

Driverless buses

Changes to regulations, town planning and safety

The development and implementation of **driverless public transport** requires a profound transformation of policy, regulations, infrastructure, legal liability and cybersecurity.



Legal framework

Governments must establish **new highway regulations** that will enable the introduction of driverless vehicles into the traffic flow. In a number of countries they are already on the roads, but with a driver on board and for experimental purposes.



The US

A total of 33 states, including California and Arizona, allow driverless vehicles to be tested as well as the federal district of Washington, D.C.



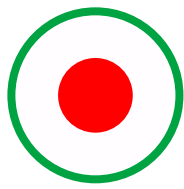
European Union

Germany, Sweden and Spain are granting licences to experimental models.



China

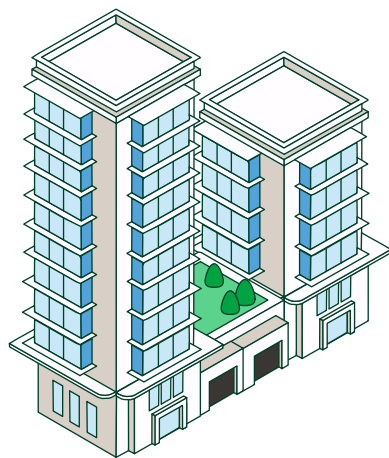
Specific legislation is still being developed, but cities such as Beijing and Shanghai allow driverless cars to be tested.



Japan

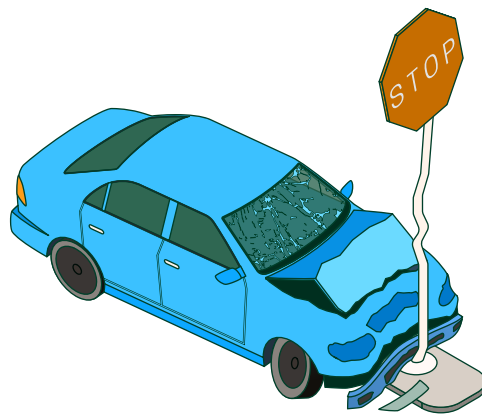
Prototypes are allowed to use the streets and highways.

Urban planning



Cities shall have to be **adapted for this type of transport** and add the required infrastructure.

Accidents



The accident rate will drop and responsibility for accidents will not be attributed to human error but to the manufacturers.

Cybersecurity



The security of the digital systems will be vital, to prevent hacking that could endanger the road transport system.