

# Traffic Code

Government of the Republic Regulation No. 48 of 2 February 2001

(RT<sup>1</sup> I 2001, 15, 66),

entered into force 6 February 2000,

amended by the following Act:

19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131.

This Regulation is established on the basis of subsection 3 (2) of the Traffic Act (RT I 2001, 3, 6; 2002, 92, 531; 105, 613; 110, 654; 655).

## Chapter 1

### General Provisions

§ 1. This Regulation establishes the road traffic rules on the roads of Estonia.

§ 2. The terms used in this Regulation are explained as follows:

(1) Give way (do not obstruct) is a requirement that a road user must not continue or resume his or her advance or manoeuvre if by so doing he or she might compel other road users to change direction or speed. A road user who is required to give way shall demonstrate this clearly by reducing speed or coming to a gradual halt.

(2) Pursuant to subsection 4 (8) of the Traffic Act, a built-up area is an area which is developed with buildings and which has entries and exits which are sign-posted with road signs establishing the road traffic rules which apply in the built-up area.

(3) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, a motor vehicle is a power-driven vehicle with at least four wheels which is designed for the carriage of passengers or goods or to be drawn by vehicles, or for being used in specific work applications, and the design speed of which is more than 25 kph. Three-wheeled power-driven vehicles and vehicles which are connected to an electric conductor and not rail-borne are also deemed to be motor vehicles. Mopeds, motorcycles, tractors and non-road mobile machinery are not deemed to be motor vehicles.

(4) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, a road train is a combination of vehicles including a motor vehicle and one or more trailers.

(5) Right of way is the right of a road user to proceed before other road users.

(6) A dividing strip is a barrier, green strip, central reservation or other strip which separates carriageways and is not intended for vehicular traffic.

(7) Provisional right to drive is the right to operate a power-driven vehicle, granted to a person for the first time under the conditions prescribed in § 30 of the Traffic Act.

(8) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, a trailer is a vehicle designed to be drawn by a power-driven vehicle or a vehicle adapted thereto.

(9) Inadequate visibility is a temporary situation caused by weather or other phenomena (fog, rain, snow, snowstorm, twilight, smoke, dust, water and mud splashes, sun glare) in which objects are indistinguishable from their background at less than 300 metres.

(10) Emergency stopping is the stopping or bringing to a halt of a vehicle if it is impossible or dangerous to continue driving.

(11) Pursuant to subsection 7 (2) of the Traffic Act, a pedestrian is a person who travels on foot or is transported in a wheelchair on a road. A person who uses a skateboard, roller skates, roller skis, a scooter, a kicksled or other similar items to travel is also deemed to be a pedestrian.

(12) A cycle is any vehicle which has at least two wheels and is propelled by the muscular energy of the person(s) on that vehicle; it may also have an engine. The term does not cover wheelchairs for disabled people.

(13) Pursuant to subsection 4 (5) of the Traffic Act, a cycle track is a part of a road designated for cycle and moped traffic or a separate track or path for the same purpose which is signposted as such or marked with corresponding road surface markings.

(14) Pursuant to subsection 7 (4) of the Traffic Act, a driver is a person who drives a vehicle or who guides saddle or draught animals on a road, or a person who guides cattle on a road. A driving instructor is also deemed to be a driver during driving lessons and driving practice pursuant to the conditions provided for in § 32 of the Traffic Act.

(15) A category refers to the categorisation of power-driven vehicles in terms of the right to drive, pursuant to § 21 of the Traffic Act.

(16) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, a light trailer is a trailer with a permissible maximum mass not exceeding 750 kg.

(17) A motorway is a road which is signposted as such.

(18) An inspector is a person who exercises supervision over road users within the limits of the authority granted by law and who holds a professional certificate.

(19) Pursuant to subsection 4 (4) of the Traffic Act, a pavement is a part of a road designated for pedestrian traffic or a separate path for the same purpose which may be signposted as such or marked with corresponding road surface markings.

(20) A side turn is a right or left turn.

(21) Pursuant to subsection 7 (1) of the Traffic Act, a road user is a person who participates in traffic as a pedestrian, passenger or driver.

(22) Traffic lights, road signs, road markings, revolving or flashing lamps, railings, warning tape, roadside marking posts, barriers, traffic islands and other similar devices which comply

with the requirements established pursuant to subsection 10 (2) of the Roads Act (RT I 1999, 26, 377; 93, 831; 2001, 43, 241; 50, 283; 93, 565; 2002, 41, 249; 47, 297; 53, 336; 61, 375; 63, 387) are deemed to be traffic control devices.

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(23) Pursuant to § 56 of the Traffic Act, a traffic accident is an event in which an individual is injured or killed or proprietary damage is caused as a result of at least one vehicle moving on or leaving a road.

(24) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, non-road mobile machinery is a power-driven vehicle on wheels designed for carrying out specific work and with a design speed of more than 6 kph but not more than 40 kph. Vehicles designed for specific work applications which are manufactured on the basis of motor vehicles are not deemed to be non-road mobile machinery.

(25) A manoeuvre is any turn or change of lane.

(26) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, a motorcycle is a two-wheeled power-driven vehicle with or without a sidecar which is equipped with an internal combustion engine with a capacity exceeding 50 cm<sup>3</sup> and the design speed of which is more than 45 kph.

(27) Pursuant to subsection 12 (2) of the Traffic Act, a power-driven vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle. Motor assisted cycles, mopeds and self-propelled rail-borne vehicles are not deemed to be power-driven vehicles.

(28) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, a moped is a two-wheeled or three-wheeled vehicle which is fitted with an internal combustion engine with a capacity not exceeding 50 cm<sup>3</sup> and the design speed of which is not more than 45 kph.

(29) Parking is the bringing of a vehicle to an intentional halt for longer than is necessary to pick up or set down passengers or for goods to be loaded.

(30) A priority road is an entire road which is signposted with the corresponding road sign "Priority road". At an intersection, a road marked with the road sign "Intersection with non-priority road" has the same meaning in respect of a crossing or joining road, a paved road has the same meaning in respect of a gravel road or a dirt road, and a gravel road has the same meaning in respect of a dirt road. A paved section of gravel road or dirt road before joining a paved road does not mean that these roads are paved roads.

(31) Standing is the bringing of a vehicle to an intentional halt for the period of picking up or setting down passengers or loading goods. The term does not cover stopping with the traffic flow or when requested by an authorised official or a traffic control device.

(32) A limited right to drive is the right of a person to drive power-driven vehicles in the cases and pursuant to the procedure specified in § 23 of the Traffic Act.

(33) Limited visibility is a situation in which bends, the crests of hills, constructions at the side of the road, vegetation or obstructions on the road reduce visibility on the road to the

extent that driving at the maximum permitted speed on the given section of road may become dangerous.

(34) Night-time is the period of time between nightfall and dawn when visibility is less than 300 metres due to the shortage of natural light.

(35) A side appropriate to the direction of traffic is a carriageway or a part thereof intended for one-way vehicular traffic. In the case of a two-way carriageway, the side appropriate to the direction of traffic is the right-hand side of the carriageway which is bordered on the left by a traffic control device or, in the absence thereof, by the imaginary centreline of the carriageway. In the case of tramways which are at grade with and in the middle of a carriageway, the imaginary centreline of the tramways separates the sides of the carriageway. A tramway appropriate to the direction of traffic belongs to the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.

1) On a two-way carriageway which has three lanes marked with road surface markings in its overall width, only the lane on the right-hand side is the side appropriate to the direction of traffic, unless otherwise provided by a traffic control device.

2) If a road has a separate lane for light vehicles (wheelchairs, cycles, mopeds, etc.), public transport vehicles or slow-moving, heavy or other trackless vehicles, the edge of this separate lane closest to the carriageway is the edge of the side appropriate to the direction of traffic for other trackless vehicles.

(36) A turn means a side turn or a U-turn.

(37) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, a wheeled tractor is a power-driven vehicle which has wheels and at least two axles and the maximum design speed of which is more than 6 kph but not more than 40 kph. The main function of a wheeled tractor is to work with machinery or equipment which is located thereon or coupled thereto, to operate stationary machinery or to draw a trailer.

(38) A rail vehicle is a train, locomotive, carriage, trolley or other vehicle moving on railway tracks.

(39) A level crossing is a level intersection between a road and a railway.

The border of a road and a level crossing is a barrier or, in the absence thereof, the location of a single or multi-track railway sign.

(40) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, permissible maximum mass is the maximum mass determined upon registration for a fully equipped vehicle together with its driver, passengers and cargo, which shall not exceed the maximum mass permitted by the manufacturer.

The permissible maximum mass of a road train is the sum of the permissible maximum masses of all coupled vehicles.

(41) An authorised official is a person who manages traffic (directs or stops road users) within the limits of his or her authority and who has the corresponding uniform or distinguishing marks.

(42) An intersection is an open area formed by carriageways which cross at grade. An intersection is not formed at the place where an area adjacent to a car-park, rest area or road borders on the road, or if the access road thereto crosses a road, or by field or forest roads crossing a road or each other. An intersection is regulated if the order of traffic is determined by signals given by an authorised official or by traffic light signals. In other cases, an intersection is unregulated. If a priority road crosses an unregulated intersection, the intersection is an intersection of roads of different categories.

(43) A right-of-way road is a road on which a driver has the right of way in respect of a driver on a crossing road.

(44) Pursuant to subsection 12 (1) of the Traffic Act, a vehicle is a device which is intended to be driven on a road or which is driven on a road, and which is power-driven or propelled in some other manner.

(45) A lane is a longitudinal strip into which a carriageway is divisible and which is signposted as such or marked with corresponding road surface markings or is not marked, and which is wide enough for one moving line of motor vehicles.

(46) Pursuant to subsection 4 (3) of the Traffic Act, a carriageway is the part of a road designated for vehicular traffic. A road may comprise several carriageways clearly separated from one another by a dividing strip. Carriageways which cross at grade form a carriageway intersection area. The edge of a carriageway shall be indicated by the corresponding road surface marking or, if there is no road surface marking, by a shoulder, dividing strip, green area, central reservation or the edge of another verge, or by the bottom of a gutter or the kerb of the carriageway. If both tracks of a two-way tramway which is at grade with a carriageway are on one side of the carriageway, the tramway rail closest to the carriageway is deemed to be the edge of the carriageway for trackless vehicles.

(47) Pursuant to subsection 7 (3) of the Traffic Act, a passenger is a person who travels in a vehicle but does not drive it.

(48) Pursuant to § 2 of the Roads Act, a road is a highway, street, footpath, cycle track or other construction used for vehicular or pedestrian traffic together with its carriageways, pavements, shoulders, green areas, central reservations, green strips and other road management constructions. The term also covers merging and diverging lanes to and from areas adjacent to the road, and car-parks and rest areas. Depending on the surface layer, roads are divided into the following categories:

1) paved roads, which have a paving of a material processed with cement, ash or bitumen (asphalt, cement concrete or other paving), or paving stone and cobblestone roads;

2) gravel roads, which are roads covered with gravel, gravelly sand, crushed stone sand or crushed stone screenings;

3) dirt roads, which are field or forest roads or other roads without a surface layer and which have been constructed as roads or have become roads as a result of vehicular traffic.

(49) Pursuant to subsection 4 (2) of the Traffic Act, an area adjacent to a road is a roadside territory in which constructions are located which are visible to a driver from the road and which may be accessed by an access road.

(50) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, laden mass is the mass of a vehicle at a given moment together with its driver, passengers and cargo. The laden mass of a road train is the sum of the laden masses of all coupled vehicles.

(51) Axle load is the portion of the mass of a vehicle which exerts force on a road through the axle.

(52) A tractor is a power-driven vehicle which has wheels or tracks and the maximum design speed of which is more than 6 kph but not more than 40 kph. The main function of a tractor is to work with machinery or equipment which is located thereon or coupled thereto, to operate stationary machinery or to draw a trailer.

(53) A tram is a rail vehicle, with or without a rail-borne trailer, which runs on tracks laid in the streets and which is connected to an overhead wire.

(54) Arising from Annex 1 to the Traffic Act, unladen mass is the mass, determined by the manufacturer, of a fully equipped vehicle without a driver, passengers or cargo.

(55) Design speed is the maximum speed designated for a vehicle by the manufacturer.

(56) Pursuant to subsection 4 (6) of the Traffic Act, a calm traffic area is a road designated for the common traffic of pedestrians and vehicles which is signposted as such.

(57) A public transport vehicle is a bus, trolleybus or tram which is intended to carry passengers and runs according to a timetable. A taxi intended to carry passengers is also deemed to be a public transport vehicle.

(58) Pursuant to subsection 4 (7) of the Traffic Act, a lane reserved for public transport vehicles is a part of a carriageway designated for the traffic of buses and trolleybuses which run according to a timetable, and for taxis carrying passengers. Lanes reserved for public transport vehicles shall be signposted as such or marked with the corresponding road surface markings.

(59) A pedestrian crossing is a part of a road which is designated for pedestrians to cross the road. An unregulated pedestrian crossing shall be signposted as such or marked with the corresponding road surface markings. The order of traffic at a regulated pedestrian crossing shall be determined by the pedestrian traffic light signals or signals given by an authorised official, and there may also be corresponding road surface markings on the road.

1) The width of an unregulated pedestrian crossing is bordered by the corresponding road surface markings or, in the absence thereof, by imaginary lines the location of which is based on the corresponding road signs and which run across the road.

2) The width of a regulated pedestrian crossing is bordered by the corresponding road surface markings or, in the absence thereof, by imaginary lines the location of which is based on the traffic lights and which run across the road.

(60) Rounding is passing one or several vehicles standing on a carriageway or past other obstructions by leaving the lane used.

§ 3. The right-hand rule of the road applies to vehicular traffic in Estonia.

§ 4. Road users and persons responsible for traffic management shall comply with the requirements of this Regulation.

§ 5. Road users shall act pursuant to the signals given by authorised officials described in Annex 1 to this Regulation, follow other orders given by authorised officials or inspectors, and comply with the requirements of traffic control devices and with the procedure for the use of signs prescribed for vehicles in Annex 4 to this Regulation.

§ 6. Road users shall follow orders given by authorised officials even if they are contrary to a requirement of this Regulation or a traffic control device.

§ 7. If a temporary road sign (with a movable stand) set out in Annex 2 to this Regulation contradicts a requirement of a stationary road sign set out in Annex 2 to this Regulation, the requirement of the temporary road sign shall take precedence.

§ 8. If a road sign contradicts a requirement of a road marking set out in Annex 3, the requirement of the road sign shall take precedence.

§ 9. Even if a traffic light signal or a signal given by an authorised official, as set out in Annex 1, authorise a person to proceed, the signal does not cancel the procedure prescribed by road signs set out in Annex 2 (except the danger warning sign “Intersection with non-priority road” and priority signs) and road markings set out in Annex 3.

§ 10. No-one shall damage a traffic control device or conceal a traffic control device from road users, or install, move or remove a traffic control device without having the authority therefor.

§ 11. No-one shall endanger or obstruct traffic as a result of his or her actions or failure to act.

§ 12. No-one shall place equipment or materials on pavements or shoulders which endanger or unnecessarily obstruct the movement of pedestrians, particularly of elderly and disabled people.

§ 13. A person who creates a danger shall take all the steps within his or her power in order to remove it or reduce any harmful consequences.

§ 14. Road users and other persons shall comply with the requirements provided for in the Traffic Act and the requirements of legislation established pursuant to the Act.

Chapter 2

## Environmental Protection Obligations

§ 15. Drivers shall not cause discomfort to other people or damage the environment surrounding the road with excessive noise, dust and exhaust gases which could be avoided in the given circumstances. Collisions with animals or birds shall be avoided.

§ 16. The engines of vehicles standing in calm traffic areas or residential areas shall not be left switched on for more than two minutes.

§ 17. Power-driven vehicles, except emergency and road service vehicles, shall not be driven, stood or parked off the road in places not intended for power-driven vehicle traffic. Traffic in such places is only permitted with the authorisation of the owner of the land.

§ 18. Power-driven vehicles shall not be washed in bodies of water or on the shore closer than 10 metres to the shore-line, unless there is a notice on the site concerning a different procedure.

§ 19. Road users shall not:

- 1) contaminate the natural environment with fuel or lubricants or change the oil of a power-driven vehicle in a place which is not designated therefor;
- 2) damage, pollute or otherwise contaminate roads or areas adjacent to roads;
- 3) use vehicles with a leak which contaminates the environment.

§ 20. The noise or the level of pollutants in the exhaust emissions of vehicles shall not exceed the standards established by the Minister of the Environment pursuant to subsection 13 (5) of the Traffic Act.

## Chapter 3

### Duties of Pedestrians and Passengers

§ 21. When walking on roads in built-up areas, except on roads where the maximum speed limit for vehicles does not exceed 20 kph, pedestrians shall use pavements or, in the absence thereof, shoulders. If these places do not exist or are unsuitable for walking, it is permitted to walk on the carriageway only near its edge and without obstructing vehicles.

§ 22. When walking on a two-way road which is outside a built-up area and does not have a pavement, pedestrians shall walk only on the left-hand shoulder or, in the absence thereof or if the shoulder is unsuitable for walking, they shall walk on the carriageway only near its left-hand edge and without obstructing vehicles, and when visibility is poor or at night-time it is permitted to walk on the carriageway on an unlit road only in single file.

§ 23. On roads with a dividing strip, it is prohibited to walk on the carriageway beside the dividing strip or along the dividing strip unless it has a pavement.

§ 24. An organised group of people, except a group of pre-school children or primary school children specified in § 58 of this Regulation, may walk only near the right-hand edge of a



carriageway or, without obstructing pedestrians, on the pavement, and not more than four abreast. The person in charge of the group shall ensure safety with appropriate means (signal flags or, at night-time, reflex reflectors, lights, etc.).

§ 25. In inadequate visibility or at night-time, pedestrians shall use reflex reflectors or carry lights when walking on an unlit road without a pavement.

§ 26. Pedestrians may cross a road using a pedestrian overpass or a pedestrian underpass, and may cross a carriageway at a pedestrian crossing (without leaving its borders), an intersection or another place pursuant to §§ 27–35 of the Regulation.

§ 27. If the entry to a pedestrian overpass or underpass or if a pedestrian crossing or an intersection is not further than 100 m away, pedestrians shall cross a carriageway only by using one of these. If it is further than 100 m to one of those places, pedestrians may cross a carriageway only if the road is clearly visible in both directions and they do not endanger traffic by crossing.

§ 28. At an unregulated intersection, pedestrians shall not obstruct vehicles approaching the intersection and vehicles directly crossing the intersection.

§ 29. If a pedestrian crossing a carriageway at an unregulated place stops in order to give way to a vehicle, he or she may continue only after he or she is convinced that it is safe to cross.

§ 30. Pedestrians shall cross a carriageway by the shortest possible route and by using refuge islands where possible.

§ 31. At unregulated pedestrian crossings and before crossing the carriageway, a pedestrian shall assess the distance and speed of any approaching vehicle, give the driver the opportunity to reduce speed gradually or stop, and be sure that the driver has noticed him or her and that it is safe to cross the road.

§ 32. At regulated intersections or pedestrian crossings, a pedestrian shall, when crossing the carriageway, obey traffic light signals or signals given by an authorised official if there is one.

§ 33. At a regulated intersection where a pedestrian crossing is not marked on the road surface, pedestrians shall cross the carriageway in the direction in which the pavement runs or, if there are traffic lights located on refuge islands, by using these islands. If the green light permits pedestrians to cross all roads at an intersection at once, they may cross the intersection in any direction. If there are no pedestrian traffic lights at an intersection, pedestrians shall obey vehicle traffic lights.

§ 34. If the pedestrian traffic lights change to red while a pedestrian is on the carriageway or, in the absence of such traffic lights, if the vehicle traffic lights change to amber or if an authorised official raises his or her arm, the pedestrian shall, depending on his or her position on the carriageway, continue walking only to the closest refuge island or, in the absence of a refuge island, to the line dividing the sides of the carriageway or, if the pedestrian is on the other side of the carriageway, finish crossing the carriageway.

§ 35. Once they have started to cross a carriageway, pedestrians shall not linger or stop unnecessarily.

§ 36. Pedestrians shall not:

- 1) cross a carriageway in places where barriers have been installed in order to prevent pedestrian traffic, and outside pedestrian crossings in built-up areas on roads with dividing strips;
- 2) proceed onto a carriageway from behind a standing vehicle or other obstruction without checking that there are no vehicles approaching;
- 3) walk on motorways;
- 4) obstruct a vehicle if its blue revolving or flashing lamps are switched on, whether with or without a siren, and vehicles accompanied by such vehicles;
- 5) obstruct a vehicle carrying out work on a road if its yellow revolving or flashing lamps are switched on.

§ 37. Pedestrians may wait for public transport vehicles on a waiting platform or in the absence thereof, on the pavement or shoulder.

§ 38. At public transport vehicle stops without waiting platforms, it is permitted to step onto the carriageway in order to board a public transport vehicle only after the public transport vehicle has stopped. After alighting from a public transport vehicle, pedestrians shall leave the carriageway immediately.

§ 39. Passengers may board or alight from a vehicle only when the vehicle is standing.

§ 40. The doors of a vehicle shall not be opened before the vehicle has stopped. The opening of doors shall not endanger or obstruct other road users.

§ 41. Passengers may board a trackless vehicle from the side of the carriageway or from the rear or alight from such a vehicle only when it is safe and does not obstruct other road users.

§ 42. In vehicles which have safety belts, passengers shall fasten their safety belts as required, except in the cases specified in § 69 of this Regulation.

§ 43. Passengers shall not distract the driver's attention during the journey.

## Chapter 4

### Duties of Drivers to Ensure Safety of Pedestrians

§ 44. Drivers shall not drive in a manner which endangers pedestrians or damages their clothing (e.g. by splashing mud, water, etc.). Special attention shall be paid to children, the elderly, people with symptoms of illness and disabled people.

§ 45. A driver shall give way to a pedestrian:

- 1) on pavements and shoulders if he or she is driving there from a carriageway;

2) while entering a road from a car-park, rest area, area adjacent to the road, calm traffic area, access road, or dirt road;

3) while reversing;

4) while completing a turn upon leaving an intersection;

5) if the pedestrian is crossing the carriageway after being authorised by a green light or by a signal given by an authorised official;

6) if the pedestrian is finishing crossing the carriageway even though the driver is authorised to proceed by the traffic light signals or by a signal given by an authorised official;

7) if the pedestrian is boarding or alighting from a public transport vehicle which is standing at a stop in the middle of the road on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.

§ 46. When approaching an unregulated pedestrian crossing, a driver shall reduce speed or stop in order to give way to pedestrians who are crossing the road at the pedestrian crossing or waiting for the opportunity to cross the road at the pedestrian crossing.

§ 47. If a vehicle is stopping or has stopped on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic at an unregulated pedestrian crossing, a driver shall not pass the vehicle immediately before the pedestrian crossing or on the pedestrian crossing without stopping at the pedestrian crossing. It is permitted to drive on to the pedestrian crossing only after checking whether it is necessary to comply with the requirements of § 46 of this Regulation.

§ 48. If there is a free lane between a vehicle which has stopped at an unregulated pedestrian crossing and a vehicle approaching the pedestrian crossing, a driver need not stop at the pedestrian crossing but he or she shall take into account the provisions of § 46 of this Regulation.

§ 49. If, on the side opposite to that appropriate to the direction of traffic, an unregulated pedestrian crossing is poorly visible due to a standing vehicle or other obstruction, a driver shall be especially careful when he or she proceeds in order not to endanger pedestrians who are on the pedestrian crossing.

§ 50. A driver may drive on to a pedestrian crossing only if he or she is sure that he or she will not have to stop on the pedestrian crossing.

§ 51. It is not permitted to make a U-turn on a pedestrian crossing.

§ 52. If traffic light signals or a signal given by an authorised official prohibits a driver from driving on to a regulated pedestrian crossing, the driver shall stop behind the stop line or stop line sign; or in the absence thereof, at the pedestrian crossing.

§ 53. If it is necessary to drive on to a regulated pedestrian crossing upon completing a side turn and if there is no stop line or stop line sign in the direction in which the driver is driving, the driver may drive on to the pedestrian crossing if he or she gives way to pedestrians who cross the carriageway when so authorised by traffic light signals.

§ 54. Drivers shall at all times give way to blind pedestrians who are carrying a white stick.

## Chapter 5

### Additional Requirements to Ensure Safety of Children

§ 55. A driver shall take into account the fact that the development of children does not yet allow them to assess traffic conditions comprehensively.

§ 56. If a driver sees a child on the road or by the side of the road, the driver shall be especially mindful and drive at a speed which allows him or her to avoid causing any danger.

§ 57. Adults accompanying pre-school children shall observe the children and prevent them from stepping unexpectedly onto a carriageway.

§ 58. Groups of pre-school children or primary school children may use a road only if accompanied by adults, if they proceed two abreast and if they use the pavement or, in the absence of a pavement, a shoulder, and in the event that they use an unlit road in a built-up area or a road outside a built-up area, then they shall use the road only during day-time and, in the case of two-way traffic, stay on the left shoulder.

§ 59. Drivers shall give way to:

- 1) children crossing the carriageway at the signal of a person accompanying the group of children;
- 2) children who are on a carriageway near a bus which bears the group of children sign pursuant to Annex 4 to this Regulation.

§ 60. If the height of a child who is travelling in an automobile which has safety belts and is sitting by himself or herself does not enable him or her to be fastened as required with a safety belt of the motor vehicle, a child-restraint seat, a carry-cot or other safety equipment which conforms to the requirements and corresponds to the height and weight of the child shall be used. A child may travel in the front seat of an automobile only if he or she is fastened with safety equipment as required.

§ 61. An adult passenger on the back seat of an automobile may carry one child under 12 years of age in his or her lap on the condition that the passenger in whose lap the child sits is fastened with a safety belt as required and that all the seats in the motor vehicle are taken. A child shall not travel in a person's lap in the front seat of an automobile.

§ 62. The requirements of §§ 60 and 61 of this Regulation are not compulsory in built-up areas for taxis in which a child is sitting on the back seat either by himself or herself or in the lap of an adult.

§ 63. Children under 12 years of age shall not travel on the back seat of a motorcycle.

## Chapter 6

### General Duties of Drivers

§ 64. Drivers shall be mindful of less protected road users standing or travelling on the road or verge and shall avoid endangering them or causing them harm.

§ 65. While driving, drivers are prohibited from engaging in activities which may impede their ability to drive or their comprehension of the traffic environment.

§ 66. A driver shall not park a vehicle in a manner which prevents other vehicles from entering yards or areas adjacent to roads or which obstructs pedestrian traffic on pedestrian crossings and at intersections in the direction in which the pavement runs.

§ 67. While driving in a built-up area, a driver may use a telephone only if he or she also uses hands-free equipment.

§ 68. A driver is required:

1) to check that his or her vehicle is in good condition before setting off and to observe the roadworthiness of the vehicle while on the road;

2) to give way to vehicles the blue revolving or flashing lamps of which are switched on, whether with or without a siren, and to vehicles accompanied by such vehicles;

3) to give way to vehicles the yellow revolving or flashing lamps of which are switched on and which are being used in work applications on the road, and to vehicles accompanied by such vehicles;

4) if driving a motorcycle, to hold the handlebars with both hands, except when giving a warning signal, to wear a fastened motorcycle helmet and not to carry passengers who do not comply with the last requirement;

5) to be fastened with a safety belt as required in vehicles which have safety belts, and not to carry passengers who are not fastened with safety equipment which conforms to the requirements.

§ 69. The following need not fasten their safety belts:

1) drivers and passengers while travelling on an ice road;

2) passengers who suffer from a condition that does not allow them to fasten their safety belts;

3) drivers or passengers who, due to their duties, have to make stops and the distance between the stops does not exceed 100 metres;

4) taxi drivers and passengers travelling on the back seat of taxis while driving in built-up areas, and driving instructors during driving lessons.

§ 70. A power-driven vehicle or tram driver shall carry and, at the request of a police officer or other person so authorised by law, present the following pursuant to law:

1) the document certifying his or her right to drive;

- 2) a motor third party liability insurance policy or a certificate concerning exemption from the requirement to enter into an insurance contract;
- 3) the registration certificate of the vehicle;
- 4) other documents if required by law.

§ 71. A driver shall allow the existence of a tachograph and a speed limitation device in a vehicle in which they are compulsory to be verified and also his or her compliance with the requirements for driving and rest time on the basis of the data in the tachograph record sheets.

§ 72. The driver of a power-driven vehicle shall present the documents necessary for examination to an inspector from the motor vehicle through an open side window and without leaving the driver's seat. The driver and passengers shall remain in their seats and may leave the vehicle only with the permission or on the order of the inspector.

§ 73. A driver has the right to request the inspector to show his or her professional certificate or other document certifying his or her authorisation and to take any necessary notes from the document.

§ 74. A driver of a power-driven vehicle or tram shall be able to use first aid measures and shall assist people who are in need of assistance due to a traffic accident and call for emergency medical care (the rescue service). Only in exceptional cases when it is impossible to call for emergency medical care (the rescue service) and transportation of the person in need of assistance is not dangerous may he or she be transported to a hospital by another vehicle or by the vehicle of the driver.

§ 75. A driver whose power-driven vehicle belongs to a legal person (except diplomatic representations, consular authorities or international organisations) and is not designated for special purposes shall grant the use of his or her vehicle to the police in cases of urgency in order to drive to the scene of an event or a natural disaster area or in order to take a person who needs emergency medical care to a hospital or convey an offender to the police.

§ 76. A driver shall not be:

- 1) in a state of intoxication. Pursuant to subsection 20 (3) of the Traffic Act, a state of intoxication is a state of health which is caused by the consumption of alcohol, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances and which results in disturbed or changed bodily or mental functions and reactions;
- 2) so ill or fatigued as to prevent his or her clear perception of traffic conditions or to prevent him or her from complying fully with the requirements of this Regulation;
- 3) in a state in which the alcohol content in breath exhaled by him or her is 0.1 milligrams or more of alcohol in 1 litre of breath, or which is caused by the alcohol content in his or her blood being 0.2 milligrams or more of alcohol in 1 millilitre of blood.

§ 77. Driving shall not be entrusted to a person who is in a state specified in § 76 of this Regulation.

§ 78. The driving of a power-driven vehicle or tram shall not be entrusted to a person who does not hold a corresponding driving licence.

## Chapter 7

### Duties of Drivers to Grant Right of Way to Public Transport Vehicles

§ 79. If the routes of a tram and a trackless vehicle cross in an area between intersections, the driver of the trackless vehicle shall give way.

§ 80. A driver for whose vehicle the lanes reserved for public transport vehicles are not intended shall use these lanes as an exception as follows:

1) before turning or stopping, the driver shall move over into a lane marked with the road sign “Lane reserved for public transport vehicles”, which is on the edge of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic and is not separated from the rest of the carriageway by a continuous line; it is also permitted to enter this lane upon completing a turn, but thereafter the driver shall immediately leave the lane;

2) the driver may only drive straight across a lane reserved for public transport vehicles which is on a road marked with the road sign “Road with a lane reserved for public transport vehicles” in places where this is not prohibited by a traffic control device.

§ 81. In built-up areas, drivers shall give way to public transport vehicles in category D which pull out of marked stops.

## Chapter 8

### Signals Given by Driver

§ 82. A direction indicator signal shall be given at the correct time according to the traffic situation, but not later than three seconds before setting off, starting a manoeuvre or stopping.

The direction indicator signal shall continue during the manoeuvre and shall be ended immediately after the manoeuvre, whereas an arm signal may end immediately before setting off, starting the manoeuvre or stopping.

§ 83. A driver whose vehicle has no built-in direction indicator lamps or stop lamps shall use arm signals as follows:

1) to signal to turn right, raise the right arm outstretched to shoulder level or bend the left arm raised to the same position up from the elbow at right angles;

2) to signal to turn left, raise the left arm outstretched to shoulder level or bend the right arm raised to the same position up from the elbow at right angles;

3) to signal to slow down, stretch an arm out to the side and move it up and down.

Drivers shall also use these arm signals if the direction indicator lamps or stop lamps are out of order or while driving with the hazard warning signal switched on.

§ 84. An audible warning may be given only when danger arises or in order to attract the attention of road users outside built-up areas.

§ 85. Lights may be flashed only in order to attract the attention of road users.

§ 86. The giving of a warning signal does not grant the driver the right of way.

§ 87. The hazard warning signal of a standing vehicle shall be switched on:

- 1) in the event of an emergency stop in places where standing and parking are prohibited;
- 2) outside built-up areas at night-time or in the event of inadequate visibility, if even just one of the side lamps is not switched on or working;
- 3) in the event of a traffic accident.

§ 88. The hazard warning signal of a moving vehicle shall be switched on at night-time or in the event of inadequate visibility if even just one of the rear side lamps is not switched on or working.

§ 89. A driver of a power-driven vehicle (except a solo motorcycle) shall use a warning triangle:

- 1) in the absence of a hazard warning signal in the cases listed in § 87 of this Regulation. A warning triangle shall be placed on the road at an adequate distance from the vehicle, but not closer than 25 metres in built-up areas and 50 metres outside built-up areas. In the event of an emergency stop or a traffic accident at an intersection, the warning triangle may be closer than the specified distances and may be placed towards the direction of greater danger at a distance which allows timely warning of the danger to be given to other drivers;
- 2) in the absence of a hazard warning signal in the case specified in § 88 of this Regulation, and the warning triangle shall be attached to the vehicle in a place which is visible from behind;
- 3) regardless of the existence of a hazard warning signal, pursuant to the requirements specified in clause 1) of this section if the vehicle, having made an emergency stop or been involved in a traffic accident, is on the carriageway in a place where visibility is inadequate or limited or if goods have fallen or flowed onto the carriageway in such a place.

§ 90. If a vehicle which has made an emergency stop or goods which have fallen or flowed therefrom cannot be removed from the road by the driver, he or she shall mark it pursuant to § 87 or § 89 of this Regulation, notify the police or the owner (possessor) of the road promptly of the incident and take measures for the rapid elimination of the danger or for the reduction of the harmful consequences thereof.

## Chapter 9

### Manoeuvres



§ 91. Before setting off, starting a manoeuvre or stopping, a driver shall be convinced that it is safe and will not obstruct other road users and people working on the road. Drivers of public transport vehicles in category D shall be convinced that they have been given way to pursuant to § 81 of this Regulation.

§ 92. A driver shall give way as follows:

1) to all road users when turning into a road from a car-park, rest area, area adjacent to the road, calm traffic area, access road or dirt road;

2) to pedestrians and cyclists on pavements or shoulders and to cyclists and moped drivers on cycle tracks or shoulders, when leaving a carriageway.

§ 93. The driver of a trackless vehicle coming from behind shall give way to a driver in a neighbouring lane who is changing lanes.

§ 94. If drivers who are driving side by side exchange lanes, the driver on the left-hand side shall give way to the driver who is on his or her right-hand side.

§ 95. On roads with two or more lanes appropriate to the direction of traffic which are marked with road surface markings and in the case of heavy traffic when all lanes are equally busy, it is prohibited to pass vehicles in front by frequently changing lanes.

§ 96. If the routes of vehicles cross and the order of traffic is not established elsewhere in this Regulation, a driver shall give way to any driver who approaches from the right-hand side or is on the right-hand side.

§ 97. Before turning, a driver shall move towards the corresponding edge of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic in good time. This requirement does not apply when driving at a roundabout or when turning if a corresponding traffic control device also permits the turn to be made elsewhere.

§ 98. When turning at an intersection, a driver shall drive in such a manner that when leaving the carriageway intersection area the vehicle does not end up on the side opposite to that appropriate to the direction of traffic.

§ 99. If a driver cannot turn at an intersection or on a road between intersections pursuant to the requirements of §§ 97, 98 and 109 of this Regulation due to the large turning radius of the vehicle or the condition of the carriageway, the driver may ignore these requirements, including by driving on a shoulder, on the condition that other road users are not endangered or obstructed and that the embankment of the road is not damaged.

§ 100. If a driver makes a left turn or U-turn on a road between intersections, the driver shall give way to any driver who is approaching in the oncoming lane or overtaking him or her.

§ 101. Outside built-up areas and on roads with dividing strips, it is permitted to make a left turn or U-turn only in places marked with the corresponding road sign "Lanes and directions of traffic" and to make a U-turn only in places marked with the sign "Place for U-turn".

§ 102. It is not permitted to make a U-turn:

- 1) on a pedestrian crossing;
- 2) at a level crossing;
- 3) in places with limited visibility.

§ 103. If there is a deceleration lane on a road, a driver who is planning to turn shall move into the lane in good time and reduce speed only when in the lane.

§ 104. If there is an acceleration lane for entering a road, drivers shall drive in the lane and, when joining the traffic flow, give way to drivers driving on the road. Drivers driving on the road shall not weave in and out of the acceleration lane if this obstructs drivers driving there.

§ 105. When reversing, drivers shall not endanger or obstruct other road users.

§ 106. On one-way roads, it is permitted to reverse only to perform a manoeuvre.

## Chapter 10

### Position of Vehicle while Driving

§ 107. On roads divided into lanes by road surface markings, it is mandatory to drive within the lanes.

§ 108. On a two-way carriageway with four or more lanes in its total width, it is prohibited to drive on the side opposite to that appropriate to the direction of traffic.

§ 109. On a two-way carriageway with three lanes marked with road surface markings in its total width, it is prohibited to enter the leftmost oncoming lane. The middle lane may be used only for overtaking or rounding and shall be used for moving over before a left turn or U-turn.

§ 110. It is permitted to drive vehicles which are not specified in §§ 111 and 112 of this Regulation in any lane on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic on a carriageway in a built-up area provided that the requirements of § 80 of this Regulation are complied with. Outside built-up areas, it is mandatory to drive near the right-hand edge of the carriageway. If there are several marked lanes on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic, the left-hand lanes may be used only if the right-hand lanes are occupied.

§ 111. On carriageways with three or more marked lanes on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic, it is prohibited to drive a vehicle in category C in lanes other than the first and the second unless otherwise provided by this Regulation.

§ 112. Vehicles the maximum speed of which must not exceed 40 kph or which due to reasons independent of the traffic flow cannot be driven faster than the speed specified above shall be driven in the rightmost lane unless otherwise provided by this Regulation.

§ 113. Power-driven vehicles and road trains which are not permitted or are technically unable to be driven faster than 40 kph shall bear a slow-moving vehicle sign pursuant to Annex 4 to this Regulation at the rear on the left-hand side or in the middle.

§ 114. On paved roads, it is permitted to travel only by power-driven vehicles which are in contact with the road surface with pneumatic tyres or tracks or with tyres or tracks made of elastic material.

§ 115. It is permitted to drive or stop a trackless vehicle on a tramway which is appropriate to the direction of traffic and at grade with a carriageway without obstructing tram traffic only if the number of lanes is not established by the road sign “Lanes and directions of traffic”. If tram traffic is obstructed, the tramway shall be cleared. Drivers who are next to the tramway shall enable this to be the case.

§ 116. It is prohibited to drive on an oncoming tramway.

§ 117. It is permitted to drive power-driven vehicles used to perform official duties on pavements and cycle tracks unless it is possible to perform the duties from the carriageway.

§ 118. Power-driven vehicles may be driven on shoulders only pursuant to the procedure prescribed in §§ 99, 136, 138, 141 and 145 of this Regulation.

§ 119. No vehicles shall be driven on green areas without the authorisation of the owner (possessor) thereof.

§ 120. No vehicles, other than vehicles providing repair and maintenance services, shall be driven on dividing strips.

§ 121. When turning into a road at which there is the road sign “Entrance to a road with variable direction traffic”, the driver shall drive into the rightmost lane. From there, the driver may change into left-hand lanes only after he or she has made sure that it is permitted to drive in that direction in the other lanes.

§ 122. While driving along an ice road which crosses a water body, drivers shall comply with the requirements established pursuant to the Roads Act.

## Chapter 11

### Speed Limit

§ 123. A driver shall adapt the speed of his or her vehicle to his or her driving experience, the road conditions, the state of the road and the vehicle, the peculiarities of any goods carried, the weather conditions, the density of the traffic and other traffic conditions such that he or she is able to stop the vehicle within the area visible in front of the vehicle and without hitting any obstacle which can reasonably be expected to be on the road. A driver shall reduce his or her speed and, if necessary, stop if the conditions so require, especially if visibility is inadequate.

§ 124. The speed limit:

- 1) in built-up areas is 50 kilometres per hour;
- 2) outside built-up areas is 90 kilometres per hour.

§ 125. The road signs “Maximum speed limit” or “Maximum speed zone” which limit speed to 30 kph or below indicate dangerous sections of road or a dangerous area where there may not be any additional danger warning signs or road markings.

§ 126. Drivers shall not drive faster than:

1) the design speed. The speed of a road train shall not exceed the design speed of any of the vehicles used in the composition of the road train;

2) the speed specified on the maximum speed limit sign set out in Annex 4 to this Regulation. The sign shall be placed at the rear of the vehicle if the maximum speed thereof should be lower than the speed specified in § 124 of this Regulation or if the vehicle has a speed limitation device;

3) the limit indicated on a traffic control device.

§ 127. Drivers taking driving lessons and drivers with a provisional or limited right to drive shall not drive faster than 90 kph. A vehicle used for driving practice shall display the driving lesson sign set out in Annex 4 to this Regulation in a position which is visible from in front and behind, and in other cases the vehicle shall bear a novice driver sign.

§ 128. Drivers shall not:

1) obstruct other vehicles by driving unjustifiably slowly;

2) brake suddenly unless this is necessary in order to ensure safety.

§ 129. Drivers shall maintain a separation distance which corresponds to their speed and which enables them to avoid a collision with the vehicle in front if it slows down or stops unexpectedly.

§ 130. While driving, drivers shall maintain a safe lateral distance.

§ 131. On roads outside built-up areas with one lane appropriate to the direction of traffic, a driver who is not driving at the maximum speed permitted on the section of the road shall maintain such a separation distance that any driver overtaking him or her can move back. The requirement does not apply if the driver himself or herself intends to overtake, if traffic is heavy or if overtaking is prohibited on the section of road.

## Chapter 12

### Overtaking

§ 132. Before overtaking, a driver shall make sure that:

1) no driver who is following him or her has begun to overtake him or her;

2) the driver ahead of him or her has not given a left-turn signal;

3) the lane to be used for overtaking is free over a sufficient distance;

4) after overtaking he or she will be able to resume his or her position on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic without endangering or obstructing the drivers overtaken.

§ 133. If an obstruction or traffic hazard which a driver could not foresee or correctly assess before starting to overtake appears while he or she is overtaking, the attempt to overtake shall be abandoned. If the driver who abandons the attempt to overtake wishes to resume his or her position on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic, the drivers who are following shall allow this.

§ 134. Drivers being overtaken shall not obstruct the overtaking manoeuvre by accelerating or in any other way.

§ 135. Overtaking is prohibited:

1) at intersections and in the immediate vicinity of intersections on joining roads, except such intersections where drivers approaching from other directions must give way;

2) on level crossings and immediately before level crossings;

3) on unregulated pedestrian crossings;

4) on sections of road with limited visibility.

§ 136. Outside built-up areas where the condition of the carriageway or heavy oncoming traffic does not enable a vehicle which is not being driven at the maximum speed permitted on the section of road to be overtaken, the driver of the vehicle shall keep as far to the right as possible and, if necessary, stop in order to allow vehicles following him or her to overtake.

§ 137. It is prohibited to pass a vehicle in front on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic:

1) on sections of road with limited visibility where the lanes of the side appropriate to the direction of traffic are not marked with road surface markings;

2) on unregulated pedestrian crossings;

3) by using a deceleration lane, shoulder, or a lay-by for a public transport vehicle stop. This requirement does not apply when passing a vehicle which is making a left turn or a U-turn.

§ 138. When passing an oncoming vehicle on a narrow carriageway, drivers shall keep as far to the right as possible and may, if necessary, drive on the shoulder.

§ 139. If passing is difficult because of an obstruction, the driver in front of whom the obstruction is situated shall give way.

§ 140. On a descent marked with the road sign “Steep descent”, descending drivers shall give way near any obstructions.

Chapter 13

## Standing and Parking

§ 141. In built-up areas, standing or parked vehicles shall be stationed on a carriageway near the right-hand edge of the carriageway or on the right-hand shoulder such that a strip of the shoulder at least 0.75 metres wide is left for pedestrians to use. Standing or parked vehicles may also be stationed in the same manner in built-up areas on the left-hand side of a one-way road or of a two-way road which does not have a tramway in the middle and which has one lane in both directions which are separated from each other by a broken line or, in the absence of a broken line, if the carriageway is less than 9 metres wide, without taking into account any lay-bys intended for parking.

§ 142. In built-up areas, vehicles may stand or be parked in single file, although two-wheeled motorcycles, cycles and mopeds without trailers may stand or be parked two abreast, the longitudinal axis of each vehicle shall be parallel to the edge of the carriageway and, in the absence of obstructions, the vehicles shall be placed not further than 0.2 metres from the edge of the carriageway. This requirement does not apply to vehicles which are parked pursuant to § 143 of this Regulation.

§ 143. In built-up areas, vehicles which are less than 6 metres long, without trailers and in category A, category B or subcategory D1 may also be parked:

- 1) on a carriageway at an angle to the edge of the carriageway in places where indicated by a traffic control device or where there is a lay-by;
- 2) in a car-park on the pavement pursuant to the procedure indicated by a traffic control device;
- 3) partially or entirely on the pavement where indicated by the corresponding traffic control device and provided that a strip of pavement at least 1.5 metres wide is left for pedestrians to use.

§ 144. Power-driven vehicles not specified in § 143 shall not be parked in the places specified in clauses 1), 2) and 3) of that section in any manner.

§ 145. Outside built-up areas, standing or parked vehicles shall be stationed on the right-hand shoulder. If it is impossible to comply with this requirement, vehicles standing or parked on the road shall be kept as far to the right as possible. Vehicles may stand and be parked only in single file and the longitudinal axis of each vehicle shall be parallel to the edge of the carriageway.

§ 146. At night-time, vehicles may be parked outside built-up areas only in car-parks or rest areas.

§ 147. It is not permitted to stand or park a vehicle on the edge of a carriageway nearest a dividing strip, except in places where indicated by a traffic control device.

§ 148. If parking places are not marked, vehicles shall be parked such that the number of parking places is not reduced without good reason.

§ 149. Before leaving his or her vehicle, a driver shall take all suitable precautions in order to prevent the vehicle from moving on its own and to avoid the unauthorised use thereof.

§ 150. The doors of a parked vehicle shall not be opened or left open if this endangers or obstructs other road users.

§ 151. Standing is prohibited:

- 1) in places where standing is prohibited by a traffic control device;
- 2) on level crossings;
- 3) on tramways or closer than 1 metre to a tramway;
- 4) on and under bridges, trestles or viaducts, except in places where parking is permitted;
- 5) in places where a standing vehicle renders other vehicular traffic impossible or obstructs pedestrians;
- 6) on pedestrian crossings or in places where cycle tracks and carriageways cross, or closer than 5 metres before such places and, when standing on the left-hand side of a two-way road, closer than 5 metres after such places;
- 7) in places where the distance between a longitudinal road marking which indicates the side of the carriageway or the lane and a standing vehicle is less than 3 metres;
- 8) in the lay-by for a stopping point of public transport vehicles in category D or on the road surface marking "Public transport vehicle stop" or, in the absence thereof, closer than 15 metres to the road sign "Bus or trolleybus stop" or "Taxi stand" in the direction of the stop or stand if this would obstruct either the traffic of public transport vehicles in category D or taxis intended for the carriage of passengers respectively;
- 9) closer than 15 metres before the road sign "Tram stop";
- 10) in any place where the vehicle would conceal traffic light signals or road signs from the view of other road users;
- 11) on a carriageway in places where there is limited visibility;
- 12) on green areas without the authorisation of the owner (possessor) thereof;
- 13) on dividing strips and crossovers linking carriageways;
- 14) closer than 5 metres to the edge of a crossing carriageway, but not opposite a crossing pavement;
- 15) on intersections, except in places where parking is permitted. As an exception, it is permitted to stand and park on the opposite side of the terminating road at a T-intersection on the road which passes through the intersection if it is prohibited by a traffic control device to cross the sides of this road.

§ 152. Parking is prohibited:

- 1) in places where prohibited by a traffic control device or in places where standing is prohibited;
- 2) closer than 50 metres to a level crossing;
- 3) next to parking places marked on the road surface;
- 4) outside built-up areas on carriageways marked with the priority sign “Priority road”;
- 5) in deceleration and acceleration lanes;
- 6) in places where it would obstruct other vehicles from entering or leaving a parking place.

§ 153. Public transport vehicles in category D may stand at stopping points for public transport vehicles in category D as specified in clause 151 8), and taxis intended for the carriage of passengers may stand and park at taxi stands.

## Chapter 14

### Intersections

#### Division 1

##### General Requirements

§ 154. When approaching an intersection, drivers shall exercise such extra care as may be appropriate to local conditions.

§ 155. When completing a turn, a driver shall give way to any pedestrians who are crossing the carriageway into which the driver is turning and to any cyclists and moped drivers who are crossing the carriageway on a cycle track.

§ 156. When making a left turn or U-turn, the driver of a trackless vehicle shall give way to any oncoming drivers who are continuing straight on or turning right or drivers who are overtaking him or her. Tram drivers shall follow the same rules between themselves.

§ 157. The requirement specified in § 156 does not apply if a left-turn or U-turn is made at an unregulated intersection of roads of different categories while driving on a priority road the direction of which is changing, or at a regulated intersection with traffic lights with arrow signals or traffic lights with additional sections when the green arrow signal is showing together with the full green signal.

§ 158. It is not permitted to enter a carriageway intersection area if the traffic congestion there would make the driver stop in such a way as to obstruct other road users.

#### Division 2

##### Unregulated Intersections



§ 159. At an unregulated intersection of roads of different categories, a driver driving on the non-priority road shall give way to a driver approaching the intersection or driving on the intersection along the priority road, regardless of the direction in which the driver is heading.

§ 160. At an unregulated intersection of roads of the same category, a driver of a trackless vehicle shall, unless the priority signs indicate otherwise, give way to a driver of a trackless vehicle approaching from the right. Tram drivers shall follow the same rules between themselves. A driver of a trackless vehicle shall give way to a tram driver, regardless of the direction of the tram.

§ 161. At an unregulated intersection of roads of different categories where the direction of the priority road or the right-of-way road changes, drivers driving on the priority road or right-of-way road shall comply with the requirements for crossing intersections of roads of the same category. Drivers driving on the non-priority road shall follow the same requirement.

§ 162. If, at an unregulated intersection, a driver does not know the category of road on which he or she is driving, he or she shall assume that it is a non-priority road.

### Division 3

#### Regulated Intersections

§ 163. If a traffic light signal or a signal given by an authorised official permits a tram and a trackless vehicle to drive at the same time, the tram shall have the right of way.

§ 164. If a driver is driving in the direction indicated by the green arrow signal on traffic lights with additional sections when the full red or amber signal is showing, he or she shall give way to all drivers driving from other directions.

§ 165. If there are traffic lights with circular signals and traffic lights with arrow signals next to each other at an intersection, it is permitted to drive in the direction indicated by the arrow signal only when the green arrow signal is showing.

§ 166. A driver who drives over an intersection when the traffic light signals so authorise shall clear the intersection in the intended direction, regardless of any other traffic light signals on the intersection. However, if there is a stop line or a stop line sign near the traffic lights at the intersection, he or she shall obey these traffic light signals.

§ 167. If the light changes to green, drivers shall give way to other drivers who are completing their crossing of the intersection and to pedestrians who are still on the carriageway.

§ 168. If the traffic light signal or a signal given by an authorised official so indicates, vehicles shall be stopped behind a stop line or level with a stop line sign. In the absence thereof, it is permitted to drive to the edge of the crossing carriageway without obstructing pedestrians.

§ 169. If the right-turn lane at an intersection is separated from the rest of the carriageway by a traffic island and there are no traffic lights on the right-hand side before the intersection, a right-turn shall be made regardless of the traffic light signals at the intersection.

## Chapter 15

### Railway Crossings

§ 170. Road users shall exercise extra care on level crossings. Upon seeing or hearing an approaching rail vehicle, road users shall give way to it. Drivers shall drive at a speed that enables them, if necessary, to come to a gradual halt at a place prescribed in § 174 of this Regulation. Road users shall take account of road signs, audible and optical warnings, the position of the barrier and orders given by authorised officials.

§ 171. A railway shall not be crossed:

- 1) if the traffic light signals prohibit it, regardless of the existence or position of a barrier;
- 2) if the barrier is closing, closed or opening, regardless of the traffic light signals;
- 3) if an authorised official gives a prohibiting signal;
- 4) if the driver would have to stop on the track.

§ 172. A driver shall not enter a level crossing without a barrier and traffic lights until he or she has checked that no rail vehicle is approaching.

§ 173. Drivers shall not:

- 1) cross a railway anywhere other than at a level crossing;
- 2) pass a vehicle which has stopped at a level crossing if crossing the level crossing is prohibited at the time;
- 3) transport agricultural, road construction, construction or other machinery over the level crossing, unless the machinery is fixed in the position for transport, or coupling devices which may damage the level crossing.

§ 174. In order to give way to an approaching rail vehicle and in other cases when it is prohibited to cross a railway, a driver shall stop behind the barrier or, in the absence thereof, at least 10 metres from the first rail or, upon the existence of the road sign “Stop and give way”, level with the sign.

§ 175. If the width of a vehicle (road train) with or without a load is more than 5 metres, or if its height is more than 4.5 metres or its length is more than 24 metres, a level crossing may be crossed only with the authorisation of the owner (possessor) of the railway. Such authorisation is also required for power-driven vehicles with a design speed of less than 8 kph and for crawler-type vehicles.

§ 176. Road users shall cross the railway without lingering.

§ 177. If a driver has to make an emergency stop on a level crossing, he or she shall ensure that everyone leaves the vehicle and he or she shall do everything in his or her powers to clear the level crossing. If the traffic obstruction on the level crossing cannot be cleared, the driver

shall stay there and, upon the appearance of a rail vehicle, move quickly towards the vehicle, at the same time giving the stop signal by making circular movements with his or her arm. At night-time, the driver shall carry a light source.

## Chapter 16

### Use of Lamps

§ 178. The passing lamps, side lamps and rear registration plate illuminating device of a power-driven vehicle shall be switched on while being driven. The passing lamps and side lamps of a tram shall be switched on while being driven. The side lamps and rear registration plate illuminating device of a trailer shall be switched on while being driven. During the day-time, daytime running lamps may be used instead of passing lamps.

§ 179. Driving lamps may be used while driving at night-time or in inadequate visibility.

Driving lamps shall not be used if:

- 1) the street lighting ensures visibility on the road of at least 300 metres;
- 2) the vehicle is closer than 300 metres to a vehicle approaching in the oncoming lane;
- 3) they start to cast light on the vehicle in front;
- 4) they may dazzle other road users, including drivers of water craft and rail vehicles moving in the vicinity of the road; this also applies to dazzling drivers of rail vehicles from level crossings while waiting for the opportunity to proceed.

If a vehicle is sufficiently close to the vehicle in front while overtaking, the intention to overtake may be signalled by a short flash of the driving lamps.

§ 180. While driving, front fog lamps may be used only together with passing lamps, or instead of passing lamps in poor visibility.

§ 181. While driving, rear fog lamps may be used only outside built-up areas:

- 1) if visibility is inadequate;
- 2) when snow, dust or mud raised by the vehicle causes a significant deterioration in the rearward visibility afforded by the lamps.

§ 182. If visibility is inadequate or at night-time, the side lamps and rear registration plate illuminating device of power-driven vehicles and their trailers standing on unlit roads shall be switched on. The hazard warning signal may be used additionally.

§ 183. In built-up areas, parking lamps which are on both sides of the vehicle or on the side nearest the traffic may be used instead of the side lamps and rear registration plate illuminating device specified in § 182 of this Regulation if:

- 1) the power-driven vehicle is not more than 6 metres long or 2 metres wide;

2) the power-driven vehicle is without a trailer.

§ 184. The requirements of §§ 182 and 183 of this Regulation do not apply to a vehicle which is standing or parked:

1) on a road which is lit such that the vehicle is visible from a sufficient distance;

2) other than on a carriageway or paved shoulder;

3) in a built-up area at the edge of a carriageway, if the vehicle is a cycle, moped or two-wheeled motorcycle with or without a sidecar with no accumulator;

4) in a calm traffic area.

§ 185. The work lamps of a vehicle may be used only in connection with the performance of official duties. They shall not dazzle other drivers.

§ 186. Road trains (except road trains with light trailers) which do not have upper front position side lamps shall bear an illuminated road train sign, as set out in Annex 4 to this Regulation, above the driver's cab or front part of the bodywork of the lorry or truck.

## Chapter 17

### Carriage of Passengers and Goods

§ 187. Passengers and goods may be carried only in a manner which does not obstruct driving or restrict the field of vision of the driver, does not cover the lamps, registration plates and signs of the vehicle, or hide signals given by the driver.

§ 188. Passengers may be carried in a vehicle only in the places and in the manner intended by the manufacturer. Only people accompanying or fetching goods may travel in the body of a platform truck on the condition that there is an appropriate and safe place for them to sit below the upper edge of the hatches.

§ 189. A bus carrying a group of children shall bear the sign "Group of children" set out in Annex 4 to this Regulation at the front and rear.

§ 190. Goods shall be placed, fastened and covered such that they do not endanger people, damage the natural environment, cause proprietary damage or obstruct traffic. For example, goods shall not trail on, be in danger of falling onto or fall onto the road, or raise dust or cause excessive noise.

§ 191. When driving under a viaduct, an overhead electric cable or communication line etc., a driver must always make sure that it is safe.

§ 192. No dimensions of a laden or unladen vehicle or road train shall, in general, exceed the maximum authorised dimensions established pursuant to subsection 15 (1) of the Traffic Act.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

§ 193. If any of the dimensions of a laden or unladen vehicle exceeds the figure established pursuant to § 192, the vehicle may be operated pursuant to § 35 of the Roads Act.

§ 194. A vehicle or load shall bear the signs set out in Annex 4 to this Regulation and with the following lamps at night-time if:

1) the width of the laden or unladen vehicle exceeds the dimensions established pursuant to § 192 or if the load projects beyond the vehicle – with the corresponding wide vehicle signs at the outermost side points at the front and at the rear, and with white or yellow side lamps at the front and red side lamps at the rear;

2) the length of the laden or unladen vehicle (road train) exceeds the dimensions established pursuant to § 192 – with the corresponding long or heavy vehicle sign (signs) at the rear;

3) the load projects more than 1 metre beyond the front or rear of the vehicle – with the corresponding oversized load sign at the point at which the load projects the furthest, and with white or yellow telltales if the sign is at the front and with red telltales if the sign is at the rear;

4) the permissible maximum mass of the motor vehicle in category C exceeds 12 tonnes or the permissible maximum mass of the trailer exceeds 3.5 tonnes – with the corresponding long or heavy vehicle sign (signs) at the rear.

§ 195. The permissible maximum mass of a trailer used in the composition of a road train shall not exceed the permissible maximum authorised weight of a trailer permitted to be drawn by a lorry or truck.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

§ 196. The laden mass of a vehicle shall not exceed the permissible maximum mass and the load of any of the axles shall not exceed the figure determined upon registration unless a special permit is issued therefor pursuant to the procedure established in subsection 35 (2) of the Roads Act.

§ 197. If the laden mass or axle load of a laden or unladen vehicle exceeds the figure established pursuant to subsection 15 (1) of the Traffic Act, the vehicle may be operated pursuant to § 35 of the Roads Act.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

§ 198. The carriage of dangerous goods shall take place according to the rules for the carriage of goods established pursuant to clause 23 (1) 1) of the Road Transport Act (RT I 2000, 54, 346; 2002, 32, 190; 53, 336; 61, 375; 63, 387; 102, 601). Vehicles carrying dangerous goods shall bear a danger label in the prescribed places and a hazardous load sign as set out in Annex 4 to this Regulation.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

Chapter 18

Traffic on Motorways

§ 199. On motorways, the following is prohibited:

- 1) travelling on foot, with animals, or by cycle, moped or such power-driven vehicle which has a design speed of less than 40 kph;
- 2) standing or parking outside areas designated therefor;
- 3) driving a vehicle in category C or a road train exceeding 7 metres in length in lanes other than the first and second;
- 4) making U-turns, driving on dividing strips or crossovers linking carriageways;
- 5) reversing;
- 6) drawing power-driven vehicles further than to a turning.

§ 200. If an emergency stop is made, the hazard warning signal of the power-driven vehicle shall be switched on and the vehicle shall be removed from the carriageway. If the vehicle cannot be removed from the carriageway, a warning triangle shall be placed on the road at least 100 metres behind the vehicle.

## Chapter 19

### Driving in Tunnels

§ 201. When driving in a tunnel, the driving or passing lamps, side lamps and rear registration plate illuminating device of power-driven vehicles shall be switched on regardless of the lighting in the tunnel.

§ 202. In tunnels, the following is prohibited:

- 1) reversing;
- 2) making U-turns;
- 3) standing or parking outside areas designated therefor;
- 4) to have the engine running while traffic is obstructed.

## Chapter 20

### Traffic in Calm Traffic Areas

§ 203. In calm traffic areas, pedestrians may use the whole road. Pedestrians shall not obstruct drivers unnecessarily.

§ 204. Drivers shall not endanger or obstruct pedestrians in calm traffic areas and, if necessary, they shall stop their vehicles.

§ 205. In a calm traffic area, a vehicle may be driven at the speed of pedestrians if there are pedestrians in the immediate vicinity of the vehicle and elsewhere not faster than 20 kph.

§ 206. A power-driven vehicle may enter a calm traffic area only to stand or park.

§ 207. Only vehicles in categories A or B or subcategory D1 may be parked in calm traffic areas. Parking is permitted only in marked car-parks or, in the absence thereof, on the road in places where the parked vehicle does not obstruct pedestrians or render other vehicular traffic impossible.

## Chapter 21

### Special Rights of Physically Disabled Drivers and Drivers of Vehicles Servicing Physically Disabled or Blind People

§ 208. A physically disabled person travelling at the speed of a pedestrian in a non-power-driven or power-driven wheelchair may use the pavement or a suitable shoulder.

§ 209. A physically disabled driver whose vehicle displays a parking card in the format set out in Annex 5 to this Act arising from Annex 2 to the Traffic Act may:

- 1) stand and park in built-up areas where road signs apply which prohibit standing or parking, on the condition that the standing vehicle is located entirely on the pavement and that a strip of pavement at least 1.5 metres wide is left for pedestrians to use. This permission does not apply on sections of road marked with a no standing line;
- 2) park in areas where road signs apply which prohibit parking, in car-parks with limited parking time for longer than prescribed, and on roads in calm traffic areas outside car-parks in places where this does not obstruct pedestrians or render other vehicular traffic impossible.

§ 210. A driver of a vehicle servicing a physically disabled or blind person whose vehicle displays a parking card in the format set out in Annex 5 to this Regulation may stop in built-up areas where road signs apply which prohibit standing in order to pick up or set down the physically disabled or blind person.

§ 211. A driver of a vehicle servicing a physically disabled or blind person whose vehicle displays a parking card in the format set out in Annex 5 to this Regulation and who leads the physically disabled or blind person to the desired place and back may stop in built-up areas under the conditions specified in clause 209 1).

## Chapter 22

### Drawing of Power-Driven Vehicles

§ 212. Passengers may be in the driver's compartment of a power-driven vehicle being drawn or in an automobile being drawn only if there is a driver steering the vehicle being drawn.

§ 213. A driver need not be in a power-driven vehicle (road train) being drawn only when the vehicle is drawn using a direct hitch which ensures the steerability of the power-driven vehicle (road train) being drawn.

§ 214. No-one shall be on the carriage platform of a drawing power-driven vehicle or in a vehicle which is partially resting thereon.

§ 215. A flexible hitch shall leave a distance of 4-6 metres between the vehicles and the middle part thereof shall be marked so that it is clearly visible.

§ 216. The hazard warning signal of a power-driven vehicle (road train) being drawn shall be switched on at all times. In the absence of a hazard warning signal, a warning triangle shall be placed at the rear of the power-driven vehicle (road train) being drawn in a visible place.

§ 217. It is prohibited to draw a vehicle at a speed greater than 50 kph.

§ 218. It is prohibited:

1) to use a flexible hitch to draw a vehicle on glare ice or to draw a power-driven vehicle (road train) the service brake or steering wheel of which is not in working order;

2) to use a rod-shaped direct hitch to draw a power-driven vehicle (road train) the steering wheel of which is not in working order;

3) to use any direct hitch to draw a power-driven vehicle (road train) the laden mass of which exceeds the laden mass of the drawing vehicle, if the service brake of the power-driven vehicle being drawn is not in working order;

4) to draw more than one power-driven vehicle (road train);

5) to draw road trains the coupling devices of which are broken;

6) to draw a solo motorcycle or using a solo motorcycle.

## Chapter 23

### Requirements for Roadworthiness or Fitness for Service and Equipment of Power-Driven Vehicles, Trams and their Trailers

§ 219. The roadworthiness and equipment of power-driven vehicles and their trailers used in traffic and the fitness for service and equipment of trams and their trailers used in traffic shall conform to the requirements established pursuant to the procedure prescribed by law.

§ 220. Power-driven vehicles and their trailers shall be registered and shall bear registration plates which are in the prescribed place, clean, without protective covers and clearly legible from the required distance.

§ 221. Vehicles which bear Estonian state registration plates and the distinguishing signs of other states (except vehicles of other states registered in Estonia for a specified term) shall not be used.

§ 222. When leaving Estonia, a distinguishing sign set out in Annex 4 to this Regulation shall be placed at the rear of a power-driven vehicle.



§ 223. If a failure which may endanger traffic arises while a vehicle is being driven, the driver shall attempt to eliminate it. If this is impossible and the failure does not prohibit the use of the vehicle due to its non-conformity with the roadworthiness requirements, it is permitted to drive vigilantly, taking into account the nature of the failure, only to the nearest service centre by the shortest possible route.

§ 224. Vehicles shall not be equipped with devices which enable speed measuring equipment used for traffic supervision to be detected or which interfere with the operation of such equipment.

## Chapter 24

### Behaviour of Driver in event of Traffic Accident

§ 225. In the event of a traffic accident, all drivers involved shall:

- 1) stop as quickly as possible without causing any additional danger, and switch on the hazard warning signal; in the absence thereof or if the vehicle involved in the traffic accident is in a place where visibility is inadequate or limited, a warning triangle shall be placed on the road pursuant to § 89 of this Regulation;
- 2) endeavour to ensure traffic safety at the site of the accident;
- 3) present their motor third party liability insurance policy or a certificate concerning their exemption from the requirement to enter into an insurance contract and an identity document at the request of a person involved in the traffic accident.

§ 226. If people have been injured or killed in a traffic accident, a driver shall:

- 1) provide first aid to people in need of medical care;
- 2) call for emergency medical care (the rescue service) if necessary; only in exceptional cases where this is impossible and where transportation of the person in need of assistance is not dangerous may he or she be transported to a hospital by a passing vehicle;
- 3) notify the police of the accident, write down the names and addresses of eyewitnesses and act according to the orders of the police.

Vehicles and objects involved in the accident may be moved before the police arrive only if the accident has rendered other vehicular traffic impossible and if the position and traces of the vehicles and objects have been marked beforehand in the presence of witnesses.

In the absence of any other possibilities, a driver shall, after complying with the requirements set out in the previous subsection and on the condition that transportation of the person in need of assistance is not dangerous, take the person in need of assistance to a hospital by his or her vehicle, inform the hospital of his or her name and the number of the vehicle and then return to the scene of the accident.

§ 227. If no-one is injured in a traffic accident, and if the drivers or driver involved in the accident and the person(s) who sustained damage agree as to liability upon assessment of the

reasons for the incident, formalise their opinion in writing, specify the person liable for the damage caused and sign the document, the police need not be informed of the traffic accident.

In the case of a disagreement or if the person(s) who sustained damage is (are) not known, the police shall immediately be informed of the traffic accident and measures shall be taken according to the orders received from them.

Vehicles and objects involved in an accident may be moved before the police arrive only if the accident has rendered other vehicular traffic impossible and if the position and traces of the vehicles and objects have been marked beforehand in the presence of witnesses.

§ 228. Drivers involved in a traffic accident shall not consume alcohol, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances until the facts are ascertained on the site.

## Chapter 25

### Additional Requirements for Cyclists and Moped Drivers

§ 229. Moped drivers must be at least 14 years of age and cyclists cycling on a carriageway must be at least 10 years of age. In calm traffic areas, the minimum age for cyclists does not apply.

§ 230. Cyclists between 10 and 15 years of age and moped drivers between 14 and 15 years of age shall carry a document with them certifying their knowledge of this Regulation and of safe cycling or driving techniques unless they are cycling or driving in a calm traffic area.

§ 231. Moped drivers and passengers shall wear protective helmets.

§ 232. A cycle shall be equipped with:

- 1) a brake and a bell which are in working order;
- 2) a yellow reflex reflector on both sides of at least one wheel;
- 3) a white light at the front and a red light or red reflex reflector at the rear while cycling at night-time or if visibility is inadequate.

§ 233. The roadworthiness of a moped shall comply with the requirements of the manufacturer. A white light shall be switched on at the front whenever a moped is being driven.

§ 234. Cyclists and moped drivers shall use cycle tracks or, in the absence thereof, the rightmost lanes of carriageways, except during manoeuvres set out in § 97 of this Regulation. Cycling is permitted on shoulders if they are suitable and if this does not endanger pedestrians.

§ 235. If there is a separate cycle track or an unregulated intersection on a road, cyclists and moped drivers shall give way to road users on the road unless the duty to give way is regulated otherwise by traffic control devices.

§ 236. Cyclists and moped drivers shall not:

- 1) drive on the pavement; this restriction does not apply to cyclists under 10 years of age;
- 2) drive without holding the handlebars (moped drivers shall hold the handlebars with both hands, except when giving a warning signal);
- 3) let themselves be towed by other vehicles;
- 4) carry objects which hinder their ability to drive or endanger other road users;
- 5) tow trailers which are not manufactured therefor;
- 6) carry passengers who are not sitting on a steady seat.

## Chapter 26

### Additional Requirements for Road Users with Animal-drawn Vehicles, Animals and Handcarts

§ 237. Riding on horseback and driving animal-drawn vehicles in built-up areas is permitted on the rightmost lane of the carriageway and outside built-up areas on the shoulder appropriate to the direction of traffic or, in the absence of a shoulder or in the event of it being unsuitable for travelling, near the right-hand edge of the carriageway.

§ 238. Animal-drawn vehicles shall be equipped with a stopper or brake to prevent the vehicle from rolling or they shall be equipped with a parking device.

§ 239. When travelling at night-time or where visibility is inadequate, animal-drawn vehicles and handcarts which are wider than 1 metre shall be equipped with lamps on the left-hand side with a white light at the front and a red light at the rear or one lamp with both of these lights. Animal-drawn vehicles shall be equipped with two red reflex reflectors attached near the sides of the vehicles.

§ 240. Animal-drawn vehicles which are not wider than 1 metre shall be equipped with a red reflex reflector at the rear near the left-hand side.

§ 241. Cattle may be driven only during the day-time and as close to the right-hand side of the road as possible. There shall be enough drivers to ensure safety and that the animals are kept together. If necessary, the animals shall be split into groups.

§ 242. Cattle shall not be:

- 1) driven on a paved road without the authorisation of the owner (possessor) of the road;
- 2) left unsupervised on a road;
- 3) driven across a railway or carriageway in places not intended therefor or at night-time or if visibility is inadequate.

## Chapter 27

### Final Provision

§ 243. Government of the Republic Regulation No. 394 of 26 October 1994 “Approval of Traffic Code” (RT I 1994, 76–78,1327; 1995, 52, 842; 53, 853; 1996, 79, 1405; 1997, 51, 828; 1998, 100, 1623) is repealed.

Annex 1 to Government of the Republic Regulation No. 48 of 2 February 2001 “Traffic Code”

### Signals Regulating Traffic

#### 1. Traffic Lights

1. Traffic lights with circular signals. These regulate vehicular traffic and, in the absence of traffic lights 9, also pedestrian traffic.

Traffic lights 11 have three circular signals: red at the top, amber in the middle, and green at the bottom. As an exception, horizontal traffic lights 12 with red on the left, amber in the middle and green on the right may be used.

The signals mean the following:

green means that traffic may proceed;

flashing green means that traffic may proceed but the lights are about to change to amber;

amber means that traffic may not proceed; it is permitted to continue past the place designated for stopping only if it is impossible to stop there without endangering traffic; if the light comes on at the moment when a driver is on the intersection or pedestrian crossing, the driver shall proceed;

red means that traffic may not proceed;

red and amber together mean that traffic may not proceed and that the lights are about to change to green.

2. Traffic lights with arrow signals. These regulate vehicular traffic at intersections.

The traffic light signals are arrow-shaped. The red and amber lights may be circular; in this case, outlines of arrows are marked thereon.

The lights are arranged vertically. The position of the lights, the order in which they appear and their meaning are the same as for traffic lights 11. When a green arrow signal is showing, traffic may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow. A green arrow signal pointing to the left also means that U-turns are permitted from the leftmost lane.

3. Traffic lights with additional sections. These regulate vehicular traffic at intersections.

The main traffic lights are arranged vertically in the same manner as traffic lights 11. There is an additional section with a green arrow signal signifying the direction of traffic on one side or both sides of the green light.

When a green arrow signal is showing in the additional section, traffic may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow irrespective of which of the main lights is showing. A green arrow signal pointing to the left also means that U-turns are permitted from the leftmost lane. If an arrow signal is not showing in the additional section, traffic may not proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow.

Full green traffic lights may be arrow-shaped, indicating the permitted directions of traffic when the light is showing.

4. Flashing amber traffic lights. These indicate unregulated intersections, pedestrian crossings or other dangerous places. Flashing amber lights on traffic lights 1-3 have the same meaning.

5. Public transport traffic lights. These regulate the traffic of trams and other public transport vehicles being driven in special lanes.

Traffic lights 51-53 have three vertically arranged white lights. The upper light is S-shaped, the middle is in the form of a horizontal line and the lower is a vertical line. The upper part of the lower light may indicate the direction of a turn. The lights mean the following when shown: the upper light means that the relevant traffic may not proceed, the middle means that the relevant traffic may not proceed and that the lights are about to change, and the lower means that the relevant traffic may proceed.

6. Variable direction traffic lights. These regulate traffic in lanes where the direction of traffic may change.

A red light in the form of two inclined crossed bars may be shown in the left section of traffic lights and a green light in the form of an arrow pointing downwards may be shown in the right section, which means respectively that traffic may not proceed or may proceed in the lane above which the traffic lights are placed. An intermediate or transition section may also be used in the form of an amber arrow pointing diagonally downwards which flashes together with the green light or does not flash. If the arrows in the intermediate or transition section are showing, it means that the lane is about to be closed to traffic and that all road users in the lane should move over into the lane indicated by the arrow.

If variable direction traffic light signals are not working and are located above a lane marked with road surface marking 925, it is prohibited to enter that lane.

7. Crossing traffic lights. These regulate traffic at level crossings, quays, places from where emergency and road service vehicles set off, and swing bridges.

Traffic lights 71 are comprised of twin flashing red lights. If the lights are flashing, it is prohibited to proceed.

Traffic lights 72 and 73 with slow-flashing white lights may be used at level crossings; when the white light is flashing, it is permitted to cross the railway, but when the red lights are flashing, it is not permitted to cross the railway.

The meaning of red and green for traffic lights 74 is the same as for traffic lights 11.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

8. Cycle traffic lights. Traffic lights 81 and 82 regulate cycle and moped traffic in lanes designated therefor or on cycle tracks. Traffic lights 83 regulate pedestrian and cycle traffic.

The shape of the traffic lights and the position and meaning of the signals is the same as for traffic lights 11. The signals of traffic lights 81 include the symbol of a cycle. Traffic lights 82 are identical to traffic lights 11 but with an additional panel 847 below the lights. The signals of traffic lights 83 include the symbol of a pedestrian and a cycle.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

9. Pedestrian traffic lights. These regulate pedestrian traffic.

The upper part of the traffic lights is comprised of a red pedestrian figure and below it there is a green pedestrian figure, which respectively prohibits pedestrians from crossing the carriageway or permits them to cross. The traffic lights may also be equipped with audible signals which make a bleeping sound to indicate that the red light is showing and a continuous sound to indicate that the green light is showing.

The upper red light of the pedestrian traffic lights which comprises a pedestrian figure may be duplicated if necessary.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

*Note.* A seconds display which indicates the number of seconds until the lights change may be used together with traffic lights in groups 1, 2, 8 and 9.

## 2. Signals given by Authorised Official

Signals indicating order of traffic.

Arm raised upright (Figure 1, a)

No road user may proceed. It is permitted to continue past the place designated for stopping only if it is impossible to stop there without endangering traffic; if the signal is given at the moment when a driver is on the intersection or pedestrian crossing, the driver shall proceed.

Arm(s) outstretched horizontally (Figure 1, b)

No road user may move in the direction which would cut across that indicated by the outstretched arm(s) of the authorised official; if the authorised official lowers his or her arm(s) after making this gesture, it constitutes a stop signal for drivers and pedestrians in front of or behind the authorised official.

Gesture in the direction of travel (Figure 1, c)

The authorised official stands side on to the road users. From the side, it is permitted to drive to the right, straight ahead, to the left or back.

An authorised official may also give other signals which are comprehensible to road users, such as to slow down (Figure 1, d), etc. A signal which prohibits a road user from proceeding applies until the authorised official gives a new signal giving permission. Traffic may proceed in any direction in which it is not prohibited.

Signals given at intersections and on roads between intersections have the same meaning.

### Stop signals

Road users shall stop if an authorised official has raised an arm upright and indicates a place for stopping (Figure 1, e).

A stop signal may be given from a vehicle (Figure 1, f) and/or through loudspeakers.

The driver in front shall stop on the right-hand shoulder or, in the absence thereof, near the right-hand edge of the carriageway if both the red and blue revolving or flashing lamps of an emergency vehicle behind are switched on together (Figure 1, g).

A driver who is signalled to stop shall stop immediately. Unless the authorised official indicates a place for stopping, the driver shall stop on the right-hand shoulder or, in the absence thereof, near the right-hand edge of the carriageway.

\* The first number in the designation indicates the group of traffic lights, and the second number, whether with or without a subsequent letter, indicates the order within the group. If the common features of all the traffic lights in the group are mentioned, the second number is omitted.

## Annex 1

### Graphic Part

#### Signals Regulating Traffic

##### 1. Traffic Lights



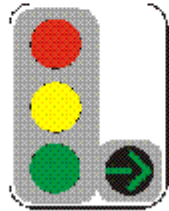




11



21



32A



41



42



51



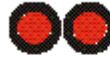
52



61



62



71



72



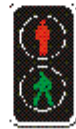
73



81



82



92

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

## 2. Signals given by Authorised Official

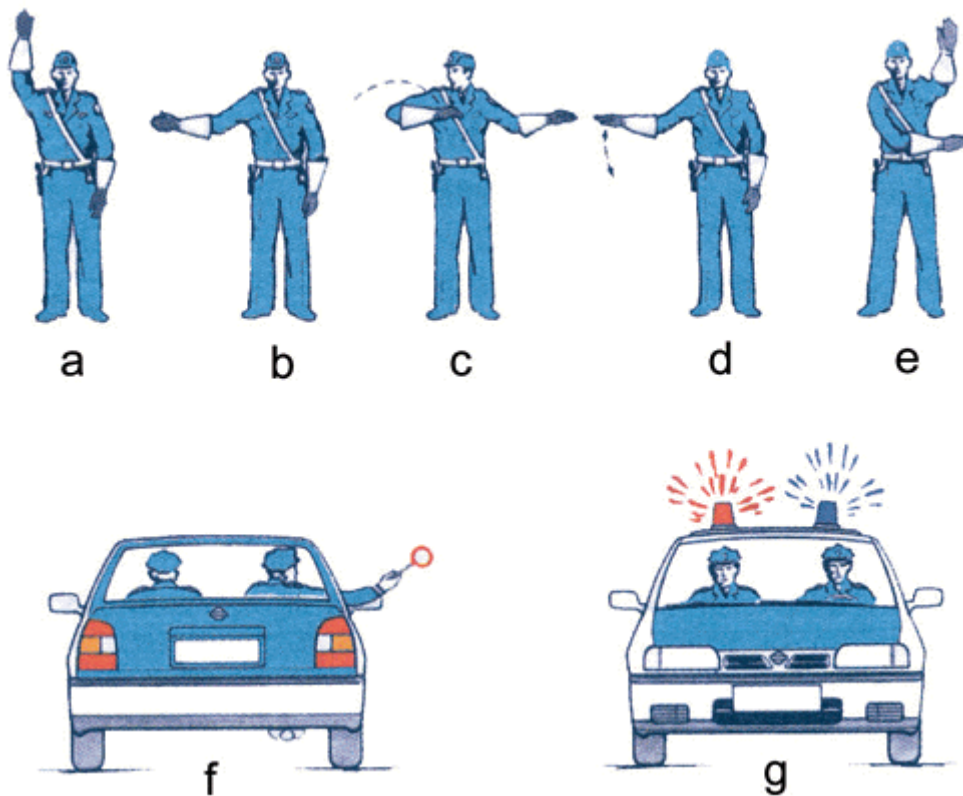


Figure 1. Signals given by an authorised official: a – do not move, b – do not move in the direction which would cut across that indicated by the outstretched arm(s), c – it is permitted to move in the direction of the gesture, d – slow down, e – stop the vehicle in the place indicated, f – stop signal given from a motor vehicle, g – the driver in front is to stop.

Annex 2 to Government of the Republic Regulation No. 48 of 2 February 2001 “Traffic Code”

## Road Signs

### 1. Danger Warning Signs

111. Level crossing with barrier.

112. Level crossing without barrier.

121. Single track railway.

122. Multi-track railway. A warning at a level crossing without a barrier.

123–128. Level crossing ahead. An additional warning before a level crossing. The number of sloping stripes on the sign decreases as the level crossing approaches. The stripes slope downwards towards the carriageway.

131. Tramway crossing.

132. Intersection of roads of the same category. A driver shall give way to a driver approaching from the right. If the sign is placed at an intersection of a paved road with a gravel road or dirt road or at an intersection of a gravel road with a dirt road, the intersection becomes an intersection of roads of the same category.

133–135. Intersection with non-priority road. A non-priority road crosses a priority road or joins it.

136. Roundabout.

137. Traffic lights.

138. Quay or river bank. A steep river bank or quay is ahead, or it is necessary to drive on a dam, river bank or quay or steep terrace is ahead.

141, 142. Dangerous bend. A sudden bend or a bend which is in a place with limited visibility, and the direction of the bend.

143, 144. Dangerous bends. A section of road with dangerous bends and the direction of the first bend.

145. Steep descent.

146. Steep ascent.

151. Slippery road. A section of road is ahead which is slippery not due to snow or ice but due to the limited adhesion of the wet road surface.

152–154. Uneven road. A section of road is ahead where the road surface is uneven in many places (152) or where there is a single dip (153) or a hump which is not a ramp (154).

155. Loose gravel. A section of paved road where gravel thrown up by wheels may endanger road users and vehicles.

156. Ramp. An artificial elevation for maintaining reduced speed.

157. Dangerous shoulder.

158. Road works. Work is in progress on the road or beside the road.

159. Unpaved road ahead. A paved road is about to become a gravel road or dirt-road.

161–163. Road narrows. The outline of the road shows whether it narrows on both sides or one side.

164. Two-way traffic. A two-way road is ahead.

165. Two-way traffic crossing. A road (carriageway) crosses ahead on which one-way traffic has been changed to two-way traffic.

171. Unregulated pedestrian crossing ahead.

172. Pedestrians. A section of road where pedestrians may be walking on the carriageway.

173a. Children.

173b. Elderly people.

174. Cycle track crossing.

175. Skiers.

176. Horseriders.

177. Cattle crossing.

178. Wild animals. An animal which is characteristic of the particular place may be shown on the sign.

179. Birds.

181. Falling rocks.

182. Cross-wind.

183. Aircraft.

184. Traffic congestion. There may be traffic congestion ahead.

185. Danger of ice.

186. Other danger.

## 2. Priority Signs

211. Priority road. A road where, at an unregulated intersection, a driver has the right of way with regard to a driver on a non-priority road.

212. End of priority road.

221. Give way. A driver shall give way to drivers on a crossing road or, if the sign is accompanied by panel 834, on a priority road or right-of-way road. If the sign is placed on a priority road, it also indicates the end of the priority road.

222. Stop and give way. A driver shall stop behind the stop line or, in the absence thereof, at the intersection behind the edge of the crossing carriageway, and in other places level with the sign. A driver shall give way to drivers on a crossing road or, if the sign is accompanied by panel 834, on a priority road or right-of-way road.

231. Priority for oncoming traffic. A driver shall give way to a driver who has reached or nearly reached a place where the road narrows.

232. Priority over oncoming traffic.

### 3. Prohibitory Signs and Signs Having Zonal Validity

#### Prohibitory signs

311a. Closed to all vehicles. All vehicular traffic is prohibited.

311b–311d. Driving on private road prohibited. A private road is not for public use.

If sign 311b is displayed, it is permitted to drive a vehicle on the private road only with the authorisation of the owner of the private road.

If sign 311c is displayed, a vehicle may be driven on the private road only with the authorisation of the owner of the private road or by the person specified on the sign.

If sign 311d is displayed, a vehicle may be driven on the private road without the authorisation of the owner of the private road but on the driver's own responsibility as the conditions for road traffic safety have not been created on the private road.

312. No entry for any power-driven vehicle.

313. No entry for goods vehicles. Entry is prohibited for vehicles in category C, tractors and non-road mobile machinery. If a number of tonnes is indicated on the sign, entry is prohibited for any of the specified vehicles or road trains the lorry or truck of which is one of the specified vehicles if the permissible maximum mass exceeds the figure indicated.<sup>f</sup>

314. No entry for motorcycles.

315. No entry for snowmobiles.

316. No entry for tractors. Entry is prohibited for tractors and non-road mobile machinery.

317. No entry for road trains. If a number of tonnes is indicated on the sign, it is prohibited to drive road trains the permissible maximum mass of which exceeds the figure indicated. This sign does not apply to road trains with light trailers.

318. No entry for animal-drawn vehicles. Entry is prohibited for animal-drawn vehicles, and it is prohibited to drive cattle.

319. No entry for vehicles carrying dangerous goods. Entry is prohibited for vehicles (road trains) carrying dangerous goods.

321. No entry for cycles. Entry is prohibited for cycles and mopeds.

322. No entry for mopeds.

323. No entry for riders on horseback

324. No entry for pedestrians.

331. No entry. Entry is prohibited for all vehicles.

332. No right turn.

333. No left turn.

334. No U-turn.

335. Customs control. It is prohibited to proceed without stopping and without the permission of a customs official.

336a. Police. It is prohibited to proceed without stopping and without the permission of a police officer.

336b. Control. It is prohibited to proceed without stopping and without the permission of an inspector.

341. No entry for vehicles exceeding ... tonnes laden mass. Entry is prohibited for vehicles (road trains) the laden mass of which exceeds the laden mass indicated on the sign.

342a. No entry for vehicles having a mass exceeding ... tonnes on one axle. Entry is prohibited for vehicles (road trains) the load of any of the axles of which exceeds the load indicated on the sign.

342b. No entry for vehicles having a mass exceeding ... tonnes on one group of axles. Entry is prohibited for vehicles (road trains) the load of any of the groups of axles of which exceeds the load indicated on the sign.

343. No entry for vehicles having an overall height exceeding ... metres. Entry is prohibited for vehicles (road trains) the height of which from the road surface with or without a load exceeds the figure indicated on the sign.

344. No entry for vehicles having an overall width exceeding ... metres. Entry is prohibited for vehicles (road trains) the width of which with or without a load exceeds the figure indicated on the sign.

345. No entry for vehicles exceeding ... metres in length. Entry is prohibited for vehicles (road trains) the length of which with or without a load exceeds the figure indicated on the sign.

351. Maximum speed limit. It is prohibited to drive faster (in kph) than the figure indicated on the sign.

352. Overtaking prohibited. Overtaking is prohibited, except for overtaking single vehicles which are not travelling faster than 30 kph.

353. Overtaking by goods vehicles prohibited. It is prohibited for drivers of vehicles in category C, tractors and non-road mobile machinery to overtake, except for overtaking single vehicles which are not travelling faster than 30 kph.

354. Shortest separation distance. It is prohibited to drive closer to the vehicle in front than the distance indicated on the sign.

355. Use of audible warning devices prohibited. As an exception, an audible warning may be given in order to avoid danger.

361. Standing prohibited.

362. Parking prohibited.

363. Parking prohibited on odd number dates.

364. Parking prohibited on even number dates. If sign 363 is placed on one side of a section of road and sign 364 is placed on the other side, vehicles shall be moved from one side to the other side between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.

371. End of maximum speed limit.

372. End of prohibition on overtaking.

373. End of prohibition on overtaking by goods vehicles.

376. End of restrictions. Ends simultaneously the restrictions imposed by signs beginning with 35 and 36.

Additional clarification concerning prohibitory signs

Signs 332 and 333 apply only at the carriageway intersection area at which they are placed.

Sign 324 and signs beginning with 36 apply only on the side of the road where they are placed.

Sign 361 does not apply to public transport vehicles.

Signs 362–364 do not apply to automobiles bearing the Red Cross emblem and transporting medical staff providing medical care, or to taxis with a taxi meter which is switched on.

The areas in which the signs beginning with 35 and 36 apply extend:

1) in built-up areas from the sign up to the closest intersection past the sign, except for where a dirt road joins a paved road or, if there is no intersection, to the end of the built-up area or to a sign which ends the restriction or for the distance stated on an additional panel placed by the sign;

2) outside built-up areas from the sign up to a sign which ends the restriction or for the distance stated on an additional panel placed by the sign.

The end of the area in which a sign applies is indicated as follows:

- 1) for sign 351 placed before a built-up area, by sign 571;
- 2) for signs beginning with 35, by panel 821 below the sign;
- 3) for signs 351, 352 and 353, by signs 371, 372 and 373 respectively;
- 4) by sign 376;
- 5) for sign 351, by another sign 351 or sign 382 which indicates a different maximum speed limit;
- 6) for sign 361, by sign 362;
- 7) for sign 362, by sign 361;
- 8) for signs beginning with 36, by additional panel 822 or 823 near the sign or another sign 36 together with additional panel 824 at the place where the area in which the sign applies ends.

The area in which the signs beginning with 36 apply does not include car-parks along pavements marked with signs 575a or 575c or concern vehicles parked pursuant to the procedure set out on additional panels beginning with 86 or additional panel 874 below these signs.

If sign 361 is used together with road surface marking 931, or if sign 362 is used together with road surface marking 932, the area in which the sign applies is determined by the length of the corresponding road marking.

### Signs Having Zonal Validity

Signs beginning with 38, which have zonal validity, indicate the validity of the road sign displayed thereon in the whole area.

If road signs contradictory to the road sign displayed on a sign beginning with 38 have been installed in the same area, the requirements of the contradictory signs shall be complied with.

381. Intersection area of roads of the same category. If the sign is placed in order to mark an area with intersections of paved roads, gravel roads and dirt roads, these intersections become intersections of roads of the same category.

382. Maximum speed zone.

383. Zone in which standing is prohibited.

384. Zone in which parking is prohibited.

385. Cycle zone.

386. Pedestrian zone.



387. Parking zone.

388. Two zones. A sign having zonal validity which bears the symbols of two road signs.

389. Zone and end of zone. Indicates the beginning of one zone and the end of another zone.

Signs having zonal validity which bear the symbols of other road signs may also be used.

Signs beginning with 39 and having zonal validity cancel the road traffic rules established by signs beginning with 38.

391. End of intersection area of roads of the same category.

392. End of maximum speed zone.

393. End of zone in which standing is prohibited.

394. End of zone in which parking is prohibited.

395. End of cycle zone.

396. End of pedestrian zone.

397. End of parking zone.

398. End of two zones.

#### 4. Mandatory Signs

41. Direction to be followed. These signs require drivers to drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow. An arrow which requires a left turn also means that U-turns are permitted.

The signs only apply at the carriageway intersection area at which they are placed. The signs with a straight arrow are placed immediately before the corresponding intersection area and only the signs with a curved arrow which require a side turn to be made are placed before the place where the turn is to be made.

Sign 411 placed by a road after an intersection applies until the next intersection. The sign does not prohibit right turns to car-parks, rest areas and areas adjacent to the road. It is permitted to make a left turn or U-turn only in places marked with the corresponding sign 53, and to make a U-turn only in places marked with sign 551.

421–423. Pass this side. The sign requires drivers to pass on the side indicated on the sign.

424. Compulsory roundabout. At the intersection, it is permitted to drive only in the direction indicated by the arrows.

431. Compulsory cycle track. Only cycle and moped traffic is permitted.

If a track or a part thereof marked with this sign runs beside a carriageway or shoulder, cyclists and moped drivers shall use only the track or part thereof.

432. Compulsory footpath. It is permitted to travel on foot only.

The sign may also mark a part of a road or a pavement intended for pedestrian traffic.

433–435. Cycle track and footpath. Only cycle traffic and travelling on foot are permitted. In the case of signs 433 and 434, cyclists shall use one side of the track or path and pedestrians the other side as indicated; in the case of sign 435, they shall use the track or path together. In the latter case, cyclists shall not endanger or obstruct pedestrians and pedestrians shall not intentionally obstruct cycle traffic. If a track or path or part thereof marked with any of the signs 433–435 runs beside a carriageway or shoulder, these road users may use only this track or path or part thereof.

436. Compulsory track for riders on horseback. Only riding on horseback is permitted.

437. Compulsory track for snowmobiles. Only snowmobile traffic is permitted.

438. Snow chains compulsory. The sign requires the use of snow chains on at least one axle while a power-driven vehicle is being driven.

441. End of compulsory cycle track.

442. End of compulsory footpath.

443–445. End of cycle track and footpath.

446. End of compulsory track for riders on horseback.

447. End of compulsory track for snowmobiles.

448. End of compulsory use of snow chains

451. Compulsory minimum speed. It is compulsory to drive at the speed indicated on the sign or faster (in kph).

452. End of compulsory minimum speed.

461. Compulsory direction for vehicles carrying dangerous goods. A compulsory direction for vehicles (road trains) carrying dangerous goods. A straight arrow on a sign requiring a side turn indicates direction on a sign placed immediately at the place where the turn is to be made, whereas a curved arrow indicates direction on a sign placed before the place where the turn is to be made.

## 5. Special Regulation Signs

511. Motorway. A place where the traffic rules for motorways set out in the Traffic Code apply.

512. End of motorway.

521. One-way road. A road or a carriageway on which vehicles are driven only in one direction across its entire width.

522. End of one-way road.

523, 524. Entrance to one-way road. The place and direction of entrance to a one-way road or carriageway.

525. Lane reserved for public transport vehicles. The sign applies to the lane above which it is placed. If the sign is placed to the right of a carriageway, it applies to the right-hand lane.

526. Road with a lane reserved for public transport vehicles. A road where public transport vehicles are driven against the general traffic flow in a lane reserved for them.

527. End of road with a lane reserved for public transport vehicles. The end of a road with a lane reserved for public transport vehicles and marked with sign 526.

528, 529. Entrance to road with a lane for public transport vehicles. The place and direction of entrance to a road with a lane for public transport vehicles and marked with sign 526.

53. Lanes and directions of traffic. Indicates the number of lanes for trackless vehicles on one side of a road or on the entire road up to the nearest intersection and, at an intersection, the direction of traffic in each lane or, if there is a sign placed above each lane separately, the direction of traffic in the given lane.

If a sign permits a left turn to be made from the leftmost lane, it is also permitted to make a U-turn from this lane.

A sign placed before an intersection applies to the whole intersection unless other signs beginning with 53 are placed there and require otherwise.

Road signs which prohibit the traffic of certain vehicles, designate minimum or maximum speed limits or give information regarding any other peculiarities of the road traffic rules in a lane may be represented on the arrows of signs beginning with 53.

541a. Bus or trolleybus stop.

541b. Tram stop.

542. Taxi stand.

543, 544. Pedestrian crossing. Denotes an unregulated pedestrian crossing.

545, 546. Pedestrian underpass.

547, 548. Pedestrian overpass.

551. Place for U-turn. Left turns are prohibited.

552–554. No through road. There is no throughway.

555. Priority for oncoming traffic. Denotes a place where oncoming traffic has priority on a narrow road.

556. Advisory speed. The maximum recommended speed (in kph) on the section of road in good weather and with good road conditions. The recommendation extends to the nearest intersection or, if there is no intersection, for the distance indicated on additional panel 821, or if the sign is used together with a danger warning sign, it extends until the end of the dangerous section of road.

557. Crossing cycle-track. Denotes a crossing cycle track or cycle track and footpath.

561. Variable direction traffic. The beginning of a section of road where the direction of traffic in one or several of the lanes may change.

562. End of variable direction traffic.

563. Entrance to a road with variable direction traffic.

571. Built-up area. A place where the traffic rules for built-up areas set out in the Traffic Code apply.

572. End of built-up area.

573. Calm traffic area. A place where the traffic rules for calm traffic areas set out in the Traffic Code apply.

574. End of calm traffic area.

575a, 575b. Parking. The sign may denote a car-park where a driver may leave his or her vehicle in order to continue his or her journey by public transport.

575c. Service facility car park.

576. Manner of parking.

577. Duration of parking. Use of a parking clock is mandatory.

578a. Paid parking.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

578b. End of paid parking.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

579. Towing enforced.

581. Tunnel. A place where the traffic rules for tunnels set out in the Traffic Code apply.

582. End of tunnel.

583. Industrial area.

584a. Refuse disposal site.

584b. Storage site for dangerous substances.

585a. Ferry port.

585b. Cargo port.

585c. Yacht harbour.

586a. Airport.

586b. Bus station.

586c. Railway station.

591. Stop line sign. The place for a vehicle to be stopped when so directed by traffic light signals or a signal given by an authorised official.

## 6. Direction, Position or Indication Signs

611. Route to be followed. Indicates the recommended route if a turn is prohibited at an intersection or sets out the permitted directions of traffic at a complex intersection.

62. Advance direction sign. Indicates the direction to built-up areas or other places. Road numbers, special regulation signs, other road signs which give information regarding the peculiarities of the road traffic rules, symbols from information, facilities or service signs and other officially approved symbols may be displayed on these signs. A number at the bottom of a sign indicates the distance to the intersection. If any of the prohibitory signs 31, 331 or 34 have been placed on a section of road, the advance direction sign may also show a detour route.

63. Direction sign. Indicates the direction to built-up areas or other places and the distance thereto. Special regulation signs, other road signs which give information regarding the characteristics of the route, symbols from information, facilities or service signs and other officially approved symbols and emblems may be displayed on these signs.

641. Place name sign. The name of an administrative unit, settlement unit, river, lake, etc.

642. Tourist attraction sign. The name of a place of interest, nature reserve, heritage conservation area, etc.

643. Private property sign. The name of a place which is private property.

644. Road name. The name of the road (highway, street).

645. Distance sign. The distance (in km) to built-up areas or other places on the route.

646. General road traffic rules sign. Indicates the maximum speed limit established in Estonia both in and outside built-up areas and the duty to drive with headlamps switched on which applies twenty-four hours a day.

651. Kilometre sign.

652–655. Road number. The letter E (Europe) denotes an international road. A sign which displays a road number surrounded by a broken line indicates that the road on which the sign is placed leads to the road with the number indicated on the sign.

661. Direction for lorries. The recommended direction for vehicles in category C, tractors, non-road mobile machinery or road trains being drawn by any of these.

662. Route for vehicles carrying dangerous goods. The recommended direction for vehicles (road trains) carrying dangerous goods.

663–666. Public event. The direction to a public event.

671–673. Detour route chart. The route and direction of a detour around a temporarily closed section of road.

674–677. Detour. The direction of a detour around a temporarily closed section of road.

681–683. Direction of bend. The direction of a sudden or dangerous bend.

684. Warning fence. A place where road works are being undertaken or an obstruction on the road.

685. Fork. The direction of the roads at the location of the sign.

686. Dangerous point or edge of road. Marks a dangerous obstruction on the side of the free cross section of a road or the edge of a carriageway (lane).

687. Road sign post marker. An additional warning in a place where orientation may be difficult.

688. Ramp. Marks a ramp and the width thereof.

A straight arrow on a direction, position or indication sign requiring a side turn indicates direction on a sign placed immediately at the place where the turn is to be made, whereas a curved arrow indicates direction on a sign placed before the place where the turn is to be made.

## 7. Information, Facilities or Service Signs

711. First aid station.

712. Police station.

713. Information.

714. Telephone. The inscription SOS on the sign means rescue service telephone.

715. Post office.

716. Access to the Internet. Indicates a place where it is possible to send and read electronic mail and conduct bank operations in an internet bank without prior registration.

717. Radio station. A radio station which communicates traffic information and information on road conditions. The number is the frequency for traffic information in megahertz.

718. Place of interest.

719. Customs.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

721. Filling station. A green petrol pump symbol indicates a filling station where unleaded petrol is sold.

722. Breakdown service.

723a. Car wash.

723b. Washing facilities. Indicates a place where drivers and passengers have the opportunity to wash themselves.

724. Multi-storey car park.

725. Restaurant.

726. Cafeteria.

727. Hotel or motel.

728a. Lavatory.

728b. Dry toilet.

729a. Motor Vehicle Registration Centre.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

729b. Roadworthiness test.

(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)

731. Youth hostel.

- 732. Camping site.
- 733. Accommodation.
- 734. Caravan site. A place for camper vans or caravans.
- 741. Rest area.
- 742. Starting point for walks.
- 743. Beach.
- 744. Viewing area.
- 745. Fishing.
- 751. Sports ground.
- 752. Sports hall.
- 753. Golf course.
- 754. Horse-riding centre.
- 761. Rural enterprise.
- 771. Two services.
- 772. Three services.
- 773. Service and traffic control.

## 8. Additional Panels

Additional panels specify or restrict the effect of a road sign. In the absence of the necessary symbol, a panel may display an inscription.

81. Distance. Indicates the distance and direction from the road sign to a dangerous section of road or to a restriction, prohibition or place. A straight arrow requiring a side turn indicates direction on a sign placed immediately at the place where the turn is to be made and a curved arrow indicates direction on a sign which is placed before the place where the turn is to be made.

Panel 813 or 815 used together with any sign 36 also indicates the direction and extent of the area in which the sign applies if standing or parking is prohibited on one side of the sign on a large intersection (square) at the edge of a carriageway, in front of a building or in any other large area.

Panel 816 indicates the distance from sign 221 to a mandatory stop if sign 222 is placed at an intersection.



82. Area of application. Panel 821 indicates the length of a dangerous section of road marked by a danger warning sign, and the extent of the area in which prohibitory signs 35 and mandatory signs 451 apply, of a car-park beside a pavement and with a determined manner of parking, and of a section of road with a maximum speed limit recommended by sign 556. Panels 822–825 indicate or specify the areas in which signs 36 apply as follows: 822 and 823 – the extent of the area of application behind and in front of the sign respectively, 824 – the end of the area of application, 825 – the driver is in the area of application.

831–833. Direction of effect. Indicates the direction of effect of a road sign placed at an intersection or the direction to a roadside object.

Panels used together with signs 36 indicate the direction of the range of effect to the right or left or both sides of the sign respectively if standing or parking is prohibited on one side or both sides of the sign on the edge of a square, in front of a building or in any other area. In this case, the range of effect is determined by the boundaries of the area.

834. Direction of right of way traffic or priority road.

835. Give way to cyclists on cycle track.

836. Oncoming cycle traffic on one-way road.

837. Two-way cycle traffic.

84. Category of vehicle. Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies. Panel 841 indicates that the sign applies to vehicles in category B, panel 842 indicates that the sign applies to vehicles in category C, panel 843 indicates that the sign applies to road trains (except road trains with light trailers).

85. Days and/or time of effect. Indicates the days or time when the road sign applies. Panels 851 and 855 indicate that the sign applies on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, and panels 852 and 856 indicate that the sign applies on working days.

86. Manner of parking. The panel indicates the procedure for parking vehicles which are shorter than 6 metres in length and in category A, or in category B or subcategory D1 without trailers, in a car-park along the pavement in a built-up area. If panels 862–864 are displayed, vehicles shall be parked such that they are perpendicular to the edge of the pavement, or if there is a corresponding road surface marking or if panel 865 is displayed, vehicles shall be parked in the manner indicated thereby. A panel placed below a sign on the left-hand side of a road is a mirror image of that displayed on a coloured panel.

871. Parking with engine switched off only.

872a. Fee-charging services. Indicates that the service displayed on the sign is provided for a charge.

872b. Paid parking.

873. Parking time limit. Indicates the longest permitted parking time. The time at which the parking begins shall be made clearly visible to inspectors. If panels 873c or 873d are displayed, the use of a parking clock is mandatory.

Panels 873 indicate the longest permitted parking time in the area in which sign 362 applies and in a zone in which parking is prohibited as indicated by sign 384 either twenty-four hours a day or during a given period of time respectively.

874. Disabled people. Indicates a car-park or a part thereof which may be used only by vehicles displaying a disabled person sign.

875. Vehicle inspection site. Indicates an inspection platform or pit.

881. Restriction relating to permissible maximum mass. Indicates that the road sign applies to vehicles or road trains with a permissible maximum mass exceeding the number of tonnes indicated on the panel.

882. Lane indication. Indicates the lane to which the road sign applies.

883. Blind people. Indicates that a pedestrian crossing or section of road is often used by blind people.

884. Wet road. Indicates that the road sign applies only when the carriageway is wet.

885. Icing. Indicates that the section of road marked with the road sign often ices over.

886. Safe height under overhead electric cable. Indicates the maximum safe height under an overhead electric cable.

887. Available width. Indicates the width of a narrowing road.

888. Risk of accident. Indicates that the number of traffic accidents on the section of road marked with the danger warning sign is considerably greater than on other sections of the road.

891. Except. Indicates that the road sign does not apply to the vehicles displayed or specified on the panel.

## 9. Temporary Cancellation of Road Sign

Two orange tapes with a black border which cross a road sign or a part thereof symmetrically cancel the sign or the part thereof.

\* The first number in the designation indicates the group of the road sign, the second indicates the subgroup, and the third, whether with or without a subsequent letter, indicates the order within the subgroup which marks out any one particular sign.

The background colour of a sign is indicated by the additional letter: *s* - blue, *v* - white, and *k* - yellow.

If all the signs in a subgroup have the same name or their common features are mentioned, the third number is omitted when referring to a single sign.

Annex 2

Graphic Part

Road Signs

1. Danger Warning Signs









145



146



151



152



153



154



155



156



157a



157b



158



159



161



162



163



164



165



171



172



173a



173b



174



175



176



177a

177b

177c

178



179



181



182



183



184



185



186



121



122



123



124



125



126



127

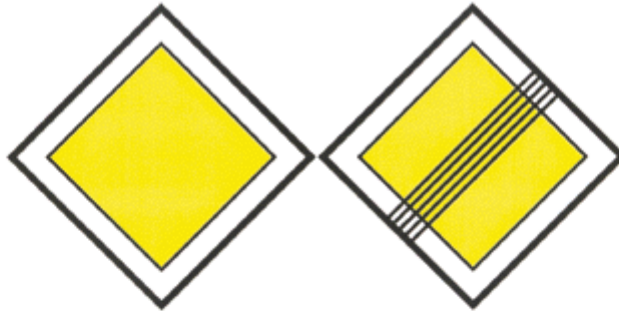


128

## 2. Priority Signs







211

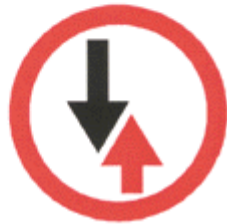
212



221



222



231



232

### 3. Prohibitory Signs and Signs Having Zonal Validity

Prohibitory signs



334



335



336a



336b



341



342a



342b



343



344



345



351



352



353



354



355



361



362



363



364



371



372



373



376

Signs having zonal validity



#### 4. Mandatory Signs



441



442



443



444



445



446



447



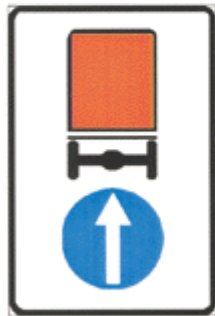
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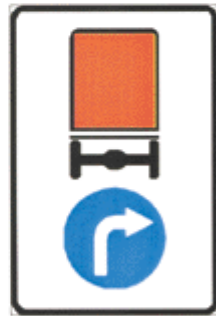
451



452



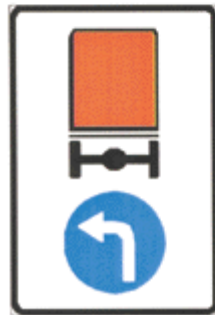
461a



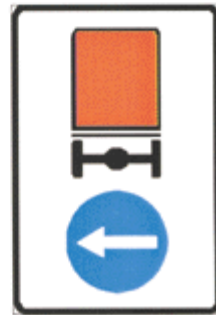
461b



461c



461d



461e

## 5. Special Regulation Signs





511



512



521



522



523



524



525



526



527



528



529



531s



531v



532as



532bs



532av



532bv



533as





511



512



521



522



523



524



525



526



527



528



529



531s



531v



532as



532bs



532av



532bv



533as







533bs



533av



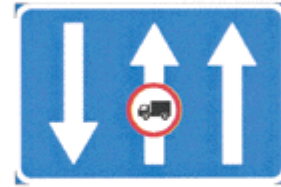
533bv



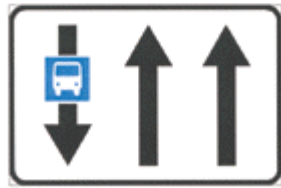
534s



534v



535s



535v



536as



536av



536bs



536bv



536cs



536cv



537as



537av



537ak



537bs



537bv



537bk



541a



541b



542





543



544



545a



545b



546a



546b



547a



547b



548a



548b



551



552



553a



553b



554a



554b



555



556



557



561



562



563

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571



571



572



572



573



574



575a



575b



575c



576a



576b



576c



576d



576e



576f



577a



577b



578



579





581



582



583



584 a



584 b



585 a



585 b



585 c



586 a



586 b



586 c



591

Indication Signs

6. Direction, Position or





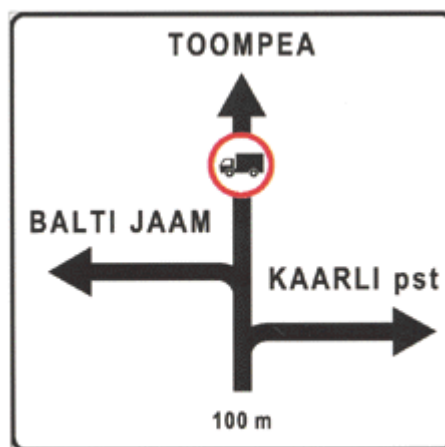
611



621



621



621





622



623 a



623 a



623 a



623 b



623 b



623 c





623c



631



623d



632



633



634



635



636



641



641



637





642



643



644



645



646



651



652 a



652 b



652 c



652 d



653 a



653 b



653 c



653 d



653 e



654 a



654 b



654 c



654 d







655a

655b

655c



655d



655e



661a



661b



661c



661d



661e



662a



662b



662c



662d



662e



663



664



666a



665



666b



666c



666d



666e





671a



671b



672



673



674



675



676



677a



677c



677e



677b



677d



681



682



683



684



685 a



685 b



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686 b



687



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688 b



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682



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7. Information, Facilities or Service Signs





(19.02.2003 entered into force 09.03.2003 - RT I 2003, 22, 131)





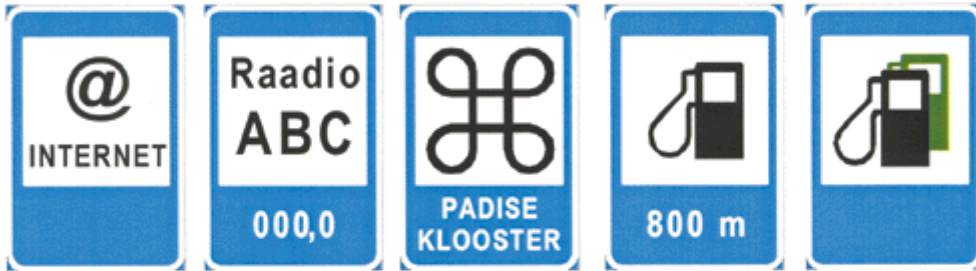
711

712

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717

718

721a

721b



722

723a

723b

724

725



726

727

728a

728b

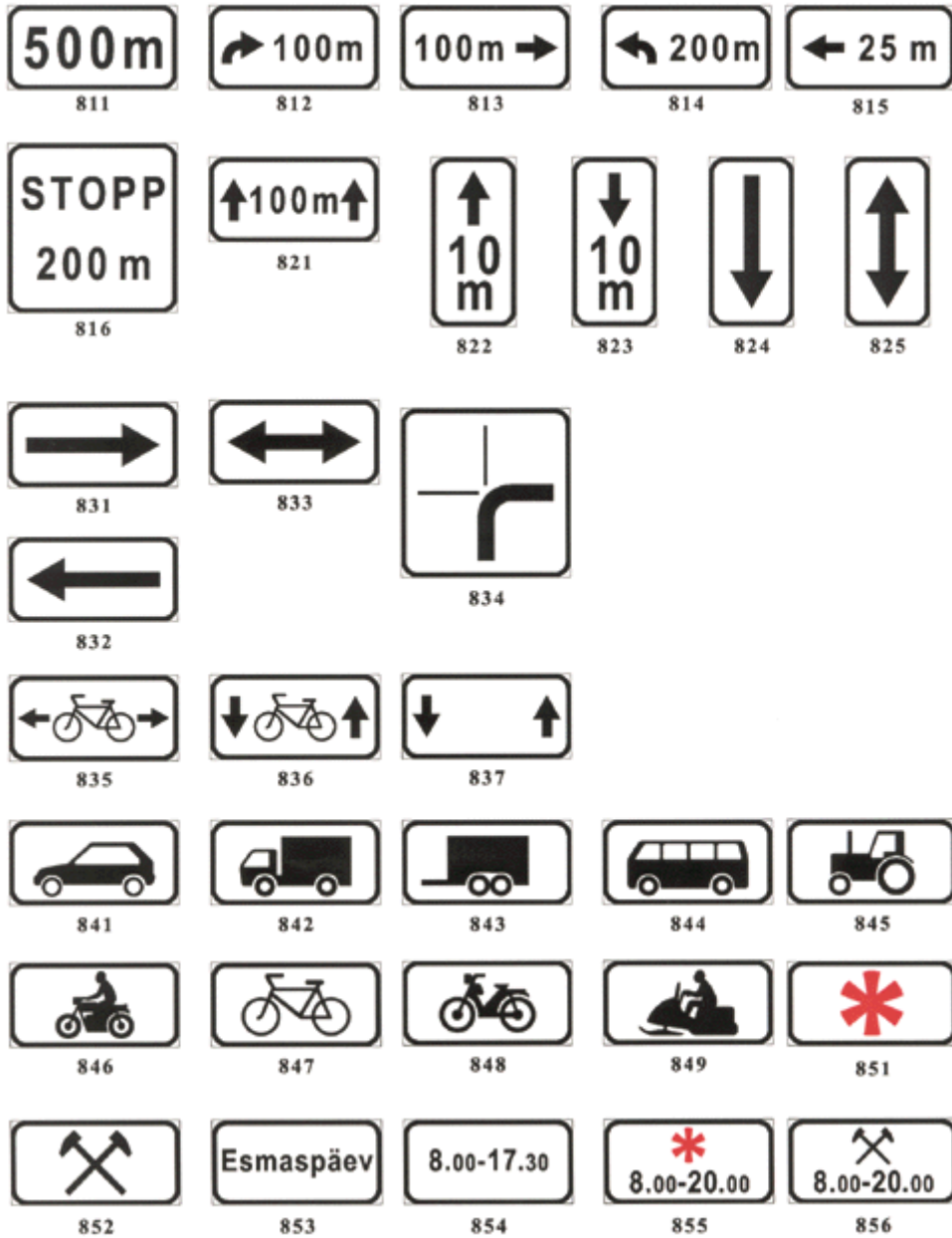
731



## 8. Additional Panels









Annex 3 to Government of the Republic Regulation No. 48 of 2 February 2001 “Traffic Code”

## Road Markings

### 1. Road Surface Markings

Road surface markings are white, except markings 93 which are yellow.

Road surface markings used during road works may be yellow.

Markings indicating parking places, if parking is to be paid for or there is any other parking restriction, and markings indicating the boundaries of a parking zone may be blue.

911. Single continuous line. The marking:

1) separates the sides of a two-way road at dangerous points (Figure 2), and the lanes on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic (Figure 14). The marking shall not be crossed;

2) borders areas on a carriageway which must not be entered, for example directional islands, etc. (Figures 11 and 15);

3) indicates parking places (Figure 15). The marking may be crossed only while manoeuvring;

4) indicates the edge of the carriageway on roads which are not motorways (Figure 5). The marking may be crossed from either side;

5) separates cycle traffic from pedestrian traffic on cycle tracks and footpaths (Figure 13).

912. Wide continuous line. The marking:

1) indicates the edge of a carriageway on motorways (Figure 10). The marking may be crossed from either side;

2) separates sections of deceleration and acceleration lanes from the other lanes of a carriageway (Figures 8 and 10). The marking shall not be crossed;

3) separates a separate lane (cycle track, lane reserved for public transport vehicles, etc.) from the other lanes of a carriageway (Figure 8). The marking shall not be crossed.

913. Double continuous line. Separates the sides of a road with three (Figure 8) and more lanes (Figures 5 and 9). The marking shall not be crossed.

914. Combination of continuous and broken line. The marking:

1) separates the sides of a road with two (Figures 2 and 7) or three lanes;

2) separates lanes on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic (Figure 5);

3) indicates the breaking of a continuous line which separates the sides of a carriageway in a place where this line may be crossed only from one side, and a one-way place of entry or exit (Figure 15).

The marking may be crossed from the side of the broken line. The marking may be crossed from the side of the continuous line only to complete an overtaking or rounding manoeuvre.

915–917. Directional island. Indicates areas which must not be entered and its oblique lines indicate the directions of traffic as follows:

915 – separates the sides of a carriageway (Figure 11),

916 – separates lanes on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic (Figures 9 and 10),

917 – joins lanes on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic (Figures 9 and 10).

A directional island is bordered by marking 911 (Figure 11) and on motorways by marking 912 (Figure 10). It is prohibited to drive across an island.

921. Broken line with short strokes. Separates the sides of a road with two lanes (Figure 7) and the lanes on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic (Figures 5 and 8). The marking may be crossed from either side.

922. Broken line with long strokes. The marking:

1) indicates the vicinity of a marking 911 (Figure 14), 913 or 914 (Figures 2 and 7) which separates the sides of a carriageway or the lanes on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic;

2) separates the sides of a road with two lanes at and before dangerous points.

The marking may be crossed from either side.

923. Broken line with equal strokes and uniform gaps. The marking:

1) separates lanes at an intersection where it is necessary to emphasise the direction of traffic (Figure 9);

2) indicates the breaking of a continuous edge line of a carriageway at an intersection or place of turning (Figure 3);

3) indicates the edge of the carriageway on a road which is not a motorway (Figure 7).

The marking may be crossed from either side.

924. Wide broken line. The marking:

1) separates a deceleration (Figures 8 and 10) or acceleration lane (Figure 10) from the main lanes of a carriageway;

2) separates a separate lane (cycle track, lane reserved for public transport vehicles, etc.) from the main lanes of a carriageway (Figure 8).

The marking may be crossed from either side.

925. Double broken line. Separates a lane with variable direction traffic from a neighbouring lane (Figure 6). If a green arrow signal is showing in the variable direction traffic lights above such a lane, the marking which separates the lane from the lane appropriate to the direction of traffic may be crossed from either side;

If an amber arrow signal is showing in the intermediate or transition section of the variable direction traffic lights, the marking shall be crossed at once in the direction indicated by the arrow;

If the variable direction traffic lights are switched off or there are no variable direction traffic lights, a driver may only cross any such marking as is on his or her right-hand side.



931. No standing line. Painted on the edge of the carriageway or on the kerb (Figure 12).
932. No parking line. Painted on the edge of the carriageway or on the kerb (Figure 12).
933. Public transport vehicle stop. Painted near the edge of the carriageway (Figure 12).
941. Stop line. Indicates the place for vehicle to be stopped when so directed by traffic light signals (Figure 9) or a signal given by an authorised official, or if a level crossing barrier is closed or at road sign 222 (Figure 3).
942. Stop line warning. Gives warning that the driver is approaching marking 941 used together with road sign 222 (Figure 3).
943. Give way line. Indicates the place for a vehicle to be stopped if it is necessary to stop in order to give way to a driver on a crossing road or priority road (Figures 4 and 8). It is used together with road sign 221.
944. Give way warning line. Gives warning that the driver is approaching marking 943 (Figure 4).
- 945, 946. Zebra crossing. Indicates an unregulated pedestrian crossing or a regulated pedestrian crossing where traffic lights are not used twenty-four hours a day (Figure 9). The arrows of marking 946 indicate the direction of pedestrian traffic (Figure 14).
947. Pedestrian crossing with traffic lights. Indicates a regulated pedestrian crossing (Figure 9).
948. Cycle track crossing. Indicates a cycle track in a place where it crosses a carriageway (Figure 8).
949. Parking zone. Indicates the boundaries of a parking zone.
95. Directional arrow. Indicates the direction (directions) of traffic from a lane (Figures 8 and 9). An arrow which requires a left turn from the leftmost lane also means that U-turns are permitted. Arrow 957 with a rectangle shall be marked on the road surface before crossing a road where it is prohibited to turn into the closest carriageway (Figure 8). Markings with two arrows 958 (Figure 8) and 959 indicating a side turn indicate two successive places where a turn can be made.
96. Arched arrow. Indicates a lane or acceleration lane which is about to end (Figure 10) or the end of a section of road where it is possible to overtake (Figure 7) and indicates the direction in which drivers should move to change lane or return to the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.
972. Road number. The letter E (Europe) indicates an international road (Figure 10).
973. Lane reserved for public transport vehicles. Indicates a lane reserved for public transport vehicles marked by road sign 525 (Figure 8) or a lay-by for a public transport vehicle stop.
974. Footpath. Indicates a footpath marked by road signs 432–434 (Figure 13).

975. Cycle track. Indicates a cycle track marked by road signs 431, 433 or 434 (Figures 8 and 13).

976. Place for disabled person's vehicle. Indicates parking places or a parking zone for vehicles displaying a disabled person's sign (Figure 15).

977. Ramp. Indicates the beginning of a ramp constructed on a carriageway for maintaining reduced speed (Figure 16).

Other symbols and inscriptions (e.g. road signs) may be painted on the road surface if they assist orientation in traffic and do not impose additional restrictions.

## 2. Vertical Markings

Vertical markings are painted with alternate white and black stripes. Markings in the colours of road sign 684 (red and white vertical stripes) may be painted on barriers which are set up on a road.

981–983. Road structure edge marking. Indicates a part of a vertical road structure which may cause a traffic hazard, for example the pillars of a bridge or viaduct, the ends of barriers, etc. (Figure 17).

The stripes of the marking shall slope downwards towards the carriageway.

984, 985. Roadside marking post. Indicates a post marking the edge of a road or dividing strip (Figure 18).

The stripe of the marking shall slope downwards towards the carriageway. White reflex reflectors shall be used on the marking and yellow reflex reflectors shall be used at dangerous points: on the right-hand side of the direction of traffic in the form of a rectangle, and on the left-hand side in the form of two circles. The reflex reflectors on a farm road or an area adjacent to a road may be blue and rectangular.

991. Lower edge of span. Indicates the lower edge of the bridge structure of a tunnel, bridge, viaduct or other construction (Figure 17).

The marking shall be placed above each lane.

992. Kerb. Indicates the kerb on a traffic island, at a waiting platform which is higher than the road surface, or on a section of carriageway which narrows or has a small radius of curvature (Figure 19).

993. Round post. Indicates a post which is at the beginning of a dividing strip or a traffic island with kerbs (Figure 19).

994. Dangerous section crash barrier. Indicates a crash barrier at the beginning of the barrier, at an intersection of roads which are grade separated, on steep descents, when the road narrows, on sections of road which have a small radius of curvature, on precipices and on other dangerous sections of road (Figure 20).

Yellow reflex reflectors shall be used on separate posts beside the marking: on the right-hand side of the direction of traffic in the form of a rectangle, and on the left-hand side in the form of two circles.

995. Crash barrier. Indicates a crash barrier which needs to be marked, except in places where the use of marking 994 is prescribed (Figure 20).

White reflex reflectors shall be used on separate posts beside the marking: on the right-hand side of the direction of traffic in the form of rectangle, and on the left-hand side in the form of two circles.

\* The first number in the designation (9) indicates that it is a road marking, the second indicates the group of the marking, and the third, whether with or without a subsequent letter, indicates the order within the group.

If all the markings in a group have the same name or their common features are mentioned, the third number is omitted.

Annex 3

Graphic Part

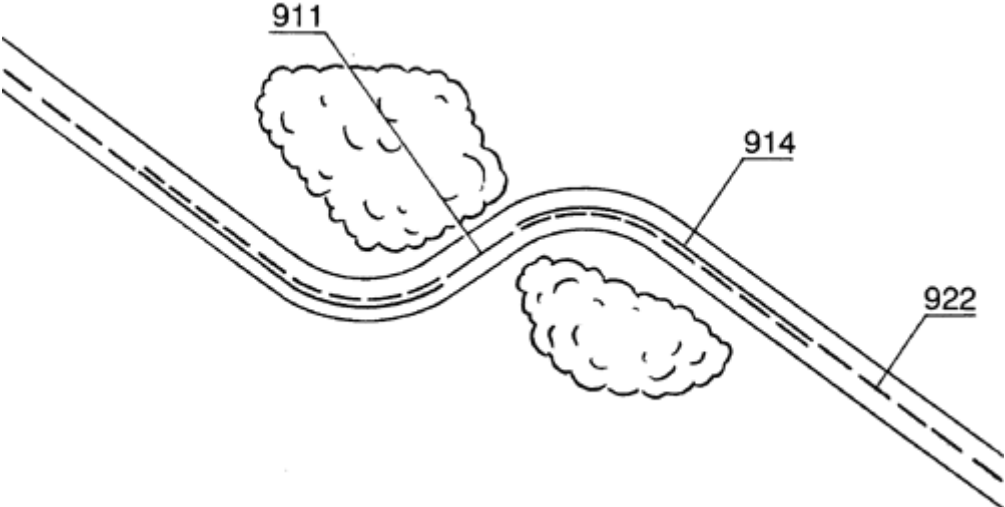


Figure 2. 911 single continuous line, 914 combination of continuous and broken line, 922 broken line with long strokes

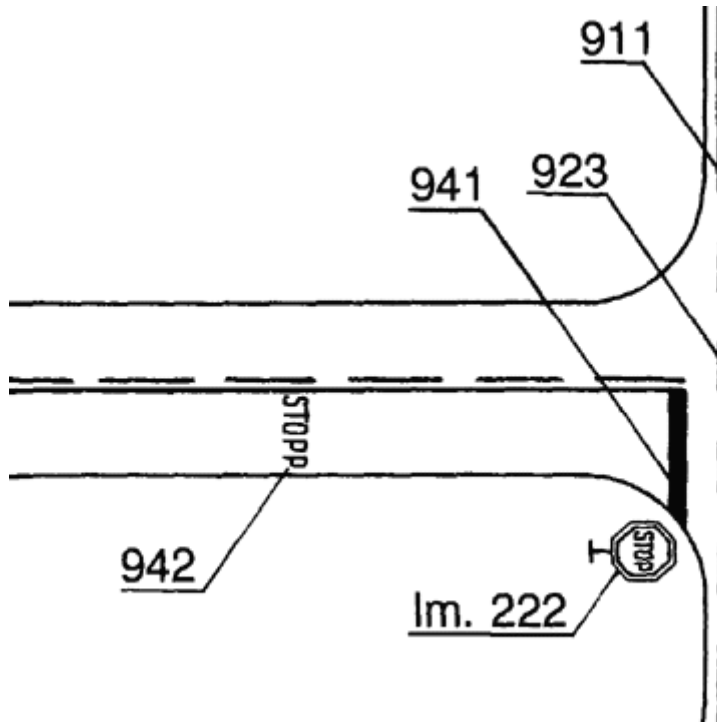


Figure 3. 923 broken line with equal strokes and uniform gaps, 941 stop line, 942 stop line warning

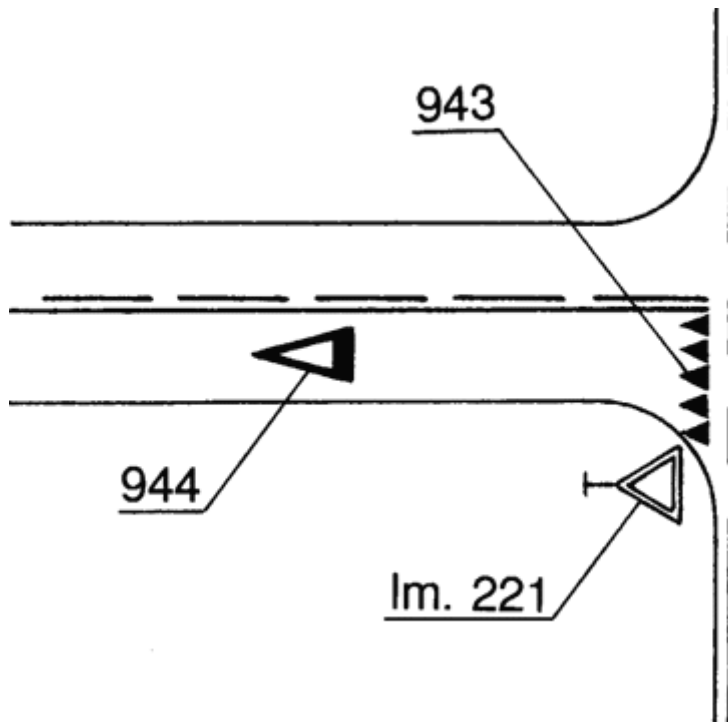


Figure 4. 943 give way line, 944 give way warning line

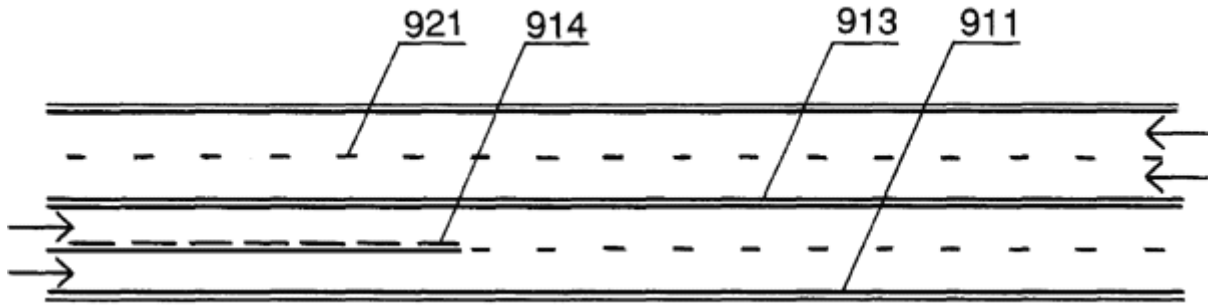


Figure 5. 911 single continuous line, 913 double continuous line, 914 combination of continuous and broken line, 921 broken line with short strokes

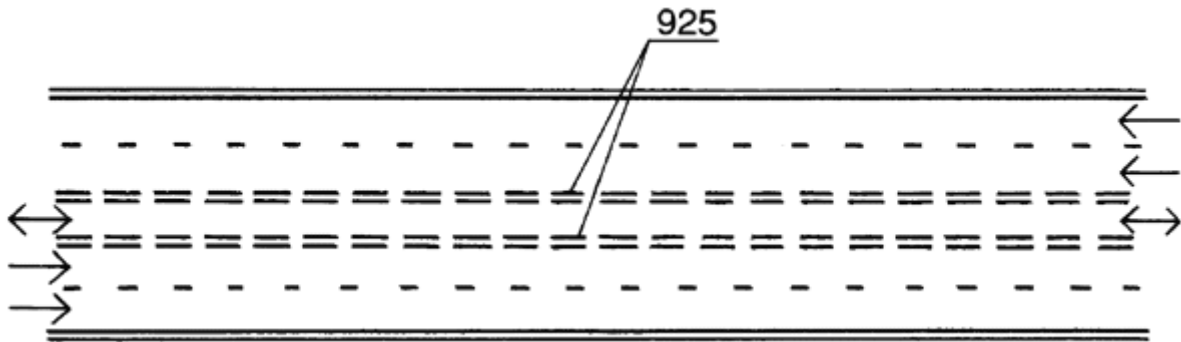


Figure 6. 925 double broken line

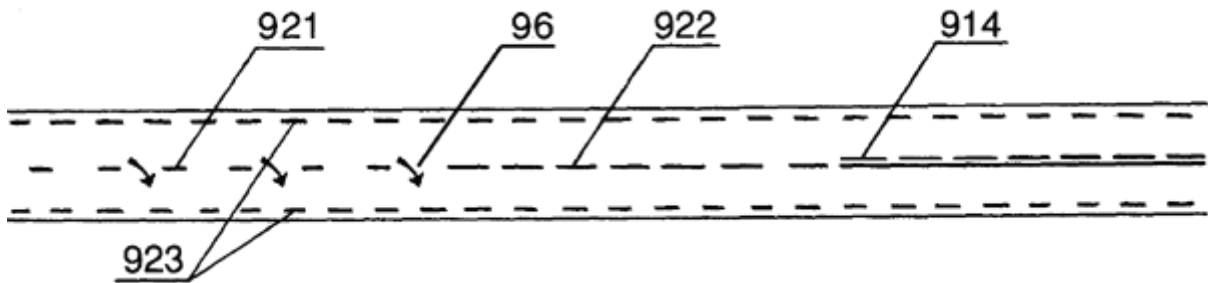


Figure 7. 914 combination of continuous and broken line, 921 broken line with short strokes, 922 broken line with long strokes, 923 broken line with equal strokes and uniform gaps, 96 arched arrow

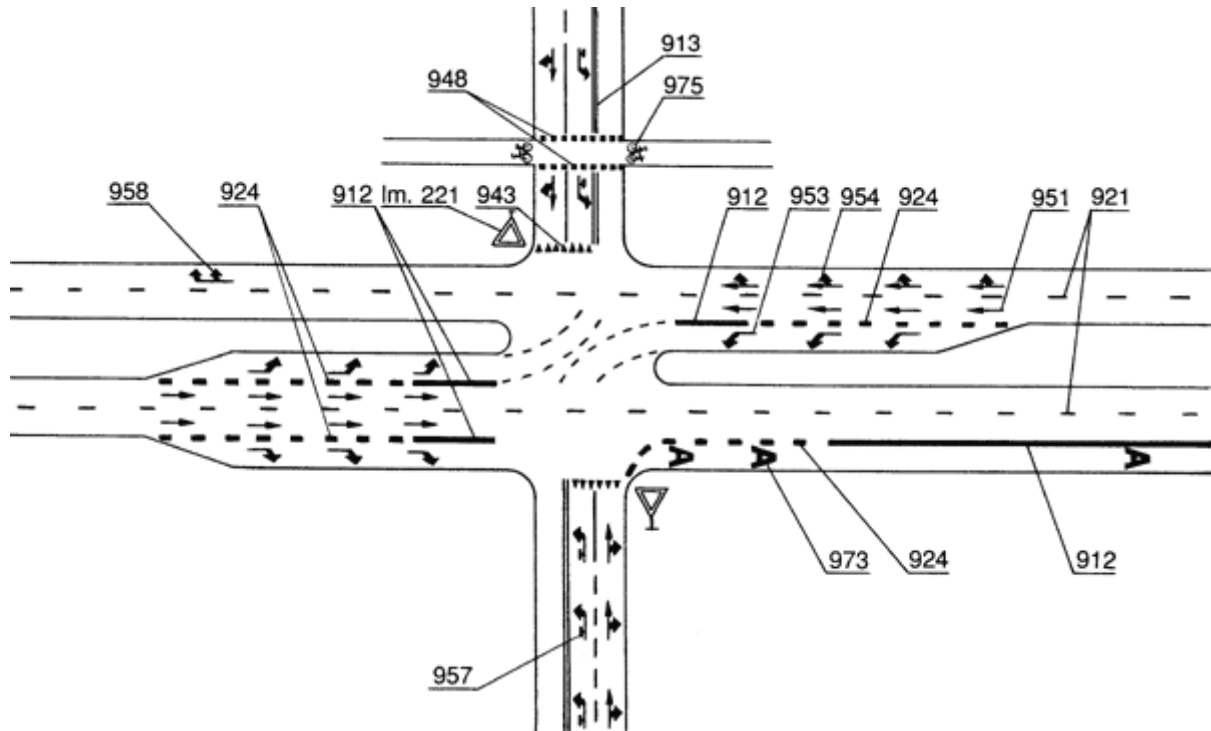


Figure 8. 912 wide continuous line, 913 double continuous line, 921 broken line with short strokes, 924 wide broken line, 943 give way line, 948 cycle track crossing, 95 directional arrow, 973 lane reserved for public transport vehicles, 975 cycle track

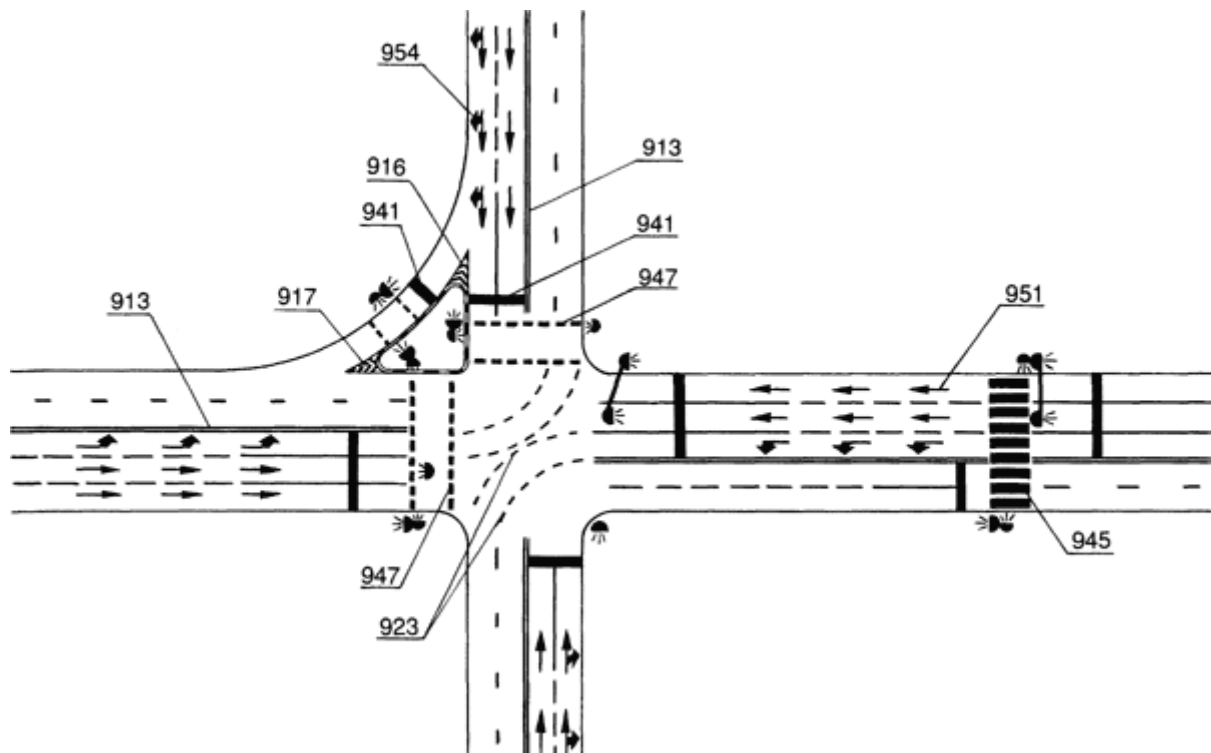


Figure 9. 913 double continuous line, 916, 917 directional island, 923 broken line with equal strokes and uniform gaps, 945 zebra crossing, 947 pedestrian crossing with traffic lights, 95 directional arrow

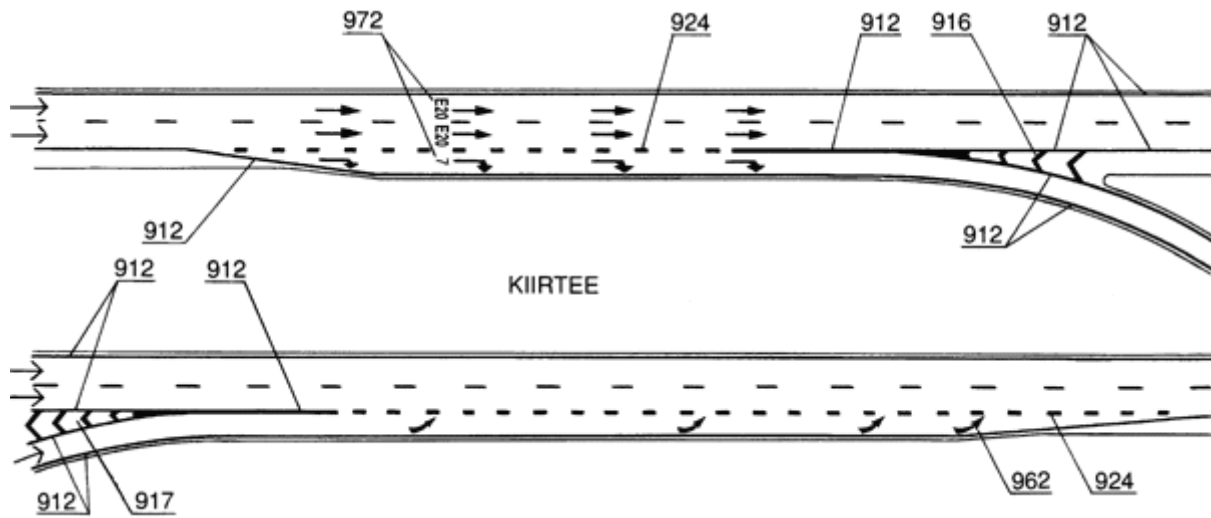


Figure 10. 912 wide continuous line, 916, 917 directional island, 924 wide broken line, 962 arched arrow, 972 road number

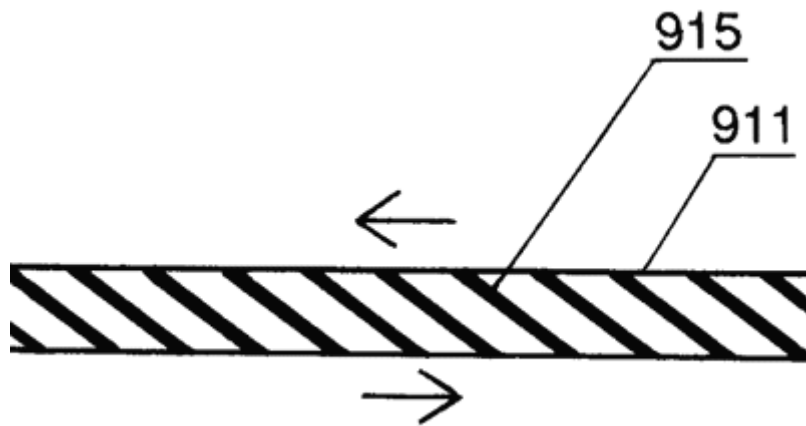


Figure 11. 911 single continuous line, 915 directional island

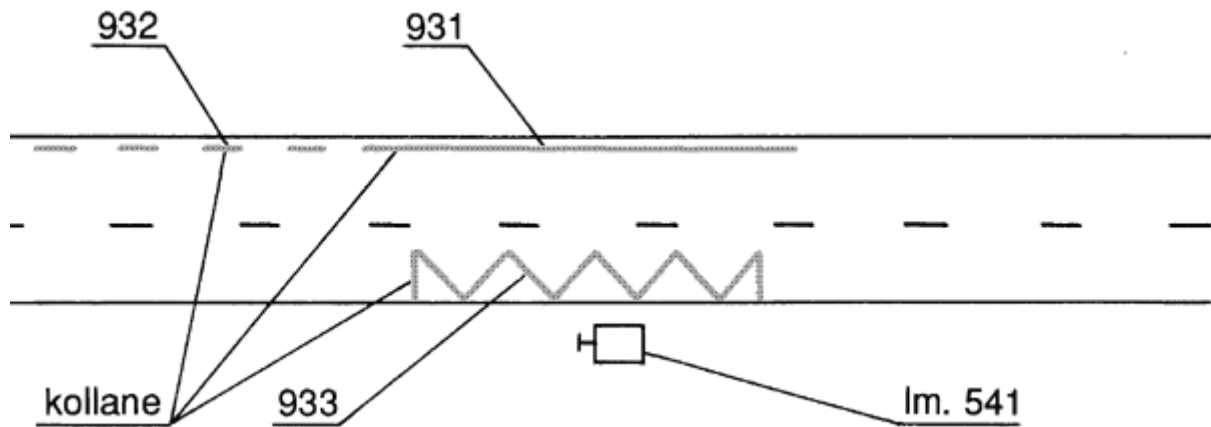


Figure 12. 931 no standing line, 932 no parking line, 933 public transport vehicle stop

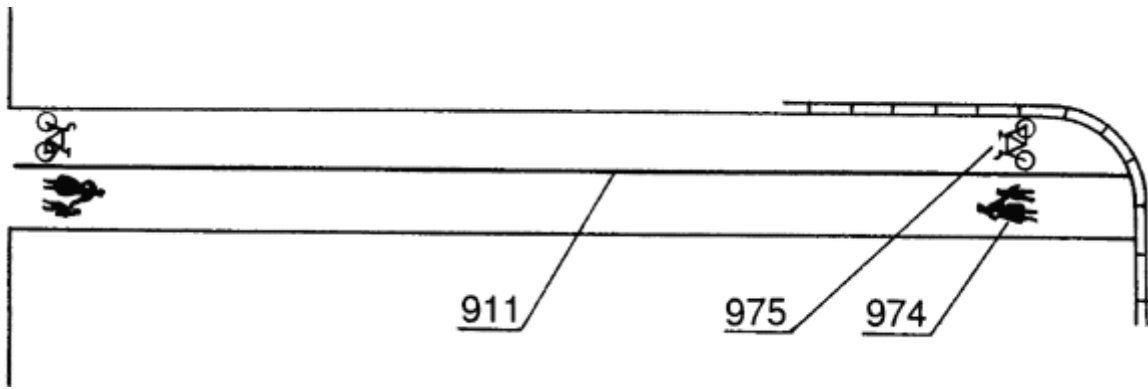


Figure 13. 911 single continuous line, 974 footpath, 975 cycle track

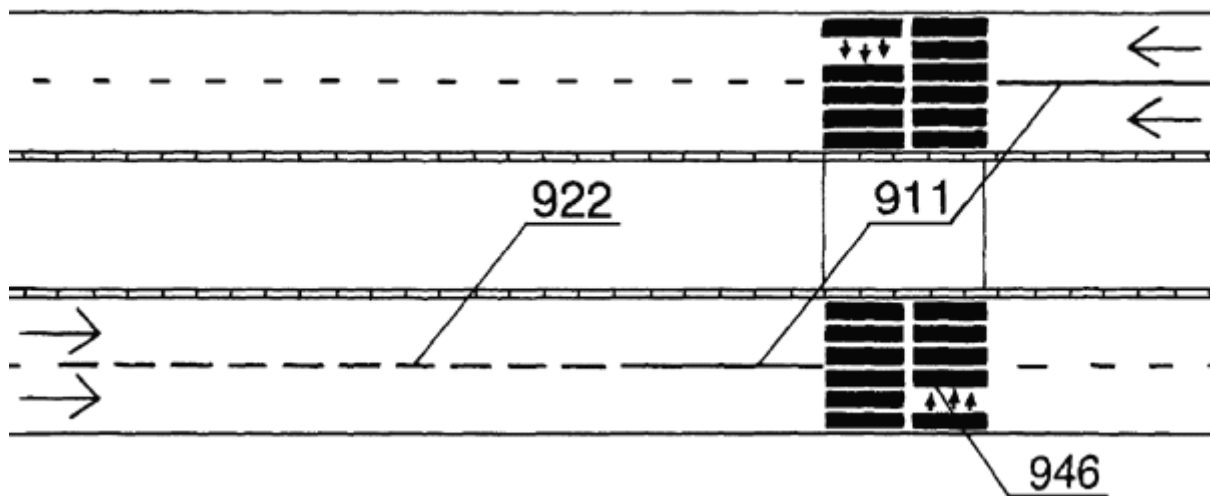


Figure 14. 911 single continuous line, 922 broken line with long strokes, 946 zebra crossing

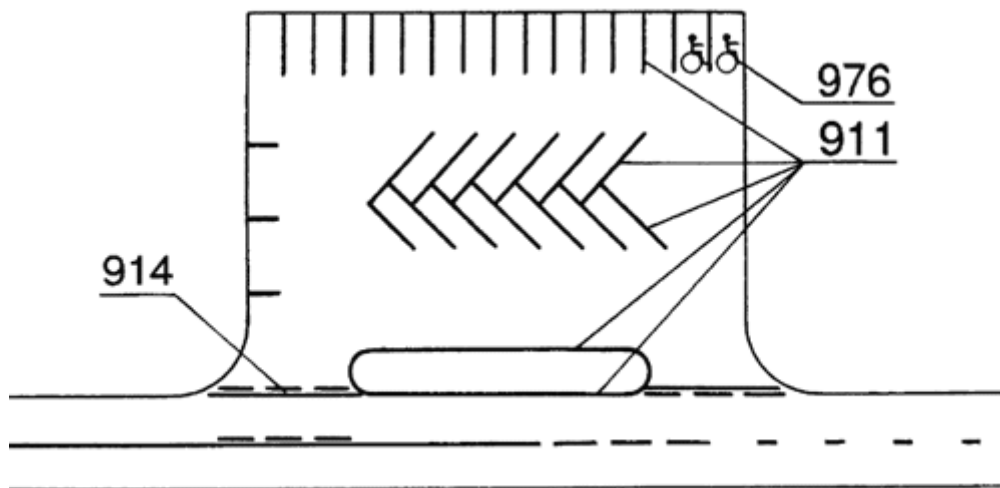


Figure 15. 911 single continuous line, 914 combination of continuous and broken line, 976 place for disabled person's vehicle



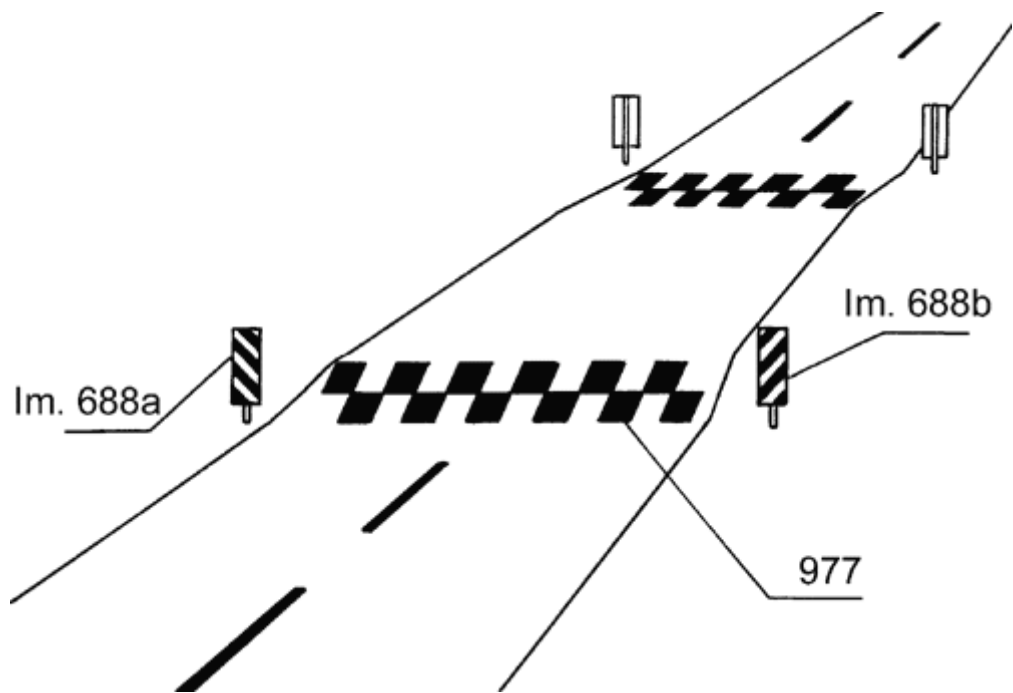


Figure 16. 977 ramp

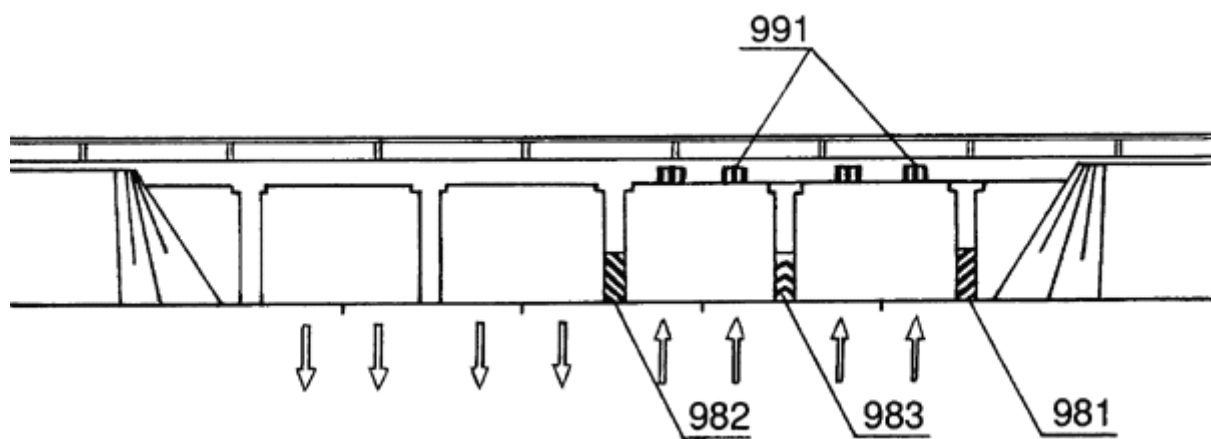


Figure 17. 981, 982, 983 road structure edge marking, 991 lower edge of span

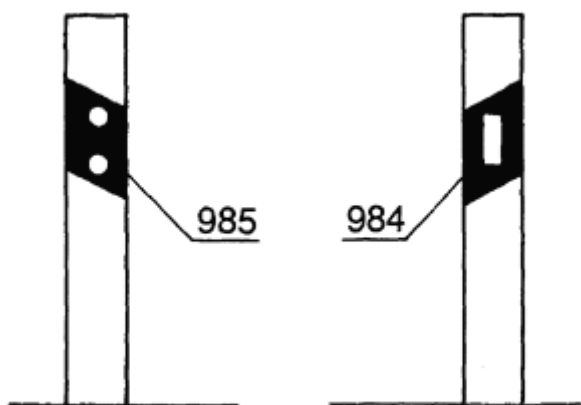


Figure 18. 984, 985 roadside marking post

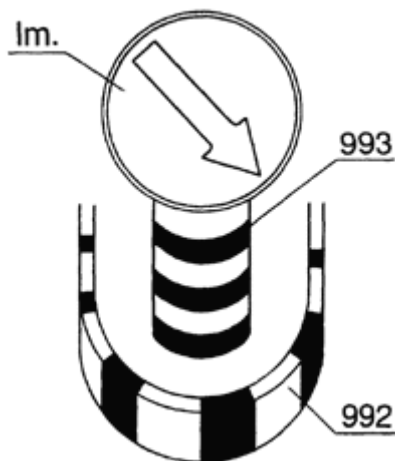


Figure 19. 992 kerb, 993 round post

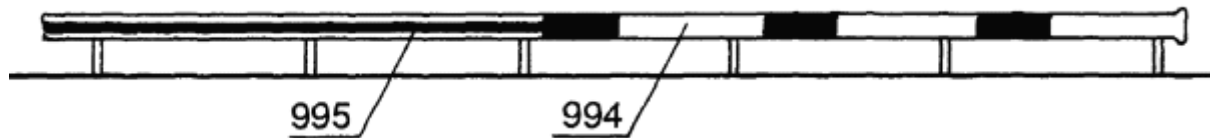


Figure 20. 994 dangerous section crash barrier, 995 crash barrier

Annex 4 to Government of the Republic Regulation No. 48 of 2 February 2001 “Traffic Code”

#### Signs Displayed on Vehicles

Slow-moving vehicle. The sign is a fluorescent red equilateral triangle with a side length of 350–365 mm. The triangle has a red reflective border which is 45–48 mm wide.

Novice driver. The sign is a white square with a side length of 150–200 mm displaying a green maple leaf symbol with the stem pointing downwards. The square has a narrow green border.

Road train. The sign is one yellow circular light with a diameter of at least 70 mm or three yellow lights in a row perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and with a gap of 150–300 mm between them.

Disabled person. The sign is a blue square with a side length of 100 mm displaying a white symbol of a person in a wheelchair.

Maximum speed limit. The sign is a yellow circle with a black border and a diameter of 150–200 mm, and the black number in the circle indicates the maximum permitted speed (in kph) of the vehicle. The width of the border is 1/12 of the diameter.

Wide vehicle. The sign is a rectangle with a size of 200×1200 (800) mm displaying red and white alternate sloping stripes which are at an angle of 45 degrees and are 140 mm wide. On the front signs the white sloping stripes are reflective and the red sloping stripes are fluorescent, while on the rear signs the red stripes are reflective.

The signs for motor vehicles in category B and light-weight trailers are rectangles of the same appearance with a size of 100×600 (400) mm and stripes 70 mm wide.

Group of children. The sign is a yellow square with a black border with a side length of 200–300 mm displaying the symbol of road sign 173a. The width of the border is 1/12 of the side length.

Hazardous load. The sign is an orange rectangle with a black border with a width of 400 mm and a height of at least 300 mm. The sign has a central black stripe and bears black numbers. The width of the border, central stripe and numbers is 15 mm and the height of the numbers is 100 mm. The upper numbers indicate danger and the lower numbers indicate dangerous substances. If various dangerous substances are being carried, the central stripe and numbers may be missing.

Long or heavy vehicle. The sign for a power-driven vehicle is a rectangle with a size of (1130-2300)×140 mm displaying fluorescent red and reflective yellow alternate sloping stripes which are at an angle of 45 degrees and are 100 mm wide. It is also permitted to use two or four signs of equal length which together are as long as the sign described.

The sign for a trailer or road train is a reflective yellow rectangle with a fluorescent red border and a size of (1130–2300) × 200 mm. The width of the border is 40 mm. It is also permitted to use two or four signs of equal length which together are as long as the sign described.

Distinguishing sign. The sign is an ellipse with a black border with axes of a length of at least 240 mm and 145 mm (on motorcycles and their trailers at least 175 mm and 115 mm). The white background of the ellipse bears the black letters EST.

Oversized load. The sign is a square with a side length of at least 400 mm displaying red and white alternate sloping stripes at an angle of 45 degrees and with a width of 1/8 of the side length. On the front sign the white sloping stripes are reflective, while on the rear sign the red sloping stripes are reflective.

Driving lesson. The sign is a yellow equilateral triangle with a black border and a side length of 150–200 mm displaying a symbol of a steering wheel with two horizontal spokes. The width of the border is 1/12 of the side length.

Annex 4

Graphic Part

Signs Displayed on Vehicles



Aeglane sõiduk



Algaja juht



Autorong



Puudega inimene



Kiiruse piirang



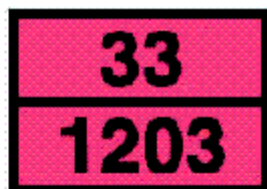
Laiveos



Lasterühm



Ohtlik veos

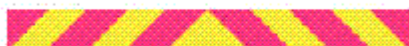


Vasak

Parem

Pikk- või raskeveos

Mootorsõiduk



Haagis (autorong)



Vasak

Parem

Riigi tunnusmärk



Väljaulatav veos



Õppesõit



Annex 5 to Government of the Republic Regulation No. 48 of 2 February 2001 "Traffic Code"

with Physical Disabilities

Front side

Parking Card for Person



Parking Card for People with Disabilities

No. 000000

Valid until "....." ..... 20 ...

Issued by

Seal

Dimensions 106 mm x 148 mm, light blue background

Rear side





Perekonnanimi.....

Eesnimed.....Isikukood

Omaniku foto

.....  
Omaniku allkiri

**Liikumispuudega juht võib**

- asulas peatuda ja parkida peatumist või parkimist keelavate liiklusmärkide mõjuvõimkonnas tingimusel, et seisev sõiduk asub täielikult kõnniteel, jättes jalakäijale vabaks vähemalt 1,5 meetri laiuse käiguriba Kirjelatud luba ei kehti teelõigul, mis on tähistatud peatumise keeljoonega
- parkida parkimist keelavate liiklusmärkide mõjuvõimkonnas piiratud parkimisajaga parklas ettenähtust kauem
- parkida õueala teel väljaspool parklat kohas, kus see ei takista jalakäijad ega uuenda võimatusteiste sõidukite liiklust
- parkida tasuta avalikes tasulistes parkimiskohtades

**Liikumispuudega või pimedat inimest teenindava sõiduki juht**

- võib asulas peatuda peatumist keelavate liiklusmärkide mõjuvõimkonnas liikumispuudega või pimedat inimeste sõidukisse pealevõtmiseks või sõiduki väljalaskmiseks
- kes talutab liikumispuudega või pimedat inimest soovitud koha ja tagasi, võib asulas peatuda kõnniteel üldtoodud tingimustel

Surname .....

Given names ..... Personal identification code ...

Photograph of holder

.....

Signature of holder

A physically disabled driver may

- stand and park his or her vehicle in built-up areas where road signs apply which prohibit standing or parking, on the condition that the standing vehicle is located entirely on the pavement and that a strip of pavement at least 1.5 metres wide is left for pedestrians to use. This permission does not apply on sections of road marked with a no standing line
- park in areas where road signs apply which prohibit parking and in car-parks with limited parking time for longer than prescribed
- park on roads in calm traffic areas outside car-parks in places where this does not obstruct pedestrians or render other vehicular traffic impossible
- park in public fee-charging parking places without charge

A driver of a vehicle servicing a physically disabled or blind person

- may stand his or her vehicle in built-up areas where road signs apply which prohibit standing in order to pick up or set down the physically disabled or blind person
- who leads the physically disabled or blind person to the desired place and back may stand his or her vehicle on the pavement in built-up areas under the conditions specified above

<sup>1</sup> RT = *Riigi Teataja* = *State Gazette*