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PALAIS DES CONGRÈS | NAMUR  
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# European Transport Safety Council

- Independent NGO promoting a science-based approach to road safety
- **45 members** across Europe
  - Belgium Road Safety Institute*
  - The Flemish Foundation for Traffic Knowledge*
- Funded by our members, the EC and private sponsors
- More than **200 experts** contributing to ETSC's Reviews, Policy Papers, Positions.
- ➔ Aiming to identify and promote research-based measures with high safety potential
- ➔ Aiming to provide impartial advice on transport safety to policymakers across the EU

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# A priority-based safety work



**Monitoring EU transport safety policy**



**Road Safety Performance Index (PIN)**

*Ranking EU countries' performances*



*Promoting best practices  
Developing recommendations*

*Developing projects  
on priority areas*



**Preventing Drink Driving**

**Preventing Speeding**



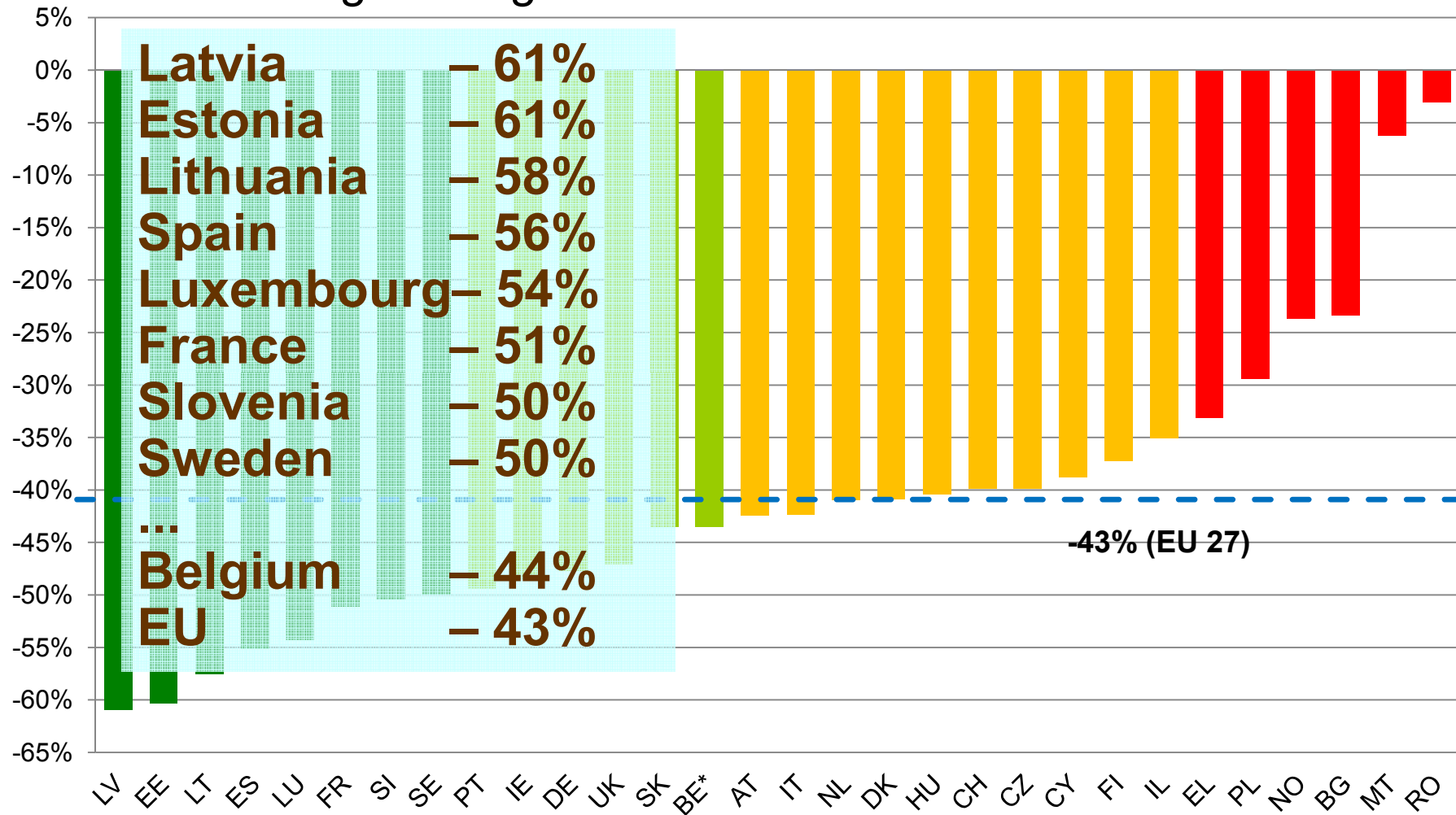
**Preventing Cyclists' deaths**



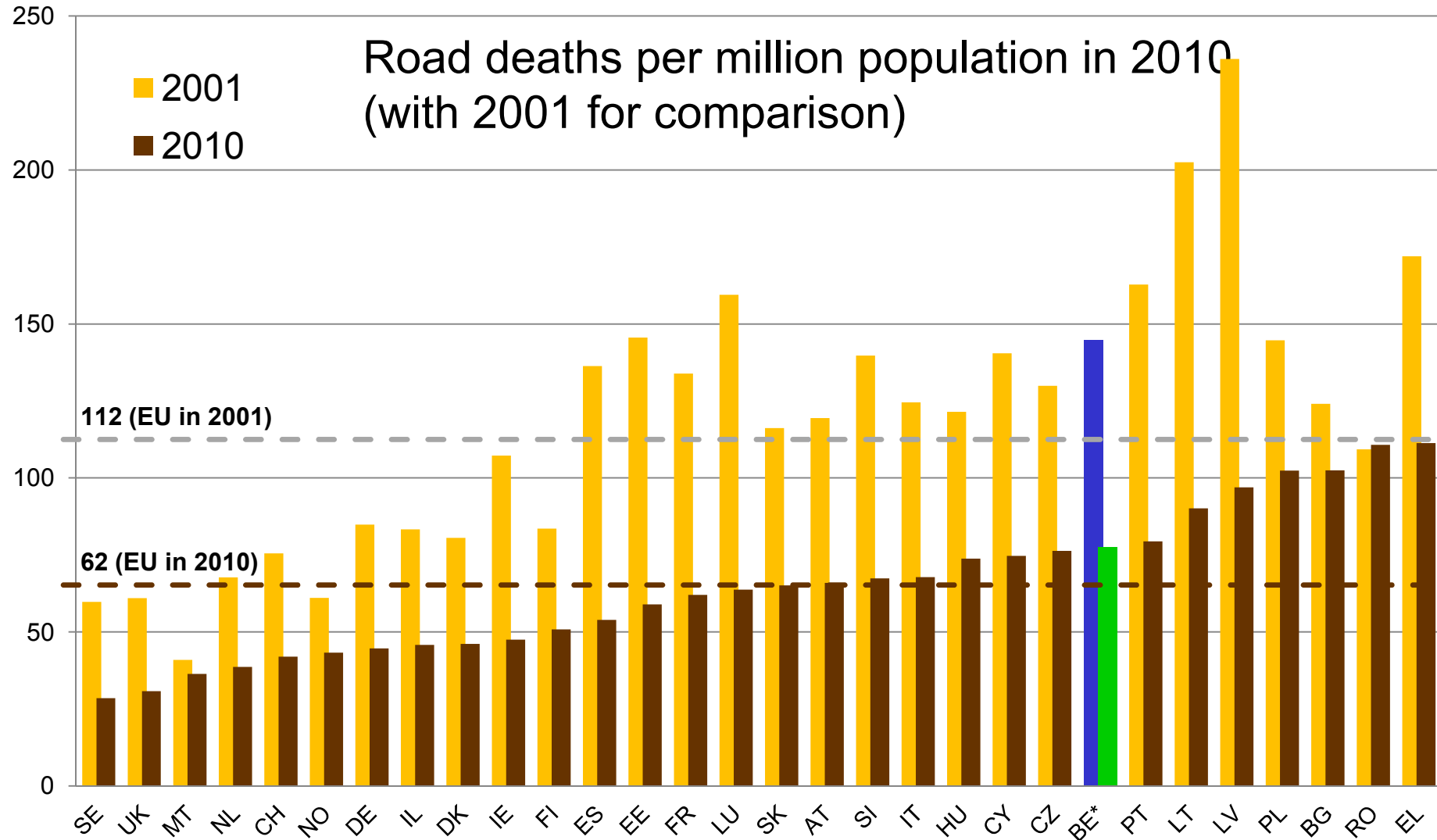
**Praising Best Practice in Road Safety 'At' Work and 'To' Work**

# Progress towards the EU 2010 target

Percentage change in road deaths between 2001 and 2010



# Where are we now?



# The impact of the EU target

- **100,000** fewer road deaths since 2001 than if the 2001 numbers had continued
- Steeper progress in 2001-2010 than in previous decades
- Estimated value of deaths prevented **€176 billion**

Period	EU-15		EU-10	
	Reduction	Annual average reduction	Reduction	Annual average reduction
1971-1980	19%	2.4%	n/a	n/a
1981-1990	8%	1.7%	n/a	n/a
1991-2000	22%	4.0%	18%	1.5%
2001-2010	47%	6.2%	38%	4.7%

# What's next ?

- Current deaths and serious injuries
  - 31,000 deaths in 2010 – 85 people die every day
  - For every road deaths, at least 8 people are seriously injured
- New 2020 target of 50% reduction – the next 50% will be even more challenging than the last.
- Preliminary 2011 data released by the Commission on 29 March showed only -2% reduction compared with 2010

# Towards an effective RSMP

- Road safety policy needs to be supported by effective institutional management in order to achieve long term effects on road safety levels
- Road Safety Management (RSM): 3 inter-related layers:
  1. Institutional management functions (*e.g. creating a Road Safety Authority*)
  2. Interventions (*e.g. infrastructure safety*) and outputs (*e.g. enforcement levels*).
  3. Results (*e.g. road mortality, compliance with speed limits*)



# *A methodological approach to national road safety policies (ETSC 2006)*

- Checklist to help national decision-makers and practitioners to develop efficient road safety policies
- Based on a documented experience of the formulation and implementation of national road safety policies in EU Member States
- Lessons learnt from best and bad practices

# Checklist for national road safety policies

- Intended to help and encourage
- Intended as suggestions and advice
- Intended to be applied flexibly
- Not a *one size fits all* prescription that can guarantee success
- But every item is based on successful experience and can help towards reducing death and injury on a country's roads

# Checklist

Covers four phases of formulation and implementation of policy:

- 1 Adopting a road safety strategy
- 2 From strategy to plan of action
- 3 From plan to implementation and updating
- 4 Establishing and enhancing underpinning capabilities

# 1 Adopting a road safety strategy

- Build political support and commitment

*Jacques Chirac's declaration on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2001*

*“Road safety will be of the three priorities for my 2<sup>nd</sup> mandate”*

- Build public and private sector awareness and involvement

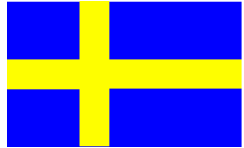


*The UK Think! Campaign*

*“Safe Communities” in many countries*

- Consider safety holistically with social inclusion, sustainability and mobility

# 1 Adopting a strategy (con't)



- Create a vision or philosophy for the safety of the road transport system  
*e.g. Vision Zero, Safe System*
- Commit to a strategy for movement towards the envisaged safer system  
*The three elements (behaviour, vehicle, infrastructure)*

## 2 From strategy to plan of action

- Keep under review the legal framework for use of the roads
- Treat risk of death or injury on the roads as a public health problem
- Analyse road safety problems from a systemic perspective
- Set challenging yet achievable quantitative targets



*EU 50% reduction target 2010-2020*

*Increase cycle use but decrease cyclists' deaths (Spain)*

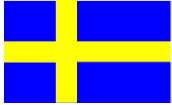


- Create a road safety action plan for timely achievement of the targets

# 3 From plan to implementation

- Identify institutional roles clearly (e.g. lead agency)
- Choose measures scientifically
- Allocate responsibility for each measure close to the problem it addresses
- Secure enough government and other funding to make the targets achievable (e.g. dedicated budget)
- Establish transparent and trusted procedures for monitoring and evaluation

## 4 Establishing and enhancing capabilities

- Effective enforcement of laws requiring safety-related behaviour
- Emergency response and trauma management to mitigate injury in collisions
- Accident and casualty data collected systematically and accessible to users
- Collect exposure data and performance indicators
  -  *Management by objectives in Sweden*
- Research to inform strategy and measures
- Training for all relevant professional staff
- Exchange of knowledge about best practice



# Health warning

- The recommended strategic thinking and action are vital for sustained longer-term reduction in death and injury on the roads
- But it will take time and should not become a substitute for action in the meantime
- Every country can take known and affordable measures here and now to reduce death and injury quickly
- Nothing the Review recommends should delay such action

# PIN Flash 23

- PIN Flash to be published showing how road safety management differs between countries
- Results will be discussed when launching the Annual Report @ the 6<sup>th</sup> PIN Conference

**20 June 2012, 13.00-18.30, Brussels**

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