

CCAM Revisiting the liability regime?

WEBINAR EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DG CONNECT

19 JANUARY 2018

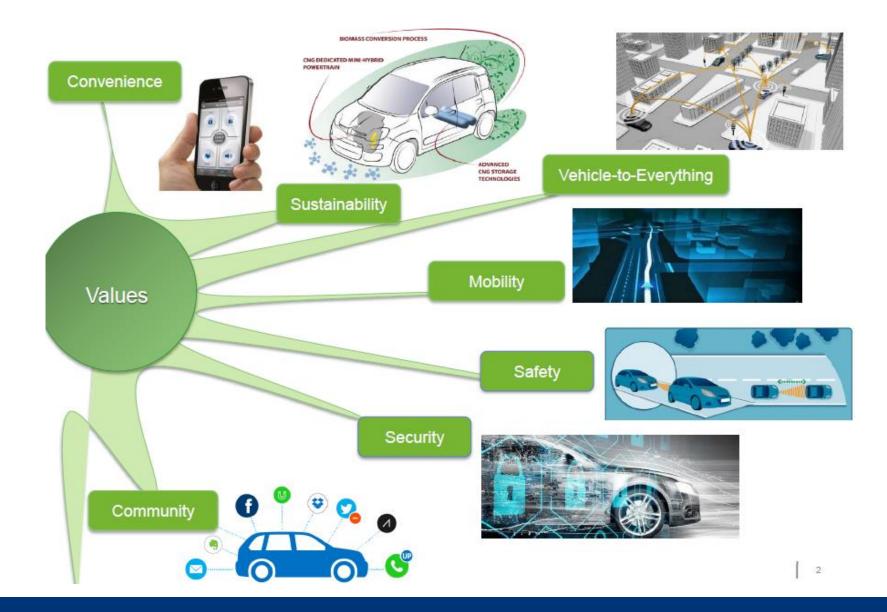
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CONNECTIVITY SERVICES





LEVELS OF AUTOMATION (SAE)



DRIVER ASSISTANCE

« HANDS ON »



CRUISE CONTROL LANE KEEPING

AUTOMATED DRIVING Level 2



WITH DRIVER SUPERVISION « HANDS OFF »



PARTIAL AUTOMATED DRIVING

AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE Level 3



WITHOUT SUPERVISION (TEMPORARLY « EYES OFF »



TRAFFIC JAM CHAUFFEUR HIGHWAY CHAUFFEUR

AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE Level 4



WITHOUT SUPERVISION ON ENTIRE USE CASE « MIND OFF »



TRAFFIC JAM PILOT HIGHWAY PILOT



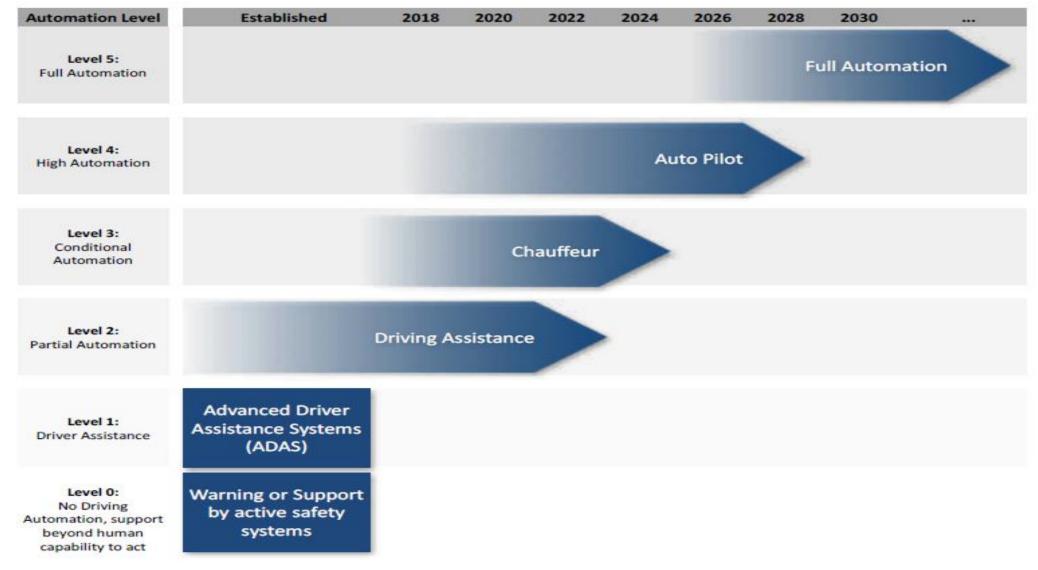
DRIVERLESS



VALET PARKING ROBOT TAXI



LEVELS OF AUTOMATED DRIVING



ERTRAC, Automated driving roadmap, July 2017



United Nations / UN-ECE

- Vienna Convention 1968
- o R 79 ACSF

European Union

- Motor Insurance Directive (2009) + Product Liability Directive (1985)
- Revisit current regimes : GEAR 2030, Round table(s) on CCAM, C-ITS platform,
 EC public consultation(s) on data economy + EP JURI report 27/1/17

National regimes ➤ no level-playing field

- Road and traffic law
- Civil law
- Strict liability regimes
- Implementation of product liability



Allocation of liability -> intervening factors:

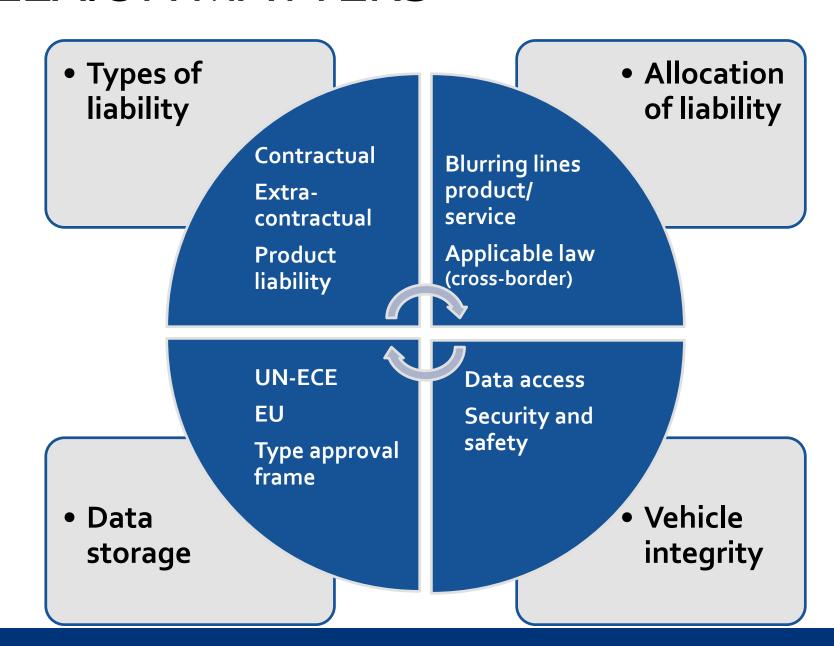
- ✓ Driver behaviour
- ✓ Weather conditions
- ✓ Physical infrastructure
- ✓ Digital infrastructure
- √ Hardware/software/systems/components
- **√**-....

Acknowledged in GEAR 2030 final report:

- ☐ Automation: take over some/most/all of the driver's tasks
- ☐ Becomes more complex to assign liability
- ☐ Data recording through type approval (UN-ECE/EU)
- ☐ Systems 2020 : current MID and PLD are fit for purpose
- ☐ Systems beyond 2020? Monitoring needed, evaluation/impact assessment

ACEA

| REFLEXION MATTERS



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