

Law Commissions' consultation on automated vehicles: a regulatory framework for automated vehicles

OVERVIEW

This is a public consultation by the Law Commission for England and Wales and the Scottish Law Commission.

The consultation questions are drawn from our third consultation paper published as part of a review of automated vehicles. For more information about this project, visit:

<https://www.lawcom.gov.uk/project/automated-vehicles/>

In the consultation paper, we make provisional proposals for a new regulatory system, examining the definition of “self-driving”; safety assurance before AVs are deployed on the road; and how to assure safety on an ongoing basis. We also consider user and fleet operator responsibilities, civil liability, criminal liability and access to data.

We recommend that consultees read the consultation paper, which can be found on our websites:

<https://www.lawcom.gov.uk/project/automated-vehicles/> and

<https://www.scotlawcom.gov.uk/law-reform/law-reform-projects/joint-projects/automated-vehicles>

A shorter summary is also available on the same pages.

We are committed to providing accessible publications. If you require this consultation paper to be made available in a different format please email:

automatedvehicles@lawcommission.gov.uk.

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About you

What is your name?

Bryan Reimer

What is the name of your organisation?

MIT

Are you responding to this consultation in a personal capacity or on behalf of your organisation? (Please select only one item)

Personal response

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The definition of self-driving (Chapters 2 to 5)

Consultation Question 1

We provisionally propose that:

- (2) a vehicle should not be classified as self-driving if, with the ADS engaged, the user-in-charge needs to monitor the driving environment, the vehicle or the way it drives;
- (3) it is nevertheless compatible with self-driving to require the user-in-charge to respond to a clear and timely transition demand which:
 - (a) cuts out any non-driving related screen use;
 - (b) provides clear visual, audio and haptic signals; and
 - (c) gives sufficient time to gain situational awareness;
- (4) to be classified as self-driving, the vehicle must be safe enough even if the human user does not intervene in response to any event except a clear and timely transition demand.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

I think your definitions are fine, however cutting out non-driving related screen use leaves the highly problematic issue of phone use as something that can be reasonably ignored by vehicle manufactures. I think you need to add to (3) to include in 3 that either the system prohibit any non-driving related activities other than OEM provided screen use that can be cut out or that "sufficient" time be computed while considering the need to gain situational awareness following signalling that interrupts the time needed for the driver to regain driving activities while engaged in typical non-driving related activities (e.g. eating, texting, watching a movie, etc.). Furthermore, you may cover it in other areas but please ensure that regain situational awareness the driver must be alert and awake at all times un inhibited by substances etc. You may wish to span research at some point to help define sufficient as a regulatory perspective is likely far different than that of a manufacturer.

Consultation Question 2

We welcome views on whether self-driving features should be designed to ensure that they can be used by people with hearing loss.

Please share your views below

This is an interesting question, overall the question requires research to assess what degree of hearing loss can be managed without impacting the time frame necessary to

respond and gain awareness. If a safety standard can not be meet I think investments in assistive approaches should be made to attempt to remediate this issue for those with high degrees of hearing loss, however requiring that systems be designed from the start to meet all needs may lead to barriers to market or lower overall safety. A balance between the need for accessibility, time to market and safety is needed.

Consultation Question 3

We provisionally propose that the decision whether a vehicle is sufficiently safe to “safely drive itself” should be made by the Secretary of State, as informed by advice from a specialist regulator.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

I don't understand UK law well enough to comment on how the secretary of state could be educated to make such a decision. I see a FDA like system where a panel of experts changed with measuring not how safe is safe enough but how much the benefits out weigh the risk being an alternative approach. In this context a team of technical experts each with domain knowledge of various aspects of the problem all have voting power through a non political process.

Consultation Question 4

We welcome observations on which of the following standards is most appropriate when assessing the safety of automated vehicles:

- (a) as safe as a competent and careful human driver;
 - (b) as safe as a human driver who does not cause a fault accident;
 - (c) overall, safer than the average human driver.
- none of the above

Please expand on your answer

Some modest degree of improvement over (a) (may be 5 – 10%) is a reasonable starting point. However, year by year this standard should increase as technology should allow us to be safer over time. Starting at 5% better and they asking for another 5% every other year, etc.

Consultation Question 5

We welcome observations on how automated vehicles can be made as safe as reasonably practicable.

Please share your views below

AVs need to be developed in ways that they interact with and behave much like conventionally driven vehicles. We can't have failures in expectations where humans expect a vehicle to accelerate from stop (because the 1000s of cars they have seen before do) and the AV waits for processing time increasing the chance of rear end collisions. This is just one of many illustrations.

Consultation Question 6 (Paragraph 5.121)

We welcome practical suggestions for how AV regulators can fulfil their public sector equality duty.

Please share your views below

See my response to Q3. Developing pre-market certifications much like our medical system without some of the complexities / long time requirements (think accelerated emergency authorization speed review) to provide checks and balances on the AV developers while ensuring the data supports approaches meet safety, accessibility, and other targets in a scientifically supported / reasonably argued way. We need to ensure that a design team is not cutting corners, making assumptions that are too narrow, or deploying tech for testing or other on public roads without protocols, data, etc. to support the have the expertise and training to.

Safety assurance before deployment (Chapters 6 to 8)

Consultation Question 7 (Paragraph 7.99)

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) safety assessment should use a variety of techniques;
- (2) manufacturers/developers should submit a safety case to regulators showing why they believe that the automated driving system is safe;
- (3) regulators should:
 - (a) provide guidelines for what is in the safety case;
 - (b) audit the safety case;
 - (c) prepare guidance for manufacturers and developers on preferred standards; and
 - (d) carry out at least some independent tests.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

This fits with the context of an independent review panel. I am good with 3a – 3c but believe we want companies to come to the regulator with well developed and third party validated data. It is too complex for regulators to test.

Consultation Question 8

We seek views on whether an approval authority that intends to use a scenario database as part of the testing procedure should consult road user groups on the range of scenarios to be included.

Please share your views below

Yes – stakeholder input is good.

Consultation Question 9

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) unauthorised automated driving systems should be prohibited; and

- (2) this should be subject to an exemption procedure by which the Secretary of State may authorise unauthorised systems to be used in tests and trials.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

Conceptually this makes sense but as stated earlier does the Sec of State have the non-political ability to judge or is a panel of experts best charged with providing much like an EAU (what we have for COVID vaccines) exemptions?

Consultation Question 10

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) the Government should establish a domestic scheme to approve automated driving systems (ADSs) for use on roads in Great Britain (a “national ADS approval scheme”);
- (2) manufacturers should have a free choice to apply for approval under either the UNECE system of international type approvals or through the national scheme;
- (3) developers should be able to submit an ADS for national approval, even if they are not responsible for manufacturing the whole vehicle.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

Developers in partnership with the vehicle manufacturer. Just because the software works does not mean it is integrated effectively. I would think they need to submit the package together or argue as to why the manufacturer systems are no longer relevant (e.g. after market retrofit). In the latter case Uber disabled the Volvo active safety systems. By doing this they would need to justify that they have done something better.

Consultation Question 11

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) an ADS approval scheme should be established through regulation under the Road Traffic Act 1988, without further legislative reform;
- (2) an ADS should be defined as a combination of software, hardware and sensors, which can be installed in a “type” of vehicle;
- (3) when an ADS is approved, the approval should be accompanied by specifications for:
 - (a) the type of vehicle in which it can be installed; and

- (b) how the ADS is installed within the vehicle;
- (4) where an ADS is installed in a pre-registered vehicle, an example vehicle should be submitted to the regulator for approval of the installation.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

Consultation Question 12

We invite observations on the appeal process in regulation 19 of the Road Vehicles (Approval) Regulations 2020, including:

- (1) how it works in practice; and
- (2) how well it is suited to the proposed national ADS approval scheme.

Please share your views below

Consultation Question 13

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) once an ADS has received type approval at either international or domestic level, an Automated Driving System Entity (ADSE) would need to submit the vehicle to the UK safety regulator for categorisation as able to safely drive itself;
- (2) the safety regulator should make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for how the vehicle should be classified;
- (3) it should be open to the safety regulator to recommend that an ADS-enabled vehicle is classified in one of three ways: as not self-driving but driver assistance; as self-driving only with a user-in-charge; or as self-driving without a user-in-charge;
- (4) the safety regulator should only recommend classification as self-driving (either with or without a user-in-charge) if it is satisfied that:
 - (a) an ADSE is registered as taking responsibility for the system;
 - (b) the ADSE was closely involved in assessing safety and creating the safety case; and
 - (c) the ADSE has sufficient funds accessible to the regulator to respond to improvement notices, to pay fines and to organise a recall.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

Just would prefer to see an FDA panel approach vs safety regulator. Many decisions are not going to be black and white and will require risk benefit considerations that need a range of technical considerations.

Consultation Question 14

We provisionally propose that a new legislative framework should provide regulation-making powers to specify:

- (a) who should assess whether a vehicle is capable of self-driving;
- (b) the procedure for doing so; and
- (c) criteria for doing so.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

Consultation Question 15

We seek views on whether the new legislation should include provisions for appeals against a categorisation decision. If so, should these be similar to those in regulation 19 of the Road Vehicles (Approval) Regulations 2020?

Please share your views below

An appeal process is important. As noted above there is a lot that will not be black or white making technical arguments on benefits vs risks critical.

Consultation Question 16

We seek views on whether the regulator that classifies vehicles as self-driving should have power to allow their deployment in limited numbers, so as to gather further data on their safety in real world conditions.

Please share your views below

I would think of a tiered system like clinical trials, small numbers of vehicles in a small ODD before more in a larger ODD.

Assuring safety in use (Chapters 9 to 11)

Consultation Question 17

We provisionally propose that legislation should establish a scheme to assure the safety of automated driving systems following deployment, giving scheme regulators enhanced responsibilities and powers.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer

We need to track long term indicators to ensure that systems are operating within in the bounds that they were approved or better. If they are not we need to reevaluate if the benefits still outweigh the risks.

Consultation Question 18

We provisionally propose that the enhanced scheme should give regulators the following responsibilities and powers:

- (1) scheme regulators should be responsible for comparing the safety of automated and conventional vehicles using a range of measures;
- (2) to do this the regulator should have power to collect information on:
 - (a) leading measures (instances of bad driving which could have led to harm) and
 - (b) lagging measures (outcomes which led to actual harm);
- (3) regulators should have power to require an ADSE:
 - (a) to update software where an update is needed to ensure safety and continued compliance with the law;
 - (b) to keep maps up-to-date, where an AV relies on maps to ensure safety and compliance with the law;
 - (c) to communicate information about an ADS to users in a clear and effective way, including where necessary through training.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer. In particular, if you think the enhanced scheme should give regulators some but not all of the listed responsibilities and powers.

Consultation Question 19

We welcome views on the following issues:

- (1) Should scheme regulators be empowered to approve software updates that apply only within the UK, without requiring the manufacturer to return to the original type approval authority?
- (2) Should the scheme should also deal with cybersecurity?
- (3) Are other powers needed? (Note that data is discussed in Chapter 17.)

Please share your views below

It's going to be hard to have all software changes approved. It probably more important that they are all registered so that the regulator can look back to assess performance is within the approved bound and have data if something goes wrong. Cybersecurity is VERY important and needs to be addressed as part of the approval process.

Consultation Question 20

Should the authority administering the scheme to assure safety while automated vehicles are in use be kept separate from type approval authorities (as is already the case)? Alternatively, should both functions be combined in a single body?

Separate bodies Single body Other

Please expand on your answer

I think they need to work together so that what is approved is evaluated based upon the specifics of the approval.

Consultation Question 21

What formal mechanisms could be used to ensure that the regulator administering the scheme is open to external views (such as duties to consult or an advisory committee)?

Please share your views below

See comments earlier on an FDA like panel of experts.

Consultation Question 22

We provisionally propose that a statutory scheme to assure AVs in-use should:

- (1) investigate safety-related traffic infractions (such as exceeding the speed limit; running red lights; or careless or dangerous driving);
- (2) investigate other traffic infractions, including those subject to penalty charge notices;
- (3) if fault lies with the ADSE, apply a flexible range of regulatory sanctions.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Its fine of we identify low risk problems that are illustrations of limitations in design etc. we want to incentive that they are fixed. If they are not we than have cases of foreseeable infractions that need to be penalized to a higher degree. If you know you have to fix in a timely fashion etc. If we have high risk problems it's likely that they system needs to be shut down (major penalty) until repairs are made. Investigations should always consider did the AV operator know and ignore etc.

Consultation Question 23

We provisionally propose that the regulator which assures the safety of AVs in-use should have powers to impose the following sanctions on ADSEs:

- (1) informal and formal warnings;
- (2) fines;
- (3) redress orders;
- (4) compliance orders;
- (5) suspension of authorisation;
- (6) withdrawal of authorisation; and
- (7) recommendation of attendance at a restorative conference.

Please select the sanctions which you think the regulator should have powers to impose, leaving blank those which you do not think the regulator should be able to impose.

Please explain the reasons for your selection above.

Consultation Question 24

We provisionally propose that the legislation should provide the regulator with discretion over:

- (1) the amount of any monetary penalty; and
- (2) the steps which should be taken to prevent re-occurrence of a breach.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 25

We provisionally propose that a specialist incident investigation unit should be established:

- (1) to analyse data on collisions involving automated vehicles;
- (2) to investigate the most serious, complex or high-profile collisions; and
- (3) to make recommendations to improve safety without allocating blame.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

An US NTSB style investigative unit (non-political and scientific) should choose what collisions to investigate. I would force operators and regulators to respond to recommendations in a specific time frame. In the US NHTSA is not responding to NTSB recommendations. We respectfully disagree is a fine response but ignoring or non-response is not.

Consultation Question 26

We provisionally propose that the UK Government should establish a forum for collaboration on the application of road rules to self-driving vehicles.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

We need to collaborate with the tech experts to establish best practices.

Consultation Question 27

We welcome views on:

- (1) the issues the forum should consider;
- (2) the composition of the forum; and
- (3) its processes for public engagement.

Please share your views below

Responsibilities of the user-in-charge (Chapter 12)

Consultation Question 28

We provisionally propose that that the user-in-charge:

- (1) should be defined as an individual in position to operate the controls of a vehicle while an ADS is engaged and who is either in the vehicle or in direct sight of the vehicle; and
- (2) is not a driver while the ADS is engaged, and would not be liable for any criminal offence or civil penalty (such as a parking ticket) which arises out of dynamic driving.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 29

We provisionally propose that following the end of the transition demand period:

- (1) the user-in-charge should re-acquire the legal obligations of a driver, whether or not they have taken control of the vehicle; and
- (2) if, following a failure to respond to a transition demand, the vehicle stops in a manner which constitutes a criminal offence, the user-in-charge should be considered a driver and should therefore be liable for that offence.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

The exception to #2 is in the case of a medically incapacitated driver. In this case as long as the vehicle does its base job to reach safe harbour no fault should arise. Can't hold someone criminally liable for having a heart attack etc. If something were to occur (i.e. another road user hitting the AV) we need to recognize the benefits (safe harbour vs driving for ever) over risks.

Consultation Question 30

We seek views on whether a person with a provisional licence should be allowed to act as a user-in-charge, if accompanied by an approved driving instructor in a vehicle with dual controls.

Please share your views below

Yes – one needs to learn while being supervised.

Consultation Question 31

We provisionally propose that legislation should create new offences of:

- (1) using an automated vehicle as an unfit or unqualified user-in-charge; and
- (2) causing or permitting the use of an automated vehicle by an unfit or unqualified user-in-charge.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 32

We provisionally propose that persons carried without a user -in-charge should be guilty of a criminal offence.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 33

We seek views on whether the new proposed offence of being carried without a user -in-charge should only apply if the person:

- (1) knew that the vehicle did not have a user-in-charge; and
- (2) knew or ought to have known that a user-in-charge was required.

Please share your views below

Consultation Question 34

We provisionally propose that a user-in-charge who takes over control of the vehicle:

- (1) should be considered a driver; but
- (2) should have a specific defence to a criminal offence if, given the actions of the ADS, a competent and careful driver could not have avoided the offence.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer. If you do not agree with the proposal, we welcome your views on alternative legal tests.

If not, we welcome views on alternative legal tests.

Consultation Question 35

We provisionally propose that the user-in-charge should be liable for criminal offences which do not arise from the dynamic driving task, including those related to:

- (1) insurance;
- (2) maintaining the vehicle in a roadworthy condition (including installing safety critical software updates);
- (3) parking;
- (4) duties following accidents to provide information and report accidents to the police; and
- (5) ensuring child passengers wear seatbelts.

Do you agree? *(please tick one of the following)*

Yes, the user-in-charge should be liable for all offences not arising from the dynamic driving task

No, the user-in-charge should not be liable for any offences

The user-in-charge should be liable for some but not all of the offences listed

Other

Please expand on your answer. If you indicated that you think the user-in-charge should be liable for some but not all of the offences which do not arise from the dynamic driving task, please indicate which offences you think the user-in-charge should be liable for.

Consultation Question 36

We provisionally propose that the legislation should include a regulation-making power to clarify those roadworthiness failings which are (and those which are not) the responsibility of the user-in-charge.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Remote operation: no user-in-charge vehicles (Chapter 13)

Consultation Question 37

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) where an individual is exercising latitudinal and longitudinal control (steering and braking) over a vehicle remotely, that should not be regarded as a form of “self-driving”; and
- (2) where lateral and longitudinal control are exercised by an ADS, all other forms of remote operation should be regulated as “self-driving”.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

We welcome views on whether the current definition of when a vehicle “drives itself” under the Automated and Electric Vehicles Act 2018 should be amended to deal with some forms of remote operation which may involve a degree of “monitoring”.

Please Share your views below.

Consultation Question 38

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) the regulation of self-driving vehicles should distinguish between an Automated Driving System Entity (which vouches for the design of the system) and an operator (responsible for the operation of individual vehicles);
- (2) all vehicles authorised for use on roads or other public places with no user-in-charge should either:
 - (a) be operated by a licensed operator; or
 - (b) be covered by a contract with a licensed operator for supervision and maintenance services;

- (3) it should be a criminal offence to use a NUIC vehicle on a road or other public place unless it is operated by a licensed operator or is covered by a contract with a licensed operator for supervision and maintenance services.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 39

We welcome views on whether NUIC operators should be required to demonstrate professional competence through a safety management system, as set out in a safety case.

Please share your views below.

YES

Consultation Question 40

We provisionally propose that, irrespective of the nature of the vehicle, a licensed operator should be under a duty to:

- (1) supervise the vehicle;
- (2) maintain the vehicle;
- (3) insure the vehicle;
- (4) install safety-critical updates and maintain cybersecurity; and
- (5) report accidents and untoward events (as defined by the regulator).

Do you agree?

- Yes, a licensed operator should be subject to all the listed duties
- No, a licensed operator should not be subject to any of the listed duties
- A licensed operator should be subject to some but not all of the listed duties
- Other

Please expand on your answer. If you think a licensed operator should be subject to some but not all of the listed duties, please indicate which listed duties you think should be placed on a licensed operator.

Consultation Question 41

We provisionally propose that legislation should include a regulation-making power by which some or all of these duties could be transferred to the registered keeper or owner, if it was shown that it was appropriate to do so.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 42

We welcome views on how accessibility standards for Highly Automated Road Passenger Services (HARPS) might be developed.

Please share your views below

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) an accessibility advisory panel should be formed to include:
 - (a) the Equalities and Human Rights Commission; and
 - (b) representative groups for disabled and older persons;
- (2) the Secretary of State should be obliged to consult with the accessibility advisory panel prior to setting any national minimum standards on HARPS;
- (3) there should be a duty to periodically re-consult the accessibility advisory panel at set intervals to ensure requirements keep pace with developing evidence of technical feasibility and changing needs.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

We welcome views on what the set interval for periodically re-consulting the accessibility advisory panel should be.

Please share your views below

Consultation Question 43

We welcome views on who should administer the operator licensing scheme.

Please share your views below

CHAPTER 14: CRIMINAL OFFENCES BY ADSEs AND THEIR SENIOR MANAGERS

Consultation Question 44

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) it should be a criminal offence for an ADSE to omit safety-relevant information or include misleading information when putting a vehicle forward for classification as self-driving or responding to information requests from the regulator;
- (2) the offence should apply to senior managers (where it was attributable to the manager's consent, connivance or neglect);
- (3) the offence should not apply to more junior employees;
- (4) the offence should carry a higher sentence if it is associated with a death or serious injury;
- (5) the offence should be prosecuted in England and Wales by either the regulator or the Crown Prosecution Service and in Scotland by the Procurator Fiscal.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 45

We seek views on the following proposed offences.

Offence A: non-disclosure and misleading information in the safety case

When putting forward a vehicle for classification as self-driving, it would be a criminal offence for the ADSE to

- (1) fail to provide information to the regulator; or
- (2) provide information to the regulator that is false or misleading in a material particular

where that information is relevant to the evaluation of the safety of the ADS or the vehicle.

The ADSE would have a defence if it could show that it took reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to prevent the wrongdoing.

The penalty would be an unlimited fine.

Offence B: non-disclosure and misleading information in responding to requests

When a regulator requests specific information from an ADSE (whether before or after deployment), it would be a criminal offence for the ADSE to

- (1) fail to provide information to the regulator; or
- (2) provide information to the regulator that is false or misleading in a material particular

where that information is relevant to the evaluation of the safety of the ADS or the vehicle.

The ADSE would have a defence if it could show that it took reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to prevent the wrongdoing.

The penalty would be an unlimited fine.

Offence C: offences by senior management

Where offence A and/or offence B committed by a body corporate is proved—

- (1) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the body corporate; or
- (2) to be attributable to neglect on the part of an officer of the body corporate,

then that officer is guilty of the offence.

An officer includes any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity.

We see this as equivalent to offences under the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 and General Product Safety Regulations 2005, which carry a penalty of a fine and/or a maximum two years' imprisonment.

Offence D: aggravated offences in the event of death or serious injury following non-disclosure or provision of misleading information to the AV safety regulator

Where a corporation or person commits Offences A to C, that offence is aggravated where the misrepresentation or non-disclosure:

- (1) related to an increased risk of a type of adverse incident; and
- (2) an adverse incident of that type occurred; and
- (3) the adverse incident caused a death or serious injury.

We see this as equivalent to the offence of causing death by dangerous driving, which carries a penalty of an unlimited fine and/or a maximum of 14 years' imprisonment.

Please share your views below

Consultation Question 46

We welcome views on whether an ADSE should be under a duty to present information in a clear and accessible form, in which safety-critical information is indexed and signposted.

Please share your views below

New wrongful interference offences (chapter 15)

Consultation Question 47

We provisionally propose that legislative amendment should clarify that the tampering offence in section 25 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 applies to anything that is physically part of a vehicle and any software installed within it.

Do you agree ?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 48

We welcome views on whether the tampering offence should apply to external infrastructure required for the operation of the AV.

Please share your views below

Consultation Question 49

We provisionally propose that there should be an aggravated offence of wrongfully interfering with an AV, the road, or traffic equipment contrary to section 22A of the Road Traffic Act 1988, where the interference results in an AV causing death or serious injury, in:

- (1) England and Wales; and
- (2) Scotland.

Do you agree?

- Yes, in both England and Wales and Scotland
- In England and Wales only
- In Scotland only
- In neither jurisdiction

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 50

We provisionally propose that the appropriate mental element for the aggravated offence is intent to interfere with a vehicle, the road or traffic equipment.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 51

We seek views on whether an approved work defence for repair or maintenance operations authorised by a vehicle manufacturer or Automated Driving System Entity is desirable.

Please share your views below

Civil liability (Chapter 16)

Consultation Question 52

We provisionally propose that the way the Automated and Electric Vehicles Act 2018 deals with contributory negligence and causation is:

- (1) adequate at this stage; and
- (2) should be reviewed by the UK Government in the light of practical experience.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 53

We provisionally propose that measures should be put in place to compensate the victims of accidents caused by uninsured AVs.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 54

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) product liability law should be reviewed to take account of the challenges of emerging technologies;
- (2) any review should cover product liability as a whole, rather than be confined to automated vehicles; it should not, therefore, form part of this project on automated vehicles.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Access to data (Chapter 17)

Consultation Question 55

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) for a vehicle to be classified as self-driving, it needs to record the location as well as the time at which the ADS is activated and deactivated;
- (2) the Government should work within the UNECE to ensure data storage systems for automated driving record these data; and
- (3) any national system to approve an ADS should require these data to be collected, subject to safeguards.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 56

We provisionally propose that legislation should impose a duty on those controlling AV data to disclose data to insurers, where the data is necessary to decide claims fairly and accurately.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 57

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) initially, DSSAD data from self-driving vehicles should be stored for three years; and
- (2) the issue should be reviewed in the light of experience.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.

Consultation Question 58

We provisionally propose that:

- (1) when an ADSE applies for categorisation of its vehicle types as self-driving, it should present the regulator with details on how data will be recorded, stored, accessed and protected;
- (2) the regulator should only categorise a system as self-driving if it is satisfied that that the ADSE has systems to abide by its obligations under the GDPR.

Do you agree?

Yes No Other

Please expand on your answer.