under the right corner below the corner toward the right wing "( I-05) signs" about the secondary road to the main road under tight corner from the left "( I-06) Signs" about the secondary road to the main road towards the corner under the right side "( I-07), shows the proximity of the junction where the road intersects with priority passage - relating to secondary road:

1.3.1. Symbol on the signs may be different, it depends on the actual situation on the road;



1.3.2. Sign can be set only if the secondary road which crosses the road before the junction with priority passage, placed signs I-01 (Junction with priority road crossing) or signs of B02 (forced stop - STOP).



Sign I-03



Sign I-04



Sign I-05



Sign I-06



Sign I-07

1.4. Sign "turn left" (I-08), the sign "turn to the right" (I-09) signs "double twist or bend the manifold where the first curves to the left" (I-10) signs "double twist or turn where the first multiple curves to the right" (I-11), marks the country's proximity to the road where curve - curves are dangerous or road has no enough visibility. The symbol on the sign may be different, it depends on the actual situation on the road;



Sign I-08



Sign I-09





Sign I-10

Sign I-11

1.5. Sign "dangerous downwards" (I-12) and the sign "upwards of risk" (I-13) indicate proximity downwards - upwards of risk if the difference in height is a risk that arises from these conditions;



Sign I-12



Sign I-13

1.6. Sign "bottleneck" (road narrows) (I-14), the sign "bottleneck to the right" (I-15) signs "bottleneck on the left" (I-16) shows the proximity of the road narrowing which can be dangerous. When signs are placed to mark the construction and road obstructions or damage to the road, basic color is yellow;



Sign I-14



Sign I-15



Sign I-16

1.7. Sign "non-flat road" (I-17) shows the proximity of part of the road on which the road is (I-19) and not flat due to bumps in the road (I-18) road with depressions (I-19) or successive bumps and depressions on the road.



Sign I-17



Sign I-18



Sign I-19

1.8. Sign "slippery road" (I-20) shows the proximity of part of the way in which the road to different times or in similar conditions has slippery surfaces;



Sign I-20

1.9. Sign "throwing stones" (I-21) shows the country's proximity to the road where no quarrel compressed sand or gravel is laid on the asphalt road surface, or tiny stones, and that for other traffic participants is additional risk by throwing them;



Sign I-21

1.10. Sign "collapsing rocks" (I-22) shows the proximity of the road where there is danger from falling rocks (collapse) or stones that are on the road. The symbol in the sign can be turned in the opposite side;



Sign I-22

1.11. Sign "to achieve illuminated signs - traffic lights" (I-23) and (I-24) indicate the closeness of the country where traffic is regulated by traffic light signs:

1.11.1. I-23 at sign symbol, has lights in vertical where the red symbol is up, the yellow color in the middle while the green light at the end;

1.11.2. Symbol on the sign I-24 has lights in a horizontal, red light from the left side, between yellow light and green light on the right side;

1.11.2. When the sign is placed for road works signage, barriers and the damaged road, basic color is yellow;



Sign I-23



Sign I-24

1.12. Sign "works on the road" (I-25) shows the closeness of the place where the works are carried out on the road:

1.12.1. Base color is yellow. Sign work at least Grade II retro-reflective;

1.12.2. Sign placed by performing the work place;

1.12.3. Under the sign, set the table with the note of the performance of works on the road in terms of reduced visibility and at night should be marked with illuminated signs.



Sign I-25

1.13. Sign "traffic in both directions" (I-26) on the road marks the place where the traffic is carried in two directions:

1.13.1. When the sign is placed on the road marking the works, obstruction, damage, base color is yellow;

1.13.2. Signs placed where traffic begins to develop in two directions, if necessary placed in the road where the traffic is carried in two directions.



Sign I-26

1.14. Sign "warning (proximity) of the junction with the roundabout" (I-27) shows the proximity of the junction at which traffic is carried on the roundabout. When the sign placed on the road marking the works, obstruction, damage, base color is yellow;





Sign I-27

1.15. Sign "frost on the road" (I-28) shows the way in which the risk of sudden frosts;



Sign I-28

1.16. Sign "inversion - sliding vehicle" (I-29) shows the closeness of the place in which there is a danger of slipping - the overthrow of the vehicle;



Sign I-29

1.17. Sign "column of vehicles stopped" (I-30) shows the proximity of part of the road in which under the conditions specified or in different circumstances, exists the risk of the vehicle column stopped on the street;



Sign I-30

1.18. Sign » damaged shoulder« (I-31) shows the proximity of part of the road where along the road is damaged shoulder;



Sign I-31

1.19. Sign "warning pedestrians on the road" (I-32) shows the proximity of part of the way in which the moving pedestrians;



Sign I-32

1.20. Sign "warning mark the pedestrian crossing" (I-33) shows the closeness of the country in which is marked pedestrian crossing. Signs work in grade II retro-reflective;



Sign I-33

1.21. Sign "warning of children on the road (I-34) shows the closeness of the place on the road where children frequently and in large numbers move the road (example before schools, kindergartens, nurseries, etc.). Sign work at least grade II retro-reflective;



Sign I-34

1.22. Sign "of the airport runway warning" (I-35) shows the proximity of part of the road where the planes fly low before up in space;



Sign I-35

1.23. Sign "tunnel (gallery)" (I-36) shows the proximity of the road tunnel or gallery;



Sign I-36

1.24. Sign "side winds" (I-37) shows the proximity of part of the road on which often the side winds blow;



Sign I-37

1.25. Sign "fire hazard" (I-38) marks territory (space) in which there is risk of fire. The symbol of the lighted match at the sign is yellow, while the symbol of fire, the red color;



Sign I-38

1.26. Sign "warning of bicycles on the road" (I-39) shows the place's proximity to the road, in which the bicycles often move, or are on the road, from side roads or in the path of bicycles.





Sign I-39

1.27. Sign "drawbridge" (I-40) marks the proximity of the place in which the road passes over the bridge driving. The symbol of water at the sign is: two lines of blue undulations;



Sign I-40

1.28. Sign "proximity of the coast" (I-41) shows the closeness of the place in which the road is on the shore. The symbol of water at the sign is: two lines of blue undulations;



Sign I-41

1.29. signs "tram road" (I-42) shows the closeness of the place in which the road passes beyond the tram level;



Sign I-42

1.30. Sign "animals on the road" (I-43) shows that proximity in which pets with supervisory, go way beyond or move along the road. Symbol of the sign may be different depending on the type of animal;



Sign I-43

1.31. Sign "beast on the road" (I-44) shows the proximity of particular risk to which the beasts often cross the road. Symbol of the sign can be different, depending on the type of savages;



Sign I-44

1.32. Sign "provided-protected rail crossing" (I-45, crossing the road beyond the railway with barriers and half barriers) shows the proximity of the road crossing beyond the railway at level which is provided with barriers and half barriers. Signs work at least grade II retro-reflective.



Sign I-45

1.33. Sign "without providing railway crossing" (I-46), the road beyond the railway crossing barriers and barriers half shows the proximity of the road beyond the railway crossing at which is not provided with half barriers and barriers. Sign work at least grade II retro-reflective.



Sign I-46

1.34. Sign »Andrew Cross" (I-47) marks the place where the road passes over the

railway at half barriers and barriers with a pair of rails, or (I-48) with two or more binary. When the road has not enough space for normal placement of the sign, it can be placed on the angle from 90 ° to the right:

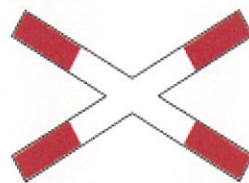
1.34.1. Sign work at least grade II retro-reflective;

1.34.2. Sign has the form of one or two rails;

1.34.3. Due to better visibility can be set in a white board;

1.34.5. Signs placed only at the crossing of the road beyond the railway level which is completely unprotected or protected with devices giving light and acoustic signals, without barriers and half barriers and distance of 5m from the distance of the railway tracks, if circumstances are such, can be placed at a distance of not less than 3 m and not more than 10 meters from the railway tracks;

1.34.6. If crossing over the railway is protected with the device illuminated signs, then sign will be placed in the same column on the signaling sign, sign should be visible from a distance of at least 50 m.



Sign I-47



Sign I-48

1.35. Sign-panels of the proximity of the insured railway crossing (I-49) shows the distance beyond the railway crossing which is provided with barriers and half barriers:

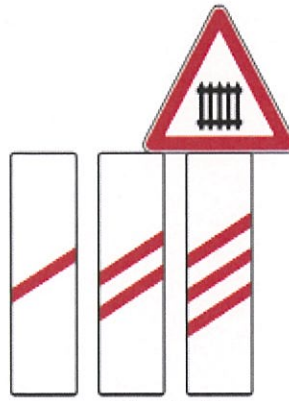
1.35.1. Sign work at least grade II retro-reflective;

1.35.2. Sign is rectangular where the short side is the base of the sign turned down;

1.35.3. Sign should be placed so that the sign of the rectangle shape with three oblique lines with appropriate sign of danger placed 240 m before the railway crossing, the sign with two steep lines placed at 160 m, while the sign with a line of slope placed at 80 m before crossing the road and railway so that the last steep line to be near the road;

1.35.4. Sign of risk can be placed on the sign with a slanting line.





Sign I-49

1.36. Sign-panels of the proximity of the railway crossing without providing (I-50) shows the distance of the road crossing beyond the railway crossing which is not provided with barriers and half barriers:

1.36.1. Sign work at least II grade retro-reflective;

1.36.2. Sign has rectangular shape where the short side is the base of the sign;

1.36.3. Sign should be placed so that the sign of the rectangle shape with three oblique lines with appropriate sign of danger placed 240 m before the railway crossing, the sign with two steep lines placed at 160 m, while the sign with a line of slope placed at 80 m before crossing the road and railway so that the last steep line to be near the road;

1.36.4. Sign of risk can be placed on the sign with a slanting line.



Sign I-50

## ANNEX II

### REGULATORY SIGNS

#### 1. Regulatory signs are:

1.1. The sign "priority road junction with the passage" (II-01) shows the proximity of the junction in which the driver must give priority to all vehicles, which move on the road, on which he enters:

1.1.1. Sign is worked at least grade II retro-reflective;

1.1.2. Sign of the form of equilateral triangle where each side is placed horizontally, while the tip is turned down on the opposite side.



Sign II-01

1.2. Sign "mandatory stoppage» II-02, shows (notes) the location before entering the intersection in which enters or shows the place before the railway crossing (road crossing beyond the rail at the same level), where the driver is obliged to stop the vehicle and give priority passage to all vehicles which move on rail tracks:

1.2.1. Sign is made at least II grade retro-reflective;

1.2.2. Sign has the shape of an regular octagonal, base color is red, edge and STOP symbol is white;

1.2.3. Sign is set in the place where the vehicle must stop where must be stopped to release vehicles which move on a priority road crossing and vehicles that move on the railway. The transverse line is added to the sign and shows the line before each vehicle that must be stopped.



Sign II-02

1.3. Sign »stop the taffic in both directions « (II-03), shows the road, respectively the

part of road where the traffic is prohibited for all vehicles in both directions;



Sign II-03

1.4. Sign »stop the traffic in one direction« (II-04), shows the road, respectively the part of road where the traffic is prohibited for vehicles from the directions where the sign is turned;



Sign II-04

1.5. Sign "stop traffic for all motor vehicles, except motorcycles without side trailer" (II-05), shows the road, respectively the part of road in which the traffic is prohibited for all motor vehicles except motorcycle without side trailer and Moped;



Sign II-05

1.6. Sign "traffic stop for the bus" (II-06) shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited on the bus;



Sign II-06



1.7. Sign "traffic stop for transporting trucks" (II-07) shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited on vehicles transporting large measure to allow over 3.5 tons. If in the sign under the symbol of the truck is written large majority allowed the truck, the prohibition applies to those who move trucks to the largest allowed exceeds that which is provided with a sign;



Sign II-07

1.8. Sign "ban on tanker traffic (II-08) shows the path, namely the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that carry substances which may pollute the environment:

1.8.1. This does not apply if the fuel reservoir meets ECE;

1.8.2. Symbol of the sign is colored orange, the axles of the vehicle wheels are black, while two wave lines are black.



Sign II-08

1.9. Sign "stop traffic for vehicles that carry explosive or easily inflammable substances" (II-09), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that carry explosives or easily flammable materials. The symbol in the sign is orange, while the vehicle axles and wheels are black;



Sign II-09

1.10. Sign "stop traffic for vehicles that carry hazardous materials" (II-10), shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that carry

hazardous materials. Sign of the symbol is colored orange, while the axles of the wheels with black;



Sign II-10

1.11. Sign "stop traffic for all motor vehicles which pull the combined vehicles" (II-11), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited on all motor vehicles which pull combined vehicles;



Sign II-11

1.12. Sign "stop traffic for transporting vehicles which pull the combined vehicles" (II-12), shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is stopped for transporting vehicles which pull the combined vehicles;



Sign II-12

1.13. Sign "traffic stop for tractors" (II-13), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is stopped for tractors;



Sign II-13

1.14. Sign "traffic ban for motorcycles" (II-14), shows the path, respectively the way

in which traffic is prohibited for motorcycles and motor vehicles with three wheels. Symbol of signs may be in the form of a motored vehicle with three wheels;



Sign II-14

1.15. Sign "stop traffic for Moped "(II-15), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited on Moped with two or three wheels. Symbol of signs may be in the shape of a motored vehicle with three wheels;



Sign II-15

1.16. Sign "traffic stop for bicycle" (II-16), shows the path, respectively the way in which the traffic is prohibited for the bicycles;



Sign II-16

1.17. Sign "traffic stop and Moped" (II-17), shows the road, respectively the way in which the traffic is prohibited for bicycle and Moped;



Sign II-17

1.18. Sign "traffic stop for cart" (II-18), shows the path, respectively the way in which trafficis prohibited on the cart;



Sign II-18

1.19. Sign "traffic stop for trolley" (II-19), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is stopped for wheelbarrow;



Sign II-19

1.20. Sign "stop traffic for all motor vehicles" (II-20), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited on all motor vehicles. This sign of stopping can be used for different types of vehicles, so that the sign can be used symbols of B05 - B19;



Sign II-20

1.21. Sign "traffic stop for pedestrians" (II-21), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is stopped for pedestrians;



Sign II-21

1.22. Sign "traffic stop for vehicles that exceed a certain width" (II-22), shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that exceed the certain width in the sign. The number in the sign is given as an example, while the real number is written under the circumstances on the road and traffic safety needs;





Sign II-22

1.23. Sign "traffic ban on vehicles on which exceed a certain height" (II-23), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that exceed the certain height in the sign. The number in the sign is given as an example, while the real number is written under the circumstances on the road and traffic safety needs;



Sign II-23

1.24. Sign "traffic stop for the vehicles which exceed the prescribed amount" (II-24), show the path, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that exceed the certain measure in the sign. The number in the sign is given as an example, while the true number is written under the circumstances on the road and traffic safety needs;



Sign II-24

1.25. Sign "traffic stop for the vehicles which exceed the axle load specified" (II-25), shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that which exceed the certain axle in the sign. The number in the sign is given as an example, while the true number is written under the circumstances on the road and traffic safety needs;



Sign II-25

1.26. Sign "traffic stop for the vehicles which exceed a certain length" (II-26), shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that exceed the length specified in the sign. The number in the sign is given as an example, while the true number is written under the circumstances on the road and traffic safety needs;



Sign II-26

1.27. Sign "smaller distance between vehicles in motion" (II-27), shows a smaller distance between the moving vehicle which the driver must comply with:

1.27.1. In the sign is shown symbol of the vehicle for which the order relates;

1.27.2. Number in the sign is given as example while the true number is written under the circumstances on the road and traffic safety needs;



Sign II-27

1.28. Sign "left turn prohibition" (II-28) indicates the place where it is prohibited the left and semicircular return;



Sign II-28

1.29. Sign »right turn prohibition« (II-29) indicates the place where it is prohibited the right turn;



Sign II-29

1.30. Sign "U turn ban" (II-30) indicates the place where it is prohibited U turn;



Sign II-30

1.31. Sign "speed limit" (II-31) indicates the place or the way in which vehicles are not allowed to move (km / h) more than expected to sign:

1.31.1. If to the sign of paragraph 1, point 31 of this Article, is added the supplemental table which shows the type or size of vehicle (ex. 5 t), the speed limit applies only to that type of vehicle or vehicle to which the larger measure exceeds the measure prescribed;

1.31.2. When the sign of paragraph 1, point 31 of this Article is placed under the sign III-79 (name of residence), the speed limit applies to the entire territory of residence;

1.31.3. Number in the sign is given as example and the true number is written under the circumstances on the road and traffic safety needs.



Sign II-31

1.32. Sign "to stop all excess vehicles except motorcycle without side trailer" (II-32). This sign shows the road or place where excess is prohibited to all motor vehicles except motorcycle without side trailer and vehicles in a flat road which cannot develop a speed greater than 30 km / h and vehicles which are not considered motor vehicles. The symbol of the left car in the sign is red;



Sign II-32

1.33. Sign "excess ban for transporting vehicles-trucks" (II-33) indicates the place or the part of the road where is prohibited exceeds for transporting vehicles the largest measure allowed is over 3.5 tons, except motorcycle without side trailer and vehicles in a flat road which does not can develop a speed greater than 30 km / h and vehicles which are not considered motor vehicles:

1.33.1. If to the sign of paragraph 1 point 33 of this Article is added the supplemental table in which is marked the greatest mass allowed (ex. 5 t), prohibition has to do with transporting vehicles to which the largest measures exceeds the permitted limits;

1.33.2. The transport vehicle symbol sign is red.



Sign II-33

1.34. Sign "stop crossing without stopping - customs" (II-34) shows the closeness of Customs where the vehicle must be stopped:

1.34.1. Sentence written on a sign is "Customs";



1.34.2. Word written on a sign indicates the reason for the obliged stopping;



Shenja II-34

1.35. Sign "stop crossing without stopping" Police "( II-35) shows the proximity of the police where the vehicle must be stopped:

1.35.1. Sentence written on a sign is "POLICE";

1.35.2. Word written on a sign indicates the reason for the obliged stopping;



Sign II-35

1.36 Sign "stop crossing without the road stopping payments" (II-36) shows the closeness of the place where the vehicle should stop paying for the road. This sign can be used to note the proximity of other places in which the vehicle must stop. In this case the sign lettering road payments (II-36) is replaced with the appropriate inscription on which the reason for the stop required. The word written on a sign indicates the reason for the obliged stopping;



Sign II-36

1.37. Sign "prohibition of providing the acoustic signs (sound)" (II-37) shows the path or part of the road signs that prohibits the granting of acoustic signs except in case of imminent danger;



Sign II-37

1.38. Sign "priority passage for vehicles from the opposite direction" (II-38) indicates prohibition of entry of the vehicle on the narrow part of the road before passing vehicles from the opposite direction:

1.38.1. Symbol on the sign is red arrow that indicates the direction that has no advantage;

1.39.2. Sign is placed in locations which shows part of the road which relates to the prohibition;



Sign II-38

1.39. Sign "stopping is prohibited" (II-39) shows the side of the road where it is prohibited to stop the vehicle:

1.39.1. Base color of the sign is blue;

1.39.2. Sign may have additional table drawn with arrows that are placed under the sign parallel to the longitudinal axis of the road, which indicates that ban, or restriction marked with the traffic sign, and deals only with the road which lies in the direction of the arrow and the distance which is listed beside it.



Sign II-39

1.40. Sign "parking ban" (II-40) shows the side of the road where vehicle parking is prohibited:

1.40.1. Base color of the sign is blue;

1.40.2. Sign may have additional table drawn with arrows that are placed under the sign parallel to the longitudinal axis of the road, which indicates that ban, or restriction marked with the traffic sign, and deals only with the road which lies in the direction of the arrow and the distance which is listed beside it.



Sign II-40

1.41. Sign "alternate parking" (II-41) shows the side of the street where parking is prohibited in the days to. The base color of the sign is blue sign and symbol is white;



Sign II-41

1.42. Sign "alternate parking" (II-42) shows the side of the street where parking is prohibited in a couple days. The base color of the sign is blue and symbol is white;



Sign II-42

1.43. Sign "stop shooting" (II-43) shows the space next to the road where is prohibited photographing, recording, mapping and similar;



Sign II-43

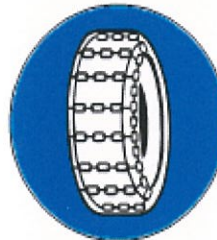
2. Regulatory signs suggest the traffic participants for obligations as follows:

2.1. Sign "the lowest speed allowed" (II-44) shows the path or part of the road on which vehicles under normal conditions should at least move with that speed (km / h) which is determined by the sign. The number on this sign is given as an example. The lowest speed allowed is determined by the sign depending on road conditions and traffic safety needs.



Sign II-44

2.2. Sign "winter equipment" (II-45) shows the part of the road in which motor vehicles except motorcycles must have winter equipment provided during winter conditions;



Sign II-45

2.3. Sign "bicycle path" (II-46) shows the path in which must move the bike;



Sign II-46

2.4. Sign "Pedestrian path" (II-47) shows a pedestrian path built where they should move, and is prohibited the movement of other traffic participants;





Sign II-47

2.5. Sign "of pedestrian and bicycle path" (II-48) shows pedestrian and bicycle path on which pedestrian and cyclist should move, and is prohibited the movement of other traffic participants. With the white line on the surface of the path is separated the area for pedestrians and bicycles;



Sign II-48

2.6. Sign » path for the rider (knight) » (II-49) shows the path in which the rider should move, while other participants are prohibited on traffic movement;



Sign II-49

2.7. Sign "obliged direction" (II-50) (II-51) (II-52) (II-53) (II-54) and (II-55) shows the directions in which the vehicle must be moving;

2.7.1. Signs are placed at the junction;

2.7.2. Signs (II-50) (II-51) and (II-52) are placed in locations where it starts obligation to return the vehicle, while signs (II-53) (II-54) and (II-55) placed before the location begins the obligation to return the vehicle.



Sign II-50



Sign II-51



Sign II-52



Sign II-53



Sign II-54



Sign II-55

2.8. Signs "direction allowed" (II-56) (II-57) and (II-58) marks the direction in which the vehicle can move;



Sign II-56



Sign II-57



Sign II-58

2.9. Sign "bypass to the right (obligatory)" (II-59), "bypass to the left (obligatory)" (II-60), "circumventing the obligation"(bypass obliged) (II-61) and "traffic at roundabout" (II-62) shows the road or the part of it in which vehicles have to move during the bypass of the pedestrian island, the island to direct traffic and other road facilities or of moving on roundabout. Signs are placed on the top and edge of the pedestrian island

respectively islands for traffic directing or before other objects on the road.



Sign II-59



Sign II-60



Sign II-61



Sign II-62

## ANNEX III

### WARNING SIGNS

#### 1. Warning signs are:

1.1. Sign »priority passing in relation to vehicles from the opposite direction « (III-01) warns the driver that in the narrow part of the road has priority over vehicles coming from the opposite side. When used CO1 sign at the entrance of the narrow section of road from the opposite side, must be placed a sign "priority passage for vehicles from the opposite side" (II-38);



Sign III-01

1.2. Marked pedestrian pass« sign (III-02) and »bicycle pass « (III-03), and marked pedestrian and bicycle pass (III-04) indicates the section on the road where marked pedestrian crossing, marked bicycle crossing or marked pedestrian and bicycle crossing is located, respectively;

1.2.1. Sign work with at least class II retro-reflective;

1.2.2. Sign placed directly before the marked pedestrian crossing respectively bicycles.



Sign III-02



Sign III-03



Sign III-04

1.3. Sign "children on the street (III-05), shows the place on the road in which children move frequently or in large numbers (ex. before school, sports fields, kindergartens, and similar spaces). Sign work with at least class II retro-reflective;





Sign III-05

1.4. Sign »underpass or overpass for pedestrians" (III-06), sign placed directly only before the place for pedestrians, or on it;



Sign III-06

1.5. Sign »road with traffic in one direction" (III-07) and (III-08) warns traffic participants for one-way street. Can be written inscription on the sign itself - the arrow "one direction":

1.5.1. Sign placed along one-way traffic and that, in the place in which the driver who moves on the road, or who entered on the road with one direction, it is necessary to report the one-way traffic;

1.5.2. III-06 sign placed so that the arrow is in position along the vertical axis of the road, while the III-07 sign, the arrow is indirectly with the longitudinal axis of the road.



Sign III-07



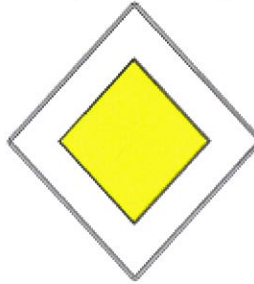
Sign III-08

1.6. Sign "priority road crossing" (III-09) shows the path or part of it in which vehicles have priority passage to vehicles which move on the road that intersects with that road or part thereof:

1.6.1. Sign has yellow box, while the space between the inner box and outer edge of the sign is white;

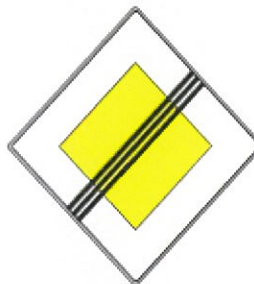
1.6.2. Sign is placed, according to the rules on the main roads in the township and at

the entrance of the dwelling, and that, before the junction.



Sign III-09

1.7. Sign "the end of the priority road crossing" (III-10) indicates the place where the road ends or part of the priority road crossing. The sign has yellow box, while the space between the inner box and outer edge of the sign is white;



Sign III-10

1.8. Sign "bumps in the road" (III-11) indicates the place where the equipment placed on calming (slowing) traffic. Sign work with at least class II retro-reflexive;



Sign III-11

1.9. Sign "the end of excess" (III-12), shows the place where ends prohibition of excess on all motor vehicles except motorcycles without side trailer. Sign in place from where ends prohibition of excess on all motor vehicles except motorcycles without side trailer;



Sign III-12

1.10. Sign "ban on transporting excess - truck" (III-13) indicates the place where it ends ban on transporting vehicles exceeding the maximum extent permitted over 3.5 tons. Sign is placed on the road from where ends prohibition of excess on transporting vehicles;



Sign III-13

1.11. Sign "end of the speed limit" (III-14) indicates the place where the speed limit ends and signs "end of the lowest speed allowed" (III-15), showing the site where it ends the lowest speed allowed:

1.11.1. Speed given in the figure is only an example;

1.11.2. Sign set on the road in the place where the speed limit ends;



Sign III-14



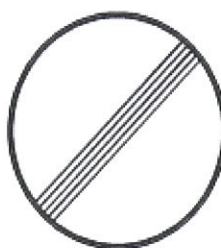
Sign III-15

1.12. Sign "the end of the ban on providing acoustic signs - sonic" (III-16) indicates the place where it ends ban on providing acoustic signs;



Sign III-16

1.13. The "end of all restrictions" sign (III-17) indicates the place on the road where all restrictions previously applicable to a part of a road or a road are lifted.



Sign III-17

1.14. Sign "the end of the ban on the use of winter equipment" (III-18), sign "the end of the bicycle path" (III-19), sign "the end of the pedestrian path" (III-20) and the "end of the path for horsemen" (III-21) shows the place in the street where finish certain prohibitions set forth by the traffic signs which are located on that road;



Sign III-18



Sign III-19



Sign III-20



Sign III-21

1.15. Sign "areas where the speed is limited" (III-22) shows the space, or area in which vehicles are not allowed to move (km / h) with the greater speed than that required to sign;



Sign III-22

1.16. Sign "the end of the zone where the speed is limited" (III-23) indicates the place where the speed limit ends. The sign consists of placing the appropriate signs and is crossed by five lines in black;





Sign III-23

1.17. Sign "pedestrian zone" (III-24) shows the space provided for pedestrian movement, movement is prohibited on all motor vehicles;



Sign III-24

1.18. Sign "the end of the pedestrian zone" (III-25) indicates the place where it ends the pedestrian area;



Sign III-25

1.19. Sign "quiet traffic area" (III-26) shows the land in the township entering the area where not allowed to move faster than the speed of the pedestrian because the children games are allowed in the whole area;



Sign III-26

1.20. Sign "the end of quiet traffic area" (III-27) indicates the place where the traffic get

out of the quiet zone;



Sign III-27

1.21. Sign »area where is limited the duration of parking« (III-28) shows the place in the township which comes from the area in which is scheduled general limitation of the parking time, regardless of whether it is for a fee or compensation for fixed-term parking or not. The sign may be accompanied by additional tables showing the days or hours for which the limitation is given;



Shenja III-28

1.22. Sign » end of the area where the parking duration is limited « (III-29) shows the place in the township which comes from the area in which is scheduled general limitation of the parking time. The sign consists of placing the corresponding traffic sign and is crossed with five strip of steep colored in black;



Sign III-29

1.23. The "school zone" sign (III-30) indicates the place where the school zone starts;



### Sign III-30

1.24. Sign "end of school zone" sign (III-31) indicates the place where the school area ends;



Sign III-31

1.25. Sign "recommended speed" (III-32) indicates the speed which is recommended in specific parts of the road. Speed in the sign is given as example;



Sign III-32

1.26. Sign "the end of the recommended speed" (III-33) indicates the place where it ends at the speed recommendation in specific part of the road. Speed in the sign is given as example;



Sign III-33

1.27. Sign "school patrol" (III-34) notify drivers for the proximity of the location or place in which members of the school traffic units ensure passage of children across the road or marked pedestrian walkway;



Sign III-34

1.28. Sign "Hospital" (III-35) shows the proximity of the hospital and warns drivers not to cause big noise with the vehicle;



Sign III-35

1.29. Sign "institution of medical aid" (III-36) shows the closeness or location in which is the institution of medical aid. The symbol in the sign is black;



Sign III-36

1.30. Sign "police station" (III-37) shows the closeness or the place where is located the police station;



Sign III-37

1.31. Sign "parking" (III-38) "garage" (III-39) "limited-time parking" (III-40) shows the



space which is designated or specially built for the parking of vehicles, respectively vehicles entering the garage. In the sign III-38 or in additional table with appropriate symbols or inscriptions may be shown, where the parking direction, distance to the parking meter, the category of vehicles for which parking is provided, and the possibility of limiting parking duration III-40;



Sign III-38



Sign III-39



Sign III-40

1.32. Sign "phone" (III-41) shows the closeness of the location or place where the phone booth. If sign is placed in the tunnel, under the white area the SOS inscription is written;



Sign III-41

1.33. Sign "point of fuel" (III-42) shows the closeness of the location where is the point of fuel;



## Sign III-42

1.34. Sign "information" (III-43) indicates the closeness of the location or place in which can be obtained information necessary (tourism, etc.);



Sign III-43

1.35. Sign "phone" (III-44) shows the closeness of the location or place where there is the hotel or motel;



Sign III-44

1.36. Sign "restaurant" (III-45) shows the closeness of the location or place where there is the restaurant;



Sign III-45

1.37. Sign "drinking water" (III-46) shows the closeness of the location or place where there is the drinking water;



Sign III-46

1.38. Sign "bus stops" (III-47) indicates the place where the bus, stop. Sign is placed at the exit of the bus stop which is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the street, looking in

the direction of movement;



Sign III-47

1.39. Sign "of tram stops" (III-48) indicates the place where the tram stopping place. Signs placed at the exit of the tram stop which is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the street, looking in the direction of movement;



Sign III-48

1.40. Sign "Taxi" (III-49) indicates the place where the taxi drivers stopping place. Sign is placed at the exit of the taxi stop which is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the street, looking in the direction of movement;



Sign III-49

1.41. Sign "Airport" (III-50) shows the proximity of the airport or airport site;



Sign III-50

1.42. Sign "port-harbor" (III-51) and (III-52) shows the proximity of the port, harbor, or

trajektin, or place where the port, harbor or trajekti;



Sign III-51



Sign III-52

1.43. Sign "marine" (III-53) shows the closeness of the country or place where the port for cruise tourism and sports;



Sign III-53

1.44. Sign "bar" (III-54) indicates the closeness of the location or place where the bar;



Sign III-54

1.45. Sign "place for depositing the waste water (polluted, sewage, etc.)" (III-55) indicates the place where the waste water disposal sites, from the vehicle for camping;



Sign III-55

1.46. Sign "terrain for camping in tent" (III-56) "terrain for camping with trailers" (III-57) and "terrain for camping on the vehicle (III-58), indicating the proximity of terrain or camping terrain built for camping in tent, stay in the trailer or the vehicle. Signs can be combined with each other by destination of terrain for camping;





Sign III-56



Sign III-57



Sign III-58

1.47 Sign "terrain built for picnic" (III-59) marks the proximity of terrain or terrain built for picnic;



Sign III-59

1.48. Sign "mountain chalet" (III-60) marks the closeness of the location or place where there are mountain homes, and the terrain built for picnic;



Sign III-60

1.49. Sign "apparatus for fire extinguishing" (III-61), shows the closeness of the location or place where there is fire extinguishing apparatus or fire service;

1.49.1. If the sign is placed before the Fire Department service, under the white field is written "Firefighters";

1.49.2. Symbol on the sign is red;



### Sign III-61

1.50. Signs "vehicle for assistance in the street" (III-62), shows the closeness of the location or place where is the service to provide assistance in case of defect in the vehicle;



Sign III-62

1.51. Sign "of vehicle repair workshop" (III-63), shows the closeness of the location where is the vehicle repair workshop;



Sign III-63

1.52. Sign » car wash« (III-64), shows the closeness of the country where is the car wash;



Sign III-64

1.53. Sign "toilet" (III-65) shows the closeness of the location where are the public toilets;



Sign III-65

1.54. Sign "workshop for tires repair" (III-66) indicates the closeness of the location where the workshop for repair of tires;



Sign III-66

1.55. Sign "radio station" (III-67) shows the area where the radio station can be heard on the roads condition, where the location name and frequencies are listed in the sign;



Sign III-67

1.56. Sign "water protection areas" (III-68), indicates the place on the road where the road lies under water protection area and where drivers need to be careful. The symbol in the sign is colored in orange, respectively, the axis of the vehicle with a black, two blue wave lines;



Sign III-68

1.57. Sign "highway" (III-69) indicates the place where the highway begins;



Sign III-69

1.58. Sign "the end of the highway" (III-70) indicates the place where the highway ends;



Sign III-70

1.59. The "motorway" sign (III-71) indicates the place where the motorway starts;



Sign III-71

1.60. Sign "the end of the road reserved for motor vehicle traffic - the fast way" (III-72) indicates the place where the road reserved for motor vehicle traffic-the fast way. Marking is crossed by a sloping line of red ink;



Sign III-72

1.61. The "end of motorway" sign (III-72) indicates the place where the motorway ends. The sign is crossed with a diagonal red line;





Sign III-73

1.62. Sign "direction of movement of the vehicle in which the left return is prohibited" (III-74) shows the way in which the vehicle should move up to the junction. The sign will be placed at the first intersection before the junction where the left return is prohibited;



Sign III-74

1.63. Sign "place to stop the car violently" shows the closeness of the location or place in which it's built a special area on the road for the violent stop:

1.63.1. Sign is placed at the beginning of expansion in the 250 meters, but can also at 150 meters before the marked location;

1.63.2. III-75 sign has the inscription SOS in the red layer;

1.63.3. C72 sign is placed on the expansion in which is the SOS phone, while III-76 sign is placed on the expansion near which there is no SOS phone;

1.63.4. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which will be placed the sign.



Sign III-75



Sign III-76

1.64. Sign "neck mount" (III-77), shows the mountain neck with altitude. Color of sign depends on the type of road on which is the sign;



Sign III-77

1.65. Sign "river" (III-75), shows the name of the river beyond which the road passes. Color of sign depends on the type of road on which is the sign;



Sign III-78

1.66. Sign "road facilities" (III-76 and III-77), shows the name and length of road facilities of special importance (tunnel, viaduct). Color of sign depends on the type of road on which is the sign;



Sign III-79



Sign III-80

1.67. Sign "police station" (Sign III-81), shows the closeness of the location or place where there is the police station. Under the arrow can be written the distance in meters to the place where is the police station;



Sign Sign III-81

1.68. The "rural area" sign (III-82) indicates the name of the rural area wherein enters the road and the border from where the area begins;



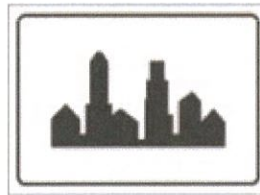
Sign III-82

1.69. The "end of rural area" sign (III-83) indicates the ending of the rural area through which the road passes;



Sign III-83

1.70. The "urbane zone" sign (III- 84) indicates the name of the residential area wherein enters the road and the border from where the area begins. The sign is placed at the entry point to the residential area and drivers must obey the traffic rules applicable to the residential area;



Sign III-84

1.71. The "end of urban zone" sign (III- 85) indicates the ending of the urban zone through which the road passes. The sign is placed at the exit point of the urban zone wherein adherence to traffic rules applicable to the urban zone ends;



Sign III-85

1.72. Sign "guide" (Sign III-86), shows the site, object or characteristic of the object or content where lies the road in which the guide shows:

1.72.1. In the guide can be written more than two names, which are written one under another;

1.72.2. With Sign III-86 and Sign III-87 signs shall be marked distance to destination in kilometers;

1.72.2. Sign is placed at the junction to the place where the road begins which is

provided with a sign;

1.72.3. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which a sign;

1.72.4. Sign III-84 and Sign III-85 signs can be placed in the fourth degree of remoteness of the traffic management.

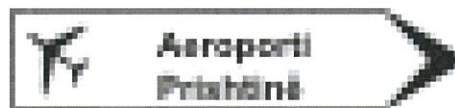


Sign III-86



Sign III-87

1.73. Sign "guide to the airport" (Sign III-88) indicates the direction towards the airport;



Sign Sign III-88

1.74. Sign "guide for motorway and road reserved for motor vehicles" (III-89) and Sign III-88) indicates the direction towards the highway and the road reserved for motor vehicles:

1.74.1. In the guide can be written the names of places, symbols on the motorway respectively on the road reserved for motor vehicles and sign on the motorway respectively reserved for motor vehicles;

1.174.2. Sign III-89 Sign is placed at the junction when entering the motorway or road reserved for motor vehicles;

1.174.3. Sign III-90 sign is placed at the junction which leads to or is located towards the highway or road reserved for motor vehicles;

1.174.4. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is placed the sign;

1.174.5. Sign may be placed in the fourth degree of distance of the traffic management.



Sign Sign III-89





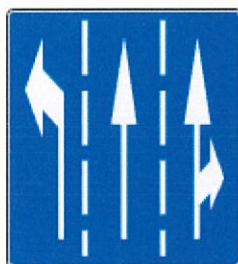
Sign Sign III-90

1.75. Sign "lining of the vehicles" (Sign III-91) and "alignment of the vehicles according to the names of localities" (Sign III-92) shows location of alignment at the junction on the road with many traffic tracks:

1.75.1. In the sign can be written the names of places (Sign III-92);

1.75.2. Symbols on the sign should respond to the true number of the traffic tracks and method of alignment in them;

1.75.3. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is the sign.



Sign III-91



Sign III-92

1.76. Sign "the beginning of the traffic track for vehicles of public transport of passengers" (Sign III-93) and sign "the end of the traffic track for vehicles of public transport of passengers" (Sign III-94) shows the place where it starts, respectively ends the traffic track for the movement of vehicles to public transport of passengers;

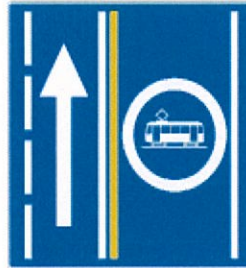


Sign III-93



Sign III-94

1.77. Sign « the traffic track for vehicles of public transport of passengers »( Sign III-95) is marked with symbols or test in the traffic trak in which move only vehicles of public transport of passengers. In sign III-93, Sign III-94 and Sign III-95 instead of the symbols can be written text "Tram", "Bus", "Taxi";



Sign Sign III-95

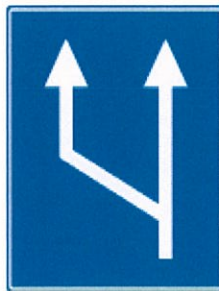
1.78. Sign "opening of the traffic track" (Sign III-96) indicates the place where it starts the additional traffic track for the vehicle movement in the same direction:

1.78.1. In the sign can be written the distance to the place when it starts opening of the traffic track;

1.78.2. Symbols on the sign should respond to the real number of the traffic track and method of lining in them;

1.78.2. Sign is placed on public roads and other roads;

1.78.3. When the traffic is directed for a certain time due to obstacles or the road damages, surface markings are yellow.



Sign Sign III-96

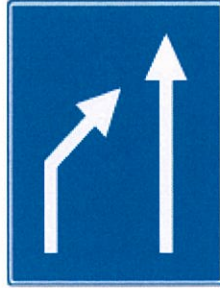
1.79. Sign "closure (reduction) of traffic track" (Sign III-97) indicates the place where closed respectively ends a traffic conveyor for moving the vehicles in the same direction:

1.79.1. In the sign can be written the distance to the place when it starts closure of the traffic track;

1.79.2. Symbol on the sign must respond to the true number of traffic tracks and method of alignment in them.

1.79.3. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign;

1.79.4. When the traffic is directed for a certain time due to obstacles or the road damages, surface markings are yellow.



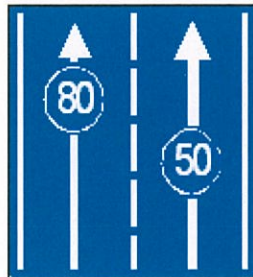
Sign III-97

1.80. Sign » speed allowed in certain tracks of traffic » (Sign III-98) shows the lowest speed allowed in certain tracks of traffic:

1.80.1. Given speed in the sign is taken as an example;

1.80.2. Symbols on the sign should respond to the true number of the traffic tracks and method of lining in them;

1.80.3. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign.



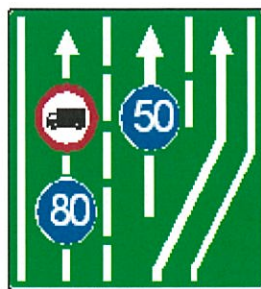
III-98

1.81. Sign »Traffic track for slow vehicles" (Sign III-99) shows the location where begins the track in which have to move slow vehicles, which move with speeds less than that required to the sign:

1.81.1. In the sign can be written the distance to the place where it starts the track to slow vehicles;

1. 81.2. Symbol on the sign must respond to the real number of the traffic tracks, ban and ways of lining in them. The speed of the sign is given as an example;

1.81.3. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign and may have different symbols.



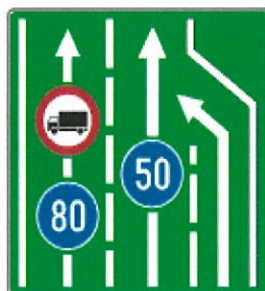
Sign III-99

1.82. Sign "the end (closing) of the track of traffic for slow vehicles" (Sign III-100) indicates the place where the track ends to slow vehicles:

1.82.1. In the sign can be written the distance to the finishing place of the traffic track;

1.82.2. Symbol on the sign must respond to the true number of the traffic tracks and method of alignment in them;

1.82.3. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign and may have different symbols;



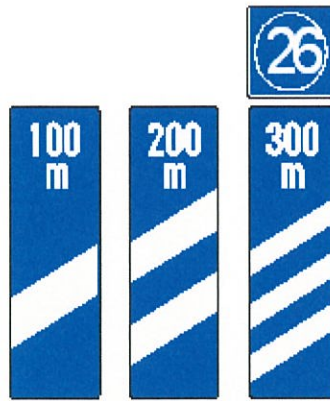
Sign III-100

1.83. Sign "exit from the highway and the road reserved for motor vehicles" (Sign III-101) shows the distance to the beginning of traffic track to exit from the road:

1.83.1. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign;

1.83.2. Sign placed under the rule when traffic track from the motorway exit or from the road reserved for motor vehicles is less than the prescribed length and at the end of the motorway or road reserved for motor vehicles.





Sign III-101

1.84. Sign "table to mark the exit" (Sign III-102) indicates the place of exit from the highway or road reserved for motor vehicles:

1.84.1. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign;

1.84.2. Sign is placed at the top of the separator island.



Sign III-102

1.85. Signs » vacation » (III-103) and (III-104) shows the arrival in the location where is the place of resort with content of services and space for the rest of the travelers:

1.85.1. Symbols in the sign contain the resort location, distance to the vacation place (C98), respectively to the next point of fuels (III-104);

1.85.2. When the sign (III-104) is placed at the beginning of the track for disconnection, under the symbol of the content of country resort is located arrow obliquely to the right;

1.85.3. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is a road.



Sign III-103



Sign III-104

1.86. Sign "ban access to certain types of vehicles on the highway or road reserved for motor vehicles" (III-105) show which types of vehicles and traffic participants are forbidden to move the highway and roads reserved for motor vehicles. The sign which has to do with the road reserved for motor vehicles is (III-71) and is colored blue;



Sign III-105

1.87. Sign "road fee" (III-106) is located on the traffic track shows the proximity of the facility where is made the payment. Color of sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign;



Sign III-106

1.88. Sign » notice for road charge«( III-105) shows the proximity of the facility where is done the road payment. Color of sign depends on the type of road on which a sign;



Sign III-107

1.89. Sign "making mandatory the payment card" (III-108), "road fee" (III-109), "electronic road fee" (III-110) and "road to the smart card payment" (III-111) shows making the card mandatory for charges respectively manner of payment in facilities for road traffic fees. Color of sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign;



Sign III-108



Sign III-109

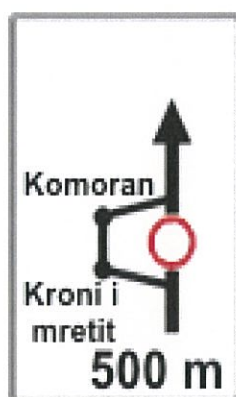


Sign III-110



Sign III-111

1.90. Sign "deviation" indicates the direction of the traffic diversion when due to traffic deviation of residence or the road damage where the traffic is partially or completely stopped. For further direction of traffic, sign should be supplemented with additional table marked deviation - km;

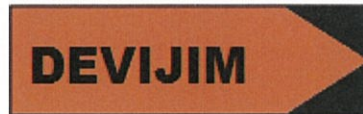


Sign III-112

1.91. Sign "path deviation indicator" (III-113) shows the temporary direction of deviation:

1.91.1. If the direction of the deviation is only for pedestrians or for certain categories of vehicles, then, on the left side of the sign marked pedestrian symbol or type of vehicle that is supposed to sign;

1.91.2. Sign is colored orange.



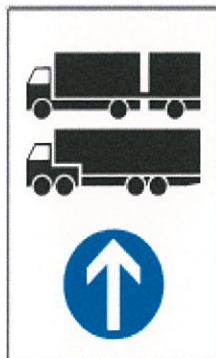
Sign III-113

1.92. Sign "track to cover the signs" (III-114) serves to cover temporary traffic sign or to temporal cover of any denomination of settlement in the traffic sign and announcement for conducting the traffic when is not in operation. The sign is colored orange;



Sign III-114

1.93. Sign "direction of deviation for certain types of vehicles" (III-115) and (III-116), informs drivers of vehicles shown on the sign that should drive in the direction which is specified in the traffic sign – direction required;



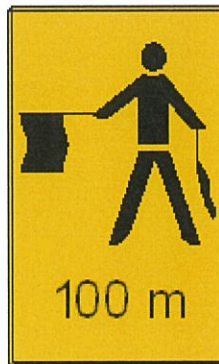
Sign III-115



Sign III-116

1.94. Sign "for manual regulation of traffic" (III-117) warns drivers to the proximity of the place where the work are performed and when traffic is regulated in an alternative way. The sign is yellow;





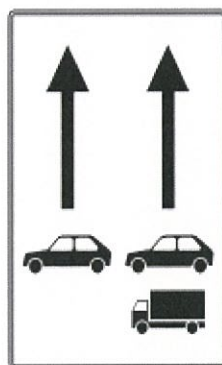
Sign III-117

1.95. Sign »Traffic track designed for a certain type of vehicle" (III-118) which is with the symbol or put in the traffic sign (III-119) shows the number and destination of traffic tracks, when due to maintain traffic flow on roads in the area where works are carried out, time constraints or damage to road, traffic is adjusted so that the traffic tracks are provided for certain types of vehicles etc:

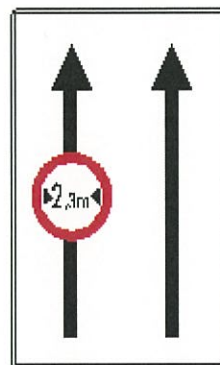
1.95.1. Width of the sign is shown as an example;

1.95.2. Symbols on the sign should respond to the true number of the traffic tracks and method of lining in them;

1.95.3. The base color of sign is white, while due to obstacles or damage to roads, traffic is directed to a particular time, signs have yellow base.



Sign III-118

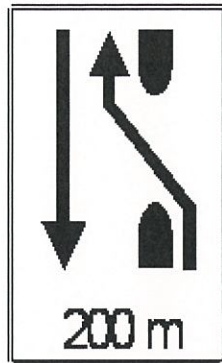


Sign III-119

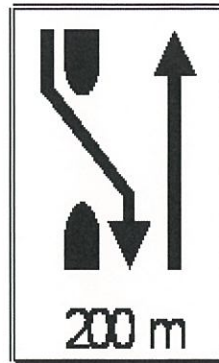
1.96. Sign "for directing traffic on the road with traffic split tracks" (III-120) (III-121) (III-122) (III-123) and (III-124) announces and indicates the direction, the manner of orientation when due to obstruction or damages to the road, the traffic in a certain is oriented by a road track designed for traffic from the opposite direction, therefore the traffic is carried at certain times in both directions and vice versa, during the passage of traffic in both directions, in that, in one direction:

1.96.1. Symbols on the sign should respond to the true number of the traffic tracks and method of lining in them;

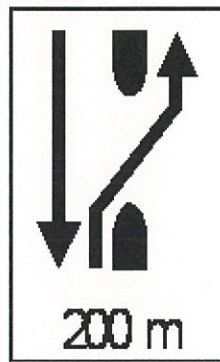
1.96.2. The base color of sign is white, while due to obstacles or damage to roads, traffic is directed to a particular time, signs have yellow base.



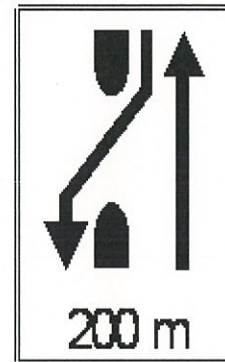
Sign III-120



Sign III-121



Sign III-122



Sign III-123



Sign III-124

1.97. Sign "table to mark the naming of the road" (III-125) tells drivers and pedestrians, the street name on which cross or enter:

1.97.1. Sign can have the house number, or the block which relates to it.

1.97.2. Signs placed at the junction.



Sign III-125

1.98. Sign "Republic of Kosovo" (III-126) indicates the entry in the Republic of Kosovo;



Sign III-126

1.99. Sign » the greater speed limit allowed on the roads of Kosova »( III-127) shows the overall speed limit in Kosova by type of road and obligation for short ignition lights when the vehicle is in traffic;



Sign III-127

1.100. Sign »international sign of vehicle« (III-128). It is written the sign of the Republic of Kosovo;



Sign III-128

1.101. Sign "For emergency stop" (III-129) and sign "direction for emergency stop" (III-130) shows the stopping respectively the direction of emergency exit in case of risk in tunnels (galleries). The form of the symbol and distance in the sign III-128 should respond to the type of exit from the tunnel (gallery);



Sign III-129



Sign III-130

1.102. Sign "the number of exit signs or joints" (III-131) shows the number of exits or joints of motorway respectively of the road reserved for motor vehicles. Color of sign depends on the type of road on which is a sign;



Sign III-131

1.103. Sign "the number of international road" (III-132) shows the number of international road. It is placed as a special sign, under or over other traffic signs;



Sign III-132

1.104. Sign "motorway number" (III-133) shows the number of motorway:

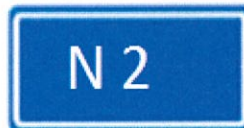
1.104.1. Sign is green, the symbol for the motorway is letter A and the external edge is white;

1.104.2. Sign is placed as a special under or over other traffic signs.



Sign III-133

1.105. Sign "Main road" (N 2) shows the number of motorway. It is placed as a special sign, and may be placed under or over other traffic signs;



Sign III-134

1.106. Sign "number of regional road" (III-135) shows the number of regional road. It is placed as a special sign, and may be placed under or over other traffic signs;





Sign III-135

1.107. Sign "mileage for motorway or road reserved for motor vehicles" (III-136) indicates kilometers in which the sign is located:

1.107.1. Color of the sign depends on the type of road on which is the sign;

1.107.2. Sign according to the rules is set on the right side of the road, in the direction of movement.



Sign III-136

1.108. Sign "for the highway" (III-137) indicates the number of highway, the number of part in miles of highway on which is placed traffic sign. Sign is placed on one side of the road with two parts of the sign;



Sign III-137

1.109. Sign »part of the regional road" (III-138) shows number of regional road, the number of part of the regional road and part of the kilometers of it, on which the sign is located;

1.109.1. Sign is placed on one side of the road sign with two parts of the sign;

1.109.2. Number of regional road in the sign was taken as an example.



Sign III-138

2. In the part of the sign under the white field (Signs C33, C34 and C38-C64) with symbols or inscriptions are marked the headings, type, distance in meter or direction in which is the location, space, equipment, or services (SOS cabins, the fire service, hotels, and similar) with which the sign relates. In this case, the blue area under the symbol of sign mounts, and square-shaped sign passes in the shape of rectangle.

3.

3.1. Warning signs for traffic directing of first degree are:

3.1.1. Sign "before the roadmap for exit from the motorway or road reserved for motor vehicles" (D01). If the sign has to do with the motorway is colored green, while on the road reserved for motor vehicles, with blue;



Sign III-139

3.1.2. Sign » before the roadmap for motorway junctions with sign of the junction « (D02). It is placed on inter-regional junctions.



Sign III-140

3.2. Warning signs for traffic directing of second degree are:

3.2.1. Sign "junction" (III-41) of (III-42) shows the mutual position, road directions, number of roads and names of places where cross-roads lead;

3.2.2. Arrow positions should respond to the road position on the ground;

3.2.3. Position of the sign of the number on the arrow to the right may be on the left or in the place depending on the number of routes and the names of location which are required to be marked;

3.2.4. Position of the sign of the road number to the left or right may be in the direction of the arrow or the name of the place;

3.2.5. Signs are placed at a distance of at least 150 meters before the junction determined by the sign;

3.2.6. Base color of the sign is determined by type of road on which is the sign;

3.2.7. For the destination which is located in the path of another type, the basis set is used, the color of which corresponds to the type of road which leads the way;

3.2.8. III-142 sign is taken as an example, while the actual position on the road must respond to the sign.



Sign III-141



Sign III-142

3.3. Sign »junction with roundabout" (III-143) shows the intersection in which traffic is conducted with roundabout:

3.3.1. Arrow positions should respond to the road position on the ground;

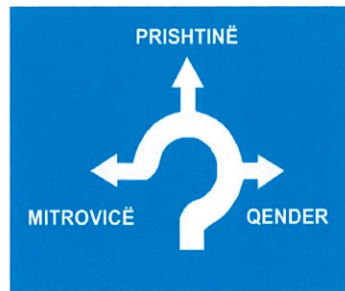
3.3.2. Position of the sign of the road number on the arrow for right can be either left or under the name of the locality, depending on the number of roads and the number of names of localities that should be marked.

3.3.3. Position of the sign of the number and type of road, left and right may be in the direction of the arrow or under the name of the locality;

3.3.4. Signs are placed at a distance of at least 150 meters before the junction determined by the sign;



3.3.5. The base color of the sign is determined by the type of road on which is the sign. For the destination, which lies in the way of another type, the basis set is used, the color of which corresponds to the type of road in which the road leads.



Sign III-143

3.4. Sign "table before roadmap" (III-144) (III-145) and (III-146) shows the name of the exit or stop on the motorway, and roads in interchanges, it can be placed from the right side of the road (III-144) (III-145) or the portal on the road (III-146):

3.4.1. Arrow positions should respond to the road position on the ground;

3.4.2. Position of the sign of the road number on the arrow for right can be either left or under the name of the locality, depending on the number of roads and the number of names of localities that should be marked.

3.4.3. When the sign is placed in the portal, in the third degree of warning, no white area, but the distance to the exit is written in the green area before the street number from which come up.

3.5. III-146 sign is placed on inter-regional junctions. The color of the sign base is determined by the type of road on which is the sign. For the destination, located in the path of another type, the basis set is used in the sign, whose color corresponds to type of road to which leads. Signs III-146 was taken as an example, while the real position on the road should respond to the sign;





1000 m

Sign III-144



1000 m

Sign III-144



1000 m

Sign III-144

3.6. Warning signs for traffic directing to the third degree are:

3.6.1. Sign "before the guidelines" (III-147) indicates the direction of movement to the settlement;

3.6.2. The base color for marking the direction of movement is determined by type of road in which leads;



Sign III-147

3.6.3. Sign "before exit guides" (III-148) of (III-149) on the motorway indicates the direction of movement to the settlements listed in the sign;

3.6.4. The base color for marking the direction of movement is determined by type of road where the road leads.



Sign III-148



Sign III-149

3.7. Warning signs for traffic directing to the fourth degree:

3.7.1. Sign "path index table" (III-150) indicates the direction of the road for dwelling listed in the sign and the distance in miles (except in the white area). Sign may have no more than three areas to note the direction of movement and more than two dwellings within the area. When the sign is placed on the road (the portal), each field is placed as a special sign on the anticipated traffic track in sign:

3.7.1.1. Sign is set at the junction to the place where the road begins that provided with the sign;

3.7.1.2. The base color for marking the direction of movement is determined by type of road where the road leads.



Sign III-150

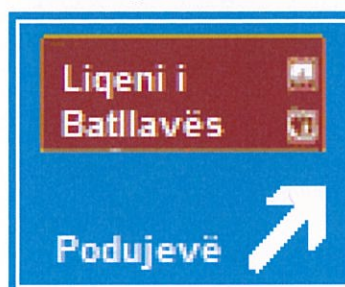
3.7.2. Signs "guide to the portal on a traffic track" (III-151) and (III-152) "Guide to the portal over two strips of traffic" (III-153) and (III-154) in motorway and road interchange indicates the direction of movement to the dwellings listed on the sign. In sign can be written three or at most four names of settlements, including the names of national parks, Olympic sites or any contents of national importance:

3.7.2.1. Signs are placed at entrances and in the interchange areas, two motorways respectively road reserved for motor vehicles in the place where starts the track to slow the vehicle;

3.7.2.2. Base color of the sign is determined by type of road to which leads. For destination which is located on the roads of another type, is used color which is determined according to signaling.



Sign III-151



Sign III-152



Sign III-153



Sign III-154

8. Warning signs for traffic directing of the fifth degree are:

8.1. Sign "confirmation of direction" (III-155) indicates the direction of movement after the crucifixion;

8.1.1. Sign bears the name of the places, distance in miles to those places, and the number of ways in which the place is located;

8.1.2. Position of the sign of the number of sign is among the location's name, respectively from the left side;

8.1.3. On the sign can be written at most five names of places;

8.1.4. On the highway and the road reserved for motor vehicles which has two separate road tracks, the sign is placed on the road;

8.1.5. The sign is placed at distance at most 500 meters from the last joining;

8.1.6. Base color of the sign is determined by the type of road on which is thea sign.



Sign III-155



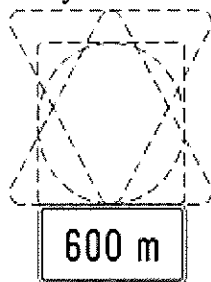
## ANNEX IV

### ADDITIONAL TABLES

1. Additional tables are:

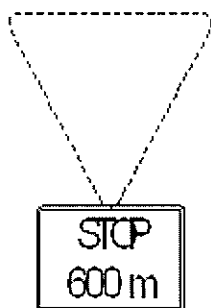
1.1. Additional tables;

1.2. IV-01 shows the distance between the sign in which is located additional table, and the beginning of the road, respectively the country to which the sign relates;



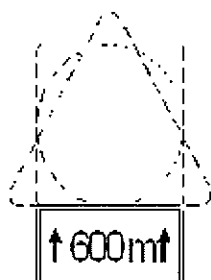
Sign IV-01

1.2. Supplementary Table IV-02 shows the distance to the place on which is the signs B02 (mandatory stop), to which the driver must stop the vehicle;



Sign E02

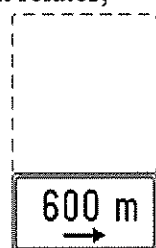
1.3. Supplementary Table IV-03 shows the length of the part of road at which threatens the danger provided with the sign, respectively, in which applies the order stated prescribed by the sign, or in which is provided the content of the sign, from which it comes the supplementary table;



Sign IV-03

1.4. Supplementary Table IV-04 shows the distance from the sign of the facility or part

of the way in which the announcement relates;

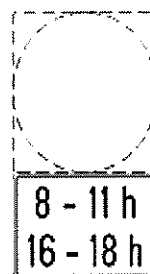


Sign IV-04

1.5. Supplementary Table IV-05 and IV-06 indicates the limited time for which the final order applies;

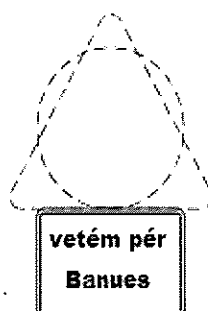


Sign IV-05



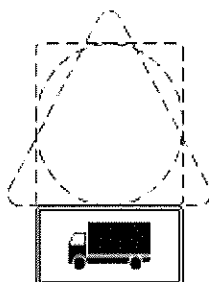
Sign IV-06

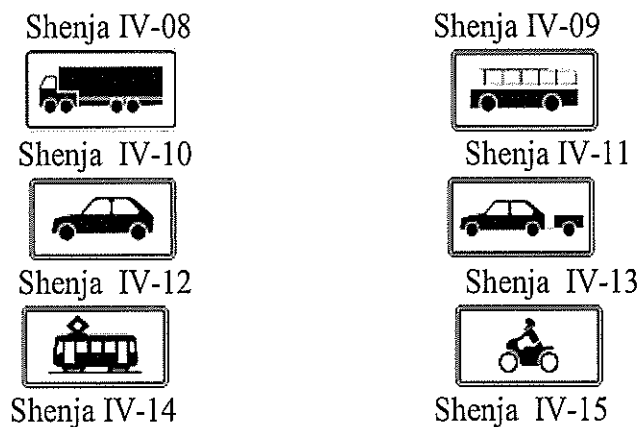
1.6. Supplementary Table IV-07 contains explanations of the sign with the words, or in any other way, if it is not clearly defined with symbols in the sign;



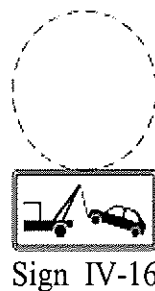
Sign IV-07

1.7. IV-08 to IV-015 table contains additional symbols to which the sign relates;

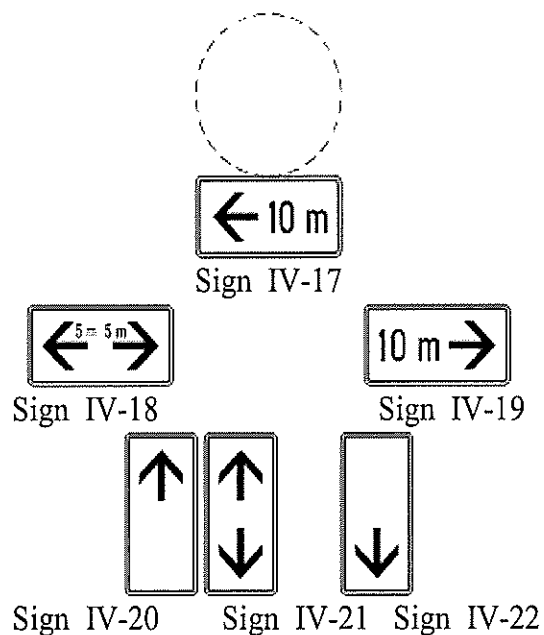




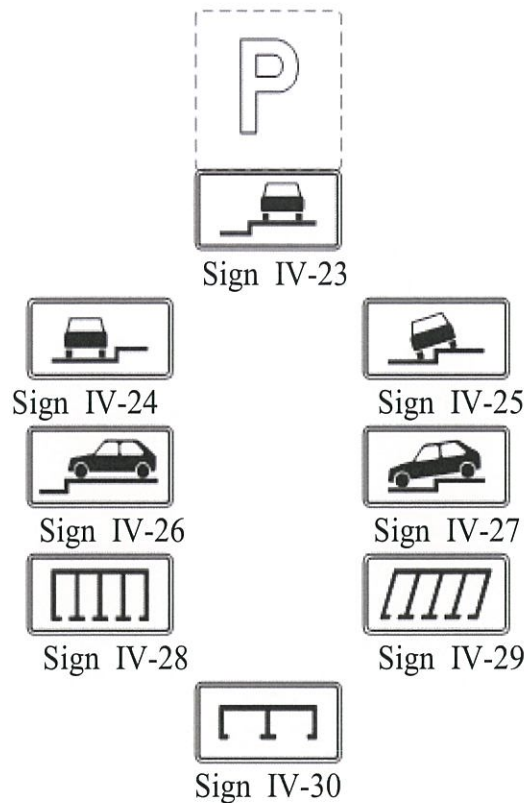
1.8. Supplementary Table IV-16 shows the removal of the vehicle with "Spiders" in the place that stopping or parking is prohibited with the rules or the traffic signs;



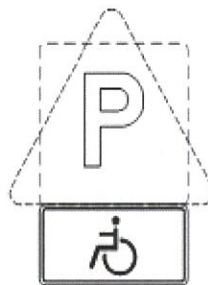
1.9. Supplementary Table IV-17 to IV-22 shows that it's prohibited stopping or parking, to signs, from the sign, respectively, by one or the other side of the sign;



1.10. Additional table from IV-23 to IV-30 shows the position of parking the vehicle. It is set with the sign IV-36 (parking);



1.11. IV-31 additional sign shows the place which is reserved for vehicles of persons with disabilities or the proximity of the road where can appear disabled person in a wheelchair. It is placed with the sign I-01 (danger on the road) and III-36 (parking);



Sign IV-31

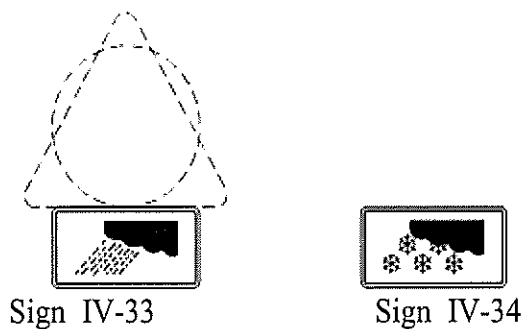
1:12. Supplementary Table IV-32 shows the place which is reserved for specific users. It is placed with the sign III-36 (parking);



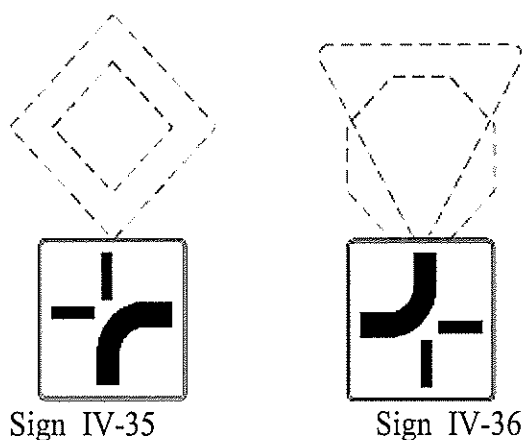
Sign IV-32



1.13. Supplementary Table IV-31 and IV-34, indicates the beginning of the road section, meaning the place where the risk of sudden rain or frost. It is placed by the sign I-01 (danger on the road) and II-31 (speed limit);



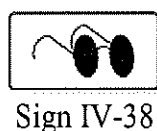
1.14. Supplementary Table IV-35 and IV-36 indicates the position of priority road crossing. Supplementary Table IV-35 is set with the sign III-09 (road with priority road crossing). Table IV-36 Additional table IV-36 is placed with the sign II-01 (junction with priority road crossing) and II-02 (mandatory stop);



1.15. Supplementary Table IV-37 shows the proximity of part of the way in which may appear incapable persons - the elderly;



1.16. Supplementary Table IV-38 shows the proximity of part of the way in which may appear the blind people;



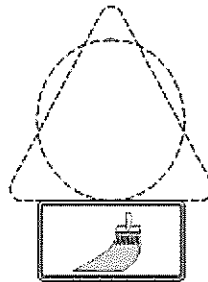
1.17. Supplementary Table IV-39 shows the proximity of part of the way in which is

done the snow cleaning. Supplementary table is temporary and is placed during the conduct of works for road maintenance (snow clearing);



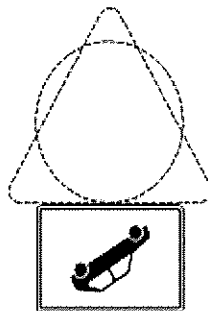
Sign IV-39

1.18. Supplementary Table IV-40 indicates that the road works are carried out in connection with the placement of signs on the road. Decided to sign I-01 (danger on the road), II-31 (speed restriction). Supplementary table base color is white, gray symbol. Supplementary table is temporary and placed in the performance of road maintenance works (placement of signs on the street);



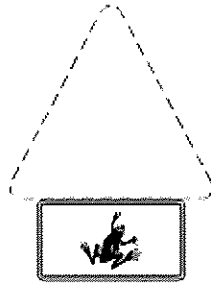
Sign IV-40

1.19. Supplementary Table IV-41 shows the country's proximity to roads where traffic accidents occur. It is placed by the sign I-01 (danger on the road), II-31 (speed limit). Supplementary table is temporary and placed in the event of severe traffic accidents when the traffic temporary fix;



Sign IV-41

1.20. Supplementary Table IV-42 announces the time of movement of frogs in large numbers, which, passing across the road cause certain danger for drivers. Additional table according to the rules, is placed with the sign I-01 (danger on the road);



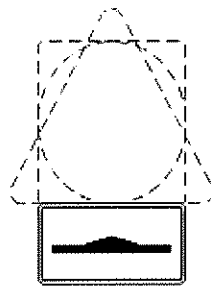
Sign IV-42

1.21. Additional Table IV-43 sign announces that the traffic sign to which is added the additional table set due to traces of vehicles on the road. It is set with the sign I-01 (danger on the road), II-31 (the speed limit);



Sign IV-43

1.22. Supplementary Table IV-44 shows the place on the street where is the device to slow traffic (bumps). Determined by the sign IV-34 (proximity of children on the street) and IV-04 (children on the street);



Sign IV-44

1.23. Supplementary Table IV-45 shows the point of fuel gas. Decided to sign III-40 (point of fuel);



Sign IV-45

1.24. Supplementary table " sign – "exit from the highway or motorway " (IV-46) shows the proximity of the exit from the highway or motorway;



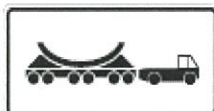
Sign IV-46

1.25. Signs »the sign of the highway node « (IV-47) Indicates the proximity of the intersection of the highway or motorway;



Sign IV-47

1.26. Supplementary Table IV-48 shows the passage of vehicles transporting the load beyond loading gauge;



Sign IV-48

1.27. Supplementary Table IV-49 shows the space with increasing concentration of hazardous substances into the air. Supplementary table base color is white, with symbols on red with black lettering;

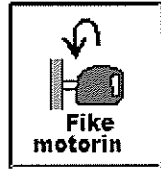


Sign IV-49

1.28. Supplementary Table IV-50 shows the necessary connection of the engine due to



long waits for environmental protection. It is exclusively associated with the work of the red traffic light signals. Table base color is white, with the key symbols with gray and black lettering. Supplementary Table deciding where increasing concentrations of hazardous substances into the air;



Sign IV-50

## **ANNEX V**

### **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ILLUMINATED SIGNS**

#### **1. The significance of illuminated signs is:**

1.1. The red light means stop vehicles crossing the fig. – V-01;

1.2. Red and yellow light indicates that soon will be a break in the traffic stop, before the appearance of green light – fig. V-02;

1.3. The green light indicates the free passage of vehicles, and should be turned on as independent light. The transition from green light to yellow, must be reported to the intersection of the green light three times – fig. V-03;

1.4. Yellow light before the red light means stop moving, except for vehicles which at the time when the yellow light switches, are located at that distance from the illuminated signs that cannot stop safely, and not to pass this sign – fig. V-04;

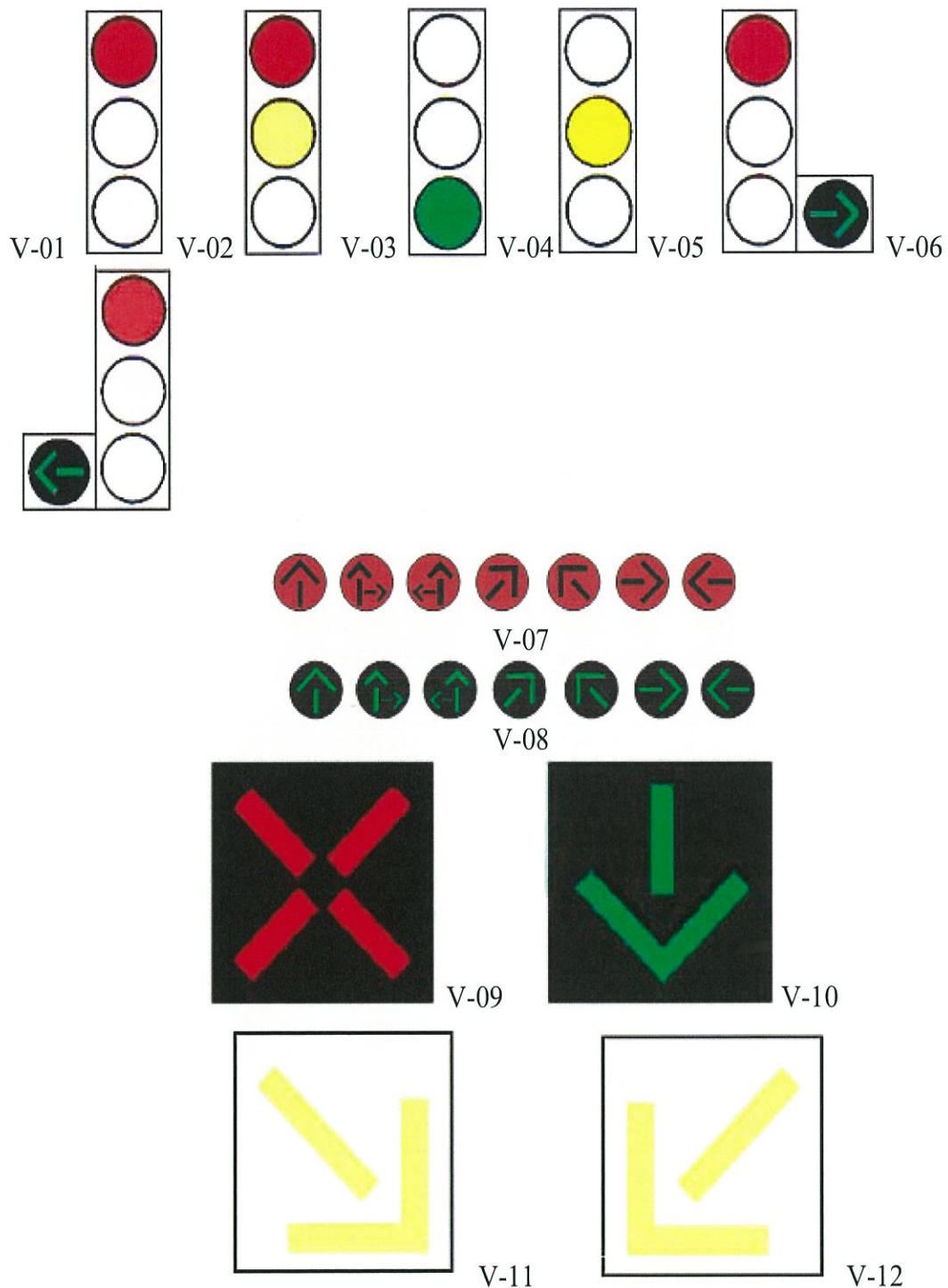
1.5. Complementary (additional) illuminated arrow shows the free passage of vehicles in the direction indicated by the green light also during the time when the red or yellow light is turned on – fig. V-05 and V-06;

1.6. Forms of arrows shown in - fig. V-07 (for the arrows with red illumination) and V-08 (for the arrows with green lighting);

1.7. Crossed lines with red color (X), show the traffic stopping along the track on which the sign is located, fig. V-09;

1.8. Green arrow with the peak turned down, shows the free passage along the track on which is placed the sign-fig. V-10;

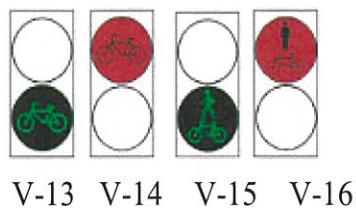
1.9. Yellow arrow with the top turned to the right or left, shows the passage of traffic flow by the track on which the sign is located on the other track - fig. V-11 dhe V-12;



2. By the traffic light is regulated the traffic of bicycles in crossing the bicycle path across the road, the traffic lights are in the shape of the silhouette of the bike and have the following meanings:

- 2.1. Free passage of bicycle - fig V-13;
- 2.2. Stop passing the bicycle – fig. V-14;

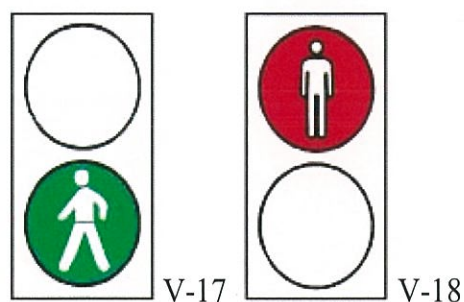
2.3. The same equipment for sign lighting for bicycle and pedestrian can be applied even in cases when the pedestrian and arrows for pedestrian and bicycle are side by side photo- V-15 and V-16 fig.



3. Illuminated signs at traffic lights have the following meaning:

3.1. Free passage of pedestrian - fig.V-17

3.2. Pedestrian crossing ban fig. - V-18



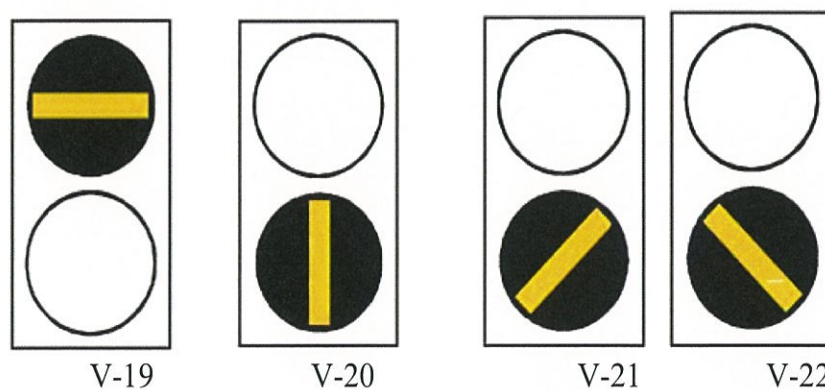
4. The line shows:

4.1. Stop pass for the tram – fig. V-19;

4.2. Free pass for the tram in the direction toward the fig. - V-20;

4.3. Free pass for the tram in the right direction - fig. V-21;

4.4. Free pass for the tram in the left direction - fig. V-22.



5. Crossing traffic signs



5.1. Distance from crossing traffic signs depends on the permissible speed of movement and the real situation. Illuminated signs at railroad crossing (to mark the crossing of the road over the railroad tracks at the same level) may be signs marking the half barriers and barriers and signs that announced the arrival (closeness) of the train, namely the closure of crossing barriers or half barriers.

5.2. Besides marking the rail crossing with illuminated signs, crossing should be provided with acoustic signals.

5.3. If illuminated signs at rail crossing warned the arrival of the train, namely the reduction of barriers or half barriers where these signs alerted traffic participants on what barriers or half barriers are in the closed position, these signs give red light illuminating alternative which are in the form of round Ø 300.

5.4. Lights out in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be located near each other in the vertical column of the table which has the shape of equilateral triangle with high returned from the top, colors and dimensions of which correspond to the color and dimensions of the danger signs, length of equilateral triangle ribs is sized 120 (signs V-23), with retro-reflective color grade III.

5.5. Lights by paragraph 1 of this article are worked on the technology of light diodes (LED).



Sign V-23

## ANNEX VI

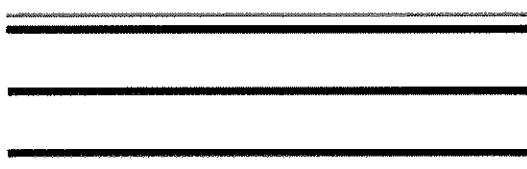
### SIGNS ON THE ROAD AND IN OTHER SURFACE

#### 1. Longitude marks ( signs ) on the street are:

1.1. Longitudinal lines are full, interrupted, dual and side lines.

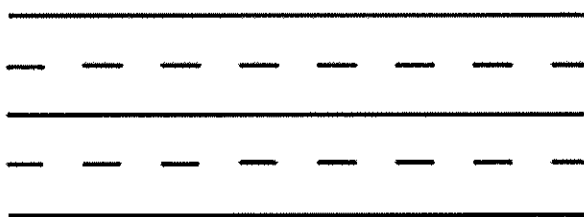
1.2. Full longitudinal (dividing and side) line marks the prohibition of vehicles passing over that line or vehicle movement ban in that line.

1.3. With the exception of paragraph 2 of this Article is permitted excess in the full line of the road, of vehicles that in a flat, cannot develop a greater speed than 30 km / h, and vehicles that are not considered motor vehicles.



VI-01

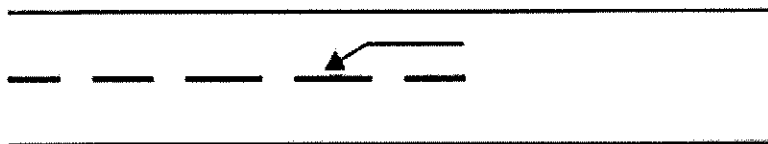
1.4. Interrupted longitudinal lines may be dividing line, short interrupted line, wide interrupted line and warning line. Interrupted (dividing) line shared the road surface on traffic tracks fig. - VI-02.



VI-02

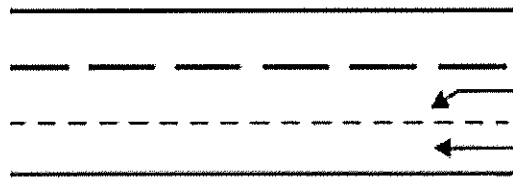
1.5. Wide line, with interruption serves as the sideline for the separation of traffic flow at intersections on roads outside settlements and is the minimum width of 30 cm.

1.6. Warning line serves to warn of the proximity of full line of demarcation fig. VI-03.



VI-03

1.7. Short line, with interruption serves as a dividing line in the vicinity of the branch junction, as the leading line at the junction, and for sharing the traffic tracks for vehicles of public transport of passenger fig. VI-04.



VI-04

1.8. Double dividing line, double line may be full line, interrupted double line and double line combined.

1.9. Double dividing line (full) prevents the passage of vehicles on those lines or prohibit the traffic of vehicles across those lines and must be applied on roads with traffic in both directions fig. VI-05:

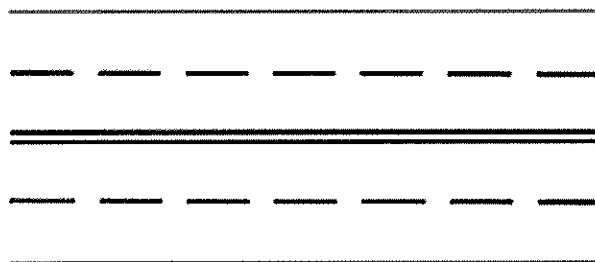
1.9.1. With two or more traffic tracks for each direction

1.9.2. With an odd number of the traffic tracks if the excess is prohibited in both directions;

1.9.3. In tunnels or near tunnels in length at least 200 m;

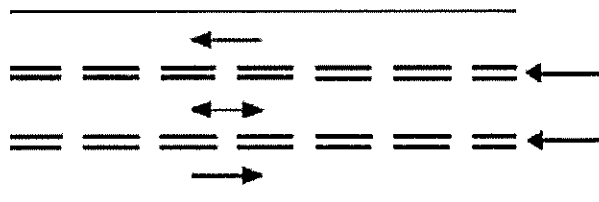
1.9.4. On the premises;

1.9.5. If required by traffic conditions, and safety on the road or the road environment.



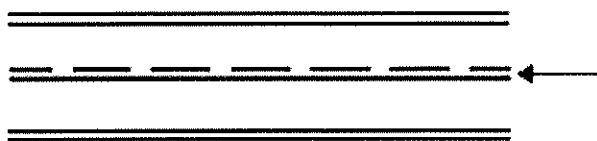
VI-05

1.10. Double dividing line with interruption serves for marking of the traffic tracks with variable direction of movement in which traffic is directed with illuminated signs - fig. VI-06.



VI-06

1.11. Combined double line serves for the separation of traffic track in places where visibility conditions are such that allow overcoming only one direction of movement - fig. VI-07.



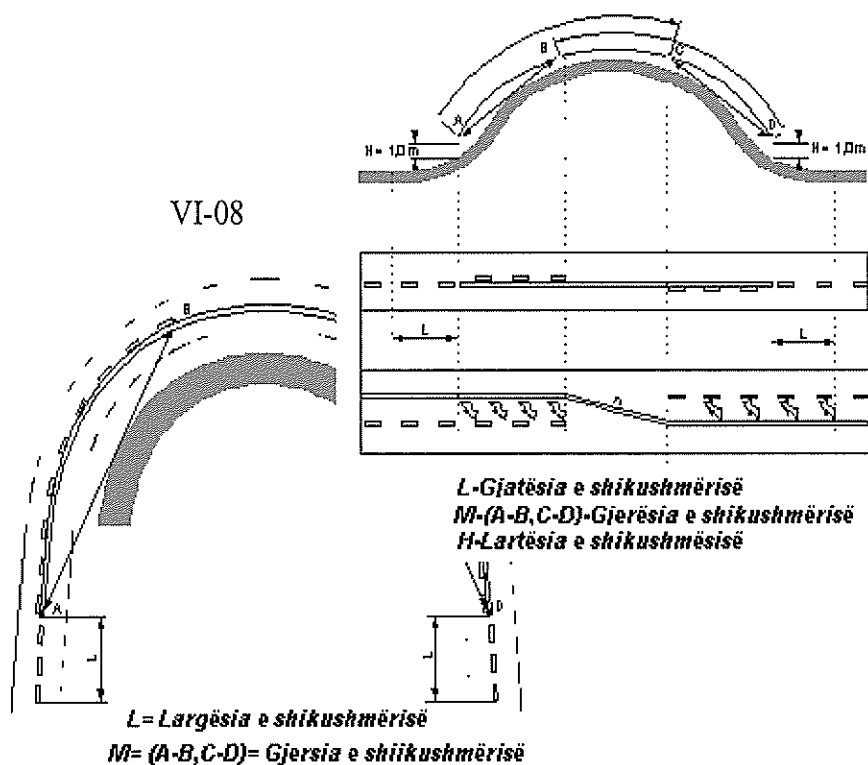
VI-07

1.12. Parts of the road near the mountain neck, intersection, road crossing at the railroad tracks, and in settlements in which the visibility of the road is significantly reduced and may be marked with one or two continuous parallel lines, full lines or double lines one of which is full, and the other, interrupted figures VI-08, VI-09 and VI-010.

1.13. Length between point B and C (figure VI-08) is determined by the speed allowed, so that the transition from two tracks in a traffic track is applied by:

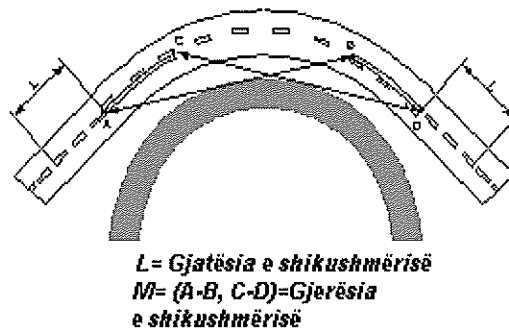
$$n \leq 1:60 \text{ for } v > 50 \text{ km/h}$$

$$n < 1:30 \text{ for } v \leq 50 \text{ km/h}$$



VI-09





VI-10

1.14. To determine the length of the visibility is taken the speed which does not exceed 85% of vehicles or the estimated speed if the value of which is greater

1.15. The length of visibility (M) is determined by the speed of vehicles (fig. VI-09 and VI-10), which is:

1.15.1. ....130 km/h - nga 200m to 400 m;

1.15.2. .... 100 km/h - nga 160 m to 320 m;

1.15.3. .... 80 km/h - nga 130 m to 260 m;

1.15.4. .... 60 km/h - nga 50 m to 100 m;

1.16. In determining the length of the visibility for marking the road signs near the neck mount, in turn to reduced visibility or similar places, eye height is 1.0 m, while the building height is 1.1 m.

1.17. Full dividing line must precede the warning line (L) which is determined by the speed of vehicles coming and is at least:

1.17.1. ....130 km/h - 160 m;

1.17.2. ....100 km/h - 120 m;

1.17.3. .... 80 km/h - 100 m;

1.17.4. ....60 km/h - 80 m;

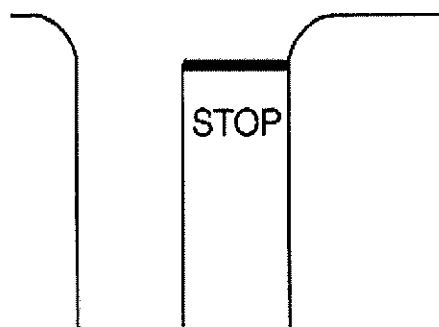
1.17.5. ....40 km/h - 60 m;

1.18. The warning line markings may be supplemented by one or more arrows (VI-26), that show drivers which traffic tracks should be used.

2. Transversal signs on the road are:

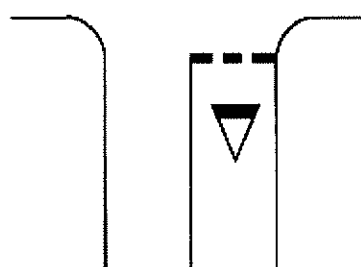
2.1. stop line;

2.1.1. Stop line may be full or uninterrupted. The full stop line marks the place where the drivers are obliged to stop their vehicle may be indicated with a “STOP” painted before the line - Fig. VI-11;



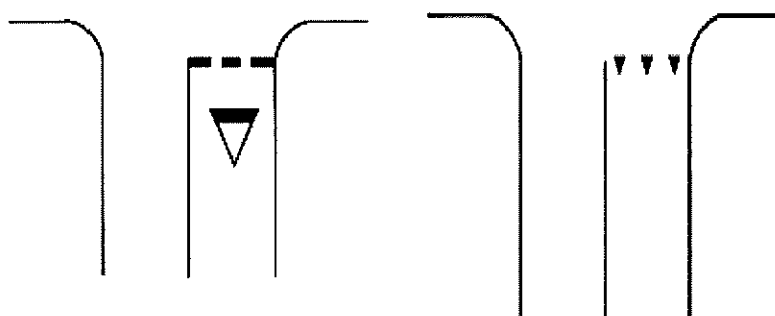
VI-11

2.1.2. Interrupted line - marks the place of detention in which the driver must stop the vehicle if necessary to give priority to vehicles that move on the path with priority passage. Before stopping line can be marked warning triangle (VI-12).

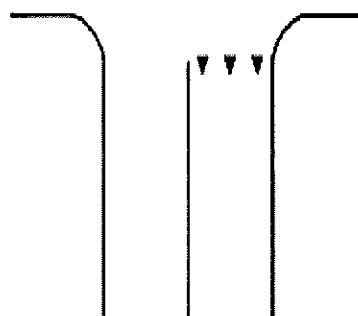


H11  
VI-12

2.1.3. Instead of interrupting stop line the location in which the driver must stop the vehicle (if it is necessary) giving priority to vehicles which move on the path with priority passage may be marked with a triangle with the peak turned to the driver (fig. H 13).



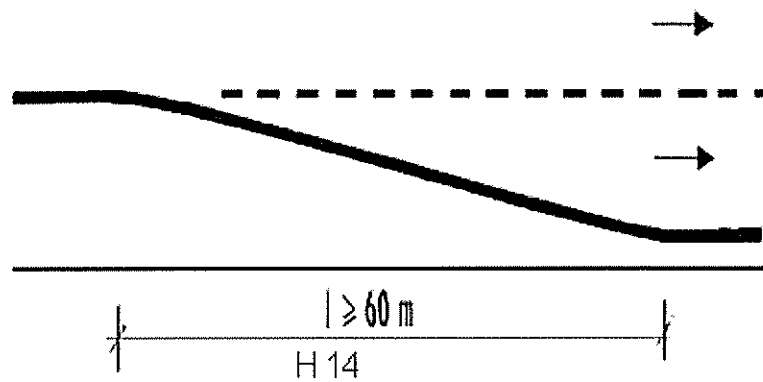
VI-12



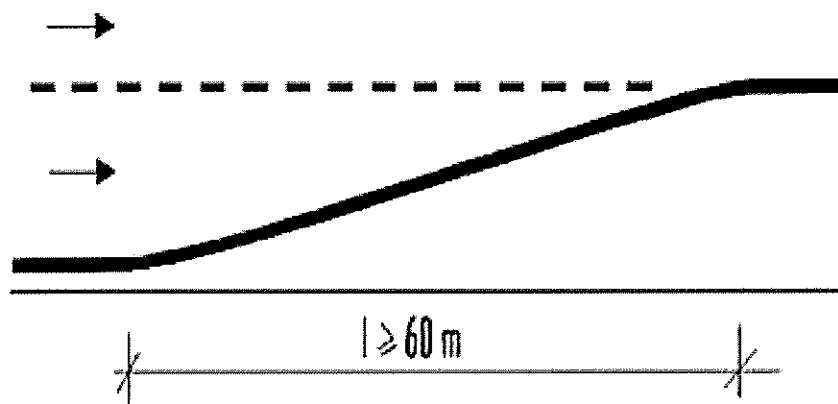
VI-13

## 2.2. Oblique lines

2.2.1. Oblique lines mark the opening of the exit track (fig. VI-14) and the closing of the entry track (fig. VI-15) on the highway and roads reserved for motor vehicles.



VI-14



VI-15

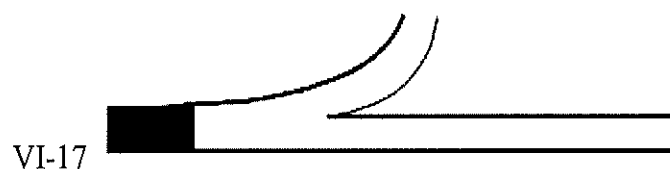
2.2.2. Opening and closure of the traffic track destined for the public transport of passengers (Figure VI-16)



VI-16

### 2.3.Limiter

2.3.1. Limiter marks the place of entry in which is necessary separation of part of the street where the traffic is stopped (Figure VI-17).

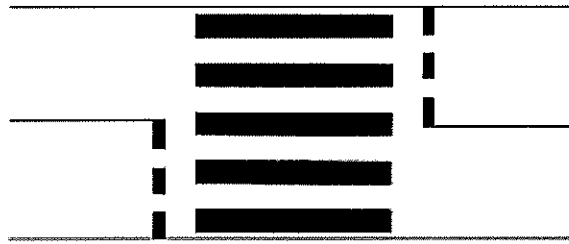


VI-17

### 2.4.pedestrian walkway:

2.4.1 The pedestrian walkway defines the intended route for the pedestrian crossing (fig. VI-18).

2.4.2. In places where the pedestrian crossing cannot be marked with ink, may be marked with steel or plastic elements, dowel (peg) or retro-reflective signs.

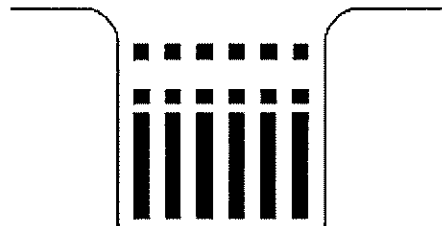


VI-18

2.4.3. When the road is marked for the pedestrian crossing (fig. VI-18) must be marked signs of III-02 and I-33 (marked pedestrian walkway), except in places where the traffic is regulated by illuminated signs (traffic light) and near the junction, where there is a crossing and the road signs marked with II-01 or II-02.

2.4.4. On the streets where the pedestrian walkway is near the school should be the inscription >> SCHOOL <<(Figure VI-55).

2.4.5. Bicycle path crossing across the road is part of the circulating road surface intended for the passage of bicycles (Figure VI-19).



VI-19

3. May be marked with arrows:

3.1. One direction - fig. VI-20;

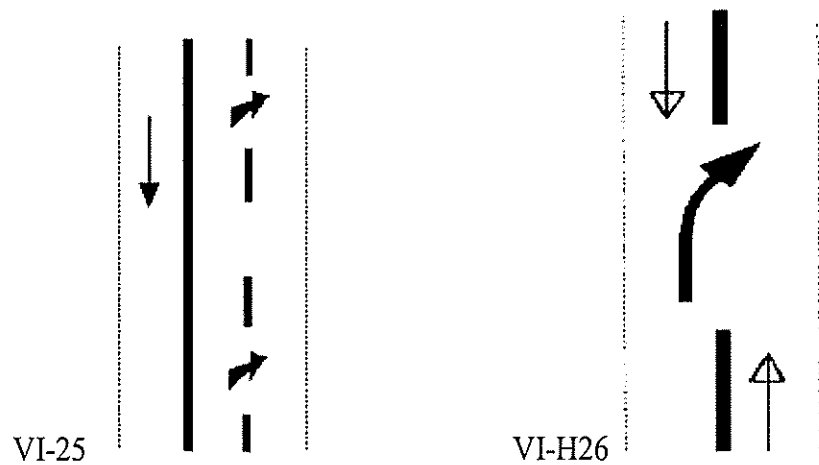
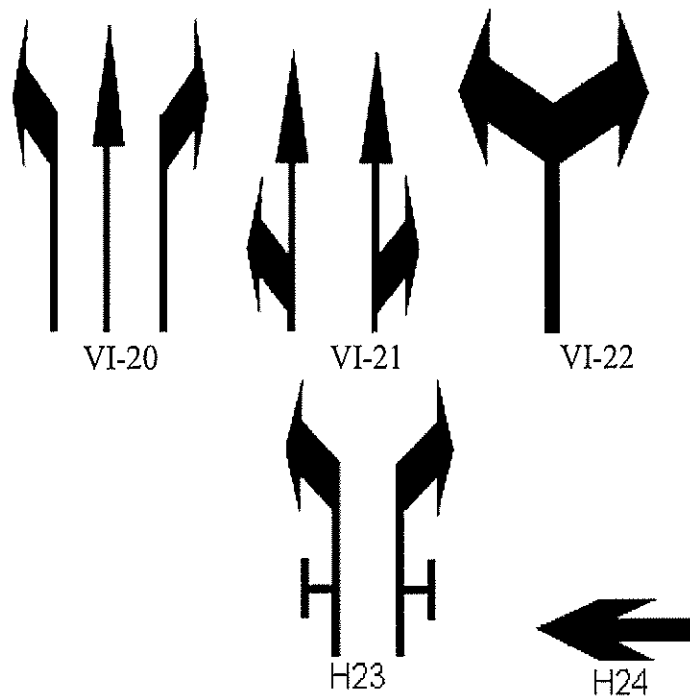
3.2. Two directions (combined) - fig. VI-21 and VI-22;

3.3. Alignment in the two neighboring junctions, where the alignment should be performed before the first intersection which is prevented from returning in the direction shown, Fig. VI-23;

3.4. Direction of movement for garages - fig. VI-24;

3.5. Traffic return - fig. VI-25;

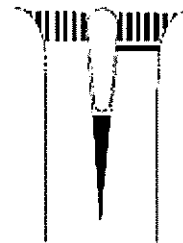
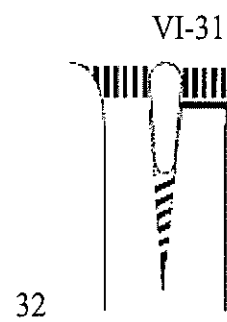
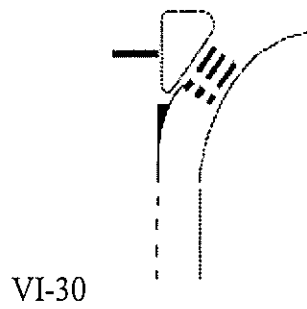
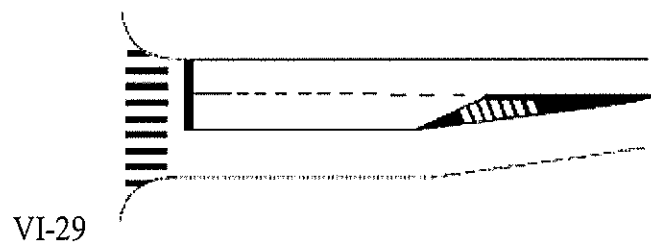
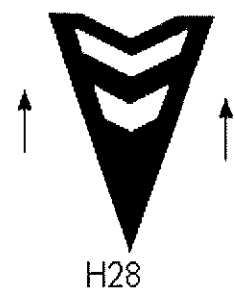
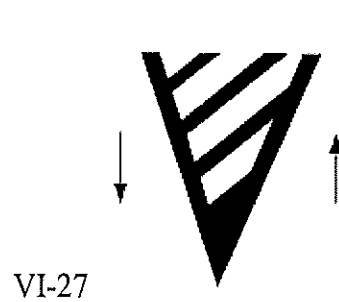
3.6. Warning of the end of the vehicle exceeds – fig. VI-26



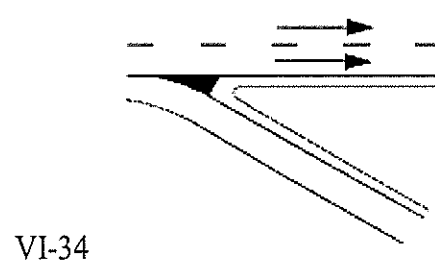
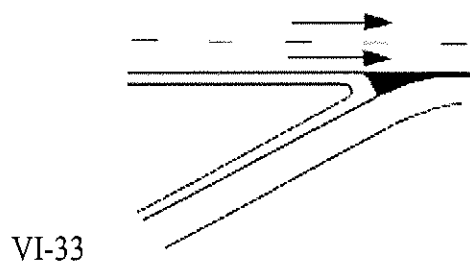
4. The scope for directing traffic marks area where traffic is prohibited, and stopping the vehicle and that:

- 4.1. Between the two tracks with opposite direction - Fig. VI-27;
- 4.2. Between the two tracks of the same direction - Fig. VI-28;
- 4.3. In places of the special opening track, with return - Fig. VI-29;
- 4.4. Before islands for separation of the traffic flow - Fig. VI-30, VI-31, and VI-32;
- 4.5. At the entrance of the motorway - Fig. VI-33;
- 4.6. At the exit of the motorway - Fig. VI-34.



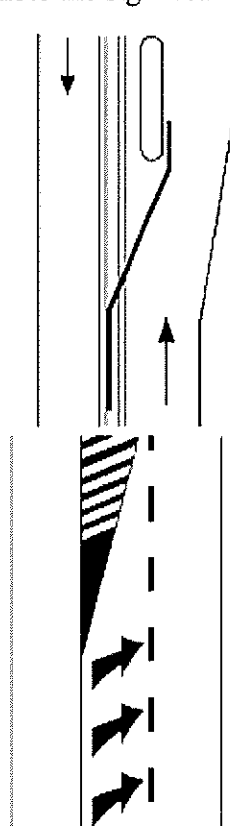


VI-

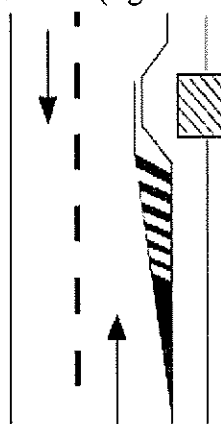


5. Orientation line - marks the location of the change of free surface of the road before the strong constraints on the street or at their ends.

6. Lines can be oriented before the islands for aligning of vehicles for public transport of passengers (Fig. VI-35) for the form of the barriers at the ends of the street (fig. VI-36), and to note the significant change of road surface (fig. VI-37).



VI-35



VI-36

VI-37

7. Inscriptions on the road, provide the necessary information to the traffic participants, for example with the words:

7.1. >>STOP<<,>>BUS<<,>>TRAM<<,>>TAXI<<,>>SCHOOL<<,>>TRAIN<<, but also, names of countries, the speed limit etj.(fig. VI-38, VI-39, VI-40, VI-41, VI-42, VI-43, VI-44, VI-45, VI-46, VI-47, VI-48, VI-49,dhe VI-50).

BUS

VI-38

STOP

VI-39

TRAMVAJI

VI-40

TAXI

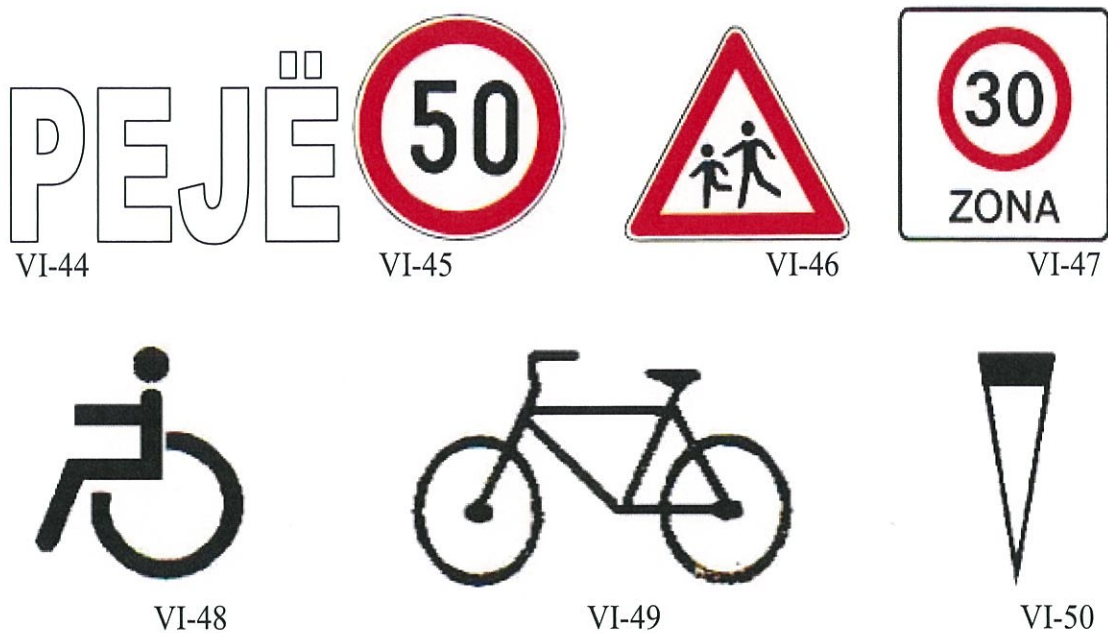
VI-41

SHKOLLA

VI-42

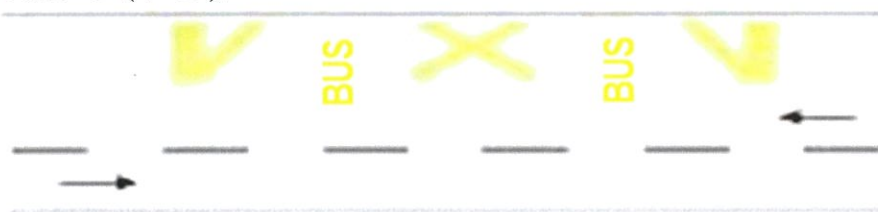
TRENI

VI-43

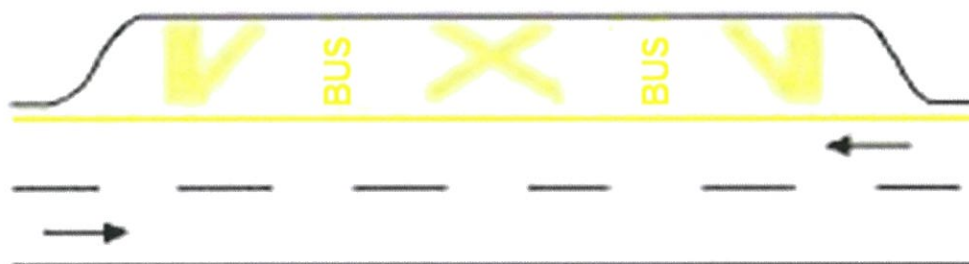


8. Inscriptions on the street can be set as the traffic signs (fig. VI-45, VI-46, VI-47).

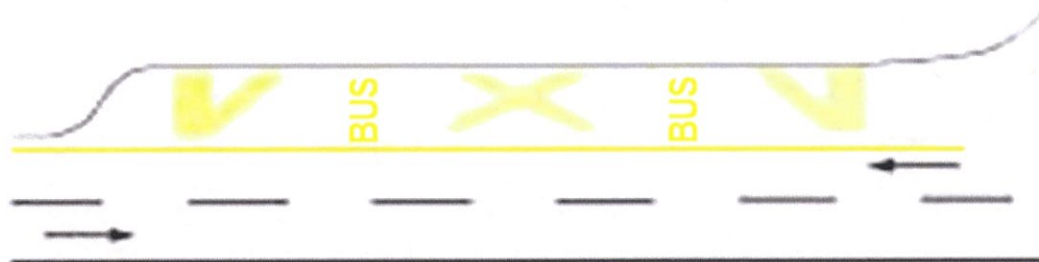
9. Note the areas of traffic for special needs, serves to mark the places reserved only for bus stops (fig. VI-51, VI-52 and VI-53), marking the places reserved only for the auto - taxi (VI-54), marking the passage for pedestrians in the vicinity of schools (VI-55), marking the places reserved only for persons with disabilities (Figure VI-56), marking the places where the parking and stopping is prohibited (Figure VI-57 and VI-58) and mark the path for bicycle and pedestrian (VI-59).



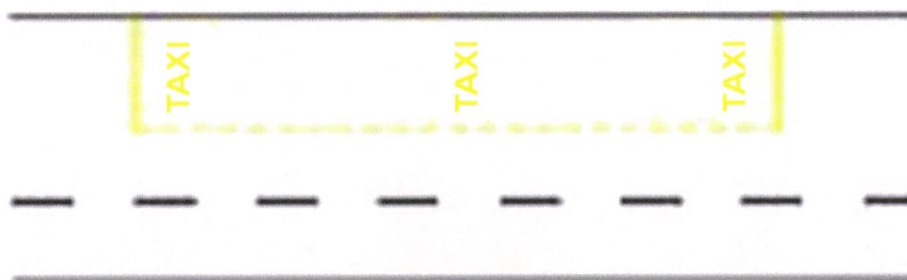
VI-51



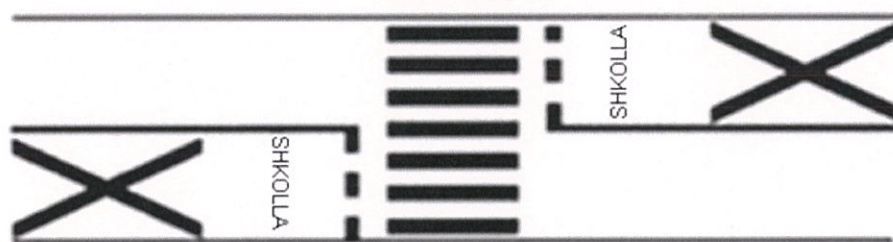
VI-52



VI-53



VI-54



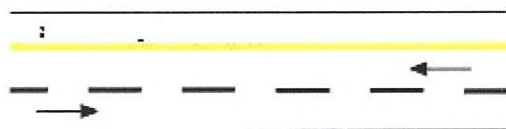
VI-55



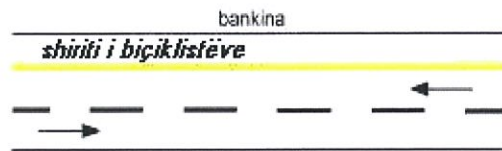
VI-56



VI-57

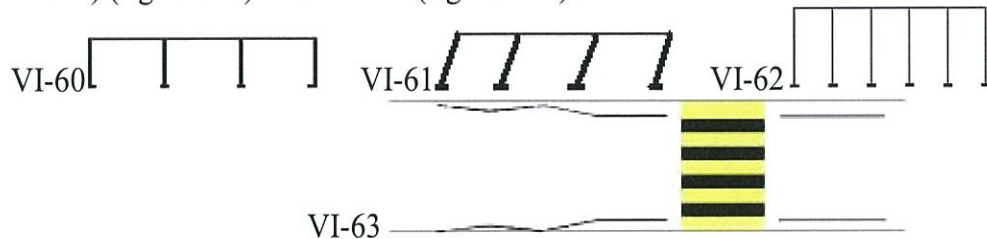


VI-58

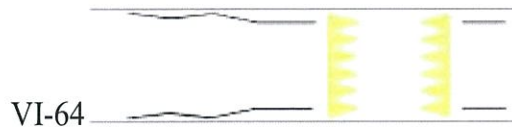


VI-59

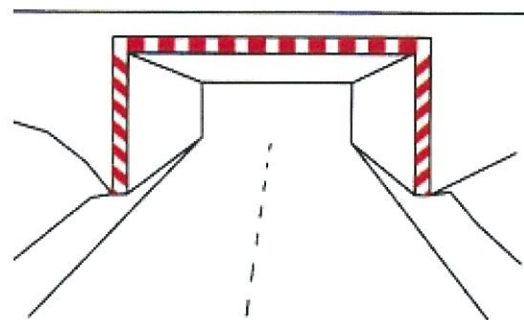
10. Marking of parking places for vehicles, serves to mark the spaces for parking. Parking in relation to the edge of the road can be full length (endwise) (fig. VI-60), aslant (slantwise) (fig. VI-61) and vertical (fig. VI-62).



11. Note the means for calming (slowing) traffic - artificial bumps in the road (Figure VI-63) and raised surfaces (VI-64).

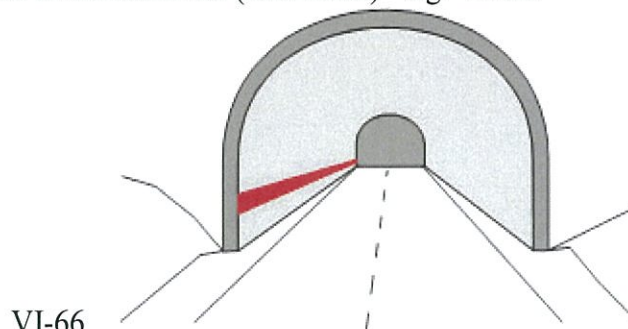


12. Elements - constructions and equipment of public roads and facilities that imply permanent obstructions within the size of the traffic profile and are marked red and white, while free profile is white and black - signs - figure VI-65.



VI-65

13. Evacuation line in the enclosure of the tunnel is marked along the entire length of the tunnel in the side in which are the entrances to the pedestrian crossing and crossings for vehicles, with width line of 50 cm in red (RAL2002) - fig. VI-66.



VI-66



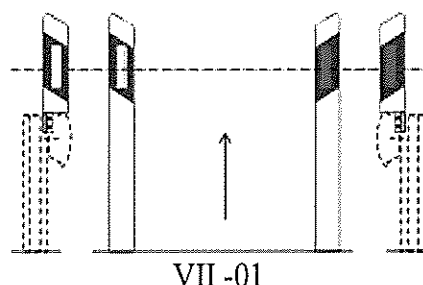
14. Evacuation line in the enclosure of the tunnel is made so that the lower ends of the line to be the height of 90 cm from the level of pedestrian corridor.

## ANNEX VII

### ROAD TRAFFIC EQUIPMEN

#### 1. Equipment for marking the edges of the road are:

- 1.1. Direction of the indicators (fig. VII-01) serves to mark the edge of the road;
- 1.2. Pillars of the direction indicators in the direction of movement must have retro-reflective sign of retro – reflective glass;
- 1.3. Retro reflective signs in the direction of movement from the right side is colored red, while the left is colored white;
- 1.4. On roads with a direction of movement, retro-reflective sign on both sides is red;
- 1.5. Direction indicator - (VII-01), in principle is placed at a distance of 0.75 m from the edge of the road, along the road at a distance of 50 m when the road is straight, and when the road is 25 m on curves and depends on the turning radius , respectively, according to the table presented;
- 1.6. On motorways and roads reserved for motor vehicles indicator guidelines (VII-01) are placed at height of 105 cm, while in other ways in height of 0.90 cm from the surface;
- 1.7. When along the road is placed the protective fence mitigation, guidelines of the indicator are set:
  - 1.7.1. In cases where the protective fense - mitigatory is removed from the edge of the road 1.5 meters and in small fences;
  - 1.7.2. In cases where the surrounding soft protective material is removed more than 1.5 m. minimum distance 0.5 meters to 0.9 meters maximum from the external edge of the road;
  - 1.7.3. In cases where the surrounding soft protective material is placed in the dividing track distance of 1.6 m or less, the pillars of the direction indicators are displayed in the fence.

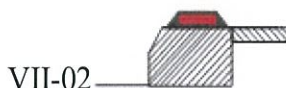


1.8. Directions of the indicators, signs for tunnels and galleries (Fig. VII-02), mark the end of the road in the tunnel respectively in the gallery, and are worked with the technology of light diodes (LED) and must have permanent power supply;

1.9. Indicative guidelines for tunnels in the direction of movement on the right side are red, while on the left side white;

1.10 On the road with a traffic direction, the reflective sign in the direction of movement from the right side is red and white background, while the left side is made from two sides, with red, in cases of the traffic directing and usage of the traffic track in two directions;

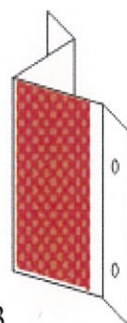
1.11. In the tunnels and galleries, navigate penalty marks are in the technology light - emitting diode (LED) (fig. VII-02) and are placed at a distance 25 m when a tunnel or gallery in the direction of, respectively at 15 m distance at curves and the first 100 m of the tunnels or galleries;



1.12. Reflective signs (fig. VII-03) define the edge of the road which are placed in facilities where it is not possible to be set in piles, where the shape, size and color depend on the place where they are put (in the protective fence on the sides of the tunnel, in retaining walls or similar, as well as in the longitudinal and transverse markings of the road);

1.13. Surface of the reflective sign must be class of III retro-reflective;

1.14. When on the road is set the concrete protective fences, and in it, is placed the reflective sign (VII-03), in a certain distance and at the same height as in the pillars of the directions of indicators (VII-01);



1.15. Sticks to the snow in the winter conditions indicate the edge of the road track and mark the length of road or road facilities;

1.16. Sticks to the snow on the road (fig. VII-04) and road facilities (fig. VII-05) are alternately colored in red and yellow. The highest field should be painted with reflective material;

1.17. Sticks to the snow (VII-04) are placed at the edges of the road, where are located the pillars of the direction indicators. Setting from the right side of pillar of the direction indicators, looking at the direction of movement so as not to cover the reflective part of the direction indicators;

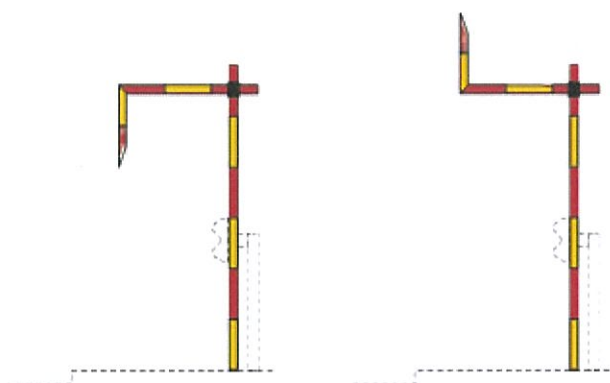
1.18. Stick to the snow must be placed in front and at the end of the security fence;



VII-04

1.19. At the beginning of road construction sets up a stick with the stopper facing down, and at the end of the road construction stick with the limiter turned upwards;

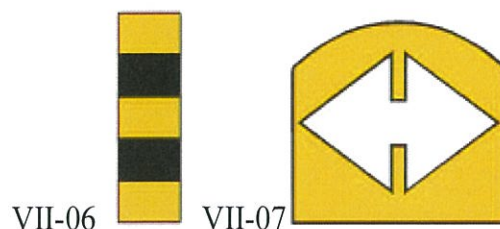
1.20. Tip of the limiter should be painted with reflective material.



VII-05

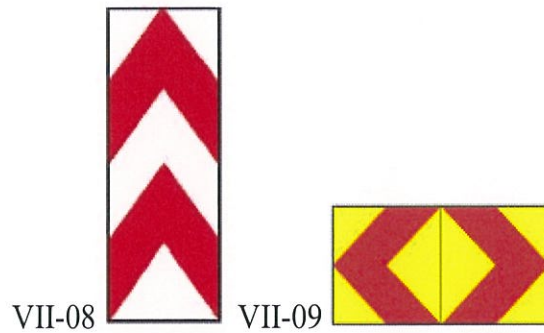
1. 21.Tables for marking the island (fig. VII-06, VII-07, VII-08 and VII-09), mark the top of the traffic island at the crossroads, at the tip of the dividing island on the highways exit directions and roads reserved for motor vehicles. Table K08 is worked as a spatial element:

1.21.1. Base color of the sign VII-09 is yellow - red, retro-reflective color class III's.



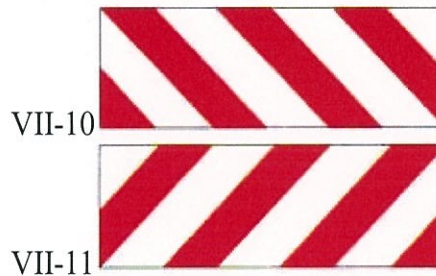
VII-06

VII-07



2. Equipment, signs and notes for notification of works, barriers and road damage are:

2.1. Marking an obstacle on the left side of the road (like VII-10) and right (like VII-11) in the direction of driving means work or obstacles on the roads, buildings and other traffic areas;



2.2. Marking the bend in the road (like VII-12 and VII-13) and plate marking a sharp bend in the road (like VII-14) with guidance to navigate left or right;

2.3. Color of the arrow on the sign VII-14 is colored yellow and red retro-reflective – class III;

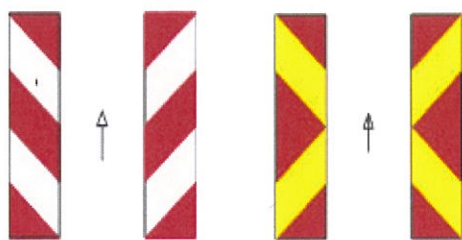
2.4. Signs are placed where it starts the rough curve VII-14 table is placed in the rough and unexpected curves;



2.5. Side table of the barrier (fig. VII-15, VII-16, VII-17, VII-18) marks the country side, which reduces the profile of the road. With the tables, are physically separated the road tracks of the opposite directions of movement. Tables: VII-17 and VII-18 are set in the places where the road surfaces are raised, or there are artificial bumps in the road;

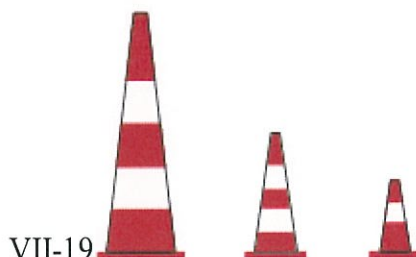
2.6. Color oblique stripes on signs VII-17 and VII-18 are yellow-red retro-reflection of class III;



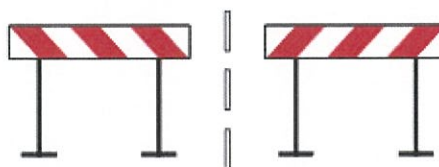


VII-15 VII-16 VII-17 VII-18

2.7. Limiting cones (fig. VII-19) serve for marking of the road works, with short duration;

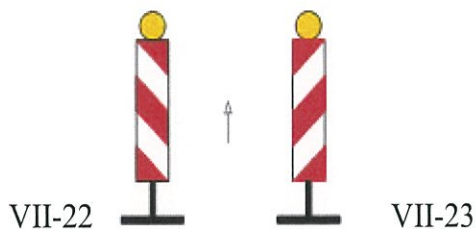


2.8. Fence for marking the obstacles on the road (fig. VII-20 and VII-21) serves to mark the barriers on the traffic surface;

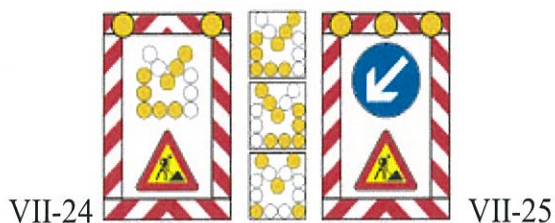


VII-20 VII-21

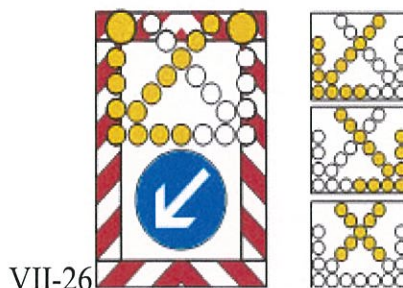
2.9. Table to mark the place where the works are carried out, or damages to the road (fig. VII-22 and VII-23);



2.10. Moving table with the brilliant light and the sign (fig. VII-24 and VII-25) marks the site of works on the street or road damage;



2.11. Movable table with twinkling lights and illuminated arrows facing down, and the traffic signs (fig. VII-26), marks the place on the road where the traffic track is closed, which directed the traffic.

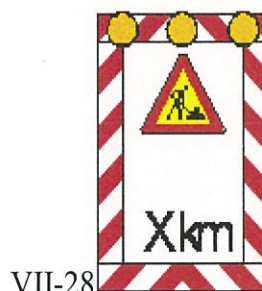


VII-26

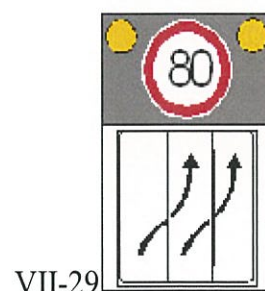
2.12. Movable table – illuminated, with the changing content (fig. VII-27, VII-28 dhe VII-29) shows the place where the works are performed, or where is given the direction and the mode of the traffic orientation.



VII-27



VII-28

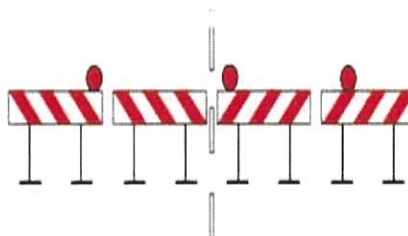


VII-29

### 3. Illuminated signs marking the works, the barriers and damages on the road:

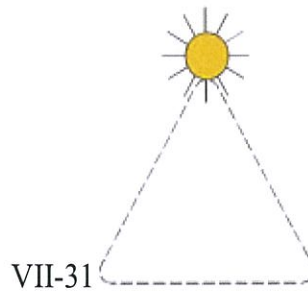
3.1. Diameter of the lights should not be less than 210 mm. Distance between the lights depending on the situation is from 5 m to 10 m.

3.1.1. The red light in the tables is used to mark the closed part of the road (Fig. VII-30);



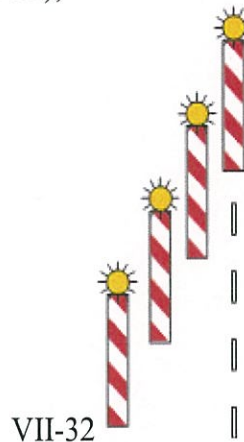
VII-30

3.1.2. The yellow light twinkling is used to highlight the traffic sign on which is located (fig. VII-31). When it comes to the sign, the operation and monitoring of traffic that uses the police, then instead of yellow light twinkling lights is used with twinkling blue;



VII-31

3.1.3. Series of illuminated yellow lights are connected, which at intervals lit and switched alternately in the direction of movement. The range of lighting, announces that one or more moving tracks are closed for the move, and that traffic is directed by "travel with the lights" (fig. VII-32);

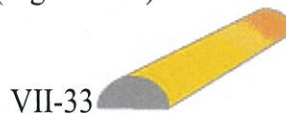


VII-32

4. In equipment for traffic guidance and orientation in the areas of road works, other barriers and the road damages are included:

4.1 The mounted terminal (distal) which is used for directing the traffic of vehicles, through the traffic yellow tracks;

4.1.1. The curb must be imprinted reflective markings for better visibility at night in reduced visibility conditions (Fig. VII-33).

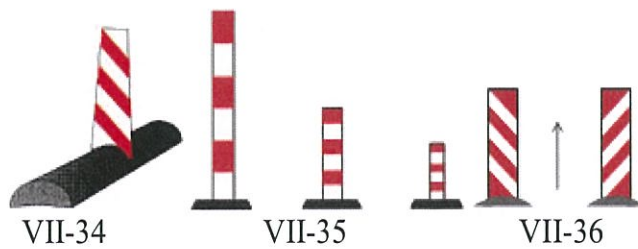


VII-33

4.2. Markers for sharing the driving directions are placed when the traffic takes place in two directions through the one road direction:

4.2.1. Surface markers to be derivative of reflective markings (like VII-34, VII 35 and VII 36);

4.2.2. Marker can be independent or reinforced, mounted on the side. When the markers are reinforced in the distal fitter, should be in red and white, run with the top down in terms of movement (fig. VII 35 and VII 36).



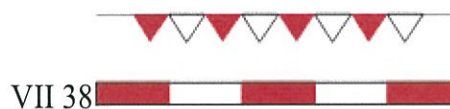
4.3. Navigate penalty mark to separate driving directions and marking the crosswalk, and crossing the road over the railway (fig. VII-37):

4.3.1. Navigate the sentence markers (markers) are focusing reflective tag or label lighted on both sides of white paint;

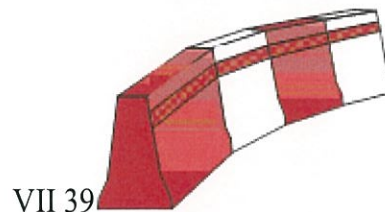
4.3.2. Navigate penalty mark, separating traffic lanes in the tunnels (galleries), are placed at 6 m distance when the traffic in the tunnels is two directional respectively at distance 12 m when the traffic is one direction.



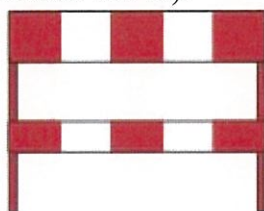
4.4. Curtains and conveyors serve to limit small surfaces (fig. VII 38).



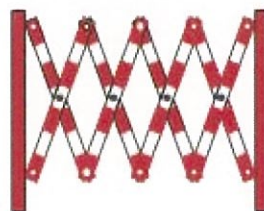
4.5. Dividing fences (elastic barriers) make physical separation of the surface provided for traffic from the opposite direction, and the surface of the road where the traffic is stopped (fig. VII 39).



4.6. Flexible fence (expand - narrow) serves to close the small movable surfaces (fig. VII 40 and VII 41).



VII-40



VII 41

4.7.. Barriers and half barriers are devices designed to close the traffic of vehicles and pedestrians in the direction where they are located indirectly.



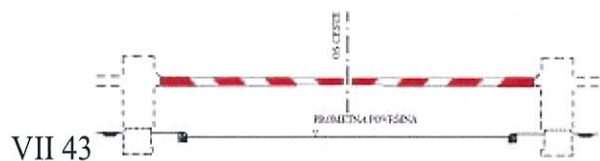
4.7.1. In the barriers, twinkling red lights are placed amongst the defenders, while in half, barriers to its end.

4.7.2. The diameter of the circle of light switching is minimum 210 mm.

4.7.3. Barriers that are placed in the railway crossing and which close the road along its entire width (fig. VII 42), must be marked with at least three red lights with reflective glass from which one should be placed between the barriers, while the other two at the ends of the barrier.



4.7.4. Half barriers at rail crossing close the traffic only to the middle of the road width (fig. VII 43). They should be marked with at least three red reflective light located at certain distance over the entire length of the half-barrier one of which must be placed at the end of the half-barrier.



4.7.5. When barrier and half barrier is placed at the entrance of the parking area or garage, is painted with red and if possible with a red reflective glass.

4.7.6. Barriers and half barriers must be marked with the glass with red reflective, even if they are marked with special signs of continued or twinkling light.

4.7.7. Reflective glasses, paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall have at least 40 cm area and should be placed in order to look by the direction of the road, where the traffic is closed.

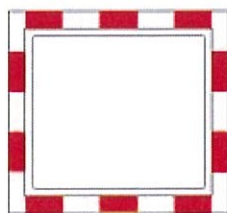
4.7.8. Barriers and half barriers throughout the length should be wrapped with retro-reflective class II.

4.7.9 Traffic mirrors are designed for safe connection from the side street, on the road with passing priority or similar situations in the areas with reduced visibility.

4.7.10. Outer edges of the traffic mirror should have alternatively, a field with red and white color.

4.7.11. Traffic mirrors may be rectangular or circular shape (fig. VII.44 and VII.45).





VII 44



VII 45

4.8. Protective fence is certainly a technical design, whose purpose is preventing the vehicle slipping out of the way, respectively to not allow the vehicle to get out of the way:

4.8.1. Class of protective fencing depends on categorization of roads:

CATEGORIES OF ROAD	END OF ROAD	DIVIDER TRACK	OBJECT
MOTORWAY- ROAD RESERVED	H2- H1	H2	H3-H2
MAIN AND REGIONAL ROADS	H1		H2
OTHER ROADS	N2	–	H1 – H2

4.9. During the road works, worker holds a red flag (fig. VII 46) passage ban, while the green flag (fig. VII 46) allowed passage. The flag of red and green are the size of 40x40 cm.



VII 46



VII 47

4.10. Circular table with diameter of 30 cm - on one side has the sign II-04 (traffic stop in one direction Fig. VII.48), and on the other side the green field with the white circle, and width of 6 cm (fig. VII 49). II-04 sign turned towards the vehicle that comes means that the passage is prohibited (fig. VII 48). While the green field surrounded by white, and turned to arrival, means free pass (fig. VII 49).



VII 48



VII 49

4.11. Signs and the road equipment for the traffic calming effect on reducing the speed of movement of vehicles, up to speed, allowed.

4.11.1. Signs and traffic calming devices include:

- 4.11.1.1. Optical white warning stripes;
- 4.11.1.2.. Acoustic warning track (voice);
- 4.11.1.3. Vibrant (vibratory) straps;
- 4.11.1.4.. Artificial bumps;
- 4.11.1.5. Raised surfaces on the road.

4.11.2. Optical warning white line is worked with the help of tools for working on the street signs, while acoustic or vibratory conveyors, by making the rough road surface, or carrying the thin layer on the road.

4.11.3. Artificial bumps are convex profile while on the road surfaces are raised trapeze profile which must be distinguished from the road surface by material and color that look good as night and day.

4..11.3.1. Artificial bumps and curved surfaces can be placed only on the roads in the settlements (residential regions), which approaches the zones in which it is necessary to slow the movement of vehicles for the traffic safety.

4..11.3.2. The use of artificial bumps and raised surface is not allowed on roads that are more likely to move emergency vehicles (on roads that lead to health facilities).

4.11.3.3. Artificial bumps and raised surfaces should be marked with additional table E44 besides the traffic sign I-34 (II-31 or III-04) and III-10 traffic signs (road bumps), VII 17 and VII 18 (table to mark the side barriers) and road signs. Surfaces must be from non-slippery material and the composition of the substances with constant reflection and reflecting on the side from which the approaching vehicle.

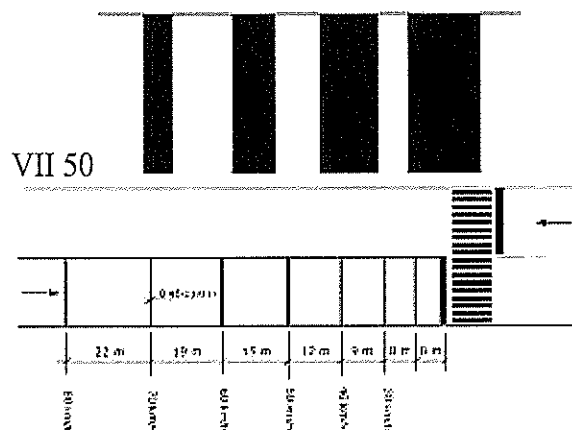
4.11.3.4. Artificial bumps should be placed well in defense of the road so as to prevent separation of the elements or parts thereof. In the area of artificial bumps and raised surfaces should be carried out appropriate measures to water drainage.

4.11.4. Most common measures that apply for the traffic calming in the track are:

4.11.4.1. Optical white lines warn the driver that should reduce the speed of movement;

4.11.4.2. Lines are placed in the series of at least four white reflective tracks indirectly in the direction of movement along the width of the moving track, increasing the width of the tracks at smaller distance. The first line should be minimum 20 cm wide, while each subsequent line is added by 10 cm (fig. VII 50). The distance between the lines depends on the beginning (ex. 80 km / h) and final velocity (psh. 40 km / h) which the vehicle reaches the front part of the dangerous road (fig. VII 51);

4.11.4.3. Optical white lines are placed before: junctions, pedestrian crossings, before the dangerous parts of the road, before the plate III-79 (name of residence) where the payments are made in roads, border crossings, etc.



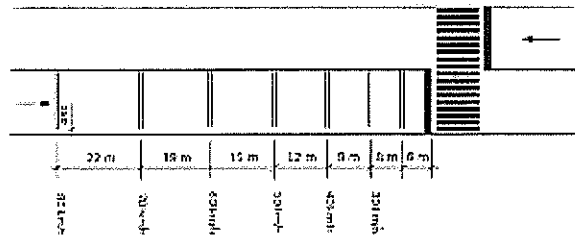
VII-51

4.11.5. Straps for acoustic warning to drivers who broadcast vehicles crossing the flickering light with acoustic effects, which warned that drivers should reduce speed of movement (fig. VII 52):

4.11.5.1. Road tracks are worked by scratching the surface of the track, with superficial tools (means), with scratch or by throwing the eruptive quarry granules, size 8 to 12 mm;

4.11.5.2. Acoustic conveyors set in couples at distance 1.8 m (2.0 m) above the traffic, width 20 to 40 cm and 5 to 12 mm height, mutual distance, which depends on higher speed allowed (ex. 80 km / h) and lowest speed allowed (ex. 40 km / h) which the vehicle arrives before the dangerous part of the road;

4.11.5.3. Acoustic conveyors can be placed before the schools, kindergartens, railway crossings, pedestrian crossings, in places where payments are made on the road, intersections and dangerous curves where has high speeds of movement and where we want to sound and with the small vibrating tools warn drivers that they must reduce their speed according to the rules set restrictions or to the signs on that road;

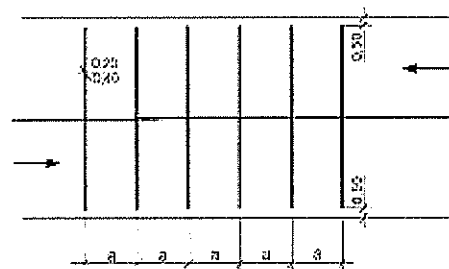


VII 52

4.11.6. Vibrant conveyor - vibratory during the passage of vehicles emits strong vibration and acoustic effects, this warns the drivers that they must reduce their speed. Tracks are arranged in couples at 1.8 m distance (2.0 m) from each other Fig. VII 53:

4.11.6.1. Vibratory conveyors are worked from the eruptive quarry granulation along the entire width of the track from 20 to 40 cm and height 18 to 25 mm. The distance of the pair of tracks depends on the highest speed allowed which in principle represents the passage of time from one or two seconds;

4.11.6.2. Vibratory conveyors are placed in locations where the driver is to be instructed to drive under the limitations prescribed for that course.



$V = 30 \text{ km/h}$	$a = 8 \text{ (16) m}$
$V = 40 \text{ km/h}$	$a = 11 \text{ (22) m}$
$V = 50 \text{ km/h}$	$a = 14 \text{ (28) m}$
$V = 60 \text{ km/h}$	$a = 17 \text{ (34) m}$
$V = 70 \text{ km/h}$	$a = 19 \text{ (38) m}$
$V = 80 \text{ km/h}$	$a = 22 \text{ (44) m}$

VII 53

4. 11.7. Artificial bumps are constructing elements that are placed before the traffic calming zones, mostly in the streets and within residential areas marked with traffic signs III-21 (area in which the speed is limited) or III-25 sign (calm traffic area fig. K54):

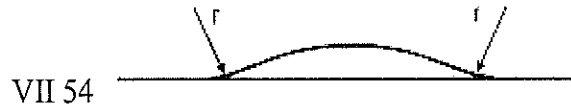
4. 11.7.1. Bumps are placed along the half or the entire width of traffic;

4. 11.7.2.. If they are placed on the string, the distance between bumps must be 20 to 60 m depending on situations;

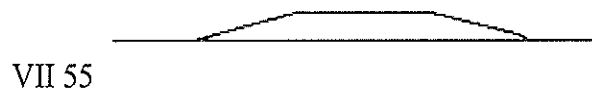
4.11.8. Depending on the speed limits are the following dimensions:

4.11.8.1. For 50 km / h or less width cannot be less than 60 cm, height should not exceed 3 cm;

- 4. 11.8.2. For 40 km / h or less, the width should not be less than 90 cm, height not greater than 5 cm;
- 4. 11.8.3. For 30 km / h or less, the width should not be less than 120 cm, height not more than 7cm;
- 4. 11.8.4. Type a) and b) should be worked by modular elements (rubber and plastic measures) and type c) can be worked out from the mass of asphalt;
- 4. 11.8.5. Bumps are located and extended toward the driving and is not allowed to have the top.



4.6.9. The raised surfaces are construction elements, intended to reduce the speed of movement. They are worked one by one or in a range usually in places that are near the pedestrian crossing (Figure VII 55). The height of the raised surface is 7 to 12 cm. Corner of the initial raised parts is between 1:10 to 1:20, while the length of the proximity of the barriers depends on the height of the raised surfaces is the minimum length of 1 m.





## ANNEX VIII

### SIGNALS AND ORDERS GIVEN BY A POLICE OFFICER

1. Signals given by authorized persons (police officers) with hands and body position or from the vehicle to traffic participants are presented below:

1.1. The right hand raised vertically with straight out arm to the left means a stop for all drivers except for those drivers who cannot safely stop at the moment of the hand being raised, whereas for pedestrian it means to stop crossing the road. This Police signal is used only at crossroads. (VII-1);



VIII-1

1.2. The right hand raised vertically with an open-handed forward palm means a stop to all drivers to whom the open-handed forward palm and body position (chest) is directed to. (VII-2).



VIII-2

1.3. In giving this signal from paragraph 2 of this Article, the police officer may use the other hand (in an straightened out form) to indicate to a certain driver to stop his vehicle for security check. On the open road, a stop table can be used, while in the night time the reflective battery can be used. (VIII-3 and VIII-4).



VIII-3



VIII-4

1.4. The right hand straightened out horizontally with an open hand palm to the left means a stop for all participants in traffic that intersect the direction of the raised hand. (VIII-5);



VIII-5

1.5. The hand straightened horizontally, lightly wiggling the hand up and down with the open palm of his hand up-down means the direction given to the driver to reduce the speed of the vehicle. (VIII-6);



VIII- 6

1.6. The hand straightened horizontally, the arm arched in the elbow, with the open hand moving it circularly (in the direction of rotating the wheels of the vehicle) means that the driver to whom the direction was given should accelerate the movement of vehicle. (VIII-7);



VIII- 7

1.7. The hand straightened horizontally with an open hand palm pointing towards a vehicle or a vehicle line means that the driver of the vehicle is obliged to stop the vehicle. (VIII-8);

1.7.1. The sign from subparagraph 1.7. of this Annex is given during traffic regulation at crossroads.



VIII-8

1.8. The right hand raised horizontally with an open hand palm turned towards body at head height, with arched elbow, moving it backward, means that the driver who has been given the signal shall move his vehicle near the crossing, or towards the authorized police officer who gave the signal. (VIII-9);

1.8.1. The sign from subparagraph 1.8. of this Annex is given during traffic regulation at crossroads and on open road.



VIII- 9

1.9. Body position with feet shoulder width apart, or in the same position with both arms straightened horizontally, means that the drivers of the vehicle coming from the direction in which they have turned their chest or in the back of the police officer, should stop their cars, and drivers of vehicles coming from the direction of the straightened arms have the right of way. VIII- 10 and VIII-11.



VIII-10



VIII-11

1.10. On open road, the aforementioned signals are given provided that the officer will give an additional sign with the other hand for the purpose of indicating where the car should stop, as well as with other reflective signs, battery or stop table and reflective vest at night time.

2. The authorized officer (police officer) can give signals at a crossing only when he/she is positioned at the center of the crossroad.

2.1. Signals from VIII-1 to VIII-8 of this Annex to this Administrative Instruction may be given by a police officer who is situated in another suitable location at a crossroad if this action is more efficient and safer for traffic regulation, provided that he/she is easily noticeable by traffic participants who are given signs;

2.2. If several authorized police officers assist in traffic regulation at a crossroad, the signals given by them shall correspond with the signals given by the police officer who is at the center of the crossroad and the signs shall be coordinated;

2.3. When signaling, prohibiting passage and slowing down, acceleration and movement of vehicles may be given in combination with the traffic regulation table (hereinafter the stop signboard (VIII-12) or with Illumination batteries (VIII-13) at night, as well as while in motion from the official vehicle;

2.4. The stop signboard is circular with a diameter of at least 11 cm and is attached to an appropriate holder. The stop signboard background is reflective white with a red circle of at least 2 cm and the inscription "STOP POLICE". (VIII-12). (VIII-12).





VIII-12

3. The sound signals whistled by them should be combined with hand signals only when a police officer is out of the vehicle and have these meanings:

3.1. A protracted whistling invites traffic participants hearing to pay attention to the authorized police officer who will give a signal or a next move;

3.2. A successive whistling means that some of the traffic participants have acted contrary to the signals, traffic rules or designated traffic signs;

3.3. The signal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be given only when regulating traffic at crossroads;

3.4. When giving the signals referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to direct traffic, the authorized police officer shall show his/her hand in order to inform traffic participants on the obligations of drivers and other traffic participants.

4. The red and blue lights, of which the blue light on the right and the red light the left side of the vehicle, indicate as follows when turned on in combination with the siren sound of varying intensity (as necessary):

4.1. that the police vehicle is in escort. (VIII-13);



VIII-13

4.2. for better visibility of the vehicle in escort, high beam headlights may be turned on the vehicle with short interruptions;

4.3. The blue light turned on in official police vehicles, combined with the siren sound of varying intensity (as necessary) indicate a vehicle with priority to pass. (VIII- 14);



VIII-14

4.4. On the front and rear side of official police vehicles, lights can be placed on an illuminated screen to provide written messages aimed to assist in traffic control and regulation, such as "Stop Police", "Pull over to the right lane", "Check speed ", "Follow from behind ", " Slow down "... etc. (VIII-15 and VIII-16).



VIII-15



VIII-16

4.5. In special cases, for the purpose of controlling traffic participants, these devices may be installed in official Police Vehicles with civilian plate numbers provided that police officers on duty with these vehicles are in regular official uniform;

4.6. Messages on the screen shall be written in Albanian and Serbian languages.