

Road Traffic Regulations (StVO)

Road Traffic Regulations

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(+++ For application see § 52 +++)

(+++ For the non-application of Annex 3 No. 22 No. 2, see Section 10 Paragraph 1 eKFV +++)

I. General traffic rules

§ 1 Basic rules

(1) Participation in road traffic requires constant caution and mutual consideration.

(2) Anyone participating in traffic must behave in such a way that no other person is harmed, endangered or hindered or inconvenienced more than is unavoidable under the circumstances.

§ 2 Use of roads by vehicles

(1) Vehicles must use the carriageways, and where there are two carriageways, the right-hand one. Shoulders are not part of the carriageway.

(2) Drivers must keep as far to the right as possible, not only when there is oncoming traffic, when being overtaken, at the top of hills, on bends or when visibility is poor.

(3) Vehicles traveling in the longitudinal direction of a railway line must, where possible, allow it to pass through.

(3a) The driver of a motor vehicle may only drive it on black ice, snow-covered roads, slush, icy roads or frost-covered roads if all wheels are fitted with tires that, notwithstanding the general requirements for tires, meet the requirements of Section 36 Paragraph 4 of the Road Traffic Licensing Regulations. Sentence 1 does not apply to

1. Commercial vehicles used in agriculture and forestry,
2. single-track motor vehicles,
3. forklifts within the meaning of Section 2 Number 18 of the Vehicle Licensing Regulations,
4. motorized wheelchairs within the meaning of Section 2 Number 13 of the Vehicle Registration Ordinance,
5. Emergency vehicles of the organizations mentioned in Section 35 Paragraph 1, insofar as no tires are available for these vehicles due to their design that meet the requirements of Section 36 Paragraph 4 of the Road Traffic Licensing Regulations and
6. Special vehicles for which, due to their design, no tires of categories C1, C2 or C3 are available.

Motor vehicles of categories M2, M3, N2, N3 may also be driven in such weather conditions if at least the wheels

1. the permanently driven axles and
2. the front steering axles

are equipped with tires that, notwithstanding the general requirements for tires, meet the requirements of Section 36 Paragraph 4 of the Road Traffic Licensing Regulations. Insofar as a motor vehicle may be driven during one of the weather conditions described in sentence 1 without tires that meet the requirements of Section 36 Paragraph 4 of the Road Traffic Licensing Regulations, the driver of the motor vehicle has, in addition to their general obligations, the following obligations:

1. Before starting each journey, check whether it is necessary to undertake the journey because the destination cannot be reached by other means of transport,
2. during the journey
 - a) to maintain a distance in meters to a vehicle in front of at least half the numerical value of the speed shown on the speedometer in km/h,
 - b) not to drive faster than 50 km/h unless a lower speed is required.

Anyone driving a vehicle requiring markings and carrying dangerous goods must, in the event of visibility below 50 m, snow or ice, eliminate any danger to others and, if necessary, seek the nearest suitable place to park.

(4) Cyclists may ride side by side if this does not obstruct traffic; otherwise, they must ride single file. There is an obligation to use cycle paths in the respective direction of travel only if this is indicated by signs 237, 240, or 241. Right-hand cycle paths without signs 237, 240, or 241 may be used. Left-hand cycle paths without signs 237, 240, or 241 may only be used if this is indicated by the standalone supplementary sign "Cyclists permitted". Cyclists may also use the right-hand shoulder if no cycle paths are available and pedestrians are not obstructed. Outside built-up areas, mopeds and e-bikes may use cycle paths.

(5) Children up to the age of eight must, and children up to the age of ten may, use sidewalks when cycling. If a cycle path physically separated from the roadway is available, children up to the age of eight may also use this cycle path, notwithstanding the first sentence. If a child up to the age of eight is accompanied by a suitable supervisor, this supervisor may also use the sidewalk by bicycle for the duration of the accompaniment; a supervisor is considered suitable, in particular, if they are at least 16 years old. Special consideration must be given to pedestrians. Pedestrian traffic must neither be endangered nor obstructed. Where necessary, speed must be adjusted to pedestrian traffic. If a sidewalk is used before crossing a roadway, the children and the accompanying supervisor must dismount.

§ 3 Speed

(1) Anyone driving a vehicle must drive at a speed that allows them to maintain constant control of the vehicle. The speed must be adjusted, in particular, to the road, traffic, visibility, and weather conditions, as well as to the driver's personal abilities and the characteristics of the vehicle and its load. If visibility is less than 50 meters due to fog, snowfall, or rain, the speed must not exceed 50 km/h unless a lower speed is required. Drivers must drive at a speed that allows them to stop within the distance they can see ahead. However, on roads so narrow that oncoming vehicles could be endangered, they must drive slowly enough to allow them to stop within at least half the distance they can see ahead.

(2) Motor vehicles shall not drive so slowly as to impede the flow of traffic without good reason.

(2a) Anyone driving a vehicle must behave in such a way towards children, people in need of assistance and elderly people, in particular by reducing speed and being prepared to brake, that any danger to these road users is excluded.

(3) The maximum permissible speed is, even under the most favorable conditions,

1. Within built-up areas, the speed limit for all motor vehicles is 50 km/h;
 2. outside built-up areas...
 - a) for
 - aa) Motor vehicles with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 t up to 7.5 t, excluding passenger cars,
 - bb) Passenger car with trailer
 - cc) Trucks and motorhomes up to a permissible total mass of 3.5 t with trailers as well as
 - dd) Buses, including those with luggage trailers,
80 km/h,
 - b) for
 - aa) Motor vehicles with a permissible total mass exceeding 7.5 t,
 - bb) all motor vehicles with trailers, excluding passenger cars, trucks and motorhomes, each with a permissible total mass of 3.5 t, as well as
 - cc) Buses with passengers for whom no seats are available,
60 km/h,
 - c) for passenger cars and other motor vehicles with a permissible total mass of up to 3.5 t
100 km/h.
- This speed limit does not apply on motorways (sign 330.1) or on other roads with carriageways for one direction separated by a median strip or other structural features. It also does not apply on roads that have at least two lanes for each direction, marked by lane markings (sign 295) or guide lines (sign 340).

(4) The maximum permissible speed for motor vehicles equipped with snow chains is 50 km/h even under the most favorable conditions.

§ 4 Distance

(1) The distance to a vehicle in front must generally be sufficient to allow the driver to stop behind it even if it brakes suddenly. The driver in front must not brake sharply without a compelling reason.

(2) Anyone driving a motor vehicle subject to a special speed limit, or driving a vehicle combination longer than 7 m, must, outside built-up areas, maintain a sufficient distance from the vehicle in front to allow an overtaking vehicle to merge back into the lane. This does not apply if

1. when overtaking is initiated and this has been announced,
2. if there is more than one lane in the direction of travel or
3. on stretches of road where overtaking is prohibited.

(3) Drivers of trucks with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 t or buses must maintain a minimum distance of 50 m from vehicles in front on motorways when the speed exceeds 50 km/h.

§ 5 Overtaking

(1) Overtaking must be done on the left.

(2) Overtaking is only permitted if it can be clearly seen that any obstruction of oncoming traffic is ruled out during the entire overtaking maneuver. Furthermore, overtaking is only permitted if the vehicle being overtaken is traveling at a significantly higher speed than the vehicle being overtaken.

(3) Overtaking is prohibited:

1. in case of unclear traffic situation or
2. if it is prohibited by an ordered traffic sign (signs 276, 277).

(3a) Notwithstanding any other prohibitions on overtaking, a person driving a motor vehicle with a permissible total mass exceeding 7.5 t shall not overtake when visibility is less than 50 m due to fog, snowfall or rain.

(4) Anyone intending to overtake must do so in such a way as to preclude any danger to following traffic. A sufficient lateral distance to other road users must be maintained when overtaking. When motor vehicles overtake pedestrians, cyclists, and users of electric micro-vehicles, the sufficient lateral distance is at least 1.5 m within built-up areas and at least 2 m outside built-up areas. Sentence 3 does not apply at intersections and junctions if cyclists have overtaken waiting motor vehicles on the right in accordance with paragraph 8 or have come to a stop alongside them. Those overtaking must return to the right-hand lane as soon as possible. Those overtaking must not obstruct the vehicle being overtaken.

(4a) Pulling out to overtake and merging back into the lane must be indicated clearly and in good time; the direction indicators must be used.

(5) Outside built-up areas, overtaking may be indicated by short audible or visual signals. When using high beams, oncoming drivers must not be dazzled.

(6) Drivers being overtaken must not increase their speed. Drivers of slower vehicles must reduce their speed at a suitable point, and if necessary, wait, if this is the only way to allow several vehicles immediately behind them to overtake. Suitable hard shoulders may also be used for this purpose; this does not apply on motorways.

(7) Drivers who indicate their intention to turn left and have positioned themselves in the lane must be overtaken on the right. Rail vehicles must be overtaken on the right. Only those who cannot do so because the tracks are too far to the right may overtake on the left. On one-way roads, rail vehicles may also be overtaken on the left.

(8) Where sufficient space is available, cyclists and moped riders may overtake vehicles waiting in the right-hand lane at a moderate speed and with particular care on the right.

§ 6 Passing

Anyone wishing to pass on the left at a road narrowing, an obstacle in the roadway, or a stopped vehicle must allow oncoming vehicles to pass. The first sentence does not apply if priority is regulated differently by traffic signs (signs 208, 308). If it is necessary to pull out, attention must be paid to following traffic, and the pull-out and subsequent merging must be signaled – as when overtaking.

§ 7 Use of lanes by motor vehicles

(1) On roads with multiple lanes for one direction, motor vehicles may deviate from the requirement to drive as far to the right as possible (Section 2, paragraph 2) if traffic density justifies it. A lane is the part of a roadway that a multi-track vehicle needs to travel unimpeded along the roadway.

(2) If traffic is so heavy that queues of vehicles have formed in the lanes for one direction, it is permissible to drive faster on the right than on the left.

(2a) If there is a queue of vehicles in the left lane of the carriageway for one direction or if vehicles are moving slowly, vehicles may overtake them on the right at a slightly higher speed and with extreme caution.

(3) Within built-up areas – except on motorways (sign 330.1) – motor vehicles with a permissible maximum mass of up to 3.5 t may freely choose their lane on carriageways with multiple marked lanes for one direction (sign 296 or 340), even if the conditions of paragraph 1 sentence 1 are not met. In such cases, it is permissible to drive faster on the right than on the left.

(3a) If a roadway has a total of three lanes for both directions marked by guide lines (sign 340), then the left lane, reserved for oncoming traffic, and the middle lane may not be used for overtaking. The same applies to roads where a total of five lanes for both directions are marked by guide lines (sign 340): the two left lanes, reserved for oncoming traffic, and the middle lane. Drivers wishing to turn left may position themselves in the middle lane in the direction of travel on roads with a total of three or five lanes for both directions.

(3b) On carriageways for both directions with four lanes marked by guide lines (sign 340), the two left-hand lanes in the direction of travel are reserved exclusively for oncoming traffic; they may not be used for overtaking. The same applies to the three left-hand lanes in the direction of travel on carriageways with six lanes.

(3c) Where, outside built-up areas, three lanes in one direction are marked with sign 340, motor vehicles may, contrary to the requirement to drive as far to the right as possible, continuously use the middle lane where – even if only occasionally – a vehicle is stopped or driving to the right of it. The same applies to the second lane from the right on roads with more than three lanes marked in this way in one direction. Outside built-up areas, the left lane may only be used by trucks with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 metric tons and all motor vehicles with trailers if they are positioning themselves there for the purpose of turning left.

(4) Where it is not possible to travel continuously in one lane on roads with multiple lanes in one direction or where a lane ends, vehicles that are prevented from continuing must be allowed to merge into the adjacent lane in such a way that these vehicles can merge alternately after a vehicle traveling in the through lane immediately before the start of the narrowing (zipper merge).

(5) In all cases, a lane change may only be made if there is no risk to other road users. Every lane change must be indicated clearly and in good time; the direction indicators must be used.

§ 7a Exit lanes, merging and de-merging lanes

(1) Where lanes, in particular on motorways and expressways, diverge from the main carriageway, when turning from the beginning of a wide guide line (sign 340) drivers may travel faster to the right of this line than on the main carriageway.

(2) On motorways and other roads outside built-up areas, it is permissible to drive faster on merging lanes than on through lanes.

(3) On deceleration lanes, the speed limit is no higher than on through lanes. If traffic is congested or stopped on the through lanes, overtaking is permitted on the deceleration lane at a moderate speed and with particular caution.

§ 8 Right of way

(1) At intersections and junctions, the right of way belongs to the vehicle approaching from the right. This does not apply,

1. if the right-of-way is specially regulated by traffic signs (signs 205, 206, 301, 306) or
2. for vehicles coming from a field or forest track onto another road.

(1a) If sign 215 (roundabout) is placed below sign 205 (give way) at the entrance to a roundabout, traffic on the roundabout carriageway has priority. The use of turn signals is not permitted when entering such a roundabout.

(2) Drivers required to yield the right-of-way must indicate in good time, through their driving behavior, in particular by reducing their speed, that they are waiting. They may only proceed if it is clear that the driver with the right-of-way will neither be endangered nor significantly impeded. If this cannot be clearly seen because the road is obscured, drivers may cautiously proceed into the intersection or junction until visibility is good. Drivers with the right-of-way must not be significantly impeded by the driver required to yield, even when turning into the other road.

§ 9 Turning, U-turns and reversing

(1) Anyone intending to turn must indicate this clearly and in good time, using the turn signals. Drivers intending to turn right must position their vehicle as far to the right as possible, and drivers intending to turn left must position it towards the center of the roadway, or as far to the left as possible on one-way roads, and must do so in good time. Drivers intending to turn left may only position themselves on tracks running parallel to the road if no rail vehicle is obstructed. Drivers must check for following traffic before positioning themselves and again before turning; checking before turning is not necessary if there is no risk to following traffic.

(2) Cyclists wishing to turn left do not need to position themselves if they intend to cross the roadway from the right-hand side of the roadway beyond the intersection or junction. When crossing, they must observe traffic from both directions. Cyclists turning via a cycle path must follow it within the intersection or junction area.

(3) Drivers intending to turn must yield to oncoming vehicles, including trams, motorized bicycles, bicycles, and electric micro-vehicles, even if they are traveling in the same direction on or alongside the roadway. This also applies to buses and other vehicles using designated special lanes. Pedestrians must be given particular consideration; if necessary, drivers must wait.

(4) Drivers wishing to turn left must allow oncoming vehicles wishing to turn right to pass. Vehicles approaching each other and each wishing to turn left must turn in front of each other, unless the traffic situation or the design of the intersection requires that they only turn after they have passed each other.

(5) When driving a vehicle, when turning into a property, when making a U-turn and when reversing, the driver must also behave in such a way as to avoid endangering other road users; if necessary, the driver must be guided.

(6) Anyone driving a motor vehicle with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 t within a built-up area must drive at walking speed when turning right if there is to be expected on or beside the roadway with bicycle traffic traveling straight ahead or in the immediate area of the turn with pedestrian traffic crossing the roadway.

§ 10 Entering and Starting

Anyone entering the roadway from a property, a pedestrian zone (signs 242.1 and 242.2), a traffic-calmed area (signs 325.1 and 325.2), or from other parts of the road, or crossing a lowered curb onto the roadway, or pulling away from the edge of the roadway, must behave in such a way as to preclude any danger to other road users; if necessary, they must have someone guide them. The intention to enter or pull away must be indicated clearly and in good time; the turn signals must be used. Sign 205 may be used where clarification is necessary.

§ 11 Special traffic situations

(1) If traffic is congested, even if you have the right of way or a green light signal, you must not enter the intersection or junction if you would have to wait there.

(2) Whenever vehicles on motorways and on roads outside built-up areas with at least two lanes in one direction are traveling at walking speed or are at a standstill, these vehicles must form a clear lane between the far left lane and the lane immediately to its right for the passage of police and emergency vehicles.

(3) Even those who would otherwise be entitled to proceed under the traffic rules or who otherwise have priority must refrain from doing so if the traffic situation requires it; one may only rely on a waiver if one has reached an understanding with the person refraining.

§ 12 Stopping and Parking

(1) Stopping is prohibited

1. at narrow and confusing sections of road,

2. in the area of sharp curves,
3. on merging and diverging lanes, at level
4. crossings,
5. in front of and within officially marked fire department access routes.

(2) Anyone who leaves their vehicle or stops for more than three minutes is parking.

(3) Parking is prohibited

1. before and after intersections and junctions up to 5 m from the points where the edges of the carriageway meet, insofar as a cycle path is structurally provided to the right of the carriageway in the direction of travel, before intersections and junctions up to 8 m from the points where the edges of the carriageway meet,
2. if it prevents the use of designated parking areas,
3. in front of property entrances and exits, and on narrow roads also opposite them,
4. over manhole covers and other closures, where parking on sidewalks is permitted by sign 315 or a parking space marking (Annex 2 number 74),
5. in front of curb cuts.

(3a) Motor vehicles with a permissible total mass exceeding 7.5 t and motor vehicle trailers with a permissible total mass exceeding 2 t are prohibited from driving within built-up areas.

1. in purely residential and general residential areas,
2. in special areas designated for recreation,
3. in spa areas and
4. in hospital areas

Regular parking between 10:00 PM and 6:00 AM, as well as on Sundays and public holidays, is prohibited. This does not apply to designated parking areas or to the parking of public buses at their terminal stops.

(3b) Trailers without a towing vehicle may not be parked for longer than two weeks. This does not apply to designated parking areas.

(4) For parking, the right-hand shoulder, including parking lanes along the carriageway, must be used if it is sufficiently paved; otherwise, vehicles must pull over to the right-hand edge of the carriageway. This generally also applies when only stopping; in any case, vehicles must remain on the right-hand side of the carriageway. Taxis may, if traffic conditions permit, pick up or drop off passengers next to other vehicles that are stopped or parked on the shoulder or at the right-hand edge of the carriageway. Where there are tram tracks on the right-hand side, and in one-way streets (sign 220), stopping and parking are permitted on the left. Stopping is not permitted in the path of trams or rail vehicles.

(4a) Where parking on the sidewalk is permitted, only the right-hand sidewalk may be used, or in one-way streets either the right-hand or left-hand sidewalk.

(5) The person who first directly reaches a parking space has priority; this priority is maintained if the person entitled to it drives past the parking space to reverse into it or if additional maneuvers are made to enter the parking space. The first sentence applies accordingly if one waits at a parking space that becomes available.

(6) Parking should be done in a space-saving manner; this also generally applies to stopping.

§ 13 Facilities for monitoring parking time

(1) Parking at parking meters is permitted only while the meter is running. Parking at ticket machines is permitted only with a parking ticket, which must be clearly displayed on or inside the vehicle and visible from the outside, for the duration of the permitted parking time. If a parking meter or ticket machine is not functioning, parking is permitted only up to the specified maximum parking time. In this case, a parking disc must be used (paragraph 2, sentence 1, number 2). Parking time regulations may be limited to specific hours or days.

(2) If, in the area of a restricted stopping prohibition zone (signs 290.1 and 290.2) or a parking management zone (signs 314.1 and 314.2) or in the case of signs 314 or 315, the use of a parking disc (Fig. 318) is prescribed by an additional sign, stopping and parking is only permitted.

1. for the time indicated on the additional sign, and,
2. provided that the vehicle has a parking disc that is easily readable from the outside and the pointer of the disc is set to the line of the half hour following the time of stopping.

If parking meters or ticket machines are installed in a restricted stopping zone or a parking management zone, their regulations apply. Otherwise, the regulations concerning stopping and parking prohibitions remain unaffected.

(3) The parking time monitoring devices referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 need not be activated if payment of parking fees and monitoring of parking time can also be ensured by electronic devices or equipment, in particular pocket parking meters or mobile phones. Sentence 1 does not apply if an electronic device or equipment mentioned therein is not functioning.

(4) Devices and equipment for monitoring parking time do not need to be operated.

1. when boarding or alighting as well as
2. for loading or unloading.

(5) Anyone driving an electrically powered vehicle as defined in the Electromobility Act or a car-sharing vehicle as defined in the Car-Sharing Act and the corresponding state regulations is not required to operate devices and equipment for monitoring parking time, insofar as this is stipulated by preferential supplementary signs to signs 290.1, 314, 314.1 or 315. If parking meters or ticket machines are installed within the area of application of an order as defined in sentence 1, their regulations apply. Otherwise, the regulations concerning stopping and parking prohibitions remain unaffected.

§ 14 Duty of care when boarding and disembarking

(1) Anyone entering or exiting a vehicle must behave in such a way as to avoid endangering other road users.

(2) Anyone driving a vehicle must take the necessary measures to prevent accidents or traffic disruptions when leaving the vehicle. Motor vehicles must also be secured against unauthorized use.

§ 15 Breakdown of vehicles

If a multi-track vehicle comes to a standstill in a location where it cannot be recognized as a stationary obstacle in time, the hazard warning lights must be switched on immediately. Afterwards, at least one clearly visible warning sign must be placed at a sufficient distance, approximately 100 meters away in fast-moving traffic; prescribed safety equipment, such as warning triangles, must be used. Furthermore, the regulations concerning the lighting of stationary vehicles apply.

§ 15a Towing of vehicles

(1) When towing a vehicle that has broken down on the motorway, the motorway (sign 330.1) must be exited at the next exit.

(2) When towing a vehicle that has broken down outside the motorway, it is not permitted to enter the motorway (sign 330.1).

(3) During towing, both vehicles must have their hazard warning lights switched on.

(4) Motorcycles must not be towed.

§ 16 Warning signs

(1) Sound and light signals may only be given if

1. anyone who overtakes outside built-up areas (§ 5 paragraph 5) or

2. who feels endangered or feels endangered.

(2) Anyone driving a public bus or a marked school bus must activate its hazard warning lights when approaching a bus stop and while passengers are boarding or alighting, provided that the authority responsible for road traffic under state law (road traffic authority) has mandated such action for specific bus stops. Otherwise, except in the case of a breakdown (§ 15) and the towing of vehicles (§ 15a), hazard warning lights may only be activated by someone whose vehicle endangers others or

Wants to warn others of dangers, for example when approaching a traffic jam or when driving at a particularly slow speed on highways and other fast-moving roads.

(3) Sound signals must not consist of a sequence of different pitches.

(4) Acoustic vehicle warning systems within the meaning of Article 3, second sentence, point 22, Article 8 and Annex VIII of Regulation (EU) No 540/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the noise level of motor vehicles and of replacement silencing systems and amending Directive 2007/46/EC and repealing Directive 70/157/EEC (OJ L 158, 27.5.2014, p. 131), as amended, shall not be considered audible warning systems within the meaning of paragraphs 1 and 3.

§ 17 Lighting

(1) During twilight, darkness, or when visibility otherwise requires, the prescribed lighting equipment must be used. The lighting equipment must not be obstructed or dirty.

(2) Driving with parking lights alone is prohibited. High beams must not be used on roads with continuous, adequate lighting. The headlights must be dimmed in good time when a vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction or is traveling ahead at a short distance, or when otherwise required for the safety of traffic on or alongside the road. If necessary, the vehicle must be driven accordingly.

(2a) Anyone driving a motorcycle must drive with dipped headlights or daytime running lights switched on, even during the day. Dipped headlights must be switched on during twilight, darkness, or when visibility is otherwise impaired.

(3) If fog, snowfall, or rain significantly impairs visibility, dipped headlights must be used even during the day. Fog lights may only be switched on in such weather conditions. If two fog lights are fitted, the additional use of the parking lights is sufficient instead of dipped headlights. On motorcycles without a sidecar, only the fog light needs to be used. Rear fog lights may only be used if visibility is less than 50 m due to fog.

(4) Vehicles stopped outside built-up areas must be illuminated with their own light source. Within built-up areas, it is sufficient to illuminate only the side of the vehicle facing the roadway with parking lights or by other permitted means; separate lighting is unnecessary if the street lighting makes the vehicle clearly visible from a sufficient distance. Vehicles stopped on the roadway, with the exception of passenger cars, with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 t and trailers, must always be illuminated with their own light source or made identifiable by other permitted lighting devices within built-up areas. Vehicles that can be easily moved from the roadway, such as motorcycles, motorized bicycles, bicycles, wheelchairs, single-axle tractors, single-axle trailers, handcarts, or horse-drawn vehicles, must not be left unlit there in the dark.

(4a) Where deviations from the general lighting regulations apply to military vehicles, yellow-red retroreflective warning panels or equivalent safety devices must be used. Otherwise, they may be used additionally on these vehicles.

(5) Anyone walking and pulling single-axle tractors or work machines by the handles or hand vehicles must have at least one non-glaring white light clearly visible to the front and rear on the left side.

(6) Searchlights may only be used briefly and not to illuminate the roadway.

§ 18 Motorways and expressways

(1) Motorways (sign 330.1) and expressways (sign 331.1) may only be used by motor vehicles whose maximum design speed exceeds 60 km/h; if trailers are towed, the same applies to them. The vehicle and its load together may not exceed 4 m in height and 2.55 m in width. Refrigerated vehicles may not exceed 2.60 m in width.

(2) Motorways may only be entered at designated junctions (sign 330.1), and expressways only at intersections or junctions.

(3) Traffic on the through carriageway has priority.

(4) (deleted)

(5) On motorways, the speed limit within built-up areas is higher than 50 km/h. On motorways, as well as on expressways outside built-up areas with carriageways for one direction separated by a median strip or other structural features, the maximum permissible speed is 50 km/h even under the most favorable conditions.

1. for

- a) Motor vehicles with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 t, excluding passenger cars,
- b) Passenger cars with trailers, trucks with trailers, motorhomes with trailers and tractors with trailers as well as
- c) Buses without trailers or with luggage trailers

80 km/h,

2. for

- a) Motorcycles with trailers and self-propelled work machines with trailers,
- b) tractors with two trailers, and
- c) Buses with trailers or with passengers for whom no seats are available,

60 km/h,

3. for buses without trailers

- a) are approved for a maximum speed of 100 km/h after registration in the vehicle registration certificate Part I,
- b) primarily built for the transport of seated passengers, and the passenger seats are designed as travel seating,
- c) All seats, including wheelchair spaces when wheelchair users are being transported, must be equipped with safety belts.
- d) are equipped with a speed limiter set to a maximum speed of 100 km/h (Vset),
- e) comply with the provisions of Directive 2001/85/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2001 on special provisions for vehicles designed to carry passengers with more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat and amending Directives 70/156/EEC and 97/27/EC (OJ L 42, 13.2.2002, p. 1) as applicable at the time of the first registration of the respective bus and
- f) are not equipped with recut tires on the front steering axle, or
- G) for buses not registered in Member States of the European Union or in Contracting States of the Agreement on the European Economic Area, provided that an official confirmation from the State of registration in Germany can be submitted regarding compliance with the aforementioned provisions and regarding annual inspections carried out at least to the extent of Council Directive 96/96/EC of 20 December 1996 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the technical inspection of motor vehicles and their trailers (OJ L 46, 17.2.1997, p. 1), as amended.

100 km/h.

(6) Drivers using dipped headlights on the motorway are not required to adjust their speed to the range of the dipped headlights if

1. the taillights of the vehicle in front are clearly visible and a sufficient distance is maintained from it or
2. The course of the road is made visible in good time by means of guide devices with reflectors and, together with external light, obstacles.

(7) Turning around and reversing are prohibited.

(8) Stopping, including on the hard shoulder, is prohibited.

(9) Pedestrians are not permitted to enter motorways. They may only cross expressways at intersections, junctions or other designated points; otherwise, entry is prohibited.

(10) Exiting motorways is permitted only at points indicated by the exit sign (sign 332) and the arrow sign (sign 333) or by one of these signs. Exiting expressways is permitted only at junctions or intersections.

(11) Trucks with a permissible maximum mass exceeding 7.5 t, including their trailers, and tractors shall not use the far left lane when visibility is reduced to 50 m or less due to heavy snowfall or rain, or when the road surface is icy or snowy.

§ 19 Level crossings

(1) Rail vehicles have priority

1. at level crossings with St. Andrew's cross (sign 201),
2. at level crossings over footpaths, field paths, forest paths or cycle paths and
3. in port and industrial areas, where the St. Andrew's Cross with the additional sign "Port area, rail vehicles have priority" or "Industrial area, rail vehicles have priority" is displayed at the entrances.

Road traffic may only approach such level crossings at a moderate speed. Drivers are prohibited from overtaking motor vehicles at level crossings from signs 151 and 156 up to and including the intersection of the railway and road.

(2) Vehicles must wait before the St. Andrew's Cross, and pedestrians must wait at a safe distance before the level crossing, when

1. a rail vehicle approaches,
 2. red flashing light or yellow or red light signals will be given,
 3. the barriers are lowered or closed,
 4. a railway employee orders a stop or
5. An audible signal, such as a whistle signal from an approaching train, sounds.

If the red flashing light or red light signal is in the shape of an arrow, only those intending to travel in the direction of the arrow must wait. The lowering of the barriers may be announced by a bell signal.

(3) If the level crossing cannot be crossed quickly and without stopping because of road traffic, one must wait before the St. Andrew's Cross.

(4) Anyone using a footpath, field path, forest path or cycle path must behave accordingly at level crossings without a St. Andrew's cross.

(5) At level crossings where rail vehicles do not have priority, one must wait at a safe distance if a railway employee signals a stop with a white-red-white flag or a red light. If yellow or red lights are given, Section 37, paragraph 2, number 1 applies accordingly.

(6) The headlights of waiting motor vehicles must not dazzle anyone.

§ 20 Public transport and school buses

(1) When passing buses in regular service, trams and marked school buses stopping at bus stops (sign 224), one must proceed with caution, even when approaching from the opposite direction.

(2) When passengers are boarding or alighting, vehicles may only pass on the right at walking speed and only at such a distance that passengers are not endangered. They must not be obstructed. If necessary, drivers must wait.

(3) Public buses and marked school buses approaching a bus stop (sign 224) with their hazard warning lights flashing must not be overtaken.

(4) On public transport buses and marked school buses stopped at bus stops (signs

If a vehicle (224) has stopped and its hazard warning lights are activated, it may only be passed at walking speed and at such a distance that passengers are not endangered. Walking speed also applies to oncoming traffic on the same lane. Passengers must not be obstructed. If necessary, drivers must wait.

(5) Public buses and school buses must be allowed to depart from designated bus stops. If necessary, other vehicles must wait.

(6) Persons wishing to use public transport must wait for it on the sidewalks, the shoulders or a bus stop island, or otherwise at the edge of the roadway.

§ 21 Passenger Transport

(1) No more persons may be transported in motor vehicles than there are seats equipped with seat belts.

Notwithstanding sentence 1, in motor vehicles for which seat belts are not mandatory for all seats, as many persons may be transported as there are seats. Sentences 1 and 2 do not apply to buses in which the carriage of standing passengers is permitted. It is prohibited to carry passengers without a seat.

1. on motorcycles without a special seat,
2. on tractors without suitable seating or
3. in caravans behind motor vehicles.

(1a) Children up to the age of 12 who are shorter than 150 cm may be transported in motor vehicles on seats where seat belts are mandatory only if child restraint systems are used that meet the requirements set out in Article 2(1)(c) of Council Directive 91/671/EEC of 16 December 1991 on the wearing of seat belts and the use of child restraint systems in motor vehicles (OJ L 373, 31.12.1991, p. 26), as last recast by Article 1(2) of Implementing Directive 2014/37/EU of 27 February 2014 (OJ L 59, 28.2.2014, p. 32), and are suitable for the child. Notwithstanding the first sentence

1. Paragraph 1 does not apply to buses with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 t.
2. Children aged three years and older may be secured on rear seats with the prescribed safety belts, provided that, due to the securing of other children with child restraint systems, there is no possibility of attaching further child restraint systems.
3. is
 - a) in taxi traffic and
 - b) in other transport services using passenger cars, if there is an obligation to transport passengers within the meaning of Section 22 of the Passenger Transport Act,

The obligation to secure children with officially approved and suitable restraint systems on rear seats is limited to two children weighing 9 kg or more, with at least

A child weighing between 9 and 18 kg must be able to be secured; this exception does not apply if children are regularly transported.

(1b) Children under three years of age may not be transported in vehicles that are not equipped with seat belts. Children aged three years and older who are shorter than 150 cm must be transported in the back seat of such vehicles. Sentences 1 and 2 do not apply to buses.

(2) It is prohibited to carry persons on the loading platform or in the cargo compartments of motor vehicles. This does not apply if persons carried on the loading platform or in the cargo compartments are required to perform necessary work there. Furthermore, the prohibition does not apply to the transport of construction site personnel within construction sites. No one may be carried on the loading platform or in the cargo compartments of trailers. However, persons may be carried on suitable seating on trailers used for agricultural or forestry purposes. Standing while the vehicle is in motion is prohibited, unless it is necessary for monitoring the load or for working on the loading platform.

(3) Persons aged 16 or older may only carry passengers on bicycles if the bicycles are designed and equipped for carrying passengers. Children up to the age of seven may be carried on bicycles by persons aged 16 or older if special seats are provided for the children and if wheel guards or equally effective devices prevent the children's feet from getting caught in the spokes. Up to two children up to the age of seven may be carried in trailers designed for carrying children behind bicycles by persons aged 16 or older. The age limit of seven does not apply to the transport of a disabled child.

§ 21a Safety belts, wheelchair restraint systems, wheelchair user restraint systems, protective helmets

(1) Mandatory seat belts must be worn while the vehicle is in motion; this also applies to mandatory wheelchair restraint systems and mandatory wheelchair user restraint systems. This does not apply to

1. (omitted)
2. Persons engaged in door-to-door transport, if they regularly have to leave their vehicle at short intervals within the respective service or delivery area,
3. Journeys at walking speed such as reversing, journeys in parking lots, journeys in buses
4. where the carriage of standing passengers is permitted,
5. the operating staff in buses and the accompanying staff of particularly vulnerable groups during services that require leaving the seat,
6. Passengers in buses with a permissible total mass of more than 3.5 t when briefly leaving their seat.

(2) Anyone driving or riding on or in a motorcycle or open three- or more-wheeled motor vehicle with a design-related maximum speed exceeding 20 km/h must wear a suitable protective helmet while driving. This does not apply if the prescribed safety belts are fastened.

§ 22 Summons

(1) The load, including load securing devices and loading equipment, must be stowed and secured in such a way that it cannot slip, tip over, roll back and forth, fall off, or cause avoidable noise, even in the event of emergency braking or a sudden evasive maneuver. The recognized rules of technology must be observed.

(2) The combined width of a vehicle and its load must not exceed 2.55 m and the height of 4 m. Vehicles used for agricultural or forestry purposes, when loaded with agricultural or forestry products or implements, must not exceed 3 m in width, including their load. When loaded with agricultural or forestry products, they may exceed 4 m in height, including their load. Refrigerated vehicles must not exceed 2.60 m in width.

(3) The load must not project forward beyond the vehicle up to a height of 2.50 m, or, in the case of vehicle combinations, beyond the towing vehicle. Otherwise, the load may project forward up to 50 cm beyond the vehicle, or, in the case of vehicle combinations, up to 50 cm beyond the towing vehicle.

(4) The load may project up to 1.50 m to the rear, but up to 3 m for transport over a distance of up to 100 km; distances traveled outside the scope of this Regulation are not taken into account. The vehicle or vehicle combination including the load may not exceed 20.75 m in length. If the outermost end of the load projects more than 1 m beyond the rear reflectors of the vehicle, it must be marked by at least

1. A bright red flag, not smaller than 30 x 30 cm, held apart by a crossbar,
2. a bright red sign of the same size, suspended so that it swings perpendicular to the direction of travel or
3. A vertically mounted cylindrical body of the same color and height with a diameter of at least 35 cm.

These safety devices must not be mounted higher than 1.50 m above the road surface. If necessary (Section 17, Paragraph 1), at least one red light must be installed in the same location, as well as a red reflector no higher than 90 cm.

(5) If the load projects laterally more than 40 cm beyond the vehicle's lights, or, in the case of motor vehicles, beyond the outer edge of the light-emitting surfaces of the side marker or rear lights, it must be marked, if necessary (Section 17 Paragraph 1), by means of a light emitting white light to the front and a light emitting red light to the rear, no more than 40 cm from its edge and no more than 1.50 m above the road surface. Individual poles or posts, horizontally lying panels, and other poorly visible objects must not project laterally.

§ 23 Other duties of vehicle drivers

(1) Anyone driving a vehicle is responsible for ensuring that their vision and hearing are not impaired by passengers, animals, cargo, equipment, or the condition of the vehicle. Drivers must also ensure that the vehicle, the vehicle combination, the vehicle trailer, the cargo, and the passengers are in accordance with regulations and that the vehicle's roadworthiness is not compromised by the cargo or the passengers. Furthermore, they must ensure that the required license plates are always clearly legible. Required lighting equipment must be present and operational on motor vehicles and their trailers, even during the day.

(1a) Anyone driving a vehicle may only use an electronic device that serves or is intended to serve communication, information or organisation if

1. for this purpose the device is neither picked up nor held and
2. either
 - a) only voice control and text-to-speech function is used or
 - b) the operation and use of the device requires only a brief glance at the device, adapted to the road, traffic, visibility and weather conditions, while simultaneously looking away from the traffic situation.

Devices within the meaning of sentence 1 also include consumer electronics or location tracking devices, in particular mobile phones or car phones, touchscreens, portable tablets, navigation devices, televisions, or playback devices with video function or audio recorders. If the device within the meaning of sentence 1, also in conjunction with sentence 2, is a head-mounted visual output device, in particular video glasses, it may not be used. If the device within the meaning of sentence 1 has

1. In conjunction with paragraph 2, a field-of-view projection may be used for vehicle-related, traffic sign-related, driving-related or driving-related information. Paragraph 1c and section 1b of the Road Traffic Act remain unaffected.

(1b) Paragraph 1a sentences 1 to 3 shall not apply to

1. a stationary vehicle, in the case of a motor vehicle subject to number 3 only if the engine is completely switched off,
2. the intended operation of a breath alcohol-controlled immobilizer, insofar as a handheld device intended for operation must be picked up and held,
3. Stationary trams or buses at stops (sign 224).

The automatic shutdown of the engine during combustion operation or the deactivation of the electric drive by the vehicle is not considered a shutdown of the engine in this sense. Paragraph 1a, sentence 1, number 2, letter b does not apply to

1. the use of a screen or field-of-view projection to accomplish the driving task of reversing or parking, provided the vehicle is only moving at walking speed, or
2. the use of electronic devices that replace or supplement prescribed mirrors.

(1c) Anyone driving a vehicle may not operate or carry in a ready-to-use state any technical device designed to indicate or interfere with traffic monitoring measures. This applies in particular to devices for interfering with or indicating speed measurements (radar detectors or laser jammers). With other technical devices that, in addition to other uses, can also be used to indicate or interfere with traffic monitoring measures, the corresponding device functions may not be used.

(1d) Anyone driving a motor vehicle with a permissible maximum mass exceeding 3.5 t must ensure that an emergency braking assistance system prescribed for the motor vehicle is switched on when driving at speeds exceeding 30 km/h. Sentence 1 does not apply.

1. when driving motor vehicles used for the construction, maintenance or cleaning of roads and facilities in the road space, where front-mounted attachments permanently impair the function of the emergency braking assistance system and the driver cannot restore the functionality of the emergency braking assistance system due to these attachments,
 - 1a. when driving police, fire brigade, disaster relief and rescue service vehicles which, due to add-on parts, have a protrusion beyond the front of the cabin that permanently impairs the function of the emergency braking assistance system and the driver cannot restore the functionality of the emergency braking assistance system due to these add-on parts and
2. while driving a vehicle within the meaning of Section 1a Paragraph 4 of the Road Traffic Act.

Paragraph 2, numbers 1 and 1a, also apply during journeys that do not serve the intended purpose.

(2) Anyone driving a vehicle must remove the vehicle, train or combination from traffic by the shortest route if defects occurring en route which significantly impair road safety are not rectified immediately; however, motorcycles and bicycles may be pushed.

(3) Anyone riding a bicycle or motorcycle must not hang onto other vehicles. Riding hands-free is prohibited. Feet may only be removed from the pedals or footrests when the road conditions require it.

(4) Anyone driving a motor vehicle must not cover or conceal their face in such a way that they are no longer recognizable. This does not apply in the cases referred to in Section 21a, paragraph 2, sentence 1.

footnote

(+++ Section 23 Paragraph 1a: For application see Section 52 Paragraph 4 +++)

§ 24 Special means of transport

(1) Push wheelchairs, hand-operated wheelchairs, sleds, prams, scooters, children's bicycles, inline skates, roller skates and similar non-motorized means of transport are not vehicles within the meaning of this Regulation. The regulations for pedestrian traffic apply accordingly to traffic using these means of transport.

(2) Motorized wheelchairs or wheelchairs other than those referred to in paragraph 1 may be used where pedestrian traffic is permitted, but only at walking speed.

§ 25 Pedestrians

(1) Pedestrians must use the sidewalks. Walking on the roadway is only permitted if the road has neither a sidewalk nor a shoulder. If the roadway is used, within built-up areas pedestrians must walk on the right-hand or left-hand edge of the roadway; outside built-up areas

Pedestrians should walk on the left side of the road if this is reasonable. In darkness, poor visibility, or when traffic conditions require it, pedestrians must walk single file.

(2) Pedestrians towing vehicles or bulky objects must use the roadway if they would significantly obstruct other pedestrians on the sidewalk or shoulder. Pedestrians towing vehicles must walk on the roadway, keeping to the right-hand side; they may not move to the left before turning left.

(3) Pedestrians must cross roadways quickly and by taking the shortest route perpendicular to the direction of travel, taking care to avoid vehicular traffic. If traffic density, speed, visibility, or traffic flow so requires, a roadway may only be crossed at intersections or junctions, at traffic lights within markings, at pedestrian crossing aids, or at pedestrian crossings (sign 293). When crossing the roadway at intersections or junctions, pedestrian crossings or markings at traffic lights must always be used.

(4) Pedestrians must not cross barriers such as railings or chains. Barriers (sign 600) prohibit entry into the closed-off road area.

(5) Railway tracks which do not also serve other public road traffic may only be entered at the designated points.

§ 26 Pedestrian crossings

(1) At pedestrian crossings, vehicles, with the exception of rail vehicles, must allow pedestrians and users of motorized wheelchairs or wheelchairs who clearly intend to use the crossing to cross the roadway. They may then approach only at a moderate speed; if necessary, they must wait.

(2) If traffic is congested, vehicles must not enter the crossing if they would have to wait on it.

(3) Overtaking is prohibited at crossings.

(4) If the marking extends over a cycle path or other part of the road, these provisions shall apply accordingly.

§ 27 Associations

(1) For closed groups, the traffic rules and regulations that apply uniformly to all road traffic apply mutatis mutandis. More than 15 cyclists may form a closed group. In that case, they may ride two abreast on the roadway. Groups of children and young people on foot must use the sidewalks wherever possible.

(2) Closed formations, funeral processions and processions must, where their length so requires, leave gaps at appropriate intervals for other traffic; at other points, traffic must not interrupt them.

(3) A convoy is considered closed if it is clearly recognizable as such to other road users. In the case of convoys of motor vehicles, each individual vehicle must be marked as belonging to the convoy.

(4) The lateral boundaries of closed mounted or marching formations must, if necessary (Section 17, paragraph 1), be marked at least to the front by non-glaring white lights and to the rear by red or flashing yellow lights. If such a formation is divided into several clearly separated sections, each section must be secured in this manner. Formations do not need their own lighting if they are otherwise adequately illuminated.

(5) Anyone who manages an association must ensure that the regulations applicable to closed associations are followed.

(6) It is forbidden to march in step on bridges.

§ 28 Animals

(1) Domestic and farm animals that could endanger traffic must be kept off the road. They are only permitted there if accompanied by suitable persons who can adequately control them. It is forbidden to lead animals from motor vehicles. Only dogs may be led from bicycles.

(2) Anyone riding a horse, leading horses or cattle, or driving cattle is subject, mutatis mutandis, to the traffic rules and regulations that apply uniformly to all road traffic. The following must be used for lighting at a minimum:

1. When herding cattle, a non-glaring lamp with white light at the front and a lamp with red light at the rear,
2. When leading even a single large animal or livestock, a non-glaring light with white light must be carried on the left side, clearly visible to the front and rear.

§ 29 Excessive use of roads

(1) (deleted)

(2) Events that place a greater than usual burden on roads, in particular motor vehicle races, require a permit. This is the case if the use of the road for traffic is restricted due to the number or behavior of the participants or the driving style of the vehicles involved; motor vehicles in a convoy always place a greater than usual burden on the road. Organizers must ensure that traffic regulations and any conditions and requirements are observed.

(3) A permit is required for the operation of vehicles and train sets whose dimensions, axle loads, or total masses actually exceed the generally permitted limits under the law. This also applies to the operation of vehicles whose design does not provide the driver with a sufficient field of vision.

§ 30 Environmental protection, Sunday and public holiday driving ban

(1) When using vehicles, unnecessary noise and avoidable exhaust emissions are prohibited. In particular, it is prohibited to leave vehicle engines running unnecessarily and to close vehicle doors excessively loudly. Unnecessary driving back and forth within built-up areas is prohibited if it disturbs others.

(2) Events involving motor vehicles require permission if they are likely to disturb the peace at night.

(3) On Sundays and public holidays, between 00:00 and 22:00, lorries with a permissible total mass exceeding 7.5 tonnes and trailers towed by lorries may not be driven for the commercial or paid transport of goods, including any associated empty runs. This prohibition does not apply to

1. Combined rail-road freight transport from the sender to the nearest suitable loading station or from the nearest suitable unloading station to the recipient, but only up to a distance of 200 km,
 - 1a. combined port-road freight transport between loading or unloading point and a port located within a radius of no more than 150 kilometers (inbound or outbound),
2. the transport of
 - a) fresh milk and fresh dairy products,
 - b) fresh meat and fresh meat products,
 - c) fresh fish, live fish and fresh fish products,
 - d) highly perishable fruits and vegetables,
3. the transport of Category 1 material as defined in Article 8 and Category 2 material as defined in Article 9(f)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal By-Products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1; L 348, 4.12.2014, p. 31),

4. the deployment of recovery, towing and breakdown assistance vehicles in the event of an accident or other emergency,
5. the transport of live bees,
6. Empty journeys related to journeys under numbers 2 to 5,
7. Journeys with vehicles that are being used under the Federal Benefits Act, whereby the benefit notice must be carried and handed over to competent persons for inspection upon request,
8. the German Armed Forces and the commercial transport service companies commissioned by them in the event of military requirements,
9. The troops of the States Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, the Member States of the European Union and other allied armed forces, as well as the commercial transport service companies commissioned by the respective troops in the event of military requirements.

(4) Public holidays within the meaning of paragraph 3 are New

Year's Day;

Good Friday;

Easter Monday;

Labor Day (May 1);

Ascension Day;

Whit Monday;

Corpus Christi, but only in Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saarland;

German Unity Day (October 3);

Reformation Day (October 31) in Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Lower Saxony, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia;

All Saints' Day (November 1st), but only in Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saarland;

Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

§ 31 Sport and Games

(1) Sports and games on the roadway, the shoulders and cycle paths are not permitted. Sentence 1 does not apply where this is indicated by a supplementary sign identifying the permitted sport or game.

(2) By the additional sign



Inline skating and roller skating are permitted. This supplementary sign may also be displayed on its own. Anyone using inline skates or roller skates must proceed with extreme caution and with particular consideration for other traffic, keeping to the right-hand side in the direction of travel and allowing vehicles to overtake.

§ 32 Traffic Obstructions

(1) It is prohibited to soil or wet the road, or to place or leave objects on the road if this could endanger or impede traffic. Anyone responsible for such traffic-related obstructions must remove them immediately and, until then, make them clearly visible. Traffic obstructions must, if necessary (Section 17, Paragraph 1), be illuminated with their own light source or marked by other approved lighting devices.

(2) Scythes, mowing blades or similarly dangerous devices must be effectively covered.

§ 33 Traffic disruptions

(1) It is prohibited

1. the operation of loudspeakers,

2. offering goods and services of all kinds on the street,
3. Outside of built-up areas, any advertising and propaganda by image, writing, light or sound,

This applies if it could distract or inconvenience road users in a way that endangers or impedes traffic. Similarly, local advertising and propaganda must not disrupt traffic outside built-up areas in this way.

(2) Facilities that display signs or traffic control devices (Sections 36 to 43 in conjunction with Annexes 1 to 4) Signs and other items that are identical to traffic signs, could be confused with them, or could impair their effectiveness, may not be affixed or otherwise used where they could affect traffic. Advertising and propaganda in connection with traffic signs and traffic control devices are prohibited.

(3) The prohibitions in paragraph 1 sentence 1 number 3 and paragraph 2 sentence 2 do not apply to information on services in the signage for ancillary businesses on the federal motorways and for motorway service areas that directly serve the interests of those participating in traffic on the federal motorways.

§ 34 Accident

(1) After a traffic accident, anyone involved in it,

1. to be stopped immediately,
2. to secure traffic and, in the event of minor damage, to immediately move the vehicle out of the way,
3. to ascertain the consequences of the accident,
4. To help the injured (§ 323c of the Criminal Code),
5. other parties involved and injured at the scene of the accident
 - a) to state that one was involved in the accident and
 - b) to state one's own name and address upon request, to present one's driving licence and vehicle registration document and to provide information about liability insurance to the best of one's knowledge,
6.
 - a) to remain at the scene of the accident until, for the benefit of the other parties involved and injured, the determination of the person, the vehicle and the nature of the involvement has been made possible by one's own presence or
 - b) to wait a reasonable amount of time under the circumstances and to leave one's name and address at the scene of the accident if no one was willing to make the determination,
7. To enable the necessary investigations to be carried out immediately if one has justifiably left the scene of the accident, provided one has an excuse, or has left after the waiting period (number 6 letter b) has expired. This requires at least informing the entitled parties (number 6 letter a) or a nearby police station that one was involved in the accident, providing one's own address, whereabouts, the license plate number and location of the vehicle involved, and keeping the vehicle available for immediate investigation for a reasonable period of time.

(2) Any person whose behavior may have contributed to the accident according to the circumstances is considered involved in a traffic accident.

(3) Traces of an accident must not be removed until the necessary findings have been made.

§ 35 Special rights

(1) The provisions of this Regulation shall be waived for the Federal Armed Forces and the commercial transport service companies commissioned by them, the Federal Police, the fire brigade, the disaster control service, the police and the customs service insofar as this is urgently necessary for the performance of sovereign tasks.

(1a) Paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to foreign officials who are entitled to pursue or observe in the country on the basis of international agreements.

(2) However, even under the conditions of paragraph 1, these organisations require authorization,

1. if they want to allow more than 30 motor vehicles to travel in a closed convoy (§ 27),
2. Furthermore, in the case of any other excessive use of the road, with the exception of that pursuant to Section 29 Paragraph 3 Sentence 2.

(3) In addition to paragraph 2, the Federal Armed Forces are also authorized to make excessive use of roads, insofar as agreements have been made.

(4) The restrictions on special rights under paragraphs 2 and 3 do not apply to deployments in response to accidents, disasters, and disturbances of public safety or order, nor in the cases referred to in Articles 91 and 87a, paragraph 4, of the Basic Law, nor in the event of defense or tension. For the German Armed Forces and the commercial transport companies commissioned by them, sentence 1 also applies in the event of a crisis.

(5) The armed forces of the States Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and of the Member States of the European Union and other allied armed forces, as well as the commercial transport service companies commissioned by the respective armed forces, shall be exempt from the provisions of this Regulation in the event of urgent military requirements; however, from the provisions of Section 29 only insofar as special regulations or other agreements exist for these armed forces and these transport service companies.

(5a) Emergency vehicles shall be exempt from the provisions of this Regulation when there is a utmost urgency to save human lives or to prevent serious injury.

(6) Vehicles used for the construction, maintenance, or cleaning of roads and facilities within the road space, or for waste collection, and which are marked with white-red-white warning devices, may drive and stop on all roads and road sections and on either side of the road in any direction at all times, insofar as their operation requires it. However, for cleaning sidewalks, this is only permitted if the permissible total mass is up to 2.8 t. The same applies to vehicles used for cleaning sidewalks whose permissible total mass does not exceed 3.5 t and whose tire pressure does not exceed 3 bar. It must be ensured that no damage can occur to the sidewalks or the utility lines beneath them. Persons employed in this capacity or responsible for supervising roads or facilities within their space must wear high-visibility clothing when working outside of sidewalks and barriers.

(7) Measuring vehicles of the Federal Network Agency for Electricity, Gas, Telecommunications, Post and Railway (Section 1 of the Federal Network Agency Act) may drive and stop on all roads and parts of roads at all times, insofar as their official duties require this.

(7a) Vehicles of companies providing universal services pursuant to Section 17 paragraph 1 of the Postal Act or vehicles of companies providing these universal services on their behalf (subcontractors) may, notwithstanding Annex 2 number 21 (sign 242.1), use pedestrian zones even outside the times designated for access for residents and deliveries by means of supplementary signs, insofar as this is necessary for the timely emptying of mailboxes or for the collection of letters at universal service branches pursuant to Section 17 paragraph 1 of the Postal Act or at stations replacing them pursuant to Section 17 paragraph 2 of the Postal Act. Furthermore, the vehicles mentioned in sentence 1 may, notwithstanding Section 12 Paragraph 4 Sentence 1 and Annex 2 Numbers 62 (sign 283), 63 (sign 286) and 64 (sign 290.1), park briefly in a second row within a 10 m radius in front of or behind a mailbox on the roadway, provided this is necessary for the purpose of emptying mailboxes due to a lack of suitable alternative parking options in this area. Sentences 1 and 2 apply only if proof of the provision of the universal service or, additionally, proof of being commissioned as a subcontractor is clearly displayed or affixed in the vehicle at all times. Section 2 paragraph 3 in conjunction with Annex 3 number 7 of the Regulation on the Labelling of Motor Vehicles with Low Emissions of 10 October 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2218), as amended by Article 1 of the Regulation of 5 December 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2793), shall not apply to the vehicles referred to in sentence 1.

(8) The special rights may only be exercised with due regard for public safety and order.

(9) Anyone who drives an emergency vehicle of the authorities and organizations with security tasks (BOS) without a passenger and is authorized to use the BOS radio may, notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 5a and in deviation from section 23 paragraph 1a, pick up and hold a radio device or the handset of a radio device.

II.

Signs and traffic control devices

§ 36 Signals and instructions of police officers

(1) The signs and instructions of police officers must be obeyed. They take precedence over all other orders and rules, but do not release road users from their duty of care.

(2) At intersections, order:

1. Extending one or both arms sideways across the direction of travel: "Stop before the intersection".

Cross traffic is permitted.

Once this signal is given, it remains valid as long as the signal is waved in the same direction or the basic position is maintained. Traffic that has been given the green light may turn according to the rules of Section 9, but may only turn left if it does not obstruct rail vehicles.

2. Raising one arm:

"Wait for the next signal before the intersection."

For road users at the intersection: "Clear the intersection".

(3) These symbols may be supplemented or modified by instructions.

(4) At other locations on the road, such as junctions and pedestrian crossings, the signs have corresponding meanings.

(5) Police officers may stop road users for traffic control, including checks of fitness to drive and for traffic surveys. The signal to stop may also be given by suitable technical equipment on the police vehicle, a traffic wand, or a red light. These signals may also be used to stop a road user traveling ahead. Road users must comply with the instructions of the police officers.

§ 36a Signs and instructions during transport escort with authority to issue orders

The signals and instructions of a transport escort pursuant to Section 3 Paragraph 1 Number 2 of the Road Traffic Transport Escort Ordinance, which the escort gives in accordance with Section 36 Paragraphs 1 to 4, must be followed. Signals and instructions from the police take precedence over the signals and instructions of a transport escort.

§ 37 Alternating light signals, continuous light signals and green arrow

(1) Traffic signals take precedence over priority rules and traffic signs regulating priority. Drivers must not stop within 10 meters of a traffic signal if doing so would obscure it.

(2) Alternating light signals have the color sequence green – yellow – red – red and yellow (simultaneously) – green. Red is at the top, yellow in the middle and green at the bottom.

1. At intersections, the following meanings apply:

Green: "Traffic is permitted".

He may turn according to the rules of Section 9, but only to the left if he does not obstruct rail vehicles.

Green arrow: "Traffic is only permitted in the direction of the arrow."

A green arrow to the left behind the intersection indicates that oncoming traffic is stopped by a red light and that anyone turning left can proceed unhindered through the intersection in the direction of the green arrow and clear it.

Yellow instructs: "Wait for the next signal before the intersection".

None of these symbols releases one from the duty of care.

Red signals: "Stop before the intersection".

After coming to a stop, turning right is permitted even at a red light if a sign with a green arrow on a black background (green arrow) is displayed to the right of the red light. This sign indicates that the right turn is permitted.



The green arrow will be restricted to bicycle traffic.

Drivers may only turn from the right-hand lane. Cyclists, provided they must obey traffic signals, may also turn from a cycle lane on the right-hand side of the road or from adjacent, non-separated, physically separated cycle paths. When doing so, they must behave in a way that prevents obstruction or endangerment of other road users, especially pedestrians and vehicles traveling in the permitted direction.

A black arrow on a red background indicates stopping, a black arrow on a yellow background indicates waiting, but only in the specified direction.

A single-field signal with a green arrow indicates that when the light is red for going straight ahead, a right turn is permitted.

2. At other points on the road, such as junctions and pedestrian markings, the traffic lights have a corresponding meaning.
3. Traffic signal systems can be limited to the color sequence yellow-red.
4. Each of several marked lanes (signs 295, 296, or 340) may have its own traffic signal. Special signals, including those with different phases, may be given for railways; this also applies to scheduled buses and vehicles carrying schoolchildren or people with disabilities that are required to be marked with the school bus sign under passenger transport regulations, provided they use a traffic lane kept clear of other traffic; this also applies to ambulances, bicycles, taxis, and charter buses, insofar as these are also permitted there by supplementary signs.
5. If the traffic lights apply only to pedestrians or only to cyclists, this is indicated by the symbol "pedestrian" or "cyclist." For pedestrians, the color sequence is green-red-green; for cyclists, it may be the same. If the light changes from green to red while pedestrians are crossing the road, they must continue on their way promptly.
6. Cyclists must obey traffic signals for motorized traffic. However, on cycle paths, cyclists must obey the special traffic signals for cyclists. At traffic light systems with cycle paths but without special signals for cyclists, cyclists must continue to obey the pedestrian signals until December 31, 2016, where a cycle crossing borders a pedestrian crossing.

(3) Continuous traffic lights above a lane close it or open it for use.

Red crossed diagonal bars indicate:

"This lane must not be used."

A green, downward-pointing arrow means:

"Traffic on the lane is now permitted."

A yellow flashing, downward-pointing arrow indicates:

"Change lanes in the direction of the arrow".

(4) Where traffic is regulated by traffic lights, it is permissible to drive side by side even if the traffic density does not justify it.

(5) Drivers of vehicles must not stop in lanes with continuous traffic lights.

§ 38 Blue flashing light and yellow flashing light

(1) Blue flashing lights together with the siren may only be used when utmost urgency is required to save human life or avert serious injury, to avert a danger to public safety or order, to pursue fleeing persons or to preserve significant property.

It orders:

"All other road users must immediately clear the way."

(2) Blue flashing lights alone may only be used by vehicles equipped with them and only to warn of accidents or other incidents, during emergency runs or when escorting vehicles or closed convoys.

(3) A yellow flashing light warns of hazards. It may be used from a fixed position or from vehicles. Use from vehicles is only permitted to warn of work sites or accident scenes, of vehicles traveling unusually slowly, or of vehicles of unusual width or length, or carrying loads of unusual width or length.

§ 39 Traffic signs

(1) In view of the obligation incumbent upon all road users to comply with the general and specific rules of conduct of this Regulation on their own responsibility, local instructions by means of traffic signs shall only be made where this is absolutely necessary due to the particular circumstances.

(1a) Within built-up areas, away from priority roads (sign 306), the establishment of 30 km/h zones (sign 274.1) is to be expected.

(1b) Within built-up areas, off the main roads (sign 306) the establishment of bicycle zones (sign 244.3) is to be expected.

(2) Regulations indicated by traffic signs take precedence over general traffic rules. Traffic signs include warning signs, regulatory signs, and directional signs. They are usually placed on the right-hand side of the road. If they apply only to individual marked lanes, they are generally mounted above those lanes.

(3) Supplementary signs are also traffic signs. Supplementary signs show black symbols, drawings or inscriptions on a white background with a black border, unless otherwise specified. They are placed directly below, usually below, the traffic sign to which they refer.

(4) Traffic signs may be mounted on a white backing board. Notwithstanding the traffic signs shown, in variable message signs the white areas may be black and the black symbols and the black border may be white if these signs are produced solely by illumination.

(5) Markings and cycle guidance markings are also traffic signs. They are generally white. They are yellow only when temporarily valid; in that case, they supersede the white markings. Yellow markings may also be in the form of rows of marker buttons, rows of illuminated marker buttons, or as guide rails or guide kerbs. Illuminated marker button rows are only valid when switched on. All lines may be replaced by uniformly dense rows of marker buttons. In traffic-calmed areas

In business areas (§ 45 paragraph 1d), lane boundaries may also be defined by other means, in particular by paving lines. Lettering and the reproduction of traffic signs on the roadway serve to indicate the presence of a traffic sign.

(6) Traffic signs may be affixed to a vehicle. They also apply while the vehicle is in motion. They take precedence over the instructions of permanently installed traffic signs.

(7) Where symbols are shown on traffic signs other than those shown in Annexes 1 to 3 to Sections 40 to 42, the symbols shall mean:



Motor vehicles and
other multi-lane
Motor vehicles



Motor vehicles
with a
permissible
Total mass
over 3.5 t,
including
their followers, and
Tractors,
except
passenger cars
and
buses



Cycling



bicycle for transport
of goods or persons
– cargo bike



pedestrian



Equestrian



Cattle drive



tram



motor coach



passenger cars



Passenger cars or motorcycles
with sidecars occupied by at least
three persons – multi-occupant
passenger cars



passenger cars
with trailer



trucks with
Trailer



Motorhome



Motor vehicles and trains,
who cannot drive
faster than 25 km/h
or may



Motorcycles, also with
Sidecar,
mopeds
and mopeds

mopeds

Single-seat two-wheeled
mopeds
with electric drive that
automatically limits itself to a
design-related speed of no more
than 25 km/h
– E-bikes –

Electric micro-vehicle within the meaning of
Electric micro-vehicles
Regulation (eKfV)



Horse-drawn vehicles

(8) In the event of particular danger, the symbols 'cattle drive' and 'rider' and symbols with the following meanings may also be arranged as warning signs according to Annex 1:



Snow or ice



Stonefall



Gravel, crushed stone



Movable bridge



Riverbank



pedestrian crossing



Amphibian migration



Insufficient clearance profile



Flight operations

(9) The traffic signs and traffic control devices shown in Annexes 1 to 4 may also be arranged in the variants shown in the catalog of traffic signs. The catalog of traffic signs is published by the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure in the Federal Transport Gazette.

(10) The symbol can be used to give priority to electrically powered vehicles



It may be included as part of a supplementary sign. To support the provision of parking spaces for electric vehicles, the symbol may also be displayed on the parking space itself. Electric vehicles are those vehicles marked in accordance with Section 11, paragraphs 2 and 4, each also in conjunction with paragraph 5, of the Vehicle Registration Ordinance.

(11) The symbol can be used to give priority to car-sharing vehicles when parking.



Car sharing

as part of a supplementary sign to signs 314 or 315. Carsharing vehicles are vehicles within the meaning of Section 2 Number 1 and Section 4 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Carsharing Act, in which the sticker



It must be clearly visible and attached to the inside of the windshield.

§ 40 Warning signs

(1) Warning signs urge increased attention, in particular a reduction of speed in view of a dangerous situation (Section 3 paragraph 1).

(2) Outside built-up areas, they are generally located 150 to 250 m before the danger. If the distance is considerably less, it may be indicated on a supplementary sign, such as



(3) Within built-up areas, they are generally located just before the point of danger.

(4) An additional character such as



can specify the length of the danger zone.

(5) If a warning sign is placed before a junction, a black arrow on a supplementary sign points in the direction of the danger if it is located in the other road.

(6) General hazard symbols are set out in Annex 1, Section 1.

(7) Special warning signs before level crossings with priority are set out in Annex 1, Section 2.

§ 41 Regulatory symbols

(1) Anyone participating in traffic must obey the commands or prohibitions indicated by regulatory signs in Annex 2.

(2) Regulatory signs, subject to paragraph 2, are placed where or from where the order must be obeyed. If, for reasons of ease or traffic safety, the signs are placed at a certain distance from the point where compliance begins, the distance to the relevant location is indicated on a supplementary sign. Other supplementary signs contain only general limitations of the requirements or prohibitions or general exceptions to them. The special supplementary signs for signs 283, 286, 277, 290.1 and 290.2 may specify something different, for example, extend the area of application.

§ 42 Guidelines

(1) Directional signs give special instructions to facilitate traffic. They may also contain commands or prohibitions.

(2) Anyone participating in traffic must obey the commands or prohibitions indicated by directional signs in Annex 3.

(3) Directional signs, subject to paragraph 2, are placed where or from where the instruction is to be obeyed. If, for reasons of ease or traffic safety, the signs are placed at a certain distance from the start of the obligation to obey, the distance to the relevant location is indicated on a supplementary sign.

§ 43 Traffic facilities

(1) Traffic control devices are barriers, bollards, barricades, and guide rails, which, with the exception of guide posts, guide rails, and guide kerbs, are striped red and white. Guide rails and guide kerbs serve as temporary markings and are yellow. Traffic control devices also include railings, parking meters, ticket machines, flashing lights, traffic signals, and traffic management systems. Section 39, paragraph 1, applies accordingly.

(2) Regulations established by traffic control devices take precedence over general traffic rules.

(3) The traffic control devices referred to in paragraph 1 sentence 1 are set out in Annex 4. Road users are not permitted to drive on the road surfaces marked by traffic control devices (Annex 4 numbers 1 to 7).

(4) Officially approved parking warning signs may be used for the marking pursuant to Section 17 paragraph 4 sentences 2 and 3 of vehicles and trailers that stop on the roadway within built-up areas.

III.

Implementing, fine and final provisions

§ 44 Subject-matter jurisdiction

(1) Unless otherwise specified, the road traffic authorities are responsible for implementing this Regulation. In accordance with state law, the responsibility of the highest state authorities and higher administrative authorities may be transferred to another body in individual cases or generally.

(2) The police are authorized to regulate traffic by means of signs and instructions (Section 36) and by operating traffic lights. In cases of imminent danger, the police may act in place of the authorities that would otherwise be responsible and take provisional measures to maintain the safety or order of road traffic; they shall then determine the means for securing and directing traffic.

(2a) Transport escorts pursuant to Section 1 Number 6 of the Road Traffic Transport Escort Ordinance are authorized to regulate traffic in accordance with Section 3 of the Road Traffic Transport Escort Ordinance.

(3) The permit pursuant to Section 29 paragraph 2 and Section 30 paragraph 2 shall be issued by the road traffic authority; however, the higher administrative authority shall issue the permit if the event extends beyond the district of a road traffic authority, and the highest state authority shall issue the permit if the event extends beyond the administrative district of a higher administrative authority. If the event affects several states, the highest state authority in the state where the event begins shall be responsible. In accordance with state law, the responsibility of the highest state authorities and the higher administrative authorities may be transferred to another body in individual cases or generally.

(3a) The permit pursuant to Section 29 paragraph 3 is issued by the road traffic authority, whereas the higher administrative authority is responsible for granting exceptions to the dimensions, axle loads, permissible total masses, and field of vision of the vehicle, provided no hearing procedure takes place; it is then also responsible for exceptions pursuant to Section 46 paragraph 1 numbers 2 and 5 within the framework of such a permit. The same applies if another authority performs these tasks of the higher administrative authority.

(4) Agreements on the use of roads by military traffic shall be concluded by the German Armed Forces or the forces of the non-German Contracting States of the North Atlantic Treaty or of the Member States of the European Union, excluding Germany, with the highest state authority or the body designated by it.

(5) In the absence of agreements or special arrangements for foreign armed forces, the higher administrative authorities or the bodies designated under state law shall grant permission for excessive use of the road by the German Armed Forces or by the troops of the non-German Contracting States of the North Atlantic Treaty or of the Member States of the European Union, excluding Germany; they shall also grant permission for excessive use of the road by the Federal Police, the police and the disaster relief services.

§ 44a Special material jurisdiction of the Federal Highway Authority

(1) The competent authority for issuing traffic regulations under this Regulation for those marked with signs The Federal Highway Authority is responsible for the construction and maintenance of federal highways marked with signs 330.1 and 330.2. The jurisdiction of the police remains unaffected. Notwithstanding Section 44, Paragraph 3, the Federal Highway Authority grants the permit pursuant to Section 29, Paragraph 2, if the event takes place exclusively on federal highways marked with signs 330.1 and 330.2. Section 46, Paragraph 2a, remains unaffected. The Federal Highway Authority is the road traffic authority solely within the scope of its jurisdiction under this regulation.

(2) Insofar as motorways marked with signs 330.1 and 330.2 are affected and are under the responsibility of the Federal Government, the agreements referred to in Section 44 paragraph 4 shall be concluded with the Federal Highway Authority.

(3) The Federal Highway Authority may, pursuant to Section 4 paragraph 2 of the Federal Highway Authority Establishment Act, transfer all or part of its tasks to the private company entrusted with these tasks under the Infrastructure Company Establishment Act. Insofar as the Federal Highway Authority makes use of this option, the provisions of this Regulation apply to the private company entrusted with these tasks under the Infrastructure Company Establishment Act to the extent of the transfer of tasks. The transfer of tasks must be published in the Federal Gazette.

footnote

(+++ § 44a: For application see § 52 para. 5 +++)

§ 45 Traffic signs and traffic control devices

(1) The road traffic authorities may restrict or prohibit the use of certain roads or sections of roads for reasons of traffic safety or order and may divert traffic. They have the same right

1. for carrying out work in the road space,
2. to prevent extraordinary damage to the road,
3. to protect the local population from noise and exhaust fumes,
4. for the protection of waters and healing springs,
5. regarding the measures necessary to maintain public safety and
6. for researching accident occurrences, traffic behavior, traffic flows, and for testing planned traffic safety or traffic control measures,
7. to improve environmental protection, including climate protection, to protect health or to support orderly urban development, provided that the ease of traffic flow is taken into account and traffic safety is not compromised, with regard to
 - a) the establishment of special lanes and priority traffic light regulations for public buses and
 - b) the provision of adequate space for moving and stationary bicycle traffic as well as for pedestrian traffic.

(1a) They also have the same right

1. in spa towns and health resorts with healing climates,
2. in health resorts,
3. in recreational areas of particular importance,
4. in landscape areas and districts that are predominantly used for recreation, 4a.
 - with regard to locally limited measures for the purposes of species or habitat protection,
 - 4b. with regard to locally and temporally limited measures to protect cultural events that take place outside the street area and are significantly affected by road traffic, in particular by the noise emanating from it,
5. near hospitals and nursing homes as well as
6. in the immediate vicinity of recreational facilities outside of built-up areas,
if this prevents otherwise unavoidable disturbances caused by vehicle traffic.

(1b) The road traffic authorities shall also make the necessary arrangements

1. in connection with the establishment of paid parking areas for major events,
2. in connection with the marking of parking spaces for severely disabled people with exceptional walking difficulties, bilateral amelia or phocomelia or with comparable functional limitations, as well as for blind people,
- 2a. in connection with the designation of parking spaces for residents of urban districts with an imminent or existing significant parking shortage by fully or temporarily reserving parking spaces for those entitled to them or by ordering exemptions from ordered parking management measures,
3. for the marking of pedestrian areas and traffic-calmed areas,
4. to maintain safety or order in these areas as well as
5. to protect the population from noise and exhaust fumes or to support orderly urban development.

Orders pursuant to sentence 1, number 2a, are also permissible on the basis of an urban planning and transport concept to avoid harmful environmental impacts or to support orderly urban development, provided that the ease of traffic flow is taken into account and traffic safety is not impaired. The road traffic authorities regulate parking options for residents,

the marking of pedestrian areas, traffic-calmed areas and measures to protect the population from noise and exhaust fumes or to support orderly urban development in agreement with the municipality.

(1c) Within built-up areas, the road traffic authorities shall, in agreement with the municipality, also establish 30 km/h zones, particularly in residential areas and areas with high pedestrian and bicycle traffic density and a high need for crossing. The zone designation may not extend to roads used for interregional traffic (federal, state, and county roads) or to other priority roads (sign 306). It may only include roads without traffic light-controlled intersections or junctions, lane markings (sign 295), guide lines (sign 340), and mandatory cycle paths (signs 237, 240, 241, or sign 295 in conjunction with sign 237). At intersections and junctions within the zone, the priority rule according to Section 8, paragraph 1, sentence 1 ("right before left") must generally apply. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, 30 km/h zones with traffic lights for the protection of pedestrians, which were ordered before November 1, 2000, remain permissible.

(1d) In central urban areas with high pedestrian traffic and a predominantly residential function (traffic-calmed business areas), zone speed limits of less than 30 km/h may also be imposed.

(1e) The road traffic authorities shall order the traffic signs and traffic control devices required for the operation of toll roads on the basis of the traffic sign plan submitted by the concessionaire. The necessary orders shall be issued no later than three months after receipt of the traffic sign plan.

(1f) To mark the environmental zones established in an air quality plan or a plan for short-term measures pursuant to Section 47 paragraph 1 or 2 of the Federal Immission Control Act, the road traffic authority shall order the necessary traffic prohibitions by means of signs 270.1 and 270.2 in conjunction with the supplementary sign provided for this purpose.

(1g) To give priority to electrically powered vehicles, the road traffic authority shall, in accordance with the requirements of Section 3 paragraph 1 of the Electromobility Act, order the necessary signs 314, 314.1 and 315 in conjunction with the supplementary sign provided for this purpose.

(1h) To grant priority parking to carsharing vehicles, the road traffic authority, in accordance with the requirements of Sections 2 and 3 of the Carsharing Act, shall order the necessary signs 314, 314.1 and 315 in conjunction with the supplementary sign bearing the carsharing symbol as specified in Section 39 Paragraph 11. If the parking space is to be reserved exclusively for a specific carsharing company, the company name of the carsharing company shall be displayed in black lettering on a white background on a further supplementary sign below this one.

(1i) Within built-up areas, particularly in areas with high bicycle traffic density, the road traffic authorities shall, in agreement with the municipality, designate bicycle zones. The designation of a zone may not extend to roads used for interregional traffic (federal, state, and county roads) or to other priority roads (sign 306). It may only include roads without traffic light-controlled intersections or junctions, lane markings (sign 295), guide lines (sign 340), and mandatory cycle paths (signs 237, 240, 241, or sign 295 in conjunction with sign 237). At intersections and junctions within the zone, the priority rule according to Section 8, paragraph 1, sentence 1 ("right before left") must generally apply. The designation of a bicycle zone may not overlap with the designation of a 30 km/h zone. Within the bicycle zone, sign 244.3 must be painted on the roadway at regular intervals.

(1j) The municipality may apply to the competent authority under state law for orders pursuant to paragraphs 1 to 1i.

(2) For the purpose of carrying out road construction works and preventing extraordinary damage to the road caused by its structural condition, the authorities designated under national law for road construction (road construction authority) may – subject to other measures by the road traffic authorities –
– Order traffic bans and restrictions, reroute traffic, and guide it using markings and traffic control devices. For level crossings of public railways, only the railway companies may prescribe specific behavior for road users by means of flashing lights or traffic signals, red and white striped barriers, or the placement of the St. Andrew's Cross. For level crossings of tramways on independent track, sentence 2 applies accordingly, with the following proviso:

The authority to order these measures rests with the Technical Supervisory Authority of the tramway company, which is responsible under passenger transport regulations. All commands and prohibitions must be enforced by signs and traffic control devices in accordance with this regulation.

(3) Otherwise, the road traffic authorities shall determine where and which traffic signs and traffic control devices are to be installed and removed; in the case of street name signs, they shall only determine where these are to be installed as shown in sign 437. The road construction authorities shall determine – subject to other instructions from the road traffic authorities – the manner of installation and design, such as oversize and lighting; they alone shall determine whether guideposts are to be installed. They may also – subject to other measures from the road traffic authorities – install warning signs if the safety of traffic is endangered by the condition of the road.

(4) The aforementioned authorities may regulate and direct traffic only by means of traffic signs and traffic control devices; however, in the case of paragraph 1 sentence 2 number 5, they may also do so by means of orders which are communicated by radio, television, daily newspapers or by other means, provided that the erection of traffic signs and control devices is not possible under the given circumstances.

(5) The road authority is responsible for procuring, installing, maintaining and removing traffic signs and traffic control devices and for their operation, including their lighting; otherwise the owner of the road. This also applies to the lighting of pedestrian crossings ordered by the road traffic authority.

(6) Before commencing any work affecting road traffic, contractors – in the case of construction companies, by submitting a traffic sign plan – must obtain instructions from the competent authority in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 3 regarding how their work sites are to be cordoned off and marked, whether and how traffic is to be restricted, directed and regulated, including in the case of partial road closures, and whether and how they are to mark closed roads and diversions. They must comply with these instructions and operate traffic signal systems.

(7) Where roads are designated as priority roads or traffic diversions, construction work that narrows the carriageway requires the approval of the road traffic authority; this excludes routine road maintenance and emergency measures. Approval is deemed to have been granted if the authority has not responded to the application within one week of its receipt.

(7a) The crew of vehicles used in breakdown assistance, recovery operations and in the preparation of towing operations may, in the event of imminent danger, place traffic cones (sign 610) at the breakdown site for their own safety, to secure the damaged vehicle and to secure other traffic.

(8) Within built-up areas, road traffic authorities may increase the maximum permissible speed on certain roads by means of sign 274. Outside built-up areas, they may, with the consent of the competent supreme state authorities, increase the maximum permissible speed pursuant to Section 3(3)(2)(c) to 120 km/h by means of sign 274.

(9) Traffic signs and traffic control devices may only be installed where this is absolutely necessary due to special circumstances. Warning signs may only be installed where this is necessary for traffic safety because even an attentive road user cannot recognize the danger, or cannot recognize it in time, and is not required to anticipate it. In particular, restrictions and prohibitions on through traffic may only be ordered if, due to special local conditions, a dangerous situation exists that significantly exceeds the general risk of impairment to the legal interests mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Sentence 3 does not apply to the ordering of

1. Protected bike lanes (sign 340),
2. Bicycle streets (sign 244.1),
3. Special lanes outside built-up areas (sign 237, sign 240, sign 241) or cycle lanes within built-up areas (sign 237 in conjunction with sign 295),
4. 30 km/h zones according to paragraph 1c and short, section-specific speed limits of 30 km/h (sign 274) on sections of road up to 500 meters between two 30 km/h zones,
5. traffic-calmed business areas according to paragraph 1d,

6. Locally specific speed limits of 30 km/h (sign 274) according to paragraph 1 sentence 1 on roads of inter-regional traffic (federal, state and district roads) or on other priority roads (sign 306) in the immediate vicinity of pedestrian crossings, kindergartens, daycare centers, playgrounds, busy school routes, general education schools, special needs schools, retirement and nursing homes, facilities for people with disabilities or hospitals located on these roads,
7. Trial measures pursuant to paragraph 1 sentence 2 number 6 second half-sentence, special lanes,
8. Bicycle zones according to paragraph 1i,
9. special bus lanes (sign 245),
10. Pedestrian crossings (sign 293).

Furthermore, sentence 3 does not apply to restrictions or prohibitions on through traffic pursuant to paragraph 1, sentence 1 or 2, number 3, for the purpose of eliminating or mitigating significant effects of altered traffic conditions caused by the collection of tolls under the Federal Trunk Road Toll Act. Sentence 3 also does not apply to the designation of environmental zones established in an air quality plan or a plan for short-term measures pursuant to Section 47, paragraph 1 or 2, of the Federal Immission Control Act, as defined in paragraph 1f.

(10) Paragraph 9 shall not apply,

1. insofar as traffic signs are ordered which may be issued to promote electromobility in accordance with the Electromobility Act or to promote carsharing in accordance with the Carsharing Act, and
2. for orders pursuant to paragraph 1 sentence 2 number 7.

(11) Paragraph 1, sentences 1 and 2, numbers 1 to 3, 5 and 6, paragraphs 1a, 1f, 2, sentences 1 and 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5, sentence 2 in conjunction with sentence 1, paragraph 7, and paragraph 9, sentences 1 to 3, 4, number 7 and sentence 6, apply accordingly to motorways marked with signs 330.1 and 330.2 under federal jurisdiction for the Federal Highway Authority. Paragraph 2, sentences 1 and 4, and paragraphs 3, 4 and 7, apply accordingly to federal highways under federal administration for the Federal Highway Authority.

footnote

(+++ Section 45 Paragraph 11: For application see Section 52 Paragraph 5 +++)

§ 46 Exemptions, Permits and Resident Parking Permits

- (1) The road traffic authorities may grant exemptions in specific individual cases or generally for certain applicants.
 1. from the regulations on road use (§ 2);
 2. subject to paragraph 2a sentence 1 number 3, the prohibition on entering or using a motorway or expressway with vehicles not authorized there (§ 18 paragraphs 1 and 9);
 3. from the no-stopping and no-parking zones (§ 12 paragraph 4);
 4. from the prohibition of parking in front of or opposite property entrances and exits (§ 12 paragraph 3 number 3);
 - 4a. from the rule to stop at parking meters only while the meter is running, and at parking ticket machines only with a parking ticket (§ 13 paragraph 1);
 - 4b. from the regulation to park in the area of a no-stopping zone (signs 290.1 and 290.2) only during the time prescribed there (§ 13 paragraph 2);
 - 4c. from the regulations on the towing of vehicles (§ 15a);
 5. from the regulations concerning the height, length and width of the vehicle and load (§ 18 paragraph 1 sentence 2, § 22 paragraphs 2 to 4);
 - 5a. from the prohibition of the unauthorized transport of persons (§ 21);
 - 5b. from the regulations concerning the fastening of safety belts and the wearing of protective helmets (§ 21a);

6. from the prohibition on leading animals from motor vehicles and animals other than dogs from bicycles (§ 28 paragraph 1 sentences 3 and 4);
7. from the Sunday and public holiday driving ban (§ 30 paragraph 3);
8. from the prohibition against placing obstacles on the road (Section 32 Paragraph 1);
9. from the prohibitions on operating loudspeakers, offering goods or services on the street (Section 33 paragraph 1 number 1 and 2);
10. the prohibition of advertising and propaganda in connection with traffic signs (§ 33 paragraph 2 sentence 2) only for the surfaces of light columns on which stop signs of public transport are attached;
11. from the prohibitions or restrictions imposed by regulatory signs (Annex 2), directional signs (Annex 3), traffic control devices (Annex 4) or orders (Section 45 Paragraph 4);
12. from the night and Sunday parking ban (§ 12 paragraph 3a).

Exceptions to the prohibition on carrying persons on the loading platform or in cargo holds (§ 21 paragraph 2) may be granted for the service areas of the German Armed Forces, the international headquarters established on the basis of the North Atlantic Treaty, the Federal Police and the police and their respective departments, and for disaster relief by the responsible state authorities. The same applies to the requirement that prescribed safety belts must be worn or protective helmets must be worn (§ 21a).

(1a) Road traffic authorities may, by means of supplementary signs, generally permit exceptions to traffic restrictions, traffic prohibitions, or traffic diversions pursuant to Section 45, paragraph 1, number 3, paragraph 1a, and 1b, number 5, first alternative, in order to give priority to electrically powered vehicles. They have the same right for the use of bus lanes by electrically powered vehicles. The requirements of Section 3, paragraph 1, of the Electromobility Act must be observed.

(2) The competent supreme state authorities or the bodies designated under state law may grant exemptions from all provisions of this Regulation for specific individual cases or generally for specific applicants. They may also grant exemptions from the Sunday and public holiday driving ban (Section 30, paragraph 3) for specific roads or sections of roads, insofar as these become necessary within the framework of differing public holiday regulations in the states (Section 30, paragraph 4). If the effects of the exemption extend beyond one state and a uniform decision is necessary, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure is responsible; this Federal Ministry shall issue the exemption by regulation.

(2a) Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 sentence 1, for motorways under federal jurisdiction marked with signs 330.1 and 330.2, the Federal Highway Authority may, in certain individual cases or generally for certain applicants, authorise the following exceptions:

1. Exceptions to the rule to use the roadway (§ 2 paragraph 1); 1a.

Exceptions to the prohibition on entering or exiting at unmarked junctions (§ 18 paragraph 2 and 10 sentence 1) are granted in consultation with the road traffic authority responsible under state law;

2. Exceptions to the prohibition to keep (§ 18 paragraph 8);
3. Exceptions to the prohibition on entering a motorway or using it with vehicles not permitted there (§ 18 paragraphs 1 and 9);
4. Exceptions to the prohibition on advertising and propaganda by means of images, writing, light or sound (§ 33 paragraph 1 sentence 1 number 3 and sentence 2);
5. Exceptions to the rule that a motorway service area may only be announced once (sign 448.1);
6. Exceptions to the prohibitions or restrictions imposed by regulatory signs (Annex 2), directional signs (Annex 3), traffic control devices (Annex 4) or orders (Section 45 Paragraph 4) (Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 Number 11).

If, in addition to an exemption permit pursuant to sentence 1 number 3, a permit pursuant to Section 29 paragraph 3 or an exemption permit pursuant to paragraph 1 sentence 1 number 5 is also applied for, the administrative authority that issues the permit pursuant to Section 29 paragraph 3 or the exemption permit pursuant to paragraph 1 sentence 1 number 5 is competent. If installations pursuant to sentence 1 number 4 are erected or modified on the motorways under federal jurisdiction marked with signs 330.1 and 330.2 in violation of the prohibition against advertising and propaganda by means of images, writing, light or sound (Section 33 paragraph 1 sentence 1 number 3 and sentence 2), their permissibility will be determined.

1. from the building permit authority, if a country provides for a building control procedure for this, or from
2. the competent permitting authority, if a country provides for a different procedure for this,

The decision is made in consultation with the Federal Highway Authority. The Federal Highway Authority may require that an application for an exemption permit be submitted. If a state does not provide for its own approval procedure for the admissibility under sentence 3, the Federal Highway Authority decides.

(3) Exemptions and permits may be granted subject to revocation and may be issued with supplementary provisions (conditions, time limits, requirements). If necessary, the competent authority may require the applicant to submit an expert opinion at their own expense. The permits must be carried and presented to authorized persons upon request. For permits issued pursuant to Section 29 Paragraph 3 and exemptions issued pursuant to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 5, it is sufficient to carry faxed copies of the permits or printouts of electronically issued and signed permits, as well as their digitized form on a storage medium, provided that these are carried in such a way that they can be made legible to authorized persons upon request during an inspection. When issuing parking permits to residents, the competent authority may stipulate that the parking permits do not need to be displayed or affixed to the vehicles.

(4) Exemptions and permits granted by the competent authority shall be valid within the scope of this Regulation unless they specify a different scope.

(5) Resident parking permits and exemptions issued under this provision as parking permits may be issued entirely by automated systems, provided there is no reason to process the individual case by an official.

footnote

(+++ Section 46 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 No. 2 and Paragraph 2a: For application see Section 52 Paragraph 5 +++)

§ 47 Local Jurisdiction

(1) For an event commencing abroad, the permits pursuant to Section 29(2) and Section 30(2) shall be issued by the competent authority pursuant to Section 44(3) in whose territory the border crossing point is located. This authority shall also be competent if traffic requiring permits or licenses otherwise commences abroad. The permit pursuant to Section 29(3) shall be issued by the road traffic authority in whose district the traffic requiring a permit commences, or by the road traffic authority in whose district the company carrying out the transport has its registered office or a branch office that is subject to mandatory registration in the commercial register, cooperative register, or partnership register. If the registered office is located abroad, the competent authority shall be the one in whose district the permit is first used.

(2) The following shall be responsible for granting exemptions

1. According to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 2, the road traffic authority in whose district the motorway or expressway is to be entered is responsible for an exception to Section 18 Paragraph 1. However, if a permit is granted according to Section 29 Paragraph 3 or an exemption permit according to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 5, the administrative authority that issues this order is responsible;
2. According to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 4a for people of short stature and according to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Numbers 4a and 4b for people without hands, the road traffic authority in whose district the applicant has his place of residence, also for the areas that lie outside its district;
3. According to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 4c, the road traffic authority in whose district the applicant has his place of residence, his registered office or a branch office;
4. According to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 5, the competent authority is the road traffic authority in whose district the transport to be authorized begins, or the road traffic authority in whose district the company carrying out the transport has its registered office or a branch office that is subject to mandatory registration in the commercial register, cooperative register, or partnership register. If the registered office is located abroad, the competent authority is the one in whose district the authorization is first used.
5. According to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 5b, the road traffic authority in whose district the applicant has his place of residence is also responsible for areas that lie outside its district;
6. According to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 7, the road traffic authority in whose district the load is picked up; in the case of a comprehensive exemption permit, the road traffic authority in whose

The competent authority is the district in which the person carrying out the transport has their residence or registered office, or the company carrying out the transport has its registered office or a branch office that is subject to mandatory registration in the commercial, cooperative, or partnership register. This authority is also responsible for authorizing the empty run to the loading point, and furthermore, if the exemption is not used in its country or if no driving ban exists there. If the residence or registered office is located abroad, the competent authority is the one in whose district the authorization is first used.

7. According to Section 46 Paragraph 1 Number 11, the road traffic authority in whose district the prohibitions, restrictions and orders are issued; however, for severely disabled persons, any road traffic authority is responsible even for measures ordered outside its district;
8. In all other cases, the road traffic authority in whose district the exemption permit is to be used.

(3) Permissions for the excessive use of the road by the Federal Armed Forces, the troops referred to in Section 35 paragraph 5, the Federal Police, the police and the disaster control shall be granted by the higher administrative authority or the body designated under state law in whose district the traffic requiring a permit begins.

§ 48 Traffic Education

Anyone who disregards traffic regulations is obliged, upon summons from the road traffic authority or its appointed officials, to attend a lesson on road traffic behavior.

§ 49 Administrative Offenses

(1) Anyone who intentionally or negligently violates a regulation concerning Section 24 Paragraph 1 of the Road Traffic Act commits an administrative offense.

1. the general conduct in road traffic according to § 1 paragraph 2,
2. the use of roads by vehicles pursuant to Section 2 paragraphs 1 to 3a, paragraph 4 sentence 1, 4, 5 or 6 or paragraph 5,
3. the speed according to § 3,
4. the distance according to § 4,
5. overtaking in accordance with Section 5 paragraph 1 or 2, paragraph 3 number 1, paragraph 3a to 4a, paragraph 5 sentence 2, paragraph 6 or 7,
6. passing according to § 6,
7. the use of left-hand lanes according to Section 7 Paragraph 3a Sentence 1, also in conjunction with Sentence 2, Paragraph 3b, Paragraph 3c Sentence 3 or changing lanes according to Section 7 Paragraph 5,
- 7a. the behavior on deceleration lanes according to Section 7a paragraph 3,
8. the right of way according to § 8,
9. Turning, U-turns or reversing in accordance with Section 9 paragraph 1, paragraph 2 sentence 2 or 3, paragraphs 3 to 6,
10. the entry or start-up according to § 10 sentence 1 or sentence 2,
11. the conduct in special traffic situations according to § 11 paragraph 1 or 2,
12. stopping or parking in accordance with Section 12 paragraphs 1, 3, 3a sentence 1, paragraph 3b sentence 1, paragraph 4 sentence 1, 2 second half-sentence, sentence 3 or 5 or paragraphs 4a to 6,
13. Parking meters, parking tickets or parking discs according to § 13 paragraph 1 or 2, the
14. duty of care when getting in or out of the vehicle according to § 14,
15. the breakdown of vehicles according to § 15, the
- 15a. towing according to § 15a,
16. the issuing of warning signs according to § 16,
17. the lighting and the leaving of unlit vehicles standing in accordance with Section 17 paragraphs 1 to 4, paragraph 4a sentence 1, paragraph 5 or 6,

18. the use of motorways and expressways in accordance with Section 18 paragraphs 1 to 3, paragraph 5 sentence 2 or paragraphs 6 to 11,
19. the behavior
 - a) at level crossings pursuant to Section 19 paragraph 1 sentence 1 number 2 or 3, sentence 2, sentence 3 or paragraph 2 sentence 1, also in conjunction with sentence 2 or paragraphs 3 to 6 or
 - b) at and in front of stops of public transport and school buses according to § 20,
20. the transport of persons pursuant to Section 21 paragraph 1 sentence 1 or 4, paragraph 1a sentence 1, also in conjunction with sentence 2 number 2, paragraph 2 sentence 1, 4 or 6 or paragraph 3 sentence 1 to 3,
- 20a. the fastening of safety belts, wheelchair restraint systems or wheelchair user restraint systems in accordance with Section 21a Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 or the wearing of protective helmets in accordance with Section 21a Paragraph 2 Sentence 1,
21. the summons pursuant to Section 22,
22. other duties of the driver pursuant to Section 23 paragraph 1, paragraph 1a sentence 1, also in conjunction with sentences 2 to 4, or paragraph 1c, paragraph 1d sentence 1, paragraph 2 first half-sentence, paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 sentence 1,
23. Driving with motorized wheelchairs or wheelchairs other than those mentioned in Section 24 Paragraph 1 in accordance with Section 24 Paragraph 2,
24. the behavior
 - a) as a pedestrian according to § 25 paragraphs 1 to 4,
 - b) at pedestrian crossings according to § 26 or
 - c) on bridges according to Section 27 Paragraph 6,
25. environmental protection pursuant to Section 30 paragraph 1 or 2 or the Sunday and public holiday driving ban pursuant to Section 30 paragraph 3 sentence 1 or 2 number 7 sentence 2,
26. the practice of sport or play according to § 31 paragraph 1 sentence 1, paragraph 2 sentence 3,
27. the preparation, removal or marking of traffic-violating conditions or the effective covering of dangerous devices according to § 32,
28. Traffic disruptions according to Section 33 Paragraph 1 or 2 or
29. the conduct following a traffic accident pursuant to Section 34 Paragraph 1 Number 1, Number 2, Number 5 or Number 6 Letter b – provided that in this last case a period of time appropriate to the circumstances is waited, but name and address are not left at the scene of the accident – or pursuant to Section 34 Paragraph 3,
violates.

(2) Anyone who intentionally or negligently commits an administrative offense within the meaning of Section 24 Paragraph 1 of the Road Traffic Act also commits an administrative offense.

1. as leader of a closed group, fails to ensure, contrary to Section 27 Paragraph 5, that the regulations applicable to closed groups are followed,
 - 1a. contrary to Section 27 Paragraph 2, interrupts a closed association,
 2. as leader of a group of children or young people, contrary to Section 27 Paragraph 1 Sentence 4, does not allow them to use the sidewalk,
 3. as an animal owner or otherwise responsible for the animals, contravenes a regulation pursuant to Section 28 Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 Sentence 2,
 4. as a rider, horseman, driver or cattle driver, contrary to Section 28 Paragraph 2 of a traffic rule or order that applies uniformly to all road traffic,
 5. (omitted)
 6. contrary to Section 29 Paragraph 2 Sentence 1, holds an event or, as the organizer, contrary to Section 29 Paragraph 2 Sentence 3, fails to ensure that the applicable traffic regulations or requirements are complied with, or
 7. contrary to Section 29 Paragraph 3, drives a vehicle or train mentioned therein.

(3) Anyone who intentionally or negligently

1. contrary to Section 36 paragraph 1 sentence 1, also in conjunction with paragraph 3 or paragraph 4, or contrary to Section 36 paragraph 5 sentence 4 or Section 36a sentence 1, fails to follow a sign, instruction or directive,
2. contravenes a provision of § 37 concerning conduct at traffic lights, permanent traffic lights or when turning right with a green arrow,
3. contrary to Section 38 Paragraph 1, 2 or 3 Sentence 3, blue flashing light is used together with the siren or alone, or yellow flashing light is used, or contrary to Section 38 Paragraph 1 Sentence 2, does not immediately clear the way,
4. Contrary to Section 41 Paragraph 1, a command or prohibition ordered by regulatory symbol in Annex 2 Column 3 is not followed,
5. Contrary to Section 42 Paragraph 2, a command or prohibition ordered by means of a guide sign in Annex 3 Column 3 is not followed,
6. contrary to Section 43 Paragraph 3 Sentence 2, drives on a closed-off road area or
7. contravenes an order prohibiting or restricting traffic, which has been announced in accordance with Section 45 Paragraph 4 second half-sentence.

(4) Finally, anyone who intentionally or negligently commits an administrative offense within the meaning of Section 24 Paragraph 1 of the Road Traffic Act

1. contravenes the prohibition in Section 35 Paragraph 6 Sentence 1, 2 or 3 concerning the cleaning of sidewalks, 1a. fails to wear conspicuous warning clothing contrary to Section 35 Paragraph 6 Sentence 4,
2. exercises special rights contrary to Section 35 Paragraph 8 without duly considering public safety and order,
3. contrary to Section 45 Paragraph 6, begins work without having obtained prior instructions, fails to follow these instructions, or fails to operate traffic signal systems,
4. fails to comply with an enforceable condition of the exemption permit or license in accordance with Section 46 Paragraph 3 Sentence 1,
5. contrary to Section 46 Paragraph 3 Sentence 3, also in conjunction with Sentence 4, fails to carry the notices, printouts or their digital form or fails to hand them over or make them visible upon request,
6. fails to comply with a summons to traffic instruction contrary to Section 48 or
7. drives a motor vehicle or rides a bicycle on the island of Heligoland contrary to § 50.

§ 50 Special provision for the island of Heligoland

Motor vehicle traffic and cycling are prohibited on the island of Heligoland.

§ 51 Special cost regulations

Contrary to Section 5b Paragraph 1 of the Road Traffic Act, the costs of signs 386.1, 386.2 and 386.3 shall be borne by the person who applies for the erection of these signs.

§ 51a Transitional provisions

The Federal Government, represented by the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure and the Federal Highway Authority, assumes, within its remit under this regulation, administrative proceedings initiated before January 1, 2021. Effective January 1, 2021, it assumes, within its remit under this regulation, the rights and obligations arising from traffic regulations in force at that time, which were issued by the competent state road traffic authorities in their own name up to December 31, 2020, in the course of carrying out their road traffic duties. The same applies to agreements or statements regarding future actions, provided that the road traffic regulations have been observed.

§ 52 Transitional and Application Provisions

(1) The following shall cease to apply upon expiry of 31 December 2026:

1. Section 39 paragraph 10,
2. § 45 paragraph 1g,
3. Section 46 paragraph 1a,
4. Annex 2, number 25, column 3, number 4, as well as numbers 25.1, 27.1, 63.5 and 64.1,
5. Annex 3, number 7, column 3, number 3; number 8, column 3, number 4; number 10, column 3, number 3; and number 11, column 3.

(2) Notwithstanding Section 2 paragraph 3a sentence 1, the driver of a motor vehicle may drive it until 30 September 2024 on black ice, snow-covered roads, slush, icy roads or frost-covered roads if all wheels are fitted with tires which, without prejudice to the general requirements for tires

1. those listed in Annex II, point 2.2 of Council Directive 92/23/EEC of 31 March 1992 on tires for motor vehicles and their trailers and on their fitting (OJ L 129, 14.5.1992, p. 95), as last amended by Directive 2005/11/EC (OJ L 46, 17.2.2005, p. 42), fulfill the properties described (M+S tires) and
2. not manufactured after December 31, 2017.

In the case of sentence 1 number 2, the decisive factor is the manufacturing date indicated on the tire.

(3) Section 2 paragraph 3a sentence 3 number 2 shall apply for the first time on the first day of the sixth month following the month in which the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure submits to the Federal Council a report on a field study by the Federal Highway Research Institute on the suitability of the requirement of Section 2 paragraph 3a sentence 3 number 2, but no later than 1 July 2020.

(4) Section 23 paragraph 1a shall only apply from 1 July 2021 in the case of the use of a radio device.

(5) Section 44a and the amendments to Section 45 paragraph 11, Section 46 paragraph 1 sentence 1 number 2 and paragraph 2a by the Ordinance amending the Road Traffic Regulations and the Fifty-fourth Ordinance amending road traffic regulations of 18 December 2020 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 3047) shall only apply from 1 January 2021.

(6) Orders within the meaning of Section 45 paragraph 1 sentence 2 number 7 letter a in conjunction with paragraph 9 sentence 4 number 7a shall be limited until the end of 31 December 2028, insofar as the special lanes are ordered for the testing of traffic safety or traffic control measures with regard to different forms of mobility.

§ 53 Entry into force, repeal

(1) This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 April 2013.

(2) The Road Traffic Regulations of 16 November 1970 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1565; 1971 I p. 38), as last amended by Article 1 of the Regulation of 1 December 2010 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1737), shall cease to have force on the date referred to in paragraph 1, subject to the following provisions:

1. Traffic signs in the design according to the version valid until 1 July 1992 remain valid.
2. For buses that were first put into service before December 8, 2007, Section 18 Paragraph 5 Number 3 in the version applicable before December 8, 2007 shall continue to apply.
3. Supplementary signs to sign 220, which, according to the regulations in force until 1 April 2013, allowed bicycle traffic in the opposite direction, provided that in a one-way street with low traffic volume the maximum permissible speed is limited to 30 km/h or less by traffic signs, remain valid until 1 April 2017.
4. Signs 150, 153, 353, 380, 381, 388 and 389, which were ordered by April 1, 2013, will remain valid until October 31, 2022.
5. Existing signs 311, which are white in the upper part when the locality being indicated belongs to the same municipality as the previously passed locality, remain valid.

Closing formula

The Federal Council has approved it.

Annex 1 (to Section 40, paragraphs 6 and 7)
General and special hazard signs

(Source: BGBl. I 2013, 390 - 393)

1	2	3
current No.	Sign	Explanations
Section 1 General Danger Signs (to § 40 Paragraph 6)		
1	Character 101  Danger point	An additional sign can describe the danger in more detail.
2	Character 102  intersection or junction	Intersection or junction with priority from the right
3	Character 103  curve	
4	Character 105  double curve	
5	Character 108  gradient	
6	Character 110  gradient	
7	Character 112	

1	2	3
current No.	Sign	Explanations
	 Uneven road surface	
8	Character 114  Risk of skidding or slipping	Risk of slipping or skidding when wet or dirty
9	Character 117  Crosswind	
10	120 characters  Narrowed roadway	
11	Character 121  One-sided narrowing of the roadway	
12	Character 123  workplace	
13	Character 124  Traffic jam	
14	Character 125 	

1	2	3
current No.	Sign	Explanations
	Oncoming traffic	
15	Character 131  Traffic signal system	
16	Character 133  pedestrian	
17	Character 136  Children	
18	Character 138  Cycling	
19	Character 142  Wildlife crossing	
Section 2 with priority Special danger signs before crossing railway tracks (see Section 40 Paragraph 7)		
20	Character 151  Level crossing	
21	Character 156  Level crossing with three-striped beacon	Level crossing with a three-striped beacon approximately 240 m before the crossing. Significantly different distances may be indicated above the diagonal stripes of the three-striped, two-striped, and single-striped beacons in black numbers.

1	2	3
current No.	Sign	Explanations
22	Character 159  Two-striped beacon	Two-striped beacon approximately 160 m before the level crossing
23	Character 162  Single-strip beacon	Single-striped beacon approximately 80 m before the level crossing

Annex 2 (to Section 41 Paragraph 1)

Regulatory symbols

(Source: BGBl. I 2013, 394 - 410;

(Regarding the individual changes, see footnotes)

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
Section	1 Waiting bids and Hold bids	
1	Character 201  St. Andrew's Cross	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle must give priority to rail traffic. 2. Drivers must not stop within 10 meters of this sign if it would obscure it. 3. Anyone driving a vehicle is permitted to proceed before and behind this sign. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) within closed Towns (Signs 310 and 311) up to 5 m each, b) outside built-up areas up to 50 m each No parking. An additional sign with a black arrow indicates that the St. Andrew's Cross only applies to road traffic in the direction of this arrow. <p>Explanation The sign (also shown horizontally) is located before the level crossing, usually immediately before it. A lightning bolt arrow in the center of the St. Andrew's cross indicates that the railway line has a live overhead contact line.</p>
2	Character 205 	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle must give way. 2. Anyone driving a vehicle must not stop within 10 meters of this sign if doing so would obscure it.

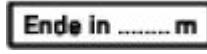
1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	Give way.	<p>Explanation The sign is located immediately before the intersection or junction. It may be preceded by the same sign with an additional sign indicating the distance.</p>
2.1		<p>Permission or prohibition If the additional sign is arranged together with sign 205, it means: Drivers must give way and pay attention to bicycle traffic and electric micro-vehicles as defined in the eKfV from the left and right.</p> <p>Explanation The additional sign is placed above sign 205.</p>
2.2		<p>Permission or prohibition If the additional sign is arranged together with sign 205, it means: Drivers must give way to trams.</p> <p>Explanation The additional sign is placed above sign 205.</p>
3	Character 206  Stop. Give way.	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle must stop and give way. 2. Drivers must not stop within 10 meters of this sign if it would obscure it. 3. If there is no stop line (sign 294), you must stop where the other road can be seen.
3.1		<p>Explanation The supplementary sign, together with sign 205, announces the requirement to stop at the specified distance.</p>
3.2		<p>Permission or prohibition If the additional sign is arranged together with sign 206, it means: Anyone who owns a vehicle leads must Stop and Give way and pay attention to bicycle traffic and electric micro-vehicles as defined by the eKfV from the left and right.</p> <p>Explanation The additional sign is placed above sign 206.</p>
Regarding point 2 and 3		<p>Explanation The supplementary sign, together with signs 205 or 206, indicates the course of the priority road (priority road turning).</p>
4	Character 208  priority of Oncoming traffic	<p>Permission or prohibition Drivers must give way to oncoming traffic.</p>

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
Section	2 Prescribed	Directions
to 5 up to 7		<p>Permission or prohibition Anyone driving a vehicle must follow the prescribed direction of travel.</p> <p>Explanation Directions other than those shown will be prescribed accordingly. Reference is made to Annex 2, item 70.</p>
5	Character 209  Right	
6	Character 211  Here on the right	
7	Character 214  Straight ahead or right	
8	Character 215  roundabout	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle must follow the prescribed direction of travel to the right in the roundabout. 2. Drivers are prohibited from driving over the central island of the roundabout. The only exception to this prohibition is for vehicles whose dimensions would otherwise prevent them from crossing. These vehicles may drive over the central island and roadway boundaries, provided that no other road users are endangered. 3. Stopping on the roadway within the roundabout is prohibited.
9	220 characters  one way street	<p>Permission or prohibition Anyone driving a vehicle may only drive in the direction of the arrow on the one-way street.</p> <p>Explanation The sign prescribes the direction of travel for vehicular traffic on the roadway.</p>
9.1		<p>Permission or prohibition If character 220 is arranged with this additional character, this means:</p>

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		<p>Drivers must pay attention to cyclists and small electric vehicles (eKfV) traveling against the direction of travel when turning into and while driving on a one-way street.</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>The supplementary sign indicates that cycling in the opposite direction is permitted. When passing a one-way street open to contraflow cycling, the principle that priority has to go to those approaching from the right (§ 8 paragraph 1 sentence 1) remains unaffected for cyclists exiting the one-way street. This also applies to cyclists exiting the one-way street. If a one-way street open to contraflow cycling merges into a priority road, sign 205 is used for cyclists exiting the one-way street.</p>

Section	3 Prescribed	Passing
10	<p>Character 222</p>  <p>Pass on the right</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>Anyone driving a vehicle must follow the prescribed passing order.</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>The rule "passing on the left" is prescribed accordingly.</p>

Section 4 Side strips as driving lanes, stopping places and taxi stands

To 11 until 13		Explanation If sign 223.1, 223.2 or 223.3 is used for a roadway arranged with more than two lanes, the corresponding number of arrows is shown.
11	<p>Character 223.1</p>  <p>drive on shoulder too</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>The sign indicates that the shoulder is open as a driving lane; it is to be driven on like a right-hand driving lane.</p>
11.1		<p>Explanation</p> <p>Sign 223.1 with the additional sign announces the cancellation of the order.</p>
12	<p>Character 223.2</p>  <p>Do not drive on the hard shoulder.</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>The sign cancels the authorization for the shoulder to be used as a driving lane.</p>
13	<p>Character 223.3</p>  <p>leave the shoulder</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>The sign orders the clearing of the shoulder.</p>
14	Character 224	Permission or prohibition

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 stop	<p>Drivers are not allowed to park within 15 meters before and after the sign.</p> <p>Explanation The sign characterizes one stop the Public transport and school buses. The sign with the supplementary sign "School bus" (indicating the time of day for use) on a common white background marks a stop exclusively for school buses.</p>
15	Character 229  taxi stand	<p>Permission or prohibition Drivers are not allowed to stop at taxi stands, except for taxis waiting for passenger transport.</p> <p>Explanation The length of the taxi rank is indicated by the number of taxis provided, or by a sign placed at the beginning of the route with a horizontal white arrow pointing towards the roadway, and by a sign placed at the end with such an arrow pointing away from the roadway, or by a boundary marking for no stopping and no parking (sign 299).</p>
15.1	Character 230  Loading area	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stopping and parking is only permitted for loading and unloading vehicles. 2. Loading and unloading must be carried out without delay. <p>Explanation The length of the loading area is indicated by a sign placed at the beginning of the route with a horizontal white arrow pointing towards the roadway and by a sign placed at the end with such an arrow pointing away from the roadway, or by markings.</p>

Section 5 Special Paths

16	Character 237  Cycle path	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cycling may not the Roadway, but must the Cycle path use (Mandatory use of cycle paths). 2. Other traffic is not allowed to use it. 3. If additional signs permit the use of a cycle path by another type of traffic, this traffic must take cyclists into consideration and other vehicle traffic must adjust its speed to the cyclists if necessary. 4. Section 2, paragraph 4, sentence 6 remains unaffected.
17	Character 238	<p>Permission or prohibition</p>

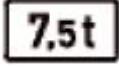
1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 Bridle path	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riders must use the bridle path and not the roadway. This also applies to leading horses (mandatory use of bridle paths). 2. Other traffic is not allowed to use it. 3. If additional signs permit the use of a bridleway for another type of traffic, this traffic must take the equestrian traffic into consideration and vehicle traffic must, if necessary, adjust its speed to the equestrian traffic.
18	Character 239  sidewalk	Permission or prohibition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No one other than pedestrians may use the sidewalk. 2. If a supplementary sign permits the use of a sidewalk by another type of traffic, that traffic must be considerate of pedestrians. Pedestrian traffic must not be endangered or obstructed. If necessary, vehicular traffic must wait; it may only proceed at walking speed. Explanation The sign indicates a footpath (§ 25 paragraph 1 sentence 1) where clarification is necessary.
19	240 characters  Shared pedestrian and cycle path	Permission or prohibition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cyclists must not use the roadway, but must use the shared pedestrian and cycle path. Use the cycle path (mandatory use of cycle paths). Pedestrians must be given due consideration. Pedestrians must neither be endangered nor obstructed. If necessary, speed must be adjusted to pedestrian traffic. 2. Other traffic is not allowed to use it. 3. If additional signs permit the use of a shared pedestrian and cycle path by another mode of transport, that mode must give way to pedestrians and cyclists. If necessary, motorists must adjust their speed to that of pedestrians. 4. Section 2, paragraph 4, sentence 6 remains unaffected. Explanation The sign also marks the sidewalk (§ 25 paragraph 1 sentence 1).
20	Character 241  Separate cycle and pedestrian path	Permission or prohibition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cyclists are not allowed to use the roadway, but must use the cycle path of the separated cycle and pedestrian path (mandatory use of cycle path). 2. Other traffic is not allowed to use it. 3. If additional signs permit the use of a separate pedestrian and cycle path for another type of traffic, this traffic may only use the path intended for the pedestrian and cycle path.

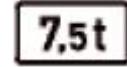
1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		<p>Cyclists may use a specific part of the separated pedestrian and bicycle path.</p> <p>4. Other modes of transport must give way to cyclists. If necessary, other vehicles must adjust their speed to that of cyclists.</p> <p>5. Section 2, paragraph 4, sentence 6 remains unaffected.</p> <p>Explanation The sign also marks the sidewalk (§ 25 paragraph 1 sentence 1).</p>
21	Character 242.1  Beginning of a pedestrian zone	Permission or prohibition <p>1. Other as Pedestrian traffic may the Do not use the pedestrian zone.</p> <p>2. If the use of a pedestrian zone for another type of traffic is permitted by an additional sign, then number 2 to sign 239 applies accordingly to vehicular traffic.</p>
22	Character 242.2  End of a pedestrian zone	
23	Character 244.1  Beginning of a bicycle street	Permission or prohibition <p>1. Vehicle traffic other than bicycles and electric micro-vehicles as defined in the eKfV (German Ordinance on Electric Micro-Vehicles) is not permitted to use bicycle streets unless expressly allowed by supplementary signs. The permitted traffic types may also be shown together on a single supplementary sign. Crossing a bicycle street at an intersection by other vehicles to reach the oncoming road is permitted.</p> <p>2. A speed limit of 30 km/h applies to motorized traffic. Cyclists must not be endangered or obstructed. If necessary, motorized traffic must reduce its speed further.</p> <p>3. Riding bicycles side by side is permitted.</p> <p>4. Furthermore, the regulations concerning road use and right-of-way apply.</p>
24	Character 244.2  End of a bicycle street	
24.1	Character 244.3	Permission or prohibition

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 <p>Beginning of a bicycle zone</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vehicles other than bicycles and electric micro-vehicles as defined by the eKFV (German Ordinance on Electric Micro-Vehicles) are not permitted to use bicycle zones unless explicitly allowed by supplementary signage. The permitted traffic types may also be shown together on a single supplementary sign. 2. A speed limit of 30 km/h applies to motorized traffic. Cyclists must not be endangered or obstructed. If necessary, motorized traffic must reduce its speed further. 3. Riding side-by-side with bicycles and electric micro-vehicles as defined by the eKFV (German Electric Micro-Vehicle Ordinance) is permitted. 4. Furthermore, the regulations concerning road use and right-of-way apply.
24.2	<p>Character 244.4</p>  <p>End of a bicycle zone</p>	
25	<p>Character 245</p>  <p>Bus lanes</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other Traffic as Buses the Scheduled services as well as after According to passenger transport law, vehicles used for school and disabled transport that are marked with the school bus sign are not allowed to use special bus lanes. 2. Ambulances, taxis, bicycles and buses in occasional transport may only use the special lane if this is indicated by additional signs. 3. Taxis are permitted to stop at bus stops (sign 224) for the immediate boarding and alighting of passengers. 4. Electrically powered vehicles may only use the bus lane if this is indicated by additional signs. 5. For the purpose of testing different forms of mobility (§ 45 paragraph 9 sentence 4 number 7a), the special bus lane may only be used if this is indicated by an additional sign which further specifies the special form of mobility.

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
25.1		<p>Permission or prohibition This additional sign permits electrically powered vehicles to use the bus lane.</p>

Section 6 Traffic bans

26		<p>Permission or prohibition The following signs 250 to 261 (traffic prohibitions) prohibit participation in traffic wholly or partially with the specified content.</p> <p>Explanation The following applies to characters 250 to 259:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other types of traffic may be prohibited by traffic signs of the same type with symbols according to § 39 paragraph 7. 2. Two of the following prohibitions may be combined on one sign.
27		<p>Permission or prohibition If a mass such as "7.5 t" is indicated on a supplementary sign, the prohibition only applies if the permissible total mass of these means of transport, including their trailers, exceeds the specified limit.</p>
27.1		<p>Permission or prohibition This additional sign exempts electrically powered vehicles from traffic bans (signs 250, 251, 253, 255, 260).</p>
28	<p>250 characters</p>  <p>Prohibition for all types of vehicles</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibition for vehicles of all kinds. The sign does not apply to hand-held vehicles, and, contrary to Section 28 Paragraph 2, also not to riders, horse handlers, or drivers and handlers of livestock. 2. Motorcycles and bicycles may be pushed. 3. By means of additional signs, special forms of mobility can be exempted from the traffic ban for testing purposes (§ 45 paragraph 9 sentence 4 number 7a) for a limited period until 31 December 2028.
29	<p>Character 251</p>  <p>Prohibition for motor vehicles</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition Prohibition for motor vehicles and other multi-lane Motor vehicles</p>
30	<p>Character 253</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition Prohibition for motor vehicles with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 t, including their trailers, and for</p>

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 Ban on motor vehicles over 3.5 t	<p>Tractors. Excluded are passenger cars and buses.</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>The sign can be integrated into a transition sign, a lane change sign, or a lane sign. In that case, the prohibition only applies to the specific lane for which it is indicated.</p>
30.1	 	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>When character 253 is arranged with these additional characters, this means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prohibition is limited to transit traffic with commercial vehicles, including their trailers, with a permissible total mass of 7.5 t or more. 2. There is no through traffic, as far as the respective journey is concerned. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) serves to access or leave a property on the road affected by the traffic ban or on a road that is accessed by the road affected by the traffic ban, b) The area serves the transport of goods within the meaning of Section 1 Paragraph 1 of the Road Haulage Act in an area within a radius of 75 km, calculated as the crow flies from the center of the first loading point of the respective vehicle at the start of a journey (center of the place); all municipalities whose center of the place lies within the area belong to the area, or c) is carried out with vehicles designated in the Federal Trunk Road Toll Act that are not subject to tolls. 3. The traffic ban does not apply to journeys made on designated diversion routes (signs 421, 442, 454 to 457.2 or signs 460 and 466) to accommodate special traffic situations. <p>Explanation</p> <p>This combination is only permitted with sign 253.</p>
31	Character 254  Cycling prohibited	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>Prohibition for cycling and traffic with electric micro-vehicles as defined in the eKFV (German Ordinance on Electric Micro-Vehicles).</p>
32	Character 255	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>Ban on motorcycles, including those with sidecars, light motorcycles and mopeds</p>

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 Motorcycles prohibited	
33	Character 259  No pedestrians	Permission or prohibition Pedestrian traffic prohibited
34	260 characters  Motor vehicles prohibited	Permission or prohibition Prohibition for motorcycles, including those with sidecars, mopeds and light motorcycles, as well as for motor vehicles and other multi-track motor vehicles.
35	Character 261  Ban on vehicles requiring placards to carry dangerous goods	Permission or prohibition Ban on vehicles requiring placards to carry dangerous goods
to 36 until 40		Permission or prohibition The following signs 262 to 266 prohibit participation in traffic for vehicles whose dimensions or masses, including load, exceed an actual limit specified on the respective sign. Explanation The stated limits are only examples.
36	Character 262  Actual mass	Permission or prohibition The restriction through Sign 262 applies at Vehicle combinations for the individual vehicle, in the case of articulated vehicles separately for the tractor unit including fifth-wheel load and for the actual axle loads of the semi-trailer. Explanation The sign can be integrated into a transition sign, a lane change sign, or a lane sign. In that case, the prohibition only applies to the specific lane for which it is indicated.
37	Character 263  Actual axle load	Explanation The sign can be integrated into a transition sign, a lane change sign, or a lane sign. In that case, the prohibition only applies to the specific lane for which it is indicated.
38	Character 264	Explanation

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 Actual width	The actual width indicates the measurement including the vehicle's side mirrors. The sign can be integrated into a transition sign, a lane change sign, or a lane sign. In that case, the prohibition only applies to the specific lane for which it is indicated.
39	Character 265  Actual height	Explanation The sign can be integrated into a transition sign, a lane change sign, or a lane sign. In that case, the prohibition only applies to the specific lane for which it is indicated.
40	Character 266  Actual length	Permission or prohibition The ban applies to the total length of vehicle combinations.
41	Character 267  No entry	Permission or prohibition Anyone driving a vehicle must not enter the lane for which the sign is posted. Explanation The sign is located on the right-hand side of the roadway to which it applies, or on both sides of that roadway.
41.1		Permission or prohibition The additional sign to sign 267 permits entry for bicycle traffic and small electric vehicles as defined in the eKfV (German Ordinance on Small Electric Vehicles).
42	Character 268  Snow chains required	Permission or prohibition Anyone driving a vehicle is only allowed to use the road with snow chains.
43	Character 269  Vehicles carrying water-polluting cargo are prohibited.	Permission or prohibition Anyone driving a vehicle is not allowed to use the road with more than 20 liters of water-polluting cargo.
44	Character 270.1  Beginning of a no-traffic zone to	Permission or prohibition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in traffic with a motor vehicle within a zone marked as such is prohibited. Section 1 paragraph 2 and Section 2 paragraph 3 in conjunction with Annex 3 of the Regulation on the marking of motor vehicles with low emissions

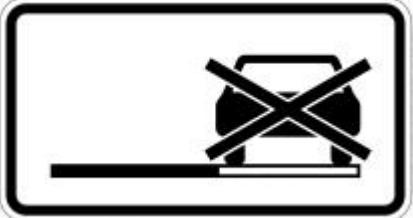
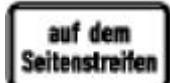
1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	Reduction of harmful air pollutants in a zone	<p>The regulations on pollution levels of October 10, 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2218), as amended by Article 1 of the Regulation of December 5, 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2793), remain unaffected. Exceptions may be permitted in individual cases or generally by means of supplementary signs or general administrative acts.</p> <p>3. Furthermore, motor vehicles used to transport severely disabled people with exceptional walking disabilities, bilateral amelia or phocomelia or with comparable functional limitations, as well as blind people, are exempt from the ban on participation in traffic.</p> <p>Explanation The environmental zone is established to prevent harmful environmental impacts from air pollution in an air quality plan or a plan for short-term measures pursuant to Section 47, paragraphs 1 or 2 of the Federal Immission Control Act and is ordered on the basis of Section 40, paragraph 1 of the Federal Immission Control Act. The environmental zone is marked on the basis of Section 45, paragraph 1f.</p>
45	Character 270.2  End of a Traffic restriction zone to reduce harmful air pollution in a zone	
46	 Exemption from Traffic ban after Section 40 paragraph 1 of the Federal Immission Control Act	Permission or prohibition The additional sign for the Sign 270.1 takes Motor vehicles from the traffic ban that are equipped with a sticker shown on the supplementary sign in the respective color according to § 3 of the regulation for the marking of motor vehicles with low contribution to pollutant pollution.
47	Character 272  Prohibition of turning	Permission or prohibition Drivers are not allowed to turn around here.
48	Character 273  Prohibition of falling below the specified minimum distance	Permission or prohibition Anyone driving a motor vehicle with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 metric tons or a tractor must maintain the specified minimum distance to a motor vehicle of the same type ahead. Passenger cars and buses are exempt.

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
Section	7 Speed limits	and overtaking bans
49	<p>Character 274</p>  <p>Permissible Top speed</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle must not drive faster than the posted maximum speed limit. 2. If the sign permits certain speeds above 50 km/h within built-up areas, this applies to all types of vehicles. 3. Outside built-up areas, the maximum speeds applicable to certain types of vehicles (§ 3 paragraph 3 number 2 letters a and b and § 18 paragraph 5) remain unaffected if a higher speed is permitted by the sign. <p>Explanation The sign can be integrated into a lane sign, a lane narrowing sign, or a lane widening sign. In that case, the maximum permitted speed only applies to the specific lane for which the speed limit is indicated.</p>
49.1		<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>The supplementary sign to sign 274 prohibits drivers from exceeding the indicated speed when the road is wet.</p>
50	<p>Character 274.1</p>  <p>Start of a 30 km/h zone</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>Anyone driving a vehicle within this zone must not drive faster than the posted maximum speed.</p> <p>Explanation With the Sign can in traffic-calmed Business areas also Zone speed limits of less than 30 km/h may be imposed.</p>
51	<p>Character 274.2</p>  <p>End of a 30 km/h zone</p>	
52	<p>Character 275</p>  <p>prescribed Minimum speed</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>Drivers must not travel slower than the posted minimum speed limit, unless road, traffic, visibility, or weather conditions necessitate it. It is prohibited to use a lane marked with this speed limit with vehicles that cannot or are not permitted to travel at that speed.</p> <p>Explanation The sign can be integrated into a lane sign or a lane widening sign. In that case, the prescribed minimum speed only applies to the</p>

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		respective lane for which the minimum speed is prescribed.
To 53, 54 and 54.4		<p>Permission or prohibition Signs 276 and 277 prohibit motor vehicles from overtaking multi-track motor vehicles and motorcycles with sidecars. If a mass, such as "7.5 t", is indicated on a supplementary sign, the prohibition only applies if the permissible total mass of these motor vehicles, including their trailers, exceeds the specified limit. Sign 277.1 is used to prohibit multi-track motor vehicles and motorcycles with sidecars from overtaking single-track vehicles.</p>
53	Character 276  Overtaking ban for Motor vehicles of all kinds	
54	Character 277  Overtaking ban for Motor vehicles over 3.5 t	<p>Permission or prohibition Overtaking is prohibited for motor vehicles with a permissible total mass exceeding 3.5 t, including their trailers, and for tractors. Passenger cars and buses are exempt.</p>
54.1		<p>Permission or prohibition With the additional sign, the overtaking prohibition ordered by sign 277 also applies to motor vehicles over 2.8 t, including their trailers.</p>
54.2		<p>Permission or prohibition With the additional sign, the overtaking ban ordered by sign 277 also applies to buses and passenger cars with trailers.</p>
54.3		<p>Explanation The supplementary sign to sign 274, 276, 277 or 277.1 indicates the length of a speed limit or a no-overtaking zone.</p>
54.4	Character 277.1 	<p>Permission or prohibition Drivers of multi-track motor vehicles are not permitted to overtake single-track or multi-track vehicles.</p>

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	Overtaking prohibited from single-track vehicles to multi-track motor vehicles and motorcycles with sidecars	
55		<p>Explanation</p> <p>The End one route-related A speed limit or no-overtaking sign is not marked if the prohibition applies only to a short distance and the length of the prohibition is indicated on a supplementary sign. It is also not marked if the prohibition sign is displayed together with a warning sign and it is clear from the location where the indicated danger no longer exists. Otherwise, it is marked by signs 278 to 282.</p>
56	Character 278  End of the permissible Top speed	<p>Explanation</p> <p>The sign can be integrated into a lane sign, a narrowing sign, or a widening sign. In that case, the sign only applies to the specific lane for which the maximum permitted speed was previously indicated.</p>
57	Character 279  End of the prescribed Minimum speed	<p>Explanation</p> <p>The sign can be integrated into a lane sign or a lane reduction sign. In that case, the sign only applies to the specific lane for which the prescribed minimum speed was previously indicated.</p>
58	280 characters  End of the overtaking ban for all types of motor vehicles	
59	Character 281  End of the overtaking ban for motor vehicles over 3.5 t	
59.1	Character 281.1	

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current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 <p>End of the overtaking ban from single-track vehicles to multi-track motor vehicles and motorcycles with sidecars</p>	
60	Character 282  <p>End of all route-related Speed limits and overtaking bans</p>	Explanation The sign can be integrated into a lane sign or a lane widening sign. In that case, the sign only applies to the specific lane for which the speed limits and overtaking prohibitions had previously been ordered.
Section 8 Stop and parking bans		
61		Permission or prohibition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The no-stopping zones indicated by signs 283 and 286 below apply only on the side of the road where the signs are posted. They apply until the next intersection or junction on the same side of the road, or until other regulations are indicated by traffic signs for stationary traffic. 2. Mobile, temporarily imposed no-stopping signs (signs 283 and 286) supersede traffic signs that permit parking. Explanation The beginning of the restricted zone can be indicated by a horizontal white arrow pointing towards the roadway, and the end by a similar arrow pointing away from the roadway. If the sign is repeated within the restricted zone, one arrowhead points towards the roadway and the other points away from it.
62	Character 283  <p>No stopping</p>	Permission or prohibition Stopping on the roadway is prohibited.

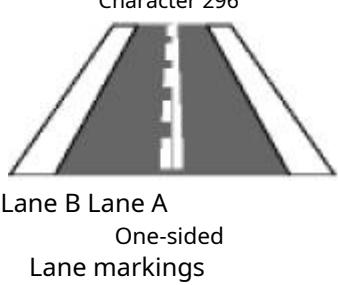
1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
62.1		<p>Permission or prohibition The supplementary sign 283 prohibits vehicles from stopping, even on the hard shoulder.</p>
62.2		<p>Permission or prohibition The supplementary sign 283 prohibits vehicles from stopping only on the hard shoulder.</p>
63	<p>Character 286</p>  <p>Restricted no-stopping zone</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle may not stop on the road for longer than three minutes, except to Getting on or off, or loading or unloading. 2. Loading transactions must be carried out without delay.
63.1		<p>Permission or prohibition With the additional sign to sign 286, stopping on the hard shoulder is also prohibited for no longer than three minutes, except for getting on or off the vehicle or for loading or unloading.</p>
63.2		<p>Permission or prohibition With the supplementary sign to sign 286, stopping on the hard shoulder is only permitted for a maximum of three minutes, except for getting on or off the vehicle or for loading or unloading.</p>
63.3		<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The additional sign to Sign 286 accepts severely disabled People with People with exceptional walking disabilities, bilateral amelia or phocomelia or with comparable functional limitations, as well as blind people, each with a special parking permit number ..., from the no-stopping zone. 2. The exception only applies if the parking permit is clearly displayed or affixed.
63.4		<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The supplementary sign to sign 286 exempts residents with a special parking permit from the no-stopping rule. 2. The exception only applies if the parking permit is clearly displayed or affixed.

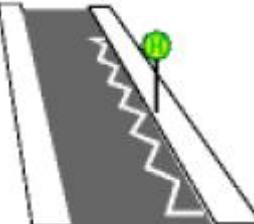
1 current No.	2 Characters and additional characters	3 Rules or prohibitions Explanations
63.5		<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>The supplementary sign to sign 286 permits parking for electrically powered vehicles within the marked areas.</p>
63.6		<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>The additional sign to sign 286 permits parking for car sharing vehicles (§ 39 paragraph 11) within the marked areas.</p>
64	<p>Character 290.1</p>  <p>Beginning of a Restricted no-stopping zone for a zone</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle may not stop within the marked zone for longer than three minutes, except for getting in or out of the vehicle or for loading or unloading. 2. Within the marked area, there is a restricted stopping ban on public traffic areas. <small>Zone applies on all provided not Deviating regulations are established by traffic signs or traffic control devices.</small> 3. Additional signs may permit parking for residents with a parking permit, parking ticket or parking disc (Figure 318) within designated areas. 4. Additional signs may permit parking with a parking ticket or parking disc (Figure 318) within designated areas. The parking permit, ticket, or parking disc must be clearly displayed or affixed.
64.1		<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>The supplementary sign to sign 290.1 permits parking for electrically powered vehicles within the marked areas.</p>
64.2		<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>The supplementary sign to sign 290.1 permits parking for car sharing vehicles (§ 39 paragraph 11) within the marked areas.</p>

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current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
65	<p>Character 290.2</p>  <p>End of a restricted no-stopping zone for a zone</p>	

Section 9 Markings

66	<p>Character 293</p>  <p>pedestrian crossing</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>Drivers are not allowed to stop at pedestrian crossings or within 5 meters of them.</p>
67	<p>Character 294</p>  <p>Stop line</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>In addition to stop or wait orders given by sign 206, by police officers, traffic lights or barriers, it orders:</p> <p>Anyone who drives a vehicle, must here stop. If necessary, stop again at the point where the road into which one intends to enter can be seen (line of sight).</p>
68	<p>Character 295</p>  <p>Lane markings, roadway boundaries and special paths</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Who a vehicle leads may the The continuous line was not even partially crossed. b) If the solid line separates the part of the roadway or special lane for oncoming traffic, you must drive to the right of it. c) If it forms a paved shoulder, agricultural tractors and work machines, horse-drawn vehicles and similarly slow vehicles must drive to its right as far as possible outside of built-up areas. d) Anyone who owns a vehicle leads may on the roadway park, if between the parked vehicle and the lane boundary line leaves no lane of at least 3 m. 2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Drivers are not permitted to stop to the left of the continuous lane boundary line if a shoulder or special lane is present on the right. b) Drivers must not cross the lane markings the central island of the roundabout. c) Excepted from the prohibition on crossing the road boundary

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		<p>The central island of a roundabout is reserved for vehicles that would otherwise be unable to cross it due to their dimensions. These vehicles may drive over the central island provided that no other road users are endangered.</p> <p>3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If sign 223.1 indicates that a hard shoulder may be used, the lane boundary may be crossed like a guide line for marking lanes of a through carriageway (sign 340). b) If it demarcates a special path, it may only be crossed if there are otherwise inaccessible parking spaces behind it or property entrances, and the use of special paths is neither endangered nor obstructed. c) The line marking the boundary of roadways or special paths may be crossed if there is a property entrance behind it that cannot be reached otherwise. <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a lane marker, the sign separates the portion of the roadway designated for oncoming traffic or several lanes for traffic traveling in the same direction. The lane marker can consist of a double line to separate oncoming traffic. The double lines can be applied separately from each other; in this case, the remaining space between them can be filled in green, which does not constitute a median strip or a physical separation. 2. As a lane boundary, the continuous line can also delineate a shoulder or special lane. 3. As a boundary marker for a special path, it marks the course of the part of the special path designated for bicycle traffic.
69	 <p>Character 296</p> <p>Lane B Lane A</p> <p>One-sided Lane markings</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle must not cross or drive on the solid line. 2. Anyone who drives a vehicle is allowed to not on Parking is prohibited if there is no longer a lane of at least 3 m between the parked vehicle and the continuous lane boundary line. 3. For vehicles in lane B, the marking indicates:

1 current No.	2 Characters and additional characters	3 Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		Vehicles in lane B may cross the marking if this does not endanger traffic.
70	Character 297  Arrow markings	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers must follow the direction of travel at the following intersection or junction if guide lines (sign 340) or lane boundaries (sign 295) are marked between the arrows. Anyone driving a vehicle is not allowed to stop on the section of the road marked with arrows (§ 12 paragraph 1). <p>Explanation Arrows advise drivers to merge into the lane in good time and drive side-by-side. Vehicles that have merged into the lane may be overtaken on the right.</p>
71	Character 297.1  Advance notice arrow	<p>Explanation With the Advance notice arrow becomes one Lane markings indicate the end of a lane. The arrow design may differ from the one shown.</p>
72	Character 298  Restricted area	<p>Permission or prohibition Drivers are not permitted to use restricted areas.</p>
73	Character 299  Border marker for No stopping or parking	<p>Permission or prohibition Anyone who owns a vehicle leads may within one Boundary marking for no-stopping or no-parking zones.</p> <p>Explanation Boundary markings indicate, extend, or shorten a no-stopping or no-parking zone prescribed elsewhere.</p>
74	Parking space markings	Permission or prohibition

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		<p>One Parking space markings allow vehicles the Park; on to walk on sidewalks only. with one Permissible total weight up to 2.8 t. The parking space markings must be observed. Where marked with continuous lines, these may be driven over.</p> <p>Explanation If parking areas on streets are clearly demarcated, this dictates how vehicles are to be positioned.</p>

Annex 3 (to Section 42 Paragraph

2) Guide signs

(Source: BGBl. I 2013, 411 - 424;

(Regarding the individual changes, see footnotes)

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
Section 1 Priority signs		
1	Character 301  Right of way	<p>Permission or prohibition The sign indicates that there is right-of-way at the next intersection or junction.</p>
2	Character 306  Priority road	<p>Permission or prohibition Drivers are not allowed to park on the carriageways of priority roads outside of built-up areas.</p> <p>The sign indicates that priority exists until the next sign 205 "Give way.", 206 "Stop. Give way." or 307 "End of priority road".</p>
2.1		<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle who wishes to follow the course of the priority road which bends must indicate this in good time and clearly; the direction indicators must be used. 2. Special consideration must be given to pedestrian traffic. If necessary, one must wait. <p>Explanation The supplementary sign to sign 306 indicates the course of the priority road.</p>
3	Character 307  End of the priority road	
4	Character 308	Permission or prohibition

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 Priority over oncoming traffic	Drivers have priority over oncoming traffic.

Section 2 Location Map

to 5 and 6		Explanation From the town sign onwards, the regulations applicable to traffic within or outside built-up areas apply.
5	Character 310  town sign front	The town sign determines: Here begins a built-up area.
6	Character 311  town sign (reverse side)	The town sign determines: This marks the end of a built-up area.

Section 3 Parking

7	Character 314  Park	Permission or prohibition 1. Anyone driving a vehicle may park here. 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Through a Additional characters can the Parking permit in particular after the The duration may be limited according to vehicle type, in favor of residents with special parking permits, or to parking with a parking ticket or parking disc. b) An additional sign with image 318 (parking disc) and indication of the number of hours prescribes parking with a parking disc and its permissible maximum duration. c) Additional signs may exempt residents with a parking permit from the obligation to park with a parking ticket or parking disc. d) Through a Additional characters with Wheelchair symbol, parking can the permit restricted to severely be on disabled persons People with extraordinary Walking disability, bilateral amelia or phocomelia or with comparable functional limitations, as well as blind people.
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1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		<p>e) The parking permit is only valid if the parking ticket, parking disc or parking permit is clearly displayed or affixed.</p> <p>f) Additional signs can indicate that a parking space is subject to a fee.</p> <p>3. a) Additional signs may be used to restrict parking to electrically powered vehicles.</p> <p>b) Additional signs may exempt electrically powered vehicles from the requirement to park with a parking ticket or parking disc. If parking ticket machines are installed, the exemption may also be indicated solely on the machine itself.</p> <p>c) Additional signs may restrict parking for electric vehicles to a specific duration. Proof of compliance with the time limit is provided by displaying a parking disc. The parking permit is only valid if the parking disc is clearly displayed or affixed.</p> <p>4. a) Through Additional characters can the Parking permit in favor from with A carsharing permit restricts parking provided carsharing vehicles. A restriction to vehicles of only one carsharing company or to specific carsharing companies is permissible under the Carsharing Act. This restriction is indicated by displaying the corresponding company name in black lettering on a white background on an additional sign. Parking is only valid if the carsharing permit is clearly displayed or affixed in the vehicle.</p> <p>b) Through Additional characters can Carsharing vehicles may be exempt from the requirement to park with a parking ticket or parking disc. If parking ticket machines are installed, the exemption may also be indicated solely on the machine itself.</p>

Explanation

1. The beginning of the permitted parking area may be indicated by a horizontal white arrow pointing towards the roadway in the sign, the end by such an arrow pointing away from the roadway.
Where the markings are repeated along the route, one arrowhead points towards the road, the other arrowhead points away from it.

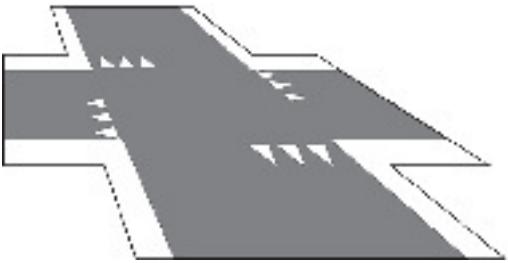
1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		<p>2. The sign with a supplementary sign showing a black arrow indicates the entrance to larger parking lots or parking garages. The sign may also include information indicating whether it is a parking garage.</p>
8	<p>Character 314.1</p>  <p>Beginning of a Parking management zone</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>1. Anyone driving a vehicle may only park within the parking management zone with a parking ticket or parking disc (Figure 318), unless stopping and parking is prohibited by law or by traffic signs.</p> <p>2. Additional characters can be used with residents with The parking permit exempts the holder from the obligation to park with a parking ticket or parking disc.</p> <p>3. The parking permit is only valid if the parking ticket, parking disc or parking permit is clearly displayed or affixed.</p> <p>4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Additional signs may be used to restrict parking to electrically powered vehicles. b) Additional signs may exempt electrically powered vehicles from the requirement to park with a parking ticket or parking disc. If parking ticket machines are installed, the exemption may also be indicated solely on the machine itself. c) Additional signs may restrict parking for electric vehicles to a specific duration. Proof of compliance with the time limit is provided by displaying a parking disc. The parking permit is only valid if the parking disc is clearly displayed or affixed. <p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Through Additional characters can the the Parking permit in favor from with A carsharing permit restricts parking provided carsharing vehicles. A restriction to vehicles of of only one carsharing company or to specific carsharing companies is permissible under the Carsharing Act. This restriction is indicated by an additional sign displaying the corresponding company name in black lettering on a white background. Parking is only permitted if the carsharing permit is clearly displayed or affixed in the vehicle. b) Through Additional characters can Carsharing vehicles are exempt from the obligation to park with a parking ticket or parking disc.

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		<p>Exemptions may apply. If parking ticket machines are installed, the exemption may also be indicated solely on the machine itself.</p> <p>Explanation The type of parking restriction is indicated by additional signs.</p>
9	<p>Character 314.2</p>  <p>End of a Parking management zone</p>	
10	<p>Character 315</p>  <p>Parking on sidewalks</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle is prohibited from parking on sidewalks with vehicles whose permissible total weight exceeds 2.8 tons. Parking is also prohibited contrary to the prescribed placement of the sign or contrary to restrictions imposed by supplementary signs. 2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Through a Additional characters can the Parking permit in particular after the The duration may be limited according to vehicle type, in favor of residents with special parking permits, or to parking with a parking ticket or parking disc. b) An additional sign with image 318 (parking disc) and indication of the number of hours prescribes parking with a parking disc and its permissible maximum duration. c) Additional signs may exempt residents with a parking permit from the obligation to park with a parking ticket or parking disc. d) Through a Additional characters with Wheelchair symbol, parking can the permit restricted to severely be for disabled persons People with extraordinary Walking disability, bilateral amelia or phocomelia or with comparable functional limitations, as well as for blind people. e) The parking permit is only valid if the parking ticket, parking disc or parking permit is clearly displayed or affixed. 3. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Additional signs may be used to restrict parking to electrically powered vehicles.

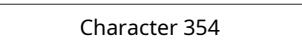
1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		<p>b) Additional signs may exempt electrically powered vehicles from the requirement to park with a parking ticket or parking disc. If parking ticket machines are installed, the exemption may also be indicated solely on the machine itself.</p> <p>c) Additional signs may restrict parking for electric vehicles to a specific duration. Proof of compliance with the time limit is provided by displaying a parking disc. The parking permit is only valid if the parking disc is clearly displayed or affixed.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>a) Through Additional characters can the Parking permit in favor from with A carsharing permit restricts parking provided carsharing vehicles. A restriction to vehicles of only one carsharing company or to specific carsharing companies is permissible under the Carsharing Act. This restriction is indicated by an additional sign displaying the corresponding company name in black lettering on a white background. Parking is only permitted if the carsharing permit is clearly displayed or affixed in the vehicle.</p> <p>b) Through Additional characters can Carsharing vehicles may be exempt from the requirement to park with a parking ticket or parking disc. If parking ticket machines are installed, the exemption may also be indicated solely on the machine itself.</p>
11	<p>Image 318</p>  <p>Parking disc</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <p>If parking time is limited for electrically powered vehicles, proof must be provided by displaying a parking disc.</p>

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
Section 4 Traffic-calmed area		
12	<p>Character 325.1</p>  <p>Beginning of a traffic-calmed area</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone who is vehicle leads must with Drive at walking speed. 2. Drivers must neither endanger nor obstruct pedestrian traffic; if necessary, they must wait. 3. Pedestrians must not unnecessarily obstruct vehicular traffic. 4. Drivers are not allowed to park outside of designated areas, except for getting in or out of the vehicle and for loading or unloading. 5. Pedestrians may use the entire width of the street; children's games are allowed everywhere.
13	<p>Character 325.2</p>  <p>End of a traffic-calmed area</p>	<p>Explanation Section 10 must be observed when exiting.</p>
Section 5 T tunnel		
14	<p>Character 327</p>  <p>tunnel</p>	<p>Rules or prohibitions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anyone driving a vehicle must use dipped headlights when driving through the tunnel and is not allowed to turn around in the tunnel. 2. In case of an emergency or breakdown, only existing emergency stopping bays and breakdown bays should be used.
Section 6 Emergency stopping bay		
15	<p>Character 328</p>  <p>Emergency stopping and breakdown bay</p>	<p>Permission or prohibition Drivers are only permitted to stop in an emergency stopping bay or breakdown bay in case of an emergency or breakdown.</p>
Section 7 Motorways and Expressways		
16	<p>Character 330.1</p>  <p>Highway</p>	<p>Explanation From this sign onwards, the rules for traffic on motorways apply.</p>
17	Character 330.2	

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 End of the motorway	
18	Character 331.1  motorway	Explanation From this sign onwards, the rules for traffic on motorways apply.
19	Character 331.2  End of the motorway	
20	Character 333  Exit from the motorway	Explanation On motorways or highways, the corresponding sign with black lettering on a yellow background indicates the exit. The sign may also be on a white background.
21	character 450  Announcement beacon	Explanation The sign is located 300 m, 200 m (as shown), and 100 m before a motorway junction (motorway exit, motorway interchange, or motorway junction). It is also located before a service area. The junction number may be displayed on the 300 m marker before the junction.
Section 8 Markings		
22	Character 340  Guideline	Permission or prohibition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers must not cross lane markings if doing so endangers traffic. Drivers may only cross cycle lanes marked by guide lines on the roadway when necessary, particularly to avoid oncoming traffic. Cyclists must not be endangered. Stopping is prohibited on cycle lanes marked by guide lines. Sentence 1 does not apply to bicycles and electric micro-vehicles as defined in the eKfV (German Ordinance on Electric Micro-Vehicles). Explanation The cycle lane is marked at regular intervals with the symbol "Cycling" on the roadway.
23	Character 341	Explanation

1 current No.	2 Characters and additional characters	3 Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 <p>Waiting line</p>	The waiting line advises the person required to wait to wait at this point.
23.1	 <p>Character 342 shark teeth</p>	Explanation The marking highlights a right-of-way requirement due to an existing right-of-way rule outside of federal, state, and county roads, as well as other main roads, and a right-of-way for cyclists at intersections or junctions with cycle superhighways, as indicated by signs 205 or 206. In the case of this right-of-way for cyclists, the markings on both sides along the edges of the cycle superhighway lane must be positioned with the points facing the traffic required to yield.

Section 9 H notes

24	 <p>350 characters pedestrian crossing</p>	
24.1	 <p>Character 350.1 Cycle expressway</p>	Explanation This sign is located on cycle superhighways. It serves to indicate the start of cycle superhighways and to guide cyclists along cycle superhighways at junctions.
24.2	 <p>Character 350.2 End of the cycle highway</p>	
25	 <p>Character 354</p>	

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	 Water protection area	
26	Character 356  traffic wardens	
27	Character 357  dead end	Explanation In the upper Part the Traffic sign can the The permeability of the dead end for bicycle and/or pedestrian traffic must be indicated by pictograms.
to 28 and 29		Explanation 1. By such Sign with corresponding Symbols can also be used to indicate other locations, such as pedestrian underpasses or overpasses, telephones, emergency call boxes, breakdown assistance, petrol stations, tent and caravan sites, motorway hotels, motorway inns, motorway kiosks. 2. Hotels, guesthouses and kiosks are only indicated on motorways and only if they are motorway facilities or motorway service areas.
28	Character 358  First aid	
29	Character 363  police	
30	Character 385  Local information sign	
to 31 and 32		Explanation The signs are located outside of highways. They serve to indicate touristically important destinations and the

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		Marking of the route of tourist trails. They can also be designed as waymarkers.
31	Character 386.1  Tourist information	
32	Character 386.2  Tourist route	
33	Character 386.3  Tourist information board	Explanation The sign is located on the motorway. It serves to inform about touristically important destinations.
34	Character 390  Toll obligation after the Federal Trunk Road Toll Act	
35	Character 391  Toll road	
36	Character 392  Customs office	
37	Character 393  Information board border crossing points	
38	Character 394  Lantern ring	Explanation This sign indicates streetlights within built-up areas that do not stay lit all night.

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	The red field may have white lettering indicating when the lantern will go out.	

Section 1 0 Wayfinding

		1. Number plates
39	Character 401  Federal highways	
40	Character 405  Highways	
41	Character 406  motorway junctions	Explanation Thus, motorway junctions (motorway exits, motorway interchanges and motorway junctions) are numbered.
42	Character 410  European routes	
		2. Waymarkers off-highways
		a) Advance sign
43	Character 438 	
44	Character 439 	
45	Character 440 	
46	Character 441	

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		b) Arrow signpost
to 47 until 49		Explanation The supplementary sign "Nebenstrecke" or the addition "Nebenstrecke" in the signpost indicates a road connection of minor importance.
47	Character 415 	Explanation Arrow signs on federal highways
48	Character 418 	Explanation Arrow signs on other roads
49	Character 419 	Explanation Arrow signs on other roads of lower traffic importance
50	Character 430 	Explanation Arrow signs to the motorway
51	Character 432 	Explanation Arrow signpost to Goals with significant Traffic importance.
		c) Table guide
52	Character 434 	Explanation The route information can also be summarized on a single board. Destination information for one direction can also be shown on separate boards.
		d) Exit sign
53	Character 332.1 	Explanation Exit from a motorway or a road built to motorway standards. Within built-up areas, the sign may also have a white background.
		e) Street name signs
54	Character 437	Explanation The symbol has either white lettering on a dark background or black lettering on a light background. It can also be affixed to buildings.

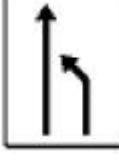
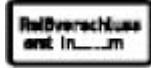
1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		3. Waymakers on motorways
		a) Notice boards
to 55 and 58		<p>Explanation The number (Sign 406) is the current number of the motorway exits, interchanges and junctions of the motorway currently being traveled. It serves to improve orientation.</p>
55	Character 448 	<p>Explanation The sign indicates a motorway exit, motorway junction or motorway interchange. It includes sign 406.</p>
56		<p>Explanation The symbol indicates an exit.</p>
57		<p>Explanation The symbol points on a motorway junction or Motorway junction; it also points to crosses and triangles of motorways with motorway-like developed roads of the subordinate network.</p>
58	Character 448.1 	<p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This sign announces a truck stop in the immediate vicinity of a motorway exit. 2. The rest area is announced once on the right-hand side of the road, 500 to 1,000 meters before sign 448. An additional sign uses graphic symbols to illustrate the services offered by the rest area.
		b) Advance signs
59	Character 449 	
		c) Exit sign
60	Character 332	

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		
		d) Distance table
61	Character 453 	Explanation The distance map shows distant destinations and the distance to the respective town center. Destinations that can be reached via a different motorway than the one currently being traveled are shown below the horizontal line.
Section 1 1 Detour signage		
		1. Diversion outside of motorways
		a) Detours for certain types of traffic
62	Character 442  Advance signpost	Explanation Advance signs for certain types of traffic
63	Character 421 	Explanation Arrow signs for specific types of traffic
64	Character 422 	Explanation Signposts for specific types of transport
		b) Temporary diversions (e.g. due to construction work)
65		Explanation The route of the diversion can be marked by
66	Character 454 	Explanation Detour signs or
67	Character 455.1 	Explanation Continuation of the detour
to 66 and 67		Explanation Signs 454 and 455.1 may be supplemented by a destination indication on a sign above the signs. If only

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
		If certain types of traffic are diverted, this is indicated on a supplementary sign above the main sign.
68		Explanation The temporary diversion may be announced by sign 455.1 or
69	Character 457.1 	Explanation Detour announcement
70		Explanation However, this only applies if the distance is indicated on a supplementary sign and, if necessary, the destination is indicated on an additional sign above the main sign. If the announcement is only intended to apply to certain types of traffic, these are indicated on a supplementary sign above the main sign.
71		Explanation The announcement can also be made by
72	Character 458 	Explanation a plan sketch
73		Explanation The end of the detour can be indicated by
74	Character 457.2 	Explanation End of the detour or
75	Character 455.2 	Explanation End of the detour
		2. Demand redirection for the motorway traffic
76	Character 460 Demand diversion	Explanation The sign characterizes one alternative Route alignment in the secondary road network between motorway junctions.
77	Character 466 	Explanation If the diverted traffic cannot yet be directed back onto the motorway at the junction indicated by sign 460, it will be directed further via the next necessary diversion route by this sign.

1	2	3
current No.	Characters and additional characters	Rules or prohibitions Explanations
	Further rerouting of demand	

Section 1 2 Other traffic management

		1. Deflection arrow
78	Character 467.1  Deflection arrow	Explanation The sign characterizes Alternative routes on Motorways whose use is recommended if necessary (route recommendation).
79	Character 467.2 	Explanation The sign characterizes the End one Route recommendation.
		2. Traffic guidance signs
80		Explanation Traffic guidance signs indicate the route and number of lanes, such as:
81	Character 501  Transition table	Explanation The sign announces the transfer of traffic to the opposite lane.
82	Character 531  Constriction table	
82.1		Explanation At narrowing signs, the additional sign indicates the location where the lane change should take place using the zipper method (§ 7 paragraph 4).
		3. Block bypass
83	Character 590  Block bypass	Explanation The sign announces one through the Sign "Prescribed direction of travel" (signs 209 to 214) indicates the prescribed traffic routing.

footnote

(+++ Annex 3 No. 22 No. 2: For non-application, see Section 10 Paragraph 1 eKfV +++)

Annex 4 (to Section 43)
Paragraph 3) Traffic facilities

(Source: BGBl. I 2013, 425 - 427)

1	2	3
current No.	Sign	Permission or prohibition Explanations
Section 1 E Devices for marking work and accident sites or other obstacles		
1	600 characters 	
2	Character 605   Guidepost Arrow beacon Hatched beacon	
3	Character 628   Guide threshold with arrow beacon with hatched beacon	
4	Character 629   Guideboard with arrow beacon with hatched beacon	
5	Character 610  Traffic cones	
6	Character 615	

1	2	3
current No.	Sign	Permission or prohibition Explanations
	 Mobile barrier board	
7	Character 616  Mobile barrier board with flashing arrow	
1 up to 7		<p>Permission or prohibition The facilities forbid the Drive the so marked road area and direct traffic around this area.</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warning lights on these devices show red light when the entire roadway is closed, otherwise yellow light or flashing yellow light. 2. In conjunction with the barrier board, traversable warning thresholds may be used, laid out perpendicular to the direction of travel in front of the barrier board.
Section 2 E Devices for marking permanent obstacles or other dangerous places		
8	Character 625  Directional sign in curves	The direction sign in curves can also be mounted in a dispersed form.
9	Character 626  Circuit board	
10	Character 627  landmark	Keystones mark in the Rule the Traffic Restrictive objects. Their design depends on whether they are mounted vertically, horizontally, or curved, for example on buildings, building components, and scaffolding.
Section 3 E Device for marking the road course		
11	620 characters	To mark the course of the road, guideposts can usually be placed at intervals of 50 m along the sides of the road and closer together in curves.

1	2	3
current No.	Sign	Permission or prohibition Explanations
	 guidepost (Left Right)	
Section 4 Warning panel for the identification of vehicles and trailers in darkness		
12	Character 630  Parking warning sign	