



SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME
PRIORITY 1.6. Sustainable Development, Global Change and Ecosystem
1.6.2: Sustainable Surface Transport



506716

Title **Europeanisms – Recommendations for the harmonization of certain verbal messages occurring in or around traffic signs in the EU**

Authors **Christian Galinski; Blanca Najera**

Summary Under "key meanings" 44 verbal messages were selected, worth considering as candidate "Europeanisms": i.e. verbal messages, which could/should be harmonised EU-wide. Some of them also occur in the form of a graphic symbol. As a result 35 candidates were identified for Europe-wide harmonization, while 9 candidates were considered not yet fit for this purpose.

Status **F: final**

Date **2007-11-15**

Revisions

Distribution

cgalinski@infoterm.org	klaus.machata@kfv.at	helmut.leder@univie.ac.at
gsauberer@infoterm.org	cornelia.nussbaumer@kfv.at	erik@uniteddesigners.com
hollo@mercury.kti.hu	sandra.reichenauer@kfv.at	joerg.meixner@iid.net
buki@kti.hu	osgrafik@mail.dk	stefan.egger@iid.net
tucka@cdv.cz	paul@mijksenaar.com	giuseppe@attoma-design.com
schmeidler@cdv.cz	heiner.erke@t-online.de	paul.kahn@kahnplus.com
HEINRICH@cdv.cz	imclaren@dmu.ac.uk	helmut.ness@fuenfwerken.com
kelnar@cdv.cz	Lotz@bast.de	david@somers.lu
eva.seda@cdv.cz	Martin.Muellner@asfinag.at	lithomn@totalise.co.uk
Jan.Weinberger@cdv.cz	guenter.breyer@bmvit.gv.at	thomas.vavrinek@utanet.at
martin.winkelbauer@kfv.at	ralf.roggenbauer@bmvit.gv.at	
thomas.fessler@kfv.at	brugger_tnt@compuserve.com	

Document ID IN-SAFETY_A2-3_Europeanisms_E#1DB_v3

Attachments

Project start date and duration 01 February 2005, 36 Months

Document history

V	What	Who	When
1	First comprehensive draft	C. Galinski	2007-04-16
2	Second draft	C. Galinski, B. Najery	2007-06-27
3	Final draft	C. Galinski, B. Najery	2007-11-15

Table of content:

ABBREVIATIONS AND LANGUAGE SYMBOLS	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
0 INTRODUCTION	5
1 SYSTEMATIZATION AND HARMONIZATION OF VERBAL MESSAGES	5
2 WRITTEN AND SPOKEN RENDERING OF VERBAL MESSAGES AND VERBAL MESSAGE ELEMENTS	6
3 RECOMMENDATIONS	6
4 OUTLOOK	10
ANNEX: List of potential Europeanisms evaluated in detail	12

2007-11-15 GA/BN/SE

EUROPEANISMS:

Recommendations for the harmonization of certain verbal messages occurring in or around traffic signs in the EU

(based on the Evaluation of the feedback concerning certain verbal messages)

Abbreviations:

CEN	European Standards Committee
DATEX	Data Exchange Service
EEA	European Economic Area (EU and EFTA countries)
EN	European Standard
IIID	International Institute for Information Design
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
RDS	Radio Data System
TMC	Traffic Message Channel
TTI	Traffic and Traveller Information
VC	Vienna Convention
XLS	MS Excel file

Language symbols:

cat – Catalan (Spain)	es – Spanish	hu – Hungarian	pt – Portuguese
cs – Czech	et – Estonian	it – Italian	sk – Slovakian
cym/wel – Welsh	eus – Basque (Spain)	lt – Lithuanian	sl – Slovenian
de – German	fi – Finnish	lv – Latvian	sv – Swedish
da – Danish	fr – French	nl – Dutch	
el – Greek	ga – Irish	no – Norwegian	
en – English	glg – Galician (Spain)	pl – Polish	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Within Task A2.3 it was one of the main tasks of Infoterm to identify "key meanings". This was carried out after extensive investigations and in close cooperation with IIID by selecting a number of verbal messages or verbal message elements, which could be considered as candidates for "Europeanisms" – i.e. verbal messages or verbal message elements, which have the potential to be harmonised EU-wide.

Together 44 candidates for such Europeanisms were identified, some of which – such as telephone, bus, tram etc. – also occur represented by a graphic symbol. The systematic approach chosen made it necessary also to take the respective graphic symbols into account. Europe-wide harmonization does not necessarily conflict with "multilingualism", since the individual languages will still be used in most messages – especially those of a more complex nature, whether in navigation systems or in other types of car-driver communication systems.

In addition it was tried to find verbal message equivalents for 20 completely new or newly designed traffic signs (incl. the above-mentioned graphic symbols), which had been proposed and tested by IIID. Some of these represent verbal messages or verbal message elements (as outlined above).

These 64 verbal messages or graphical symbols constitute the short list of a total of originally more than 100 candidates, which were boiled down in several steps to 74, of which 14 (74 minus 14 = 60) were deleted for the sake of systematization. The data on these 74 candidates were originally collected in an XLS file for further discussion and evaluation (see IN-SAFETY_A2-3_tables 01-74.xls). In this XLS file verbal messages or RDS-TMC "events" selected from EN-ISO 14819-2:2003 "Traffic and Traveller Information (TTI) – TTI messages via traffic message coding" and DATEX related to the respective verbal messages or verbal message elements as well as traffic signs or graphic symbols were added.

In the course of asking for feedback from experts from 34 language/country (or language/region) combinations the XLS file proved to be too complex. Therefore, simplified tables were conceived and provided for gathering feedback. These tables were sent to nearly all EEA countries including Norway, but excluding Malta (where British rules and signage was said to prevail), Iceland (not interested) and Vatican (=Holy Sea). Input was provided more or less complete by 22 language/country (or language/region) combinations, 8 did not respond at all, some (2 of them) did not provide input in time.

The tables results were completed as much as possible without traffic experts and entered in an evaluation table (see Annex). As a result:

- 35 candidates for Europeanisms could be identified for consideration in a Europe-wide harmonization process;
- 9 candidates were considered as immature to be harmonised all across Europe.

It is recommended to follow this systematic approach and harmonize as many verbal messages and verbal message elements (as well as traffic signs and graphic symbols) as possible in a first step based on this report. In a second step further verbal messages and signs/symbols should be considered for harmonization.

0 INTRODUCTION

”Europeanisms” – i.e. verbal messages or verbal message elements, which have the potential to be harmonised EU-wide – were considered to be the most important key meanings. They can largely be subdivided into

- units and measures;
- (short) verbal messages or verbal message elements.

Some of the latter can either replace a graphic symbol or verbalize a graphic symbol. In this connection it must be emphasized that Europe-wide harmonization does not necessarily conflict with “multilingualism”, since the individual languages will still be used in most verbal messages – especially those of a more complex nature, whether in navigation systems or in other types of car-driver communication systems.

1 SYSTEMATIZATION AND HARMONIZATION OF VERBAL MESSAGES

Verbal messages or verbal message elements can occur

- in traffic signs: STOP, 60 (=max 60km/h), 5t, 15%, etc.
- in additional signs: EXCEPT, GRATIS, h (=hour), min (=minute), etc.
- on informative signs: WC, P, etc.
- in a verbalization of
 - o a traffic sign or additional sign: STOP, OIL (slippery road), etc.
 - o a graphic symbol: BUS, TRAM, etc.
- in larger verbal messages
 - o based on traffic signs, additional signs or graphical symbols
 - o based on informative signs
 - o informing the driver on traffic conditions, weather conditions, traffic broadcast, etc.

A systematization would on the one hand enhance the comprehensibility and perceivability increasing transparency and robustness, and on the other hand reduce variation of existing signs and messages, while assisting dynamic development or ad-hoc creation of new verbal messages without deprecating comprehensibility and perceivability.

The harmonization based on a systematization would help:

- the driver to become familiar with road/traffic signage in a different country within a few minutes,
- road and traffic administrations to develop flexible (multilingual) data model for content management,
- the system developers to develop (multilingual and highly personalisable) data models for car-driver communication,
- administrations and system developers to implement requirements for people with special needs,

and overall to make systems generically multilingual and highly flexible for new developments and new requirements. ***This would also greatly increase the investment safety in the field of traffic informatics.***

In this connection the positive effect on road safety ranks higher than the undenied high value of multi-linguality – on the contrary, it will even facilitate to develop navigation systems or in other types of car-driver communication systems in different languages of Europe.

2 WRITTEN AND SPOKEN RENDERING OF VERBAL MESSAGES AND VERBAL MESSAGE ELEMENTS

In principle also all non-linguistic representations may have to be rendered in verbal (written or spoken) form in some situation or for some special user groups. Non-linguistic representations here refer not only to graphic signs and symbols, but also to other non-linguistic representations, such as haptic information (e.g. vibration of the steering wheel in case of speed limit violation).

In general fundamental/most important short verbal messages and verbal message elements in written form should

- be written in upper case letters (exception: measures, units, quantities are recommended to be written in lower case letters, as well as i=information);
- not exceed 5-6 letters whenever possible (exceptions: EXCEPT, CONTROL, etc.);
- (if applicable) be based only on metric measures, units and quantities in Europe;
- avoid misunderstanding (H=Halt vs. H=Hospital; min=minute vs. min=minimum; m=metre vs. m=mile, etc.) either by harmonization or by means of layout etc.
- ...

These fundamental/most important (short) verbal messages and verbal message elements in written form should be recognizable as “icons” rather than to be read. Therefore, a European-wide harmonization would reduce the learning necessity and increase the *iconic* character of these (short) verbal messages and verbal message elements. Needless to say that for the spoken form a different – however coordinated – systematization/methodology has to be developed, which will heavily rely on the phonological system of the respective language.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Recommendation 1:

(short) Verbal messages and fundamental verbal message elements to be harmonised or considered for Europe-wide harmonization (according to number of letters):

Letter sign	Meaning represented	Existing standards	Recommendations and comments
@	Internet access available		Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)
h	hour		Should be harmonised
H / HALT	halt (bus, tram etc. stop)	in Vienna Conv. (VC) H = hospital; in the UK H = helicopter landing	Should be considered
i / INFO	information (point/available/...)	”i“ is standardized acc. to ISO 7001	Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.); could “INFO” be sufficient?
m	metre/meter	Standardized acc. to ISO 31 (series) and VC	Should be harmonised (also in line with ISO Standard)
M / METRO	metro, underground	Standardized “M” acc. to VC	Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)

P / PARKING	parking (area/building/...)	Standardized “P” acc. to VC	Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)
t	ton (weight limit)	Standardized acc. to ISO 31 (series) and VC	Should be harmonised (also in line with ISO Standard)
km	kilometre (per hour etc.)	Standardized acc. to ISO 31 (series) and VC	Should be harmonised
NO	not permitted, not allowed, denied	Other provisions in VC	Should be considered
OK	permitted/allowed	Other provisions in VC	Should be considered
WC	toilet (available...)		Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)
P+R	park-and-ride		Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)
min	minute	Standardized acc. to ISO 31 (series); confusion with min.=minimum must be avoided	Should be harmonised (also in line with ISO Standard)
BUS	bus	Symbol is standardized acc. to VC	Should be harmonised
TEL	telephone	Symbol is standardized acc. to VC	Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)
POL / POLICE	police		Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)
SOS	emergency (telephone, vehicle, ...)	No standardization yet	Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)
via	Reach location A via location B		should be considered harmonised
EXIT	Exit from highway, building...	Symbol for “exit” on highways	Should be harmonised
FULL	e.g. parking area full		Should be considered
HALT / H	See “H”		
INFO / i	See “i”		
SMOG	Polluted air		Should be harmonised
STOP	“stop” sign	Standardized “STOP” acc. to VC	Should be harmonised
TAXI	e.g. for taxis only	Standardized “TAXI” acc. to ISO 7001 and VC	Should be harmonised (also on maps etc.)
TRAM	Tram stop	"Tramway stop" in VC; revision of VC desirable	Should be harmonised

ZONE	e.g. parking zone	Standardized “ZONE” acc. to VC	Should be harmonised
ENTRY	Entry to a building		Should be considered
GRATIS	Access/use etc. free of charge		Should be considered
RADAR	radar (control)		Should be harmonised
RADIO	Traffic broadcast + frequency		Should be considered
TRAIN	Train (crossing...)	Symbol is standardized acc. to VC	Should be considered
TRUCK	Lorry, truck		Should be considered
POLICE / POL	See “POL”		
CENTRE / CENTER	(city) centre		Should be harmonised;
EXCEPT	Except for ...	Standardized “EXCEPT” acc. to VC	Should be harmonised;
CARAVAN	caravan		Should be considered;
CONTROL	Control		Should be considered;
PARKING / P	See “P”		
OIL	Slippery road due to trail of oil		Should be considered;

3.2 Recommendation 2:

(short) Verbal messages and fundamental verbal message elements which need further investigation especially if occurring in clusters of related messages before they can be considered for Europe-wide harmonization (according to number of letters):

Letter sign	Meaning represented	Remarks:	Recommendations and comments
FOG	Fog warning		
GAS	Gasoline, petrol, benzin	LPG = Liquefied/ Liquefied Propane/ Petroleum Gas is used for gas (not: gasoline) driven vehicles	
HOV	High occupancy vehicles	In some countries called “Car sharing lane” or “Car pools”, IID will suggest symbol	
CASH	Dues/fees to be paid in cash		
FAIR	(trade) fair		

TOLL	Toll road ahead	Standardized according to VC: national equivalent under „PEAGE”	
OPENING	Opening of an event, a fair...	IIID will make a proposal for a non-verbal solution	

3.3 Recommendation 3:

Systematization of the syntax of certain verbal message and symbol clusters

Certain combination clusters may have several complexity dimensions – e.g. co-occurring signs, graphical symbols and verbal messages/verbal message elements – and should be further investigated with the aim to systematize and simplify (across language boundaries). Information on PARKING for example belongs to one or more such clusters.

Base symbol	Extension level 1	Extension level 2 plus indication of	Extension level 3 plus indication of	Comment
P	for cars (&number)	distance	time	
	for buses (&number)	direction	WC	
	for trucks (&number)		handicapped WC	
	for caravans (&number)		drinks, restaurant...	
	for xxx (&number)		other	
P+(R)	+R (park-and-ride)	distance	time	
	+BUS	direction	frequency	
	+METRO		capacity	
	+TRAIN		name (of location)	
	+TRAM		other	
	+xxx			

3.4 Recommendation 4:

Measures, units, quantities

Measures, units or quantities occur (less in than around) traffic signs – e.g. in additional signs and verbal messages for information purposes. They may indicate:

- a fact – e.g. 15% gradient road
- a minimum: minimum number of passengers 2+ for HOV
- a maximum – e.g. 60 (= speed limit 60 km/h)
- a range of:
 - o time: from 10h to 15h
 - o time: “Sundays and holidays, 20:00–06:00”, etc.
 - o distance: between 2km and 5km from here
- a frequency: e.g. every 15min (e.g. trains leaving from P+R)

in combination with numbers. Sometimes arrows are used to indicate a range, minimum or maximum.

Measures, units and quantities often occur in combination with numbers (integers or decimals – sometimes negative) and other kinds of information:

- Distances:
 - o (length:) =stretch of road from here to...: /arrow up/ 500m /arrow up/, /arrow up/

- 5km /arrow up/, etc.
 - distance (=in... m): 100m (e.g. railway crossing), give way 50ys, etc.
- Other measurements:
 - 5,5^t (gross weight), 8t (axle weight), etc.;
 - 2m (width), 3.8m (height), 10m (length, distance, ...);
- (Speed:) 80 (= 80km/h) + time (period) indication
- (Degree:) 10% (gradient road, dangerous hill), 0° (= 0°C. temperature), etc.

Concerning the numbers the following considerations have to be made with respect to a systematization and harmonization across Europe:

- decision on font: numeral fonts today are often different for indicating speed limits, distances, times, radio frequencies, etc. and should be harmonised;
- decision on position and size: such as smaller 5 in 3.5t and other ways of writing should be harmonised;
- decision on proportion in relation to the sign or message;
- decision on dot or comma: 3.5 or 3,5;
- decision on the indication of ranges: hyphen or tilde or slash or arrows;
- and possibly other decisions.

Concerning units/quantities the following considerations/decisions have to be made with respect to a systematization and harmonization across Europe:

- ***fonts and case: same font for all units standardized in ISO 31 (Series)?***
- ***indication of unit or not: omission of unit, such as no indication of “km” in speed limit sign, to be considered, whenever applicable?***
- ***• for indicating temperature: with or without C. (for Celsius)?***
- ***position (e.g. superscript): e.g. ton written superscript “t”?***
- ***avoiding misunderstanding: m = metre but not: mile or minute;***
- ***if possible 1 letter maximum with exceptions: km = kilometre and min = minute.***

It is recommended to use temperature • without further specifying “C.” (=Celsius).

4 OUTLOOK

Step-by-step systematization and harmonization of verbal messages

The results of IN-SAFETY Task A2.3 can be considered as a first step towards systematizing and harmonizing verbal messages across Europe based on extensive investigations. Due to the promising result of this first step the following procedure can be proposed in general:

- 1 Harmonize as many verbal messages and verbal message elements as possible;
- 2 Deepening the systematization and harmonization duly coordinating it with the formulation of traffic events according to RDS-TMC (and DATEX etc);
- 3 Simultaneously systematize the syntax of clusters of co-occurring signs, graphical symbols and verbal messages/verbal message elements, such as
 - a. Information around P (parking)
 - b. Information around P+R
- 4 Full systematization (including the respective localizations) of signs, graphical symbols and verbal messages ***as much as necessary/useful.***

While having a positive effect on road safety, the harmonization of certain graphic symbols (like the “icons” for bus, tram, etc.) and (short) verbal messages or verbal message elements (to be recognized as “icons” in written form) shall:

- **facilitate to develop navigation systems or in other types of car-driver communication systems in different languages of Europe;**
- **facilitate the design of data models for such systems as well as for the traffic information systems at large;**
- **improve interoperability with traffic sign production (via eProcurement etc.) thus enhancing investment security for the industry;**

and in general make the whole system of traffic signs, variable messages and verbal messages more consistent and at the same time more flexible – while improving perceivability and comprehensibility on the drivers’ side.

ANNEX

2007-03-09 GA/BN

List of potential Europeanisms evaluated in detail

Objective: Survey to serve as a basis for

- *finding good names for verbal messages (or symbols)*
- *identifying names (or symbols) for verbal messages, which can be used identically or with minor variation all over Europe*
- *harmonising these names with occurrences in RDS-TMC events*

Abbreviations:

cat – Catalan (Spain)
cs – Czech
cym/wel – Welsh
de – German
da – Danish
el – Greek
en – English
es – Spanish
et – Estonian

eus – Basque (Spain)
fi – Finnish
fr – French
ga – Irish
glg – Galician (Spain)
hu – Hungarian
it – Italian
lt – Lithuanian
lv – Latvian

nl – Dutch
no – Norwegian
pl – Polish
pt – Portuguese
sk – Slovakian
sl – Slovenian
sv – Swedish

Sheet No	potential Europeanism	Name/meaning in English	Name/meaning in your language	Your source	Description	Comment in English
25	@	Internet (access available)	cs - /Internet/ de - Internet da - Internet/ @ = snabel a et - /Internet/ es - Internet (acceso disponible) cat - Internet (accés disponible) eus - Internet glg - Internet fi - Internet fr - /Internet/ el - /Ιντερνέτ/ ga - /Idirlíon en - Internet it - Internet			“@” representing “Internet (access available)” is used with slight modifications and one exception as an internationalism all over Europe. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “@” could be used (whenever not replaced or replaceable by a graphical symbol still to be developed) not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc., and

			<p>hu - /Internet/ It - Internetas (galima naudotis internetu) lv - /Internet/ nl - @: Internet no - Internett (tilgangsmulighet) pl - /internet/ pt - Internet (acesso disponível) sk - Internet (internetové pripojenie) sl - Internet sv - Internet cym/wel - /Rhyngrwyd/</p>			<p>(2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
31	FOG <->08*	fog (warning)	<p>cs - /zamlžit/ de - Nebel da - tåge et - /ädal/ es - niebla (atención) cat - boira (atenció) eus - lainoa glg - Visibilidade reducida fi - Sumu (varoitus) fr - /brouillard/ el - /ομίχλη/ ga - Ceo en - Fog it - Nebbia hu - /köd/ It - rükas nl - mist no - /dis, tåke, skodde/ pl - /mgła/ pt - Nevoeiro (aviso) sk - hmla (varovanie) sl - megla sv - Dimma cym/wel - /Nudden/</p>			<p>The expressions for “fog” are very different in EU languages. Recommendation: (1) propose the introduction of the newly designed graphical symbol (<->08), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
32	BUS <->05*	buses (allowed / only	<p>cs - bus</p>			<p>“Bus” is used with slight</p>

		for buses)	<p>de - bus da - Busser /kun for busser et - /buss/ es - autobús cat - autobús eus - autobusa glg - Carril reservado para autobuses fi - Linja-auto fr –Voie réservée aux véhicules des services réguliers de transport en commun el – /λεωφορείο, leoforeio/ ga - Lána Bus en - Bus Lane it - Riservato bus hu – /autóbusz /busz / lt – Autobusas (leidžiama tik autobusams) lv – /autobuss/ nl - Autobus no - Holdeplass for buss pl - / szyna / pt - Autocarros (permitido apenas para autocarros) sk - BUS (len pre autobusy) sl- avtobus sv - Buss cym/wel - /bws/</p>		<p>variations or contained in longer words as an internationalism all over Europe. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “BUS” could be used whenever not replaced or replaceable by the graphical symbol for bus (<->05 which anyhow needs harmonization all over Europe not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
33	POL	police	<p>cs – Policie de - Polize da - politi et - /politsei/ es - policia cat - policia eus - polizia glg - policia fi - Poliisi</p>		<p>“Police” is widely used – at least at colloquial level – as an internationalism all over Europe. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “POL” could be used (whenever not replaced or replaceable by a graphical</p>

			<p>fr – /service d'ordre/ el – /αστυνομία, astynomia/ ga - Gardaí en - police it - Polizia hu – /szobarend, körletrend, táborrend, rendőrség/ lt – policija lv - /policija/ nl - Politie no - Politi pl - /policja/ pt – polícia sk - polícia sl- policija sv - Polis cym/wel - /heddlu</p>			<p>symbol still to be developed) not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc., and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
35	TEL <->26*	public telephone (available)	<p>cs - /telefon/ de - Telefon da - Offentlig telefon et - /teksofon/ es - teléfono cat - telèfon eus - telefona glg - teléfono fi - Puhelin fr – Cabine téléphonique publique el – /τηλέφωνο, τηλεφωνώ/ tilefono, tilefono/ ga - Teileafón en - Telephone it - Telefono pubblico hu – /telefon/ lt – telefonas lv – /telefons/ nl - Telefoon no - Nødtelefon pl - /telefon/</p>			<p>“Telephone” is used with slight variations (and one exception) all over Europe (often with slight orthographic variation). Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “TEL” could be used whenever not replaced or replaceable by the graphical symbol for telephone (<->26 which anyhow needs harmonization all over Europe – not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU</p>

			<p>pt - Telefone público (disponível) sk - telefón sl- javna telefonska govorilnica sv - Telefon cym/wel – / ffo+n /</p>		<p>language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
36	CONTROL	(police or traffic) control point / check point	<p>cs – Krontrola de - Kontrolle da - Politi kontrol et - /kontroll/ es - policia de tráfico (punto de control) cat - policia de trànsit (punt de control) eus - kontrola glg - control fi - Tarkastus / Valvonta fr – Arrêt au poste de police el – /ελέγχω, εξουσιάζω, έλεγχος- elencho, exousiazó, elenchos/ ga - Seicphointe en - Checkpoint it - Alt polizia hu – /kormányzás, felügyelet, irányítás, fennhatóság/ lt – kontrolė lv - /kontrolē / nl - controle no - Kontroll pl - /kontrola/ pt - (Polícia ou tráfico) ponto de controlo/ponto de verificação sk - kontrola / kontrolné stanovište (dopravná alebo poriadková polícia) sl- policijska kontrola / kontrola prometa sv - Poliskontroll plats cym/wel – /llywodraeth/</p>		<p>“Control” is widely used as an internationalism all over Europe (often with slight orthographic variation) in some or the other similar meaning. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “CONTROL” (or “CONTR” or similar spelling) could be harmonised for certain meanings, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised in the respective) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>

37	FAIR	trade fair (taking place)	<p>de - Messe da - marked es - feria cat - activitat firal eus - erakustazoka glg - Feira / Recinto feiral fi - Messut fr – /foire/ ga - Aonach Trádála en - Trade Fair it - Fiera lt – vyksta mugė nl - (Handels)beurs no - Messe pt - Feira (indicação de local) sk - veľtrh (koná sa) sl- sejemska prireditev sv - Mässa</p>			<p>The expressions for “fair” are very different in EU languages. Recommendation: (1) propose the introduction of a new designed graphical symbol (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
38	HOV	(lane for) high occupancy vehicles	<p>da - Vognbane for samkørsel es - carril VAO cat - carril VAO eus - okupazio handiko ibilgailua; OHI glg - carril VAO ga - Lána Feithiclí Ilphaisinéirí en - High-occupancy Vehicle Lanes lt – juosta tik transporto priemonėms su daugiau nei vienu keleiviu nl - Voertuigen met lage emissies/zuinige voertuigen/hybride voertuigen no - Sambruksfelt pt - (via para) veículos com elevada ocupação sk - veľkorozmerné vozidlá (pre jazdný pruh)</p>			<p>The expressions for “HOV” are either unknown or very different in EU languages. Recommendation: (1) propose the introduction of a new designed graphical symbol (see Norway), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>

			sl- (vozni pas za) vozila z večjim številom potnikov		
39	M / METRO	rapid urban rail transport / underground / metro	<p>cs – /metro/ de - U/U-Bahn da - metro et – /Underground, metroo/ es - metro / ferrocarriles cat - metro / ferrocarrils eus - metroat glg - Metro fi - Metro fr – /métro/ el –/υπόγειος – ypogaios/ ga - Meitreo en - Metro it - Metro lt – greitasis miesto transportas/ metro lv - /metro/ nl - Metro/ondergrondse no - T-bane pl - /metro/ pt - Transporte rápido urbano sobre carris / metro sk - metro (rýchla mestská koľajová doprava) sl- hitra mestna železnica sv - T (Tunnelbana)</p>		<p>The expressions for “metro” or “underground” are different in EU languages (and often within countries), but “Metro” is probably most widely known. Recommendation: (1) propose the introduction of a new designed graphical symbol, (2) to be rendered as “METRO” (or “M”) as short verbal message not only in road signage, but beyond on maps etc., and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
40	OK	alright/OK (opposite <-> NO)	<p>cs – /OK/ de - OK da - OK et - /hea küll! es – OK, permisión cat – OK, permissió, d’acord eus - bai glg – OK, permitido fi - OK fr – /OK, d'accord /</p>		<p>“OK” is widely used as an internationalism all over Europe, and often used colloquially to indicate “except” (e.g. OK for cars =allowance or permitted), when others are forbidden. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “OK” could be harmonised</p>

			<p>ga - Ceadaithe en - Permitted it - /OK/ hu – /el van intézve! / It – viskas gerai nl - OK/goed no - OK pl - /dobrze/ pt – afirmativo, OK sk - dobre/áno/OK (opozitum nie) sl- dovoljeno cym/wel – /o'r gorau/</p>			<p>for certain meanings, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
41	NO	<p>don't do; cannot (opposite <-> OK)</p>	<p>cs – /ne/ de - nein da - forbudt et - / ei / es – prohibición, NO cat – prohibició, no eus - ez glg – prohibido, prohibida, no fi - EI (=No), Älä (=don't) fr – /non/ el – /όχι, ochi/ ga - Neamhheadaithe en - Not permitted it - /no/ hu – /nem/ It – taip nedaryk lv - /nē, ne/ nl – Nee/kan niet no - Ingen pl - /nie ma, żaden/ pt - Não faça; não pode sk - nerobit;nemožno (opozitum áno) sl- prepovedano sv - / nej, ingen / cym/wel – /dim/</p>			<p>“NO” is widely used as an internationalism all over Europe, and often used colloquially to indicate “except” (e.g. NO for trucks =denial), when others are allowed/permitted. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “NO” (or similar spelling) could be harmonised for certain meanings, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>

42	RADAR	radar (speed control ahead)	<p>cs – radar de - Radar da - Radar control, astighedskontrol et - /radar/ es - radar (control de velocidad) cat - radar (control de velocitat) eus - radarra glg - Radar fi - Nopeusvalvonta (=speed control), Tutka (=radar) fr – Contrôle sanction automatique el – / ραντάρ, ρανταρ / ga - Seicphointe Luasbhraite Radair Romhat en - Radar Speed Control Ahead it - Radar – velocità controllata hu – /radar/ lt – Automatinė greičio kontrolė lv - /radars/ nl - Radar no - Automatisk trafikkontroll pl - /radar/ pt - Radar (aviso de controlo de velocidade) sk - radar (kontrola rýchlosti vpredu) sl- radarska kontrola / kontrola hitrosti sv - Radar</p>			<p>“RADAR is used as an internationalism in many countries. Recommendation: (1) propose the introduction of a new designed graphical symbol (e.g. Norway), (2) to be rendered as “RADAR” as short verbal message, and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
43	SOS see <->07*	emergency (vehicles, phones, etc.)	<p>cs – SOS de - SOS/Notruftelefon da - Ambulance/nødtelefon/nødudang es - SOS cat - SOS eus - larrialdia</p>			<p>“SOS” is widely used as an internationalism in many countries. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “SOS” could be used throughout Europe (not</p>

			<p>glg - Auxilio na estrada / Teléfono de emergencia / Posto de socorro fi - SOS fr – Poste d'appel d'urgence el – /επείγουσα ανάγκη, ξαφνικό, περιστατικό, epeigousa anagki, xafniko peristatiko/ ga - Éigeandáil en - Emergency it - SOS hu – /szükségállapot, kényszerhelyzet, váratlan esemény/ lt – avarinės tarnybos (transporto priemonės, telefonai, kt. lv - /neparedzēts/ nl - SOS/noodgeval no - SOS pl - /SOS/ pt - Emergência (veículos, telefones, etc.) sk - nebezpečnosť/SOS (vozidlá, telefóny atď) sl- klic v sili sv - SOS cym/wel - /cyfyngder/</p>			<p>only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
44	SMOG	polluted air	<p>cs - Smog de - Smog da - Luft forurening es - polución cat - pol·lució eus - ke-lainoa glg – /Polución atmosférica/ fi - Savusumu fr – /smog/ ga - Toitcheo en - Smog it - /smog/</p>			<p>“Smog” is widely used as an internationalism – at least at colloquial level – all over Europe. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “SMOG” could be used throughout European road/traffic signage, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised)</p>

			<p>It - užterštas oras lv - /bieza migla/ nl - Smog no - Smog pl - /smog/ pt - Ar poluído sk - smog (znečistený vzduch) sl- onesnažen zrak sv – /smog/</p>		and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message
45	TOLL <->60*	toll (road ahead, fee to be paid, etc.)	<p>cs - Toll de - Maut, Maut da - Betalingsvej et - /toll/ es - PEAJE cat - PEATGE eus - bidesaria glg - Peaxe fi - Tietulli (= Road toll) fr - Paiement auprès d'un péagiste el - / διόδια, πένθιμο κουδοúnισμα, diodia, penthimo koudounisma/ ga - Dola-phlás Romhat en - Toll Plaza Ahead it - Pedaggio hu - /kár, hídvám, vám, vámszedési jog, harangszó/ lt - mokamas kelias (kelias priekyje, reikia mokėti mokestį lv - /zvana skaņas, kapu zvans, nodoklis, nodeva/ nl - Tol no - Bomveg/brukerbetaling på veg pt - Portagem (aviso de posto de portagem, do valor a pagar, etc.) sk - mýtne (vpredu, poplatok,</p>		<p>There is a traffic sign for “toll (road ahead)”, but the expressions for toll are very different in EU languages Recommendation: (1) investigate how the differently designed traffic signs can be harmonised (<->60), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>

			<p>zaplaiti) sl- cestnina sv - Vägtull, tull cym/wel – /toll/</p>		
46	TAXI	(e.g. parking or lane reserved for) taxis	<p>cs - Taxi de - Taxi da - Taxi et - /takso/ es - Lugar reservado para taxis cat - Parada de taxi eus - taxia glg - Lugar reservado para taxis fi - Taxi fr - Station de taxis el - / ταξι, taxi/ ga - Tacsaithe en - Taxi Rank it - Taxi hu - taxi lt - Taksi lv - /taxi/ nl - Taxi no - Holdeplass for drosje pl – /taxi/ pt - (estacionamento ou via reservada a) taxis sk - TAXI sl- taxi sv - Taxi</p>		<p>“Taxi” is most widely used as an internationalism all over Europe. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “TAXI” could be used throughout European road/traffic signage – if possible without (or only with little) orthographic variation (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
48	VIA	reach place x via place y	<p>cs – /via/ de - über da - via et - / kaudu / es - via cat - via eus - x-ra y-n barrena iritsi glg – por, polo, pola</p>		<p>“via” is officially or colloquially used in some/many countries in Europe to indicate the reachability of a location through NN (another location or route). Recommendation:</p>

			<p>fi - Kautta fr – /via/ ga - via en - via it - via hu - / át / It -(pasiecti vietą x per punktą y) nl - Via no - via pl - /przez/ pt - Chegar a lugar x via lugar y sk - cesta (dosiahnut' miesto x cez miesto y) sl- via sv – /via/</p>			<p>(1) investigate the possibility of a new designed graphical symbol, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
49	WC	public toilet (available)	<p>cs - /WC/ de - WC da - Offentligt toilet, WC et – /tualett/ es – Lavabos, WC cat – Lavabos, WC eus – WC, komun publikoa glg – WC, Baños fi - Käymälä, WC fr - Toilettes ouvertes au public el - / τουαλέτα, toualeta/ ga - Leithreas en - Toilet it - WC – Toilet – Servizi pubblici hu - /toilet/ It - Tualetas lv - /ūdens klozets/ nl - Toilet/WC no - Toalett pl – / toaleta / pt - Sanitários (disponíveis) sk - WC sl- sanitarije</p>			<p>“WC” is widely used for “toilet” as an internationalism in many/most countries. Recommendation: (1) propose to make “WC” obligatory throughout Europe (also in combination with other indications, such as WC for handicapped persons, distance/direction etc. – not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>

50	STOP	stop (before crossing, etc.)	<p>sv - WC</p> <p>cs - Stop de - Stop da - Stop es - stop, detención obligatoria cat - stop, parada a la intersecció eus - stop; geratu glg - stop, detención obrigatoria fi - Stop fr - stop ga - stop en - stop it - stop hu - /stop/ lt - stop nl - Stop no - Stopp pl - /zatrzymać się (Stop means in Polish alloy)/ pt - Paragem obrigatoria (antes de atravessar, etc.) sk - STOP sl- stop sv - Stopp cym/wel - /stop/</p>			<p>“STOP” is widely used as an internationalism. in many/most countries Recommendation: (1) propose to make “STOP” obligatory throughout Europe, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
51	ZONE	zone of limited parking	<p>cs - Zóna de - Zone da - Zone et - / vööde / es - zona azul, zona de estacionamiento limitado cat - zona blava, zona d'estacionament amb horari limitat eus - aparkaldi mugatuko gunea glg - Zona de estacionamento limitado fi - Alue, Vyöhyke fr - /zone/</p>			<p>“Zone” is widely used as an internationalism in many countries. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “ZONE” could be used throughout European road/traffic signage (if possible, without or only with little orthographic variation), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if</p>

			<p>el - / ζώνη, zoni/ ga - Crios en - Zone it - Zona hu - /zóna/ lt - Zona, kurioje draudžiama stovėti lv - /zona/ nl - Zone/gebied no - Parkeringssone pl - /strefa/ pt - Zona de estacionamento limitado sk - zóna / zóna obmedzeného parkovania sl- časovno omejeno parkiranje sv - /zon/ cym/wel - gwregys</p>			<p>harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
52	EXIT <->04*	exit (e.g. from highway, parking, etc.)	<p>de - Ausfahrt da - udkørsel et - es - salida cat - sortida eus - irteera glg - saída fi - Liittymä, Ulos, Ulosajo, Uloskäynti fr – /exit, sortie/ ga - Bealach Amach, Slí Amach en - exit it - Uscita hu - /távozás, lelépés, eltávozás, kijárat/ lt - išvažiavimas lv - / iziešana, izeja, nāve / nl - afrit no - Avkjøring pl - / zjazd z autostrady /</p>			<p>“Exit” occurs in many traffic situations; it is used as the word for exit from a highway or from a parking area or from an airport etc. in many countries world-wide. However, in present Europe it has many different wordings. Recommendation: (1) investigate in conjunction with harmonizing the related traffic signs and other graphical symbols, whether the verbal message “EXIT” could be harmonised at European level (<->04 – In some situations EXIT is the antonym of “ENTRY”), and</p>

			<p>pt - Saída (de estrada, estacionamento, etc.) sk - výjazd (z diaľnice, parkoviska a pod.) sl- izvoz sv – Utfart cym/wel - Allanfa</p>			(2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message
53	ENTRY	entry (e.g. to parking area etc.)	<p>de - Einfahrt da - indkørsel et - /sisenemine, sisseastumine; sissekäik, sissesõit; sissekanne (raamatusse); kirjend/ es - entrada cat - entrada eus - sarrera glg - entrada fi - Sisään, Sisäänajo, Sisäänkäynti fr - /entrée/ ga - Bealach isteach, Slí isteach en - Entrance it - Entrata – Ingresso hu - /behatolás/ lt - įvažiavimas lv - /ieeja, vārti, durvis, gaitenis, iebrukšana, vestibils, ienākšana, grīva, ieteka, pieteikums, ieraksts, ievešana, deklarācija/ nl - Ingang no - Innkjøring pt - entrada (para area de estacionamento, etc.) sk - vjazd (na parkovisko a pod.) sl- uvoz sv - Infart cym/wel - Mynedfa</p>			<p>“Entry” occurs in many traffic situations; it is used as the word for exit from a highway or from a parking area or from an airport etc. in many countries world-wide. However, in present Europe it has many different wordings. Recommendation: (1) investigate in conjunction with harmonizing the related traffic signs and other graphical symbols, whether the verbal message “ENTRY” could be harmonised at European level (in some situations ENTRY is the antonym of “EXIT” <->52), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
54	h	hour (of max. parking, time to arrival, etc.)	<p>cs - h de - Stunde</p>			The system of measures /units /quantities needs to

			<p>da - time et - / tund / es - h cat - h eus - ordua glg - h fi - h fr - h el - / ώρα, ora/ ga - u en - h it - h hu - /óra/ lt - stovėjimo ribotą laiką vieta lv - /stunda/ nl - Uur no - t pl - / godzina/ pt - Hora (de máximo estacionamento, tempo de chegada, etc.) sk - hodina (max. čas parkovania, doba príchodu) sl- ura sv - timmar cym/wel - /awr/</p>		<p>be rendered more systematically Recommendation: (1) investigate a harmonised syntax for measures /units /quantities (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?) and (2) decide on - font - position (e.g. superscript) - upper/lower case - etc., and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
55	m	metre (e.g. max. length)	<p>cs - m de - m da - m et - m es - m cat - m eus - metroa glg - m fi - m fr - m el - / μετρητής, μετρώ, metritis, metro/</p>		<p>The system of measures /units /quantities needs to be rendered more systematically Recommendation: (1) investigate a harmonised syntax for measures /units /quantities (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?) and (2) decide on</p>

			<p>ga - m en - m it - m hu - /m/ lt - Ribotas ilgis lv - /m, mērtājs, skaitītājs, metrs, pantmērs/ nl - M (meter) no - m pl - /m, metr/ pt - m sk - meter (max. dĺžka) sl- m sv - m cym/wel - / metr, m/</p>			<p>- font - position (e.g. superscript) - upper/lower case - etc., and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
56	km	kilometer (e.g. speed per hour, distance etc.)	<p>cs - km de - km da - km et - /km/ es - km cat - km eus - kilometroa glg - km fi - km fr - /km, kilomètre/ el - / χιλιόμετρο, chiliometro/ ga - km en - km it - km lt - ribotas greitis lv - / kilometrs, km/ nl - Km (kilometer) no - km pl - / kilometr, km/ pt - km sk - km / kilometer (rýchlosť za hodinu, vzdialenosť a pod) sl- km</p>			<p>The system of measures /units /quantities needs to be rendered more systematically Recommendation: (1) investigate a harmonised syntax for measures /units /quantities (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?) and (2) decide on - font - position (e.g. superscript) - upper/lower case - etc., and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>

57	t	ton (max. weight)	<p>sv - km</p> <p>cs - t de - t da - t et - /t/ es - t cat - t eus - /tona/ glg - t fi - t fr - t el - / τόνοϛ, tonos/ ga - t en - t it - t hu - /tonna/ lt - ribota masé, ribota ašies apkrova lv - /tonna/ nl - T (ton) no - tonn pl - /tonna/ pt - t sk - tona (max. váha) sl - t sv - t cym/wel - /tunnell/</p>			<p>The system of measures /units /quantities needs to be rendered more systematically</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>(1) investigate a harmonised syntax for measures /units /quantities (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?) and (2) decide on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - font - position (e.g. superscript) - upper/lower case - etc., <p>and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
58	FULL	e.g. car park full	<p>de - besetzt da - optaget et - / täis; täielik; terve; rikkalik, ohter; tüse/ es - completo cat - complet eus - beteta glg - completo fi - Täynnä fr - complet el - / πλήρης, γεμάτος, pliris,</p>			<p>“Full” is widely known as an internationalism – at least at colloquial level – in many countries. However, in present Europe it has many different wordings.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>(1) investigate whether “FULL” could be harmonised European wide, and (2) decide on</p>

			<p>gematos/ ga - Lán en - Full it - Pieno –Completo hu - /egész/ lt - stovėjimo aikštelėje vietų nėra lv - / pilns, vesels, bagātīgs, aizrāvies/ nl - / totaal, volkomen, compleet, vol/ nl - Vol/bezet no - Fullt pl - /pełny/ pt - Parque de estacionamento cheio sk - obsadené sl- zasedeno sv - Fullt cym/wel - /Cyflawn/</p>		<p>the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
61	CARAVAN <->21*	caravan (parking site)	<p>cs - / karavan / de - Wohnmobil da - Campingvogn/autocamper et - / karavan / es - Terreno para remolques-vivienda cat - Terreny per a caravanes eus - karabana glg - Terreo para remolques-vivenda fi - Matkailuajoneuvo (=caravan), Matkailuajoneuvoalue fr - Terrain de camping pour caravanes et autocaravanes el - / καρβάνι, karabani/ ga - Láithreán Carbhán en - Caravan Site it - Caravan – Roulotte hu - /vontatott lakókocsi/</p>		<p>“Caravan” is widely used (with slight variations) as an internationalism – at least at colloquial level – in many countries. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “CARAVAN” (or “CAR-V” or something like that) could be used whenever not replaced or replacable by the graphical symbol for caravan, which anyhow needs harmonization all over Europe, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be</p>

			<p>It - Kempingas lv - /karavāna/ nl - caravan no - Bobilplass pl - /karawana/ pt - Caravanas (parque de estacionamento) sk - karaván (obytný prívies) sl- avtodom sv - Husvagn</p>			replaced by a verbal message
62	EXCEPT see 23*	e.g. not allowed for ...; except ...	<p>cs - mimo de - ausgenommen /...../ da - undtaget et - / välja arvama, välja jätma, välja arvatud, peale/ es - excepto cat - excepte eus - ... izan ezik glg – excepto/agás fi - paitsi, ei koske fr - /excepté/ el - / εκτός, ectos/ ga - Ach amháin en - except it - eccetto hu - /ha nem/ It - išskyrus (neleidžiama...) lv - /bez, izņemot/ nl – Uitgezonderd.... no - Unntatt pt - Não permitido a ...; excepto... sk - okrem (nepovolené pre) sl- razen sv - /gäller ej / cym/wel – /oddieithr /</p>			<p>“Except” is used as an internationalism in many countries. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “EXCEPT” or “EXC” (or a very similar orthographic form) could be used, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonized) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
63	CENTRE <->28*	center (of city or other)	<p>cs - centrum de - Zentrum da - centrum</p>			“Centre” is widely used as an internationalism in many countries (often with slight

			<p>et - /centre/ es - centro cat - centre eus - erdialdea glg - Centro cidade / Centro fi - Keskusta, Centrum fr - /centre/ el - /κέντρο, kentro/ ga - An Lár en - City Centre it - Centro hu - /centrum/ lt - Centras lv - /centrs/ nl - Centrum no - Sentrum pl - / śródmieście/ pt - Centro (de cidade ou outro) sk - centrum (mesta a pod.) sl - center sv - Centrum</p>		<p>orthographic variation). Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “CENTRE” (or “CENTR” or a very similar orthographic form) could be used whenever not replaced or replaceable by the graphical symbol for city centre (<->28 which needs harmonization all over Europe – not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
64	min	minute (max. time in minutes or arrival time, etc.)	<p>cs - min de - Minuten da - minutter et - min es - min cat - min eus - minutua glg - min fi - min fr - mn el - / λεπτό, lepto/ ga – nóim. en – min. it - min lt - maksimalus laikas minutėmis arba atvykimo laikas lv - /minūte/</p>		<p>The system of measures /units /quantities needs to be rendered more systematically Recommendation: (1) investigate a harmonised syntax for measures /units /quantities (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?) and (2) decide on - font - position (e.g. superscript) - upper/lower case - etc. and (3) decide on the</p>

			<p>nl - Min. (minuut) no - min pl - / minutę/ pt - Minuto (máximo tempo em minutos ou tempo de chegada, etc) sk - min / minúta (max. čas v minútach alebo príjazdový čas a pod.) sl- minuta sv - minuter cym/wel – / Munud /</p>			<p>correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
65	GRATIS	no costs involved; free-of-charge	<p>de - gratis da - Gratis/fri et - / hinnata, tasuta, muidu/ es - gratis cat - gratis eus - doan glg - gratis / gratuíto / gratuíta fi - Maksuton fr - /gratuit/ ga - In aisce en - No charge it - Gratis hu - /díjtalan/ lt - nemokamai lv - /bez maksas/ nl - Gratis/vrij... no - Gratis pl - /gratis/ pt - Sem custos envolvidos; gratuito sk - zadarmo/gratis (bez poplatku) sl- brezplačno sv - Gratis cym/wel – / am ddim /</p>			<p>The expressions for “gratis” are different in EU languages, but similar in quite some languages. Recommendation: (1) propose the introduction of a new designed graphical symbol, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
66	OPENING	opening (of a trade fair, event, etc.)	<p>de - Eröffnung da - Åbning/start</p>			<p>The expressions for “opening” are very different</p>

			<p>es - inauguración cat - inauguració eus - irekiera glg - inauguración fi - Avajaiset fr - inaguration ga - Oscailt en - Opening it - Apertura hu - /bevezetés/ It - atidarymas nl - Opening no - Åpning pt - Abertura (de uma feira, evento, etc.) sk - otvorenie (veľtrhu, udalost' a pod.) sl- odprtje sv - öppnar</p>		<p>in EU languages. Recommendation: (1) propose the introduction of a new designed graphical symbol, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
67	CASH	fee/toll has to be paid cash	<p>cs – pay de - (Maut/Gebühren)Pflicht da - kontant et - /sularahas/ es - en efectivo cat - en efectiu eus - eskudirua glg - En metálico / En efectivo fr - Paiement automatique par pièces de monnaie/par carte bancaire fi - Käteinen ga - Airgead en - Cash it - Contanti hu - /készpénz/ It - mokėjimas grynais nl - Contant no - Betaling med sedler til</p>		<p>The expressions for “cash” are very different in EU languages. Recommendation: (1) propose the introduction of a new designed graphical symbol, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>

			<p>automat/ Betaling til betjent/ Betaling med mynter til automat pl - /placić gotówka/ pt - Taxa/portagem que tem que ser paga sk - hotovost' (poplatok / platba v hotovosti) sl- gotovina sv - Betala</p>		
69	LORRY/TRUCK <->06	dedicated lane: lorries	<p>cs - truck de - Fahrstreifen für Lkw da - lastvogn es - Calzada para camiones cat - Calçada obligatòria per a camions eus - kamioia glg - Calzada para camiòns e furgóns fi - Kuorma-auto fr - Camion el - /φορτηγό αυτοκίνητο, fortigo aftokinito/ ga - Leoraithe en - Lorries it - Autocarri hu - /teherautó/ lt - atskira kelio juosta; krovininės transporto priemonės nl - Truck/vrachtwagen no - Lastebil pl - /ciężarowy / pt - Via reservada: pesados/camiões sk - NA / nákladné vozidlo sl- kamioni / tovornjaki sv - Lastbil cym/wel – /lori/</p>		<p>There are many graphical representations for lorry/truck in traffic signs or as additional signs. The verbal representation “lorry/truck” occurs in many traffic situations, many countries use “TRUCK” as an internationalism. Recommendation: (1) investigate, whether the verbal message “TRUCK” could be harmonised at European level in the course of harmonizing the related traffic signs and other graphical symbols (<->06), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
70	GAS/PETROL <-	petrol (station)	<p>cs - Petrol station</p>		<p>“Gas/petrol” – and</p>

	>19		<p>de - Tankstelle da - benzin et - / fillingstation / es - gasolinera cat - gasolinera eus - gasolindegia glg - Distribuidor de carburante / Bomba de carburante fi - Huoltoasema fr - /station-service/ poste de distribution de carburant ga - Peitreal en - Petrol it - Stazione di servizio / distributore hu - /benzin / It – Degaliné nl - Gas/benzene no - Bensinstasjon pl - /stacja benzynowa/ pt - Combustível (posto de abastecimento) sk - ČS / čerpacia stanica pohonných hmôt sl- bencinski servis sv - Bensin</p>		<p>increasingly other kinds of fuel (such as LPG etc.) – occur in some traffic signs and additional signs. Recommendation: (1) investigate in conjunction with the harmonization of the traffic sign for petrol/fuel station ahead (<->19), which short verbal messages standing for which kind of fuel could be harmonised at European level (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
71	TRAM <->34* see 23*		<p>cs - /tramvaj/ de - Straßenbahn da - sporvogn et - /tramm/ es - Parada de tranvías cat - Parada de tramvia eus - tranbia glg - Parada de tranvías fi - Raitiovaunu fr - /tram/ el - /τραμ, tram/ ga - tram</p>		<p>“Tram” is widely used as an internationalism – at least at colloquial level – in many countries. Recommendation: (1) investigate whether “TRAM” could be used whenever not replaced or replaceable by the graphical symbol for tramway (<->34 which anyhow needs</p>

			<p>en - tram it - tram hu - /villamos/ lt - tramvajus lv - /tramvajs/ nl - Tram no - Sporvogn pl - / tramwaj/ pt – Eléctrico sk - TRAM / električka sl- tramvaj sv - Spårvagn</p>			<p>harmonization all over Europe – not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
72	P+R <->22*	Park and Ride	<p>cs - P+R de - Park and Ride da - Parker og rejs es - aparcamiento disuasorio, estacionamiento para usuarios de autobús cat - aparcamiento disuasorio, estacionament per a usuaris d'autobús eus - aparkaleku gomendatua glg - Estacionamento para usuarios do ferrocarril / Estacionamento para usuarios de autobús / Estacionamento para usuarios do ferrocarril inferior fi - Liityntäpysäköintipaikka fr - /park and ride/ parc relais ga - Páirceáil agus Taistil, Loc agus Taistil en - Park and Ride it - Park and Ride lt - stovėti ir važiuoti nl - P+R(park and ride) no - Park and Ride/P+tog pt - Estacionamento e correspondência para transporte</p>			<p>P+R or P+x (x standing for bus or tram or train or underground or ... with or without indication of direction and/or distance and/or time) has become used all over the world – however, in many variations. Recommendation: (1) investigate the variations (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?) with respect to finding a harmonised syntactic pattern for all – or at least major – combinations (<->22), duly (2) considering the harmonization of other verbal messages or elements hereof and the respective graphical symbols of relevance as combinatory elements for P+R signs (3) in</p>

			público, Estacionamento e acesso sk - P + R (zaparkuj a použi hromadnú dopravu) sl- parkiraj in prestopi sv - Parkera och åk kollektivt, Parkering + tåg			coordination with “P” signs combined with other indications, such as “WC”, distance/directions, numbers of parking places, etc., and (4) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message
73	H	halt (bus stop etc.; not STOP, as in 50)	de - Haltestelle, H da - busholdeplads es - parada cat - parada eus - geralekua glg - parada fi – Pysäkki fr - Arrêt ga - Stop, Stad en - Halt it - Halt lt - sustoti nl - Halte (bus, tram) no - Holdeplass pt - Paragem de autocarro sk - zastávka / autobusová zástávka sl- postajališče sv - Hållplats			In quite some European languages “H” could be acceptable – less as abbreviation, than as “icon”. STOP definitely interferes with the STOP sign, while H representing “hospital” is used in a different sign layout. Recommendation: (1) investigate the possibility of harmonizing “H” in combination with the respective traffic sign or additional sign (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message
74	OIL	(slippery road due to) trail of oil	de - Öl(spur) da – olie el - /έλαιο/			Although the word for “oil” in many EU languages starts with O or Ó or

			<p>et - /öli/ es - gasolina (pavimento deslizando) cat - gasolina (paviment lliscant) eus - olio-arrastoa glg - Pavimento esvaradio fr - Chaussée particulièrement glissante fi - Öljy (=oil), Öljyä tiellä (=oil on the road), Liukas ajorata (=slippery road) ga - Ola en - Oil it - Pericolo strada sdruciolevole hu - /olaj/ lt - slidus kelias dėl tepalų nl- olie no – Olje pt - (Estrada escorregadia devido a) rasto de óleo sk - olej (šmyklavá vozovka od rozliateho oleja) sl- spolzko vozišče sv - Olja cym/wel - /oel /</p>		<p>similar, the full word is rather different in the individual languages. Recommendation: (1) investigate the possibility of a harmonised graphical symbol, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
75	TRAIN <->47	railway, train	<p>de - Eisenbahn da - tog et - /raudtee, rong/ es - tren cat - tren eus – trenbidea, trena glg - Tren / Ferrocarril fi - Juna fr - /train/ ga - Ola en - Train it - Treno hu - /edzést folytat/</p>		<p>The expressions for “train” are very different in EU languages. But it occurs in several combinations, which would justify a Europeanism. Recommendation: (1) investigate the possibility of a Europeanism (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), (2) propose a harmonised</p>

			<p>It - geležinkelio stotis, pervaža nl - Trein no - Tog pl - /tren/ pt - Caminhos de ferro, comboio sk - vlak (železnica) sl- železnica sv - Tåg</p>		<p>graphical symbol (<->47), and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
76	P <->20* see22*	parking	<p>cs - / parkování, parkovací/ de - Parkplatz da - parkering et - / parkimine/ es - parking cat - aparcament eus - aparkalekua glg - Estacionamento fi - Pysäköintipaikka, P fr - Lieu aménagé pour le stationnement /parking/ el - / στάθμευση, stathmefsi/ ga - Páirceáil, Locadh en - Parking it - Parcheggio hu - /parkoló/ It - Stovėjimo vieta nl - P (parkeerplaats) no - Parkering pl - /parking/ pt – Estacionamento sk - P / parkovanie sl- parkirišče sv - Parkering</p>		<p>In many European languages the word for “parking” also starts with “P”, which is used as an internationalism in many non-EU countries for indicating a parking area. Recommendation: (1) Propose “P” for indicating a parking area (or building) and “PARKING” for the full written or spoken form, and (2) establish a syntax for combining “P” with other indications (<->20), such as “WC”, distance/directions, numbers of parking places, etc. in coordination with P+R signage (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>

77	i	information	<p>cs - / informace / de - Information da - information et - / informatsioon / es - información cat - informació eus - turismo-informazioko bulegoa glg - Información turística / Información fi - I, Info, Opastus fr - i el - / πληροφορία, πληροφορίες, ipliroforia, plirofories/ ga - Eolas en - information it - Informazioni hu - /információ/ lt - Informacinis centras nl - I (informatie) no - Informasjon pl - / informacja / pt – Informação sk - i / informácie sl- informacije sv - Information cym/wel - / gwybodaeth/</p>			<p>“Information” is used more or less world-wide for: - information; - information service; and on many maps by “i” for indicating that there is a place or device, where information can be obtained. Recommendation: (1) investigate, whether the lower case “i” in a white square could be harmonised into the additional sign representing the verbal message “information available” not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc., and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
78	RADIO	traffic broadcast	<p>cs - / rádio / de - Verkehrsfunk da - radio et - / raadio / es - radio cat - ràdio eus - trafiko-informazioko irratia glg - Radiofrecuencia de emisoras específicas de información sobre estradas fi - Radio</p>			<p>“Radio” is used more or less world-wide for: - the radio as device; - radio transmission; and in traffic information for indicating the channels of traffic broadcast. In some countries only FM (for short wave traffic broadcast) is used; in others a graphic symbol indicating waves</p>






			<p>fr - /radio/Fréquence d'émission d'une station de radiodiffusion dédiée aux informations sur la circulation routière et l'état des routes el - / ράδιο, radio / ga - Raidió en - Radio it - Radio hu - /rádió/ lt - Radijas nl - radio no - Radio pl - /radio/ pt - Informações de tráfego na rádio sk - rádio (vysielanie dopravných informácií) sl- radio sv - Radio cym/wel - /radio/</p>		<p>emitted from one point is used before the indication of the traffic broadcast channel(s) available on a given section of the highway. Recommendation: (1) investigate, whether a graphic symbol in front of the indication of the traffic broadcast channel(s) preceded by FM (=short wave) could be developed, whose (2) verbal form could be (e.g.) RADIO 100.5 or just FM 100.5, and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording EU-wide (if harmonised) and in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
--	--	--	---	--	---






*related to traffic sign/additional sign/pictogram of Sheet No...









2 List of new traffic signs/additional signs/pictograms – IN-SAFETY WP2


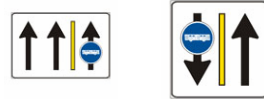




Objective: Survey to serve as a basis for





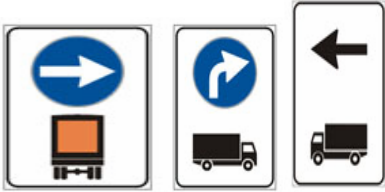
- *identifying, whether these new traffic signs/additional signs/pictograms are acceptable in all European countries*
- *finding good names for these new traffic signs/additional signs/pictograms*
- *harmonising these names with occurrences in RDS-TMC events*

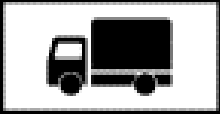


Sheet No	Name of new traffic sign / additional sign / pictogram:	Name/meaning in your language	Source	Pictogram	Comment in English
01	Closure ahead: Road	cs - Closure ahead: Road de - Ausfahrt, da Straße endet/gesperrt da - Locket vej es - Carretera cortada cat - Carretera tallada eus - Aurrean errepidea itxita glg - Estrada cortada fi - Tie suljettu edessäpäin fr - ga - Bóthar Dúnta Romhat en - Closure ahead: Road it - Strada chiusa lt - Aklakelis tiesiai nl - Weg afgesloten, volg... pt - Encerramento mais à frente: estrada sl- prepovedana vožnja sv - Vägen stängd		<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>CZ</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">   <p>ES</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>FR</p> </div> <div>  <p>BE</p> </div> </div>	“Closure” or “closed” occurs in many traffic situations; it is used as the word for closure of an exit from a highway or of a road leading up to a mountain pass or of a tunnel etc. etc. in many countries world-wide. Recommendation: (1) harmonize the related traffic signs and other graphical symbols, (2) investigate, whether the verbal message “CLOSED” could be harmonised at European level, and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message







04	Next exit closed<->52*	<p>cs - next exit closed de - nächste Ausfahrt gesperrt da - Næste frakørsel lukket es - Preseñalización de calzada sin salida cat - Presenyalització de calçada sense sortida eus - Hurrengo irteera itxita glg - Presinalización de calzada sen saída fi - Seuraava liittymä suljettu ga - 1ú Slí Amach Eile Dúnta en - next exit closed it - Prossima uscita chiusa lt - Aklakelis į dešinę, kairę nl - Volgende afrit afgesloten no - Blindveg. Skiltet viser at kryssende veg er fysisk stengt. Skiltets utforming tilpasses forholdene på stedet. pt - Próxima saída fechada sl- naslednji izvoz zaprt sv - Nästa avtagsväg stängd Återvändsgränd</p>		<p>NL </p> <p>CZ </p> <p>ES </p> <p>IT </p> <p>NO </p>	<p>“Exit” occurs in many traffic situations; it is used as the word for exit from a highway or from a parking area or from an airport etc. in many countries world-wide. Recommendation: (1) harmonize the related traffic signs and other graphical symbols, (2) investigate, whether the verbal message “EXIT” could be harmonised at European level (<->52), and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>	







			SE		
			FR		
			NL		
05	Buses <->32*	<p>cs - bus stop de - BUS da - Busser es - Carril reservado para autobuses cat - Carril reservat per a autobusos eus - Autobusak glg - Autobús / Parada de autobuses fi - Linja-auto, Linja-autot (plural), Linja-autokaista (=lane for buses) fr - Direction conseillée aux véhicules de transport en commun de personnes ga - Lána Bus en - Bus Lane it - Dedicated lanes: Busses It – Autobusai</p>		    	<p>There are many graphical representations for bus in traffic signs or as additional signs. Recommendation: (1) harmonize the related traffic signs and other graphical symbols, (2) investigate, whether the short verbal message "BUS" could be harmonised at European level (<->32), and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>








		nl - Autobus no - Kollektivfelt for buss pt - Autocarros sl- avtobusno postajališče sv – Bussar		FR 	
				IT 	
				BE 	
				NO 	
				NL 	
06	Lorries <->69*	cs - truck de - Fahrstreifen für Lkw da - lastvogn es - Calzada para camiones cat - Calçada obligatòria per a camions		CZ 	There are many graphical representations for lorry/truck in traffic signs or as additional signs. The verbal representation "lorry/truck" occurs in many



		<p>eus - kamioia glg - Calzada para camións e furgóns fi - Kuorma-auto fr - Direction conseillée aux véhicules affectés au transport de marchandises / Camion el - /φορτηγό αυτοκίνητο, fortigo aftokinito/ ga - Leoraithe en - Lorries it - Autocarri hu - /teherautó/ lt - atskira kelio juosta; krovinišės transporto priemonės nl - Truck/vrachtwagen no - Lastebil pl - /ciężarowy / pt - Via reservada: pesados/camiões sl- kamioni / tovornjaki sv - Lastbil cym/wel – /lori/</p>		<p>BE</p> 	<p>traffic situations, many countries use “TRUCK” as an internationalism. Recommendation: (1) harmonize the related traffic signs and other graphical symbols, (2) investigate, whether the verbal message “TRUCK” could be harmonised at European level (<->69), and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
<p>ES</p> 					
<p>FR</p> 					
<p>IT</p>  					
















			<p>NO</p>  	
			<p>NL</p> 	
07	Emergency vehicles	<p>de - Einsatzfahrzeuge; Einsatzfahrzeuge, Krankenfahrzeuge da - Udrykningskøretøj/ambulance es - Vehículos de emergencia cat - Vehicles d'emergència eus - Larrialdietarako ibilgailuak glg - Vehículos de emerxencia fi - Hälytysajoneuvo, -t. Hälytysajoneuvokaista (= lane for emergency vehicles) ga - Feithiclí Éigeandála en - Emergency vehicles it - Mezzi di emergenza lt - avarinių tarnybų transporto priemonės nl - Hulpdiensten/SOS pt - Veículos de emergência sl- urgentna služba sv -Utryckningsfordon</p>		<p>The indication of priority for “emergence vehicles” is necessary at many places in Europe. Recommendation: (1) propose the newly designed traffic sign for “emergency vehicles” (duly coordinating it with the harmonization of the short verbal message “SOS” <->43), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>




08	Fog warning <->31*	<p>cs – /zamlžit/ de - Nebel da - Tåge advarsel et - /ädal/ es - Visibilidad reducida cat - Visibilitat reduïda eus - (Kontuz:) lainoa glg - Visibilidade reducida fi - Sumu (varoitus) fr – /brouillard/ el - /ουμίχλη/ ga - Ceo en - Fog it - Nebbia hu - /köd/ lt - perspėjimas apie rūką lv - /autobuss/ nl - slecht zicht door regen, sneeuw of mist no - /dis, tåke, skodde/ pl - /mgła/ pt - Nevoeiro (aviso) sl- meгла sv - Dimma cym/wel - /Nudden/</p>		CZ 	ES 	NL 	<p>There are many places in Europe, where the indication of fog on the road is of relevance to safety. Recommendation: (1) propose the newly designed traffic sign for “fog”, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message (<->31)</p>
09	(Warning) snow/ice	<p>cs - Snow/ice (icy road) de - Schnee, Eis; Glatteis da - Sne/is advarsel es - Pavimento deslizante por hielo o nieve cat - Paviment lliscant per gel o neu eus - (Kontuz:) elurra / izotza glg - Pavimento esvaradio por xeo ou neve fi - Lunta / jäätä fr - Chaussée particulièrement</p>		CZ 	ES  	<p>There are places in Europe, where the indication of snow/ice on the road is of relevance to safety. Recommendation: (1) propose the newly designed graphical symbol for “snow/ice”, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU</p>	




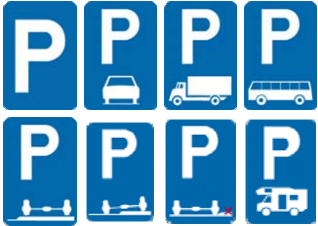
		<p>glissante ga - Sneachta/Oighear en - Snow/ice it - Neve - ghiaccio It - slidus kelias/ šlapia danga nl - ijzel of sneeuw pt - (Aviso) neve/gelo sl- nevarnost poledice sv - Snö/is</p>		FR		language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message
				IT		
				NL		
10	Warning: high winds	<p>cs - Side wind de - Seitenwind da - Kraftig vind es - Viento transversal cat - Vent transversal eus - Kontuz: haize bortitza glg - Vento transversal fr - Vent latéral fi - Sivutuuli ga - Gaotha Móra en - High Winds it - Vento laterale It - Šoninis véjas nl - zijwind</p>		CZ		<p>There are many places in Europe, where the indication of high winds is of relevance to safety. Recommendation: (1) propose the newly designed traffic sign for “high winds”, (2) propose to indicate also the direction of the winds in VMS, and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal</p>
				BE		
				ES		






		<p>no - Sidevind pt - Aviso: ventos fortes sl- močan bočni veter sv - Farlig sidvind från höger</p>		<p>FR </p> <p>IE </p> <p>IT </p> <p>NO </p> <p>SE </p> <p>NL </p>	message
11	Road surface temperature	<p>Temperature indicated in ° (=°Celsius) da - vejtemperaturen es - Temperatura de superficie de la</p>		<p>CZ </p>	<p>There are places in Europe, where the indication of the road surface temperature is of relevance to safety. Recommendation:</p>










		<p>carretera cat - Temperatura de superfície de la carretera eus - Errepide-gainaldearen tenperatura glg - Temperatura da superfície da estrada / Temperatura superficial da estrada fi - Tien pinnan lämpötila / "Tie + 3 °C" ga - Teocht Dromchla Bóthair en - Road Surface Temperature it - kelio paviršiaus temperatūra nl - Temperatuur wegdek pt - Temperatura da superfície da estrada sl- tempreatura vozišča sv - Vägtemperatur "Väg + 3 °C"</p>			<p>(1) propose the newly designed traffic sign for "road surface temperature", (2) propose to indicate temperature in Europe by ° (=°Celsius), and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
19	Petrol station <->70*	<p>/pictogram/ "Tankstelle" cs - Petrol station de - Tankstelle da - benzin et - / fillingstation / es - gasolinera cat - gasolinera eus - gasolindegia glg - Distribuidor de carburante / Bomba de carburante fi - Huoltoasema fr - /station-service/ Poste de distribution de carburant</p>		<p>AT</p> 	<p>There are many graphical representations in traffic signs and additional signs for petrol/fuel station ahead. Recommendation: (1) investigate in the course of the harmonization of the traffic sign for "petrol/fuel station ahead" (not only in road/traffic signage, but also beyond e.g. on maps etc.), which kind of fuel</p>
				<p>CZ</p> 	






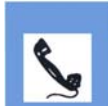
		<p>ga - Stáisiún Peitрил en – Petrol station, filling station, petrol filling station it – Petrol station / Stazione di servizio / distributore hu - /benzin / It – Degaliné nl - benzinstation no - Bensinstasjon pl - /stacja benzynowa/ pt - Combustível (posto de abastecimento) sl- bencinski servis sv – Bensin, Servicestation</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1211 264 1255 662">ES</td> <td data-bbox="1255 264 1638 662">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1211 662 1255 802">FR</td> <td data-bbox="1255 662 1638 802">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1211 802 1255 1003">IT</td> <td data-bbox="1255 802 1638 1003">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1211 1003 1255 1205">BE</td> <td data-bbox="1255 1003 1638 1205">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1211 1205 1255 1356">NO</td> <td data-bbox="1255 1205 1638 1356">  </td> </tr> </table>	ES		FR		IT		BE		NO		<p>(gas/petrol and increasingly others, such as LPG etc.) needs to be represented in traffic signs and additional signs, (2) coordinate this with the respective verbal messages standing for different kinds of fuel to be harmonised at European level (<->70), and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
ES															
FR															
IT															
BE															
NO															
















				SE		
				NL		
20	Parking facilities +number +kinds of vehicles <->76*	<p>"P"+x</p> <p>cs - / parkování, parkovací/ de - Parkplatz, parken da - Parkeringsplads/antal pladser et - / parkimine/ es – parking, instalaciones de parking cat – aparcament, instal·lacions d'aparcament eus – aparkalekua, ibilgailu-mota eta -kopurua adierazita glg – Estacionamento + n° de prazas + tipo de vehículos fi - Pysäköintipaikka, P,</p>			 <p>CZ</p>	<p>P+R or P+x (x standing for bus or tram or train or underground or ... with or without indication of direction and/or distance and/or time) has become used all over the world – however, in many variations.</p> <p>Recommendation: (1) investigate the variations (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?) with respect to finding a</p>






		<p>Pysäköintipaikka, lukumäärä (=number of vehicles), ajoneuvotyyppi (kinds of vehicles) fr - /parking/ el - / στάθμευση, stathmefsi/ ga - Páirceáil, Locadh en - Parking it - Parcheggio hu - /parkoló/ lt - parkavimo galimybės nl - /parkeerplaats/ no – Parkering nl - Parkeerplaats pl - /parking/ pt – Estacionamento, facilidades para estacionamento + número + tipos de veículos sl- število parkirnih prostorov sv – Parkering</p>		<p>FR</p>  <p>NO</p>  <p>BE</p>  	<p>harmonised syntactic pattern for all – or at least major – combinations, duly (2) considering the harmonization of other verbal messages or elements hereof and the respective graphical symbols of relevance as combinatory elements for P+R signs (3) in coordination with “P” signs combined with other indications (<->72), such as “WC”, distance/directions, numbers of parking places, etc., and (4) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

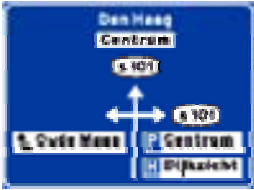




			NL		
21	Caravan parking site <->61*	<p>“P”+x</p> <p>de - (nur) Wohnmobil</p> <p>da - Campingplads/campingplads for autocampere</p> <p>es - Terreno para remolques-vivienda</p> <p>cat - Terreny per a caravanes</p> <p>eus - Karabanetarako gunea</p> <p>glg - Terreo para remolques-vivenda / Campamento e terreo para remolques-vivenda</p> <p>fi - Matkailuajoneuvoalue (parking site = pysäköintipaikka)</p> <p>fr - Accès interdit aux véhicules tractant une caravane ou une remorque de plus de 250 kg</p> <p>ga - Láthair Charbhán</p> <p>en - Caravan Site</p> <p>it - Parcheggio caravan e ruolotte</p> <p>hu - /vontatott lakókocsi/</p> <p>It – kempingás</p> <p>nl - Stand/parker-plaats voor caravans</p> <p>no - Bobilplass</p> <p>pt - Parque de Caravanismo</p> <p>sl- parkirni prostori za bivalnike</p> <p>sv - Husvagn</p>	CZ		<p>Many graphical symbols occur representing “Caravan”.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>(1) harmonize the graphical symbol for caravan, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message (<->61)</p>
		ES			
		FR			
		IT			







				NO		
				SE		
				NL		
				BE		
22	Park and Ride <->72*	<p>"P+R" = Park and ride cs - P+R de - Park and Ride da - Parker og rejs es - aparcamiento disuasorio, estacionamiento para usuarios de autobús cat - aparcamiento disuasorio, estacionament per a usuaris d'autobús eus - aparkaleku gomendatua glg - Estacionamento para usuarios do ferrocarril / Estacionamento para usuarios de autobús / Estacionamento para usuarios do ferrocarril inferior</p>		CZ		<p>In many European languages the word for "parking" also starts with "P", which is used as an internationalism in many non-EU countries for indicating a parking area. Recommendation: (1) Propose "P" for indicating a parking area (or building) and "PARKING" for the full written or spoken form (<->76), and (2) establish a syntax for combining "P" with other indications (<-</p>
				ES	   	











		<p>fi - Liityntäpysäköintipaikka fr - /park and ride/ ga - Páirceáil agus Taistil, Loc agus Taistil en - Park and Ride it - Park and Ride lt - stovėti ir važiuoti nl - P+R/Park and ride no - Park and Ride/P+tog pt - Estacionamento e correspondência para transporte público, Estacionamento e acesso sl- parkiraj in prestopi sv - Parkera och åk kollektivt, Parkering + tåg</p>		<p>IT</p>  <p>FR</p>  <p>NO</p>  <p>SE</p>  <p>NL</p> 	<p>>76), such as “WC”, distance/directions, numbers of parking places, etc. in coordination with P+R signage (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (3) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
23	Except (tram) <->62,71*				See 71&34 for tram and 62 for except
26	Telephone <->35*	<p>/Pictogram/ “Telefon” cs - /telefon/ de - Telefon da - Offentlig telefon</p>		<p>AT</p> 	<p>There are many similar graphical symbols representing “telephone” in different EU countries</p>






		<p>et - /teksofon/ es - teléfono cat - telèfon eus - telefonoa glg - teléfono fi - Puhelin fr – Poste d'appel d'urgence / telephone el – /τηλέφωνο, τηλεφωνώ/ telefono, tìlefono/ ga - Teileafón en - Telephone it - Telefono pubblico hu – /telefon/ It – telefonas lv – /telefons/ nl - Telefoon no - Nødtelefon pl - /telefon/ pt - Telefone público (disponível) sl- javna telefonska govorilnica sv - Telefon cym/wel – / ffo+n /</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1209 264 1638 483">CZ</td> <td data-bbox="1520 334 1617 472"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1209 488 1638 646">BE</td> <td data-bbox="1535 492 1631 630"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1209 651 1638 870">ES</td> <td data-bbox="1224 683 1631 808">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1209 875 1638 1032">FR</td> <td data-bbox="1503 889 1625 1011"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1209 1037 1638 1193">IT</td> <td data-bbox="1503 1068 1591 1190"></td> </tr> </table>	CZ		BE		ES		FR		IT		<p>(sometimes within the same country). Recommendation: (1) harmonize the graphical symbol for telephone (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message (->35)</p>
CZ															
BE															
ES															
FR															
IT															






				NO		
28	Centre <->63*	<p>cs - centrum de - Zentrum da - centrum et - /centre/ es - centro cat - centre eus - erdialdea glg - Centro cidade / Centro fi - Keskusta, Centrum fr - /centre/ el - /κέντρο, kentro/ ga - An Lár en - City Centre it - Centro hu - /centrum/ lt - Centras lv - /centrs/ nl - Centrum no - Sentrum pl - / śródmieście/ pt - Centro (de cidade ou outro) sl- center sv – Centrum</p>		AT		<p>There are some similar graphical symbols representing “(city) centre”. Recommendation: (1) harmonize the graphical symbol for city centre (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message (<->63)</p>
				CZ		
				ES		
				IT		

			NL		
34	Tram <->71*	<p>cs - /tramvaj/ de - Straßenbahn da - sporvogn et - /tramm/ es - Parada de tranvías cat - Parada de tramvia eus - tranbia glg - Parada de tranvías fi - Raitiovaunu fr - /tram/ el - /τραμ, tram/ ga - tram en - tram it - tram hu - /villamos/ lt - tramvajus lv - /tramvajs/ nl - Tram no - Sporvogn pl - / tramwaj/ pt - Eléctrico sl- tramvaj sv - Spårvagn</p>	CZ		<p>Many graphical symbols occur representing "Tram". Recommendation: (1) harmonize the graphical symbol for tram (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message (<->71)</p>
			BE		
			ES		
			NL		

				FR		
				NO		
				SE		
47	Train <->75	<p>de - Eisenbahn da - tog et - /raudtee, rong/ es - tren cat - tren eus – trenbidea, trena glg - Tren / Ferrocarril fi - Juna fr - /train/ ga - Ola en - Train it - Treno hu - /edzést folytat/ lt - geležinkelio stotis, pervaža nl - Trein no - Tog pl - /tren/</p>		CZ		<p>There are variations of the graphical symbol for “train” in different EU countries. Recommendation: (1) harmonize the graphical symbols for “train” (not only in road/traffic signage, but beyond on maps etc.?), and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message (<->75)</p>
				BE		
				ES		

		<p>pt - Caminhos de ferro, comboio sl- železnica sv - Tåg</p>		<p>FR  </p> <p>IT </p> <p>NO  </p> <p>NL  </p> <p>SE  </p>	
59	Customs	<p>cs - CLO de - ZOLL ----- DOUANE da - told es - aduana cat - duana eus - Aduana</p>		<p>AT </p>	<p>There are variations of the traffic sign “customs (ahead)” in different EU countries. Recommendation: (1) investigate how the</p>

		<p>glg - Aduana / Alfândega fi – Tulli fr - Arrêt au poste de douane ga - Seicphointe Teorann agus Custaim en - Border and Custom Control it - Dogana / confine hu - / vám / It – muitiné nl - douane no - Stopp for toll pt - Alfândega sl- carina</p>		<p>CZ </p> <p>ES </p> <p>FR </p> <p>IT </p> <p>NO </p>	<p>differently designed traffic signs can be harmonised, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

60	Toll <->45*	<p>cs - Toll de - Maut, Maut da - told et - /toll/ es - PEAJE cat - PEATGE eus - bidesaria glg - Peaxe fi - Tietulli (= Road toll) fr - Arrêt au poste de péage el - / διόδια, πένθιμο κουδούνισμα, diodia, penthimo koudounisma/ ga - Bóthar Dola Romhat en - Toll road ahead it - Pedaggio lt - Mokamos paslaugos nl - tolweg no - Stopp for toll pt – Portagem sl- cestnina sv – Betala</p>		<p>ES</p> 	<p>FR</p> 	<p>IT</p> 	<p>NO</p> 	<p>SV</p> 	<p>There are variations of the traffic sign "toll (road ahead)" in different EU countries. Recommendation: (1) investigate how the differently designed traffic signs can be harmonised, and (2) decide on the correct written and spoken wording in the respective EU language if needed to be replaced by a verbal message (<->45)</p>
----	-------------	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	---

Document ID
IN-SAFETY_A2-3_Europeanisms_E#1DB_v3

PU/RP/CO

Contract No
TREN-04-FP6TR -S07.38213/506716

