



ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ
ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΥ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

ὕπ' Ἀρ. 1023 τῆς 13ης ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ 1973

ΝΟΜΟΘΕΣΙΑ

Ὁ περί τῆς Εὐρωπαϊκῆς Συμφωνίας ἐπὶ τῶν Ὀδικῶν Σημάτων (Κυρωτικὸς) Νόμος τοῦ 1973 ἐκδίδεται διὰ δημοσιεύσεως εἰς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἐφημερίδα τῆς Κυπριακῆς Δημοκρατίας συμφώνως τῷ Ἀρθρῷ 52 τοῦ Συντάγματος.

Ἀριθμὸς 55 τοῦ 1973

ΝΟΜΟΣ ΚΥΡΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗΝ ΣΥΜΦΩΝΙΑΝ
ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΟΔΙΚΩΝ ΣΗΜΑΤΩΝ

Ἡ Βουλὴ τῶν Ἀντιπροσώπων ψηφίζει ὡς ἀκολούθως :

1. Ὁ παρὼν Νόμος θὰ ἀναφέρηται ὡς ὁ περί τῆς Εὐρωπαϊκῆς Συμφωνίας ἐπὶ τῶν Ὀδικῶν Σημάτων (Κυρωτικὸς) Νόμος τοῦ 1973. Συνοπτικὸς τίτλος.

2. Ἐν τῷ παρόντι Νόμῳ, ἐκτὸς ἐὰν ἐκ τοῦ κειμένου προκύπτῃ διάφορος ἔννοια— Ἑρμηνεία.

«Συμφωνία» σημαίνει τὴν Εὐρωπαϊκὴν Συμφωνίαν ἐπὶ τῶν Ὀδικῶν Σημάτων τῆς ὁποίας τὸ κείμενον ἐν τῷ ἀγγλικῷ πρωτοτύπῳ ἐκτίθεται εἰς τὸ Πρῶτον Μέρος τοῦ Πίνακος καὶ ἐν μεταφράσει εἰς τὴν ἑλληνικὴν εἰς τὸ Δεύτερον Μέρος τοῦ Πίνακος :

Νοεῖται ὅτι ἐν περιπτώσει ἀντιθέσεως μεταξὺ τῶν δύο κειμένων ὑπερισχύει τὸ εἰς τὸ Πρῶτον Μέρος τοῦ Πίνακος ἐκτιθέμενον κείμενον.

3. Ἡ Συμφωνία, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ προσχώρησις τῆς Κυπριακῆς Δημοκρατίας ἀπεφασίσθη διὰ τῆς ὑπ' ἀριθμὸν 11409 καὶ ἡμερομηνίαν 25 Μαΐου 1972 Ἀποφάσεως τοῦ Ὑπουργικοῦ Συμβουλίου, διὰ τοῦ παρόντος Νόμου κυροῦνται. Κύρωσις Συμβάσεως.

ΠΙΝΑΞ

("Άρθρον 2)

ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΜΕΡΟΣ

The Contracting Parties,

Desiring to contribute to the safety of international road traffic by ensuring uniformity in road markings,

Have agreed as follows :

ARTICLE 1

1. For the purpose of this Agreement :
 - (a) The term " road markings " shall mean markings on the surface of the travelled way or on its ancillary works, such as kerbs, footpaths, shoulders, for the guidance and regulation of road users ;
 - (b) The term " surface markings " shall mean road markings on the surface of the travelled way.
2. For the purpose of this Agreement, surface markings shall be classified as follows :
 - (a) Longitudinal markings ;
 - (b) Transverse markings ;
 - (c) Other markings.

ARTICLE 2

1. Longitudinal markings shall consist of continuous lines and broken lines.
2. When a longitudinal marking consists of a continuous line, no vehicle shall be allowed to cross or straddle it. Exceptions to this rule may be authorized by each Contracting Party when it is necessary in order to give access to property along the road.
3. When a longitudinal marking consists of a broken line, vehicles shall be allowed to cross it, provided that traffic rules are respected. Broken lines may take different forms according to circumstances.
4. When a longitudinal marking consists of a continuous line adjacent to a broken line, it shall have the meaning of the line nearest to the vehicle at the start of the manoeuvre.

ARTICLE 3

1. Transverse markings shall consist of continuous lines and broken lines.
2. When a transverse marking consists of a continuous line across one or more traffic lanes, it shall indicate the line behind which drivers should stop when complying with a " Stop at intersection " sign, with an indication given by a traffic light signal or a traffic controller, or with any other traffic regulation.
3. A transverse marking consisting of broken transverse lines may be used in the cases indicated in the recommendations to be adopted at meetings which representatives of the Contracting Parties attend or are invited to attend.

ARTICLE 4

Other surface markings such as arrows, oblique parallel lines or words painted on the travelled way may be used to repeat the indications given by vertical signs or to give road users indications which cannot be suitably conveyed by vertical signs.

ARTICLE 5

Each Contracting Party may provide for road markings to take the form of studs, but in the case of surface markings it shall require, in order to avoid all possibility of confusion, that the studs be placed at different intervals for continuous and broken lines.

ARTICLE 6

1. Road surface markings shall be yellow or white ; the latter, however, may be replaced by shades of silver or light grey.

2. When both colours are used in a particular country, one shall be used for markings intended for moving vehicular traffic other than border lines, and the other shall be used for markings indicating parking and waiting regulations, and for border lines ; markings intended for pedestrians or cyclists, however, shall all be of the same colour.

ARTICLE 7

1. Markings may be used on ancillary works of the roadway, particularly kerbs and shoulders, to improve the visibility, especially at night, of the kerbs or of obstacles on the road. They may also be used to indicate areas where waiting is forbidden, or to give other similar indications.

2. Each Contracting Party shall keep the same colour or given combination of colours for all road markings of the same type on ancillary works of the roadway.

ARTICLE 8

At the time of laying or renewing road markings, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to apply the recommendations to be adopted at meetings which representatives of the Contracting Parties attend or are invited to attend.

ARTICLE 9

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement :

- (a) By signing it ;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification ;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Agreement shall be open for signature until 28 February, 1958, inclusive. Thereafter it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 10

1. This Agreement shall come into force on the nineteenth day after five of the countries referred to in article 9, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

ARTICLE 11

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

ARTICLE 12

This Agreement shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after it has entered into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

ARTICLE 13

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Agreement without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instruments of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Agreement shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Agreement shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General, or, if on that day the Agreement has not yet entered into force, as from its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article extending this Agreement to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Agreement separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of article 11 of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 14

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under paragraph 2 of this article shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

ARTICLE 15

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Agreement, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Agreement. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 14 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. No other reservation to the Agreement shall be permitted.

ARTICLE 16

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Agreement. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 9, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be deemed to be accepted if no contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General. In this event the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the aforesaid period of six months.

3. If, within the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of this article an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever.