

Daytime Running Lights: Effect on Vulnerable Road Users

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"The mandatory, state-ordered driving with Daytime Running Lights (DRL) are a particular hazard to children and to all "weaker" less conspicuous non-illuminated vulnerable road users. DRL contradict these obligations and legal rights to protection of the public."

All stimuli, included low light intensities (provided they are above a threshold) within our visual fields, are processed in our cognitive neuronal circuits - inevitably (without exception).

Overload (number, intensities, dynamic stimuli etc) can cause cognitive deficits such as inattentional blindness - with consequential accidents.

Unshielded LED etc, especially potentially phototoxic HI-LED light sources (without diffusers) cause glare, and even higher degrees of discomfort and distraction.

Motorised traffic participants, over-accentuated by DRL attract attention at the same time distracting from less conspicuous traffic relevant objects.

Because DRL put vulnerable road users at risk, they violate Human Rights laws including:

[United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#)

Resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 entry into force 2 September 1990, in accordance with Article 49

- Article 6** 1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.
2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

[United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#)

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 entry into force 23 March 1976, in accordance with Article 49

Article 6 1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

Article 24 1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.

[Hague Conference on Private International Law](#)

(Convention was drawn up in French) English translation as published in the United Nations Treaty Series, 1969, 10: Convention of 5 October 1961 concerning the powers of authorities and the law applicable in respect of the protection of infants. Entry into force: 4-II-1969

Article 8 Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 3 and 4, and paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the present Convention, the authorities of the State of the infant's habitual residence may take measures of protection in so far as the infant is threatened by serious danger to his person or property.

Also: Convention Concerning The Power of Authority,
Law in Respect of the Protection of Infants (1969),
The Bond of Protection,
The Principle of Equality,
Declaration of Human Rights (1948) Article Three,
The Laws of Logic, Public Ethics and Morals.