

Directive 2015/413/EU facilitating the cross-border exchange of information on road safety related traffic offences State of Play HLG on Road Safety



Rudolf KORONTHÁLY

Road Safety Unit Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport European Commission

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Transport



Reporting obligation

Commission is obliged to evaluate specific aspects of crossborder enforcement of road traffic rules (Article 11 of Directive 2015/413/EU):

- application of the Directive by Member States;
- effectiveness of the Directive on road safety;
- effectiveness of vehicle registration data exchange;
- development of comparable methods, practices and minimum standards for automatic checking equipment;
- effectiveness of mutual recognition of financial penalties.

Report due to European Parliament and the Council by 7 November 2016.



CBE Directive evaluation

- 10 months (May 2015 February 2016)
- External evaluation study by GRIMALDI and subcontractors KURT SALMON and OPTIMITY MATRIX
- Builds on literature reviews, surveys, interviews, stakeholder meeting, consultants' data collection and analysis, Member States reports, and an open public consultation



Implementation state of play

- **14** *MS* connected to EUCARIS/CBE at the end of 2014 (AT, BE, BG, DE, FR, HU, LT, PL carried out outgoing searches i.e. followed/investigated detected road traffic offences)
- **20** *MS* connected to EUCARIS/CBE in February 2016 (AT, BE, BG, DE, EL, ES, FR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL carried out outgoing searches i.e. followed/investigated detected road traffic offences)
- Approx. **50%** of detected offences followed/investigated via EUCARIS/CBE in 2015



Main findings

- CBE Directive has positive effect on road safety
- EUCARIS/CBE contributes to the equal treatment of drivers by cost-effective and secure exchange of VRD
- *CBE Directive is a coherent and relevant measure*
- EU added value: establishing automated exchange of VRD in all Member States.
- Directive cannot be effectively replaced by existing bilateral or multilateral agreements



Challenges

- Sustainability of effects; enforcement of imposed penalties
- A holistic approach to identify feasible policy options, e.g.:
 - mutual assistance/co-operation in investigation of road traffic offences committed by non-residents,
 - mutual recognition of financial penalties,
 - reporting on non-residents' compliance and cross-border enforcement of sanctions.

