Institutional setups fit to deliver road safety

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A snapshot from mid-2012

- Road Safety Management frameworks in the PIN countries as seen by PIN Panellists in early 2012*
 - * extended from Chapter 2 of the 6th PIN Report to include Serbia
- Panellists were asked questions based on ETSC's 2006 Review: A Methodological Approach to National Road Safety Policies
- and several questions
 the DaCoTA team asked of government representatives



Road safety policy

- Three phases have been identified for formulation and implementation of road safety policy:
- 1. Basics of road safety management
- 2. From strategy to action
- 3. Implementation and updating
- Questions to Panellists covered each phase in turn and answers were scored to derive a ranking for performance in each phase

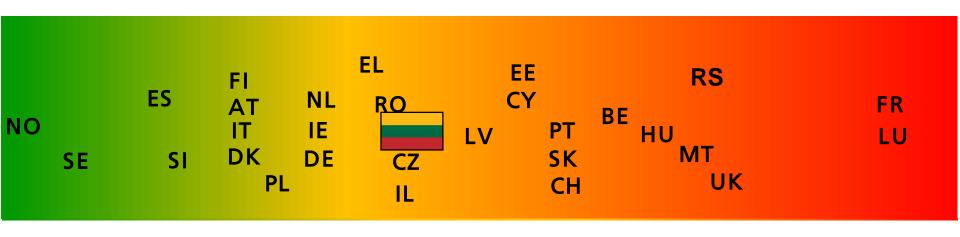
1 Basics of road safety management

Questions were asked about the country's

- vision for road safety
- targets for
 - reduction in deaths
 - reduction in serious injuries
 - other quantitative indicators
- national road safety programme or plan
- government leadership by example



Ranking on the basics





2 From strategy to action

Questions were asked about the country's

- lead agency and its coordinating role
- budget for road safety
- accident and casualty data accessibility
- research capability and influence on policy
- measurement of
 - road user behaviour
 - attitudes to road safety measures
 - attitudes to behaviour of other road users
- training initial and in-service
- exchange and sharing of best practice



Ranking on strategy into action

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RS FI LV AT
NO SI CY IE
SE CH MT SK RO PT
NLES FR BE PL EL LU
DE EE FR HU CZ
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3 Implementation and updating

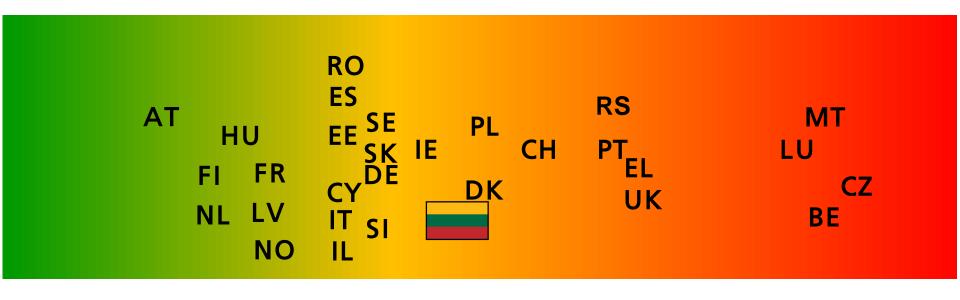
Questions were asked about the country's

- enforcement of road safety laws
- infrastructure safety adoption of Directive and assessment of main roads
- quantitative monitoring of performance
- publication of results of monitoring
- reporting on measures implemented
- evaluation of effectiveness of measures

(A question about emergency response was asked but turned out to be ineffective)



Ranking on implementation and updating





Overview

			1				
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
AT							
BE				LU			
CY				МТ			
CZ				NL			
DK				NO			
EE				PL			
FI				PT			
FR				RO			
DE				RS			
EL				SK			
HU				SI			
ΙE				ES			
IL				SE			
IT				СН			
Y				UK			

Commentary

- The Overview chart suggests that
- the PIN questions and marking were quite tough
- even so there is scope for greatly improved procedures in many countries
- But in every country many elements of good road safety policy are in place
- and many countries are working on further steps to make roads safer for all



Some pointers to further progress

- The EU target to halve road deaths by 2020 compared with 2010 still stands
- The EC Policy Orientations, though falling short of an action programme, do point strongly in the right direction
- The European Parliament has called for these to be backed up by action
- The EC has gone beyond them by adopting a vision to move close to zero road deaths in the EU by 2050



Some pointers to further progress

- ERSO the European Road Safety Observatory has been established
- DaCoTA has investigated a more rigorous assessment framework for road safety policymaking in EU countries
- The UN Decade of Action for Road Safety and the World Bank are encouraging progress globally – and that includes progress in Europe
- The ISO international standard 39001 for road safety management has been published



A challenge to the PIN countries

But the fact remains that (alongside the role of the EU itself which is envisaged as a growing one) much of the action lies with individual countries nationally and more locally

So ETSC offers the PIN programme's tough assessment of current road safety management as

a challenge to every single country to do still better!



Thank you for your attention







