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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 30699-2025

Replacing GB/T 30699-2014

Road traffic signs and markings code

道路交通标志和标线编码

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1 Scope

GB/T 30699 is the Chinese coding scheme for road traffic signs and markings: the machine-readable identifier that every sign and every painted line on a Chinese road can be given. It specifies the coding structure and the coding rules for the type code, the name code and the additional code, and its stated field of application is the expression, storage and exchange of the name, content, position, attributes and performance of signs and markings in the digitalisation of road traffic, with the application scenarios named explicitly: intelligent transport, autonomous driving, vehicle-road cooperation, asset management, maintenance management and traffic management. That is what makes this document commercially interesting well outside China: an autonomous driving stack or an HD map that has to work on Chinese roads needs the same identifiers the road authority uses. The codes correspond to the classification in GB 5768.2-2022 and GB 5768.3-2025 and are designed to be extensible. Two informative annexes, together nearly seventy pages, list the name codes for every sign and every marking. The 2025 edition replaces GB/T 30699-2014.

This document specifies the coding structure for road traffic signs and markings, as well as the type codes, name codes, and appendices for various types of road traffic signs and markings. Encoding rules for augmentation. This document applies to the information on the names, contents, locations, attributes, and performance of road traffic signs and markings in road traffic informatization and digitalization. Intelligent expression, storage, and

exchange; application scenarios include (but are not limited to) intelligent transportation, autonomous driving, vehicle-road cooperation, asset management, and maintenance. Management, traffic management, etc.

2 Code

8.4.1 General Rules The encoding rules for the secondary code of the additional code should be determined according to the type of additional information represented by the primary code.

4 Encoding Structure

4.1 Road traffic sign and marking codes consist of a type code, a name code, and an additional code.

4.2 The type code indicates the type of the coded object (marker, marking); the name code describes the name of the mark or marking; the additional code describes... The description of the content, location, attributes, and performance of signs and markings; multiple sets of additional codes may be attached to the same sign or the same section of markings.

4.3 The type code, name code, and additional code should be delimited by curly braces and separated by colons. The encoding structure should conform to the provisions of Figure 1.

4.4 The coding of road traffic signs and markings shall conform to the classification of road traffic signs and markings in GB 5768.2-2022 and GB 5768.3-2025. Correspondingly, it also has extensions and compatibility.

4.5 Encoding ranges should be reserved for each level of code within the encoding. This applies to signs and markings not specified in GB 5768.2-2022 and GB 5768.3-2025. Road traffic signs and markings not covered in this document shall be coded in accordance with the coding rules specified in this document.

5. Road traffic sign and marking type codes The type code consists of a single digit and is used to indicate the type of the coded object. It should conform to the provisions of Table 1.

6.3 Identifier Name Code (Level

1 Code) The first-level code of the road traffic sign name is used to indicate the type of sign and should comply with the provisions of Table 2.

6.4 Second-level code for logo name

6.4.1 Prohibition signs In the secondary code of road traffic sign name, the code corresponding to the prohibitory sign should comply with the provisions of Table 3.

6.4.2 Indicator Signs In the secondary code of road traffic sign name, the code

corresponding to the instruction sign should conform to the provisions of Table 4.

6.4.3 Warning signs In the secondary code of road traffic sign name, the code corresponding to the warning sign should comply with the provisions of Table 5.

6.4.4 General Road Directional Signs In the secondary code of road traffic sign name, the code corresponding to general road directional signs should conform to the provisions of Table 6.

6.4.5 Directional signs for highways and urban expressways In the secondary code of road traffic sign name, the codes corresponding to directional signs for expressways and urban expressways should comply with the provisions of Table 7.

6.4.6 Tourist Area Signage In the secondary code of road traffic sign name, the code corresponding to tourist area signs should comply with the provisions of Table 8.

6.4.7 Notice Signs In the secondary code of road traffic sign name, the code corresponding to the notice sign should comply with the provisions of Table 9.

6.4.8 Auxiliary Marks In the secondary code of road traffic sign name, the code for the corresponding auxiliary sign should conform to the provisions of Table 10.

7 Road traffic marking name code

7.1 General Rules GB 5768.3-2025 specifies that each type of marking name corresponds to a unique marking name code.

7.2 Road Traffic Marking Name Code Structure The road traffic marking name code consists of two levels of codes.

---The first-level code is a single-digit code that represents the classification of road traffic markings.

---The secondary code is a four-digit code that represents the name of the road traffic marking. The code structure should conform to the provisions of Figure

3. The road traffic marking name code consisting of two levels of codes is shown in Appendix B.

7.3 Marking Name Code (Level

1 Code) The first-level code of the road traffic marking name is used to indicate the type of marking and should comply with the provisions of Table 11.

7.4 Marking Name Code (Secondary Code)

7.4.1 Indicator Markings In the secondary code of road traffic marking name, the code of the corresponding directional marking should conform to the provisions of Table 12.

7.4.2 Prohibitory Markings In the secondary code of road traffic marking names, the code corresponding to prohibited markings should comply with the provisions of Table 13.

7.4.3 Warning Markings In the secondary code of road traffic marking names, the code corresponding to warning markings should conform to the provisions of Table 14.

7.4.4 Other In the secondary code of road traffic marking name, the corresponding codes should conform to the provisions of Table 15.

8 Additional codes for road traffic signs and markings

8.1 Overview Based on the different information attached to signs and markings, different types of additional codes are classified. Multiple additional codes of different types can be attached to the same sign or marking simultaneously. The additional information is encoded by type, with each type of additional code enclosed in "{}", as shown in Figure 1.

8.2 Additional Code Structure The additional code consists of two levels of code.

---The first-level code for the additional code is a two-digit code, representing the category of additional information;

---The secondary code of the appendix is a variable-length code that represents the content of the appendix information. The code structure should conform to the specifications in Figure

4. See Appendix C for an example of additional code encoding.

8.3 Additional Code Level

1 Code The first-level appendix code is used to indicate the category of the information appended, and it also specifies the encoding method of the second-level appendix code, which should conform to... The provisions of Table 16.

8.4.2 Codes for the content information of directional and tourist signs

8.4.2.1 Overview The information code for directional and tourist signs is used to describe the specific content such as the path, distance, and location expressed by the directional and tourist signs.

8.4.2.2 Code Structure The information code for directional and tourist signs consists of the information identifier for directional and tourist signs and a two-level code.

---The first-level code (also known as the element code) is a variable-length code that represents elements in directional and tourist signs.

---The second-level code (also known as the relationship code) is a variable-length code that represents the relationship between elements in directional and tourist signs. The code structure should conform to the specifications in Figure 5.