THE FIA ROAD SAFETY INDEX

A new tool to improve road safety

Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety (85th session), Sept 2022

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«Call upon businesses and industries of all sizes and sectors to contribute to the attainment of the road safety related SDGs by applying safe system principles to their entire value chain including internal practices throughout their procurement, production and distribution process, and to include reporting of safety performance in their sustainability reports...»

Stockholm Declaration
Third ministerial Conference on Road Safety,
20 February 2020

Endorsed by a UN General Assembly Resolution approved on 31 August 2020
Design an index to **assess road safety performance of private sector**, looking at a value chain perspective.

- The starting point for the valuation of a company is to describe the value chain in terms of road traffic.

- The FIA RS index awards numerical points for every step a company has taken.

- To get full points, a company needs to fulfil a high ambition that can be observed, analysed and valued.

Rely on standards and principles for reporting on workplace safety and on road safety management standard ISO 39001, elaborated as a response to the recent international developments (UN resolution; DoA Global Plan; SDGs).
The FIA RS Index enables to assess the Safety Footprint of organisations relying on a similar concept as the one used to calculate their carbon footprint.

"The Safety Footprint refers to the number of fatalities and seriously injured persons as a result of road crashes occurring within an organisation’s entire value chain. All casualties resulting from relevant and significant activities, services and products should be included in the calculation."
• The index is built on a rating system

• A manual, including a toolbox, guides the user to conduct the evaluation.

• Steps that a company need to undertake:
Role of the private sector

Corporations and businesses have tremendous influence on society and transport systems through their products; their fleets and how they manage them; their influence on employees, contractors, as well as their potential to financially support road safety. Businesses and industries of all sizes and sectors can contribute to attaining the road safety-related SDGs by applying Safe System principles to their entire value chains (including internal practices throughout their procurement, production and distribution processes) and reporting on safety performance in their sustainability reports.

For example, businesses could place contingencies in their contracts with suppliers that:

- specify vehicle safety levels (including for powered two-wheelers) for vehicle fleets that are used in carrying out procured services;

- require that transport drivers, including those using powered two-wheelers and other motorized personal mobility devices, have undergone user training;

- expect suppliers to perform road safety performance self-monitoring and reporting; and

offering protection from financial losses for victims. Other efforts to create a safety “commodity”, such as the development of a safety index and the establishment of road safety bonds, are also important means of ensuring sustainable practices by corporations.

Additionally, corporations and private businesses must also address and mitigate actions that negatively impact road safety, including the promotion of cars based on the speed they can achieve; the promotion of high consumption of alcohol or other products that can contribute to impaired driving; and employment policies that can contribute to overcrowded public transport or driver fatigue.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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