



ANNEX

DEFINITIONS¹ AND GENERAL NOTES

A. Definitions relevant to the tables of this Bulletin

Injury accident: Any accident involving at least one road vehicle in motion on a public road or private road to which the public has right of access, resulting in at least one injured or killed person.

A suicide or an attempted suicide is not an accident but an incident caused by a deliberate act to injure oneself fatally. However, if a suicide or an attempted suicide causes injury to another road user, then the incident is regarded as an injury accident.

Included are: collisions between road vehicles; between road vehicles and pedestrians; between road vehicles and animals or fixed obstacles and with one road vehicle alone. Included are collisions between road and rail vehicles. Multi-vehicle collisions are counted as only one accident provided that any successive collisions happen at very short intervals. Injury accident excludes accidents incurring only material damage.

Excluded are terrorist acts.

Fatal accident: Any injury accident resulting in a person killed.

Non-fatal accident: Any injury accident other than a fatal accident.

Casualty: Any person killed or injured as a result of an injury accident.

Person killed: Any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides.

A killed person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of death to be suicide, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in death. For countries that do not apply the threshold of 30 days, conversion coefficients are estimated so that comparisons on the basis of the 30 day-definition can be made.

Person injured: Any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides.

Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured.

An injured person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of the injury to be attempted suicide by that person, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in injury, but not in death.

Person seriously injured: Any person injured who was hospitalized for a period of more than 24 hours.

Person slightly injured: Any person injured excluding persons killed or seriously injured.

Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured.

Accident between road vehicle and pedestrian: Any injury accident involving one or more road vehicle and one or more pedestrian.

Included are accidents irrespective of whether a pedestrian was involved in the first or a later phase of the accident and whether a pedestrian was injured or killed on or off the road.

¹ Definitions are adapted from the Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics, Fifth Edition published in 2019 (www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/main/wp6/pdfdocs/Glossary_for_Transport_Statistics_EN.pdf).

Single road vehicle accident: Any injury accident in which only one road vehicle is involved.

Included are accidents of vehicles trying to avoid collision and veering off the road, or accidents caused by collision with obstruction or animals on the road. Excluded are collisions with pedestrians and parked vehicles.

Multi-vehicle road accident: Any injury accident involving two or more road vehicles only.

The following types of injury accidents involving two or more road vehicles are:

(a) Rear-end collision: collision with another vehicle using the same lane of a carriageway and moving in the same direction, slowing or temporarily halted.

Excluded are collisions with parked vehicles.

(b) Head-on collision: collision with another vehicle using the same lane of a carriageway and moving in the opposite direction, slowing or temporarily halted.

Excluded are collisions with parked vehicles.

(c) Collision due to crossing or turning: collision with another vehicle moving in a lateral direction due to crossing, leaving or entering a road.

Excluded are collisions with vehicles halted and waiting to turn which should be classified under (a) or (b).

(d) Other collisions, including collisions with parked vehicles: collision occurring when driving side by side, overtaking or when changing lanes; or collision with a vehicle which has parked or stopped at the edge of a carriageway, on shoulders, marked parking spaces, footpaths or parking sites, etc.

Included in (d) are all collisions not covered by (a), (b) and (c). The constituent element for classification of accidents between vehicles is the first collision on the carriageway, or the first mechanical impact on the vehicle.

B. Other definitions

Road outside built-up areas: Road outside the boundaries of a built-up area, which is an area with entries and exits sign-posted as such.

Motorways are excluded.

Dry road surface: A road surface not covered by water, snow, ice or other substances.

Other road surface: Any other road surface other than a dry road surface.

Motorway/freeway: Road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which:

(a) Is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for traffic in two directions, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means;

(b) Has no crossings at the same level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath;

(c) Is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

Entry and exit lanes of motorways are included irrespective of the location of the sign-posts.

Urban motorways are also included.

Road inside a built-up area: A road within the boundaries of a built-up area, with entries and exits sign-posted as such.

Excluded are motorways, express roads and other roads of higher speed traversing the built-up area, if not signposted as built-up roads. Streets are included.

Road vehicle: A vehicle running on wheels and intended for use on roads.

Road motor vehicle: A road vehicle fitted with an engine whence it derives its sole means of propulsion, which is normally used for carrying persons or goods by road, or for hauling, on the road, vehicles used for the carriage of persons or goods.

Moped: Two, three or four-wheeled road motor vehicle which is fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of less than 50cc and a maximum authorized design speed in accordance with national regulations. Where limitations concerning the engine displacement are not applicable a restriction in terms of motor power may be in force. Refers to categories L₁ and L₂ of the UN Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3).

Registered and non-registered mopeds in use are included, whether or not they have a number plate. Some countries do not register all mopeds.

Motor cycle: Two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped. Refers to categories L₃, L₄, L₅, L₆ and L₇ of the UN Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3).

Passenger car: Road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Refers to category M₁ of the UN Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3).

Included are:

- (a) Passenger cars*
- (b) Vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers*
- (c) Taxis*
- (d) Hire cars*
- (e) Ambulances*
- (f) Motor homes.*

Excluded are light goods road vehicles (see definition below) as well as buses, coaches and trolleybuses (see definition below).

"Passenger car" includes microcars (needing no permit or having the same requirements as mopeds to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

Buses, coaches and trolleybuses: Passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry 10 or more seated or standing persons (including the driver) and is not rail-borne. Refers to categories M₂ and M₃ of the UN Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3).

Goods road vehicle: Road vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods. Includes categories N and O of the UN Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E. 3).

Included are:

- (a) *Light goods road vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3 500 kg, designed exclusively or primarily, to carry goods or to be used by craftsmen, e.g. vans, pick-ups, and two- or three-wheeled vehicles;*
- (b) *Heavy goods road vehicles with a gross vehicle weight above 3 500 kg, designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods;*
- (c) *Road tractors;*
- (d) *Trailers and semi-trailers;*
- (e) *Agricultural tractors permitted to use roads open to public traffic.*

Goods road motor vehicle: Any single road motor vehicle designed to carry goods (e.g. a lorry), or any coupled combination of road vehicles designed to carry goods (i.e. lorry with trailer(s), or road tractor with or without semi-trailer and with or without trailer).

Lorry/Truck: Rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

Road tractor (semi-trailer tractor): Road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers).

Agricultural tractors are excluded.

Gross vehicle weight (Legally permissible maximum weight): Total of the weight of the vehicle (or combination of vehicles) including its load when stationary and ready for the road declared permissible by the competent authority of the country of registration.

This includes the weight of the driver and the maximum number of persons permitted to be carried.