

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

"WE PLAY AND DRIVE BY THE RULES"

THE PLAYERS OF THE 2010 FIBA WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP



Global communication campaign on road safety



Partners

A campaign initiated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and FIBA







Supported by the Turkish Basketball Federation, the Spanish Basketball Federation and the Turkish National Police







United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - Transport Division



Aim of the campaign

To engage society especially young people, players and fans in the road safety cause and to encourage respect of the rules on the road, as well as on the court







Content of the campaign

- video clips broadcast in the arenas and the TV
- declaration displayed in the arenas inviting players to join the campaign
- road safety promotional materials
- information booths in the arenas of the four cities
 - hosting the games
- press conferences
- address FIBA World Congress
- signing road safety declaration





Declaration





Promotional materials



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Major UNECE Agreements on road safety

Convention on Road Traffic, of 8 November 1988 done in Vienna, alms at facilitating international road traffic and at increasing road safety through the adoption of uniform road traffic rules. The Convention sets up commonly agreed rules on all factors influencing international road traffic and its safety, including the driver and the vehicle, with which Contracting Parties must comply and ensure complishere.

Convention on Road Signa and Signals, of 8 November 1958, done in Vienna, sets up a set of commonly agreed road signs and signals. If classifies road signs in three categories: danger warning, regulatory and informative, and provides for each of them definitions and physical appearance, including dimensions, shapes and colours, orapinc symbols and norms for ensuring their visibility and leability.

European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals and European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic, of 1 May 1971, set up stricter provisions than the Conventions in order to further enhance road safety on European roads.

Protocol on Road Markings, Additional to the European Agreements supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, of 1973, sets up the rules according to which marking should be placed on the roads to better organize road traffic and prevent road scotlents.

These legal instruments have succeeded to and are modernized, more complete versions of the Convention on Road Traffic and Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done in Geneva on 19 September 1949, which are still in force in a significant number of countries. It is highly desirable that the Contracting Parties to the 1949 legal instruments ratify the newer versions, to increase road safety performance through harmonized conditions for training, issuance of driving license, leading to their mutual recognition, as well as through harmonized made signage.

Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted endfor be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these Prescriptions, of 20 March 1958, provides the legal transmort for the development of the safety and emissions regulations according to



DO NOT DRINK AND DRIVE

Alcohol is a depressant that acts on the central nervous system. Although alcohol is a depressant, it initially creates a feeling of mild and pleasant stimulation (pseudo-stimulation).



BODILY FUNCTIONS	ALCOHOL'S PSEUDO STIMULATING AND DEPRESSIVE EFFECTS
IMPULSES	Behaviour, thinking, memory and judgment affected
PERCEPTION	Deficits in comprehension and memory functions, delayed reaction time, reflexes and judgment are clearly impaired
BEHAVIOURS	Abnormalities including excessive courage, loss of speech, movement and coordination as well as inability to walk and/or stand
DRIVING CAPABILITY	Over-confidence, more dangerous manoeuvres, making wrong decisions, decreased visual acuity, unconsciousness

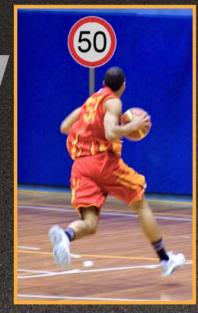


MAKE SURE YOU SEE THE ROAD THE WAY YOU SEE THE COURT

Peripheral vision problems mean that you are unable to see properly around the edges, even though your central vision is fine. In fact, some people may have no peripheral vision at all.

This creates a sensation of seeing through a narrow tube, a condition sometimes known as "tunnel vision".

Speeding reduces a driver's ability to steer safely around curves or objects in the roadway. It also extends the necessary distance to stop a vehicle and it increases the distance a vehicle travels while the driver reacts to a dangerous situation.



SPEED MAY HELP YOU WIN ON THE COURT BUT IT CAN COST YOUR LIFE ON THE ROAD









ALWAYS USE SEAT BELTS AND CHILD RESTRAINTS

The failure to wear a seat belt is a major reason for road traffic deaths and injuries sustained by vehicle occupants. Passengers who were not wearing their seat belts at the time of a collision account for the majority of occupant road traffic fatalities. Additionally, passengers who do not wear seat belts and have a frontal crash are most likely to suffer a head injury. In other words: "ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SEAT BELT!"

The seat belt has three functions:

- To distribute the forces of a crash over the strongest parts of the human body;
- 2. To prevent the occupant from being ejected from the vehicle in an impact;
- 3. To prevent injury to other occupants.

Child restraint systems are specifically designed to protect infants from injury during a collision or a sudden stop by restraining their movement away from the vehicle structure and distributing the forces of a crash over the strongest parts of the body.





YOU NEED YOUR BRAIN TO PLAY THE GAME SO WEAR YOUR HELMET OUT ON THE ROAD

A protective helmet (crash helmet) absorbs and spreads the impact with its absorbing liner. That prevents direct contact of the objects and reducing the chances of severe freat figures.

A protective helmet also decreases severe and fatal head injuries by an average of 60 to 75 percent. Regardless of the speed, a motorcyclist who does not wear a helmet is three times more likely to die from head injuries than one who wears a helmet at the time of the collision.



HELMETS ARE OF NO USE ON THE COURT BUT THEY WILL PROTECT YOU ON THE ROAD



LEAVE YOUR PHONE ALONE WHILE YOU'RE DRIVING

When driving, being on the phone – whether dialling, sending a text or just answering a call – can lead to having an accident because the driver is not fully focused on the road.

Drivers are more likely to make mistakes on the road when using their cell phones because they are not fully aware of the danger and as a consequence are slower to react.



STAY FOCUSED
OR YOU MAY BUMP INTO TRAFFIC



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2010 FIBA World Congress

