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Pravni fakultet u Rijeci



Who Do We Trust When No One Is Driving? Rethinking Trustworthiness in Automated Vehicles

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The Center for AI and Cybersecurity



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Trustworthiness

- **being** trusted – **deserving** trust – **earning** trust

Domain	Definition	Sources
Governance	“Lawful, Ethical, Robust”; fairness, accountability, transparency	EU HLEG (2019); Jobin et al. (2019)
Technical	Robustness, calibration, differential privacy, fairness metrics	Szegedy et al. (2014); Guo et al. (2017)
HCI	Predictability, competence, understandability, trust calibration	Lee & See (2004)
Philosophy / STS	Moral trustworthiness, institutional legitimacy, autonomy	O’Neill (2018); Coeckelbergh (2020)

Trustworthiness in the AV – 101



- safety validations
- sensor reliability
- failover modes
- explainability of models
- regulatory compliance

Relations, not just statistics

Trustworthiness depends on:

- how humans **interact** with the AV
- how predictable and understandable the AV **feels** to people
- how the AV communicates **intentions**
- how **responsibility** is allocated

People may mistrust AVs even when statistically safer than human drivers because **trust is experiential**, not merely probabilistic.

Distributed responsibility, not just technical improvements

Trustworthiness increases with:

- explicit responsibilities for failures and updates
- transparent lines of accountability
- users know who is responsible for element designs, maintenance, updates, decision logs

Can we trust
the car?



Can we trust
the entire
ecosystem
behind the car?

Delivering the promise, not just piles of paperwork

- how AV behaves in everyday traffic, not just technical documentation
- user experience (smooth braking, understandable handovers) matters more than abstract certifications
- public road trials, transparency reports, and near-miss disclosure

Communication, not just fixing code

AVs should communicate intentions clearly to:

- passengers
- pedestrians
- other drivers



Examples:

- external displays that signal yielding
- predictable driving patterns that “feel” human-friendly
- interfaces that explain what the car is perceiving

Social legitimacy, not just technical assurance

Because AVs reshape public space, we need:

- public participation
- democratic governance
- inclusive decision-making

Trustworthiness involves:

- community engagement in deployment
- transparency in safety demonstrations
- consideration of vulnerable groups (impaired, elderly, children, consumers, migrants)

Conclusions

Not only

- accurate perception
- reliable control algorithms
- robust safety validations

Trustworthy AV system is embedded in trustworthy human, organizational and societal **relationships**

But also

- meaningful and predictable **interactions** with humans
- trustworthy **institutions** behind development, testing, and deployment
- socially embedded **communication** and transparency practices
- distributed **accountability** and responsible governance
- cultural acceptance and public **legitimacy**

Your questions or comments are also
welcome at:

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Thank you for the attention!

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