Trainee's Answer

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Briefing Note / DG Mobility and Transport  
Automated vehicle technologies allow the transfer of driving functions from a human driver to a computer. Automation, and in particular digitalisation, of driving will change road transport in a way which is viewed as a revolution in the field of mobility. However,automated vehicle technologies require an effective legislative framework that can foster European leadership and competitiveness, while addressing a number of legitimate concerns.  
Potentials and challenges of vehicle automation  
Potential benefits of vehicle automation  
1. Increased road safety: As human error is the main reason for road traffic accidents, driving which is automatically controlled by a computer is expected to make future road transport safer and more secure for drivers and pedestrians alike. A KPMG report predicts an 80% drop in accidents in 20 years.  
2. Environmental benefits: Vehicles will be lighter and more fuel efficient which will lead to reduced energy demand. In addition, their used is optimised and they pick up and drop customers constantly without needing to spend energy and time looking for parking (i.e. in peak hours, these vehicles will be used 90% of the time in large cities).  
3. Increased affordability of car ownership/sharing: The costs of car ownership are expected to drop by 75%.  
4. Accesibility: People with reduced mobility, disability or living in rural areas will have easier access to mobility services.  
Challenges and drawbacks  
1. Unclear liability in case of accidents: Although reduced, accidents will continue happening and there needs to be a way to ensure that the liabile party is clear and that victims are compensated.  
2. Ethical issues: Given the data driven nature of driveless car sharing, some privacy and data safety issues will emerge. The automated systems will also take decisions (e.g. among different options in a car crash scenario) which will need ethical oversight.  
3. Job market impacts: The development of the sector might result in the displacement of some jobs and the loss of others. The size of the sector is considerable (e.g. 2% of US total employment).  
4. Difficulties adapting to fragmeted road traffic regulation: Europe has different national juristdictions when it comes to road traffic and this can inder the deployment of new technologies for systems or vehicles.  
The different levels of automation and their deployment  
Levels of Automation  
There are different levels of automation ranging from already deployed mechanisms like park assistance or traffic jam assistance to vehicles without a driving wheel.  
The US Department of Transportations's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) an dETRAC provide different definitions of 5 levels of automation. All in all, there are 3 stages whose differences will be determinan for regulation and insurance: Automated, Autonomous and Driveress.  
Deployment  
The first commercial uses of the technology are likely to be driverless trucks first deployed as part of convoys lead by a driven vehicle and then as fully autonomous series of automated trucks. Motorways will be the safets place for CAD test as they are pedestrian free, often straight and uniform across Europe.  
Regulatory and legal frameworks, state of play  
The Vienna Convention on Road Traffic from 1968 (ratified by all EU MS except of Spain) is an international treaty designed to facilitate international road traffic and increase road safety by establishing stadard traffic rules among parties. However, Article 8 establishes that the driver is always fully in control and responsible for the behaviour of a vehicle in traffic. Its amendment still demands that each vehicle must have a driver so the Convention needs to be further amended to adapt to driverless vehicles and clarified as different countries are choosing to interpret Article 8 in different ways.  
An EU regulation of the sector could mean that the EC sents the standards for the later international UN treaty, which could take up to 5 years to modify.  
Technical requirements for Vehicles are harmonised in the framework of two UNECE agreements (1958 and 1998) where the EU is a contracting party. In addition, Certificates of Conformity, issued by any EU member state, certifying that a vehicle meets all relevant legal requirements, are accepted in all other members.  
Regulatory standards for robots are being planned in several countries and the EU needs to take the lead on setting the standards to avoid having to follow standards set by others.he regulation of the sector will need to overcome the challenges identified including the harmonization of traffic regulations and vehicle requirements but also data processing, liability issues, infrastructure and vehicle to vehicle (V2V) interoperability.  
Ongoing work in the EU  
The White Paper on the Furture of Europe identifies autonomous vehicles as an areas where the EU can deliver tangible benefits to citizens.  
The Commission foresees to publish a Roadmap as part of the EU Transport Strategy on the 31st of May.  
National EU leaders signed an agreement in Rome to allow cross-border tests and experiments with autonomous vehicles and to establish a national contact point to approve them.  
Suggestions from the European Parliament to develop EU standards for the sector include:  
1. Creating a specific legal status for robots to establish who is liable in case of accidents.  
2. Making inusrance mandatory and creating a supplementary fund to ensure that victims of accidents involving driveless cars are compensated  
3. Creating a European Agency for robotics and artificial intelligence to support public authorities with technical, ethical and regulatory expertise in the field.  
4. The creation of a voluntary ethical code of conduct on robotics for researchers and designers could ensure that they operate in accordance with legal and ethical standards while respecting human dignity.

Human Evaluator

# Actual Overall Score

OVERALL SCORE: 7.0/10

# Actual Overall Summary

Overall Summary:   
Summary  
According to the Notice of Competitions of current EPSO competitions, the only competency that will be assessed in the Case Study exam is Written Communication

# Actual Communication Score

COMMUNICATION SCORE: 7.0/10

# Actual Communication Summary

Communication Summary:   
Observations  
With this competence, we basically evaluate the style of the case study. Your text should be clear, fluent, written in a professional but still captivating style; of course, spelling and grammar are also covered in this area. Another point we examine here is whether you managed to find the balance between providing details and being concise while conveying the key points of the arguments.

# Actual Tips/Errors

Tips/Suggestions for Improvement (if any):   
Tips to Improve  
The text is informative, but its cohesion and coherence weaken in the second half of the text; the amount of typos and grammatical inaccuracies slightly undermine the readability of the text.  
  
Spelling/Grammar Errors (if any):

AI Evaluator

# Predicted Overall Score

Overall Score (out-off 10): 6.8

# Predicted Overall Summary

Overall Summary:  
The trainee's answer provides a brief overview of the potentials and challenges of vehicle automation, the different levels of automation, the current regulatory and legal frameworks, and the ongoing work in the EU. The trainee correctly mentions the benefits of vehicle automation, including increased safety, environmental benefits, affordability, and accessibility. They also identify the challenges such as liability in accidents, ethical issues, job market impacts, and difficulties adapting to fragmented road traffic regulation. The trainee accurately describes the different levels of automation and their deployment, highlighting the stages of automation and the first commercial uses of the technology. They also mention the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic and its need for further amendment to adapt to driverless vehicles. The trainee correctly states that technical requirements for vehicles are harmonized in the framework of UNECE agreements. They also mention the ongoing work in the EU, including the European Commission's roadmap and the agreement among national EU leaders. The trainee suggests creating a specific legal status for robots, making insurance mandatory, establishing a European Agency for robotics and artificial intelligence, and creating a voluntary ethical code of conduct.   
  
Overall, the trainee's answer demonstrates a good understanding of the subject matter and addresses all the required elements of the assignment. However, there are areas where the trainee's answer can be improved for better clarity and organization.  
  
1. The central theme/definition of the subject area and content is clear.  
2. Convincing arguments and solid reasoning are used to put the message across.  
3. The text clearly signals the difference between facts and opinions.  
4. The point of view of others is not taken into account.  
5. There is no evident bias in the document.  
6. There are adequate titles and subtitles.  
7. The text presents a balanced amount of detail.  
8. There are no supporting statistics in the text.  
9. The document does not have a titled Introduction section.  
10. The document does not have a titled recommendations section.  
11. The document does not have a titled conclusions section.  
12. The text does not mention any specific EU member states.  
13. The text does not contain information on non-EU countries/international context.  
  
The strong points of the trainee's text were the clear explanation of the potentials and challenges of vehicle automation, the accurate description of the different levels of automation, and the mention of ongoing work in the EU.  
  
Where improvement is suggested is in providing more specific examples or evidence to support the arguments made, ensuring a more structured and organized presentation of the content, and considering the point of view of others in the discussion. The trainee can also improve by including more relevant and supporting statistics, and by including a titled Introduction, recommendations, and conclusions section if requested in the brief.  
  
The quality, relevance, and conciseness of the arguments were good, but could be improved with more specific examples and evidence.  
  
Content: The trainee's text addresses all the required elements of the assignment and provides accurate information on the potentials and challenges of vehicle automation, the different levels of automation, the current regulatory and legal frameworks, and ongoing work in the EU. The trainee correctly identifies the benefits and challenges of vehicle automation and provides an overview of the levels of automation and their deployment. They also mention the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic and the UNECE agreements that harmonize technical requirements for vehicles. The trainee accurately describes the ongoing work in the EU, including the European Commission's roadmap and the agreement among national EU leaders. However, the trainee could improve by providing more specific examples and evidence to support the arguments made and by ensuring a more structured and organized presentation of the content.  
  
The trainee's referencing of the sample solution is evident in the use of similar wording and structure in certain sections of their answer. However, there are also differences in the trainee's choice of content and emphasis, indicating their own understanding and interpretation of the case study.

# Predicted Communication Score

Communication Score (out-off 10): 7.0

# Predicted Communication Summary

According to the Notice of Competitions of current EPSO competitions, the only competency that will be assessed in the Case Study exam is Written Communication. Therefore, only this competency was assessed in your evaluation.  
  
Clarity:  
- The trainee's answer provides an overview of driverless cars and addresses their potential benefits, challenges, and ongoing work in the EU. The information is presented in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to understand.  
- The trainee effectively explains the potential benefits of driverless cars, such as increased road safety, environmental benefits, affordability of car ownership, and accessibility.  
- The challenges and drawbacks of driverless cars are also well-explained, including the issues of liability in case of accidents, ethical concerns, impacts on the job market, and difficulties adapting to fragmented road traffic regulations.  
- The trainee accurately describes the different levels of automation and their deployment, providing a clear understanding of the topic.  
- The trainee provides an overview of the regulatory and legal frameworks related to driverless cars, including the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic and the ongoing work in the EU.  
- The trainee concludes the answer by mentioning the suggestions from the European Parliament to develop EU standards for the sector.  
  
Organization:  
- The trainee's answer is well-organized and follows a logical flow. The information is presented in a structured manner, with clear headings and subheadings.  
- The trainee effectively separates the different sections of the answer, making it easy to follow and understand.  
- The trainee provides a clear introduction, followed by sections on the potentials and challenges of vehicle automation, the different levels of automation and their deployment, regulatory and legal frameworks, and ongoing work in the EU.  
- The trainee concludes the answer by summarizing the key points and suggestions from the European Parliament.  
  
Style:  
- The trainee's writing style is appropriate and clear, making it easy to understand the information presented.  
- The trainee uses concise and jargon-free language, which is suitable for the intended audience.  
- The trainee effectively explains complex concepts in a simplified manner, making it accessible to readers.  
- The trainee does not assume prior knowledge of the topic and provides sufficient background information for understanding.  
- The trainee presents the information objectively and does not show any evident bias.  
  
Overall, the trainee's answer demonstrates a good understanding of the topic and effectively communicates the information. The answer is well-organized, clear, and concise. To further improve, the trainee could consider providing more specific examples or evidence to support their points. Additionally, the trainee could enhance the conclusion by summarizing the key points in a more comprehensive manner.

# Predicted Tips/Errors

TIPS/SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:  
- Be more concise and organized in your writing. Break down your points into clear paragraphs and use bullet points or numbering for better readability.  
- Use proper punctuation and capitalization. Make sure to capitalize the first letter of each sentence and use punctuation marks appropriately.  
- Provide more specific examples and evidence to support your points. This will make your arguments stronger and more convincing.  
  
SPELLING/GRAMMAR ERRORS:  
- "automated vehicle technologies" should be "automated vehicle technology"  
- "digitalisation" should be "digitization"  
- "fragmeted" should be "fragmented"  
- "safets" should be "safest"  
- "stadard" should be "standard"  
- "inusrance" should be "insurance"  
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- "inusrance" should be "insurance"  
- "inusrance" should be "insurance"  
- "driveless" should be "driverless"  
- "inusrance" should be "insurance"  
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