



*Intelligent Transport Systems: a Tool or a Toy?*

# Autonomous Driving: Policy aspects

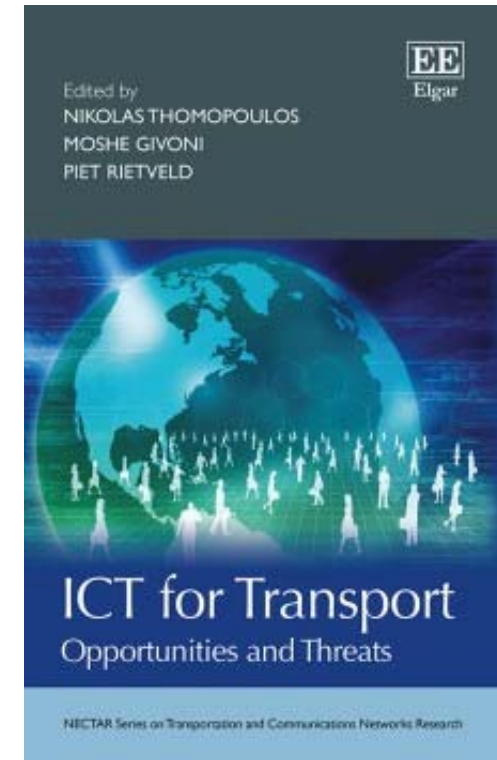
*Dr Nikolas Thomopoulos – Zilina, 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2016*





# THE AUTONOMOUS CAR: A BLESSING OR A CURSE FOR THE FUTURE OF LOW CARBON MOBILITY?

*An exploration of likely Vs. desirable outcomes*



Thomopoulos N., Givoni M (2015) The autonomous car – A blessing or a curse for the future of low carbon mobility? An exploration of likely Vs. desirable outcomes, *European Journal of Futures Research*, (3), 1-14



# Facts: AV potential

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Annual cost savings from the use of AVs have been estimated at:

**US\$1.3 trillion** for the US

or

**75% of transport GDP<sub>US</sub>**

or

**8% of GDP<sub>US</sub>**

➔ global annual savings: **US\$5.6 trillion**

*(Morgan Stanley, 2013)*



# AV: a game changer

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Given the fact that 54% of the global population lives in cities currently and is responsible for **64%** of total kilometres travelled or **10 billion trips daily**, along with the projection that 66% of the global population will live in cities by 2050 increasing urban kilometres travelled **threefold**, the AV is in every aspect a **game changer** that can modify beyond recognition our transport and mobility system and as a consequence our life.

**There are some challenges to address though...**



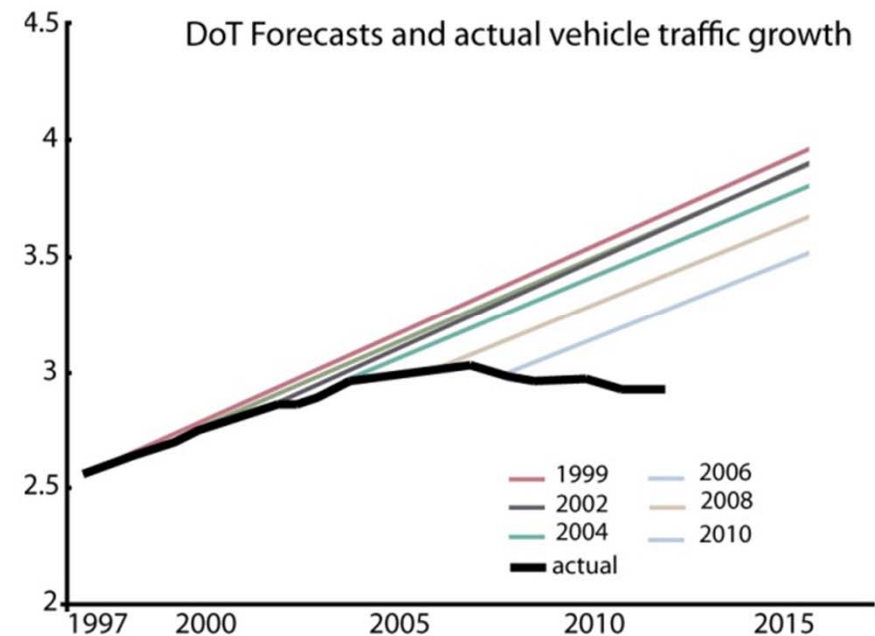
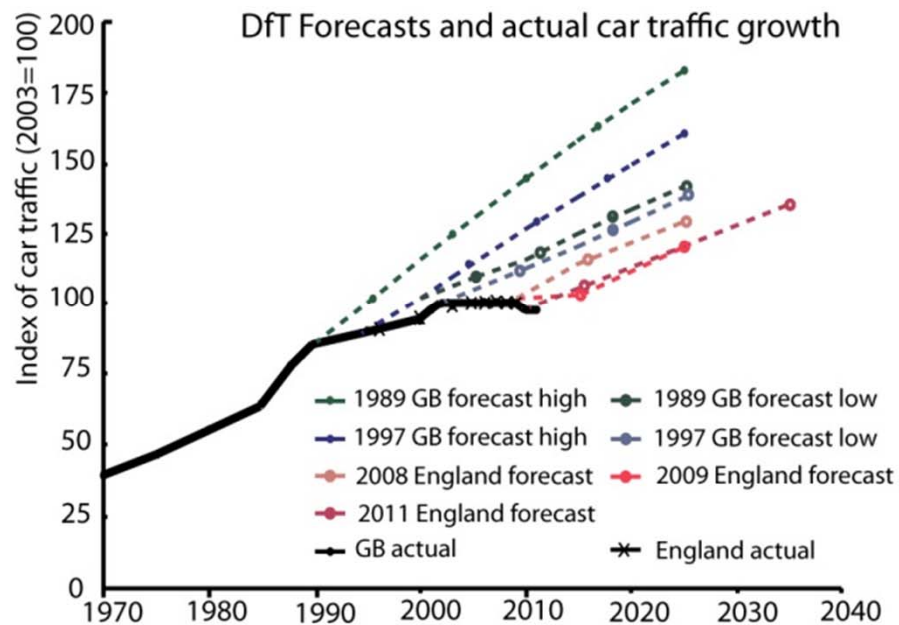


# Is the 'peak car' already here?

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*Rode et al, 2014*



# Key challenge: Automation level

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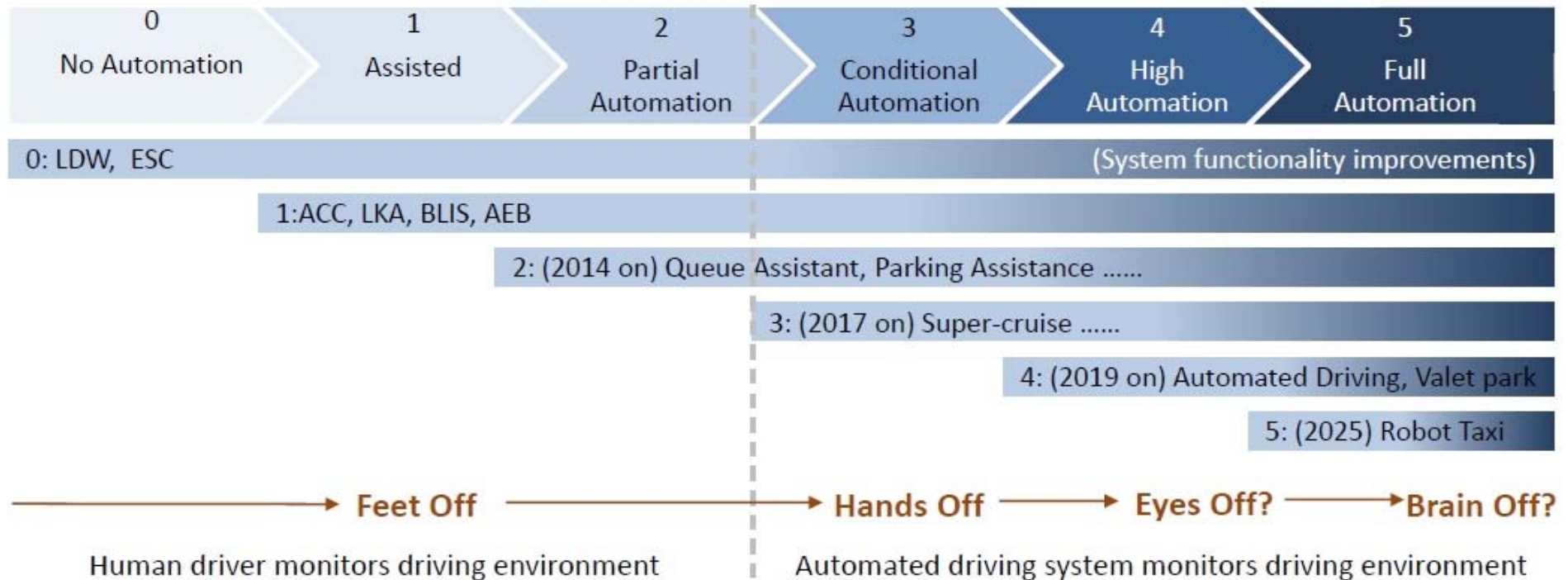


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## The Autonomous Car Timeline

International Categorisation of Autonomy

(A. Miller, 2015)



# Key challenge: Transition period

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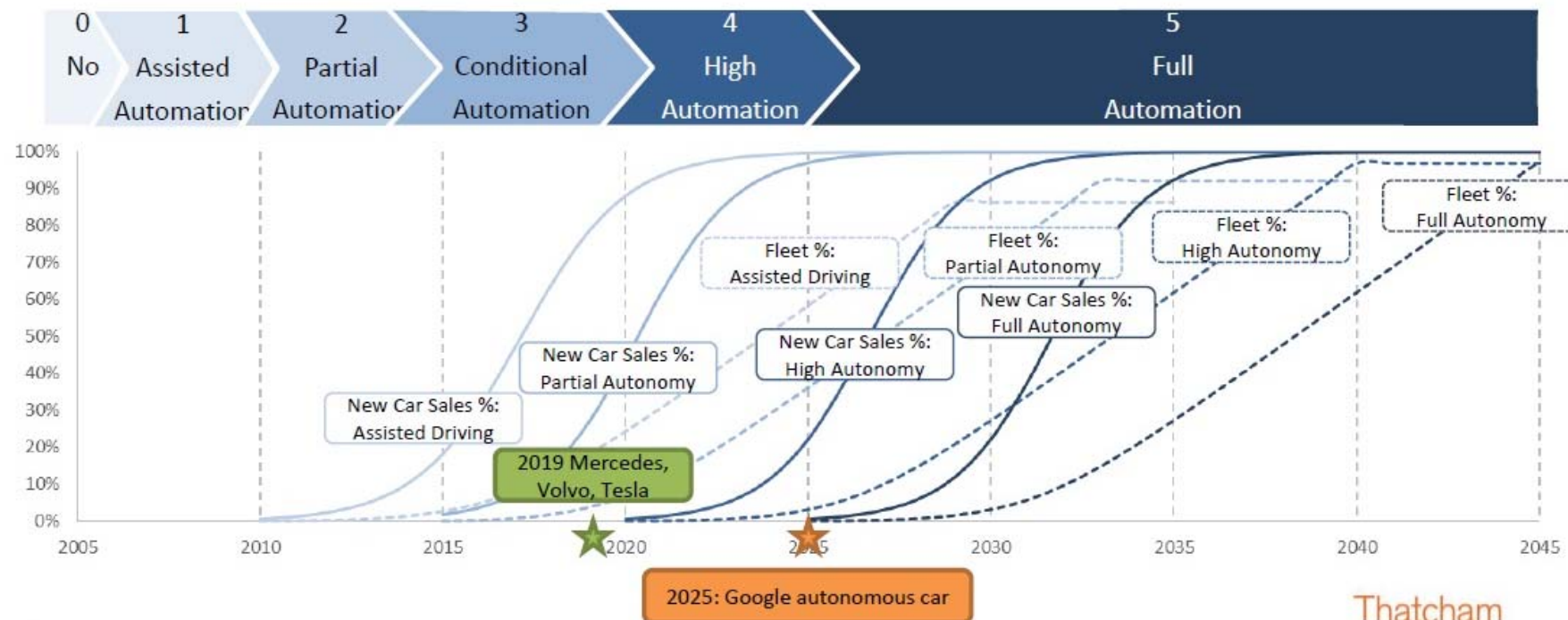


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## The Autonomous Car

Levels of Autonomy and Required Technologies

(A. Miller, 2015)

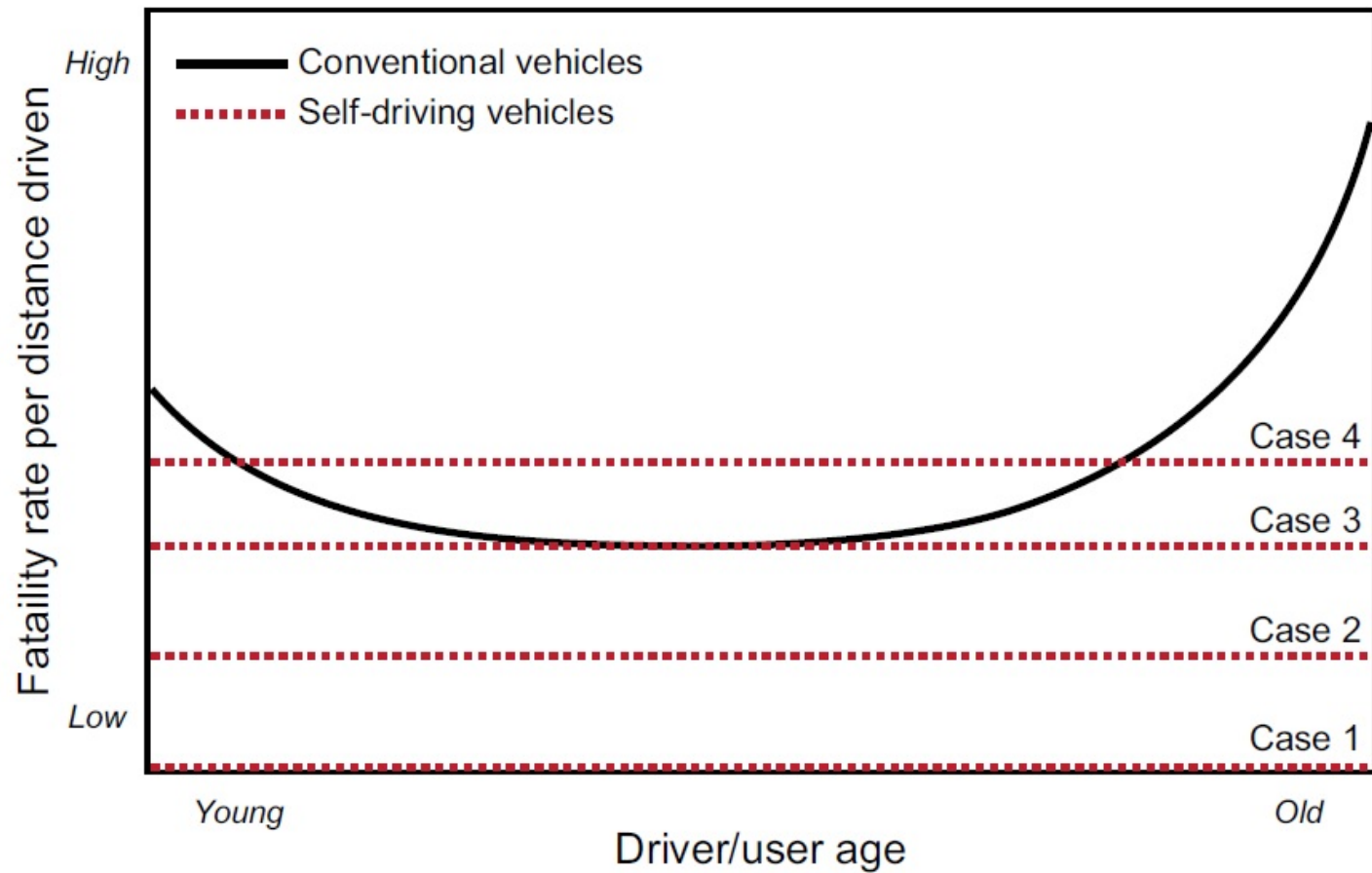


# Key challenge: Safety benefits

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Shivak and Schoettle, 2015





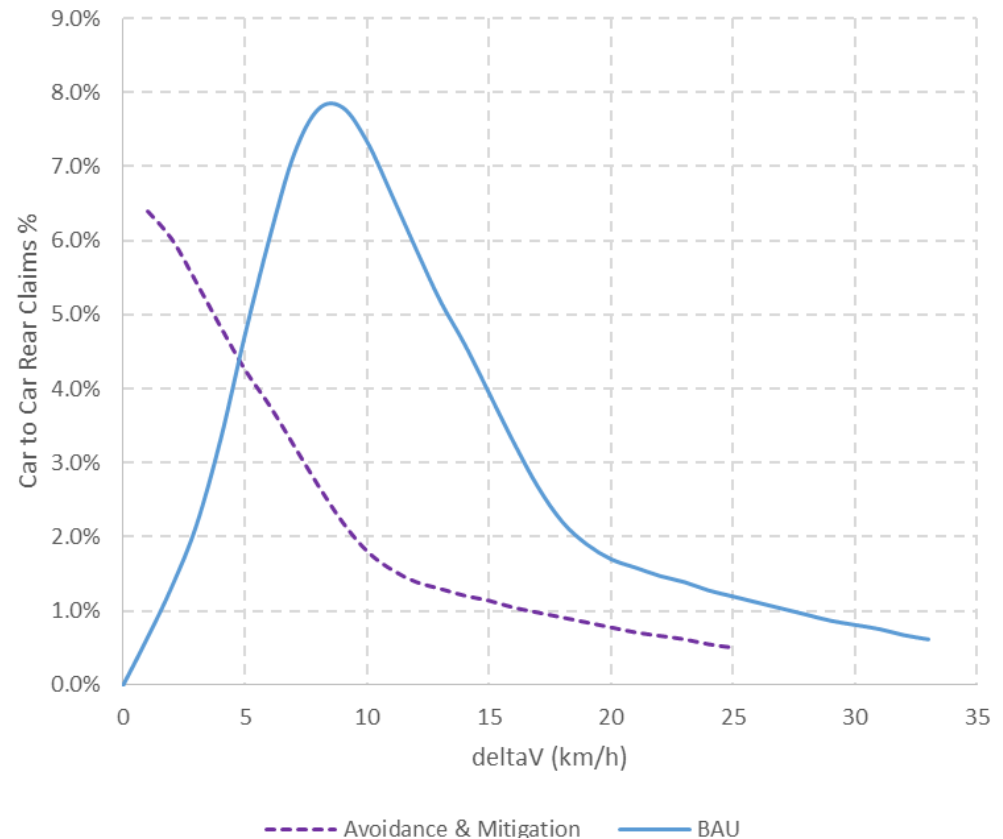
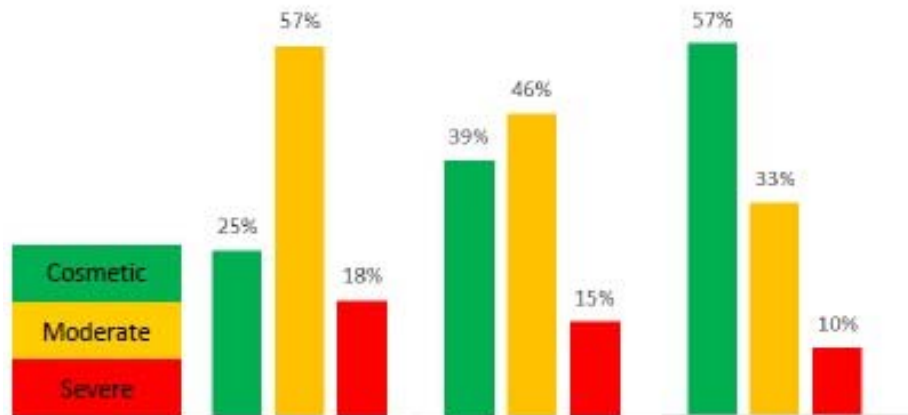
# Liability: Redistribution of crash severity

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Illustrative prediction  
for AEB effect on  
rear-end crashes



A. Miller - Thatcham Research, 2015



# Benefits

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## Users

Travel time is not driving time, so disutility decreases and comfort increases  
Travel time may be used for other work/leisure activities  
AVs can allow the integration of culturally diverse users in cities globally  
AVs can enhance demand for travel allowing passengers of any age to reach their destination safely  
Transport related social exclusion may be eliminated

## Government (local/national)

Increased safety due to less accidents (mainly in the era when only AVs will be on the roads)  
More parking space will become available and it may be used for other purposes by city authorities  
If AVs are eco-friendly, there could be reduced air pollution and lower energy use from the transport sector  
Accessibility can improve for all travellers, including the elderly and disabled

## Businesses

Significant business opportunities will arise for automotive manufacturers, particularly for conventional ones which decide to enter this innovative market  
Expanding databases and innovative use of Big Data will allow the emergence of business opportunities and new business models, creating value for stakeholders  
Logistics and supply chain business will reduce (congestion, time) costs through eco-driving , better route planning, V2x communication and platooning



# Threats I

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## Users

High cost of 'smart' infrastructure (V2I) to accommodate AVs

Congestion may increase if the aggregate number of journeys increases

Cost of emerging mobility patterns can lead to social exclusion of certain groups if high

Identifying and assigning responsibility for car accidents may become more fuzzy

'Digital divide' can lead to increased social exclusion

Better use of travel time may increase travel time e.g. daily commute, resulting in higher aggregate energy demand at local and national level

Widespread use of AVs can reduce walking and cycling, increasing obesity

Unintended consequences will arise (privacy, hacking, surveillance, data management)

## Government (local/national)

The adjustment period when both conventional human driven and autonomous cars co-exist on roads could impose more car accidents

Deciding on the optimal route will be a challenge particularly during extreme events and principles may differ across cities complicating inter-urban journeys

Emergence of diverse technologies by competing actors may lead in lack of coordination and common legislation

Reduced employment demand for drivers and car technicians, increasing government costs for retraining and/or unemployment benefits



# Threats II

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## Businesses

Better use of travel time may increase travel time to travel through routes with greater journey comfort leading to increased congestion.

Development of competing technologies by diverse actors may lead to inefficient use of resources and the evolution of competing standards internationally.

Vehicular communication network needs high transmission capacity equipment and proper penetration rate to achieve optimal transport performance.

*(Thomopoulos and Givoni, 2015)*





# Key challenge: Future outlook

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- support and enhance local trials → deployment



- evaluate findings socially and spatially → new methods
- share knowledge and best-practice → new business models
- decarbonise fuel → resource efficiency
- develop common local/global frameworks → policy packaging

So the future could be **shared, green, autonomous**



# Q&As

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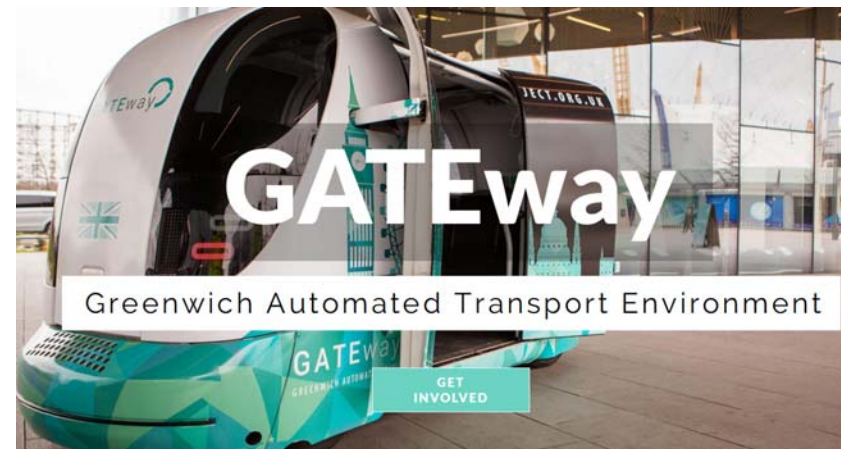


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# Thank you



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