

Proposal for the 01 series of amendments to UN Regulation No. 157

This document is based on GRVA-12-51 which included ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/2022/5, ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/2022/6, GRVA-12-35, GRVA-12-36 and GRVA-12-20/Rev.1. It includes changes to paras. 5.1.2., 5.1.7 and 5.1.8.

Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to Automated Lane Keeping Systems

Modifications to the existing text of GRVA-12-52 are marked in **blue bold** for new or ~~strike~~ for deleted characters.

Introduction

The intention of the Regulation is to establish uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to Automated Lane Keeping Systems (ALKS).

ALKS controls the lateral and longitudinal movement of the vehicle for extended periods without further driver command. ALKS is a system whereby the activated system is in primary control of the vehicle.

This Regulation is the first regulatory step for an automated driving system (as defined in ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1140) in traffic and it therefore provides innovative provisions aimed at addressing the complexity related to the evaluation of the system safety. It contains administrative provisions suitable for type approval, technical requirements, audit and reporting provisions and testing provisions.

ALKS can be activated under certain conditions on roads where pedestrians and cyclists are prohibited and which, by design, are equipped with a physical separation that divides the traffic moving in opposite directions and prevent traffic from cutting across the path of the vehicle. In a first step, the original text of this Regulation limits the operational speed to 60 km/h maximum.

This Regulation includes general requirements regarding the system safety and the failsafe response. When the ALKS is activated, it shall perform the driving task instead of the driver, i.e. manage all situations including failures, and shall not endanger the safety of the vehicle occupants or any other road users. There is however always the possibility for the driver to override the system, at any time.

The Regulation also lays down requirements on how the driving task shall be safely handed over from the ALKS to the driver including the capability for the system to come to a stop in case the driver does not reply appropriately.

Finally, the Regulation includes requirements on the Human-Machine Interface (HMI) to prevent misunderstanding or misuse by the driver. The Regulation for instance requires that on-board displays used by the driver for other activities than driving when the ALKS is activated, shall be automatically suspended as soon as the system issues a transition demand. These measures are without prejudice to driver behaviour rules on how to use these systems in the Contracting Parties as currently being discussed by the Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety (WP.1) at the time of drafting the original version of this UN Regulation (See e.g. Informal Document 4 Revision 1 of the seventy-eight session of WP.1).

1. Scope and purpose

- 1.1. This Regulation applies to the type approval of vehicles of Category M and N¹ with regards to their Automated Lane Keeping System.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- 2.1. "*Automated Lane Keeping System (ALKS)*" ~~for low speed application~~ is a system which is activated by the driver and which keeps the vehicle within its lane for travelling speed of ~~60~~ 130 km/h or less by controlling the lateral and longitudinal movements of the vehicle for extended periods without the need for further driver input.
- Within this Regulation, ALKS is also referred to as "*the system*"
- 2.1.1. "*Vehicle Type with regard to Automated Lane Keeping System (ALKS)*" means a category of vehicles which do not differ in such essential aspects as:
- (a) Vehicle features which significantly influence the performances of ALKS;
 - (b) The system characteristics and design of ALKS.
- 2.2. "*Transition demand*" is a logical and intuitive procedure to transfer the Dynamic Driving Task (DDT) from the system (automated control) to the human driver (manual control). This request is given from the system to the human driver.
- 2.3. "*Transition phase*" means the duration of the transition demand.
- 2.4. "*Planned event*" is a situation which is known in advance, e.g. at the time of activation such as a journey point (e.g. exit of a highway) etc. and which requires a transition demand.
- 2.5. "*Unplanned event*" is a situation which is unknown in advance, but assumed as very likely in happening and which requires a transition demand. This may include: road construction, inclement weather, approaching emergency vehicles/enforcement vehicles, missing lane markings, load falling from truck.
- 2.6. "*Imminent collision risk*" describes a situation or an event which leads to a collision of the vehicle with another road user or an obstacle which cannot be avoided by a braking demand with lower than 5 m/s².
- 2.7. "*Minimum Risk Manoeuvre (MRM)*" means a procedure aimed at minimising risks in traffic, which is automatically performed by the system after a transition demand without driver response or in the case of a severe ALKS or vehicle failure.
- 2.8. "*Emergency Manoeuvre (EM)*" is a manoeuvre performed by the system in case of an event in which the vehicle is at imminent collision risk and has the purpose of avoiding or mitigating a collision.
- 2.9. Speed
- 2.9.1. "*Specified maximum speed*" is the speed declared by the manufacturer up to which the system operates under optimum conditions.
- 2.9.2. "*Maximum operational speed*" is the speed selected by the system up to which the system operates under current environmental and sensor conditions. It is the maximum vehicle speed at which the system may be active and shall be

¹ As defined in the Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3.), document ECE/TRANS/WP.29/78/Rev.6, para. 2 - www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29resolutions.html

- determined by the capability of the sensing system as well as the environmental conditions.
- 2.9.3. "Present speed" or "speed" is the current speed selected by the system due to traffic.
- 2.10. "Detection range" of the sensing system is the distance at which the system can reliably recognise a target, taking account of the deterioration of components of the sensing system due to time and usage throughout the lifetime of the vehicle and generate a control signal.
- 2.11. Failures
- 2.11.1. An "ALKS failure" is any single failure specific to the operation of the ALKS (e.g. single sensor failure, loss of necessary calculation data for the driving path of the vehicle).
- 2.11.2. "Failure mode" is the operation status of the system in which the system operates with an ALKS failure.
- 2.11.3. A "severe ALKS failure" is a failure specific to the operation of the ALKS that affects the safe operation of the system when in failure mode with a very low probability of occurrence such as generally used for essential components as e.g. an electronic control unit. Single sensor failures are only considered as such when accompanied by another influence affecting the safe operation of the system.
- 2.11.4. A "severe vehicle failure" is any failure of the vehicle (e.g. electrical, mechanical) that affects the ability of the ALKS to perform the DDT and would also affect the manual operation of the vehicle (e.g. loss of power supply, failure of the braking system, sudden loss of tire pressure).
- 2.12. "Self-check" means an integrated function which checks for any system failure and for the detection range of the sensing system on a continuous basis.
- 2.13. A "system override" by the driver means a situation when the driver provides an input to a control which has priority over the longitudinal or lateral control of the system, while the system is still active.
- 2.14. "Dynamic Driving Task (DDT)" is the control and execution of all longitudinal and lateral movements of the vehicle.
- 2.15. "Data Storage System for Automated Driving (DSSAD)" enables the determination of interactions between the ALKS and the human driver.
- 2.16. "Lifetime of the system" is the period of time during which the ALKS system is available, as a function, on the vehicle.
- 2.17. "Occurrences" means, in the context of DSSAD provisions in paragraph 8, an action or instance of an arising event or incident, which requires storage within the data storage system.
- 2.18. "R157 Software Identification Number (R₁₅₇SWIN)" means a dedicated identifier, defined by the vehicle manufacturer, representing information about the type approval relevant software of the electronic control system contributing to the UN Regulation No. 157 type approval relevant characteristics of the vehicle.
- 2.19. "Electronic control system" means a combination of units, designed to co-operate in the production of the stated automated lane keeping function by electronic data processing. Such systems, commonly controlled by software, are built from discrete functional components such as sensors, electronic control units and actuators and connected by transmission links. They may include mechanical, electro-pneumatic or electro-hydraulic elements.
- 2.20. "Software" means the part of an electronic control system that consists of digital data and instructions.

- 2.21. “*String instability*” is when a disturbance in the speed profile of the vehicle in front is amplified by the following vehicle.
- 2.22. “*Starting lane*” is the lane out of which the ALKS vehicle intends to manoeuvre.
- 2.23. “*Target lane*” is the lane into which the ALKS vehicle intends to manoeuvre. The target lane can be a regular lane of travel, an enter lane, an exit lane or a hard shoulder, emergency refuge area or beside the road.
- 2.24. “*Evading lane*” is the lane into which the ALKS vehicle crosses during an evasive lane crossing.
- 2.25. A “*Lane Change Procedure (LCP)*” starts when the direction indicator lamps are activated and ends when the direction indicator lamps are deactivated by the system. It comprises the following operations in the given order:
- Activation of the direction indicator lamps;
 - Temporary suspension of the mandatory lane keeping functionality of the ALKS;
 - Lateral movement of the vehicle towards the lane boundary;
 - Lane Change Manoeuvre;
 - Resumption of the mandatory lane keeping function of the ALKS;
 - Deactivation of direction indicator lamps.
- 2.26. A “*Lane Change Manoeuvre (LCM)*” is part of the LCP and
- Starts when the outside edge of the tyre tread of the vehicle’s front wheel closest to the lane markings crosses the outside edge of the lane marking to which the vehicle is being manoeuvred and
 - Ends when the rear wheels of the vehicle have fully crossed the lane marking ~~for combination~~.
- 2.27. “*Target stop area*” means a potential stopping area (e.g. emergency lane, hard shoulder, beside the road, slowest lane of traffic, own lane of travel).
- 2.28. “*Beside the road*” means the area of road surface beyond the boundaries of the carriageway which is not a hard shoulder or refuge area.
- 2.29. “*MRM lane change*” is a lane change procedure performed by the ALKS during a minimum risk manoeuvre.
- 2.30. “*Regular lane change*” is any lane change procedure performed by the ALKS that is not an MRM lane change.
- 2.31. An “*Evasive Lane Crossing*” is an emergency manoeuvre that results in the ALKS vehicle crossing a lane marking.
- 2.32. “*Potential Vehicle Presence Area (PVPA)*” is the area in which another vehicle could be relevant to the ALKS when performing a lane change and that is enclosed by the following:
- A line to the front of the vehicle, perpendicular to the direction of travel at the minimum following distance specified in paragraph 5.2.3.3, measured from the forward most point of the vehicle;
 - A line to the rear of the vehicle, perpendicular to the direction of travel at the critical distance established by paragraph 5.2.6.7.2.31, measured from the rearward most point of the vehicle;
 - A line parallel to the direction of travel along the side of the vehicle that is not adjacent to the target lane; and

Commented [1]: This is not necessary since it is defined in paragraph 2.33.

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- (d) A line parallel to the direction of travel along the furthest lane marking of the lane beyond the target lane or of the target lane if there is not one beyond it.

Lines (a) and (b) change according to the speed at which the ALKS vehicle travels.

2.33. A “vehicle” means a single vehicle or a combination of vehicles if they are operated in combination.

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3. Application for approval

- 3.1. The application for approval of a vehicle type with regard to the ALKS shall be submitted by the vehicle manufacturer or by the manufacturer’s authorized representative.
- 3.2. It shall be accompanied by the documents mentioned below in triplicate:
- 3.2.1. A description of the vehicle type with regard to the items mentioned in paragraph 2.1.1., together with a documentation package as required in Annex 1 which gives access to the basic design of the ALKS and the means by which it is linked to other vehicle systems or by which it directly controls output variables. The numbers and/or symbols identifying the vehicle type shall be specified.
- 3.3. A vehicle representative of the vehicle type to be approved shall be submitted to the Technical Service conducting the approval tests.

4. Approval

- 4.1. If the vehicle type submitted for approval pursuant to this Regulation meets the requirements of paragraph 5 to 9 below, approval of that vehicle shall be granted.
- 4.2. An approval number shall be assigned to each type approved; its first two digits (at present 001 corresponding to the 001 series of amendments, ~~its original version~~) shall indicate the series of amendments incorporating the most recent major technical amendments made to the Regulation at the time of issue of the approval. The same Contracting Party shall not assign the same number to another vehicle type.
- 4.3. Notice of approval or of refusal or withdrawal of approval pursuant to this Regulation shall be communicated to the Parties to the Agreement which apply this Regulation by means of a form conforming to the model in Annex 1 and documentation supplied by the applicant being in a format not exceeding A4 (210 x 297 mm), or folded to that format, and on an appropriate scale or electronic format.
- 4.4. There shall be affixed, conspicuously and in a readily accessible place specified on the approval form, to every vehicle conforming to a vehicle type approved under this Regulation, an international approval mark conforming to the model described in Annex 2, consisting of:
- 4.4.1. A circle surrounding the letter “E” followed by the distinguishing number of the country which has granted approval;²

² The distinguishing numbers of the Contracting Parties to the 1958 Agreement are reproduced in Annex 3 to the Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3), document ECE/TRANS/WP.29/78/Rev. 6 - www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29resolutions.html

- 4.4.2. The number of this Regulation, followed by the letter "R", a dash and the approval number to the right of the circle prescribed in paragraph 4.4.1. above.
- 4.5. If the vehicle conforms to a vehicle type approved under one or more other Regulations, annexed to the Agreement, in the country which has granted approval under this Regulation, the symbol prescribed in paragraph 4.4.1. above need not be repeated; in such a case, the Regulation and approval numbers and the additional symbols shall be placed in vertical columns to the right of the symbol prescribed in paragraph 4.4.1. above.
- 4.6. The approval mark shall be clearly legible and be indelible.
- 4.7. The approval mark shall be placed close to or on the vehicle data plate.

5. System Safety and Fail-safe Response

The fulfilment of the provisions of this paragraph shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer to the technical service during the inspection of the safety approach as part of the assessment to Annex 4 (in particular for conditions not tested under Annex 5) and according to the relevant tests in Annex 5.

- 5.1. General Requirements
 - 5.1.1. The activated system shall perform the DDT shall manage all situations including failures, and shall be free of unreasonable risks for the vehicle occupants or any other road users.

The activated system shall not cause any collisions that are reasonably foreseeable and preventable. If a collision can be safely avoided without causing another one, it shall be avoided. When the vehicle is involved in a detectable collision, the vehicle shall be brought to a standstill.

 - 5.1.1.1. The system shall demonstrate anticipatory behaviour in interaction with other road user(s), in order to ensure stable, low-dynamic, longitudinal behaviour and risk minimising behaviour when critical situations could become imminent, e.g. with pedestrians or cutting-in vehicles.**
 - 5.1.2. The activated system shall comply with traffic rules relating to the DDT in the country of operation, including responding to emergency/enforcement vehicles.
 - 5.1.3. The activated system shall exercise control over systems required to support the driver in resuming manual control at any time (e.g. demist, windscreen wipers and lights).
 - 5.1.4. A transition demand shall not endanger the safety of the vehicle occupants or other road users.
 - 5.1.5. If the driver fails to resume control of the DDT during the transition phase, the system shall perform a minimum risk manoeuvre. During a minimum risk manoeuvre, the system shall minimise risks to safety of the vehicle occupants and other road users.
 - 5.1.6. The system shall perform self-checks to detect the occurrence of failures and to confirm system performance at all times (e.g. after vehicle start the system has **detected**, at least once, ~~detected~~ an object at the same or a higher distance than ~~that~~ **what has been** declared **as for** detection ranges according to paragraph 7.1. **and its subparagraphs**).
 - 5.1.7. The effectiveness of the system shall not be adversely affected by magnetic or electrical fields. This shall be demonstrated by compliance with the 05 or later series of amendments to UN Regulation No. 10.
 - 5.1.8. The manufacturer shall take measures to guard against reasonably foreseeable misuse by the driver and tampering of the system.

5.1.9. When the system can no longer meet the requirements of this Regulation, it shall not be possible to activate the system.

The manufacturer shall declare and implement a process to manage the safety and continued compliance of the ALKS over the lifetime of the system.

5.2. Dynamic Driving Task

5.2.1. The activated system shall keep the vehicle inside its lane of travel and ensure that the vehicle does not **unintentionally** cross any lane marking (outer edge of the front tyre to outer edge of the lane marking). The system shall aim to keep the vehicle in a stable lateral **and longitudinal position motion** inside the lane of travel to avoid confusing other road users.

The system shall aim to recover the original safe state of motion after disturbances not requiring an emergency manoeuvre.

[5.2.1.1. A vehicle with ALKS enabled The activated system is permitted to intentionally cross lane markings when it is necessary to follow applicable traffic rules or when responding to an obstacle with a preventative risk minimising strategy (e.g. to form an access corridor for emergency vehicles or for driving around an obstacle partly blocking the lane of travel in order not to disrupt the traffic flow or not to cause a risk to following traffic).

Commented [5]: This wording can be changed considering para.5.2.1.

5.2.1.2. Such lane crossings are not considered to be a lane change as defined in paragraph 5.2.6. or 5.3.5. as long as the vehicle remains partly in its original lane of travel. The vehicle shall aim to return completely to its original lane of travel once the situation that required this manoeuvre has passed.

5.2.1.3. These manoeuvres shall not endanger the safety of the vehicle occupants or any other road user by:

- (a) Ensuring sufficient lateral and longitudinal distance to road boundaries, vehicle and other road users;**
- (b) The lateral acceleration not exceeding [1.0] m/s²; and**
- (c) Complying with the assessment of the target lane according to paragraph 5.2.6.7.2. and its sub-paragraphs when crossing the lane marking by more than half of the vehicle width.**

5.2.1.4. The system shall be equipped with a sensing system suitable to assess the criticality of such a manoeuvre.

5.2.1.5. The manufacturer shall demonstrate to the Technical Service how the system fulfils the requirements of paragraphs 5.2.1.1. to 5.2.1.4.]

5.2.2. The activated system shall detect a vehicle driving beside as defined in paragraph 7.1.2. and, if necessary, adjust the speed and/or the lateral position of the vehicle within its lane as appropriate.

5.2.3. The activated system shall control the speed of the vehicle.

5.2.3.1. **Speed**

The manufacturer shall declare the specified maximum speed based on the forward detection range of the system as described in paragraph 7.1.1.

The maximum speed up to which the system is permitted to operate is ~~60~~ **130** km/h.

Specified maximum speeds of more than 60 km/h shall only be permissible if the ALKS is capable of bringing the vehicle to standstill on the hard shoulder during an MRM according to paragraph [x].

[Operational speeds of more than [60 km/h] are permitted either:

- (a) Up to [90]km/h exclusively in the slowest lane of travel, provided there is surrounding traffic travelling at a similar speed (e.g. dense traffic or following a lead vehicle); or
- (b) In all lanes of travel, if the ALKS is capable of changing lanes to bring the vehicle to a standstill outside of the regular lanes of travel during an MRM according to paragraph [X].

Systems that operate above 60 km/h up to [90] km/h without lane change capability shall implement strategies to minimize the risk of stopping in lane to the vehicle occupants and other road users, e.g. adapted deceleration strategy, operation only under good visibility.]

5.2.3.2. The activated system shall adapt the vehicle speed to infrastructural and environmental conditions (e.g. narrow curve radii, inclement weather).

5.2.3.3. The activated system shall detect the distance to the next vehicle in front as defined in paragraph 7.1.1. and shall adapt the vehicle speed **to adjust a safe following distance** in order to avoid a collision.

While the ALKS vehicle is not at standstill **and operating in speed range up to 60 km/h**, the system shall adapt the speed to adjust the distance to a vehicle in front in the same lane to be equal or greater than the minimum following distance **according to the table below**.

For speeds above 60 km/h the activated system shall comply with minimum following distances in the country of operation as defined in paragraph 5.1.2.

In case ~~the minimum time gap cannot be respected temporarily because of other road users~~ **this following distance to a vehicle in front is temporarily disrupted** (e.g. vehicle is cutting in, decelerating lead vehicle, etc.), the vehicle shall readjust the ~~minimum~~ following distance at the next available opportunity without any harsh braking **implementing strategies aiming to address significant string instability in order to not disrupt traffic flow**, unless an emergency manoeuvre would become necessary.

For speeds up to 60 km/h ~~The~~ the minimum following distance shall be calculated using the formula:

$$d_{\min} = v_{\text{ALKS}} * t_{\text{front}}$$

Where:

d_{\min} = the minimum following distance

v_{ALKS} = the present speed of the ALKS vehicle in m/s

t_{front} = minimum time gap in seconds between the ALKS vehicle and a leading vehicle in front as per the table below:

Present speed of the ALKS vehicle	Minimum time gap		Minimum following distance	Minimum time gap	Minimum following distance
	M_1/N_1	$M_2/M_3//N_2/N_3$		$M_2/M_3//N_2/N_3$	
	M_1/N_1	M_1/N_1	$M_2/M_3//N_2/N_3$	$M_2/M_3//N_2/N_3$	
(km/h)	(m/s)	(s)	(m)	(s)	(m)
7.2	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.2	2.4
10	2.78	1.1	3.1	1.4	3.9
20	5.56	1.2	6.7	1.6	8.9
30	8.33	1.3	10.8	1.8	15.0
40	11.11	1.4	15.6	2.0	22.2
50	13.89	1.5	20.8	2.2	30.6
60	16.67	1.6	26.7	2.4	40.0

For speed values **up to 60 km/h which are** not mentioned in the table, linear interpolation shall be applied.

Notwithstanding the result of the formula above for present speeds below 2 m/s the minimum following distance shall never be less than 2 m for M₁, N₁ and 2.4 m for M₂, M₃, N₂, N₃.

The requirements of this paragraph are without prejudice to other requirements in this Regulation, most notably paragraphs 5.2.4. and 5.2.5. with subparagraphs.

- 5.2.4. The activated system shall be able to bring the vehicle to a complete stop behind a stationary vehicle, a stationary road user or a blocked lane of travel to avoid a collision. This shall be ensured up to the maximum operational speed of the system.
- 5.2.5. The activated system shall detect the risk of collision in particular with another road user ahead or beside the vehicle, due to a decelerating lead vehicle, a cutting in vehicle or a suddenly appearing obstacle and shall automatically perform appropriate manoeuvres to minimize risks to safety of the vehicle occupants and other road users.
 - 5.2.5.1. The activated system shall avoid a collision with a leading vehicle which decelerates up to its full braking performance provided that there was no undercut of the minimum following distance the ALKS vehicle would adjust to a leading vehicle at the present speed due to a cut in manoeuvre of this lead vehicle.
 - 5.2.5.2. The activated system shall avoid a collision with a cutting-in vehicle,
 - (a) Provided the cutting in vehicle maintains its longitudinal speed which is lower than the longitudinal speed of the ALKS vehicle and
 - (b) Provided that the lateral movement of the cutting in vehicle has been visible for a time of at least 0.72 seconds before the reference point for *TTCLaneIntrusion* is reached,
 - (c) When the distance between the vehicle's front and the cutting in vehicle's rear corresponds to a TTC calculated by the following equation:

$$TTCLaneIntrusion > v_{rel} / (2 \times 6 \text{ m/s}^2) + 0.35 \text{ s}$$

Where:

 - V_{rel} = Relative velocity between both vehicles, positive for vehicle being faster than the cutting in vehicle
 - $TTCLaneIntrusion$ = The TTC value, when the outside of the tyre of the intruding vehicle's front wheel closest to the lane markings crosses a line 0.3 m beyond the outside edge of the visible lane marking to which the intruding vehicle is being drifted.
 - 5.2.5.3. The activated system shall avoid a collision with an unobstructed crossing pedestrian in front of the vehicle.

In a scenario with an unobstructed pedestrian crossing with a lateral speed component of not more than 5 km/h where the anticipated impact point is displaced by not more than 0.2 m compared to the vehicle longitudinal **centre centre** plane, the activated ALKS shall avoid a collision up to ~~the maximum operational speed of the system~~ **60 km/h**.

At higher speeds, upon detection of pedestrians crossing the carriageway the ALKS shall implement strategies to reduce the potential for a collision.

5.2.5.4. It is recognised that the fulfilment of the requirement in paragraph 5.2.5. may not be fully achieved in other conditions than those described above. However, the system shall not deactivate or unreasonably switch the control strategy in these other conditions. This shall be demonstrated in accordance with Annex 4 of this Regulation.

5.2.6. Lane Change Procedure (LCP)

The requirements of this paragraph and its subparagraphs apply to the system capable of performing a LCP.

The fulfilment of the provisions of this paragraph and its subparagraphs shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer to the satisfaction of the technical services during the assessment of Annex 4 and according to the relevant tests in Annex 5.

5.2.6.1. A LCP shall not cause an unreasonable risk to safety of the vehicle occupants and other road users. LCPs shall only be performed in an uncritical way as described in paragraphs 5.2.6.1.1. and 5.2.6.1.2.

5.2.6.1.1. The intervention shall not cause a collision with another vehicles or other road users in the predicted path of the vehicle during a lane change.

5.2.6.1.2. A lane change procedure shall be predictable and manageable for other vehicles or other road users.

5.2.6.2. A LCP shall be completed without undue delay.

5.2.6.3. The system may perform a single or multiple lane change(s) across regular lanes of traffic and/or to the hard shoulder in accordance with national traffic rules in the country of operation.

5.2.6.4. The system shall generate the signal to activate and deactivate the direction indicator signal. The direction indicator shall remain active throughout the whole period of the LCP and shall be deactivated by the system in a timely manner once the lane keeping functionality is resumed.

5.2.6.5. The activated system may undertake a LCP only if all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) The vehicle is equipped with a sensing system capable of fulfilling the front, side and rearward detection range requirements as defined in paragraphs 7.1., 7.1.1.1., 7.1.2.1. and 7.1.3.;
- (b) There is no failure present limiting the system's capability to perform a LCP safely;
- (c) Sufficient free space in the target lane allowing a LCM is already available or expected to become available shortly.

5.2.6.5.1. Lane Change Procedure: Additional specific requirements for regular lane changes

The activated system shall only initiate a regular LCP if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) There is a reason for a lane change (e.g. Operation cannot be continued in the current lane, for the purpose of overtaking a slower moving vehicle, where a lane change is required by national traffic rules).
- (b) The target lane is a regular lane of travel, or hard shoulder temporarily opened up as a regular lane of travel.
- (c) The LCP is anticipated to be completed before the ALKS vehicle comes to standstill (i.e. in order to avoid coming to standstill while in the middle of two regular lanes due to stopped traffic ahead). In case the ALKS vehicle becomes stationary between two regular lanes during the LCM (e.g. due to the surrounding traffic), it should

Commented [6]: We would like to ensure whether LC function can be permitted to M2/M3 and N2/N3 as well by this amendment. If yes, we need to check the current text is reflected on M2/M3 and N2/N3 vehicles.
This concern is same for speed increase.

Commented [7]: "Other" should be added.

Commented [8]: "Other vehicles" should be added.

- at the next available opportunity either complete the LCP or return to its original lane.
- (d) There is no other vehicle in the PVPA, whose priority resulting from its active direction indicators, would prevent a LCP by the ALKS according to national traffic rules.
- 5.2.6.5.2. Lane Change Procedure: Additional specific requirements during an MRM
- 5.2.6.5.2.1. Lane changes during an MRM shall be made only if under the traffic situation these lane changes can be considered to minimise the risk to safety of the vehicle occupants and other road users.
- 5.2.6.5.2.2. Before initiating a lane change procedure, the system shall, if deemed appropriate, reduce the vehicle speed to minimise the risk related to that lane change (e.g. by adapting the speed of the vehicle to that of other vehicles in the target lane).
- 5.2.6.5.2.3. A lane change procedure shall not start within the first 3 seconds following the start of the MRM intervention, unless a sooner initiation is required either in order to reach a minimal risk target stop area (e.g. when the hard shoulder is ending ahead or in case of failure) or if the lane change manoeuvre can be performed with a criticality equal to that of a regular lane change.
- 5.2.6.6. Lane change manoeuvre (LCM)
- 5.2.6.6.1. The lateral movement to approach the lane marking in the starting lane and the lateral movement necessary to complete the LCM shall aim to be one continuous movement. During the lane change manoeuvre, the system shall aim to avoid a lateral acceleration of more than 1 m/s^2 in addition to the lateral acceleration generated by the lane curvature.
- The duration between initiation of the LCP and start of the LCM shall be in compliance with traffic rules in the country of operation.
- 5.2.6.6.2. A LCM shall only be initiated when the relevant area of the target lane is expected to remain unoccupied throughout the manoeuvre (e.g. there is no other vehicle in the second to next lane expected to change lanes on a conflicting trajectory). Priority shall be given to other road users in accordance with traffic rules.
- 5.2.6.6.3. The LCM may be abandoned before being completed if the situation requires it. In this case the LCM shall be completed by steering the ALKS vehicle back into the starting lane if traffic conditions allow it.
- The ALKS vehicle shall be in a single lane of travel at the end of the LCM.
- 5.2.6.6.4. When several consecutive lane changes are performed, the direction indicator may remain active throughout these lane changes while the lateral behaviour shall ensure that each lane change manoeuvre can be perceived as an individual manoeuvre by following traffic.
- 5.2.6.6.5. Lane change manoeuvre: Additional specific requirements for regular lane changes
- 5.2.6.6.5.1. The system shall not cause a collision with another vehicle changing into the target lane on a conflicting trajectory.
- 5.2.6.6.5.1.1. Another vehicle's potential for changing into the target lane on a conflicting trajectory shall be assessed based on its direction indicator status, vehicle dynamics and the surrounding traffic.
- 5.2.6.6.5.1.2. If there is an area in the PVPA where the system is not able to assess the status of the direction indicator on another vehicle on the basis of the declaration in 7.1.4., a LCM shall not be initiated if there is another vehicle in that part of the PVPA, except whose movement can be assessed not to conflict with the trajectory of the ALKS vehicle, except for following

Commented [9]: If we remember correctly, we agreed not to delete these words at 12th session.

Commented [10]: Editorial modification.

Commented [11]: Editorial modification

vehicles at and near merging and departing lanes. In such circumstances, an approaching vehicle in the lane next to the target lane shall be treated like an approaching vehicle in the target lane.

5.2.6.6.6. Lane change manoeuvre: Additional specific requirements in MRM

5.12.6.6.6.1. A lane change manoeuvre during MRM shall be indicated in advance to other road users by activating the appropriate direction indicator lamps instead of the hazard warning lights.

Commented [12]: Editorial modification.

5.12.6.6.6.2. Once the lane change manoeuvre is completed the direction indicator lamps shall be deactivated in a timely manner, and the hazard warning lights shall become active again.

Commented [13]: Editorial modification.

5.12.6.6.6.3. When bringing the vehicle to a safe stop beside the road or on a hard shoulder not wide enough to fit the entire vehicle, the vehicle may come to a standstill on the lane marking.

Commented [14]: This provision seems duplication with para. 5.5.1.

5.2.6.7. Assessment of the target lane

5.2.6.7.1. A LCP shall only be initiated if an approaching vehicle in the target lane is not forced to unreasonably decelerate due to the lane change of the ALKS vehicle.

5.2.6.7.2. Assessment of the target lane for a regular lane change

5.2.6.7.2.1. When there is an approaching vehicle

~~An approaching vehicle in the target lane should not have to~~ **The ALKS vehicle shall not make an approaching vehicle in the target lane** decelerate, particularly in the case where the lane change is not urgent (e.g. for the purpose of overtaking a slower moving vehicle). But where this is necessary due to the traffic situation, in the absence of more specific traffic rules, ~~the approaching vehicle shall not have to~~ **the ALKS vehicle shall not make an approaching vehicle in the target lane** decelerate at a higher level than $A \text{ m/s}^2$, B seconds after the ALKS vehicle starts, to ensure the distance between the two vehicles is never less than that which the ALKS vehicle travels in C seconds.

Commented [15]: The subject should be "The ALKS vehicle".

With:

(a) A equal to 3.0 m/s^2

(b) B equal to:

- (i) 0.4 seconds after the start of the LCM, provided that the full width of the approaching vehicle was detected by the ALKS vehicle during its lateral movement for at least 1.0 second before the LCM starts; or
- (ii) 1.4 seconds after the start of the LCM.

(c) C equal to 1.0 second.

5.2.6.7.2.2. Determination of whether a situation is critical shall consider any deceleration or acceleration of the ALKS vehicle.

5.2.6.7.2.3. When there is no vehicle detected

If no approaching vehicle is detected by the system in the target lane, the assessment shall be calculated as per 5.2.6.7.2.1. with the assumption that:

- (a) The approaching vehicle in the target lane is at a distance from the ALKS vehicle equal to the actual rearward detection range;
- (b) The approaching vehicle in the target lane is travelling with the allowed maximum speed + 30km/h or 160km/h, whichever is lower; and
- (c) The full width of the approaching vehicle is detected by the ALKS vehicle during its lateral movement for at least 1 second.

5.2.6.7.2.34. When there is an equally fast or slower moving vehicle

At the beginning of the LCM, the distance between the rear of the ALKS vehicle and the front of a vehicle following behind in the target lane at equal or lower longitudinal speed shall never be less than the distance which the following vehicle in target lane travels in 1.0 s.

Commented [16]: Editorial modification.

5.2.6.7.3. Assessment of the target lane for an MRM lane change

5.2.6.7.3.1. When there is an approaching vehicle

In the absence of more specific traffic rules, ~~an approaching vehicle in the target lane should not have to~~ the ALKS vehicle shall not make an approaching vehicle in the target lane decelerate at a higher level than A m/s², B seconds after the ALKS vehicle starts the lane change manoeuvre, to ensure the distance between the two vehicles is never less than that which the ALKS vehicle travels in C seconds.

Commented [17]: Same as paragraph 5.2.6.7.2.1

With:

- (a) A equal to 3.7 m/s²
- (b) B equal to:
 - (i) 0.0 second, if the lateral movement of the ALKS vehicle continued for at least 1 second while the vehicle had not yet crossed the lane marking and the direction indicator had been active for at least 3.0 seconds prior to crossing of the lane markings while the full width of the vehicle approaching from the rear was detected by the sensing system;
 - (ii) 0.4 seconds after the start of the LCM, provided that the full width of the approaching vehicle was detected by the ALKS vehicle during its lateral movement for at least 1.0 second before the LCM starts; or
 - (iii) 1.4 seconds after the start of the LCM.
- (c) C equal to:
 - (i) 0.5 second, if the lane change is performed towards a lane intended for slower traffic or towards the hard shoulder; or
 - (ii) 1.0 second, for all other conditions.

5.2.6.7.3.2. When there is no vehicle detected

If no approaching vehicle is detected by the system in the target lane, the assessment shall be calculated as per 5.2.6.7.3.1. with the assumption that:

- (a) The approaching vehicle in the target lane is at a distance from the ALKS vehicle equal to the actual rearward detection range;
- (b) The approaching vehicle in the target lane is travelling with the allowed maximum speed +30 km/h or 160km/h, whichever is lower, or if the target lane is a hard shoulder,

The approaching vehicle is travelling at a speed of 80 km/h or has a speed difference to the ALKS vehicle at the start of the LCM of 40 km/h, whichever is the lower speed; and
- (c) The full width of the approaching vehicle is detected by the ALKS vehicle during its lateral movement for at least 1 second.

5.2.6.7.3.3. When there is an equally fast or slower moving vehicle

At the beginning of the LCM, the distance between the rear of the ALKS vehicle and the front of a vehicle following behind in the target lane at equal or lower longitudinal speed shall never be less than the distance which the following vehicle in target lane travels in 0.7 s.

5.2.6.7.4. Determination of whether a situation is critical shall consider any deceleration or acceleration of the ALKS vehicle ~~after it has crossed the lane marking~~.

5.2.6.7.5. In case the ALKS decelerates the vehicle during a lane change procedure into a regular lane of traffic, this deceleration shall be factored in when assessing the distance to a vehicle approaching from the rear, and the deceleration shall not exceed 2 m/s^2 , except for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating the risk of an imminent collision or when required to ensure reaching the target stop area during an MRM.

How the provisions of this paragraph are implemented in the system design shall be demonstrated to the Technical Service during type approval.

5.2.6.7.6. Where there is not sufficient headway time for the vehicle behind at the end of the lane change procedure, the ALKS shall not increase the rate of deceleration for at least 2 seconds after the completion of the lane change procedure, except for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating the risk of an imminent collision, when required to fulfil other requirements of this regulation (e.g., to adapt to changing speed limits, maintain sufficient following distance), or to ensure reaching the target stop area during an MRM.

How the provisions of this paragraph are implemented in the system design shall be demonstrated to the Technical Service during type approval.

5.2.7 For conditions not specified in paragraphs 5.2.4., 5.2.5. or its subparagraphs, the performance of the system shall be ensured at least to the level at which a competent and careful human driver could minimize the risks. The attentive human driver performance models and related parameters in ~~the~~ traffic critical disturbance scenarios ~~from~~ in Annex 3 may be taken as guidance. The capabilities of the system shall be demonstrated in the assessment carried out under Annex 4.

5.2.8 In the situation where a vehicle is proceeding in the opposite direction in the ALKS vehicle's lane of travel, the ALKS shall implement strategies to react to the vehicle with the aim of mitigating the effects of a potential collision.

5.3. Emergency manoeuvre

5.3.1. An Emergency Manoeuvre shall be carried out in case of an imminent collision risk.

5.3.1.1. Any longitudinal deceleration demand of more than 5.0 m/s^2 of the system shall be considered to be an emergency manoeuvre.

5.3.2. This manoeuvre shall decelerate the vehicle up to its full braking performance if necessary and/or may perform an automatic evasive manoeuvre, when appropriate.

If failures are affecting the braking or steering performance of the system, the manoeuvre shall be carried out with consideration for the remaining performance.

During the evasive manoeuvre the ALKS vehicle shall not cross the lane marking (outer edge of the front tyre to outer edge of the lane marking) **unless the system is capable of fulfilling the provisions of paragraph 5.3.5.**

After the evasive manoeuvre the vehicle shall aim at resuming a stable ~~position~~ **motion**.

5.3.3. An emergency manoeuvre shall not be terminated, unless the imminent collision risk disappeared, or the driver deactivated the system.

Commented [18]: These words can be deleted considering para.5.2.6.7.2.2.

- 5.3.3.1. After an emergency manoeuvre is terminated the system shall continue to operate.
- 5.3.3.2. If the emergency manoeuvre results in the vehicle being at standstill, the signal to activate the hazard warning lights shall be generated. If the vehicle automatically drives off again, the signal to deactivate the hazard warning lights shall be generated automatically.
- 5.3.4. The vehicle shall implement a logic signal indicating emergency braking as specified in UN Regulation No. 13-H or 13, as appropriate.
- 5.3.5. Evasive lane crossing**
- [5.3.5.1. An evasive lane crossing shall only be performed by the ALKS when the imminent collision risk was not present or occurring within the detection ranges declared by paragraph 7.1. before it became an imminent collision risk.]**
- 5.3.5.2. If utilising an evasive lane crossing as part of an emergency manoeuvre, the ALKS shall ensure that it is as least as safe to the vehicle occupants and other road users as avoiding the imminent collision risk with the vehicle's full braking performance.**
- 5.3.5.3. The vehicle shall only cross lane markings in response to an imminent collision risk if the system has sufficient information about its surrounding to the front and side and to the rear according to the following paragraphs in order to assess the criticality of crossing the lane markings.**
- 5.3.5.4. The system shall not cause a collision with another vehicle or road user in the predicted path of the vehicle when performing an evasive lane crossing.**
- [5.3.5.5. The vehicle shall only perform an evasive lane crossing if another vehicle in the evading lane is not forced to unmanageably decelerate due to that manoeuvre.]**
- 5.3.5.6. The vehicle shall aim to return to its original lane of travel once the situation that required the evasive lane crossing has passed.**
- 5.3.5.7. An evasive lane crossing shall be indicated to other road users in accordance with national traffic rules.**
- In the absence of more specific traffic rules, when initiating an evasive lane crossing that intends to cross into the evading lane by more than 30cm, the system shall indicate its intention to change into the evading lane by generating the signal to activate the direction indicator.**
- 5.4. Transition demand and system operation during transition phase
- 5.4.1. The activated system shall recognise all situations in which it needs to transition the control back to the driver.
- Types of situations in which the vehicle will generate a transition demand to the driver shall be declared by the vehicle manufacturer and included in the documentation package required in Annex 4.
- 5.4.2. The initiation of the transition demand shall be such that sufficient time is provided for a safe transition to manual driving.
- 5.4.2.1. In case of a planned event that would prevent the ALKS from continuing the operation, a transition demand shall be given early enough to ensure the minimal risk maneuver, in case the driver would not resume control, would bring the vehicle to standstill before the planned event occurs.
- 5.4.2.2. In case of an unplanned event, a transition demand shall be given upon detection.
- 5.4.2.3. In case of any failure affecting the ~~operation of the system~~ **ability of the system to meet the requirements of this Regulation**, the system shall immediately initiate a transition demand upon detection.

- 5.4.2.4. Where the ALKS is capable of performing a regular lane change, it shall be aimed that a regular lane change is not part of the transition phase, meaning that a LCP shall not be started when a transition demand is known to occur during the procedure.**
- 5.4.3. During the transition phase the system shall continue to operate. The system may reduce the speed of the vehicle to ensure its safe operation but shall not bring it to standstill unless required by the situation (e.g. due to vehicles or obstacles obstructing the path of the vehicle) or when caused by a haptic warning according to paragraph 6.4.1 started at speeds below 20 km/h.
- 5.4.3.1. Once in standstill the vehicle may remain in this condition and shall generate the signal to activate the hazard warning lights within 5 s.
- 5.4.3.2. During the transition phase, the transition demand shall be escalated latest after 4 s after the start of the transition demand.
- 5.4.4. A transition demand shall only be terminated once the system is deactivated or a minimum risk manoeuvre has started.
- 5.4.4.1. In case the driver is not responding to a transition demand by deactivating the system (either as described in paragraph 6.2.4. or 6.2.5.), a minimum risk manoeuvre shall be started, earliest 10 s after the start of the transition demand.
- 5.4.4.1.1. Notwithstanding paragraph 5.4.4.1. a minimum risk manoeuvre may be initiated immediately in case of a severe ALKS or severe vehicle failure.
- In case of a severe ALKS or vehicle failure the ALKS may no longer be capable of fulfilling the requirements of this Regulation, but it shall aim at enabling a safe transition of control back to the driver.
- 5.4.4.1.2. The manufacturer shall declare the types of severe vehicle failures and severe ALKS failures that will lead the ALKS to initiate a MRM immediately.
- 5.5. Minimum Risk Manoeuvre
- 5.5.2.1. The minimum risk manoeuvre shall bring the vehicle to standstill unless the system is deactivated by the driver during the manoeuvre.**
- This shall be in a target stop area considered to be the greatest minimising of risk achievable under the given circumstances (e.g. traffic situation, environmental conditions, system failures), performed according to paragraph 5.2.6., if the ALKS is capable of performing a lane change during an MRM.**
- Otherwise, within its current lane, or in the case the lane markings are not visible, following an appropriate trajectory taking into account surrounding traffic and road infrastructure.**
- 5.5.+2. During the minimum risk manoeuvre the vehicle shall be slowed down ~~inside the lane or, in case the lane markings are not visible, remain on an appropriate trajectory taking into account surrounding traffic and road infrastructure,~~ with an aim of achieving a deceleration demand not greater than 4.0 m/s².**
- Higher deceleration demand values are permissible for very short durations, e.g. as haptic warning to stimulate the driver's attention, or in case of a severe ALKS or severe vehicle failure.
- Additionally, the signal to activate the hazard warning lights shall be generated with the start of the minimum risk manoeuvre **but suspended during a LCP.**
- 5.5.2. The minimum risk manoeuvre shall bring the vehicle to standstill unless the system is deactivated by the driver during the manoeuvre.
- 5.5.3. A minimum risk manoeuvre shall only be terminated once the system is deactivated or the system has brought the vehicle to a standstill.
- 5.5.4. The system shall be deactivated at the end of any minimum risk manoeuvre.

The hazard warning lights shall remain activated unless deactivated manually and the vehicle shall not move away after standstill without manual input.

- 5.5.5. Reactivation of the system after the end of any minimum risk manoeuvre shall only be possible after each new engine start/run cycle.

6. Human Machine Interface/operator information

The fulfilment of the provisions of this paragraph shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer to the technical service during the inspection of the safety approach as part of the assessment to Annex 4 and according to the relevant tests in Annex 5.

6.1. Driver Availability Recognition System

- 6.1.1. The system shall comprise a driver availability recognition system.

The driver availability recognition system shall detect if the driver is present in a driving position, if the safety belt of the driver is fastened and if the driver is available to take over the driving task.

6.1.2 Driver presence

A transition demand shall be initiated according to paragraph 5.4. if any of the following conditions is met:

- (a) When the driver is detected not to be in the seat for a period of more than one second; or
- (b) When the driver's safety belt is unbuckled.

The second level warning of the safety-belt reminder according to UN-R16 may be used instead of an acoustic warning of the Transition Demand.

6.1.3. Driver availability

The system shall detect if the driver is available and in an appropriate driving position to respond to a transition demand by monitoring the driver.

The manufacturer shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the technical service the vehicle's capability to detect that the driver is available to take over the driving task.

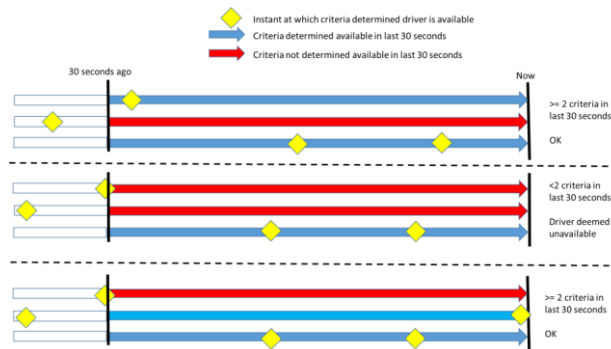
6.1.3.1. Criteria for deeming driver availability

The driver shall be deemed to be unavailable unless at least two availability criteria (e.g. input to driver-exclusive vehicle control, eye blinking, eye closure, conscious head or body movement) have individually determined that the driver is available in the last 30 seconds.

At any time, the system may deem the driver unavailable.

As soon as the driver is deemed to be unavailable, or fewer than two availability criteria can be monitored, the system shall immediately provide a distinctive warning until appropriate actions of the driver are detected or until a transition demand is initiated. At the latest, a transition demand shall be initiated according to paragraph 5.4. if this warning continues for 15s.

Justification for the number and combination of availability criteria, in particular with regard to the corresponding time interval, shall be provided by the manufacturer by documented evidence. However, the time interval required for any availability criteria shall not exceed 30 seconds. This shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer and assessed by the technical service according to Annex 4.



6.1.4. "Other activities than driving" through on-board displays available upon activation of the ALKS shall be automatically suspended (i) as soon as the system issues a transition demand or (ii) as soon as the system is deactivated, whichever comes first.

6.2. Activation, Deactivation and Driver Input

6.2.1. The vehicle shall be equipped with dedicated means for the driver to activate (active mode) and deactivate (off mode) the system. When the ALKS is activated, the means to deactivate ALKS shall be permanently visible to the driver.

6.2.2. The default status of the system shall be the off mode at the initiation of each new engine start/run cycle.

This requirement does not apply when a new engine start/run cycle is performed automatically, e.g. by the operation of a stop/start system.

6.2.3. The system shall become active only upon a deliberate action by the driver and if all the following conditions are met:

- The driver is in the driver seat and the driver's safety belt is fastened according to paragraphs 6.1.1. and 6.1.2.;
- The driver is available to take over control of the DDT according to paragraph 6.1.3.;
- No failure affecting the safe operation or the functionality of the ALKS is present;
- DSSAD is operational;
- The environmental and infrastructural conditions allow the operation;
- Positive confirmation of system self-check; and
- The vehicle is on roads where pedestrians and cyclists are prohibited and which, by design, are equipped with a physical separation that divides the traffic moving in opposite directions.

If any of the above conditions is no longer fulfilled, the system shall immediately initiate a transition demand unless specified differently in this Regulation.

6.2.4. It shall be possible to manually deactivate (off-mode) the system by an intentional action of the driver using the same means as to activate the system, as mentioned in paragraph 6.2.1.

The means of deactivating shall provide protection against unintentional manual deactivation for example by requiring a single input exceeding a certain threshold of time or a double press, or two separate but simultaneous inputs.

- Additionally, it shall be ensured the driver is in lateral control of the vehicle at the time of the deactivation, by e.g. placing the deactivation means on the steering control or confirming the driver is holding the steering control.
- 6.2.5. In addition to paragraph 6.2.4., the system shall not be deactivated by any driver input other than those described below in paragraphs 6.2.5.1. to 6.2.5.4.
- 6.2.5.1. Deactivation by input to driving controls
- The system shall be deactivated when at least one of the following conditions is met:
- (a) The driver overrides the system by steering while holding the steering control and this override is not suppressed, as specified in paragraph 6.3.1.; or
 - (b) The driver is holding the steering control and overrides the system by braking or accelerating, as specified in paragraphs 6.3.2. and 6.3.3. below.
- 6.2.5.2. Deactivation during an ongoing transition demand or an ongoing minimum risk manoeuvre
- In case a transition demand or a minimum risk manoeuvre is on-going, the system shall only be deactivated:
- (a) As defined in paragraph 6.2.5.1. or
 - (b) Upon detection that the driver has taken hold of the steering control as a response to the transition demand or the minimum risk manoeuvre and provided the system confirms the driver is attentive as defined in paragraph 6.3.1.1.
- 6.2.5.3. Deactivation during an ongoing emergency manoeuvre
- In case of an ongoing emergency manoeuvre, the deactivation of the system may be delayed until the imminent collision risk disappeared.
- 6.2.5.4. Deactivation in case of a severe vehicle failure or a severe ALKS failure
- In case of a severe vehicle failure or a severe ALKS failure the ALKS may employ different strategies with regard to deactivation.
- These different strategies shall be declared by the manufacturer and their effectiveness shall be assessed by the Technical Service with regard to ensuring a safe transition of control from the system to the human driver according to Annex 4.
- 6.2.6. On deactivation of the system, there shall not be an automatic transition to any function, which provides continuous longitudinal and/or lateral movement of the vehicle (e.g. ACSF of Category B1 function).
- After deactivation, Corrective Steering Function (CSF) may be active with the aim at accustoming the driver to execute the lateral control task by gradually reducing lateral support.
- Notwithstanding both paragraphs above, any other safety system delivering longitudinal or lateral support in imminent collision situations (e.g. Advanced Emergency Braking System (AEBS), Electronic Stability Control (ESC), Brake Assist System (BAS) or Emergency Steering Function (ESF)) shall not be deactivated in case of deactivation of ALKS.
- 6.2.7. Any deactivation shall be indicated to the driver as defined in paragraph 6.4.2.3.
- 6.3. System override
- 6.3.1. A driver input to the steering control shall override the lateral control function of the system when the input exceeds a reasonable threshold designed to prevent unintentional override.

This threshold shall include a specified force and duration and shall vary depending on parameters that include criteria used for driver attentiveness to be checked during the drivers input as defined in paragraph 6.3.1.1.

These thresholds and the rationale for any variation shall be demonstrated to the Technical Service during the assessment according to Annex 4.

6.3.1.1. Driver attentiveness

The system shall detect if the driver is attentive. The driver is deemed to be attentive when at least one of the following criteria is met:

- (a) Driver gaze direction is confirmed as primarily looking at the road ahead;
- (b) Driver gaze direction is being confirmed as looking at the rear-view mirrors; or,
- (c) Driver head movement is confirmed as primarily directed towards the driving task.

The specification for confirming these or equally safe criteria must be declared by the manufacturer and supported by documented evidence. This shall be assessed by the technical service according to Annex 4.

6.3.2. A driver input to the braking control resulting in a higher deceleration than that induced by the system or maintaining the vehicle in standstill by any braking system, shall override the longitudinal control function of the system.

6.3.3. A driver input to the accelerator control may override the longitudinal control function of the system. However, such an input shall not cause the system to no longer meet the requirements of this Regulation.

6.3.4. Any driver input to the accelerator or brake control shall immediately initiate a transition demand as specified in paragraph 5.4., when the input exceeds a reasonable threshold designed to prevent unintentional input.

6.3.5. Notwithstanding the provisions laid down in paragraphs 6.3.1. to 6.3.3., the effect of the driver input on any control may be reduced or suppressed by the system in case the system has detected an imminent collision risk due to this driver input.

6.3.6. In case of a severe vehicle failure or a severe ALKS failure the ALKS may employ different strategies with regard to system override. These different strategies shall be declared by the manufacturer and their effectiveness shall be assessed by the Technical Service with regard to ensuring a safe transition of control from the system to the human driver.

6.4. Information to the driver

6.4.1. The following information shall be indicated to the driver:

- (a) The system status as defined in paragraph 6.4.2.
- (b) Any failure affecting the ~~operation of the system~~ **ability of the system to meet the requirements of this Regulation** with at least an optical signal unless the system is deactivated (off mode),
- (c) Transition demand by at least an optical and in addition an acoustic and/or haptic warning signal.

At the latest 4 s after the initiation of the transition demand, the transition demand shall:

 - (i) Contain a constant or intermittent haptic warning unless the vehicle is at standstill; and
 - (ii) Be escalated and remain escalated until the transition demand ends.
- (d) Minimum risk manoeuvre by at least an optical signal and in addition an acoustic and/or a haptic warning signal and

(e) Emergency manoeuvre by an optical signal

(f) A LCP, if the ALKS is capable of performing a LCP, by at least an optical signal.

The optical signals above shall be adequate in size and contrast. The acoustic signals above shall be loud and clear.

6.4.2. System status

6.4.2.1. System unavailability indication

In case activation of the system following the deliberate action of the driver is denied by the system due to system unavailability, this shall be at least visually displayed to the driver.

6.4.2.2. System status display when activated

Upon activation the system status (active mode) shall be displayed by a dedicated optical signal to the driver.

The optical signal shall contain an unambiguous indication including:

- (a) A steering control or a vehicle, with an additional "A" or "AUTO," or the standardized symbols in accordance with UN Regulation No. 121, and additionally
- (b) An easily perceptible indication in the peripheral field of vision and located near the direct line of driver's sight to the outside in front of the vehicle, e.g. prominent indication in the instrument cluster or on the steering control covering part of the outer rim perimeter facing towards the driver.

The optical signal shall indicate the active system state until the system is deactivated (off mode).

The optical signal shall be constant while the system is in regular operation and with the initiation of a transition demand at least the indication according to (b) shall change its characteristics, e.g. to an intermittent signal or a different colour.

When an intermittent signal is used, a low frequency shall be used in order to not unreasonably alert the driver.

During the transition phase and minimum risk manoeuvre, the indication according to (a) may be replaced by the instruction to take over manual control according to paragraph 6.4.3.

6.4.2.3. System status display when deactivated

Upon deactivation when the system status changes from active mode to off mode this shall be indicated to the driver by at least an optical warning signal. This optical signal shall be realized by non-displaying the optical signal used to indicate the active mode or non-displaying the instruction to take over manual control.

Additionally, an acoustic warning signal shall be provided unless the system is deactivated following a transition demand which contained an acoustic signal.

6.4.3. Transition phase and minimum risk manoeuvre

6.4.3.1.

During the transition phase and the MRM, the system shall instruct the driver in an intuitive and unambiguous way to take over manual control of the vehicle. The instruction shall include a pictorial information showing hands and the steering control and may be accompanied by additional explanatory text or warning symbols, as shown in the example below.



Example 1.

Example 2.

6.4.3.2. With the start of the minimum risk manoeuvre, the given signal shall change its characteristics to emphasize the urgency of an action by the driver. e.g. by red flashing of the steering control and moving hands of the pictorial information.

6.4.4. Where examples are given in paragraph 6.4. and its subparagraphs above, an adequate and equally perceptible interface design for the optical signals may be used instead. This shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer and shall be supported by documented evidence. This shall be assessed by the Technical Service according to Annex 4.

6.4.5. Prioritization of ALKS warnings

The warnings of an ALKS during a transition phase, an MRM or an EM may be prioritized over other warnings in the vehicle.

The prioritization of different acoustic and optical warnings during the ALKS operation shall be declared by the manufacturer to the Technical Service during Type Approval.

7. Object and Event Detection and Response (OEDR)

7.1. Sensing requirements

The fulfilment of the provisions of this paragraph shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer to the technical service during the inspection of the safety approach as part of the assessment to Annex 4 and according to the relevant tests in Annex 5.

The ALKS vehicle shall be equipped with a sensing system such that, it can at least determine the driving environment (e.g. road geometry ahead, lane markings) and the traffic dynamics:

- (a) Across the full width of its own traffic lane, the full width of the traffic lanes immediately to its left and to its right, up to the limit of the forward detection range;
- (b) Along the full length of the vehicle ~~or combination~~ and up to the limit of the lateral detection range.

If the ALKS is capable of performing a LCP, in addition to above, a sensing system shall be able to determine the traffic dynamics at a width of at least 9m to each side, measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle from the limit of the forward detection range to the limit of the rearward detection range.

The requirements of this paragraph are without prejudice to other requirements in this Regulation, most notably paragraph 5.1.1. and 5.1.2.

7.1.1. Forward detection range

The manufacturer shall declare the forward detection range measured from the forward most point of the vehicle. This declared value shall be at least 46 metres **for a specified maximum speed of 60 km/h.**

A specified maximum speed above 60 km/h shall only be declared by the manufacturer, if the declared forward detection range fulfils the

Commented [19]: This is not necessary since it is defined in paragraph 2.33.

corresponding minimum value according the following table based on deceleration of 5m/s²:

<i>Specified maximum speed / km/h</i>	<i>Minimum forward detection range / m</i>
0...60	46
70	50
80	60
90	75
100	90
110	110
120	130
130	150

For values not mentioned in the table, linear interpolation shall be applied.

It is recognized that the minimum forward detection range and vehicle deceleration of 5m/s² cannot be achieved under all conditions (e.g. on slippery roads). The system shall implement control strategies to adapt its maximum speed due the actual detection range and the actual deceleration capability to comply with paragraph 5.2.4. Those strategies shall be demonstrated and approved by the Technical Service.

The Technical Service shall verify that the distance at which the vehicle sensing system detects a road user during the relevant test in Annex 5 is equal or greater than the declared value.

7.1.1.1. The requirements of this paragraph additionally apply to the system, if the ALKS is capable to perform a LCP.

The declared range in paragraph 7.1.1. shall be sufficient to cover at least an area 9m to the side(s) to which the ALKS performs a LCP measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle.

The Technical Service shall verify that the distance at which the vehicle sensing system detects a vehicle during the relevant test in Annex 5 is equal or greater than the declared value.

7.1.2. Lateral detection range

The manufacturer shall declare the lateral detection range. The declared range shall be sufficient to cover the full width of the lane immediately to the left and of the lane immediately to the right of the vehicle ~~or combination~~.

The Technical Service shall verify that the vehicle sensing system detects vehicles during the relevant test in Annex 5. This range shall be equal or greater than the declared range.

7.1.2.1. The requirements of this paragraph additionally apply to the system, if the ALKS is capable to perform a LCP.

The manufacturer shall also declare the lateral detection range that shall be sufficient to cover at least an area 9m to the side(s) to which the ALKS performs a LCP measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle.

The Technical Service shall verify that the distance at which the vehicle sensing system detects a vehicle during the relevant test in Annex 5 is equal or greater than the declared value.

7.1.3. Rearward detection range

Commented [20]: This is not necessary since it is defined in paragraph 2.33.

The requirements of this paragraph apply to the system, if the ALKS is capable to perform a LCP.

The manufacturer shall declare the rearward detection range measured from the most rearward point of the vehicle. This declared range shall be sufficient to cover at least an area 9m to the side(s) to which the ALKS performs a LCP measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle.

The Technical Service shall verify that the distance at which the vehicle sensing system detects a vehicle during the relevant test in Annex 5 is equal or greater than the declared value.

7.1.4. Direction indicator status detection area

The manufacturer shall declare the area within the PVPA in which the system is able to assess the status of other vehicle's direction indicators. This shall account for the different direction indicator positions of vehicles which are normally operated in the PVPA in the system's countries of operation.

The Technical Service shall verify this area during the relevant test in Annex 5.

7.1.5. The ALKS shall implement strategies to detect and compensate for environmental conditions that reduce the detection range, e.g. prevent enabling the system, disabling the system and transferring the control back to the driver, reducing the speed when visibility is too low. These strategies shall be described by the manufacturer and assessed according to Annex 4.

7.1.6. The vehicle manufacturer shall provide evidence that the effects of wear and ageing do not reduce the performance of the sensing system below the minimum required value specified in paragraph 7.1. over the lifetime of the system.

7.1.7. The fulfilment of the provisions of paragraph 7.1. and its subparagraphs shall be demonstrated to the technical service and tested according to the relevant tests in Annex 5.

Where the ALKS can operate with a vehicle combination, the manufacturer shall demonstrate to the Technical Service at the time of type approval the strategies implemented to ensure that the sensing capability is always sufficient for the length of trailer attached.

7.1.8. A single perception malfunction without failure should not induce hazardous event. The design strategies put in place shall be described by the vehicle manufacturer and their safety shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the technical service in accordance with Annex 4.

8. Data Storage System for Automated Driving

The fulfilment of the provisions of paragraph 8 shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer to the technical service during the inspection of the safety approach as part of the assessment to Annex 4.

8.1. Fitment

Each vehicle equipped with ALKS (the system) shall be fitted with a DSSAD that meets the requirements specified below.

This Regulation is without prejudice to national and regional laws governing access to data, privacy and data protection.

8.2. Recorded occurrences

8.2.1. Each vehicle equipped with a DSSAD shall at least record an entry for each of the following occurrences upon activation of the system:

- (a) Activation of the system
 - (b) Deactivation of the system, due to:
 - (i) Use of dedicated means for the driver to deactivate the system;
 - (ii) Override on steering control;
 - (iii) Override by accelerator control while holding steering control;
 - (iv) Override by braking control while holding steering control.
 - (c) Transition Demand by the system, due to:
 - (i) Planned event;
 - (ii) Unplanned event;
 - (iii) Driver unavailability (as per para. 6.1.3);
 - (iv) Driver not present or unbuckled (as per para. 6.1.2.);
 - (v) System failure;
 - (vi) System override by braking input;
 - (vii) System override by accelerator input.
 - (d) Reduction or suppression of driver input;
 - (e) Start of Emergency Manoeuvre;
 - (f) End of Emergency Manoeuvre;
 - (i) **Vehicle remained in lane;**
 - (ii) **Vehicle crossed into evading lane.**
 - (g) Event Data Recorder (EDR) trigger input;
 - (h) Involved in a detected collision;
 - (i) Minimum Risk Manoeuvre engagement by the system;
 - (j) Severe ALKS failure;
 - (k) Severe vehicle failure.
 - (l) Start of Lane Change Procedure;**
 - (m) End of Lane Change Procedure.**
- 8.3. Data elements
- 8.3.1. For each event listed in paragraph 8.2., the DSSAD shall at least record the following data elements in a clearly identifiable way:
- (a) The occurrence flag, as listed in paragraph 8.2;
 - (b) Reason for the occurrence, as appropriate, and listed in paragraph 8.2.;
 - (c) Date (Resolution: yyyy/mm/dd);
 - (d) Timestamp:
 - (i) Resolution: hh/mm/ss timezone e.g. 12:59:59 UTC;
 - (ii) Accuracy: +/- 1.0 s.
- 8.3.2. For each event listed in paragraph 8.2., the R₁₅₇SWIN for ALKS, or the software versions relevant to ALKS, indicating the software that was present at the time when the event occurred, shall be clearly identifiable.
- 8.3.3. A single timestamp may be allowed for multiple elements recorded simultaneously within the timing resolution of the specific data elements. If more than one element is recorded with the same timestamp, the information from the individual elements shall indicate the chronological order.
- 8.4. Data availability

- 8.4.1. DSSAD data shall be available subject to requirements of national and regional law.³
- 8.4.2. Once the storage limits of the DSSAD are achieved, existing data shall only be overwritten following a first in first out procedure with the principle of respecting the relevant requirements for data availability.
Documented evidence regarding the storage capacity shall be provided by the vehicle manufacturer.
- 8.4.3. Retrievability of data
- 8.4.3.1. For vehicles of Category M₁ and N₁, the data elements listed in paragraph 8.3.1. shall be retrievable even after an impact of a severity level set by UN Regulations Nos. 94, 95 or 137, as applicable.
- 8.4.3.2. For vehicles of Categories M₂, M₃, N₂ and N₃, the data elements listed in paragraph 8.3.1 shall be retrievable even after an impact. To demonstrate that capability, the following applies:
Either:
- (a) After a mechanical shock applicable to on-board data storage devices, if any, at a severity level as specified in the component test of Annex 9C of the 03 series of amendment to UN Regulation No. 100, and
 - (b) On-board data storage device(s) shall be mounted in the vehicle cab/passenger compartment or in a position of sufficient structural integrity to protect against physical damage that would prevent the retrieval of data. This shall be demonstrated to the technical service together with appropriate documentation (e.g. calculations or simulations); or
 - (c) The manufacturer demonstrates fulfilling the requirements of paragraph 8.4.3.1. (e.g. for M₂ / N₂ vehicles derived from M₁ / N₁).
- 8.4.3.3. If the main on-board vehicle power supply is not available, it shall still be possible to retrieve all data recorded on the DSSAD, as required by national and regional law.
- 8.4.4. Data stored in the DSSAD shall be easily readable in a standardized way via the use of an electronic communication interface, at least through the standard interface (OBD port).
- 8.4.5. Retrieval in conjunction with EDR data**
- 8.4.5.1. For vehicles fitted with an EDR in accordance with UN Regulation 160, it shall be possible to retrieve through the standard interface (OBD port) the DSSAD data elements as referred to in paragraphs 8.3.1(a) and 8.3.1.(b) recorded for at least the last 30 seconds before the last setting of the occurrence flag “Event Data Recorder (EDR) trigger input”, alongside the data elements specified in UN Regulation 160, Annex 4 (EDR data).**
- 8.4.5.2. In the absence of any occurrence referred to in paragraph 8.2.1. within the last 30 seconds before the setting of the occurrence flag “Event Data Recorder (EDR) trigger input”, it shall be possible to retrieve, alongside the EDR data, the data element corresponding to the last occurrences referred to in paragraphs 8.2.1.(a) and (b), as a minimum.**
- 8.4.5.3. If required by national or regional law, the data elements retrieved in accordance with paragraph 8.4.5.1. or 8.4.5.2. shall not include the date (as referred to in paragraph 8.3.1.(c)) and the timestamp (as referred to in paragraph 8.3.1.(d)) or any other information allowing for identification of the vehicle, its user or owner. Instead the time stamp shall**

³ Note: based on a recent quantitative study of a Contracting Party, GRVA is considering that the text specifies several timestamps specifications of 2500 timestamps to correspond with a period of 6 months of use.

be replaced with information representing the time difference between the occurrence flag “Event Data Recorder (EDR) trigger input” and the occurrence flag of the respective DSSAD data element.]

- 8.4.56. Instructions from the manufacturer shall be provided on how to access the data.
- 8.5. Protection against manipulation.
- 8.5.1. It shall be ensured that there is adequate protection against manipulation (e.g. data erasure) of stored data such as anti-tampering design.
- 8.6. Availability of DSSAD operation
- 8.6.1. DSSAD shall be able to communicate with the system to inform that the DSSAD is operational.

9. Cyber Security and Software-Updates

- 9.1. Cyber security and cyber security management system

The effectiveness of the system shall not be adversely affected by cyber-attacks, cyber threats and vulnerabilities. The effectiveness of the security measures shall be demonstrated by compliance with UN Regulation No. 155.
- 9.2. Software update and software updates management system

If the system permits software updates, the effectiveness of the software update procedures and processes shall be demonstrated by compliance with UN Regulation No. 156.
- 9.3. Requirements for software identification.
- 9.3.1. The vehicle manufacturer shall have a valid approval according to UN Regulation No. 156 (Software Update and Software Update Management System).
- 9.3.1.1. As specified in the Software Update and Software Update Management System Regulation, for the purpose of ensuring the software of the System can be identified, an R₁₅₇SWIN shall be used. The R₁₅₇SWIN may be held on the vehicle or, if R₁₅₇SWIN is not held on the vehicle, the manufacturer shall declare the software version(s) of the vehicle or single ECUs with the connection to the relevant type approvals to the Approval Authority.
- 9.3.2. The vehicle manufacturer shall provide the following information in the communication form of this Regulation:
 - (a) The R₁₅₇SWIN;
 - (b) How to read the R₁₅₇SWIN or software version(s) in case the R₁₅₇SWIN is not held on the vehicle.
- 9.3.3. The vehicle manufacturer may provide in the communication form of this Regulation a list of the relevant parameters that will allow the identification of those vehicles that can be updated with the software represented by the R₁₅₇SWIN. The information provided shall be declared by the vehicle manufacturer and may not be verified by an Approval Authority.
- 9.3.4. The vehicle manufacturer may obtain a new vehicle approval for the purpose of differentiating software versions intended to be used on vehicles already registered in the market from the software versions that are used on new vehicles. This may cover the situations where type approval regulations are updated, or hardware changes are made to vehicles in series production. In agreement with the testing agency, duplication of tests shall be avoided where possible.

10. Modification of vehicle type and extension of approval

- 10.1. Every modification to an existing vehicle type shall be notified to the Type Approval Authority which approved the vehicle type.

The Authority shall then either:

- (a) Decide, in consultation with the manufacturer, that a new type-approval is to be granted; or
- (b) Apply the procedure contained in paragraph 10.1.1. (Revision) and, if applicable, the procedure contained in paragraph 10.1.2. (Extension).

10.1.1. Revision

When particulars recorded in the information documents have changed and the Type Approval Authority considers that the modifications made are unlikely to have appreciable adverse effects and that in any case the foot controls still meet the requirements, the modification shall be designated a "revision".

In such a case, the Type Approval Authority shall issue the revised pages of the information documents as necessary, marking each revised page to show clearly the nature of the modification and the date of re-issue.

A consolidated, updated version of the information documents, accompanied by a detailed description of the modification, shall be deemed to meet this requirement.

10.1.2. Extension

The modification shall be designated an "extension" if, in addition to the change of the particulars recorded in the information documents,

- (a) Further inspections or tests are required; or
- (b) Any information on the communication document (with the exception of its attachments) has changed; or
- (c) Approval to a later series of amendments is requested after its entry into force.

- 10.2. Confirmation or refusal of approval, specifying the alteration, shall be communicated by the procedure specified in paragraph 4.3. above to the Contracting Parties to the Agreement applying this Regulation. In addition, the index to the information documents and to the test reports, attached to the communication document of Annex 1, shall be amended accordingly to show the date of the most recent revision or extension.

- 10.3. The competent authority issuing the extension of approval shall assign a serial number to each communication form drawn up for such an extension.

11. Conformity of production

- 11.1. Procedures concerning conformity of production shall comply with those set out in the 1958 Agreement, Schedule 1 (E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.3) and meet the following requirements:

- 11.2. A vehicle approved pursuant to this Regulation shall be so manufactured as to conform to the type approved by meeting the requirements of this regulation;

- 11.3. The Type Approval Authority which has granted approval may at any time verify the conformity of control methods applicable to each production unit. The normal frequency of such inspections shall be once every two years.

12. Penalties for non-conformity of production

- 12.1. The approval granted in respect of a vehicle type pursuant to this Regulation may be withdrawn if the requirements laid down in paragraph 8, above are not complied with.
- 12.2. If a Contracting Party withdraws an approval it had previously granted, it shall forthwith so notify the other Contracting Parties applying this Regulation by sending them a communication form conforming to the model in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

13. Production definitively discontinued

- 13.1. If the holder of the approval completely ceases to manufacture a type of vehicle approved in accordance with this Regulation, he shall so inform the Type Approval Authority which granted the approval, which in turn shall forthwith inform the other Contracting Parties to the Agreement applying this Regulation by means of a communication form conforming to the model in Annex 1 to this Regulation.
- 13.2. The production is not considered definitely discontinued if the vehicle manufacturer intends to obtain further approvals for software updates for vehicles already registered in the market.

14. Names and addresses of technical series responsible for conducting approval tests and of Type Approval Authorities

The Contracting Parties to the Agreement applying this Regulation shall communicate to the United Nations Secretariat⁴ the names and addresses of the Technical Services responsible for conducting approval tests and of the Type Approval Authorities which grant approval and to which forms certifying approval or extension or refusal or withdrawal of approval are to be sent.

[15. Transitional provisions

- 15.1. **As from the official date of entry into force of the 01 series of amendments, no Contracting Party applying this Regulation shall refuse to grant or refuse to accept type approvals under this Regulation as amended by the 01 series of amendments.**
- 15.2. **As from 1 September 2023, Contracting Parties applying this Regulation shall not be obliged to accept type approvals to the original version of this Regulation, first issued after 1 September 2023.**
- 15.3. **Until 1 September 2024, Contracting Parties applying this Regulation shall accept type approvals to the original version of this Regulation, first issued before 1 September 2023.**
- 15.4. **Contracting Parties applying this Regulation shall not refuse to grant type approvals according to any preceding series of amendments to this Regulation or extensions thereof.]**

⁴ Through the online platform ("343 Application") provided by UNECE and dedicated to the exchange of such information: <https://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/datasharing.html>

Annex 1

Communication

(Maximum format: A4 (210 x 297 mm))

issued by:

Name of administration:



.....
.....
.....

Concerning:²

- Approval granted
- Approval extended
- Approval refused
- Approval withdrawn
- Production definitively discontinued

of a vehicle type with regard to steering equipment pursuant to UN Regulation No. 157

Approval No.

Reason for extension or revision:

1. Trade name or mark of vehicle
2. Vehicle type
3. Manufacturer's name and address
4. If applicable, name and address of manufacturer's representative
5. General construction characteristics of the vehicle:
 - 5.1. Photographs and/or drawings of a representative vehicle:
6. Description and/or drawing of the ALKS including:
 - 6.1. Specified maximum speed of the ALKS declared by the manufacturer:
 - 6.2. Sensing system (incl. components):
 - 6.3. Installation of the ALKS sensing system:
 - 6.4. Software Identification of the ALKS (if applicable):
7. Written description and/or drawing of the ALKS Human Machine Interface including:
 - 7.1. Methods to detect driver availability
 - 7.2. Means to activate, deactivate and override the system
 - 7.3. Methods to determine driver attentiveness
 - 7.4. Any system limitations due to environmental or road conditions
8. Written description and/or drawing of the information given to the driver including:
 - 8.1. System status:
 - 8.2. Transition demand:

¹ Distinguishing number of the country which has granted/extended/refused/withdrawn approval (see approval provisions in UN Regulation No. 157).

² Strike out what does not apply.

- 8.3. Minimum Risk Manoeuvre:
- 8.4. Emergency Manoeuvre:
9. Data Storage System for Automated Driving (DSSAD):
- 9.1. DSSAD performance verified after the tests performed according to Annex 5: yes/no
- 9.2. DSSAD documentation concerning data retrievability, data integrity self-check and protection against manipulation of stored data verified: yes/no
10. Cyber Security and Software updates
- 10.1. Cyber Security Type Approval Number (if applicable):
- 10.2. Software Update Type approval number (if applicable):
11. Special requirements to be applied to the safety aspects of electronic control systems (Annex 4)
- 11.1. Manufacturers document reference for Annex 4 (including version number):
- 11.2. Information document: see Addendum 1
12. Technical Service responsible for conducting approval tests
- 12.1. Date of report issued by that service
- 12.2. (Reference) Number of the report issued by that service
13. Approval granted/extended/revised/refused/withdrawn²
14. Position of approval mark on vehicle.....
15. Place.....
16. Date
17. Signature
18. Annexed to this communication is a list of documents in the approval file deposited at the administration services having delivered the approval and which can be obtained upon request.
- Additional information
19. R₁₅₇SWIN:
- 19.1. Information on how to read the R₁₅₇SWIN or software version(s) in case the R₁₅₇SWIN is not held on the vehicle:
- 19.2. If applicable, list the relevant parameters that will allow the identification of those vehicles that can be updated with the software represented by the R₁₅₇SWIN under item 19.1.:

Appendix 1

Addendum 1 to Type approval Communication No ... concerning the type approval of a vehicle type with regard to ALKS pursuant to Regulation No. 157

Information document form for automated lane keeping systems

1. System description Automated Lane Keeping System

1.1. Operational Design Domain (Speed, road type, country, Environment, Road conditions, etc)/ Boundary conditions/ Main conditions for Minimum risk manoeuvres and transition demands

1.2. Basic Performance (e.g. Object and Event Detection and Response (OEDR) ...).....

1.3. The means to activate, override or deactivate the system.

2. Description of the functions of "The System" including control strategies

2.1. Main automated Driving Functions (functional architecture, environmental perception).

2.1.1. Vehicle-internal.....

2.1.2. Vehicle-external (e.g. backend)

3. Overview major components (units) of "The System"

3.1. Control Units.....

3.2. Sensors

3.3. Maps/Positioning

4. System layout and schematics

4.1. Schematic system layout including sensors for the environmental perception (e.g. block diagram)

4.2. List and schematic overview of interconnections (e.g. block diagram)

5. Specifications

5.1. Means to check the correct operational status of the system.....

5.2. Means implemented to protect against simple unauthorized activation/operation and interventions into the system.....

6. Safety Concept

6.1. Safe Operation – Vehicle Manufacturer Statement.....

6.2. Outline software architecture (e.g. block diagram).....

6.3. Means by which the realization of the system logic is determined

6.4. General explanation of the main design provisions built into "The System" so as to generate safe operation and interaction with other road users under fault conditions, under operational disturbances and the occurrence of planned/unplanned conditions that would exceed the ODD.

- 6.5. General description of failure handling main principles, fall-back level strategy including risk mitigation strategy (minimum risk manoeuvre)
- 6.6. Driver, vehicle occupants and other road users interaction including warning signals and transition demands to be given to driver.
- 6.7. Validation by the manufacturer for the performance requirements specified elsewhere in the regulation including the OEDR, the HMI, the respect of traffic rules and the conclusion that the system is designed in such a way that it is free from unreasonable risks for the driver, vehicle occupants and other road users.....
- 7. Reserved**
- 8. Data Storage System**
- 8.1. Type of Data stored.....
- 8.2. Storage location
- 8.3. Recorded occurrences and data elements means to ensure data security and data protection
- 8.4. Means to access the data
- 9. Cyber security (cross reference to the cyber regulation is possible)**
- 9.1. General description of the cyber security and software update management scheme...
- 9.2. General description of the different risks and measures put in place to mitigate these risks.
- 9.3. General description of the update procedure.....
- 10. Information provisions to users**
- 10.1. Model of the information provided to users (including expected driver's tasks within the ODD and when going out of the ODD.
- 10.2. Extract of the relevant part of the owner's manual

Appendix 2

Addendum 2 to Type approval Communication No ... concerning the type approval of a vehicle type with regard to ALKS pursuant to UN Regulation No. 157

Additional information

Contracting Parties where the vehicle manufacturer has declared that the ALKS had been assessed to comply with local traffic rules:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Assessed</i>	<i>Comments on any restrictions</i>
E 1 Germany	Yes/No	
E 2 France		
E 3 Italy		
E 4 Netherlands		
E 5 Sweden		
E 6 Belgium		
E 7 Hungary		
E 8 Czech Republic		
E 9 Spain		
E 10 Serbia		
E 11 United Kingdom		
E 12 Austria		
E 13 Luxembourg		
E 14 Switzerland		
E 16 Norway		
E 17 Finland		
E 18 Denmark		
E 19 Romania		
E 20 Poland		
E 21 Portugal		
E 22 Russian Federation		
E 23 Greece		
E 24 Ireland		
E 25 Croatia		
E 26 Slovenia		
E 27 Slovakia		
E 28 Belarus		

<i>Country</i>	<i>Assessed</i>	<i>Comments on any restrictions</i>
E 29 Estonia		
E 30 Republic of Moldova		
E 31 Bosnia and Herzegovina		
E 32 Latvia		
E 34 Bulgaria		
E 35 Kazakhstan		
E 36 Lithuania		
E 37 Turkey		
E 39 Azerbaijan		
E 40 North Macedonia		
E 43 Japan		
E 45 Australia		
E 46 Ukraine		
E 47 South Africa		
E 48 New Zealand		
E 49 Cyprus		
E 50 Malta		
E 51 Republic of Korea		
E 52 Malaysia		
E 53 Thailand		
E 54 Albania		
E 55 Armenia		
E 56 Montenegro		
E 57 San Marino		
E 58 Tunisia		
E 60 Georgia		
E 62 Egypt		
E 63 Nigeria		
E 64 Pakistan		

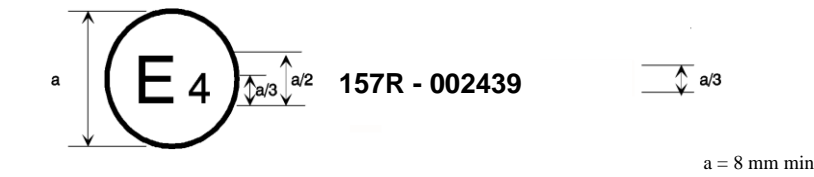
*

* The list of Contracting Parties applying UN Regulation No. 157 is available online:
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XI-B-16-157&chapter=11&clang=_en

Annex 2

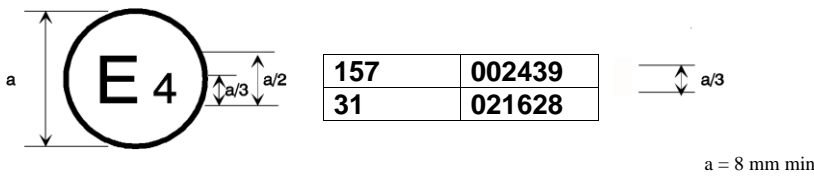
Arrangements of approval marks

Model A
(See paragraph 4.4. of this Regulation)



The above approval mark affixed to a vehicle shows that the vehicle type concerned has, with regard to ALKS, been approved in the Netherlands (E 4) pursuant to UN Regulation No. 157 under approval No. 002439. The approval number indicates that the approval was granted in accordance with the requirements of UN Regulation No. 157 in its original version.

Model B
(See paragraph 4.5. of this Regulation)



The above approval mark affixed to a vehicle shows that the vehicle type concerned has been approved in the Netherlands (E 4) pursuant to Regulations Nos. 157 and 31.¹ The approval numbers indicate that, at the dates when the respective approvals were given, UN Regulation No. 157 was in its original version and UN Regulation No. 31 included the 02 series of amendments.

¹ The second number is given merely as an example.

Annex 3

Guidance on Traffic disturbance critical scenarios for ALKS

1. General

1. This document clarifies derivation process to define conditions under which ~~Automated Lane Keeping Systems (the ALKS)~~ **vehicle** shall avoid a collision. Conditions under which ALKS shall avoid a collision are determined by a ~~general simulation program with following attentive human driver~~ **two possible** performance models and¹ related parameters in the traffic critical disturbance scenarios.

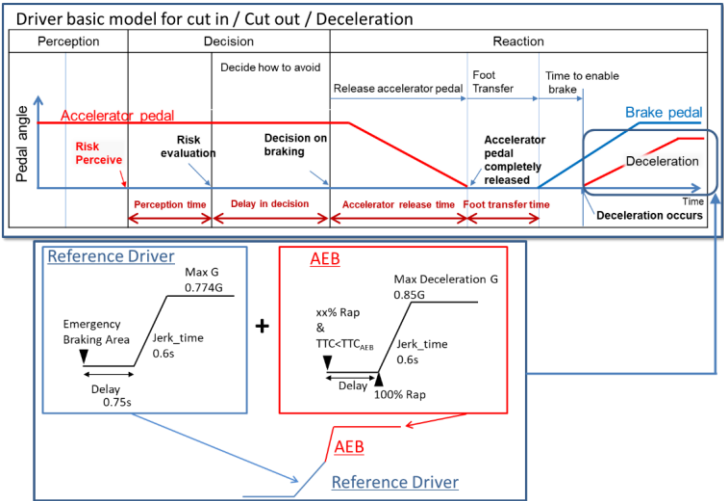
2. Traffic critical scenarios

- 2.1. Traffic disturbance critical scenarios are those which have conditions under which **the ALKS vehicle** may not be able to avoid a collision.
- 2.2. Following three are traffic critical scenario:
 - (a) Cut-in: the 'other vehicle' suddenly merges in front of the ~~'ego-ALKS vehicle'~~²
 - (b) Cut-out: the 'other vehicle' suddenly exits the lane of the **ALKS vehicle** ~~'ego-vehicle'~~²
 - (c) Deceleration: the 'other vehicle' suddenly decelerates in front of the **ALKS vehicle** ~~'ego-vehicle'~~²
- 2.3. Each of these traffic critical scenarios can be created using the following parameters/elements:
 - (a) Road geometry
 - (b) Other vehicles' ~~behavior/maneuver~~ **behaviour/manoeuvre**

3. Performance models of ALKS

- 3.1. Traffic critical scenarios of ALKS are divided into preventable and unpreventable scenarios. The threshold for preventable/unpreventable is based on the simulated performance of a ~~skilled competent~~ and ~~careful attentive~~ human driver. It is expected that some of the "unpreventable" scenarios by human standards may actually be preventable by the ALKS system.
- 3.2. **For the purpose of determining whether a traffic critical scenario is preventable or unpreventable, guidance can be taken from the following two performance models below.**
- 3.3. **"Performance model 1"**
 - 3.3.1. **In the first performance model**, the avoidance capability of the driver model is assumed to be only by braking. The driver model is separated into the following three segments: "Perception"; "Decision"; and, "Reaction". The ~~following~~ diagram in **Figure 1** is a visual representation of these segments.:
 - 3.3.1.1. To determine conditions under which Automated Lane Keeping Systems (ALKS) shall avoid a collision, performance model factors for these three segments in ~~the following~~ **Table 1** table should be used as the performance model of ALKS considering attentive human drivers' ~~behavior~~ **behaviour** with ADAS.

Figure 1
Skilled-Competent and careful human performance model



0. Table 1
Performance model factors for vehicles

		Factors
Risk perception point	Lane change (cutting in, cutting out)	Deviation of the center center of a vehicle over 0.375m from the center center of the driving lane (derived from research by Japan)
	Deceleration	Deceleration ratio of preceding vehicle and following distance of ego vehicle
Risk evaluation time		0.4 seconds (from research by Japan)
Time duration from having finished perception until starting deceleration		0.75 seconds (common data in Japan)
Jerking time to full deceleration (road friction 1.0)		0.6 seconds to 0.774G (from experiments by NHTSA and Japan)
Jerking time to full deceleration (after full wrap of ego vehicle and cut-in vehicle, road friction 1.0)		0.6 seconds to 0.85G (derived from UN Regulation No. 152 on AEBs)

3.3.2. Driver model for the three ALKS scenarios:

3.3.2.1. For Cut in scenario:

The lateral wandering distance the vehicle will normally wander within the lane is 0.375m.

The perceived boundary for cut-in occurs when the vehicle exceeds the normal lateral wandering distance (possibly prior to actual lane change)

The distance a is the perception distance based on the perception time $[a]$. It defines the lateral distance required to perceive that a vehicle is executing a cut-in manoeuvre a is obtained from the following formula;

$a = \text{lateral movement speed} \times \text{Risk perception time } [a] (0.4\text{sec})$

The risk perception time begins when the leading vehicle exceeds the cut-in boundary threshold.

Max lateral movement speed is real world data in Japan.

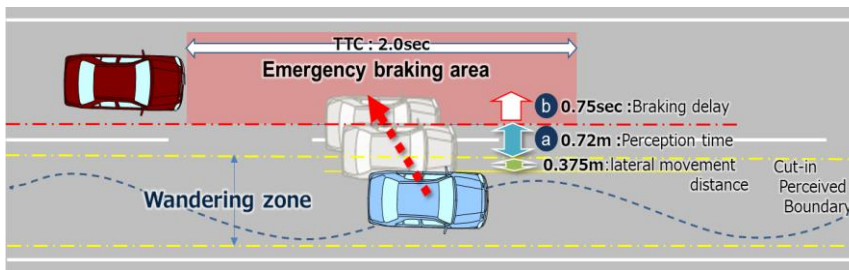
Risk perception time $[a]$ is driving simulator data in Japan.

2sec* is specified as the maximum Time To Collision (TTC) below which it was concluded that there is a danger of collision in the longitudinal direction.

Note: $\text{TTC} = 2.0\text{sec}$ is chosen based on the UN Regulation guidelines on warning signals.

Figure 2

Driver model for the cut-in scenario



3.3.2.2. For Cut out scenario:

The lateral wandering distance the vehicle will normally wander within the lane is 0.375m.

The perceived boundary for cut-out occurs when the vehicle exceeds the normal lateral wandering distance (possibly prior to actual lane change)

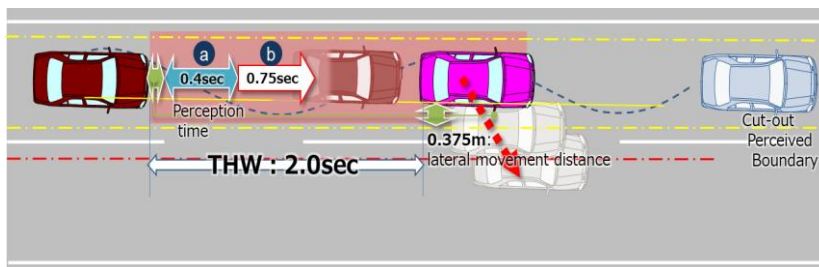
The risk perception time $[a]$ is 0.4 seconds and begins when the leading vehicle exceeds the cut-out boundary threshold.

The time 2 sec is specified as the maximum Time Head Way (THW) for which it was concluded that there is a danger in longitudinal direction.

Note: $\text{THW} = 2.0\text{sec}$ is chosen according to other countries' regulations and guidelines.

Figure 3

Cut in scenario

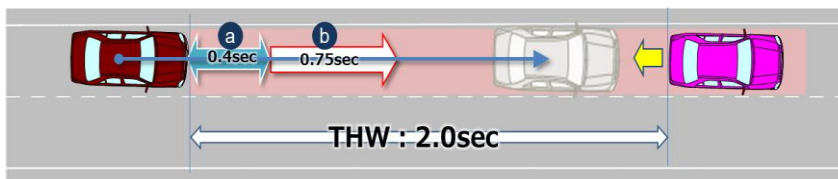


3.3.2.3. For Deceleration scenario:

The risk perception time [a] is 0.4 seconds. The risk perception time [a] begins when the leading vehicle exceeds a deceleration threshold 5m/s^2 .

Figure 4

Deceleration scenario



4. Parameters

3.3.3. Parameters

3.3.3.1. Parameters below are essential when describing the pattern of the traffic critical scenarios in section 2.1.

3.3.3.2. Additional parameters could be added according to the operating environment (e.g. friction rate of the road, road curvature, lighting conditions).

Table 2

Additional parameters

Operating conditions	Roadway	<p>Number of lanes = The number of parallel and adjacent lanes in the same direction of travel</p> <p>Lane Width = The width of each lane</p> <p>Roadway grade = The grade of the roadway in the area of test</p> <p>Roadway condition = the condition of the roadway (dry, wet, icy, snow, new, worn) including coefficient of friction</p> <p>Lane markings = the type, colour, width, visibility of lane markings</p>
	Environmental conditions	<p>Lighting conditions = The amount of light and direction (i.e., day, night, sunny, cloudy)</p> <p>Weather conditions = The amount, type and intensity of wind, rain, snow etc.</p>
Initial condition	Initial velocity	Ve0 = Ego vehicle
		Vo0 = Leading vehicle in lane or in adjacent lane
		Vf0 = Vehicle in front of leading vehicle in lane
	Initial distance	<p>dx0 = Distance in Longitudinal direction between the front end of the ego vehicle and the rear end of the leading vehicle in ego vehicle's lane or in adjacent lane</p> <p>dy0 = Inside Lateral distance between outside edge line of ego vehicle in parallel to the vehicle's median longitudinal plane within lanes and outside edge line of leading vehicle in parallel to the vehicle's median longitudinal plane in adjacent lines.</p>

		<p>dy0_f = Inside Lateral distance between outside edge line of leading vehicle in parallel to the vehicle's median longitudinal plane within lanes and outside edge line of vehicle in front of the leading vehicle in parallel to the vehicle's median longitudinal plane in adjacent lines.</p> <p>dx0_f = Distance in longitudinal direction between front end of leading vehicle and rear end of vehicle in front of leading vehicle</p> <p>dfy = Width of vehicle in front of leading vehicle</p> <p>dox = Length of the leading vehicle</p>
Vehicle motion	Lateral motion	Vy = Leading vehicle lateral velocity
	Deceleration	Gx_max = Maximum deceleration of the leading vehicle in G g
		dG/dt = Deceleration rate (Jerk) of the leading vehicle

3.3.3.3. Following are visual representations of parameters for the three types of scenarios

Figure 5
Visualisation

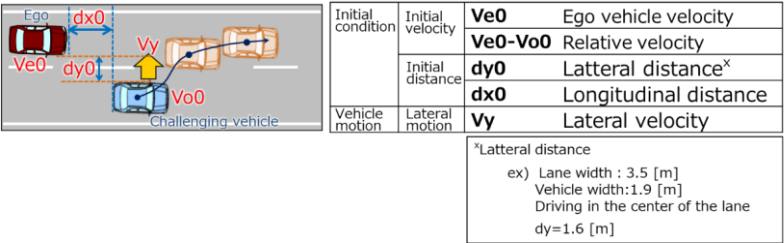
Cut in	
Cut out	
Deceleration	

5.3.3.4. Reference

Following data sheets are pictorial examples of simulations which determines conditions under which ALKS **travelling at a speed up to 60 km/h** shall avoid a collision, taking into account the combination of every parameter, *at and below* the maximum permitted ALKS vehicle speed.

5.4. 3.3.4.1. Cut in

Figure 6
Parameters



(Data sheets image)

Figure 7
Overview

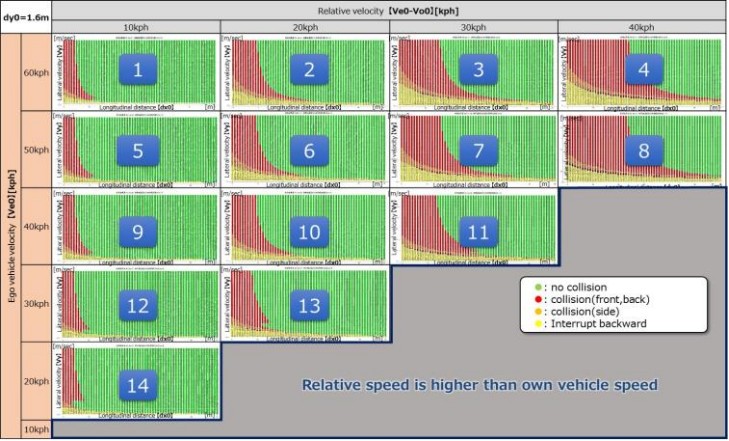
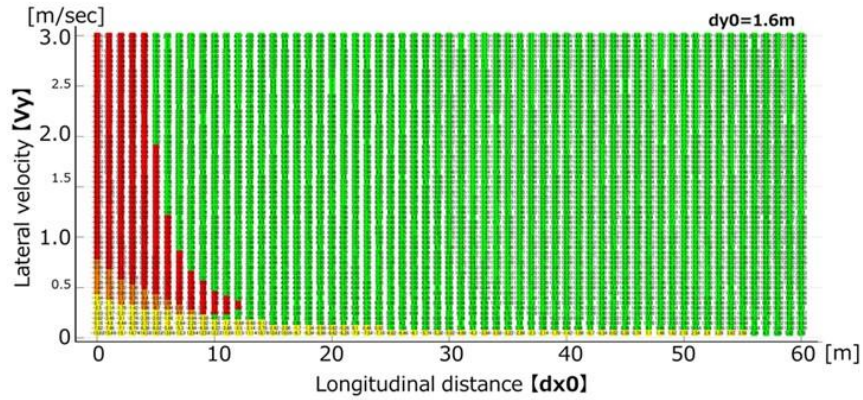
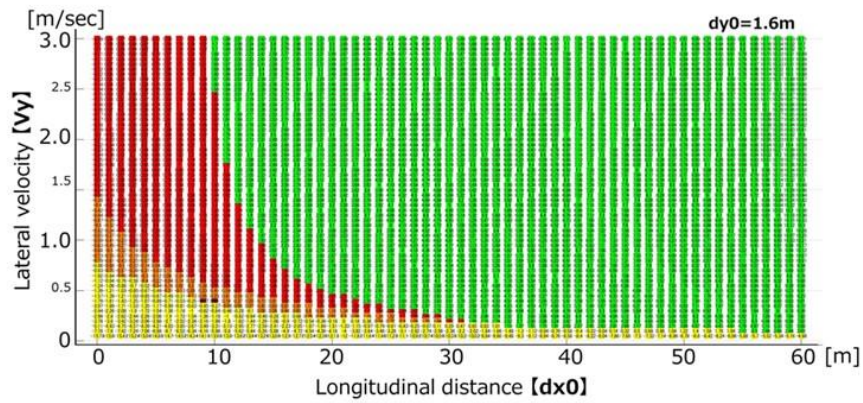


Figure 8
For Ve0 = 60 kph

1 Ego vehicle velocity **[Ve0]** : 60[kph]
Relative velocity **[Ve0-Vo0]** : 10[kph]



2 Ego vehicle velocity **[Ve0]** : 60[kph]
Relative velocity **[Ve0-Vo0]** : 20[kph]



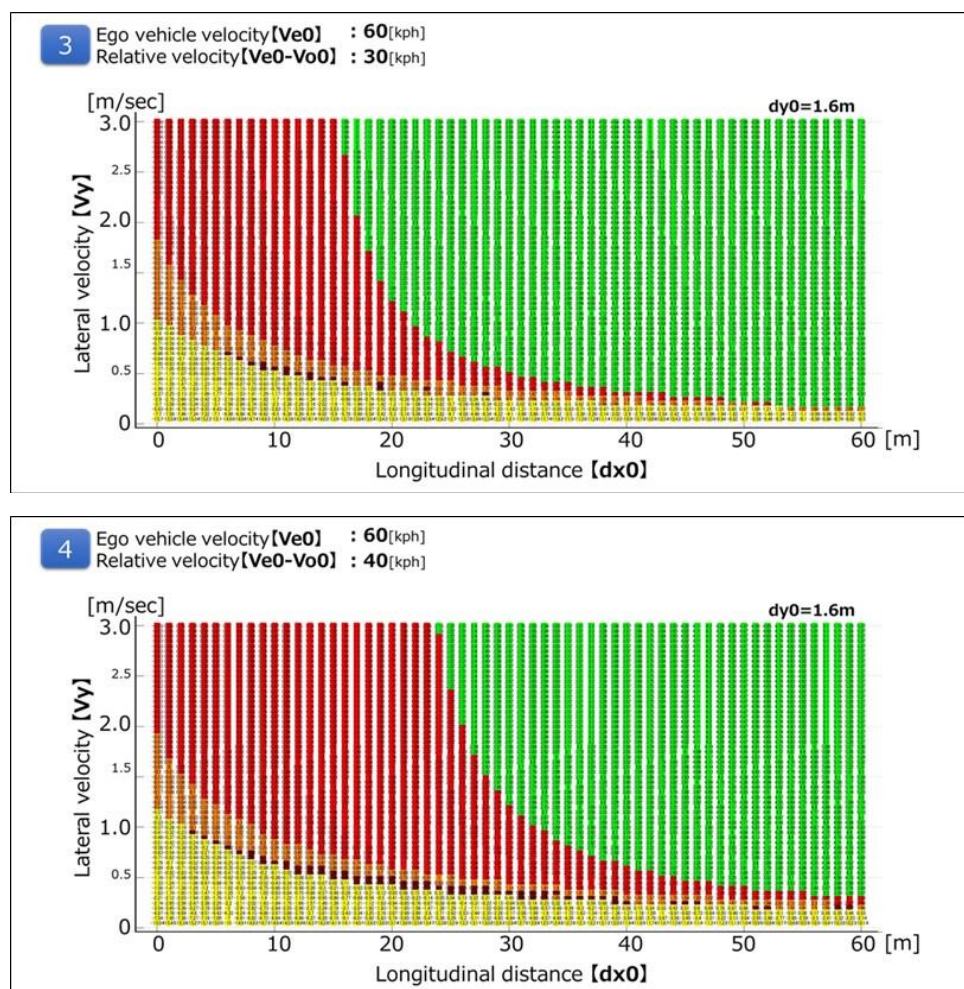
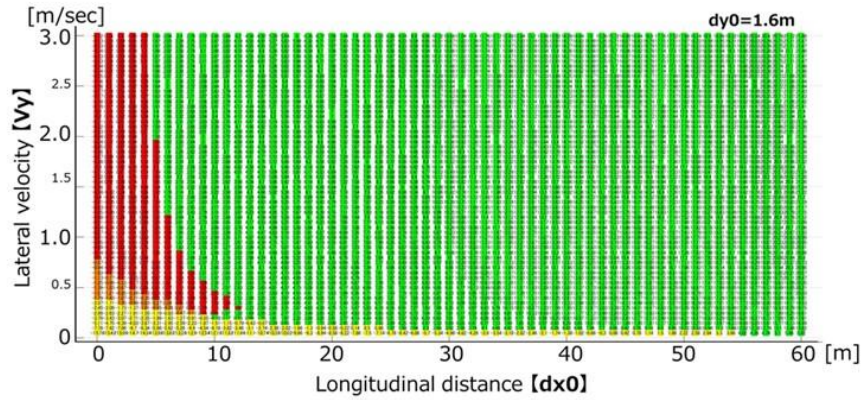
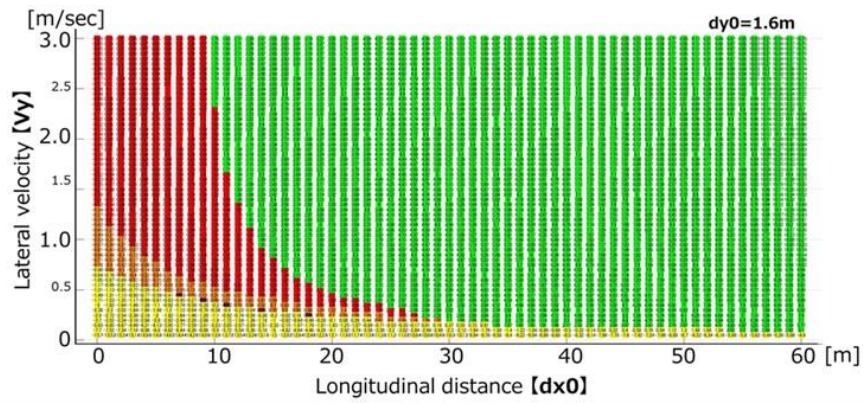


Figure 9
For $V_{e0} = 50$ kph

5 Ego vehicle velocity [**Ve0**] : 50[kph]
Relative velocity [**Ve0-Vo0**] : 10[kph]



6 Ego vehicle velocity [**Ve0**] : 50[kph]
Relative velocity [**Ve0-Vo0**] : 20[kph]



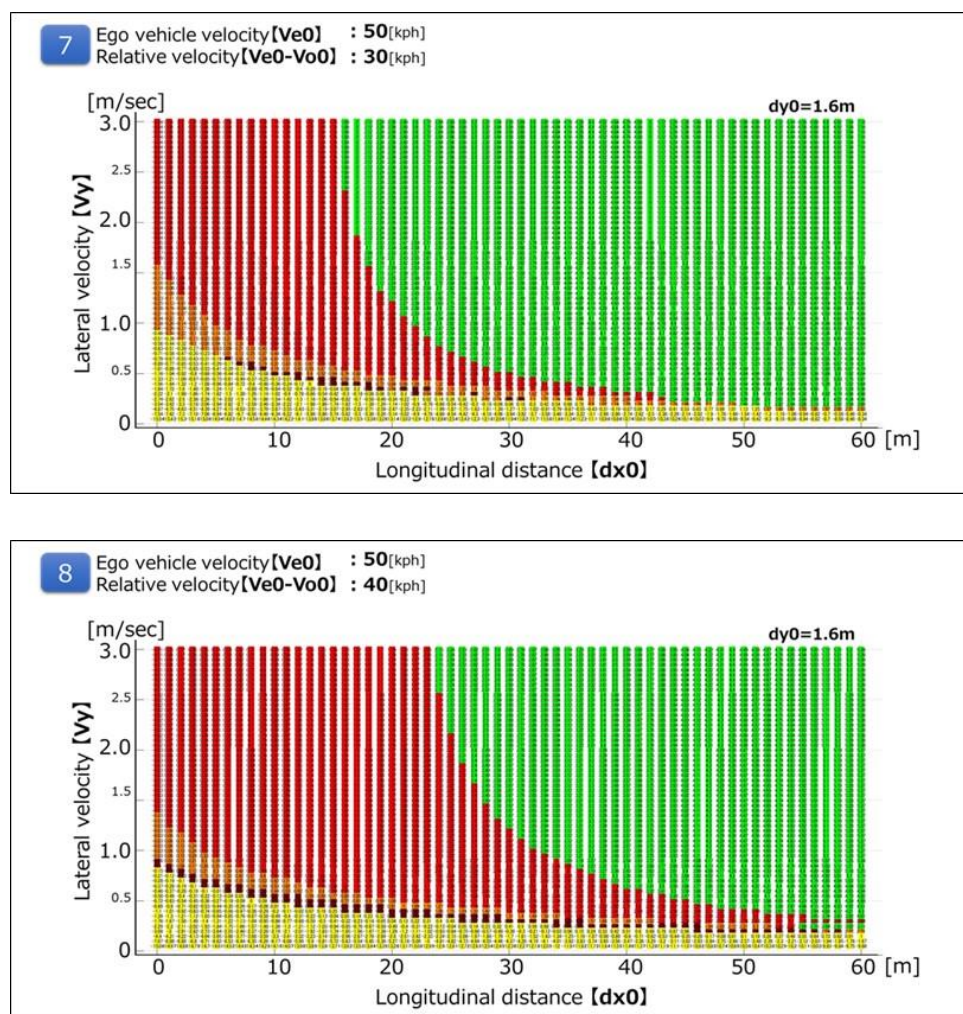
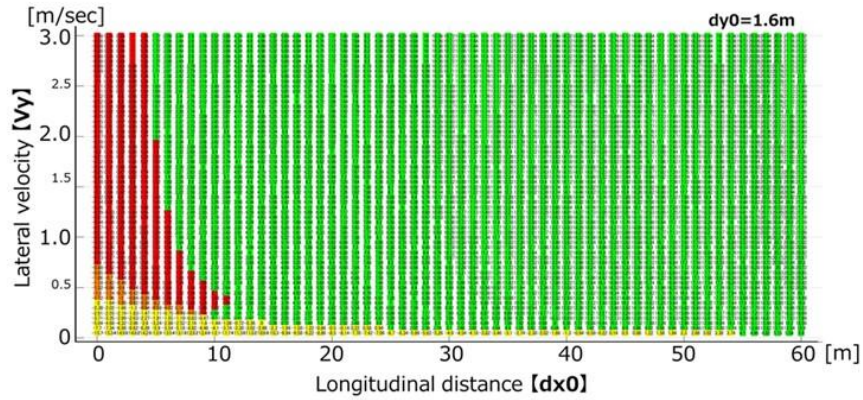
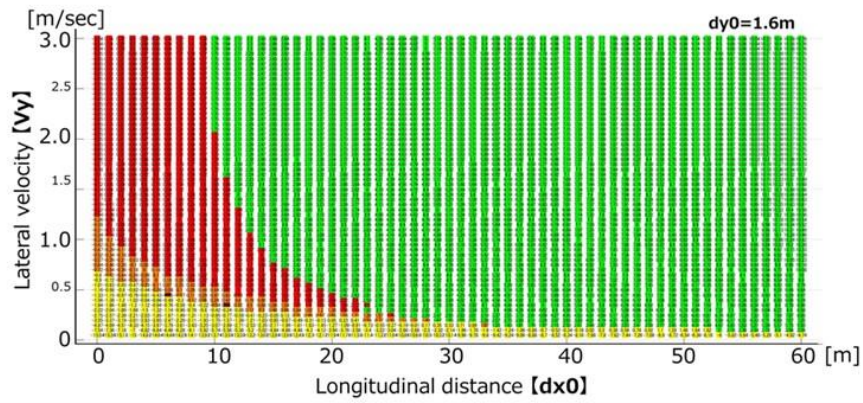


Figure 10
For $V_{e0} = 40$ kph

9 Ego vehicle velocity [V_{e0}] : 40[kph]
Relative velocity [$V_{e0}-V_{o0}$] : 10[kph]



10 Ego vehicle velocity [V_{e0}] : 40[kph]
Relative velocity [$V_{e0}-V_{o0}$] : 20[kph]



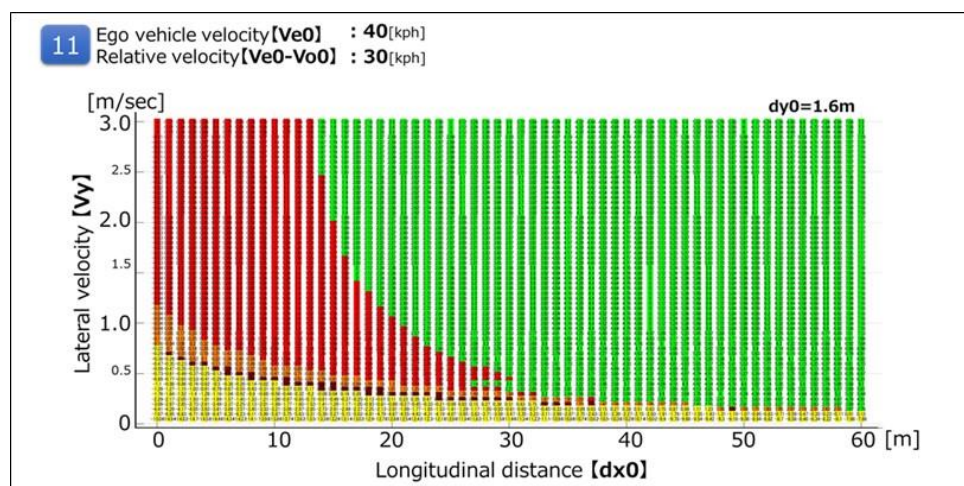


Figure 11
For $V_{e0} = 30$ kph

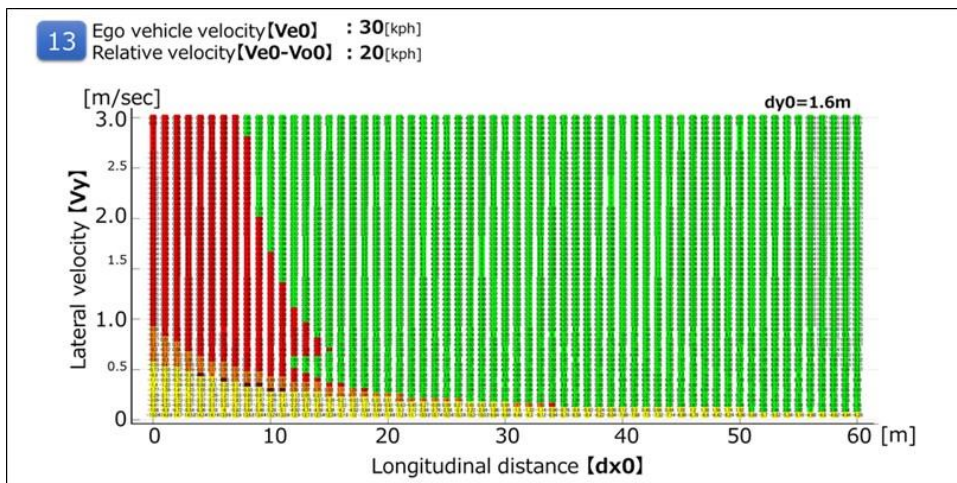
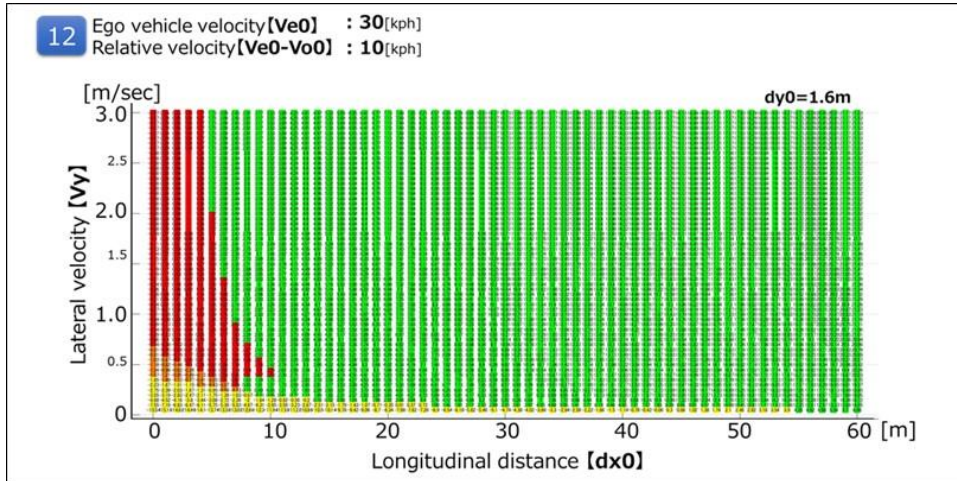
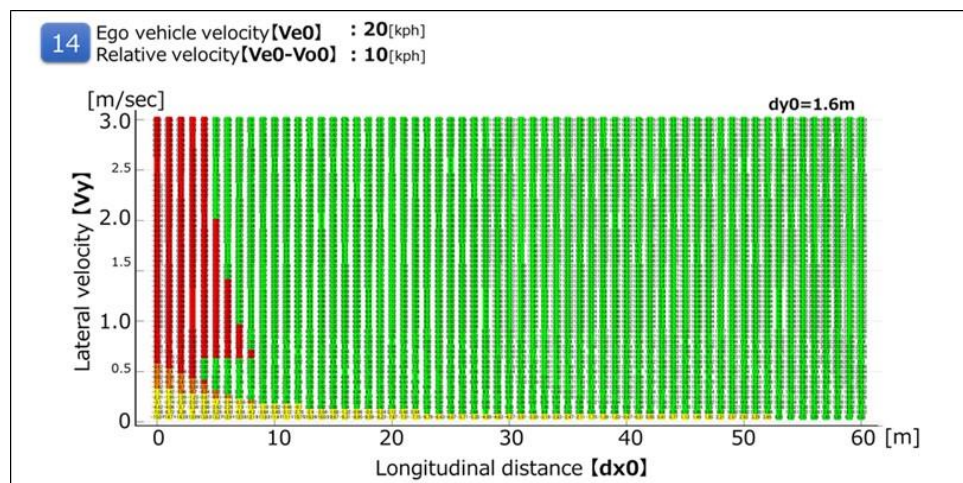


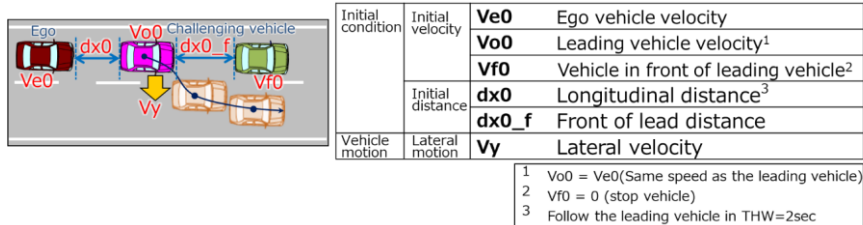
Figure 12
For $V_{e0} = 20$ kph



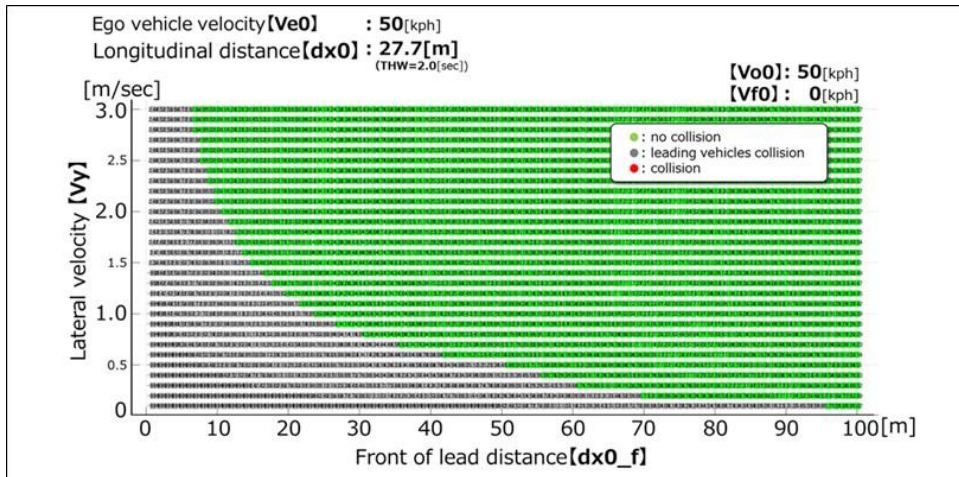
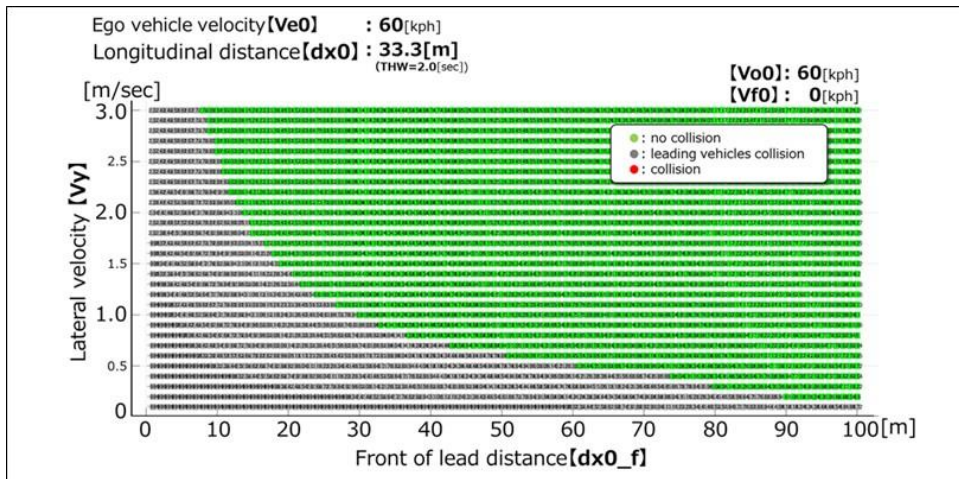
5.2. 3.3.4.2. Cut out

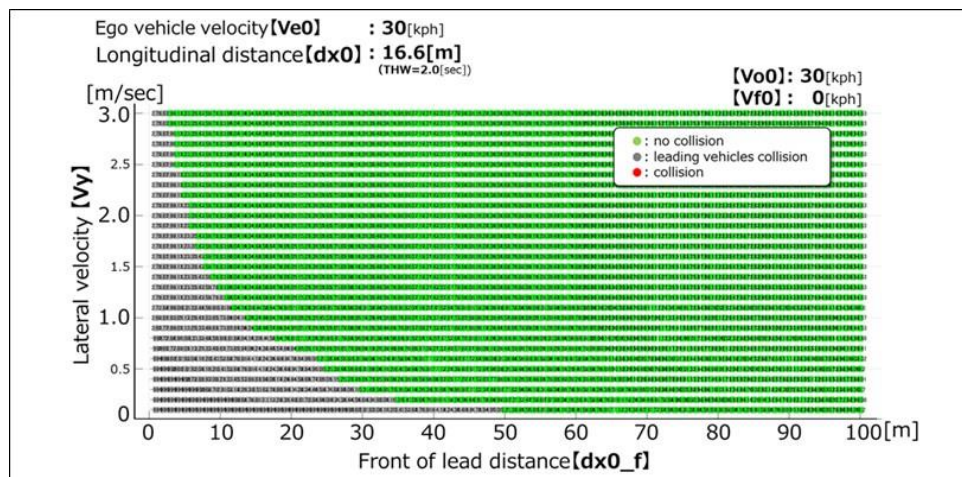
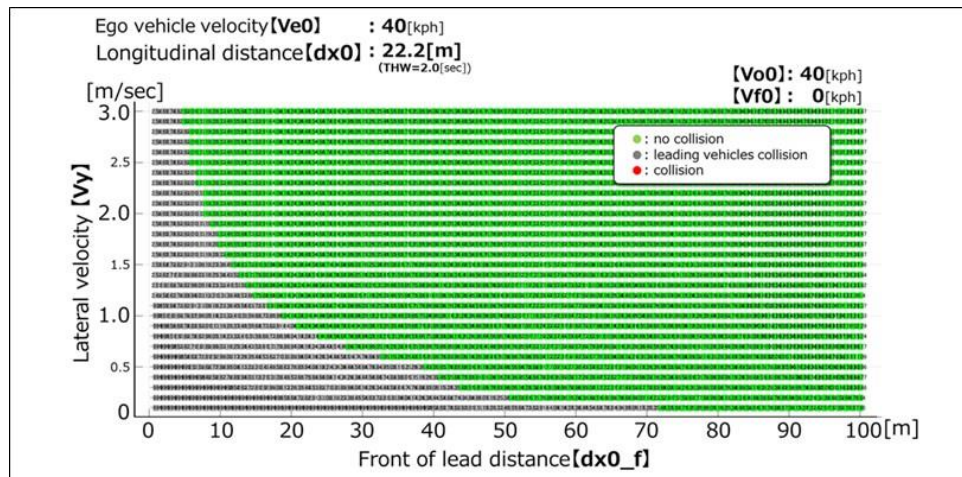
It is possible to avoid all the deceleration (stop) vehicles ahead of the preceding vehicle cut-out in the following running condition at THW 2.0 sec.

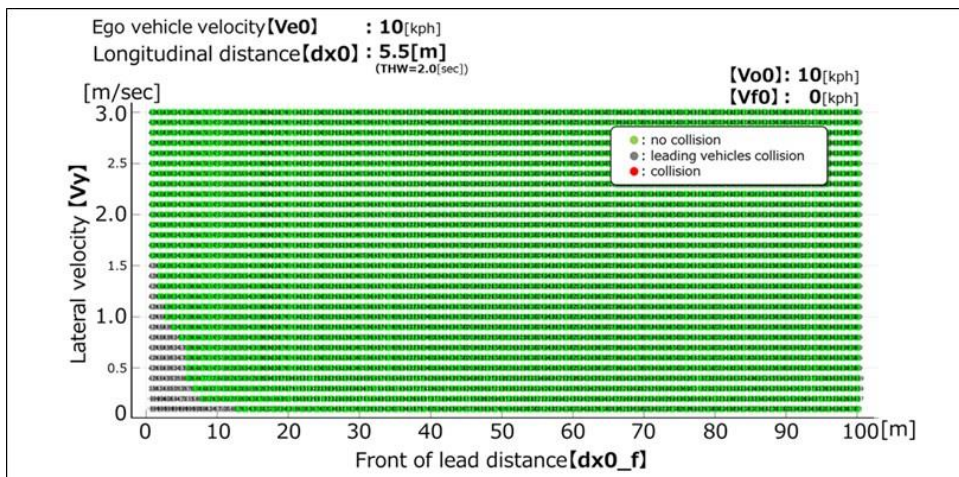
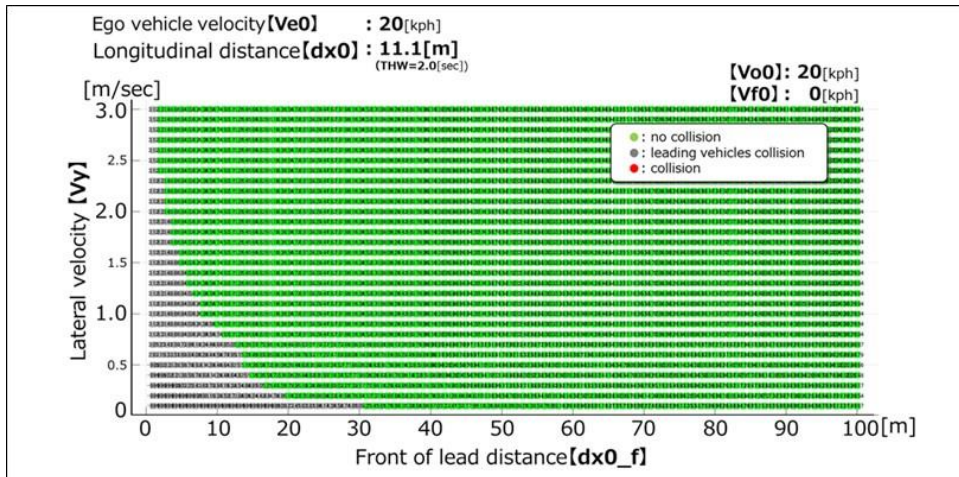
Figure 13
Parameters



(Data sheets image)



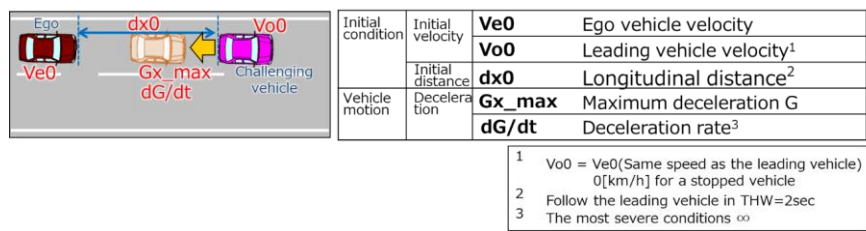




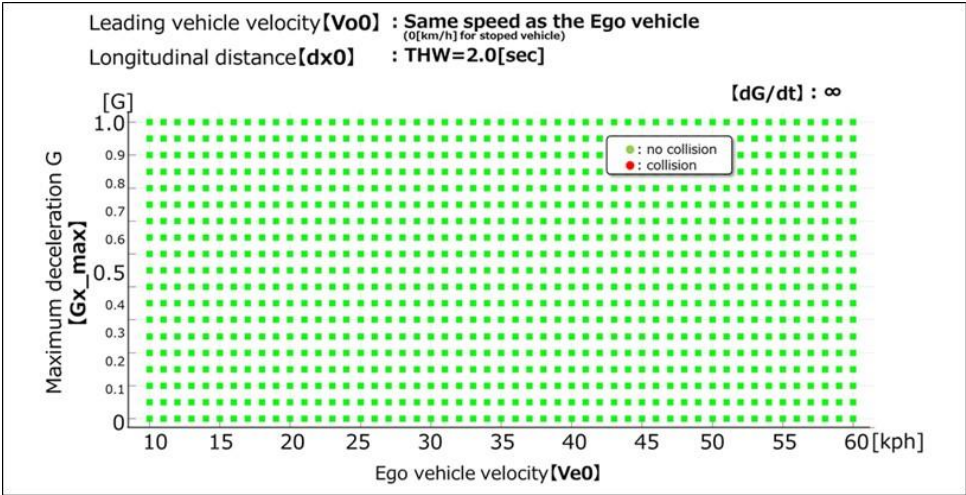
5.4- 3.3.4.3. Deceleration

It is possible to avoid sudden deceleration of -1.0G or less in the follow-up driving situation at THW 2.0sec.

(Data sheet image)



(Data sheets image)



3.4. “Performance model 2”

3.4.1. In the second performance model, it is assumed that the driver can anticipate the risk of a collision and apply proportionate braking. In this case, the performance model considers the following three actions: "Lateral Safety Check"; "Longitudinal Safety Check"; and, "Reaction". A Reaction is implemented only if the Lateral and Longitudinal Safety Checks identify a risk of imminent collision. The diagram reported in Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the decision flow followed by the driver in the second performance model for the case of the cut-in traffic critical scenario.

1. Figure 14

Flow-chart of the second ALKS performance model for the case of the cut in traffic critical scenario

implement reaction

3.4.2. Cut-in traffic critical scenario.

3.4.2.1. The Lateral Safety Check identifies a potential risk of collision if the following conditions hold true:

- (a) The rear of the ‘other vehicle’ is ahead of the front of the ALKS vehicle along the longitudinal direction of motion;
- (b) The ‘other vehicle’ is moving towards the ALKS vehicle
- (c) The longitudinal speed of the ALKS vehicle is greater than the longitudinal speed of the ‘other vehicle’
- (d) The following equation is satisfied

$$\frac{dist_{lat}}{u_{cut-in,lat}} < \frac{dist_{lon} + length_{ego} + length_{cut-in}}{u_{ego,lon} - u_{cut-in,lon}} + 0.1$$

Where:

$dist_{lat}$ is the instantaneous lateral distance between the two vehicles

$dist_{lon}$ is the instantaneous longitudinal distance between the two vehicles

$length_{ego}$ is the length of the ALKS vehicle

$length_{cut-in}$ is the length of the ‘other vehicle’

$u_{cut-in,lat}$ is the instantaneous lateral speed of the ‘other vehicle’

$u_{ego,lon}$ is the instantaneous longitudinal speed of the ALKS vehicle

$u_{cut-in,lon}$ is the instantaneous longitudinal speed of the ‘other’ vehicle.

3.4.2.2. The Longitudinal Safety Check requires the assessment of two Fuzzy Surrogate Safety Metrics, the Proactive Fuzzy Surrogate Safety Metric (PFS), and the Critical Fuzzy Surrogate Safety Metric (CFS).

3.4.2.2.1. The PFS is defined by the following equation:

$$PFS(dist_{lon}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 < dist_{lon} - d_1 < d_{unsafe} \\ 0 & \text{if } dist_{lon} - d_1 > d_{safe} \\ \frac{dist_{lon} - d_{safe} - d_1}{d_{unsafe} - d_{safe}} & \text{if } d_{unsafe} < dist_{lon} - d_1 < d_{safe} \end{cases}$$

Where:

d_1 is the safety distance when the two vehicles reach complete stop

$$d_{safe} = u_{ego,lon} \tau + \frac{u_{ego,lon}^2}{2b_{ego,comf}} - \frac{u_{cut-in,lon}^2}{2b_{cut-in,max}} + d_1$$

$$d_{unsafe} = u_{ego,lon} \tau + \frac{u_{ego,lon}^2}{2b_{ego,max}} - \frac{u_{cut-in,lon}^2}{2b_{cut-in,max}}$$

With:

τ	the reaction time of the ALKS vehicle defined as the total time from the moment in which the need for a reaction is identified until it starts to be implemented
$b_{ego,comf}$	the comfortable deceleration of the ALKS vehicle
$b_{ego,max}$	the maximum deceleration of the ALKS vehicle
$b_{cut-in,max}$	the maximum deceleration of the ‘other vehicle’

3.4.2.2.2. The CFS is defined by the following equation:

$$CFS(dist_{lon}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 < dist_{lon} < d_{unsafe} \\ 0 & \text{if } dist_{lon} \geq d_{safe} \\ \frac{dist_{lon} - d_{safe}}{d_{unsafe} - d_{safe}} & \text{if } d_{unsafe} \leq dist_{lon} < d_{safe} \end{cases}$$

Where

$$d_{safe} = \begin{cases} \frac{(u_{ego,lon} - u_{cut-in,lon})^2}{2a'_{ego}} & \text{if } u_{ego,lon,NEXT} \leq u_{cut-in,lon} \\ d_{new} + \frac{(u_{ego,lon,NEXT} - u_{cut-in,lon})^2}{2b_{ego,comf}} & \text{if } u_{ego,lon,NEXT} > u_{cut-in,lon} \end{cases}$$

$$d_{unsafe} = \begin{cases} \frac{(u_{ego,lon} - u_{cut-in,lon})^2}{2a_{ego}} & \text{if } u_{ego,lon,NEXT} \leq u_{cut-in,lon} \\ d_{new} + \frac{(u_{ego,lon,NEXT} - u_{cut-in,lon})^2}{2b_{ego,max}} & \text{if } u_{ego,lon,NEXT} > u_{cut-in,lon} \end{cases}$$

in which:

$$a'_{ego} = \max(a_{ego}, -b_{ego,comf})$$

$$u_{ego,lon,NEXT} = u_{ego,lon} + a'_{ego}\tau$$

$$d_{new} = \left(\frac{(u_{ego,lon} + u_{ego,lon,NEXT})}{2} - u_{cut-in,lon} \right) \tau$$

Where:

a_{ego}	is the instantaneous longitudinal acceleration of the ALKS vehicle
a'_{ego}	is a modified instantaneous acceleration which assume that ALKS vehicle cannot decelerate by more than $b_{ego,comf}$
$u_{ego,lon,NEXT}$	is the expected longitudinal speed of the ALKS vehicle after the reaction time assuming constant acceleration
d_{new}	is the expected longitudinal change in distance between the ALKS vehicle and the ‘other vehicle’ after the reaction time

3.4.2.2.3. The Longitudinal Safety Check identifies a potential risk if either PFS or CFS are greater than 0.

3.4.2.3. If a risk is identified the ALKS vehicle is assumed to plan and implement a reaction by decelerating according to the following equation:

$$b_{reaction} = \begin{cases} CFS \cdot (b_{ego,max} - b_{ego,comf}) + b_{ego,comf} & \text{if } CFS > 0 \\ PFS \cdot b_{ego,comf} & \text{if } CFS = 0 \end{cases}$$

3.4.2.3.1. The deceleration is implemented after a time equal to τ when it starts to increase with a constant rate equal to the maximum jerk.

3.4.2.4. In the case the reaction is not able to prevent the vehicle to collide with the cutting-in vehicle, the scenario is classified as unpreventable, otherwise it is classified as preventable.

3.4.3. Cut-out traffic critical scenario.

In case of a cut-out, the model follows the same flow chart described in 3.4.1. for the cut-in scenario, with three changes:

- (a) The Lateral Safety check is ignored, as the ALKS vehicle and the static object are already in the same lane.
- (b) The Longitudinal Safety check is evaluated as in paragraph 3.4.2.2. with the state parameters being calculated for the static object instead of the cutting in vehicle.
- (c) The ALKS vehicle is assumed not to be able to start the reaction time before the cutting out vehicle's centre is outside the wandering zone of 0.375 m from the centre of the lane.

3.4.4. Deceleration traffic critical scenario

In case of a sudden deceleration of the preceding vehicle, the model follows the same flow chart described in 3.4.1. for the cut-in scenario, with two changes:

- (a) The Lateral Safety check is ignored, as the ALKS vehicle and the preceding vehicle are already in the same lane.
- (b) The Longitudinal Safety check is evaluated as in 3.4.2.2. with the state parameters being calculated for the preceding vehicle instead of the cutting in vehicle.

3.4.5. A software implementation of the second performance model to derive the scenario classification from simulation applied to the three traffic critical scenarios described in paragraph 2.2. of the present appendix is openly available⁸.**3.4.6. To determine conditions under which the ALKS vehicle shall avoid a collision, the following performance model factors shall be used.****2. Table 3**

Performance model factors for vehicles

	<i>Factor</i>
Risk perception point	The time when either PFS or CFS value is not any longer 0
	In the case of cut-out the ALKS vehicle reaction time cannot start before the cutting out vehicle's centre is outside the wandering zone of 0.375 m from the centre of the lane
Reaction time of the ALKS vehicle	$\tau = 0.75$ seconds
Jerking (road friction 1.0)	12.65 m/s^3
Safety distance when the two vehicles reach complete stop	$d_1 = 2$ meters
Comfortable deceleration of the ALKS vehicle	$b_{ego,comf} = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$
Maximum deceleration of the ALKS vehicle	$b_{ego,max} = 6 \text{ m/s}^2$
Maximum deceleration of the 'other vehicle'	$b_{cut-in,max} = 7 \text{ m/s}^2$

⁸ Software implementation available at: <https://github.com/ec-jrc/JRC-FSM>

Annex 4

Special requirements to be applied to the functional and operational safety aspects of Automated Lane Keeping Systems (ALKS)

1. General

The requirements of this annex are intended to ensure that an acceptable thorough consideration of functional and operational safety for the automated system that provides the function(s) regulated by the ALKS Regulation has been performed by the manufacturer during the design and development processes and will continue to be done throughout the vehicle type lifecycle (design, development, production, field operation, decommissioning).

The requirements cover the documentation which must be disclosed by the manufacturer to the type-approval authority or the technical Service acting on its behalf (hereafter referred as type-approval authority), for type approval purposes and verification to be carried out by the type-approval authority.

This documentation shall demonstrate that automated lane keeping system meets the performance requirements specified in **paragraphs 5., 6., 7. and 8. of this UN Regulation**, as that system is designed and developed to operate in such a way that it is free of unreasonable safety risks to the driver, passengers and other road users.

The type approval authority granting the approval shall verify through targeted spot checks and tests that the argumentation provided by the documentation is strong enough and that the design and processes described in documentation are actually implemented by the manufacturer.

While based on the provided documentation, evidence and process audits/product assessments carried out to the satisfaction of the type approval authority concerning this Regulation, the residual level of risk of the assessed automated lane keeping system is deemed to be acceptable for the entry into service of the vehicle type, the overall vehicle safety during the automated lane keeping system lifetime in accordance with the requirements of this regulation remains the responsibility of the manufacturer requesting the type-approval.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this annex,

- 2.1. "The system" means a "*Higher-Level Electronic Control*" system and its *electronic control system(s)* that provide the automated driving function. This also includes any transmission links to or from other systems that are outside the scope of this Regulation that acts on the automated lane keeping function.
- 2.2. "*Safety Concept*" is a description of the measures designed into the system, for example within the electronic units, so that the vehicle operates in such a way that it is free of unreasonable safety risks to the driver, passengers and other road users under faults and non-fault conditions. The possibility of a fallback to partial operation or even to a back-up system for vital vehicle functions shall be a part of the safety concept.
- 2.3. "*Electronic control system*" means a combination of units, designed to co-operate in the production of the stated automated lane keeping function by electronic data processing. Such systems, commonly controlled by software,

are built from discrete functional components such as sensors, electronic control units and actuators and connected by transmission links. They may include mechanical, electro-pneumatic or electro-hydraulic elements.

- 2.4. "*Higher-Level Electronic Control*" systems are those which employ processing and/or sensing provisions to realize the dynamic driving task.
- 2.5. "*Units*" are the smallest divisions of system components which will be considered in this annex, since these combinations of components will be treated as single entities for purposes of identification, analysis or replacement.
- 2.6. "*Transmission links*" are the means used for inter-connecting distributed units for the purpose of conveying signals, operating data or an energy supply. This equipment is generally electrical but may, in some part, be mechanical, pneumatic or hydraulic.
- 2.7. "*Range of control*" refers to an output variable and defines the range over which the system is likely to exercise control.
- 2.8. "*Boundary of functional operation*" defines the boundaries of the external physical limits within which the system is able to perform the dynamic driving tasks (i.e. including the transition demands and minimum risk manoeuvres).
- 2.9. "*Operational Design Domain (ODD)*" of the automated lane keeping system defines the specific operating conditions (e.g. environmental, geographic, time-of-day, traffic, infrastructure, speed range, weather and other conditions) within the boundaries fixed by this regulation under which the automated lane keeping system is designed to operate without any intervention by the driver.
- 2.10. "*Automated Driving Function*" means a function of "The System" that is capable of performing the dynamic driving task of the vehicle.
- 2.11. "*Control strategy*" means a strategy to ensure robust and safe operation of the function(s) of "The System" in response to a specific set of ambient and/or operating conditions (such as road surface condition, traffic intensity and other road users, adverse weather conditions, etc.). This may include the automatic deactivation of a function or temporary performance restrictions (e.g. a reduction in the maximum operating speed, etc.).
- 2.12. "*Functional safety*": absence of unreasonable risks under the occurrence of hazards caused by a malfunctioning behaviour of electric/electronic systems (safety hazards resulting from system faults).
- 2.13. "*Fault*": abnormal condition that can cause an element (system, component, software) or an item (system or combination of systems that implement a function of a vehicles) to fail.
- 2.14. "*Failure*" means the termination of an intended behaviour of an element or an item.
- 2.15. "*Operational safety*" means the absence of unreasonable risk under the occurrence of hazards resulting from functional insufficiencies of the intended functionality (e.g. false/missed detection), operational disturbances (e.g. environmental conditions like fog, rain, shadows, sunlight, infrastructure) or by reasonably foreseeable misuse/errors by the driver, passengers and other road users (safety hazards — without system faults).
- 2.16. "*Unreasonable risk*" means the overall level of risk for the driver, vehicle occupants and other road users which is increased compared to a competently and carefully driven manual vehicle.

3. Documentation

3.1. Requirements

The manufacturer shall provide a documentation package which gives access to the basic design of "The System" and the means by which it is linked to other vehicle systems or by which it directly controls output variables.

The function(s) of "The System", including the control strategies, and the safety concept, as laid down by the manufacturer, shall be explained.

Documentation shall be brief, yet provide evidence that the design and development has had the benefit of expertise from all the system fields which are involved.

For periodic technical inspections, the documentation shall describe how the current operational status of "The System" can be checked.

Information about how the software version(s) and the failure warning signal status can be readable in a standardized way via the use of an electronic communication interface, at least be the standard interface (OBD port).

The Type-approval authority shall assess the documentation package to show that "The System":

- (a) Is designed and was developed to operate in such a way that it is free from unreasonable risks for the driver, passengers and other road users within the declared ODD and boundaries;
- (b) Respects, under the performance requirements specified elsewhere in this UN Regulation;
- (c) Was developed according to the development process/method declared by the manufacturer and that this includes at least the steps listed in paragraph 3.4.4.

3.1.1. Documentation shall be made available in three parts:

- (a) Application for type approval: The information document which is submitted to the type approval authority at the time of type approval application shall contain brief information on the items listed in Appendix 1 to Annex 1. It will become part of the approval.
- (b) The formal documentation package for the approval, containing the material listed in this paragraph 3. (with the exception of that of paragraph 3.4.4.) which shall be supplied to the Type Approval Authority for the purpose of conducting the product assessment / process audit. This documentation package shall be used by the Type Approval Authority as the basic reference for the verification process set out in paragraph 4. of this annex. The Type Approval Authority shall ensure that this documentation package remains available for a period determined of at least 10 years counted from the time when production of the vehicle type is definitely discontinued.
- (c) Additional confidential material and analysis data (intellectual property) of paragraph 3.4.4. which shall be retained by the manufacturer, but made open for inspection (e.g. on-site in the engineering facilities of the manufacturer) at the time of the product assessment / process audit. The manufacturer shall ensure that this material and analysis data remains available for a period of 10 years counted from the time when production of the vehicle type is definitely discontinued.

- 3.2. Description of the functions of "The System" including control strategies
- A description shall be provided which gives a simple explanation of all the functions including control strategies of "The System" and the methods employed to perform the dynamic driving tasks within the ODD and the boundaries under which the automated lane keeping system is designed to operate, including a statement of the mechanism(s) by which control is exercised. The manufacturer shall describe the interactions expected between the system and the driver, vehicle occupants and other road users as well as Human-Machine-Interface (HMI).
- Any enabled or disabled automated driving functions for which the hardware and software are present in the vehicle at the time of production, shall be declared and are subject to the requirements of this annex, prior to their use in the vehicle. The manufacturer shall also document the data processing in case of continuous learning algorithms are implemented.
- 3.2.1. A list of all input and sensed variables shall be provided and the working range of these defined, along with a description of how each variable affects system behaviour.
- 3.2.2. A list of all output variables which are controlled by "The System" shall be provided and an explanation given, in each case, of whether the control is direct or via another vehicle system. The range of control (paragraph 2.7.) exercised on each such variable shall be defined.
- 3.2.3. Limits defining the boundaries of functional operation including ODD-limits shall be stated where appropriate to automated lane keeping system performance.
- 3.2.4. Interaction concept with the driver when ODD limits are reached shall be explained including the list of types of situations in which the system will generate a transition demand to the driver.
- 3.2.5. Information shall be provided about the means to activate, override or deactivate the system including the strategy how the system is protected against unintentional deactivation. This shall also include information about how the system detects that the driver is available to take over driving control along with specification and documented evidence of the used parameter to identify driver attentiveness as well as the influence on the steering thresholds.
- 3.3. System layout and schematics
- 3.3.1. Inventory of components.
- A list shall be provided, collating all the units of "The System" and mentioning the other vehicle systems which are needed to achieve the control function in question.
- An outline schematic showing these units in combination, shall be provided with both the equipment distribution and the interconnections made clear.
- This outline shall include:
- (a) Perception and objects detection including mapping and positioning
 - (b) Characterization of Decision-making
 - (c) Remote supervision and remote monitoring by a remote supervision centre (if applicable).
 - (d) The data storage system (DSSAD).
- 3.3.2. Functions of the units
- The function of each unit of "The System" shall be outlined and the signals linking it with other units or with other vehicle systems shall be shown. This

may be provided by a labelled block diagram or other schematic, or by a description aided by such a diagram.

- 3.3.3. Interconnections within "The System" shall be shown by a circuit diagram for the electric transmission links, by a piping diagram for pneumatic or hydraulic transmission equipment and by a simplified diagrammatic layout for mechanical linkages. The transmission links both to and from other systems shall also be shown.
- 3.3.4. There shall be a clear correspondence between transmission links and the signals carried between Units. Priorities of signals on multiplexed data paths shall be stated wherever priority may be an issue affecting performance or safety.
- 3.3.5. Identification of units

Each unit shall be clearly and unambiguously identifiable (e.g. by marking for hardware, and by marking or software output for software content) to provide corresponding hardware and documentation association. Where software version can be changed without requiring replacement of the marking or component, the software identification must be by software output only.

Where functions are combined within a single unit or indeed within a single computer, but shown in multiple blocks in the block diagram for clarity and ease of explanation, only a single hardware identification marking shall be used. The manufacturer shall, by the use of this identification, affirm that the equipment supplied conforms to the corresponding document.
- 3.3.5.1. The identification defines the hardware and software version and, where the latter changes such as to alter the function of the unit as far as this Regulation is concerned, this identification shall also be changed.
- 3.3.6. Installation of sensing system components

The manufacturer shall provide information regarding the installation options that will be employed for the individual components that comprise the sensing system. These options shall include, but are not limited to, the location of the component in/on the vehicle, the material(s) surrounding the component, the dimensioning and geometry of the material surrounding the component, and the surface finish of the materials surrounding the component, once installed in the vehicle. The information shall also include installation specifications that are critical to the system's performance, e.g. tolerances on installation angle.

Changes to the individual components of the sensing system, or the installation options, shall be notified to the Type Approval Authority and be subject to further assessment.
- 3.4. Safety concept of the manufacturer
- 3.4.1. The manufacturer shall provide a statement which affirms that the "The System" is free from unreasonable risks for the driver, passengers and other road users.
- 3.4.2. In respect of software employed in "The System", the outline architecture shall be explained and the design methods and tools used shall be identified (see 3.5.1). The manufacturer shall show evidence of the means by which they determined the realization of the system logic, during the design and development process.
- 3.4.3. The manufacturer shall provide the Type Approval Authority with an explanation of the design provisions built into "The System" so as to ensure functional and operational safety. Possible design provisions in "The System" are for example:
 - (a) Fall-back to operation using a partial system.

- (b) Redundancy with a separate system.
 - (c) Removal of the automated driving function(s).
- 3.4.3.1. If the chosen provision selects a partial performance mode of operation under certain fault conditions (e.g. in case of severe failures), then these conditions shall be stated (e.g. type of severe failure) and the resulting limits of effectiveness defined (e.g. initiation of a minimum risk manoeuvre immediately) as well as the warning strategy to the driver.
- 3.4.3.2. If the chosen provision selects a second (back-up) means to realise the performance of the dynamic driving task, the principles of the change-over mechanism, the logic and level of redundancy and any built in back-up checking features shall be explained and the resulting limits of back-up effectiveness defined.
- 3.4.3.3. If the chosen provision selects the removal of the automated driving function, this shall be done in compliance with the relevant provisions of this regulation. All the corresponding output control signals associated with this function shall be inhibited.
- 3.4.4. The documentation shall be supported, by an analysis which shows, in overall terms, how the system will behave to mitigate or avoid hazards which can have a bearing on the safety of the driver, passengers and other road users.
- The chosen analytical approach(es) shall be established and maintained by the manufacturer and shall be made open for inspection by the Type Approval Authority at the time of the type approval.
- The Type Approval Authority shall perform an assessment of the application of the analytical approach(es):
- (a) Inspection of the safety approach at the concept (vehicle) level.
- This approach shall be based on a Hazard / Risk analysis appropriate to system safety.
- (b) Inspection of the safety approach at the system level including a top down (from possible hazard to design) and bottom up approach (from design to possible hazards). The safety approach may be based on a Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA), a Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) and a System-Theoretic Process Analysis (STPA) or any similar process appropriate to system functional and operational safety.
 - (c) Inspection of the validation/verification plans and results including appropriate acceptance criteria. This shall include validation testing appropriate for validation, for example, Hardware in the Loop (HIL) testing, vehicle on-road operational testing, testing with real end users, or any other testing appropriate for validation/verification. Results of validation and verification may be assessed by analysing coverage of the different tests and setting coverage minimal thresholds for various metrics.
- The inspection shall confirm that at least each of the following items is covered where applicable under (a)-(c):
- (i) Issues linked to interactions with other vehicle systems (e.g. braking, steering);
 - (ii) Failures of the automated lane keeping system and system risk mitigation reactions;
 - (iii) Situations within the ODD when a system may create unreasonable safety risks for the driver, passengers and other road users due to operational disturbances (e.g. lack of or wrong comprehension of the vehicle environment, lack of understanding of the reaction from the

driver, passenger or other road users, inadequate control, challenging scenarios)

- (iv) Identification of the relevant scenarios within the boundary conditions and management method used to select scenarios and validation tool chosen.
- (v) Decision making process resulting in the performance of the dynamic driving tasks (e.g. emergency manoeuvres), for the interaction with other road users and in compliance with traffic rules
- (vi) Reasonably foreseeable misuse by the driver (e.g. driver availability recognition system and an explanation on how the availability criteria were established), mistakes or misunderstanding by the driver (e.g. unintentional override) and intentional tampering of the system.
- (viii) Cyber-attacks having an impact on the safety of the vehicle (can be done through the analysis done under the UN Regulation No [15Z] on Cyber Security and Cyber Security Management System).

The assessment by the approval authority shall consist of spot checks of selected hazards (or cyber threats) to establish that argumentation supporting the safety concept is understandable and logical and implemented in the different functions of the systems. The assessment shall also check that validation plans are robust enough to demonstrate safety (e.g. reasonable coverage of chosen scenarios testing by the validation tool chosen) and have been completed.

It shall demonstrate that the vehicle is free from unreasonable risks for the driver; vehicle occupants and other road users in the operational design domain, i.e. through:

- (a) an overall validation target (i.e., validation acceptance criteria) supported by validation results, demonstrating that the entry into service of the automated lane keeping system will overall not increase the level of risk for the driver, vehicle occupants, and other road users compared to a manually driven vehicles; and
- (b) A scenario specific approach showing that the system will overall not increase the level of risk for the driver, passengers and other road users compared to a manually driven vehicles for each of the safety relevant scenarios; and

The Type Approval Authority shall perform or shall require performing tests as specified in paragraph 4. to verify the safety concept.

- 3.4.4.1. This documentation shall itemize the parameters being monitored and shall set out, for each failure condition of the type defined in paragraph 3.4.4. of this annex, the warning signal to be given to the driver/vehicle occupants/other road users and/or to service/technical inspection personnel.
- 3.4.4.2. This documentation shall also describe the measures in place to ensure the "The System" is free from unreasonable risks for the driver, vehicle occupants, and other road users when the performance of "The System" is affected by environmental conditions e.g. climatic, temperature, dust ingress, water ingress, ice packing.
- 3.5. Safety management system (Process Audit)
- 3.5.1. In respect of software and hardware employed in "The System", the manufacturer shall demonstrate to the type approval authority in terms of a safety management system that effective processes, methodologies and tools are in place, up to date and being followed within the organization to manage the safety and continued compliance throughout the product lifecycle (design,

development, production, operation including respect of traffic rules, and decommissioning).

- 3.5.2. The design and development process shall be established including safety management system, requirements management, requirements' implementation, testing, failure tracking, remedy and release
- 3.5.3. The manufacturer shall institute and maintain effective communication channels between manufacturer departments responsible for functional/operational safety, cybersecurity and any other relevant disciplines related to the achievement of vehicle safety.
- 3.5.4. The manufacturer shall have processes to monitor safety-relevant incidents/ crashes/collisions caused by the engaged automated lane keeping system and a process to manage potential safety-relevant gaps post-registration (closed loop of field monitoring) and to update the vehicles. They shall report critical incidents (e.g. collision with another road users and potential safety-relevant gaps) to the type-approval authorities when critical incidents.
- 3.5.5. The manufacturer shall demonstrate that periodic independent internal process audits are carried out to ensure that the processes established in accordance with paragraphs 3.5.1 to 3.5.4. are implemented consistently.
- 3.5.6. Manufacturers shall put in place suitable arrangements (e.g. contractual arrangements, clear interfaces, quality management system) with suppliers to ensure that the supplier safety management system comply with the requirements of paragraphs 3.5.1. (except for vehicle related aspects like "operation" and "decommissioning"), 3.5.2, 3.5.3 and 3.5.5.

4. Verification and tests

Taking into account the results of the analysis of the manufacturer's documentation package referred to in paragraph 3, the Type Approval Authority shall request the tests to be performed or witnessed by the Technical Service to check specific points arisen from the audit evaluation.

- 4.1. The functional operation of "The System", as laid out in the documents required in paragraph 3., shall be tested as follows:
 - 4.1.1. Verification of the function of "The System"

The Type approval authority shall verify "The System" under non-failure conditions by testing on a track a number of selected functions from those described by the manufacturer in paragraph 3.2. above, and by checking the overall behaviour of the system in real driving conditions including the compliance with traffic rules.

These tests shall include scenarios whereby the system is overridden by the driver.

These tests can be based on scenarios listed in Annex 5 and/or on additional scenarios not covered by Annex 5.
 - 4.1.1.1. The test results shall correspond with the description, including the control strategies, provided by the manufacturer in paragraph 3.2. and shall comply with the requirements of this Regulation.
 - 4.1.2. Verification of the safety concept of paragraph 3.4.

The reaction of "The System" shall be checked under the influence of a faults in any individual unit by applying corresponding output signals to electrical units or mechanical elements in order to simulate the effects of internal failure within the unit. The Type approval authority shall conduct this check for at least one individual unit, but shall not check the reaction of "The System" to multiple simultaneous failures of individual units.

The Type Approval Authority shall verify that these tests include aspects that may have an impact on vehicle controllability and user information (HMI aspects e.g. transition scenarios).

- 4.1.2.1. The Type Approval Authorities shall also check a number of scenarios that are critical for the Object and Event Detection and Response (OEDR) and characterization of the decision-making and HMI functions of the system (e.g. object difficult to detect, when the system reaches the ODD boundaries, traffic disturbance scenarios) as defined in the regulation.
- 4.1.2.2. The verification results shall correspond with the documented summary of the hazard analysis, to a level of overall effect such that the safety concept and execution are confirmed as being adequate and in compliance with the requirements of this regulation.
- 4.2. Simulation tool and mathematical models for verification of the safety concept may be used in accordance with Schedule 8 of Revision 3 of the 1958 Agreement, in particular for scenarios that are difficult on a test track or in real driving conditions. Manufacturers shall demonstrate the scope of the simulation tool, its validity for the scenario concerned as well as the validation performed for the simulation tool chain (correlation of the outcome with physical tests). Simulation shall not be a substitute for physical tests in Annex 5 to this UN Regulation.
- 4.2.1 The Type Approval Authority may verify the accuracy of simulation tools used by means of results from track and/or public road test performed under Annex 5 and/or Annex 6, and/or by performing additional tests where needed.**

5. Reporting

Reporting of the assessment shall be performed in such a manner that allows traceability, e.g. versions of documents inspected are coded and listed in the records of the Technical Service.

An example of a possible layout for the assessment form from the Technical Service to the Type Approval Authority is given in Appendix 1 to this Annex. The listed items in this Appendix are outlined as minimum set of items which need to be covered.

6. Reserved

7. Competence of the auditors/assessors

The assessments under this Annex shall only be conducted by auditors/assessors with the technical and administrative knowledge necessary for such purposes. They shall in particular be competent as auditor/assessor for ISO 26262-2018 (Functional Safety - Road Vehicles), and ISO/PAS 21448 (Safety of the Intended Functionality of road vehicles); and shall be able to make the necessary link with cybersecurity aspects in accordance with UN Regulation No 15Z and ISO/SAE 21434). This competence should be demonstrated by appropriate qualifications or other equivalent training records.

Appendix 1

Model assessment form for Automated Lane Keeping System

Test report No:

1. Identification

- 1.1. Make:
- 1.2. Vehicle Type:
- 1.3. Means of system identification on the vehicle:
- 1.4. Location of that marking:
- 1.5. Manufacturer's name and address:
- 1.6. If applicable, name and address of manufacturer's representative:
- 1.7. Manufacturer's formal documentation package:
 - Documentation reference No:
 - Date of original issue:
 - Date of latest update:

2. Test vehicle(s)/system(s) description

- 2.1. General description:
- 2.2. Description of all the control functions of "The System", and methods of operation: ..
- 2.3. Description of the components and diagrams of the interconnections within "The System": ..
- 2.4. Description of all the control functions of "The System", and methods of operation: ..
- 2.5. Description of the components and diagrams of the interconnections within "The System": ..

3. Manufacturer's safety concept

- 3.1. Description of signal flow and operating data and their priorities:
- 3.2. Manufacturer's declaration:

The manufacturer(s) affirm(s) that the "The System" is free from unreasonable risks for the driver, vehicle occupants and other road users.
- 3.3. Software outline architecture and the design methods and tools used:
- 3.4. Explanation of the safety concept of "The System":
- 3.5. Documented analyses of the behaviour of "The System" under individual hazard or fault conditions:
- 3.6. Description of the measures in place for environmental conditions:
- 3.7. Provisions for the periodic technical inspection of "The System":
- 3.8. Results of "The System" verification test, as per para. 4.1.1. of Annex 4 to UN Regulation No. 157:

- 3.9. Results of safety concept verification test, as per para. 4.1.2. of Annex 4 to
UN Regulation No. 157:
- 3.10. Date of test(s):.....
- 3.11. This test(s) has been carried out and the results reported in accordance with to
UN Regulation No. 157 as last amended by the series of amendments.
- Technical Service carrying out the test
Signed: Date:
- 3.12. Comments:

Annex 5

Test Specifications for track testing of ALKS vehicles

1. Introduction

This annex defines **track** tests with the purpose to verify the technical requirements on ALKS. All the tests in this annex shall be performed or witnessed by the Technical Service during the approval process as specified below.

Until such time that specific test provisions have been agreed, **the type-approval authority or the Technical Service acting on its behalf (hereafter referred as type-approval authority) shall ensure that the ALKS is subject to at least the tests outlined in Annexes 5 and 6. The** specific test parameters for each test shall be selected by the ~~Technical Service~~ **type-approval authority** and shall be recorded in the test report in such a manner that allows traceability and repeatability of the test setup.

Pass- and Fail-Criteria for tests are derived solely from the technical requirements in paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Regulation. These requirements are worded in a way that they allow the derivation of pass-fail-criteria not only for a given set of test parameters, but for any combination of parameters in which the system is designed to work (e.g. operating speed range, operating lateral acceleration range, curvature range as contained in the system boundaries).

The test ~~specifications specified~~ in this document ~~are meant to be~~ **shall be intended as** a minimum set of tests. ~~the technical service~~ **Type-approval authorities** may perform ~~any other~~ **additional** tests within the system **ODD boundaries** and ~~may then~~ compare the measured results against the requirements (concrete: expected test outcome).

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Annex,

- 2.1. "Time to Collision" (TTC) means the value of time obtained by dividing the longitudinal distance (in the direction of travel of the subject vehicle) between the subject vehicle and the target by the longitudinal relative speed of the subject vehicle and the target, at any instant in time
- 2.2. "Offset" means the distance between the vehicle's and the respective target's longitudinal median plane in driving direction, measured on the ground, normalized by the half the vehicle width excluding devices for indirect vision and corrected by adding 50 per cent.
- 2.3. "Pedestrian Target" means a soft target that represents a pedestrian.
- 2.4. "Passenger car Target" means a target that represents a passenger car vehicle.
- 2.5. "Powered Two-Wheeler Target (PTW)" means a combination of a motorcycle and motorcyclist.
- 2.6. "Difficult" parameter range identifies the set of concrete scenarios causing imminent collision risk.
- 2.7. A "passable object" is such an object, that may be **rolled over by the tyre of the ALKS vehicle without causing an unreasonable risk to the vehicle occupants or other road users.**

Commented [21]: We are not sure this definition regarding "rolled over". What is its subject. Vehicle is rolled over? Object is rolled over? Tyre is rolled over the object?? I hope to clarify it and improve text, if necessary.

3. General principles

3.1. Track testing

The system shall be verified on a closed-access area with various scenario elements to test the capabilities and functioning of an ALKS.

3.2. Test conditions

3.2.1. The tests shall be performed under conditions (e.g. environmental, road geometry) that allow the activation of the ALKS. **For conditions not tested that may occur within the defined operating range of the vehicle, the vehicle manufacturer shall demonstrate as part of the audit described in Annex 4 to the satisfaction of the type-approval authority that the vehicle is safely controlled.**

3.2.2. If system modifications are required in order to allow testing, e.g. road type assessment criteria or road type information (map data), it shall be ensured that these modifications don't have an effect on the test results. These modifications shall in principle be documented and annexed to the test report. The description and the evidence of influence (if any) of these modifications shall be documented and annexed to the test report.

3.2.3. **In order to test the requirements for failure of functions, self-testing and initialization of the system, and implementation of a minimal risk manoeuvre, errors may be artificially induced and the vehicle may be artificially brought into situations where it reaches the limits of the defined operating range (e.g., environmental conditions).**

It shall be verified, that the condition of the system is according to the intended testing purpose (e.g. in a fault-free condition or with the specific faults to be tested).

3.2.4. The test surface shall afford at least the adhesion required by the scenario in order to achieve the expected test result.

3.2.5. Vehicle conditions

3.2.5.1. Test mass

The subject vehicle shall be tested in a load condition agreed between the manufacturer and the approval authority. No load alteration shall be made once the test procedure has begun. The vehicle manufacturer shall demonstrate, through the use of documentation, that the system works at all load conditions.

3.2.5.2. **The subject vehicle shall be tested at the tyre pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer.**

3.2.4.6. Test Targets-Tools

3.2.4.6.1. The target used for the vehicle detection tests shall be a regular high-volume series production vehicle of Category M or N or alternatively a "soft target" representative of a vehicle in terms of its identification characteristics applicable to the sensor system of the ALKS under test according to ISO 19206-3:2018. The reference point for the location of the vehicle shall be the most rearward point on the centreline of the vehicle.

3.2.4.6.2. The target used for the Powered-Two-wheeler tests shall be a test device according to ISO CD 19206-5 or a type approved high volume series production motorcycle of Category L3 with an engine capacity not exceeding 600 cm³. The reference point for the location of the motorcycle shall be the most backward point on the centreline of the motorcycle

3.2.4.6.3. The target used for the pedestrian detection tests shall be an "articulated soft target" and be representative of the human attributes applicable to the sensor system of the AEBS under test according to ISO 19206-2:2018.

3.2.6.4. As an alternative to reference targets, driverless robotised vehicles or state-of-the-art test tools (e.g., soft targets, mobile platforms, etc.) may be used to carry out the tests, replacing real vehicles and other road users that could reasonably be encountered within the ODD, including those with poor radar signatures (e.g., plastic or carbon fibre bodywork, very small vehicles, etc.). It shall be ensured that the test tools replacing the reference targets have comparable characteristics to those, or to the vehicle / road user they are intended to represent. Tests must not be carried out in such a way as to endanger the personnel involved and significant damage of the vehicle under test must be avoided where other means of validation are available.

3.4.2.46.45. Details that enable the target(s) to be specifically identified and reproduced shall be recorded in the vehicle type approval documentation.

3.3. Test parameter variation

The manufacturer shall declare the system boundaries to the ~~Technical Service~~ **type-approval authority**. The ~~Technical Service~~ **type-approval authority** shall define different combinations of test parameters (e.g. present speed of the ALKS vehicle, type and offset of target, curvature of lane) in order to cover scenarios in **accordance with paragraph 3.3.1 of this annex which a collision shall be avoided by the system as well as those in which a collision is not expected to be avoided, where applicable.**

If this is deemed justified, ~~the Technical Service may test additionally~~ any other combination of parameters **may be additionally tested**.

~~If a collision cannot be avoided for some test parameters, the manufacturer shall demonstrate either by documentation or, if possible, by verification/testing that the system doesn't unreasonably switch its control strategy.~~

3.3.1. The type-approval authority shall define the approach to classify the difficulty level of the testing scenarios. Parameters of the traffic critical scenarios shall be chosen in order to ensure a certain difficulty level. The type-approval authority shall include tests of traffic critical scenarios, if any:

- (a) in the “difficult” parameter range and;
- (b) in the “unavoidable collision” parameter range for the given scenario.

Type-approval authorities may use the method(s) presented for guidance in Appendix 1 to determine the difficulty of the tests.

For scenarios in the “unavoidable collision” class, in agreement with the type approval authority the manufacturer may demonstrate either by documentation or, if possible, by verification/testing that the system doesn't unreasonably switch its control strategy.

4. Test scenarios to assess the performance of the system with regard to the dynamic driving task

At the time of type approval, the Technical Service shall conduct or shall witness at least the following tests to assess the behaviour of the ALKS:

Test scenarios shall be selected depending on the Operational Design Domain (ODD)).

4.1. Lane Keeping

- 4.1.1. The test shall demonstrate that the ALKS does not leave its lane and maintains a stable **position motion** inside its ego lane across the speed range and different curvatures within its system boundaries.
- 4.1.2. The test shall be executed at least:
- (a) With a minimum test duration of 5 minutes;
 - (b) With a passenger car target as well as a PTW target as the lead vehicle / other vehicle;
 - (c) With a lead vehicle swerving in the lane; and
 - (d) With another vehicle driving close beside in the adjacent lane.
- 4.2. Avoid a collision with a road user or object blocking the lane
- 4.2.1. The test shall demonstrate that the ALKS avoids a collision with a stationary vehicle, road user or fully or partially blocked lane up to the maximum specified speed of the system.
- 4.2.2. This test shall be executed at least:
- (a) With a stationary passenger car target;
 - (b) With a stationary powered two-wheeler target;
 - (c) With a stationary pedestrian target;
 - (d) With a pedestrian target crossing the lane with a speed of 5 km/h **for speeds of the ALKS vehicle up to 60km/h;**
 - (e) With a target representing a blocked lane;
 - (f) With a target partially within the lane;
 - (g) With multiple consecutive obstacles blocking the lane (e.g. in the following order: **ego-ALKS vehicle -motorcycle PTW** - car);
 - (h) On a curved section of road.
- 4.3. Following a lead vehicle
- 4.3.1. The test shall demonstrate that the ALKS is able to maintain and restore the required safety distance to a vehicle in front and is able to avoid a collision with a lead vehicle which decelerates up to its maximum deceleration.
- 4.3.2. This test shall be executed at least:
- (a) Across the entire speed range of the ALKS
 - (b) **Using** ~~For~~ a passenger car target as well as a PTW target as lead vehicle, provided standardized PTW targets suitable to safely perform the test are available
 - (c) For constant and varying lead vehicle velocities (e.g. following a realistic speed profile from existing driving database)
 - (d) For straight and curved sections of road
 - (e) For different lateral positions of lead vehicle in the lane
 - (f) With a deceleration of the lead vehicle of at least 6 m/s² mean fully developed deceleration until standstill.
- 4.4. Lane change of another vehicle into lane
- 4.4.1. The test shall demonstrate that the ALKS is capable of avoiding a collision with a vehicle cutting into the lane of the ALKS vehicle up to a certain criticality of the cut-in manoeuvre **in accordance with paragraph 4.4.2. of this annex.**

- 4.4.2. The criticality of the cut-in manoeuvre shall be determined according to TTC, longitudinal distance between rear-most point of the cutting in vehicle and front-most point of the ALKS vehicle, the lateral velocity of the cutting-in vehicle and the longitudinal movement of the cutting-in vehicle, as defined in paragraph 5.2.5. of this Regulation.
- 4.4.3. This test shall be executed ~~taking into consideration~~ at least **with the following conditions:**
- (a) ~~For~~ different TTC, distance and relative velocity values of the cut-in manoeuvre, covering types of cut-in scenarios in which a collision can be avoided and those in which a collision cannot be avoided;
 - (b) ~~For~~ cutting-in vehicles travelling at constant longitudinal speed, accelerating and decelerating;
 - (c) ~~For~~ different lateral velocities, lateral accelerations of the cut-in vehicle;
 - (d) ~~For~~ passenger car as well as PTW targets as the cutting-in vehicle, provided standardized PTW targets suitable to safely perform the test are available.
- 4.5. Stationary obstacle after lane change of the lead vehicle
- 4.5.1. The test shall demonstrate that the ALKS is capable of avoiding a collision with a stationary vehicle, road user or blocked lane that becomes visible after a preceding vehicle avoided a collision by an evasive manoeuvre.
- 4.5.2. The test shall be executed at least **with:**
- (a) ~~With~~ a stationary passenger car target centred in lane;
 - (b) ~~With~~ a powered two-wheeler target centred in lane;
 - (c) ~~With~~ a stationary pedestrian target centred in lane;
 - (d) ~~With~~ a target representing a blocked lane centred in lane;
 - (e) ~~With~~ multiple consecutive obstacles blocking the lane (e.g. in the following order: ~~ego-ALKS~~ vehicle – lane change vehicle – ~~motorcyclePTW~~ – car).
- 4.6. Field of View test
- 4.6.1. The test shall demonstrate that the ALKS is capable of detecting another road user within the forward detection area up to the declared forward detection range and a vehicle beside within the lateral detection area up to at least the full width of the adjacent lane. **[If the ALKS is capable of performing lane changes, it shall additionally demonstrate that the ALKS is capable of detecting another vehicle within the front, side and rearward detection range as declared in paragraphs 7.1., 7.1.1.1., 7.1.2.1. and 7.1.3. and detecting the direction indicator status of another vehicle within direction indicator status detection area as declared in paragraph 7.1.4.]**
- 4.6.2. Forward detection range**
- 4.6.2.1. The test for the forward detection range shall be executed at least **when:**
- (a) ~~When~~ approaching a ~~motorcyclePTW~~ target positioned at the outer edge of each adjacent lane;
 - (b) ~~When~~ approaching a stationary pedestrian target positioned at the outer edge of each adjacent lane;
 - (c) ~~When~~ approaching a stationary ~~motorcyclePTW~~ target positioned within the ego lane;
 - (d) ~~When~~ approaching a stationary pedestrian target positioned within the ego lane.

Commented [22]: Direction indicator should be added.

[4.6.2.2.] The requirements of this paragraph apply to the system, if the ALKS is capable to perform a LCP.

The test for the forward detection range shall be executed at least when approaching a PTW target positioned 9m to the side(s) to which the ALKS performs a LCP, measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle.]

4.6.3. Lateral detection range

4.6.3.1. The test for the lateral detection range shall be executed at least **with**:

- (a) ~~With a motorcycle~~PTW target approaching the ALKS vehicle from the left adjacent lane;
- (b) ~~With a motorcycle~~PTW target approaching the ALKS vehicle from the right adjacent lane.

[4.6.3.2] The requirements of this paragraph apply to the system, if the ALKS is capable to perform a LCP.

The test for the lateral detection range shall be executed at least with:

- (a) a PTW target approaching the ALKS vehicle 9m to the left side of the ALKS, measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle;
- (b) a PTW target approaching the ALKS vehicle 9m to the right side of the ALKS, measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle.

4.6.4. Reward detection range

4.6.4.1. The requirements of this paragraph apply to the system, if the ALKS is capable to perform a LCP.

The test for the rear detection range shall be executed at least with:

- (a) a PTW approaching the ALKS from the rear within an area 9m to the left of the ALKS vehicle, measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle;
- (b) a PTW approaching the ALKS from the rear within an area 9m to the right of the ALKS vehicle, measured from the centre of the ALKS vehicle.

4.6.5. Direction indicator status detection ~~range~~ area

4.6.5.1. The provisions of this paragraph apply to the ALKS that has a capability of detecting the direction indicator status of another vehicle.

The test for the detection area of direction indicator shall be executed at least with:

- (a) an activation of direction indicator of a vehicle positioned at random within the area declared in paragraph 7.1.4. of this Regulation;
- (b) different types of vehicles, including passenger car and PTW.]

4.7. Lane changing

4.7.1. Lane Change tests are only required if the ALKS is capable of performing lane changes

The test shall demonstrate that the ALKS vehicle does not cause an unreasonable risk to safety of the vehicle occupants and other road users during a LCP, that the system is capable of correctly performing lane changes, and is able to assess the criticality of the surrounding situation before starting the LCM.

4.7.3. The tests shall be executed at least:

- (a) with different vehicles, including a PTW approaching from the rear;

Commented [23]: Editorial modification

(b) in a scenario where a LCM in regular operation is possible and executed;

(c) in a scenario where a LCM in regular operation is not possible due to a vehicle approaching from the rear;

(d) with an equally fast vehicle following behind in the adjacent lane, preventing a lane change;

(e) with a vehicle driving beside in the adjacent lane preventing a lane change;

(f) in a scenario where a LCM during a MRM is possible and executed.

(g) in a scenario where the ALKS vehicle reacts to another vehicle that starts changing into the same space within the target lane, to avoid a potential risk of collision.

4.8. Avoid emergency manoeuvre before a passable object in the lane

4.8.1. The test shall demonstrate that the ALKS vehicle is not initiating an emergency manoeuvre with a deceleration demand greater than 5 m/s² due to a passable object in the lane (e.g., a manhole lid or a small branch).

4.8.2. The test shall be executed at least:

(a) without a lead vehicle;

(b) with a passenger car target as the lead vehicle;

(c) with a PTW target as the lead vehicle.

5. Additional verification

5.1. (Reserved)

5.2. Compliance with the following provisions shall be demonstrated by the manufacturer as part of the assessment under Annex 4 and be verified by the ~~Technical Service type approval authority~~ as part of the tests under paragraphs 4 ~~and 5.4.~~ of this annex **and 5 of annex 6:**

Reference in main text	Test/Check
6.2.2.	Off mode after new engine start/run
6.2.3.	System can only be activated if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The driver is in driver seat & belt is fastened (b) The driver is available (c) No failures (d) DSSAD operational (e) Environmental and infrastructural conditions are within system limits
6.2.1.	Dedicated means for activation and deactivation
6.2.4.	Means of deactivation is protected against unintentional action
6.2.5.	Deactivation by input to driving controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Holding steering control and brake/accelerate (b) Driver takes hold of steering control in response to transition and MRM

<i>Reference in main text</i>	<i>Test/Check</i>
	(c) Steering while holding the steering control
6.3.	Means to override the system
	(a) Steering control
	(b) Braking input higher than system
	(c) Accelerating to speed within system limits
6.3.1.1.	Driver attentiveness
6.1.3.1.	Criteria for deeming driver available
5.1.3.	Exercise control over systems required to support the driver
5.5.	System behaviour during a MRM
	(a) Termination only upon driver take over or standstill
	(b) Activation of hazard warning lights when reaching standstill
	(c) Re-activation disabled if MRM was triggered
5.1.4.	Transition demand & behaviour/escalation
5.1.5.	Initiation of an MRM after Transition Demand
5.4.	Events leading to a Transition Demand
	(a) Planned transition
	(b) Unplanned transition
6.1.2.	Transition demand when driver not present or unbuckled
5.4.2.3.	Transition Demand in case of Failure
5.1.1.	System reaction in case of a detectable collision
5.3.	System behaviour during an EM
	(a) Resulting in standstill
	(b) Not resulting in standstill

- 5.3 Additional other scenarios **that may or may not be part of the ODD** shall be assessed (e.g. by physical or virtual testing or appropriate documentation) if deemed justified by the **Technical Service type-approval authority**. Some of the cases may include:
- (a) Y-split of highway lanes
 - ~~(b) Vehicles entering or exiting the highway~~
 - ~~(c) Partially blocked ego lane, tunnel~~
 - ~~(db) Traffic lights~~
 - ~~(ec) Emergency vehicles~~
 - ~~(f) Construction zones~~
 - ~~(gd) Faded/erased/hidden lane markings~~
 - ~~(he) Emergency/Service personnel directing traffic~~
 - ~~(if) Change in road characteristics (no longer divided, pedestrians permitted, roundabout, intersection)~~
 - ~~(j) Normal traffic flow resumed (i.e. all vehicles moving > 60km/h)~~
 - (g) Oncoming traffic / wrong way driver**
 - (h) Pedestrian target crossing the lane with a speed of 5 km/h for speeds of the ALKS vehicle above 60km/h.**

5.4 ~~Real-world test~~

~~The Technical Service shall conduct, or shall witness, an assessment of the system, in a fault-free condition, in the presence of traffic (a 'real-world' test). The purpose of this test is to support the Technical Service in understanding the functionality of the system in its operating environment and to complement the assessment of the documentation provided under Annex 4.~~

~~Together, the assessment of Annex 4 and the real-world test shall enable the Technical Service to identify areas of system performance that may require further assessment, either through testing or further review of Annex 4.~~

~~During the real-world assessment, the Technical Service shall assess at least:~~

- ~~(a) Prevention of activation when the system is outside of its technical boundaries/requirements for ALKS~~
- ~~(b) No violation of traffic rules~~
- ~~(c) Response to a planned event~~
- ~~(d) Response to an unplanned event~~
- ~~(e) Detection of the presence of other road users within the frontal and lateral detection ranges~~
- ~~(f) Vehicle behaviour in response to other road users (following distance, cut-in scenario, cut-out scenario etc).~~
- ~~(g) System override~~

~~The location and selection of the test route, time of day and environmental conditions shall be determined by the Technical Service.~~

~~The test drive shall be recorded and the test vehicle instrumented with non-perturbing equipment. The Technical Service may log, or request logs of any data channels used or generated by the system as deemed necessary for post-test evaluation.~~

~~It is recommended that the real-world test is undertaken once the system has passed all of the other tests outlined in this Annex and upon completion of a risk assessment by the Technical Service.~~

Annex 6

Specifications for public road testing of ALKS

1. Introduction

This annex defines public road tests on ALKS. The purpose of this test is to assess the behaviour of the system, in a fault-free condition, in its operating environment and to complement the assessment of the documentation provided under Annex 4 and the assessment of Annex 5. The test parameters covered in the test shall be recorded in the test report in such a manner that allows traceability.

Together, the assessment of Annex 4, Annex 5 and the public road test shall enable the type-approval authority or the technical service acting on its behalf (hereafter referred as type-approval authority) to identify areas of system performance that may require further assessment, either through testing or further review of Annex 4.

Pass- and Fail-Criteria for tests are derived solely from the technical requirements in paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Regulation. These requirements are worded in a way that they allow the derivation of pass-fail-criteria but for any combination of parameters in which the system is designed to work (e.g. operating speed range, operating lateral acceleration range, curvature range as contained in the system boundaries).

The scenarios specified in this document shall be intended as a minimum. The type-approval authority may perform additional tests within the system ODD and compare the measured results against the requirements.

The public road test shall be undertaken once the system has passed the tests under the provisions outlined in paragraphs 3 to 4.8. of this annex and paragraph 5 of Annex 5 and upon completion of a risk assessment by the type-approval authority.

2. Definitions

for the purposes of this Annex

- 2.1. “*Emergency operation*” means the operation outside the operational limits specified by the manufacturer, when safety systems come into action in order to prevent or mitigate possible damage.
- 2.2. “*Normal operation*” means the operation within specified operational limits and conditions to perform the designed activity, including actions to ensure that the system stays within its operational limits.
- 2.3. “*Dense traffic conditions*” means that ALKS operations have the main objective to maintain a safe distance from the surrounding vehicles. In this case the average speed shall be greater than or equal to 15 km/h and lower than or equal to [55] km/h.
- 2.4. “*Free flow traffic conditions*” means that ALKS operations are not heavily affected on a continuous basis by the behaviour of the surrounding vehicles. In this case the average speed shall be greater than [90] km/h and lower than or equal to either the system maximum speed or the road maximum allowed, whichever lowest.
- 2.5. “*Congested traffic conditions*” means that ALKS operations are affected on a continuous basis by the behaviour of the surrounding vehicles. In this case the vehicle average speed shall be greater than [55] km/h and lower than or equal to [90] km/h.

3. General Principles

- 3.1. The public road test shall primarily verify the ALKS normal operation within (but including coming close to) the system boundaries. The manufacturer shall declare the system boundaries to the type-approval authority in accordance with Annex 4.
- 3.2. For the public road test the type-approval authority shall assess the system in a fault-free condition of the vehicle and its ALKS system. The systems carrying out the DDT shall not be modified for this test or set of tests; but additional system monitoring functions may be activated.
- 3.3. A public road test is always a test with other naïve traffic participants. A test on public roads that are closed to other traffic shall be considered a test corresponding to Annex 5.
- 3.4. Modifications to the external appearance of the test vehicle (e.g. sensors, cameras, camouflage) may be made in agreement with the type approval authority; however, such modifications shall be minimised in order to reduce the likelihood of other road users modifying their behaviour as a result of being aware the vehicle is being tested.

4. Test conditions

- 4.1. The tests shall be performed under starting conditions (e.g. environmental, road geometry) that allow the activation of the ALKS (excluding scenarios according to paragraph 5.7).
- 4.2. If applicable to the system's ODD, the composition of the public road test shall allow the verification of the system on motorway free-flow condition and on motorway congested conditions.
- 4.3. The location and selection of the test routes, time-of-day and environmental conditions shall be determined by the type-approval authority. Such tests shall cover different time-of-day and light intensity. They shall include scenarios in which the ALKS is expected to experience challenging scenarios (e.g. tight curvatures, speed changes caused by variable infrastructural or traffic conditions, merging situations) and to approach the limits of its declared ODD during ALKS operation (changes in visibility or road conditions, planned or sudden end of ODD).

5. Test scenarios to assess the behaviour of the system under normal operation on public roads

Public road testing shall include the following test scenarios to assess the behaviour of the system with regard to the DDT during a public road test under normal operating conditions.

Test scenarios shall be selected depending on the ODD.

Table A6/1

Public road scenarios

Category	Type of scenario	Mandatory / Recommended	Main reference requirements (non-exhaustive list)
Prevention of activation when the system is outside of its technical boundaries	On a section of highway that is not suitable	Mandatory	6.2.3.
	In an urban environment	Mandatory	
	On a normally suitable road when other conditions (e.g. weather/time of day) are not met	Recommended	
System override by the driver	Intervention made by the steering wheel	Mandatory	6.3.1.

	Intervention made by the acceleration pedal		Mandatory	6.3.3. and 6.3.4.
	Intervention made by the brake pedal		Mandatory	6.3.2. and 6.3.4.
No violation of traffic rules	Adheres to speed limits		Mandatory	5.1.2
	Repeated changes in speed limit above 60 km/h		Mandatory	5.1.2 and 5.2.3
	Exposure to different road signs which require system reaction (at least [3] different times)		Mandatory	
	Sufficient distance to vehicle in front		Mandatory	5.2.3.3
	Does not cross solid lane markings where lane change is prohibited		Recommended	5.1.2 and 5.2.1
Response to road events	Tunnel		Recommended	5.4.2.1
	End of motorway		Recommended	
	Work zone		Recommended	§ 5.4.2.1 or 5.4.2.2
	Toll station		Recommended	5.4.2.1
	Reacts to closed lane		Recommended	5.4.2.1 or 5.4.2.2
	Emergency vehicle approaching		Recommended	5.4.2.2
	Change in environmental conditions		Recommended	
Response to other road users within the frontal and lateral detection range	Response to the acceleration and deceleration of a lead vehicle		Mandatory	5.2.5
	PTW as lead vehicle		Recommended	
	HDV as lead vehicle		Mandatory	
	Another vehicle merging at an entry lane		Mandatory	
	Another vehicle merging at an ending lane	Free flow and dense traffic conditions	Mandatory	
		Congested traffic conditions (repetition of at least [10] times)	Recommended	5.2.5 and 5.2.3.3
	Another vehicle merging with little longitudinal distance between the vehicles		Recommended	
	Cut-out of another vehicle (e.g. at highway exit)		Mandatory	
	The ALKS approaching stop and go traffic situations with different initial speeds (at least [10] situations)		Mandatory	
Lane Keeping	Lane keeping on roads with different lane curvature		Mandatory	5.2.1
	Another vehicle driving close beside in the adjacent lane		Recommended	5.2.2
Lane changing performed by the system	The ALKS performing lane change in the adjacent (target) lane with and without surrounding traffic		Mandatory	5.2.6

	Merging at motorway entry		Mandatory	
	Merging at lane end	Free flow and dense traffic conditions	Mandatory	
		Congested traffic conditions (repetition of at least [10] times)	Mandatory	

* The type approval authority shall aim to cover the ‘recommended’ scenarios during the public road testing. However, if these are not available in the country where the ALKS is tested or do not occur within the duration of the testing, the manufacturer may, in agreement with the type approval authority, provide documentation to demonstrate compliance.

6. Test duration

6.1. The test, or combination of tests, shall be such that allows recording the ALKS operation including:

- (a) at least [5] operating hours in dense traffic conditions; and, if applicable to the system’s ODD,
- (b) at least [10] operating hours in free-flow traffic conditions.

6.2. Test duration is deemed to be sufficient when all mandatory scenarios have been covered and either:

- (a) the durations prescribed above are met; or
- (b) testing has continued for at least 16 hours.

6.3. While test scheduling and route planning shall aim to achieve as much system operation time as possible for the public road test, any recommended scenarios that could not be encountered within 16 hours of testing, shall be provided from the manufacturer’s internal system validation tests to the satisfactory of the type approval authority.

7. Data collection

7.1. Minimum data channels

To verify the performance of the system with regard to the dynamic driving task of the ALKS during normal operation on the test scenarios prescribed in paragraph 5, the minimum data to be recorded during the public road test, or series of tests, shall include:

- (a) ALKS longitudinal acceleration;
- (b) ALKS lateral acceleration;
- (c) ALKS longitudinal velocity;
- (d) ALKS lateral velocity;
- (e) ALKS relative position on the road;
- (f) ALKS distance to leading vehicle;
- (g) Leading vehicle relative speed;
- (h) Relative position of the ALKS from lane markings;
- (i) Traffic signs recognition and their relative position;
- (j) Following vehicle’s distance to ALKS;
- (k) Follower vehicle’s relative velocity to ALKS;
- (l) Position of the vehicle/s in the adjacent (target) lane;
- (m) Velocity of the vehicle/s in the adjacent (target) lane.

Data from the test, or combination of tests, shall be recorded and the test vehicle instrumented with non-perturbing equipment.

Where data cannot be generated without external measurement equipment, internal measurement data may be used, provided its tolerances have been assessed.

Data from the test, or combination of tests, shall not be modified or be removed from the assessed test.

7.2. Further data channels

The parameters listed in paragraph 7.1 are meant to be a minimum set of parameters. Any data channels used or generated by the system as deemed necessary for post-test evaluation by the type-approval authority shall be logged. Relevant warning signals received (via communication/life HD map) or identified otherwise by the ALKS (acoustical or optical emergency vehicle recognition) shall be logged.

7.3. Data evaluation

7.3.1. The data recorded from activated system shall be assessed for the sections falling within the declared ODD including those sections when the system has left the ODD inadvertently without correctly ending its operation.

7.3.2. Even if a collision or emergency manoeuvre cannot be avoided during the public road testing, the collected data shall be used for the verification.

7.3.3. During the test, or combination of tests, it shall be evaluated at least qualitatively that the ALKS complies with requirements of the Regulation including that it:

- (a) complies with the traffic rules;
- (b) adapts its operations to environmental conditions.

And that the ALKS:

- a) does not show an unpredictable behaviour creating a danger to surrounding traffic, such as: Phantom-breaks, unreasonable lane-changes etc.;
- b) shows reasonable cooperative behaviour in relevant situations (i.e. merging in dense traffic).

7.3.4. Time gap to leading vehicle, time gap left to the upcoming vehicle in the target lane in case of lane-change and lateral position deviation shall be quantitatively evaluated according to the technical requirements in paragraph 5 in this Regulation.

7.4. Test report

A test report shall be prepared in accordance with a Data Reporting File and shall be made available to the type-approval authority.

Appendix 1

Guidance to determine the difficulty of the test

Following data sheets are pictorial examples of simulations, which determines conditions under which ALKS shall avoid a collision, taking into account the combination of every parameter in accordance to the Performance models of Annex 4 Appendix 3, at and below the maximum permitted ALKS vehicle speed.

1. In case of performance model 1 in Annex 4

Where collision is deemed to be avoidable, three subsets are defined, to differentiate between the parameter sets based on their difficulty in accordance to the Performance model 1 laid down in paragraph 3.3 of Annex 4 Appendix 3:

- “Avoidable” conditions are highlighted by green colour,
- “Difficult” conditions are highlighted by blue colour, while
- “Unavoidable” is highlighted by red colour.

1.1. Cut in

Classification of difficulty of the scenarios based on the initial parameters is done the following way in accordance to Performance model 1:

- “Avoidable” can be avoided by a braking demand with lower than 5 m/s^2 .
- “Difficult” cannot be avoided by a braking demand with lower than 5 m/s^2 .
- “Unavoidable” cannot be avoided by a braking demand with 7.6 m/s^2 .

Based on these equations the classification may be done for any parameter set; to show some examples, a number of figures are presented below with different ego vehicle speeds.

Figure 1

For $V_{e0} = 130 \text{ kph}$

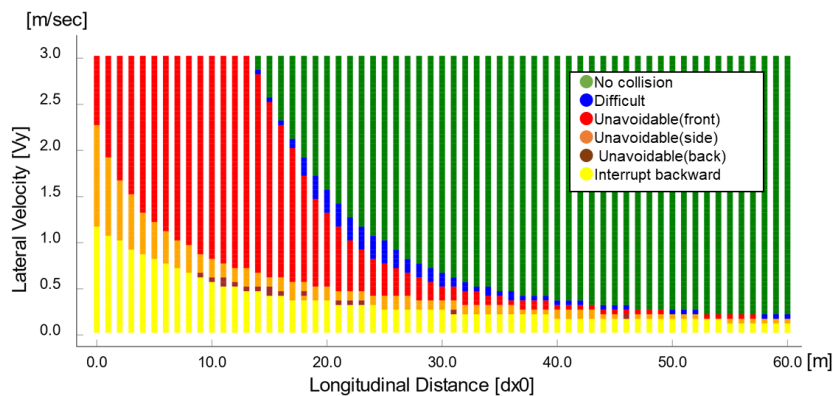
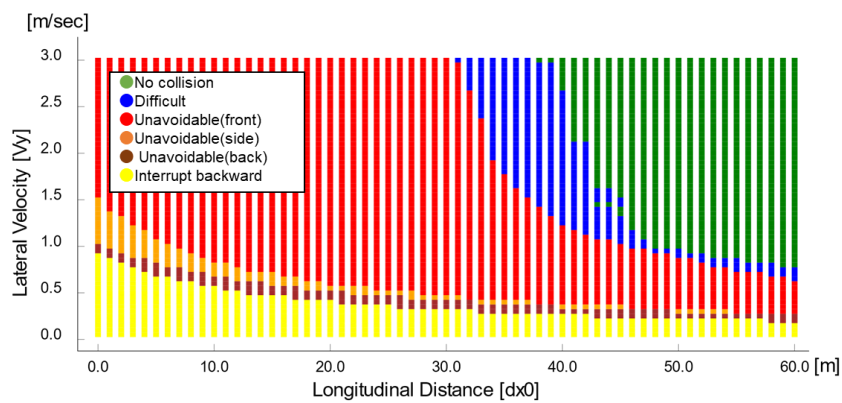


Figure 2
For $V_{e0} = 60$ kph



1.2. Cut out

Classification of difficulty of the scenarios based on the initial parameters is done the following way in accordance to the Performance model 1:

- “Avoidable” can be avoided by a braking demand with lower than 5 m/s^2 .
- "Difficult" cannot be avoided by a braking demand with lower than 5 m/s^2 .
- “Unavoidable” cannot be avoided by a braking demand with 7.6 m/s^2 .

Based on these equations the classification may be done for any parameter set; to show some examples, a number of figures are presented below with different ego vehicle speeds.

Figure 3

For $V_{e0} = 130 \text{ kph}$

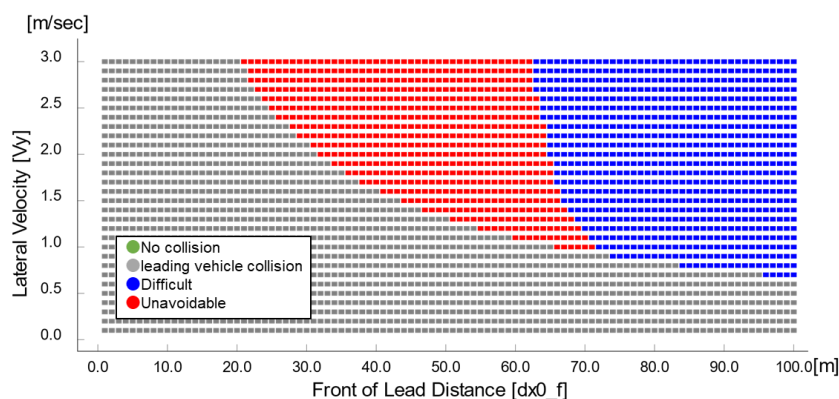


Figure 4
For $V_{e0} = 120 \text{ kph}$

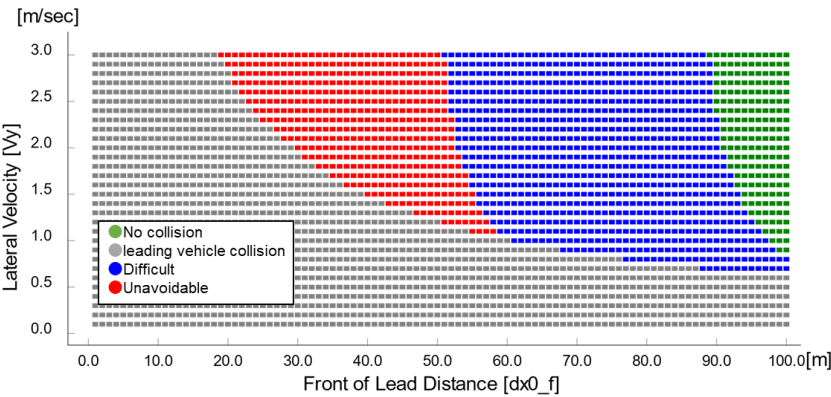


Figure 5
For $V_{e0} = 110 \text{ kph}$

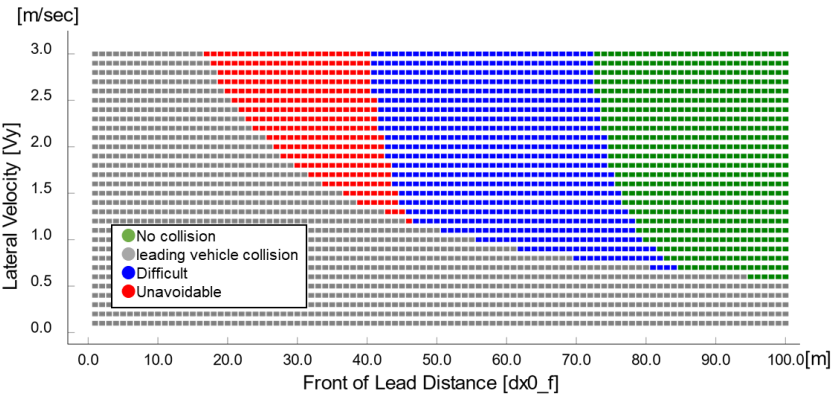


Figure 6
For $V_{e0} = 100$ kph

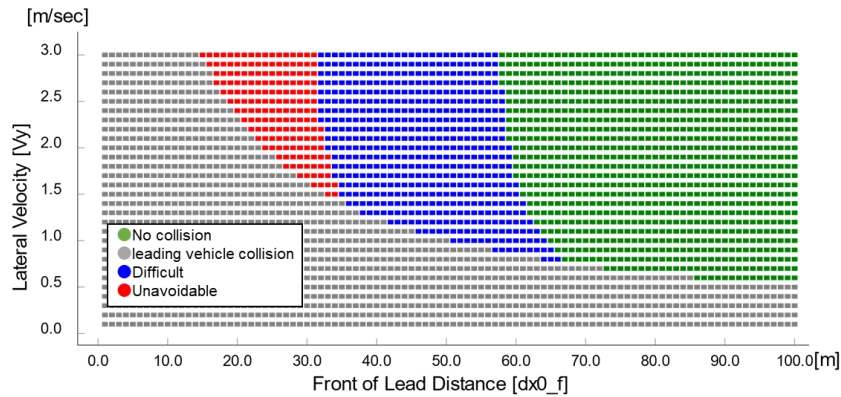


Figure 7
For $V_{e0} = 90$ kph

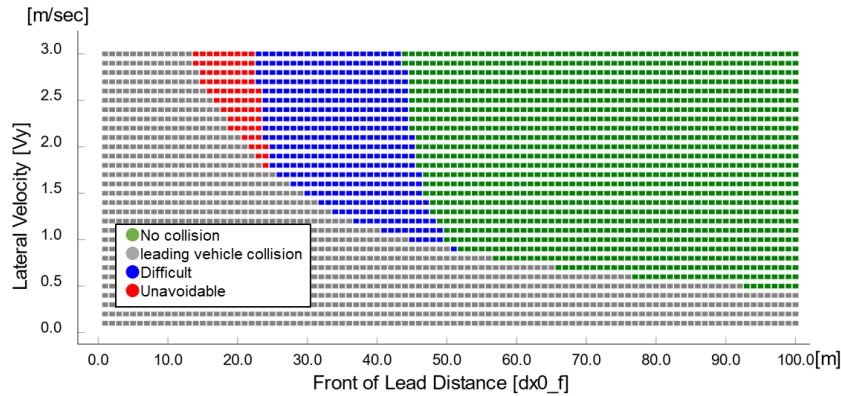
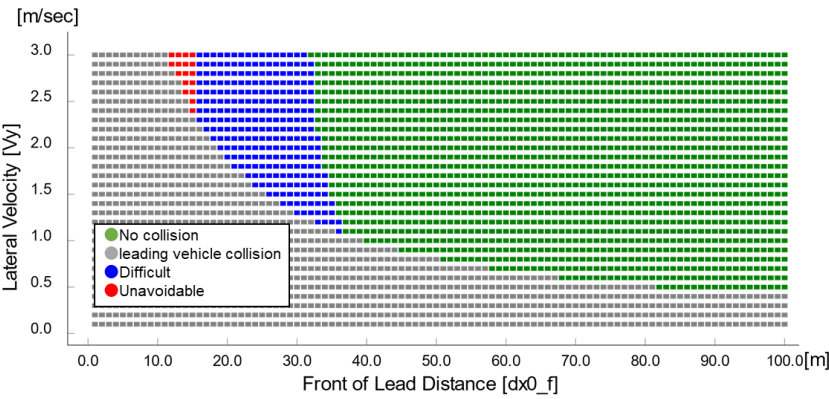


Figure 8
For $V_{e0} = 80 \text{ kph}$



1.3. Deceleration

Classification of difficulty of the scenarios based on the initial parameters is done the following way in accordance to the Performance model 1 :

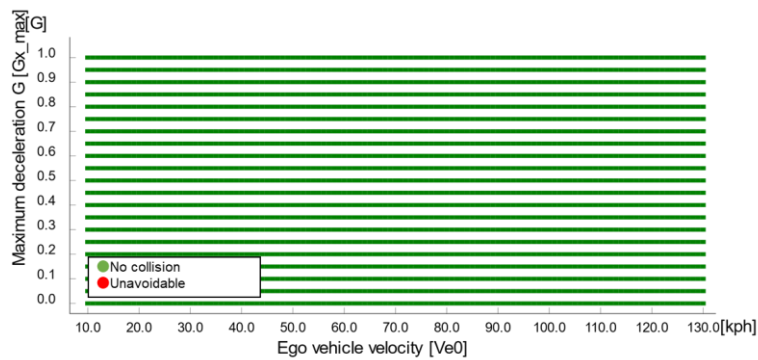
- “Avoidable” can be avoided by a braking demand with lower than 5 m/s^2 .
- "Difficult" cannot be avoided by a braking demand with lower than 5 m/s^2 .
- “Unavoidable” cannot be avoided by a braking demand with 7.6 m/s^2 .

Based on these equations the classification may be done for any parameter set; to show some examples, a number of figures are presented below with different ego vehicle speeds.

Figure 9

Deceleration

Difficult area and Unavoidable area are not found.



2. In case of performance model 2 of Annex 4

Following data sheets are pictorial examples of simulations which determine conditions under which ALKS shall avoid a collision, taking into account the combination of every parameter, *at and below* the maximum permitted ALKS vehicle speed.

Where collision is deemed to be avoidable, three subsets are defined, to differentiate between the parameter sets based on their difficulty in accordance to the performance model 2 laid down in paragraph 3.4 of Annex 4 Appendix 3:

- “Easy” conditions are highlighted by green colour,
- “Medium” conditions are highlighted by yellow colour,
- “Difficult” conditions are highlighted by red colour, while
- “Unavoidable collision” is highlighted by red colour with black “X”.

2.1. Cut in

Classification of difficulty of the scenarios based on the initial parameters is done the following way in accordance to the performance model laid down in paragraph 3.4 of Annex 4 Appendix 3:

- Easy: $PFS \leq 0.85$;
- Medium: $PFS > 0.85$ and $CFS < 0.9$;
- Difficult: $CFS \Rightarrow 0.9$.

Based on these equations the classification may be done for any parameter set; to show some examples, a number of figures are presented below with different ego vehicle speeds.

Figure 10
For $V_{e0} = 130$ kph



Figure 11

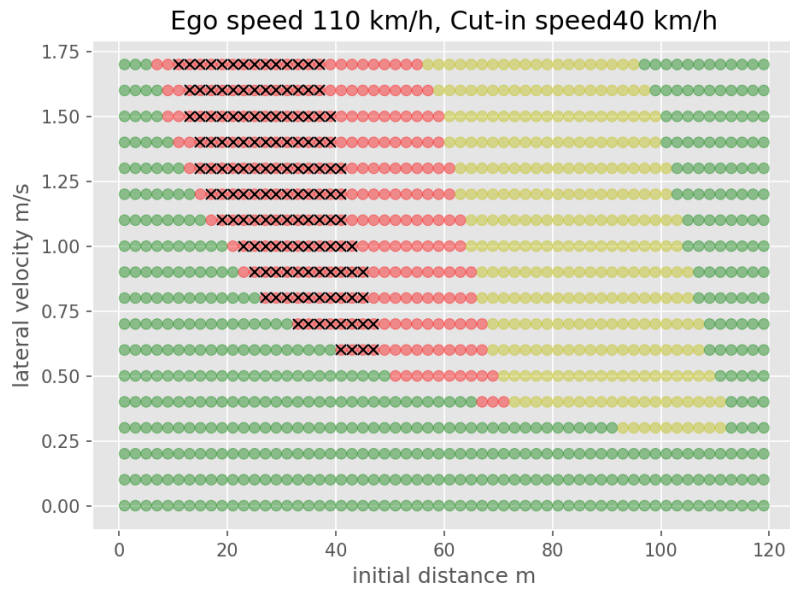
For $V_{e0} = 110$ kph

Figure 12

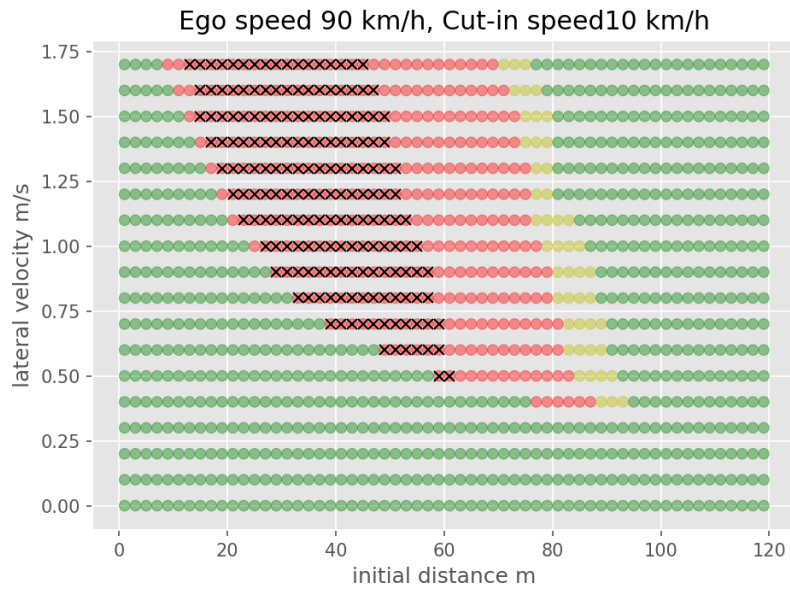
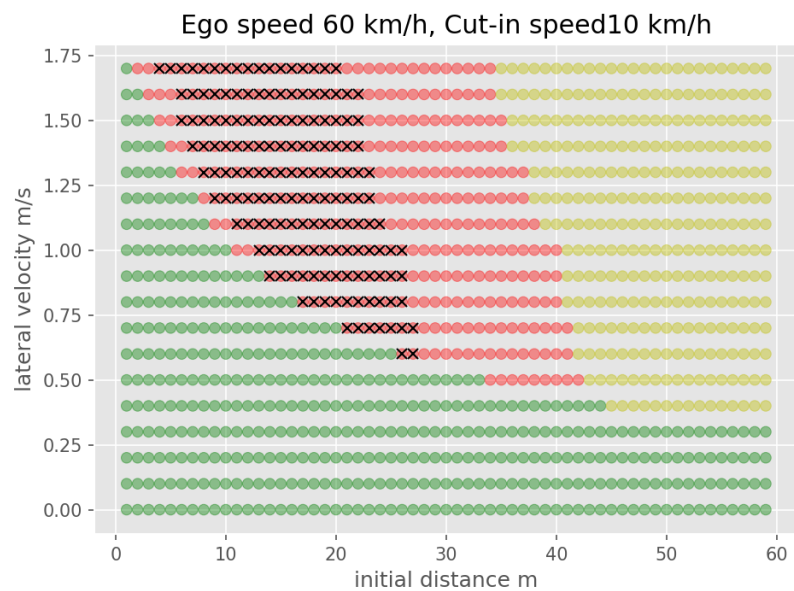
For $V_{e0} = 90$ kph

Figure 13
For $V_{e0} = 60$ kph



2.2. Cut out

Classification of difficulty of the scenarios based on the initial parameters is done the following way in accordance to the performance model 2 laid down in paragraph 3.4 of Annex 4 Appendix 3:

- Easy: $PFS = 0$;
- Medium: $PFS > 0$ and $CFS < 0.5$;
- Difficult: $CFS \Rightarrow 0.5$.

Based on these equations the classification may be done for any parameter set; to show some examples, a number of figures are presented below with different ego vehicle speeds.

Figure 14

For $V_{e0} = 130$ kph

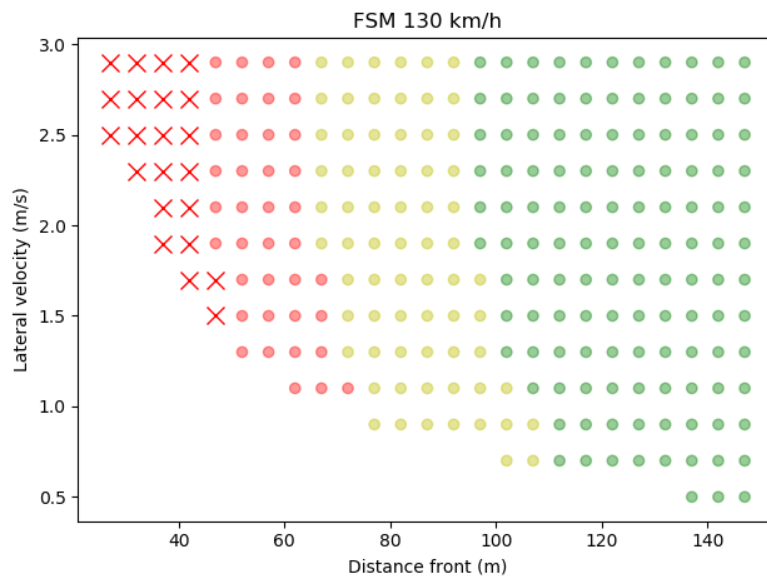


Figure 15

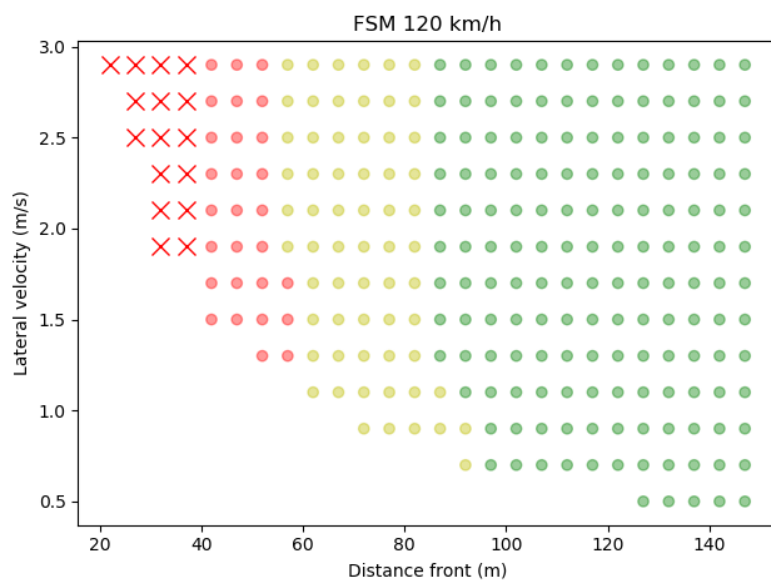
For $V_{e0} = 120$ kph

Figure 16

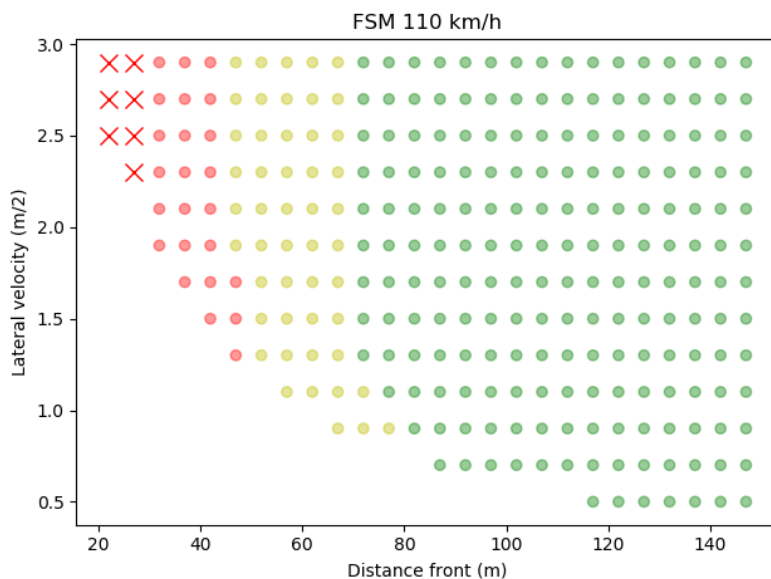
For $V_{e0} = 110$ kph

Figure 17

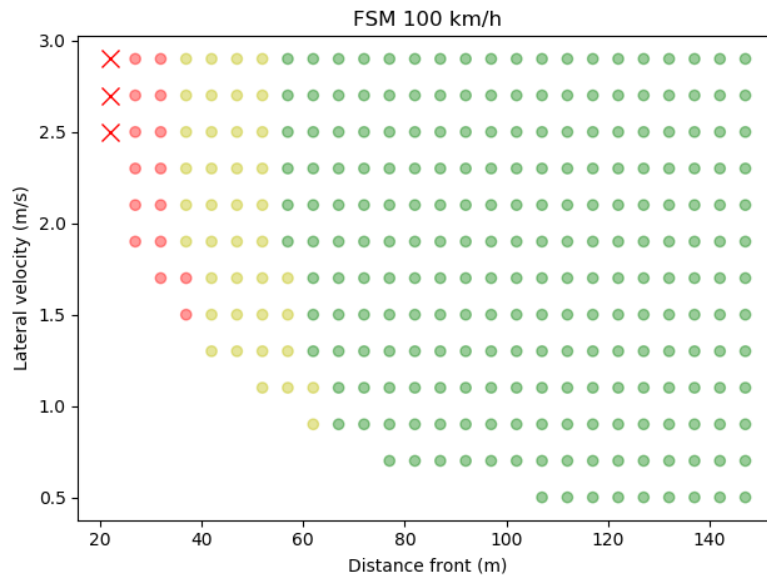
For $V_{e0} = 100$ kph

Figure 18

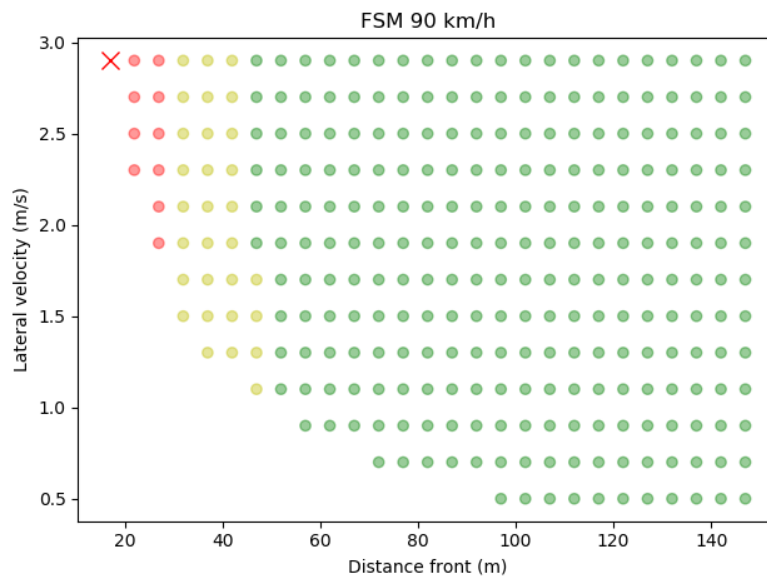
For $V_{e0} = 90$ kph

Figure 19

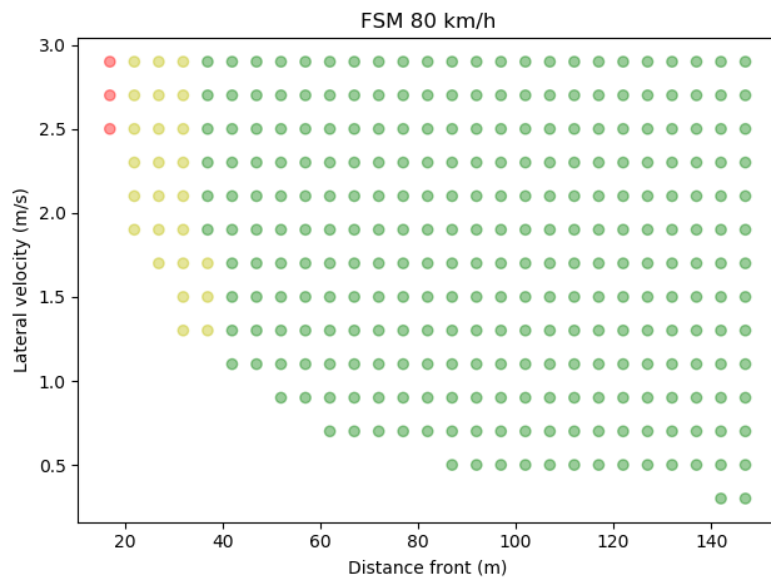
For $V_{e0} = 80$ kph

Figure 20

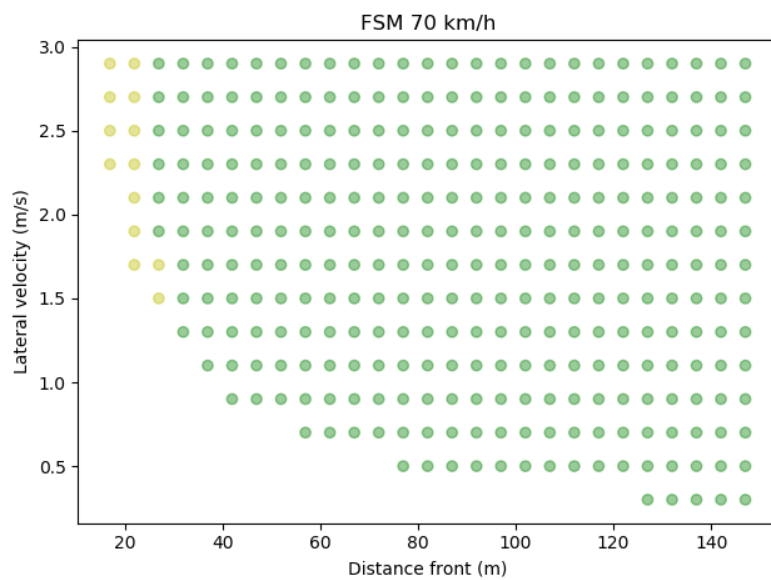
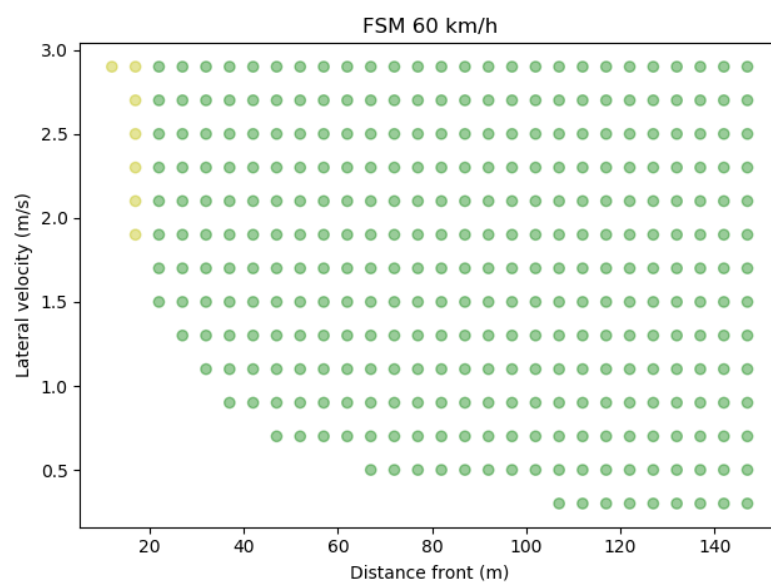
For $V_{e0} = 70$ kph

Figure 21

For $V_{e0} = 60$ kph

3. Deceleration

Classification of difficulty of the scenarios based on the initial parameters is done the following way in accordance to the performance model laid down in paragraph 3.4 of Annex 4 Appendix 3:

- Easy: $PFS = 0$;
- Medium: $PFS > 0$ and $CFS < 0.5$;
- Difficult: $CFS \Rightarrow 0.5$.

Based on these equations the classification may be done for any parameter set. The classification matrix for the different cases is presented below in Fig. 22.

Figure 22
Deceleration

