

20. CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

Vienna, 8 November 1968¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1978, in accordance with article 39(1).

REGISTRATION: 6 June 1978, No. 16743.

STATUS: Signatories: 35. Parties: 75.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1091, p. 3; and depositary notifications C.N.61.1994.TREATIES-1 of 31 May 1994 (amendments); C.N.223.1995.TREATIES-2 of 11 October 1995 (acceptance of amendments)² C.N.1015.2004.TREATIES-5 of 28 September 2004 (proposal of amendments) and C.N.1000.2005.TREATIES-2 of 29 September 2005 (acceptance of amendments); C.N.828.2007.TREATIES-2 of 19 October 2007 (Proposal of corrections to the Convention, as amended) and C.N.32.2008.TREATIES-1 of 18 January 2008 (Corrections to the Convention, as amended); C.N.172.2025.TREATIES-XI.B.20 of 12 May 2025 (Proposal of amendments) and C.N.656.2025.TREATIES-XI.B.20 of 3 December 2025 (Kingdom of the Netherlands: Notification of non-acceptance) and C.N.682.2025.TREATIES-XI.B.20 of 18 December 2025 (Chile: Notification of non-acceptance of the amendments).³

<i>Participant⁴</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant⁴</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Albania.....		6 Feb 2004 a	Finland.....	16 Dec 1969	1 Apr 1985
Andorra.....		25 Sep 2024 a	France.....	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1971
Armenia.....		28 Jun 2018 a	Georgia.....		15 May 2001 a
Austria.....	8 Nov 1968	11 Aug 1981	Germany ^{8,9}	8 Nov 1968	3 Aug 1978
Azerbaijan.....		22 Feb 2011 a	Ghana.....	22 Aug 1969	
Bahrain.....		4 May 1973 a	Greece.....		18 Dec 1986 a
Belarus.....	8 Nov 1968	18 Jun 1974	Guyana.....		25 Sep 2008 a
Belgium.....	8 Nov 1968	16 Nov 1988	Holy See.....	8 Nov 1968	
Benin.....		7 Jul 2022 a	Hungary.....	8 Nov 1968	16 Mar 1976
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁵		12 Jan 1994 d	India.....		10 Mar 1980 a
Brazil.....	8 Nov 1968		Indonesia.....	8 Nov 1968	
Bulgaria.....	8 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	8 Nov 1968	21 May 1976
Central African Republic.....		3 Feb 1988 a	Iraq.....		18 Dec 1988 a
Chile.....	8 Nov 1968	27 Dec 1974	Italy.....	8 Nov 1968	7 Feb 1997
Costa Rica.....	8 Nov 1968		Kazakhstan.....		4 Apr 1994 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		24 Jul 1985 a	Kuwait.....		13 May 1980 a
Croatia ⁵		2 Nov 1993 d	Kyrgyzstan.....		30 Aug 2006 a
Cuba.....		30 Sep 1977 a	Latvia.....		19 Oct 1992 a
Cyprus.....		16 Aug 2016 a	Liberia.....		16 Sep 2005 a
Czech Republic ⁶		2 Jun 1993 d	Liechtenstein.....		2 Mar 2020 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		25 Jul 1977 a	Lithuania.....		20 Nov 1991 a
Denmark ⁷	8 Nov 1968	3 Nov 1986	Luxembourg.....	8 Nov 1968	25 Nov 1975
Ecuador.....	8 Nov 1968		Maldives.....		9 Jan 2023 a
Egypt.....		15 Dec 2023 a	Mexico.....	8 Nov 1968	
Estonia.....		24 Aug 1992 a	Mongolia.....		19 Dec 1997 a
			Montenegro ¹⁰		23 Oct 2006 d
			Morocco.....		29 Dec 1982 a

<i>Participant⁴</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant⁴</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Myanmar.....		26 Jun 2019 a	Slovakia ⁶		28 May 1993 d
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ¹¹		8 Nov 2007 a	Slovenia.....		14 Apr 2011 d
Nigeria.....		3 Feb 2011 a	Spain.....	8 Nov 1968	
North Macedonia ⁵		20 Dec 1999 d	Sweden.....	8 Nov 1968	25 Jul 1985
Norway.....	23 Dec 1969	1 Apr 1985	Switzerland.....	8 Nov 1968	11 Dec 1991
Pakistan.....		14 Jan 1980 a	Tajikistan.....		9 Mar 1994 a
Philippines.....	8 Nov 1968	27 Dec 1973	Thailand.....	8 Nov 1968	
Poland.....	8 Nov 1968	23 Aug 1984	Tunisia.....		5 Jan 2004 a
Portugal.....	8 Nov 1968	27 Oct 2009	Türkiye.....		17 May 2023 a
Republic of Korea ¹²	29 Dec 1969		Turkmenistan.....		14 Jun 1993 a
Republic of Moldova.....		8 Oct 2015 a	Uganda.....		23 Aug 2022 a
Romania.....	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1980	Ukraine.....	8 Nov 1968	12 Jul 1974
Russian Federation.....	8 Nov 1968	7 Jun 1974	United Arab Emirates....		10 Jan 2007 a
San Marino.....	8 Nov 1968	20 Jul 1970	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	8 Nov 1968	
Saudi Arabia.....		31 Mar 2022 a	Uzbekistan.....		17 Jan 1995 a
Senegal.....		19 Apr 1972 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	8 Nov 1968	
Serbia ⁵		12 Mar 2001 d	Viet Nam.....		20 Aug 2014 a
Seychelles.....		11 Apr 1977 a			

Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

AUSTRIA

Reservations:

"1. Article 10 (6) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals is applied with the exception that the sign B, 2a is announced in advance by the sign B, 1 supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the symbol "STOP" and a figure indicating the distance to sign B, 2a.

"2. Article 23 (1) (a) (i), article 23 (2) and article 23 (3) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are applied with the exception that the green light may also be flashing. The flashing of the green light signifies that the green phase will end immediately.

"3. Paragraph 6 (signs E, 19 and E, 20) of Annex 5, section F of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals is not applied."

AZERBAIJAN

"In relation to paragraph 1 of Article 46 of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it doesn't consider itself bound by Article 44 of this Convention."

"The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it is unable to guarantee implementation of the provisions of the Convention in its territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia, until the liberation of those territories from the occupation and complete elimination of consequences of that occupation ..."

BELARUS

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals stating that disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, under which a number of States may not become parties to the Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Signs and Signals should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

BELGIUM¹³

16 May 1989
Reservations to articles 10 (6) and 23 (7), and annex 5, section F, 6.

BULGARIA¹⁴

Declaration made upon signature:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, as discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Signs and Signals should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Reservation made upon ratification:

The inscription of words on informative signs (i) to (v) inclusive of article 5, paragraph 1 (c), shall be duplicated in the People's Republic of Bulgaria by a transliteration into Latin characters solely to indicate the terminal points of international routes passing through the People's Republic of Bulgaria and places of interest to international tourism.

Declaration made upon ratification:

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria mopeds are treated as motorcycles for the purposes of the application of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals [art. 46, para. 2 (b)].

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Reservations:

Pursuant to article 46, paragraph 1, [of the Convention] the Republic of the Ivory Coast does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, under which "Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision".

CUBA

The Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention, although concerned with matters which affect the interests of all States, are discriminatory in nature since they deny a number of States the right to sign or become a party to the Convention and this is contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

The Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention are no longer applicable because they are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention, under which the International Court of Justice is to have compulsory jurisdiction in any dispute which may arise regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention. With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice, Cuba maintains that, in order for a dispute to be submitted for settlement by the Court, the consent of all the parties concerned in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case.

The Republic of Cuba declares that it treats mopeds as motor cycles, in accordance with article 46 (2.b) of the Convention.

CYPRUS

"... the Government of the Republic of Cyprus makes the following declarations and reservations in relation to article 46 and the technical provisions of the Convention on Roads [Signs] and Signals done on 8th November 1968:

1. The Republic of Cyprus does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

2. The Republic of Cyprus declares that mopeds are treated as motor cycles for the purposes of the application of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals [art. 46, para. 2 (b)].

3. Annex 1, Road Signs, II. Descriptions: 1. Prohibition and restriction of entry, (d).

The Republic of Cyprus does not consider itself bound by the provision for the maximum number of silhouettes in each road sign.

4. Annex 1, Road Signs, Section E.

The Republic of Cyprus reserves the right to have road sign[s] with green ground when used on motorways, including road sign[s] E1a, E1b, E1c, E4, E11a, E11b, E18a, E18b.

5. Annex 2, Road Markings, Chapter II Longitudinal Markings, B. Traffic Lane Markings.

The Republic of Cyprus does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 8 applied in residential areas, as it is described in paragraph 11."

CZECH REPUBLIC⁶

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

With reference to the pertinent provisions of the Convention Zaire shall not treat mopeds as motor cycles.

DENMARK

"Reservation to article 27, paragraph 3 "according to which 'give way' shall be indicated both by transverse marking and a plate."

ESTONIA

Reservation:

"Estonia does not consider itself bound by article 44 of the Convention."

FINLAND¹⁵

Reservations:

"1. With respect to Article 10 paragraph 6 and Section B of Annex 2, paragraph 2 (a) (iii) (Advance warning signs indicating obligatory stop):

Finland reserves the right to use as an advance warning sign indicating an obligatory stop the "GIVE WAY" sign, supplemented with an additional panel including an inscription "STOP" and indicating the distance to the obligatory stop;

"2. With respect to Article 18 (Place identification signs):

Finland reserves the right not to use signs E, 9a or E, 9b to indicate the beginning of a built-up area or signs E, 9c or E, 9d to indicate the end of such an area. Instead of them symbols are used. A sign corresponding to sign E, 9b is used to indicate the name of a place, but it does not signify the same as sign E, 9b;

"4. With respect to Section F of Annex 5, paragraph 6 (Signs notifying a bus or a tramway stop):

Finland reserves the right to use signs indicating a bus or a tramway stop which differ in shape and colour from signs E, 19 and E, 20."

FRANCE

The French Government enters a reservation with regard to the application of article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals in respect of metropolitan France and French overseas territories:

Decisions adopted under the Economic Commission for Europe provide for advance warning of sign B, 2a (Stop) by means of sign B, 1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the "Stop" symbol and a figure indicating the distance to sign B, 2a. This rule conflicts with the provisions of article 10 of the Convention.

GERMANY^{8,9}

Reservations:

Ad article 10, paragraph 6

Article 10, paragraph 6, applies in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with paragraph 9 of the annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

Ad article 23, paragraph 7

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by article 23, paragraph 7, of this Convention.

Ad annex 5, section F, No. 6

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound regarding the design of signs E, 19 and E, 20.

GREECE

[The Government of Greece] declares that it has no intention of treating mopeds as motorcycles.

HUNGARY¹⁶

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

1. The wording of article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention is at variance with the purposes and principles expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. All States, without any restriction, should be given the possibility of participating in the Convention.

2. The provisions of article 38 of the Convention, as such, are anachronistic and are not in conformity with the principles of contemporary international law or the present state of international relations, and they are at variance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

Upon ratification:

[The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic] considers itself bound by the provisions of article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention, relative to the [advance warning signs for sign B, 2], subject to its tenor as defined in the European Agreement supplementary thereto.

INDIA

"The Government of the Republic of India does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention.

"India shall treat mopeds as motor cycles."

INDONESIA

"Indonesia does not consider itself bound by article 44.

"In conformity with article 1 moped will be deemed as motor-cycle."

IRAQ¹⁷

Ratification of this Convention by the Republic of Iraq shall under no circumstances signify recognition of or entry into any relations with Israel.

LIECHTENSTEIN

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to provide in its national legislation, as an advance warning for sign B, 2, for an identical sign with an additional panel model H, 1, as indicated in annex 1 section H."

"The Principality of Liechtenstein does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13 bis, paragraph 2, and annex 1, section E, subsection II, paragraph 7."

"The Principality of Liechtenstein does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence, article 26 bis, paragraph 1 and annex 2, chapter II, section G."

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to enact in its national legislation a regulation specifying that signs C, 13 aa and C, 13 ab shall not prohibit drivers from also overtaking motor vehicles whose maximum speed is limited to 30 km/h."

LITHUANIA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Lithuania does not consider itself bound by article 44 of the Convention."

LUXEMBOURG

With regard to the provisions of article 10, paragraph 6:

The advance warning sign for sign B, 2a shall be sign B, 1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the word "Stop" and a figure indicating the distance to sign B, 2a.

With regard to the provisions of article 23, paragraph 7:

Red or yellow arrows shall be used on a black circular background.

MOROCCO

Reservation:

Morocco does not consider itself bound by the contents of article 44 thereof.

Declaration:

Morocco will treat mopeds as motor cycles.

MYANMAR

"... the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar makes [a] reservation in relation [...] to article 44 of [the] Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals [of] 1968..."

NORWAY

[For the text of a declaration regarding the application of the Convention to the territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen see chapter XI.B.19.]

"The Government of Norway shall not be bound by the provisions, in article 10 (6), annex 4 A (2) (a) (iii), annex 4 A (2) (a) (v) and annex 5 F (4) and (5) [of the Convention]."

POLAND¹⁸

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of this Convention.

Upon ratification:

Declaration and reservation:

[For the text see the declarations and the reservation made in respect of the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Vienna on 8 November 1968 (chapter XI.b.19).]

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Belarus".]

SAUDI ARABIA

The Kingdom [...] does not consider itself bound by Article 44 of this Convention.

SEYCHELLES

"In compliance with article 46 (2) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals the Government of the Republic of Seychelles declares that [it] treats mopeds as motor cycles."

SLOVAKIA⁶

SPAIN

In accordance with article 46, . . . Spain does not consider itself bound by article 44 and enters a reservation with respect to article 38.

SWEDEN

Reservations:

"(1) Instead of article 10, paragraph 6 of the Convention Sweden will apply the dispositions of paragraph 9 of the annex of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

"(2) With respect to annex 5, section F, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the signs E, 15-shall have a green ground.

"(3) With respect to article 44 of the Convention, Sweden opposes that disputes in which it is involved shall be referred to arbitration."

SWITZERLAND

Reservations:

Ad article 18, paragraph 2 and annex 5, section C

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 18, paragraph 2 of annex 5, section C.

Ad article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence.

Ad annex 4, section A, number 2, letter (d)

Switzerland reserves the right to enact, in its domestic legislation, regulations specifying that signs C, 13aa and C, 13ab shall not prohibit drivers from also overtaking motor vehicles whose speed is limited to 30 km/hr.

Ad annex 5, section F, numbers 4 and 5

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the introductory provision that signals E, 15; E, 16; E, 17; and E, 18 shall have a blue ground.

Text of the reservations made by Switzerland, as adapted in view of the entry into force of the amendments proposed by Belgium on 31 May 1994:

Ad article 13 bis, paragraph 2, and annex 1, section E, sub-section II, paragraph 7

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13 bis, paragraph 2, and annex 1, section E, subsection II, paragraph 7.

Ad article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence, article 26 bis, paragraph 1 and annex 2, chapter II, section G

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence, article 26 bis, paragraph 1 and annex 2, chapter II, section G.

Ad Annex 1, section C, subsection II, paragraph 4, letter (a)

Switzerland reserves the right to enact in its national legislation a regulation specifying that signs C, 13 aa and C, 13 ab shall not prohibit drivers from also overtaking motor vehicles whose maximum speed is limited to 30 km/h.

Ad article 10, paragraph 6, 2nd sentence

Switzerland reserves the right to provide in its national legislation, as an advance warning for sign B,2, for an identical sign with an additional panel (model H,1) as indicated in annex 1 section H.

THAILAND

Ad article 13 bis, paragraph 2, and annex

"Thailand will not be bound by article 44 of the Convention.

"Thailand will consider mopeds as motor-cycles."

TUNISIA

In ratifying the accession to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals concluded at Vienna on 8 November 1968, the Republic of Tunisia declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 44 of the Convention and affirms that any dispute which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only after the prior consent of all the Parties concerned.

TÜRKIYE

1. In relation to paragraph 1 of Article 46 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, the Republic of Türkiye declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 44 of the Convention.

2. With respect to Article 15 of the Convention, the Republic of Türkiye does not consider itself bound by the provision that the distance of advance direction signs to the intersection shall be not less than 500 meters on motorways and other roads carrying fast traffic. The Republic of Türkiye reserves the right not to apply this provision on the roads carrying fast traffic except for motorways.

3. With respect to Article 23, paragraph 8 of the Convention, the Republic of Türkiye reserves the right to use a flashing red light on the minor road and flashing amber light on major road at times when traffic is light.

Türkiye's decision to become a party to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, and its supplements, should in no way be construed as implying any form of recognition of the Greek Cypriot Administration's pretention to represent the "Republic of Cyprus", nor as implying any obligation on the part of Türkiye to enter into any dealing with authorities or institutions of the so-called "Republic of Cyprus" within the framework of the activities specified in the said Convention and its supplements.

UKRAINE

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Belarus".]

VIET NAM

Pursuant to Article 46, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 44 of the Convention.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

ARMENIA

“The Republic of Armenia makes the following objection to the declaration made by the Republic of Azerbaijan in respect of [the] Convention on Road Signs and Signals, signed on 8 November 1968:

The Republic of Azerbaijan deliberately misrepresents the essence of the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, with respect to cause and effect of the conflict. The conflict arose due to the policy of ethnic cleansing by the Republic of Azerbaijan followed by the massive military aggression against the self-determined Nagorno-Karabakh Republic - with the aim to repress the free will of the Nagorno-Karabakh population. As a result, the Republic of Azerbaijan has occupied several territories of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic.”

CYPRUS

“The Republic of Cyprus has examined the Declaration deposited by the Republic of Türkiye on 17 May 2023, upon accession to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (1968), and notes that such a declaration is not in conformity with the Convention. By means of the submitted Declaration, Türkiye purports to release itself of the obligation to cooperate with other States Parties within the framework of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals. Moreover, in its Declaration Türkiye puts forward, once again, the untenable position concerning the non-recognition of the Republic of Cyprus, a member of, among others, the United Nations and the European Union. In the view of the Republic of Cyprus, the Declaration of Türkiye is compatible neither with Article 46 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals nor the object and purpose thereof given that the allegations contained therein are irrelevant to the content of the Convention. In light of the above, it is the position of the Republic of Cyprus that the content and purported effect of this Declaration submitted by the Republic of

Türkiye is in contravention of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals. The Republic of Cyprus, therefore, rejects the aforementioned Declaration made by the Republic of Türkiye, which cannot in any way affect the obligations of the Republic of Türkiye towards the Republic of Cyprus both under general international law and the said Convention and considers it null and void. The objection of the Republic of Cyprus shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, in its entirety, between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Türkiye.”

GREECE

“The Hellenic Republic has examined the declaration made by the Republic of Türkiye upon accession, on 17 May 2023, to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (1968) (“the Convention”).

The Republic of Türkiye inter alia declares that its accession to the Convention does not imply any obligation on the part of Türkiye to enter into any dealing with authorities or institutions of the Republic of Cyprus within the framework of the activities specified in the said Convention.

The Government of the Hellenic Republic reiterates its view that the above declaration amounts to a reservation, as it purports to exclude the application of the Convention in its entirety between Türkiye and another State Party, i.e., the Republic of Cyprus. In addition, the untenable position put forward by Türkiye concerning the non-recognition of the Republic of Cyprus, a member of, among others, the United Nations and the European Union, is neither relevant to nor compatible with the content of the Convention, its object and purpose.

Therefore, the Hellenic Republic objects to the declaration in question.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Türkiye.”

Designations under article 46 (2)

Albania.....	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Andorra.....	Aa	B, 2a
Austria.....	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Azerbaijan.....	Aa	B, 2a
Bahrain.....	A ^a	B, 2 ^b
Belarus.....	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Bulgaria.....	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Central African Republic.....	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Chile.....	A ^b	B, 2 ^a
Côte d'Ivoire.....	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Cuba.....	A ^a	B, 2 ^b
Democratic Republic of the	A ^a	B, 2 ^a

In this regard, the Secretary-General received the following communications from Contracting Parties:

Austria (30 May 1995):

"... The Republic of Austria while not rejecting the amendments proposed by Belgium according to article 41 paragraph 2 (a) [of the Convention] declares the following reservation:

The Republic of Austria declares that Figures [paragraphs] 4 and 6 of Annex 1, section G, subsection V to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals shall not be applied."

Chile (26 June 1995):

[The Government of Chile] hereby informs the Secretary-General that the Government of Chile accepts these proposed amendments.

However, without prejudice to the foregoing, it wishes to make some comments intended to clarify the proposed text. Thus although it agrees to substitute the word "mass" for the word "weight" throughout the text, it believes that the States parties should be allowed a certain period of time in which to make the necessary adjustments.

In annex 1, entitled "Road signs" (*Signos camineros*), the term *Señales viales* should be used whenever the signs referred to include those used on any transport route in the territory, not only on roads.

The proposed amendment to article 10, paragraph 6, should serve as an alternative to the Convention's current provisions, so that each Contracting Party may opt for the alternative that it finds more suitable.

The wording of article 13^{bis}, paragraph 2, should be changed to make it easier to understand.

The symbol mentioned in annex 1, section A, subsection II, paragraph 5, refers to swing bridges or drawbridges and not to suspension bridges; this should be rectified.

The symbol mentioned in annex 1, section A, subsection II, paragraph 25, refers to level-crossings with gates and not to bridges; this should be rectified.

Germany (31 May 1995) :

The proposals contain a revision of the Convention, whereby the location of the provisions and the references between the provisions were changed. For reasons of clarity, also the already existing reservations and declarations are hereinafter adjusted and/or confirmed.

1 Reservations

1.1. Reservation on Article 10 paragraph 6

Article 10 paragraph 6 applies in the Federal Republic of Germany subject to paragraph 9 of the Annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing this Convention.

1.2 Reservation on Article 23 paragraph 7

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by Article 23 paragraph 7.

1.3 Reservation on Annex I section C subsection II No 1: Prohibition and restriction of entry.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound as far as the design of sign C, 3g "No entry for any power-driven vehicle drawing a trailer" is concerned.

1.4 Reservation on Annex I section D subsection II No 10: Compulsory direction for vehicles carrying dangerous goods.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound as far as the design of signs D, 10a, D, 10b, D, 10c is concerned.

1.5 Reservation on Annex I section E subsection II No 13: Signs notifying a bus or tramway stop.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound as far as the design of signs E 15 "Bus Stop" and E 16 "Tramway Stop" is concerned.

1.6 Reservation on Annex I section E subsection II No 8: Signs having zonal validity .

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to depict signs having zonal validity on a square panel.

1.7 Reservation on Annex I section G subsection I No 1: General characteristics and symbols.

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to give a rectangular shape to informative signs, especially to those indicating the number and direction of lanes.

1.8 Reservation on Annex I section G subsection V No 7: Sign notifying advised itinerary for heavy vehicles.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound as far as the design of sign G, 18 "Advised itinerary for heavy vehicles" is concerned.

1.9 Reservation on Annex I section H No 7:

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to indicate a slippery road section also by means of a main panel (sign B, 1 with the symbol of additional panel H, 9).

Less than one-third of the Contracting Parties having informed the Secretary-General that they reject the said proposed amendments within the period of twelve months following the date of their circulation i.e. 31 May 1995, and in accordance with article 41 (2) (a) of the Convention, the proposed amendments are deemed to have been accepted.

The amendments entered into force six months after the expiry of the said period of twelve months, i.e. on 30 November 1995 for all Contracting Parties. Paragraphs 4 and 6 of Annex 1, section G, subsection V did not enter into force for Austria only.

Other amendments were proposed by various States and adopted as follows :

Object of the amendment:	Proposed by:	Date of circulation and Entry into force:
Agreement*	Russian Federation	28 September 2004. EIF: 28 Mar 2006

* On 28 September 2005, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 41 (1) of the Convention that Finland has no objection to the proposed amendments transmitted on 28 September 2004.

The Government of Finland furthermore informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"... the Government of Finland wishes to recall that the acceptance of the amendments shall not affect the reservations made by the Government of Finland to the said Convention".

³ On 2 March 2026, the Government of Belgium informed the Secretary-General that it accepts the proposal of amendments circulated by C.N.172.2025.TREATIES-XI.B.20 of 12 May 2026.

⁴ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 19 December 1969. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under "China" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.).

⁵ The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 November 1968 and 6 June 1977, respectively, choosing A^a as a model danger warning sign and B, 2^a as a model stop signal under article 46 (2). See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁶ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 November 1968 and 7 June 1978, respectively, choosing Aa as a model danger warning sign and B, 2a as a model stop signal under article 46 (2), with reservations, one of which with regard to article 44 made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification, was withdrawn on 22 January 1991. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1091, p. 348 and vol. 1092, p. 412. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁷ In a notification accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of Denmark stated that "until further notice the [Convention] shall not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland".

⁸ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 11 October 1973 choosing Aa as a model danger warning sign and B, 2a as a model stop signal under article 46 (2), and with reservations. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1091, p. 377. See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁹ See note 1 under "Germany" regarding Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

¹⁰ See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

¹¹ For the Kingdom in Europe.

¹² With reference to the signature by the Republic of Korea, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania and the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Mongolia, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that their Governments considered the said signature as illegal, inasmuch as the authorities of South Korea could not act on behalf of Korea.

¹³ In application of article 54 (2) of the Convention, this declaration should have been made upon deposit of the instrument of ratification. The ratification was to have become effective on 16 November 1989, and in the absence of objection within a period of 90 days from the date (7 July 1989) when it was circulated by the Secretary-General, the notification was formally deposited as at 5 October 1989.

¹⁴ In a notification received on 6 May 1994, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification with respect to article 44. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1120, p. 537.

¹⁵ In a communication received on 5 September 1995, by virtue of the entry into force of the amendments proposed by Belgium on 31 May 1994 the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following reservation made upon ratification:

"3. *With respect to Section F of Annex 5, preamble and paragraphs 4 and 5:* Finland reserves the right to use green colour as the ground of signs E, 15 to E, 18."

¹⁶ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with respect to article 44 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1091, p. 378.

¹⁷ On 17 March 1989, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel the following objection:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of the Republic of Iraq to the [said] Convention contains a reservation in respect of Israel. In view of the Government of the State of Israel, such reservation which is explicitly of a political character is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of this Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon the Republic of Iraq under general international law or under particular Conventions.

"The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Republic of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

¹⁸ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified

the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 44 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1365, p. 350.