Road safety in the EU
EU 2018 road fatalities (provisional data)

- **25,000** fatalities in road accidents
- **49** fatalities by million inhabitants
- **1%** reduction (2017 – 2018)
EU fatalities and targets

EU 2020 target
EU road fatalities
2010 target

-43%
-20%
-50%
The “-50%” objective

A political & global commitment

- 43% achieved (2001 – 2010)

- 20% achieved (2010 – 2018)

2018 target: - 43%
EU fatalities and targets
Fatality rates 2010 and 2018

2010

2018

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The EU acts wherever it provides an added value
(no legislation for helmet use, all countries have it)

Principle of subsidiarity

Proportionality
The main pillars of the EU road safety legislation

- Safer road users:
  - Seat belt use and child restraint systems
  - European driving licences
  - Training of professional drivers
  - Cross-border enforcement

- Safer infrastructure
  - Infrastructure management principles and tunnel safety

- Safer vehicles
  - Type approval rules
  - The roadworthiness package
  - E-Call
Beyond legislation

- New focuses in our work
  Vulnerable road users, urban mobility

- Better monitoring
  CARE accident database and the European Road safety Observatory

- Enhanced participation
  European Road Safety Charter, information and awareness campaigns
Responding to new challenges – a strategy for the decade to come

- Renewed reduction targets following the Valletta Declaration
- A new strategic framework and action plan
- Safe System approach and management by objectives
- New rules on vehicle and infrastructure safety
- Closer cooperation with stakeholders
- Mobilising of the whole society
- Proper funding
While road safety in the EU has improved greatly in recent decades (and EU roads are the safest in the world), the number of deaths and injuries is still far too high.

This is why the EU has adopted the Vision Zero and Safe System approach, to eliminate deaths and serious injuries on European roads.

The EU works closely with the authorities in its member countries. It seeks to build on national initiatives, setting targets and addressing all factors that play a role in crashes (infrastructure, vehicle safety, driver behaviour, emergency response).

It does so by adopting laws, supporting public education campaigns, helping member countries and other road safety actors share relevant experience and providing funding.