

# general overview on the road safety in the asean region

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**Bibliography:** 

Nguyen Xuan Dao a.o - Road Safety Situation and Road Accident Costing in Vietnam. Report to ADB-ASEAN Project Hanoi, 2003 – 2004

Dr. Alan ROSS - Scale, Characteristics and Costs of the Road Safety Problem in ASEAN ADB-ASEAN Road Safety Program, K.L., 2003-2004 <u>Content:</u> introduction, road safety situation in asean region, towards road accident costing in the Asean region,

conclusions & findings,



### 1) Introduction

 road and/or traffic safety = one of the most actual problems in the civilizated world.

• about adb-asean road safety project.

started Autum 2003,

the kuala lumpur adb-asean Road Safety ,

Asnet system set up for exchange of documents & network meeting

• <u>Project aimes imaging Road</u> <u>safety situation in Asean</u> <u>countries and estimating costs</u> <u>& losses from Road safety.</u>



2. An outlook on the asean region road safety

# **Contradiction:**

-Great difference in Population – road user (0,32 – 245 mil..).
-Different economic development level.
-Urbanization level 20% - 100%.
-GDP/capita USD 128 – 23,000

#### **10 Member Countries**



Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Similarities:

Mixed traffic flow with motorcycles from 3% to 95%.
Different behaviour of road users: not high consciousness And awareness of traffic rules.
Indication of hig road accidents during lunar new year.
Road accident database not completed and fully utilized.
Not full consciousness of road accident costing & their Social important role.

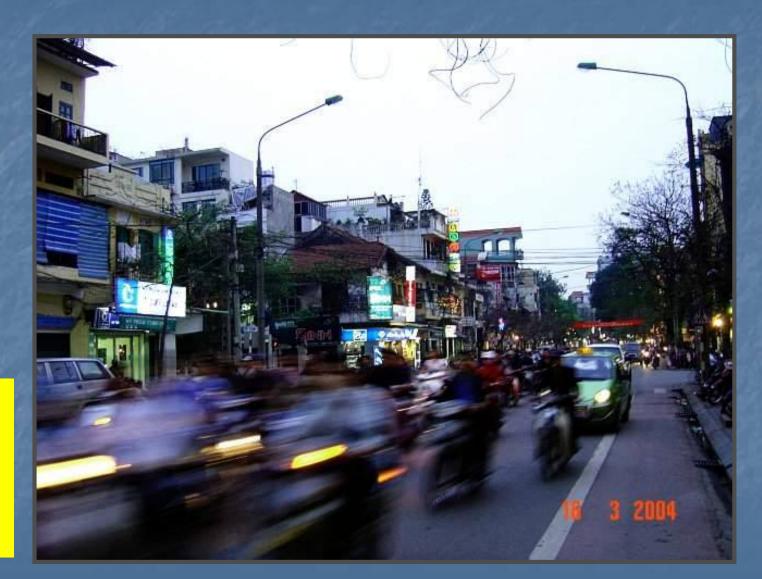
<u>the contradictions and similarities should be considered for the development of the ASEAN region.</u>

<u>contradictions and differences of developing levels allow the ASEAN community to share</u> experience from the member countries and overcome the same difficulties.

similarities allow to share resources for development up to the common solutions to arising problems such as road safety, mixed traffic and density of motorcycles.

#### **For Example**

The Significance and Effectiveness of the EASTS – Join Study "motorcycle traffic in the developing countries" supported by EASTS & realized by Taiwan, Malaysia and Vietnam. Motorcycle Traffic in most countries of ASEAN has to be equally treated, organized and managed as one of the dominant parts in traffic flow.



Mixed Traffic in Hanoi,

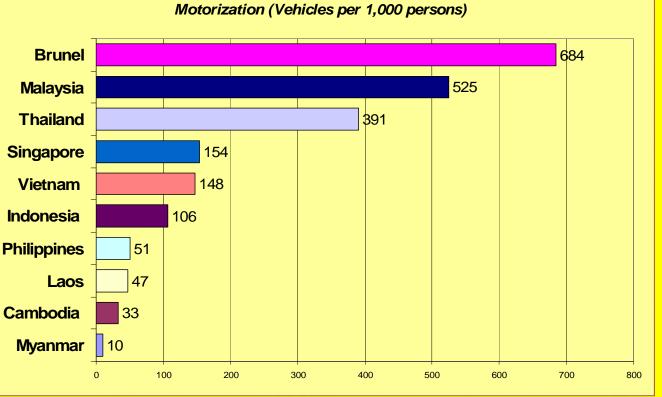
photo by **Nguyen Xuan Dao** 

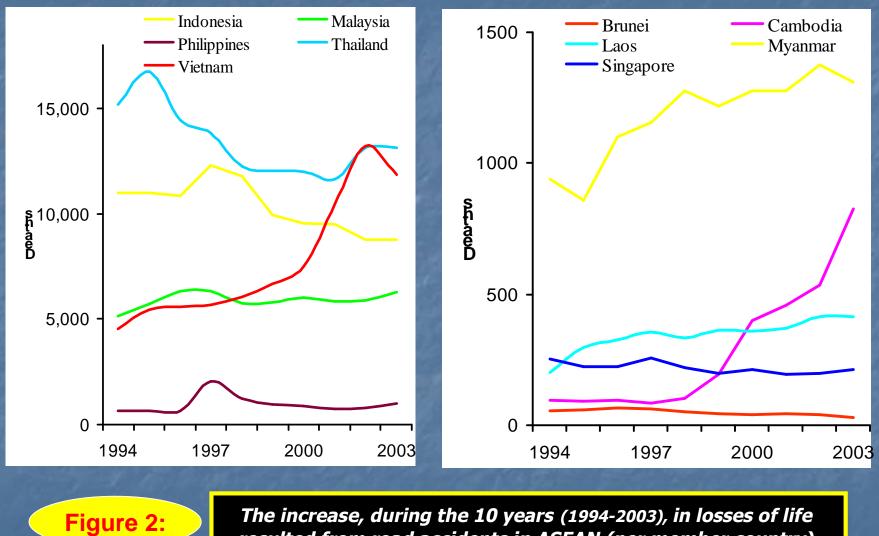
Figure 1:

Motorisation per 1,000 persons

in ASEAN Region

From the viewpoint of road safety, all components of traffic flow (all types of vehicles, motorcycles, nonmotor vehicles and walkers... ) are equal to discharge their responsibility towards road safety on roads.

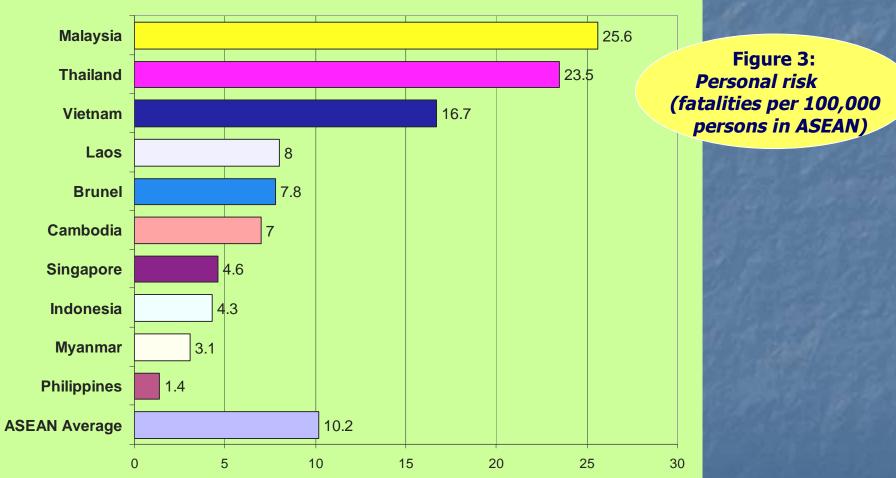




resulted from road accidents in ASEAN (per member country).

**Table 1:** Information on theTraffic Deaths and Injuries forcomparison between the ASEANmember countries only in 2003.

Country	Deaths	Injures	
Brunei	28	645	
Singapore			
<u> </u>	211	6.231	
Laos	415	6.329	
Cambodia	824	6.793	
Dhilinninos			
Philippines	995	7.975	
Myanmar	1.308	9.299	
Malaysia	6.282	13.941	
Indonesia			
Indonesia	8.761	20.694	
Vietnam	11.853 <b>46.420</b>		
Thailand	13.118	69.313	
Total ASEAN	<b>43.795</b>	187.640	



Personal Risk (Fatalities per 100,000 population) 2003 (30-day Deaths)

### 3. Towards road accident costings in aseaN

Methodology seclected for accident costing

Gross Output Methodology
Human Capital Methodology
Net Output Methodology
Life Insurance Methodology
Court Award Methodology
Implicit Public Sector Valuation Methodology
Willingness-to-pay Methodology





#### 3. Towards road accident costings in aseaN

#### Methodology seclected for accident costing

- Value of costs based on Gross
   Output or Human Capital method is less than that of WTP method.
- WTP method is more applied in developed countries, but difficult for developing countries

The gross output or human capital methodology, selected as recommended by ADB for ASEAN countries

#### Cost components:

- 1. Property Costs
- 2. Administration Costs
- 3. Medical Costs
- 4. Lost Output
- 5. Human Costs

# 3. Towards road accident costings in aseaN

COUNTRY	Annual Loss (US\$ Millions)	Expressed as %age of Annual GDP	
Brunei	65	1.00%	
Cambodia	116	3.21%	
Indonesia	6,032	2.91%	
Laos	47	2.70%	
Malaysia	2,400	2.40%	
Myanmar	200	3.00%	
Philippines	965	1.20%	
Singapore	457	0.50%	
Thailand	3,000	2.10%	
Vietnam	885	2.45%	
ASEAN	14,168	2.10 %	

Table 2 :

Losses from road accidents in 2003 for ASEAN

		Items	Past 5 years (1998 – 2003)	2003	Next 5 years (2004 – 2008)
Lo. road in the las over th (if no urg ta	Table 3:	Fatalities	314.300	70.300	385.700
	Losses from road accidents in ASEAN in 2003, the last 5 years and over the next 5 years if no urgent actions are taken by	Injuries	20.400.000	4.480.000	24.430.000
		Economic losses	US\$ 52,850 million	US\$ 14,170 million	US\$ 88,830 million
	the ASEAN community.)	% GDP	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%

	Country	Target : lives to be saved over next 5 years
	Brunei	45
	Cambodia	1.800
	Indonesia	12.000
	Laos	919
1	Malaysia	3.000
	Myanmar	940
	Philippines	3.000
	Singapore	100
	Thailand	13.000
	Viet Nam	7.000
	Total ASEAN	41.804

2005/1/18

Table 4:

Target lives to be saved From road accidents over the next 5 years in the ASEAN

#### 4. Conclusions & findings

• The ASEAN member countries realize that the road safety has become a big problem, more serious than the previous assessment.

• Many ASEAN member countries suffer the losses from road accidents up to 2% GDP a year.

• In ASEAN, there were yearly 70,000 road deaths and about over 4,4 million injuries.

• The annual losses across the ASEAN region are about US\$14.17 billion per year, i.e. 2.1% of the annual GDP of ASEAN.

• Road Accident Database System (RADS) is not complete . It needs to have better coordination and cooperation among traffic police, health people, hospitals and traffic management agencies to update the database.

#### **4.Conclusions & findings**

• The individual Action Plan by ASEAN member countries will be implemented to save 42,000 lives from road accidents as well as greater figures of injures.

 Concepts of the follow-up projects in terms of organizing and control of ASEAN road traffic have been formulated to facilitate the road safety for the sake of people's happiness.

• As the result of the ADB – ASEAN Project on road safety, a tool using Internet to exchange experience and for distant education by ASEAN member countries has been set up.

That is the very ASEAN Road Safety Network System - the ASNet. In Action Plan for Road Safety of every ASEAN country the "Three E – Solution" (Engineering, Education and Enforcement) have to be set up and step by step implemented.

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2

