

Autonomous vehicles and international policy

Håkan Burden



Top 5 AV countries

Confused 14 February 2022:

https://www.confused.com/c ar-insurance/av-readiness?awc=5648_16538 93309_e5a2b8e784faa1c2b b34e2ea01294ed8&utm_sou rce=affiliatewindow&utm_m edium=affiliate&utm_campai gn=id_dm_aj_1040+quote#3





Top 5 AV countries

Policy:

Legislation in place

Technology & Innovation: HQs & patents

Consumer acceptance:
Increase in searches for "autonomous cars"

Infrastructure:
Public EV chargers and road quality



Top 5 AV countries

USA 8.62: Number of HQs, EV chargers and patents JAPAN 7.59: Road quality, number of patents and HQs FRANCE 7.37: A driver-less trial in 2021, number of patents and HQs

UK 6.92:Number of HQs and legislation

GERMANY 6.74: Number of patents and infrastructure



Sweden?



7. Sweden

Road quality:		Patents:		HQs:	
1. Netherlands	6.4	1. USA	127.570	USA	50
2. Switzerland	6.3	2. South Korea	25.861	Israel	11
3. Japan	6.1	3. Japan	21.242	UK	5
8. USA	5.5	4. Germany	13.817	Japan	3
•••		•••		•••	
11. Sweden	5.3	7. Sweden	4.693	7. Sweden	1
Source: theglobaleconomy.com		Source: worldwide.espacenet.com		Source: crunchbase.com	



7. Sweden

Consumer acceptance:

Chile +22.1%

Slovakia +20.8%

•••

Sweden ±0.0%

•••

Denmark -20.4%

Source: ads.google.com







7. Sweden

Policy:

Japan 4 (Approval in place for driving AVs)

Germany 4

UK 3 (Same as 4 but with exceptions)

USA :

••

Sweden 2 (Approval in place for testing AVs)

••

France 2

Source: national agencies' webpages and/or newspapers



Policy in more detail

UNECE: UN regulation No. 157 on ALKS 60km/h, high-ways, "Traffic jam assistant"

Japan 4: Implementation of ALKS, new law for level 4 on the way

France 2: Approval in place for three levels of autonomy, remote intervention and OEM responsibility for traffic fines

Germany 4: Technical specs for level 4 autonomy, *Technische Aufsicht*, product liability

USA 3: Only legal in certain states, driver-less services in California and Arizona

UK 3: ALKS is being implemented, product liability, separate type approval for usage

Sweden 2: Trialling is allowed and based on risk assessment

New law under investigation. Three responsible roles – driver, owner and OEM

EU July 2022: Amendments to Regulation 2019/2144 and 2018/858. Campfire seating, software updates, small-scale type approval of AVs, technical specs for braking and steering

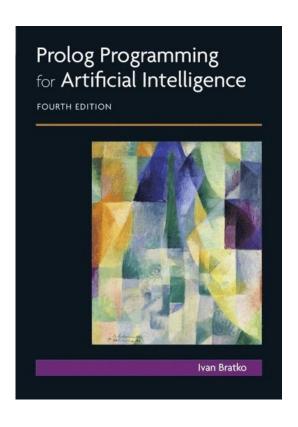
EU July 2025 (?): Al Act →



The AI Act



AI according to the EU



The term AI refers to systems that receive input, infer how this can be used to achieve a set of human-defined objectives and generate output that can influence the environments they interact with, using one or more AI technologies:

- 1) Machine learning, such as deep learning
- 2) Logic- and knowledge-based approaches, including expert systems
- 3) Statistical methods, such as for optimisation



High-risk AI-systems

An Al system poses a high risk if ...

... it is (part of) a safety component,

... a third party is required during the certification process, and

... the product category is listed in Annex II.A

High-risk Al systems shall be **CE-marked**

Annex II.A

Directive EC 2006/42 - Machinery

Directive EC 2009/48 - Toys

Directive EU 2013/53 - Leisure boats

Directive EU 2014/33 - Elevators

Directive EU 2014/34 - Explosive environments

Directive EU 2014/53 - Radio equipment

Directive EU 2014/68 - High-pressure equipment

Regulation EU 2016/424 - Cable-ways

Regulation EU 2016/425 - Personal protective wear

Regulation EU 2016/426 - Combustible gases

Regulation EU 2017/745 och 746 – Medical equipment



The same AI system poses no risk if covered by the following sectorial regulation

Civilian aviation and air safety Regulation EC 300/2008, EU 2018/1139 among others

Two- or three wheeled machines or duadricycles
Regulation EU 168/2013

Marine quipment
Directive EU 2014/90

Forestry and agricultural vehicles

Regulation EU 167/2013

Interoperability of the rail system Directive 2016/797

Vehicles and vehicle equipment Regulation EC 715/2007, EC 595/2009 and EU 2018/858





How's that?!

NLF: New Legislative Framework

Rules that the EU can decide over on its own, such as machinery and toys (Annex II.A)

OAL: Old Approach Legislation

Products governed by other international bodies, such as UNECE (Annex II.B)

→ The proposal explicitly states that over time the regulation or corresponding requirements should be applicable for OAL products



And there is more!

Under specific activites you find the heading Critical infrastructure and protection of environment:

- Al systems intended to be used as safety components in the management and operation of road traffic and the supply of water, gas, heating and electricity;
- Al systems intended to be used to control or as safety components of digital infrastructure;
- Al systems intended to be used to control emissions and pollution





Fines

A company that does not comply with the requirements on data quality will be fined the higher value of...

... €30.000.000, or

... 6% of world-wide annual turnover

Lesser offences get a rebate, so that filing incomplete information to a notified body (third-party certifier) results in €10.000.000 / 2% of turnover in fines



In conclusion

Measuring AV readiness is difficult

So, it's ok to be sceptic when people say they can

Different initiatives are filling the void left by UNECE

Some initiatives will be relevant even if not branded as automotive





Finally

Colleagues:

Jenny Lundahl Susanne Stenberg Kristina Andersson

Drive Sweden Newsletter:

https://www.drivesweden.net/en/newsletters





Thanks! hakan.burden@ri.se