

AGI Road Safety

What are we trying to achieve?

Bryn Balcombe - Future Networked Car Symposium - 23rd March 2022



AI for Road Safety

Global Initiative

UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Road Safety

UN Envoy on Technology

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Launched 6 October 2021

 **50% by 2030**

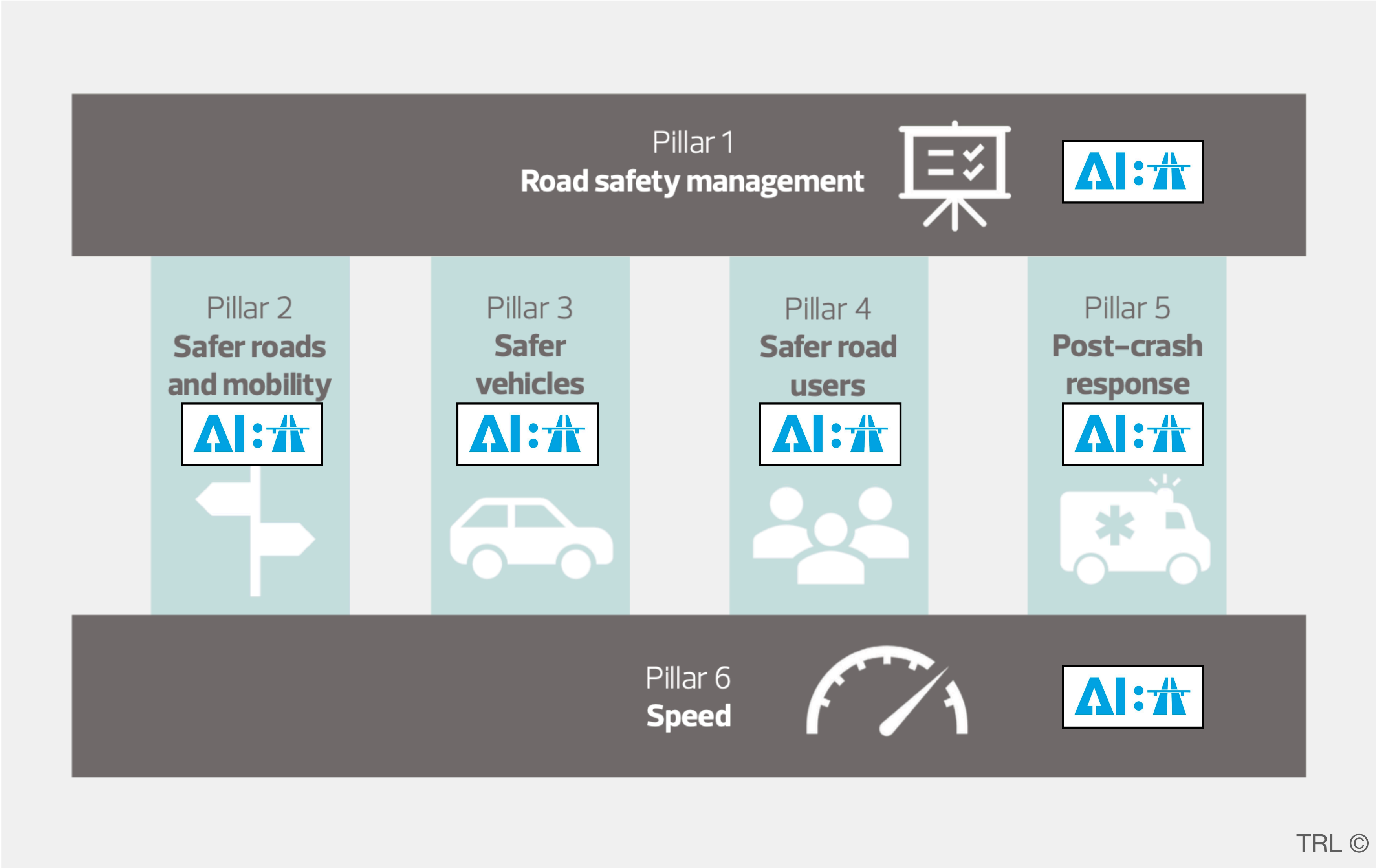
how can AI help reduce global road traffic fatalities?

3x higher

death rates in low-income countries than high-income countries

5-29 years

road traffic injury remains the leading cause of death



Developed by United Nations Road Safety Collaboration (UNRSC)
to support the First Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011-2020) and
now updated for Second Decade of Action for Road Safety (2021-2030)

Pillar 3 - Safer Vehicles > Self-Driving

“I think you’re going to see small-scale deployments in the next five years, and then it’s going to phase in over the next 30 to 50 years”

Chris Urmson, CEO, Aurora 2019

Future of Self-driving cars - The Vergecast with Nilay Patel and Andrew Hawkins

VRU > 50%

of all road fatalities are pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists

500,000

**fatalities averted each year
if severe injury fatality rates in low- and middle- income countries
matched high income countries**

5,000,000,000

total number of mobile internet subscribers globally by 2025

5 billion mobile users = 65% of the population

1.4 billion drivers = 18% of population

eCall4VRU

AI + Mobile Phones
crash detection and reporting for vulnerable road users



AI for Autonomous and Assisted Driving

ITU Focus Group

A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle.

There are no eye-witnesses.

The Molly Problem for Self-Driving Vehicles

What should happen next?

Respondents have clear expectations for the capability and behaviour of the self-driving software in the case of a pedestrian collision event.

The Molly Problem: A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle. There are no eye-witnesses. What should happen next?

97%

to be aware of the collision

2% unsure & 1% don't

94%

to stop at the collision site

4% unsure & 2% don't

97%

to indicate a hazard to other road users

2% unsure & 1% don't

94%

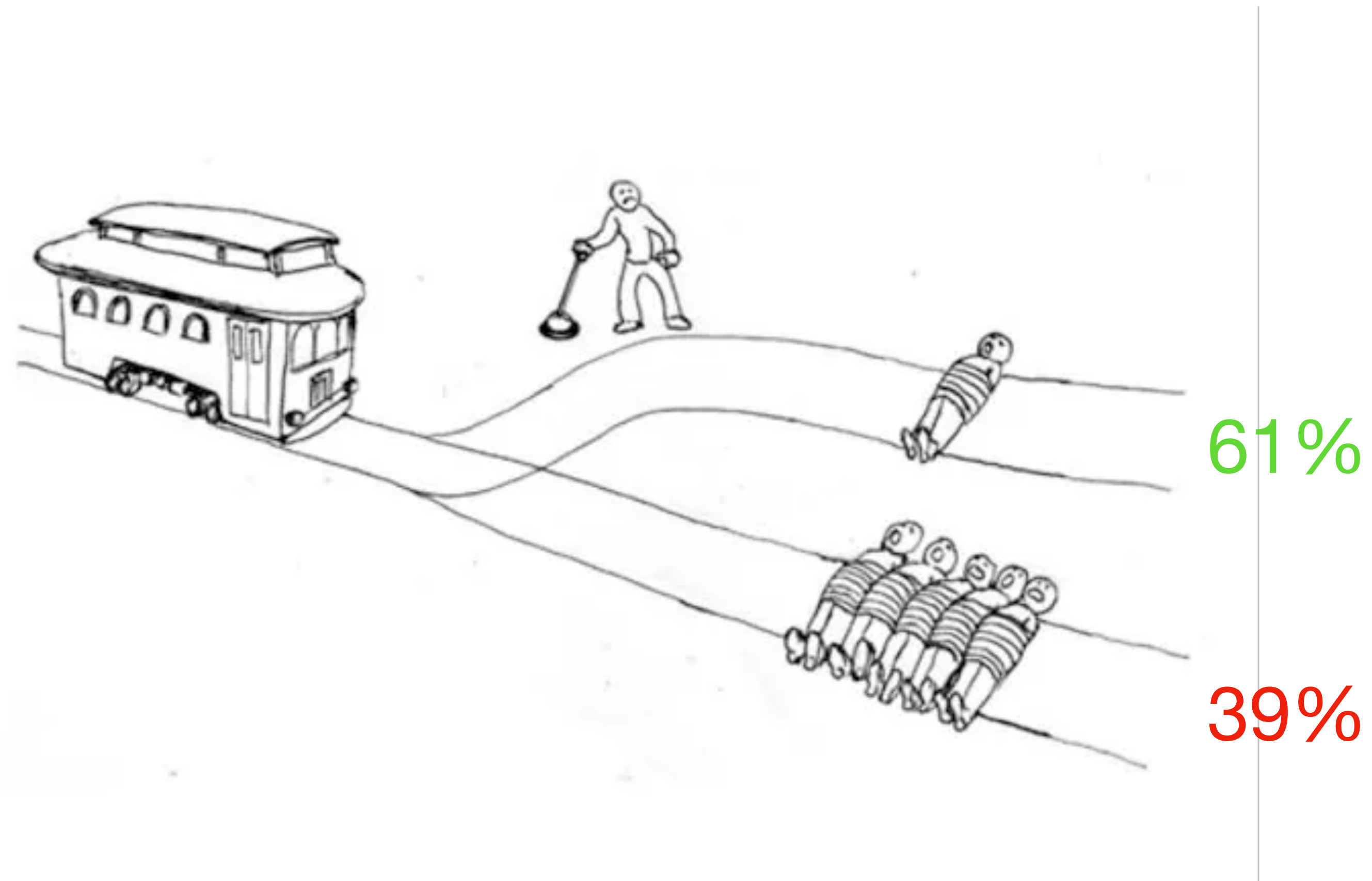
to alert emergency services

5% unsure & 1% don't

The Molly Problem: A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle. There are no eye-witnesses. What should happen next?

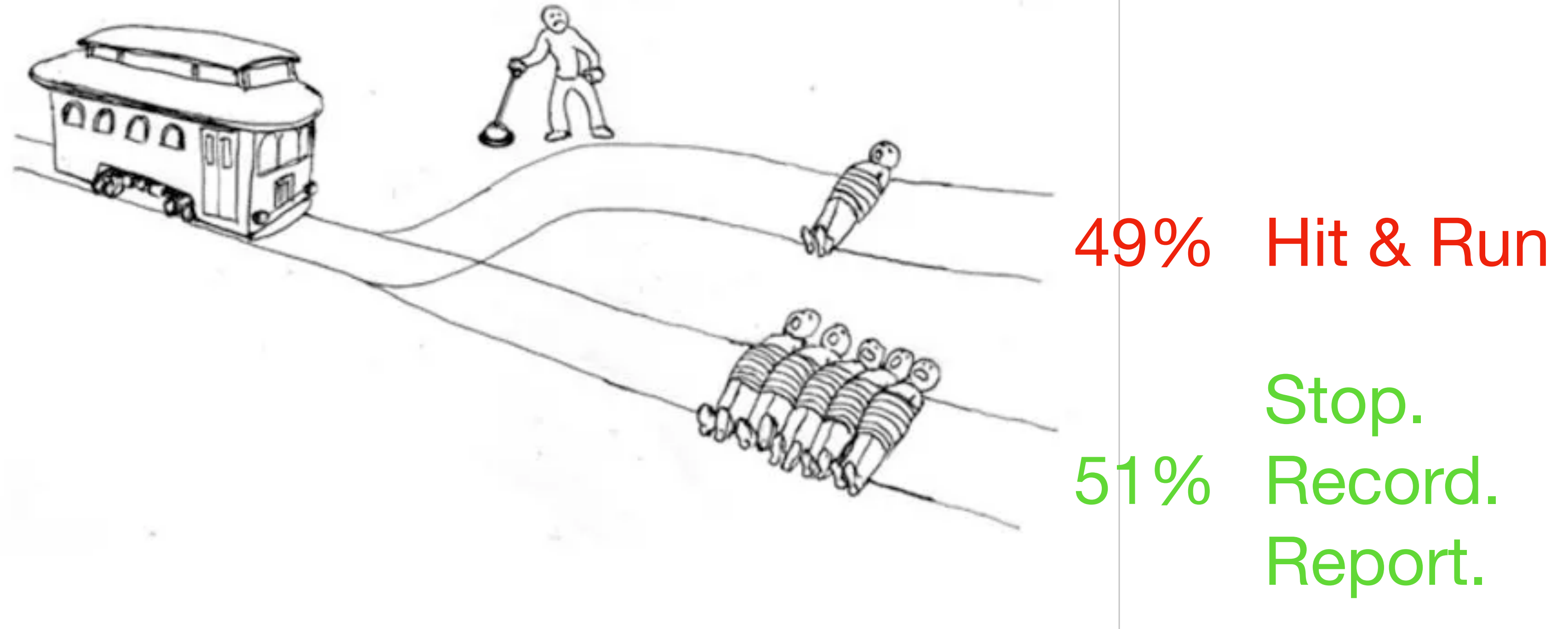
Utilitarian Ethics - pre-collision outcome based decision

The most appropriate action is the one that achieves the greatest good for the greatest number



Deontological ethics - post-collision morality impact on behavior

The morality of an action should be based on whether that action itself is right or wrong based upon duty, obligation or rules.



1968 Convention on Road Traffic

Article 31 - Behaviour in case of accident

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of domestic legislation concerning the **obligation to assist** the injured, **every driver or other road-user involved in a traffic accident** shall:

- (a) **Stop** as soon as he can do so without causing an additional danger to traffic;
- (b) Endeavour to **ensure traffic safety at the site** of the accident and, if a person has been killed or seriously injured in the accident, to prevent, in so far as such action does not affect traffic safety, any change in conditions at the site, including the disappearance of traces which might be useful for determining responsibilities;
- (c) If so requested by other persons involved in the accident, identify himself to them;
- (d) If a person has been injured or killed in the accident, **notify the police** and remain on the scene of the accident or return to it and wait there until the arrival of the police, unless he has been authorized by the police to leave or has to assist the injured or to receive attention himself.

1968 Convention on Road Traffic

Article 31 - Behaviour in case of accident

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of domestic legislation concerning the **obligation to assist** the injured, **every driver or other road-user involved in a traffic accident** shall:

- (a) **Stop** as soon as he can do so without causing an additional danger to traffic;
- (b) Endeavour to **ensure traffic safety at the site** of the accident and, if a person has been **killed or seriously injured** in the accident, **to prevent**, in so far as such action does not affect traffic safety, any change in conditions at the site, including the **disappearance of traces which might be useful for determining responsibilities**;
- (c) If so requested by other persons involved in the accident, identify himself to them;
- (d) If a person has been injured or killed in the accident, **notify the police** and remain on the scene of the accident or return to it and wait there until the arrival of the police, unless he has been authorized by the police to leave or has to assist the injured or to receive attention himself.

What traces might be useful?

In addition to post-collision behaviour respondents were asked about the information recall capabilities of the self-driving software.

The overwhelming majority had strong and clear expectations for the development of explainable AI for self-driving software.

The Molly Problem: A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle. There are no eye-witnesses. What should happen next?

Safe interaction with other road users

Explainability - ITU FG-AI4AD driving behaviour data sources

Situation

Did the AI understand the circumstance and situation?

Hazard

Did the AI understand the hazards?

Action

Did the AI execute the correct mitigating action for the hazards?

Outcome

1968 Convention Article 7 - Compliant?

Road-users shall avoid any behaviour likely to endanger or obstruct traffic, to endanger persons, or to cause damage to public or private property.

The Molly Problem: A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle. There are no eye-witnesses. What should happen next?

99%

expect recall of the time of the collision

1% don't

99%

expect recall of the location of the collision

1% don't

98%

expect recall of the speed at point of the collision

1% unsure 1% don't

93%

expect recall of when the collision risk was identified

6% unsure 1% don't

The Molly Problem: A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle. There are no eye-witnesses. What should happen next?

96%

expect recall of if Molly was detected

3% unsure 1% don't

96%

expect recall of when Molly was detected

2% unsure 2% don't

91%

expect recall of if Molly was detected as a human

6% unsure 3% don't

90%

expect recall of when Molly was detected as a human

7% unsure 3% don't

The Molly Problem: A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle. There are no eye-witnesses. What should happen next?

98%

expect recall of whether mitigating action was taken

1% unsure 1% don't

97%

expect recall of when mitigating action was taken

2% unsure 1% don't

96%

expect recall of what mitigating action was taken

3% unsure 1% don't

The Molly Problem: A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle. There are no eye-witnesses. What should happen next?

88%

expect similar recall abilities for near-miss events

5% unsure 7% don't

73%

**expect driving to be prohibited for software
without recall capability**

15% unsure 12% don't

The Molly Problem: A young girl called Molly is crossing the road alone and is hit by unoccupied self-driving vehicle. There are no eye-witnesses. What should happen next?



THANK YOU. STAY SAFE. STAY HEALTHY.

Chair ITU FG-AI4AD Bryn Balcombe: bryn@ada.ngo

General mailing list: fgai4ad@lists.itu.int

Dedicated secretariat email: tsbfgai4ad@itu.int

Dedicated webpage: www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/ai4ad