AUTOMOTIVE SUMMIT 2015

ASEAN...the emerging Automotive Hub of the World

> 24th - 25th June 2015 Bitec Bangna, Bangkok

"European Homologation Process"



By: Manfred Lottig
TÜV Rheinland Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.



Content:

- ➤ Brief Introduction of △ TÜVRheinland®
- Basics about Europe / European Union
- Historical Development
- > Homologation Process

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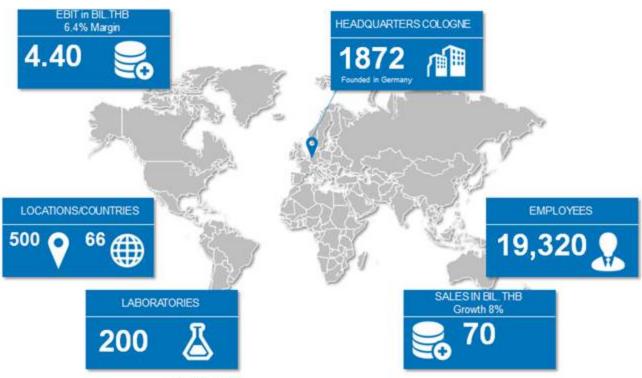
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Our Facts and Figures



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Our Automotive related services



- Homologation of Motor Vehicles / Components:
 - Type approval tests according to EC-directives/ regulations and ECE-regulations, resulting in official EC- or ECE-approvals, e.g.
 Complete vehicles, vehicle systems, lighting, glass, tire, mirror, etc
- Engineering Testing of Motor Vehicle Components:
 - Physical & mechanical test for Interior & Exterior material or components according to OEM's and international standards.
 - Chemical test for material/components according to OEM's standards, international standards, regulations & directives
- Workshop Services:
 - Audits of workshops according to client's standards
 - Workshop Evaluation with prepared vehicles
- Periodical Technical Inspections (PTI)

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The European Union at a glance:



Member States

- Belgium
- Denmark
- Germany
- Greece
- Spain
- France
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- •the Netherlands
- Austria
- Portugal
- Finland
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

- Bulgaria
- Czech

Republic

- Estonia
- Cyprus
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Hungary
- •Malta
- •Poland
- Romania
- ·Slovenia
- Slovakia
- •Turkey

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The European Union at a glance:

The European Union (EU) was set up after the 2nd World War.

The process of European integration was launched on 9 May 1950 when France officially proposed to create 'the first concrete foundation of a European federation'. Six countries (Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) joined from the very beginning. Today, after six waves of accessions (1973: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom; 1981: Greece; 1986: Spain and Portugal; 1995: Austria, Finland and Sweden; 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia; 2007: Romania and Bulgaria) the EU has 28 Member States.

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The European Union at a glance:

The European Union is based on the rule of law and democracy. It is neither a new State replacing existing ones nor is it comparable to other international organisations. Its Member States delegate sovereignty to common institutions representing the interests of the Union as a whole on questions of joint interest. All decisions and procedures are derived from the basic treaties ratified by the Member States.

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The European Union at a glance:

The EU is run by five institutions, each playing a specific role:

- European Parliament (elected by the peoples of the Member States);
- Council of the Union (composed of the governments of the Member States);
- European Commission (driving force and executive body);
- Court of Justice (compliance with the law);
- Court of Auditors (sound and lawful management of the EU budget).

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The European Union at a glance:

Five further bodies are part of the institutional system:

- European Economic and Social Committee (expresses the opinions of organized civil society on economic and social issues);
- Committee of the Regions (expresses the opinions of regional and local authorities on regional policy, environment, and education);
- European Ombudsman (deals with complaints from citizens concerning mal-administration by an EU institution or body);
- European Investment Bank (contributes to EU objectives by financing public and private long-term investments);
- European Central Bank (responsible for monetary policy and foreign exchange operations).

A number of agencies and bodies complete the system.

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Homologation

is a technical term, derived from the Greek homologos (ομόλογος) for "agree", which is generally used in English to signify the granting of approval by an official authority.

Type-Approvals for vehicles and vehicle components which are made in series production are granted on the basis of applications submitted by manufacturers, test reports by accredited Technical Services, examina-tion of administrative regulations and the authority's initial assessment of the manufacturer.

Within the type-approval certificate the accuracy of the manufacturer's description in the attached information document and the applicability of the attached test results are certified by the authority.

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General

Vehicles and vehicle parts have to comply with standards required by national and international laws and regulations. A type approval certificate is issued as proof of such compliance.

Type approval certificates are issued by official approval authorities (AA) (e.g.for Germany: KBA; for the Netherlands: RDW, for Luxembourg: SNCH; each one appointed by the Ministry of Transport of the respective country);

- to a manufacturer of vehicles and/or vehicle parts;
- for a certain type of vehicle or vehicle part.

For the sales of motor vehicles and their components in Europe, approvals according to the standards of the destination countries are essential.

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The type approval in the EU is regulated with the Framework Directives

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EC framework Directives (WVTA Directive) in force formerly:

70/156/EEC



Motor vehicles and their trailers (Compulsory for M1-vehicles (passenger cars))

2003/37/EC



Agricultural and forestry vehicles (Compulsory for tractors up to 40 km/h)

92/61/EEC



2- or 3-wheeled motor vehicles (Compulsory for all kinds of motorcycles, "Quads" and similar vehicles)

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EC framework Directives (WVTA Directive) in force today:

2007/46/EC



Motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles

2003/37/EC



Agricultural and forestry vehicles (Compulsory for tractors up to 40 km/h)

2002/24/EC



2- or 3-wheeled motor vehicles (Compulsory for all kinds of motorcycles, "Quads" and similar vehicles)

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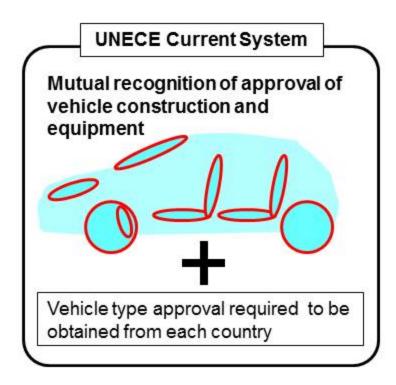
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Mutual recognition of approval at the whole vehicle level Vehicle type approval must not be granted in each Member State



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70/157/EEC ECER51 **Emissions** 70/220/EBC8.(EC) 715/2007 ECER83 **Fuel Tank** 70/221/EBC ECER34 ECER67 (LPG) ECER110(CNG) Rear Registration Plate 70/222/EBC Steering Effort 70/311/EBC ECER79 Doors Latches & Hinges 70/387/EBC ECER 11
Audible Warning 70/388/EBC ECER28 **Indirect Vision** 2003/97/EC ECER46 Braking 7 1/320/EEC ECER13/ECER13H **Electromagnetic Compatibility** 72/245/EEC ECER 10 Diesel Smoke 72/306/EBC ECER24 Interior Fittings 74/60/EBC ECER21 Anti Theft 74/61/EBC ECER18& ECER97& ECER116 Protective Steering



Seat Strength & Head Restraints 74/408/EBC ECER17 **Exterior Projections** 74/483/EBC ECER26 Speedometer, Reverse Gear 75/443/EBC ECER39 Plates 76/114/EBC Seat Belt Anchorages 76/115/EBC ECER14 Installation of Lighting 76/756/EBC

Towing Hook 77/389/EBC Seat Belts & Restraint Systems 77/541/EBC ECER16 & ECER44 **Forward Vision** 77/649/EBC ECE 125 **Identification of Controls** 78/316/EBC ECE 121 Defrost, Demist 78/317/EBC Wash, Wipe 78/318/EBC **Heating Systems** 2001/56/EC ECE 122

Wheel Guards 78/549/EEC Fuel Consumption 80/1268/EEC ECER101 **Engine Power** 80/1259/EEC ECER85 Masses and Dimensions 92/21/EEC Safety Glass 92/22/EBC ECER43 Tyres 92/23 EEC ECER30 & ECER64 Couplings 94/20/EC ECER55 Frontal Impact 96/79/EC ECER94 Side Impact 96/27/EC ECER95 Pedestrian Protection 78/2009/EC Recyclability 2005/64/EC Air Conditioning Systems 2006/40/EC

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74/297/EBC

ECER12

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The EC-Directives

EC Directives are required by the European Union (EU)

The European Council issues these directives and all member states must accept products approved in one of the member states according to European law

All EC Directives are published in the official languages of the European communities

Commission proposals are also published in the Official Journal (OJ) of the EC This system allows interested parties to have an input into the process at

varying levels

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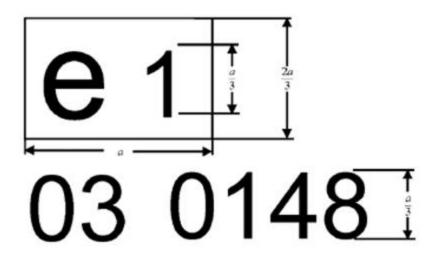
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Website: www.thaiauto.or.th



EC Directives will apply for 'e' mark as per example below

Model for the EC type-approval mark



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The UNECE Regulations:

UNECE Regulations are issued by the Economic Comission for Europe under United Nations.

The Membership is regulated in the so called 1958 Agreement.

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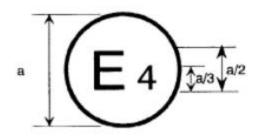








UNECE Regulations will apply for 'E' mark as per example below



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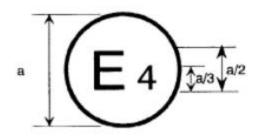




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UNECE Regulations will apply for 'E' mark as per example below



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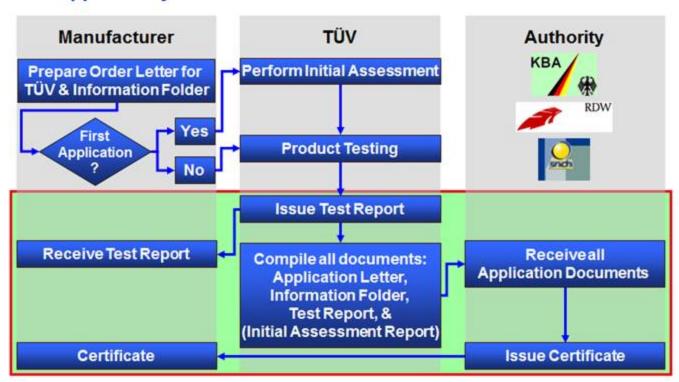




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EC- Approval System



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The approval process has two main aspects:

- 1. Examination of the product. > Type Approval
- 2. Examination of the manufacturer for compliance with statutory requirements > Initial Assessment



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Task in the type approval process Member States (MS)

notifies approval authorities notifies technical services

Approval authority (AA)

is responsible for ALL aspects of type approval appoints technical services communicates with other approval authorities verifies conformity of production arrangements issues certificates gives reports to the Commission

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Task in the type approval process

Technical services (TS)

fulfill ISO 17025 carry out type approval tests and inspections report to approval authority

Manufacturer (M)

is responsible to the approval authority for: type approval process ensuring conformity of production

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THANK YOU