Have the pleasure of inviting you to the 8th International Conference “ROAD SAFETY IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES” to be held in Valjevo, on mountain Divcibare, in hotel Divcibare, April 18 - 20, 2013.

Conference is organized with the support of:

- Serbian Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development
- Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs (MI) – Road Safety Directorate
- Serbian Ministry of Regional Development and Local Self-Government
- Serbian Ministry of Justice and Public Administration

The conference is part of UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020

HOST OF THE CONFERENCE

Stanko Terzic, the Mayor

CONFERENCE SUBJECT AREAS

1. ROAD SAFETY MANAGEMENT
2. SAFER ROADS
3. SAFER VEHICLES
4. SAFER ROAD USERS
5. PRE-HOSPITAL CARE

INITIAL PROGRAM COMMITTEE

- Prof. Krsto Lipovac, PhD, ACPC and FTTE, President
- Prof. Milan Vujanic, PhD, FTTE
- Prof. Milan Inic, PhD, FTS
- Prof. Dragan Jovanovic, PhD, FTS
- Prof. Dago Antov, PhD, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
- Prof. Ulf Björnstig, PhD, Umeå University, Sweden
- Prof. Jürgen Gerlach, PhD, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Germany
- Prof. Davor Brcic, PhD, University of Zagreb, Croatia
- Prof. Osman Lindov, PhD, Faculty for Traffic and Communication, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Prof. Kristi Bombol, PhD, Faculty of Technical Sciences, Bitola, FYR Macedonia
- Prof. Vujadin Vesovic, PhD, Faculty of Management in transport and communications, Berane, Montenegro
- Boris Antic, PhD, FTTE

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE CONFERENCE

English and languages of the former Yugoslav republics.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS AND PAPERS

The selection procedure will be conducted in two phases. The authors will first deliver headlines and abstracts of papers related to the conference subject areas. Abstracts should be up to 500 words, and should in a clear way describe the content of the work. It should also contain a list of all authors with the names of institutions from which they come, and contact information. All documents should be submitted electronically, to the address bbn@bbn.cars.

Authors of accepted abstracts will be asked to prepare papers and submit them for review. Based on the positive review, authors can be invited to present the paper at the Conference in an oral session or a poster session.

Depending on the outcome of the reviews the Program Committee can reject the paper or accept it conditionally, when the author will be required to make certain changes as a condition for the acceptance.

All accepted papers will be published on the Conference DVD and/or in a printed edition of the Conference Proceedings, in the language in which it was submitted. If submitted translated also (from English or to English), both may be published.

Deadlines and dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deadline submission of abstracts</td>
<td>16 Nov. 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification to authors</td>
<td>21 Dec. 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadline submission of papers</td>
<td>25 Jan. 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification to authors about the review</td>
<td>8 Feb. 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadline submission of papers</td>
<td>22 Feb. 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In traffic accidents in Serbia every 25 days, a bus full of people is killed and at every 5 days sustains serious injuries. Every day two people are killed and even 10 people sustain serious injuries. Every day 10 more hospital beds in Serbia are taken by traffic accidents victims.

Worldwide, every 3 hours a jumbo jet full of people is killed. Traffic accidents are the most important public health problems in Serbia and globally.

10 FACTS ON GLOBAL ROAD SAFETY (WHO)

1. A global problem
Over 90% of the deaths on the roads occur in low-income and middle-income countries, which have only 48% of the world's registered vehicles.

2. High proportion of vulnerable road users
Pedestrians, cyclists, and riders of motorized two-wheelers and their passengers (who are collectively known as "vulnerable road users") account for around 46% of global road traffic deaths. This proportion is greater in low-income countries than in high-income countries.

3. Speed
Controlling speed is an important way of reducing road traffic injuries, particularly among pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists. Less than one-third of countries have taken necessary measures - for example low-speed zones - to reduce speed in urban areas.

4. Drinking and driving
Drinking and driving increases the risk of a crash, which could result in death or serious injury. WHO recommends a blood alcohol concentration limit of 0.05 gram per decilitre (g/dl) for adult drivers. Less than half of countries worldwide have drink-driving laws set at this limit.

5. Helmet use
Wearing a good-quality helmet can reduce the risk of death from a road crash by almost 40% and the risk of severe injury by over 70%. Only 40% of countries have motorcycle helmet laws that cover both riders and passengers, and mandate quality standards for helmets.

6. Seat-belt use
Wearing a seat-belt reduces the risk of death among front-seat passengers by 40-65% and can reduce deaths among rear-seat car occupants by 25-75%. Only 57% of countries require seat-belts to be used in cars by both front-seat and rear-seat passengers.

7. Child restraint use
The use of child restraints (infant seats, child seats and booster seats) can reduce deaths of children by between 54% and 80% in the event of a crash. Less than half of all countries have laws requiring the use of child restraints in vehicles.

8. Pre-hospital care
Prompt, good-quality pre-hospital care can save many people injured in road traffic crashes.

9. The potential for progress
Road traffic injuries can be prevented. A number of countries, mainly high-income countries, have made significant progress over the last few decades in reducing their road traffic death rates. But more can be done to reduce these rates further.

10. Now is the time to act
Road traffic injuries are predicted to become the fifth leading cause of death by 2030, resulting in 2.4 million deaths a year. This projected ranking would be the result of an increase in road traffic deaths and reductions in deaths due to other health conditions.

Sign up to: bbn@bbn.co.rs for receiving regular information about the conference on your e-mail
This traditional expert meeting is to be held in April for the 8th time after 7 successfully organized conferences within the Decade of Action for Road Safety, 2011-2020, launched by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 64/255 of Improvement of Road Safety (A/RES/64/255, 10 May 2010.). World Health Organization has prepared a Global Plan for Decade of Action for Road Safety, 2011-2020. At the 7th Conference on Road Safety, held in April 2012, over 200 domestic and foreign experts had participated.

At the 8th International Conference "ROAD SAFETY IN LOCAL COMMUNITY" the latest works of eminent experts from Europe will be presented, especially from the region, as well as practical experiences in meeting the challenges of risk in traffic. The results of traditional researches of traffic risk will be shown and also risk distribution across local communities in Serbia, as well as similar studies from other states. Great attention will be devoted to showing the practice of implementing the measures and the activities of local communities, which will once again point out their significance and their role in improving road safety.

The meeting represents an opportunity for comparative analysis of different models of organization and functioning of the road safety protective system in the local community, as well as models of funding road safety activities at the local level.

INITIAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- mr. sc. Miladin Nestic, ACPC, Chairman
- Slobodan Malesic, MI
- Selimir Manojlovic, assistant of the mayor of Valjevo
- mr. sc. Dalibor Petic, MSc, FTTE
- Dusko Petic, FTTE
- Svetlana Backalic, Msc, PTS
- Milan Bozovic, “TSG”
- Boban Milinkovic, MI
- Marko Popovic, MSc, BBN CM

SECRETARIAT

- Ljubomir Delevic, grad. eng. traffic.
- Marija Markovic, BBN CM

Who should attend this conference?

We expect the conference to contribute the work of researchers from Serbia and the region, road safety experts, decision makers, road safety engineers and planners, police officers and many others with an interest in road safety development.

Registration fee*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotel</th>
<th>Single Room</th>
<th>Twin Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divcibare Hotel</td>
<td>195 EUR</td>
<td>175 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maljen Hotel**</td>
<td>165 EUR</td>
<td>155 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Incl. VAT

**The Maljen Hotel is 400 m from Divcibare Hotel or 10 min by foot, at top.

The fee includes:

- Accreditation and admission to all conference activities
- 2 full boards in one of the selected hotels (service begins with dinner 18.04.4 and ends with lunch 20.04)
- Proceedings and other materials from the Conference
- DVD with proceedings, selected materials from previous meetings and other materials
- Welcome cocktail and refreshment during breaks
- Gala dinner with music
- Excursion
- Participation Certificate
Valjevo is situated in western Serbia less than 100 kilometres to the southwest from Belgrade. The downtown is situated in a depression through which the Kolubara River flows. Valjevo is among bigger and developed settlements in Serbia.

This city is also classified among the oldest cities of Serbia. The name Valjevo was, for the first time, found in a document preserved in the Historic Archives in Dubrovnik, and it dates from 1393. Since then, the settlement has a history of six hundred years of evident continuous existence. Valjevo has a favourable geographical position, which is featured by the vicinity of a number of important traffic routes, such as Ibarska highway and the railroad line Belgrade - Bar. In addition, Valjevo is situated only 100 km away from Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. The Kolubara River originates in Valjevo, where it is formed by the Jablanica and the Ohićica Rivers. Within the territory of Valjevo, the Ljubostinja and the Gradac Rivers also join the Kolubara River.

Divcibare is a mountain located on height of 980 m above sea level, extended from Crni Vrh, Paljba, Golubic to Veliko brdo. It is positioned in central part of Maljen, 38 km south-eastern from Valjevo. Besides representing a shield from winds, the peaks surrounding Divcibare represent also places with exceptional view not only on parts of Maljen massif and its immediate surroundings, but also on distant parts of Serbia. Valjevo’s mountains Medvednik, Jablanik, Povlen, Maljen belongs to the group of mountains with ore deposits, representing also final massif of Dinaric mountain system in north-western Serbia.

Divcibare has a long tradition of air bath tourism. The very name was mentioned in 1476 in Turkish register of Smederevo sanjak. An important data related to the history of this air bath is that after the second uprising of Serbs, Duke Milos Obrenovic bought the whole plateau from his Turkish blood-brother Deli-aga, with all sheepfolds and other built structures included.

Thanks to its favourable geographic location, Divcibare has mild climate. Average temperature is around 18°C, and autumn is warmer than spring. During winter time, Divcibare is mainly covered with snow for 4 full months. Air masses from the Mediterranean reach this area and meets with air masses from the Carpathian Mountains and from the Pannonia, causing presence of iodine in the air. On the basis of a long-term observation of climate performed by Serbian Institute for balneology and climatology in Belgrade in 1963, Divcibare was proclaimed for “climatic sanatorium”. According to the finding of this Institute, the major factors for healing are: low air pressure, clean air, UV radiation and psychosomatic effect this of environment on humans. Thanks to wind rose, Divcibare is unique air bath in which human organism recovers from cardiovascular, pulmonary and blood diseases four times faster than usual.

Divcibare has a long tradition of air bath tourism. The very name was mentioned in 1476 in Turkish register of Smederevo sanjak. An important data related to the history of this air bath is that after the second uprising of Serbs, Duke Milos Obrenovic bought the whole plateau from his Turkish blood-brother Deli-aga, with all sheepfolds and other built structures included.

Thanks to its favourable geographic location, Divcibare has mild climate. Average temperature is around 18°C, and autumn is warmer than spring. During winter time, Divcibare is mainly covered with snow for 4 full months. Air masses from the Mediterranean reach this area and meets with air masses from the Carpathian Mountains and from the Pannonia, causing presence of iodine in the air. On the basis of a long-term observation of climate performed by Serbian Institute for balneology and climatology in Belgrade in 1963, Divcibare was proclaimed for “climatic sanatorium”. According to the finding of this Institute, the major factors for healing are: low air pressure, clean air, UV radiation and psychosomatic effect this of environment on humans. Thanks to wind rose, Divcibare is unique air bath in which human organism recovers from cardiovascular, pulmonary and blood diseases four times faster than usual.

Divcibare is situated in north-western Serbia. The Kolubara River originates in Valjevo, 100 km away from Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. The settlement is situated in the vicinity of a number of important traffic routes, such as Ibarska highway and the railroad line Belgrade - Bar. In addition, Valjevo is situated only 100 km away from Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. The Kolubara River originates in Valjevo, where it is formed by the Jablanica and the Ohićica Rivers. Within the territory of Valjevo, the Ljubostinja and the Gradac Rivers also join the Kolubara River.

Hotel Maljen with its long standing tradition was completely renovated in 2011 in accordance with needs of today's guests.

Hotel "Maljen" is situated in the very centre of Divcibare, with a capacity of 120 beds in 60 rooms, all of which include bathroom.

Hotel Maljen is 400 meters away from Hotel Divcibare.