



ITF Annual Consultation with International Organisations

Friday 1 December 2017 OECD Conference Centre, Room CC10

2 rue André Pascal 75016 Paris Metro: La Muette (line 9) or Boulainvilliers (RER C)

► Transport Safety and Security

The meeting aims to provide a platform for an interactive discussion on the ITF 2018 Summit on Transport Safety and Security which will be held on 23-25 May in Leipzig, Germany.

Safety and security are primary concerns of all transport systems, affecting passengers and service providers. They are the basis for an individual's right to travel without fear, and critical for the reliable and efficient transport of goods. Fostering more safe and secure transport is essential for a successful implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement (COP21).

► Transport Connectivity for Regional Integration

The second part of the meeting will focus on the ITF 2019 Summit on Transport Connectivity for Regional Integration. In this context, participants will be invited to share perspectives on this theme as input to the development of the 2019 Summit programme.

Why attend

The consultation will be the opportunity to share your views from the standpoint of your respective areas and constituencies, through an open and interactive discussion and also through video interviews that will be released as part of the consultation's outcomes.

Outcomes

The discussion and input provided by participants will enrich ITF's preparation of the Summits, namely:

- Content and key questions for sessions at the 2018 Summit.
- 2018 Ministers' Declaration.
- 2019 Summit theme and topics that could be included in the programme.

A summary of views and findings presented at the consultation will be made available on the 2018 Summit website further to the consultation.

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Time	Item
09:30	Arrival and coffee (opportunity for video interviews)
10:00-10:30	Welcome and Opening Remarks by Young Tae Kim, Secretary-General
10:30-11:45	 Introduction to 2018 Summit: Transport Safety and Security and related ITF work (30 min) followed by discussion on the four key thematic areas: Road safety for urban and inter-urban mobility Safety and security of passenger transport Safe, secure and resilient transport systems Innovation and new technologies for a safer and more secure transport.
11:45-12:15	Break and transfer to Roger Ockrent room and Group photo
12:15	2018 Summit: Lunchtime roundtable discussionsBuffet lunch and networkingRoundtable discussions
12:15-13:00	Buffet lunch and networking
13:00-14:30	Roundtable discussions (i.e. refining various aspects of the Summit theme) Moderated by ITF experts, 6 tables with 8 participants per table Road safety for urban and inter-urban mobility Connected and atonomous vehicles: benefits and risks for safety and security Cybersecurity threats to transport Resilience of transport systems to disruptions Protecting public space in our cities in the aftermath of recent terrorist attacks Supply chains security
14:30-14:45	Break and return to Room CC10
14:45-15:15	Presentations: Summary outcomes of the roundtable discussions
15:15-16:30	Introduction to 2019 Summit: <i>Transport Connectivity for Regional Integration (15 min)</i> , followed by discussion (1h00) Conclusions and next steps
16:30	Close of the meeting

Annex 1. Questions for discussion at the Lunchtime Roundtables

The thematic areas suggested for roundtable lunch discussions are covered under dedicated Summit sessions, one session for each area (with the exception of road safety topic which is in focus of several sessions). With this in mind, our rational is to use the key questions developed under the Summit sessions as a basis for roundtable discussions at the Consultation.

These key questions are included in the draft programme, for your convenience please see them also below:

▶ Road safety for urban and inter-urban mobility (few sessions)

Road safety - from "Vision Zero" to safety culture

- What kind of leadership is required to apply the principle of "Safe System" and implement "Vision Zero" in order to achieve the SDGs in transport, both in developed and developing countries?
- Almost half of all global road traffic deaths concern pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists. How can their safety be improved? How can we address the problem of distraction while driving/walking/cycling?
- What is the role of business in fostering road safety? For example, how can we build a safety culture, knowing that up to 40 % of road deaths in Europe are work-related?

Governance of road safety: Transparent and accurate road traffic injury data is essential to set priorities and develop policies that will work.

- What are the examples of best practices in evidence-based policy-making?
- What is the role of different stakeholders (governments, parliamentarians, business and civil society) in fostering effective road safety policies and legislation?

Working together for safer city streets: The session will draw on the ITF work on the Safer City Streets network which features "Vision Zero" policies seeking to reduce fatal and serious injuries through application of a safe system approach. In particular, the session will focus on the following issues:

- What measures are in place to improve the safety of vulnerable road users, including older and disabled people?
- How is more robust, efficient data collection and monitoring helping cities to better track and compare their safety performance?
- What is the role of international cooperation in addressing serious road injuries?
- How can safe transport be promoted through urban and street design? What are examples of good practice in this respect?
- · What are the social, economic and environmental benefits of safer city streets?

Connected and autonomous vehicles: benefits and risks for safety and security

Autonomy can help tackle global challenges and deliver considerable benefits, notably for the transport sector (e.g. vehicles). It also creates new challenges and questions for transport safety and security.

Do we understand all these benefits and challenges? How can we ensure that autonomy benefits society as a whole?

- What will be the challenges to road users during the transition period where we will have a mixture of both vehicles with drivers and self-driving vehicles? How will highly automated vehicles interact with human-operated vehicles?
- What are the new approaches needed to make regulatory frameworks more responsive to innovation in these areas whilst safeguarding key policy objectives such as personal security and traffic safety?

Cybersecurity threats to transport

Cyber-security threats to transport: ongoing automation in the transport sector has increased the probability of cyber-crime. For example, this year's cyber-attack on a large container shipping and terminal operator has underlined the huge impacts and disruption for the supply chain. The potential impacts have become larger than ever before, as whole systems can be affected.

- How vulnerable are transport systems to cyber-terrorism?
- How could governments prepare for cyber-security?
- How can all stakeholders work together to bolster their defenses, share intelligence, methodologies and resources, across modes and across different sectors?

▶ Resilience of transport systems to disruptions

Making transport systems resilient

- How can transport systems be made resilient to disruption (e.g., strikes and failing computer systems, as well as crashes, terrorist acts and other crimes, extreme weather conditions ...)?
- What key elements enable transport systems to recover expediently from disruption? How can international cooperation foster this?
- What opportunities do data provide for better understanding transport system stresses and adapting systems to extreme disruption?
- How can resilience be improved through better coordination among all stakeholders? How can complex interdependencies of multiple stakeholders and their competing priorities be reconciled?

▶ Protecting public space in our cities in the aftermath of recent terrorist attacks

Transport has often been the target of terrorist attacks. In the past it has been the infrastructure itself while more recently transport hubs have been targeted because of the crowds of people who make daily use of them. Also, vehicles are now being used as weapons of terror.

How can transport services be kept under heavy security measures?

► Supply chains security

Case study session

- · What are the key elements to make global supply chains safe and secure, and able to recover quickly from disruptions?
- How can built-in redundancy, enhanced management capacity and operator preparedness contribute to more resilient supply chains? How can international cooperation be structured to enable this?
- The session will feature a diverse set of case studies, such as Euro-Asia supply chains.