A regulation as important for saving lives as the seatbelt

6 June 2018, Brussels

The European Parliament

Graziella Jost

Project Director

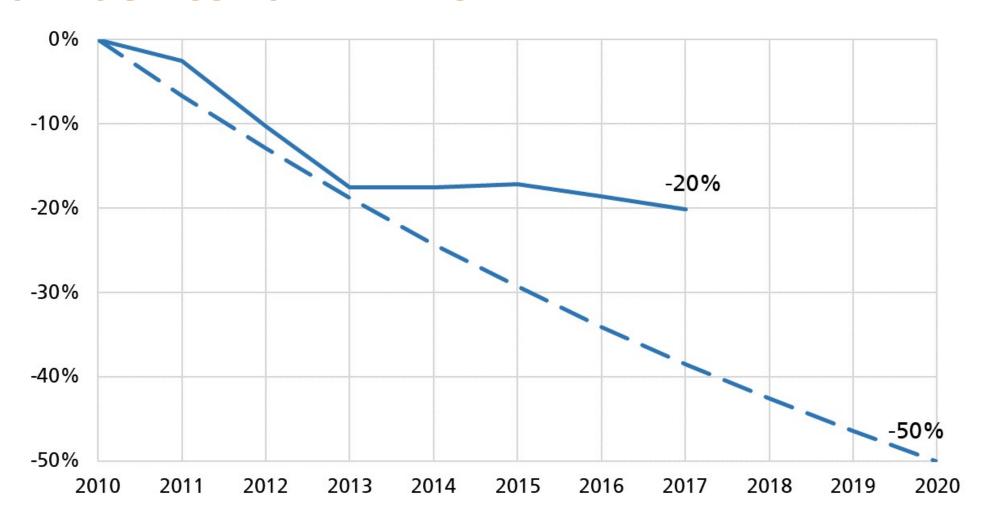
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NO PROGRESS FOR 4 YEARS



3rd MOBILITY PACKAGE

1710512018



ETSC WELCOMED THE PACKAGE WE NOW NEED YOUR SUPPORT



Press release:

https://etsc.eu/new-eu-vehiclesafety-standards-could-prevent-25000-deaths-within-15-years/

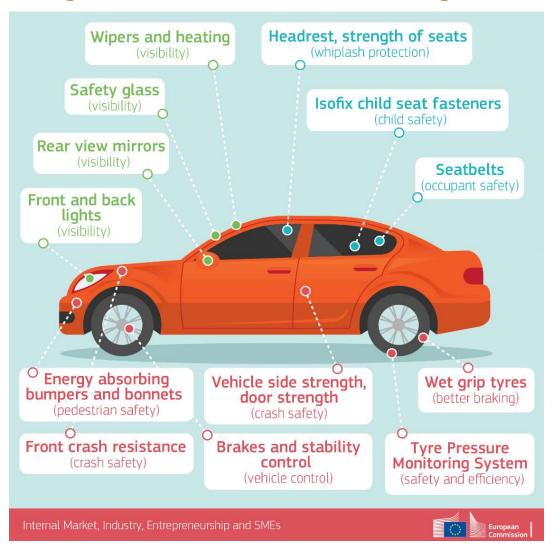
Briefing:

https://etsc.eu/briefing-eumobility-package-iii-includingnew-vehicle-safety-standards/

EU VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS

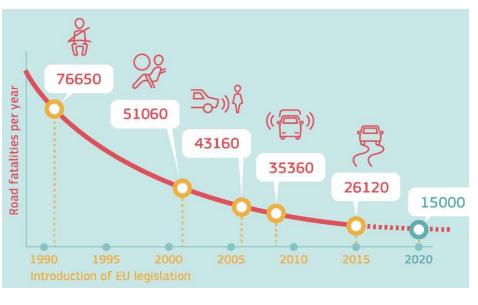
- Death figures would have been significantly higher without vehicle safety measures already taken by the EU
- Vehicle safety standards: exclusive power to legislate (Article 114 of the EU Treaty)
- Last revision of the EU common vehicle safety rules in 2009
- 17 May 2018: the European Commission proposed to make 15 new vehicle safety measures mandatory on all new vehicles

Main car safety features covered by EU rules today



Source: DG GROW

New mandatory vehicle safety measures = improvement in road safety



- 1991-1992 Compulsory use of seatbelts
- 1998-2003
 Stronger driver and passenger protection (better crash tests, airbags)
- 2005-2011
 Better pedestrian protection, compulsory energy absorbing bonnets and front bumpers, Brake Assist Systems
- 2007-2009
 Mandatory installation of blind spot mirrors on trucks registered after 2000
- 2011-2015
 Compulsory driver seatbelt reminder and isofix child seat fasteners, automatic brakes and lane departure warning systems for trucks and buses
- 2016-on going

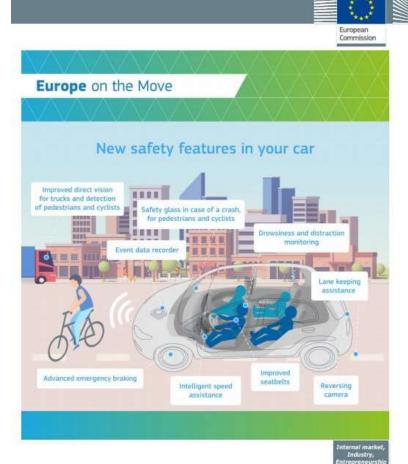
 New car safety features under evaluation

Source: DG GROW

ernal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs



New proposed life-saving vehicle measures



- Advanced emergency braking (cars)
- Alcohol interlock installation facilitation (cars, vans, trucks, buses)
- Drowsiness and attention detection (cars, vans, trucks, buses)
- Distraction recognition / prevention (cars, vans, trucks, buses)
- Event (accident) data recorder (cars and vans)
- Emergency stop signal (cars, vans, trucks, buses)
- Full-width frontal occupant protection crash test improved seatbelts (cars and vans)
- Head impact zone enlargement for pedestrians and cyclists -safety glass in case of crash (cars and vans)
- Intelligent speed assistance (cars, vans, trucks, buses)
- Lane keeping assist (cars, vans)
- Pole side impact occupant protection (cars, vans)
- Reversing camera or detection system (cars, vans, trucks, buses)
- Tyre pressure monitoring system (vans, trucks, buses)
- Vulnerable road user detection and warning on front and side of vehicle (trucks and buses)
- Vulnerable road user improved direct vision from driver's position (trucks and buses)

SAFETY MEASURES CONSIDERED FOR MANDATORY IMPLEMENTATION

M1: car

M2: small bus

M3: large bus

N1: van

N2: small trucks

N3: large trucks

Measure	Description	Applicable vehicle categories			
AEB-VEH	Autonomous emergency braking for vehicles (moving and stationary targets)	M1		N1	
AEB-PCD	Autonomous emergency braking for pedestrians and cyclists	M1		N1	
ALC	Alcohol interlock installation document	M1	M2&M3	N1	N2&N3
DDR-DAD	Drowsiness and attention detection	M1	M2&M3	N1	N2&N3
DDR-ADR	Advanced distraction recognition	M1	M2&M3	N1	N2&N3
EDR	Event data recorder	M1		N1	
ESS	Emergency stop signal	M1	M2&M3	N1	N2&N3
FFW-137	Full-width frontal occupant protection (current R137 configuration with Hybrid III ATDs)	M1		N1	
FFW-THO	Full-width frontal occupant protection (introduction of THOR-M ATDs and lower appropriate injury criteria thresholds to encourage adaptive restraints)	M1		N1	
HED-MGI	Adult head-to-windscreen impact (mandatory HIC limit in headform-to-glass impact tests; no mandatory A-pillar impact)	M1		N1	
ISA-VOL	Intelligent speed assistance (voluntary type system; can be overridden by driver and switched off for the rest of journey)	M1	M2&M3	N1	N2&N3
LKA-ELK	Lane keeping assist (emergency lane keeping system that intervenes only in case of an imminent threat such as leaving the road, or leaving the lane with oncoming traffic)	M1		N1	
PSI	Pole side impact occupant protection	M1		N1	
REV	Reversing camera system	M1	M2&M3	N1	N2&N3
ТРМ	Tyre pressure monitoring system		M2&M3	N1	N2&N3
VIS-DET	Front and side vulnerable road user detection and warning (no auto braking)		M2&M3		N2&N3
VIS-DIV	Minimum direct vision requirement (best-in-class approach)		M2&M3		N2&N3

ETSC SUPPORTS ALL MEASURES, IN PARTICULAR



- Overridable assisting ISA on all new vehicles default ON
- Standard interface to allow (if needed) fitment of Alcohol interlocks





- Autonomous Emergency Braking (AEB) for cars and vans with cyclist / ped detection
- Improved testing procedures for windscreen and bonnet design of cars
- Truck turning assist
- Improved direct vision to allow truck drivers to see pedestrians / cyclists
- Event Data Recorders (EDR)

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BENEFITS OUTWEIGH THE COSTS



Cost-effectiveness analysis of Policy Options for the mandatory implementation of different sets of vehicle safety measures – Review of the General Safety and Pedestrian Safety Regulations

Technical Annex to GSR2 report SI2.733025

Final Report

TRL report II 04/2018

https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/ed4aff17-49c5-11e8-be1d-01aa75ed71a1/language-en

HUGE LIFE SAVING POTENTIAL



ETSC CALLS FOR YOUR SUPPORT TO

1/ NOT WATERDOWN THE EC PROPOSAL

- No further delay in the implementation dates / reduce the number of years for some (ISA, direct vision)
- Passive safety and active safety should be both improved (contrary to industry claims)

Active safety = AEB for instance



Passive safety = protection in case of a collision



2/ STRENGTHEN THE EC PROPOSAL



Trucks and buses should also be fitted with:

Event Data Recorders (EDR)

AEB with cyclist and pedestrian detection capability

Koch (2017) report Saving lives: boosting car safety Welcomes the fact that emergency braking is already mandatory, since Nov. 2015, for all new trucks and buses in the EU, but calls on the Commission to make it compulsory to install automatic emergency braking assistants with detection of pedestrians, cyclists, light powered two-wheelers and motorcyclists in cars, light commercial vehicles, buses, coaches and, especially, heavy goods vehicles, as these have a strong potential to prevent road accidents by means of autonomous powerful braking and a resulting shorter stopping distance.

3/ THE DEVIL WILL BE IN THE DETAILS

- Technical specifications will define the number of deaths and serious injuries each technology will prevent in the real world
 - Work on technical specifications should start ASAP
- For some technologies, discussions have already started at UNECE's World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29), sitting in Geneva
 - ➤ Participation of civil society groups, safety NGOs, MEPs, academics,... to the technical specification working groups should be supported (e.g.: funding mechanism?)

3/ THE DEVIL WILL BE IN THE DETAILS

- EC should report to the responsible Committee in the EP on the progress to allow the EP to exercise its right of scrutiny.
- In case of lack of progress or no satisfactory discussion, work should start at EU level asap.