Road classification as per DMA Roadway & Public Realm Lighting Specification and Roadway Compliance Checklist Tables [1]:

Lighting class	Minimum maintained average road surface luminance cd/m^2 (lux)	Minimum overall luminance uniformity	Minimum longitudinal luminance uniformity for the carriageway	Maximum threshold increment (%) (NOTE 1)	Minimum surround ratio (NOTE 2)
ME2	1.3[3] / 1.5 (20-25lux)[6]	0.40	0.70	10	0.50
ME3a	1.0 (15 lux)[6]	0.40	0.70	15	0.50
ME3b	not used in Abu Dhabi				
ME3c	not used in Abu Dhabi				
ME4a	0.6[4] (10 lux)[6]	0.40	0.60	15	0.50
ME4b	not used in Abu Dhabi				
ME5	0.50 (5-7 lux)[6]	0.40[7]	0.40	15	0.50

Table 27
Lighting recommendations for traffic routes.

NOTE 1 A 5% increase in minimum threshold increment is permitted where low luminance light sources, such as low pressure sodium and fluorescent, are used.

NOTE 2 The surround ratio criterion should only be applied where there are no traffic areas with their own criteria adjacent to the carriage way.

In some situations, it may not be possible to calculate the maximum threshold increment. An alternative method to limit disability glare is to select a luminaire according to the classes given in Table 28 The different classes are defined by the luminous intensity of the luminaire, in candelas/1000 lumens of bare light source output, at 70, 80 and 90 degrees from the downward vertical, in any direction, and the luminous intensity above 95 degrees, in any direction. Class G3 corresponds to a cut-off luminaire. Class G6 corresponds to a full-cutoff luminaire.