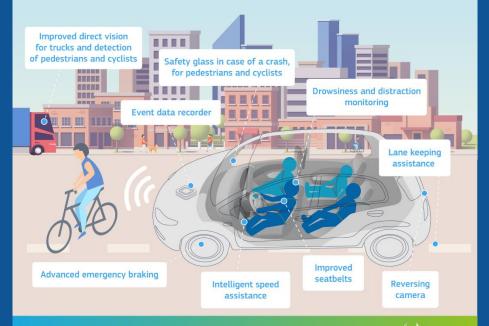


Europe on the Move

New safety features in your car



Revision of the EU General Safety Regulation and Pedestrian Safety Regulation

11 September 2018 – ETSC iSAFER Fitting safety as standard







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Automotive and Mobility Industries Unit

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The existing EU vehicle Framework

- All vehicles for sale in Member States have to be EU type-approved
- Type-Approval **Framework** Directive 2007/46/EC currently applies
- Soon to be replaced with **new and improved** Regulation (EU) 2018/858 (post-dieselgate)
- Prescribes mandatory rules for vehicles including notably environmental performance and vehicle safety requirements





Vehicle safety requirements in the EU

- In principle applicable for all categories of vehicles covered by the Framework:
 - M₁ Passenger Car, M₂ Small Bus, M₃ Large Bus
 - N₁ Light Commercial Vehicle, N₂ Medium Size truck, N₃ Heavy Goods Vehicle
 - O₁/O₂ Light Trailer, O₃/O₄ Large Trailer
- Detailed in 2 main legislative acts:
 - General Safety Regulation (EC) No 661/2009
 - Pedestrian Safety Regulation (EC) No 78/2009





Regulation (EC) No 661/2009

- GSR introduced more advanced features such as stability control, safety belt reminder, ISOFIX, electric shock protection, ...
- Also Advanced Emergency Braking and Lane
 Departure Warning on all new trucks and buses
- Measures still being phased in until 2023 (tyres noise, rolling resistance, etc)
- All measures are carried over in the revised GSR





Regulation (EC) No 78/2009

- Pedestrian Safety Requirements, child/adult headform impacts on bonnet, as well as legform impact on front bumper
- Mandatory **Brake Assist System** (BAS)
- Frontal Protection System "Bull-Bars" are specifically regulated
- Still being phased in, specifically for heavy M₁ passenger cars (SUVs) and N₁ light commercial vehicles (vans) since 2011 to 2019





Reporting obligations on safety

- General Safety and Pedestrian Safety Regulations require to report to the European Parliament and the Council on progress in the safety field.
- Including monitoring and assessment of new advanced safety features, their cost effectiveness and feasibility for possible inclusion in the regulations on general vehicle safety and on the protection of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users.





Need for action to improve safety

- Improvement of annual number of road deaths stagnating since 2013, EU targets will not be reached
- Clear call from numerous stakeholders for Commission to take action through revising vehicle safety rules
- Malta Valletta **declaration of ministers**
- Repeated request for action by EP for resolute and determined action by the Commission





Reporting and proposing action

- Commission has undertaken a preliminary study with TRL (published March 2015)¹⁾
 - Review of possible considerations for legislation
 - Indicative cost-benefits analysis of <u>55 possible</u> <u>measures</u> that could be introduced in the EU
- Outcome was 'short list' for GSR and PSR reporting and thus the way forward in the EU.

<u>1) https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/47beb77e-b33e-44c8-b5ed-505acd6e76c0</u>





The way forward (1)

- New Commission proposal on General Vehicle Safety was adopted as part of the 3rd Mobility Package on 17 May 2018.
- Focus on new accident avoidance systems and improved active and passive safety measures, both for Occupant protection in frontal, side and rear impact as well as for pedestrian and cyclist protection in frontal, side and rear impacts.
- All details available here <u>http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release IP-18-</u> <u>3708 en.htm</u>





The way forward (2)

- An ambitious strategy that will cover **all** categories of vehicles.
- A proposal that will pave the way to Connected and Automated Driving and focus on the human factor
- Part of the Safe System approach (Road and Tunnel safety)
- Simplification by combining current separate legislation on GSR, PSR and Hydrogen vehicle safety





	Passenger cars	Light commercial vehicles	Buses	Trucks and trailers
	M_1	N ₁	M ₂ & M ₃	N ₂ & N ₃
Advanced emergency braking (cars/vans)	Phase 1	Phase 1	already	already
Advanced emergency braking for pedestrians and cyclists	Phase 2	Phase 2	-	-
Alcohol interlock installation facilitation	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1
Drowsiness and attention detection	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1
Distraction recognition / prevention	Phase 2	Phase 2	Phase 2	Phase 2
Event (accident) data recorder	Phase 1	Phase 1	-	-
Emergency stop signal	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1
Frontal crash protection updates	Phase 1	Phase 1	-	-
Head impact zone enlargement for pedestrians and cyclists (to include the windscreen area)	Phase 2	Phase 2	-	-
Intelligent speed assistance (through non- intrusive haptic feedback)	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1



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	Passenger cars	Light commercial vehicles	Buses	Trucks and trailers
	M ₁	N ₁	$M_{2} \& M_{3}$	N ₂ & N ₃
Lane keeping assist (emergency lane keeping system that intervenes only in case of an imminent threat such as leaving the road, or leaving the lane with oncoming traffic)	Phase 1	Phase 1	already LDWS	already LDWS
Side crash protection updates	Phase 1	Phase 1	-	-
Reversing camera or detection system	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1
Tyre pressure monitoring system	already	Phase 1	Phase 1	Phase 1
Vulnerable road user detection and warning on front and side of vehicle (trucks and buses)	-	-	Phase 1	Phase 1
Vulnerable road user improved direct vision from driver's position (trucks and buses)	-	-	Phase 3	Phase 3
Rear crash protection updates	Phase 1	Phase 1	-	-
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Advanced Emergency Braking Systems

- Autonomous Emergency Braking Systems for vehicle-to-vehicle collisions combines sensing of the environment ahead of the vehicle with the automatic activation of the brakes in order to mitigate or avoid a collision.
- From 1 November 2015, fitment of AEBS on new trucks and buses already mandatory in EU.
- Effective accident avoidance measure.
- Autonomous function (without driver input).





Alcohol Interlock Installation Facilitation

- Alcohol Interlock Devices require a vehicle operator to provide a breath sample or use a finger touch sensor and prevent the vehicle ignition from operating if alcohol above a predefined threshold is detected.
- Interlock Devices in all motor-vehicles is not part of the proposal.
- Requirements to facilitate easier fitment of aftermarket Alcohol Interlocks Devices.





Drowsiness and Distraction Monitoring and Detection

- Increasingly autonomous functions may stimulate over-reliance by drivers to 'watch the road' by themselves.
- Distraction because of 'connected vehicles' and 'smartphone use' while driving.
- Technology available that monitors erratic steering behaviour.
- Technology available that instantly detects inattention.
- Technology available to prevent distraction.





Event (Accident) Data Recorder

- Crash Event Data Recorders record a range of vehicle data over a short timeframe before, during and after a triggering, usually by the deployment of an airbag, caused by a vehicle crash. The EDR stores critical crash-related information such as vehicle speed, state of restraints and braking systems as well as other relevant vehicle data at the time of the collision.
- Need for detailed assessment of effectiveness of (new) safety measures.

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 Need for much better EU-wide in depth accidentology data.



Emergency Stop Signal

- Emergency Braking Display or Emergency Stop Signal provides rapid blinking stop lamps (4 Hz) in case of high retardation or ABS activation.
- Permitted on motor-vehicles.
- Detailed rules already exist on 'if-fitted' basis.





Frontal Crash Protection Updates

- Currently, only frontal off-set crash 40% overlap mandatory for passenger cars with permissible total mass of up to 2,5 tonnes (2500 kg).
- To abolish the above 2,5 tonnes exemption (notably for SUVs).
- To include light commercial vehicles (notably delivery vans).
- Introduction of full with crash test with advanced dummies









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Pedestrian/cyclist windscreen hits

- Research shows that notably cyclists tend to impact their heads further rearward than pedestrians.
- Current head impact test zone is limited to the rear edge of the bonnet.
- Also pedestrian fatalities point to head contact with the windscreen between A-pillar region.
- To extend the test zone to include windscreen between the A-pillar area.





Intelligent Speed Assistance

- Assistance function versus advisory function.
- System to work with the driver, by prompting, not going against the driver (driver always in full control of speed)
- Camera based technology and/or map based info.
- Harmonisation and improvement of traffic signs preferable.





Lane Keeping Assist

- Lane Keeping Assist monitors the position of the vehicle with respect to the lane boundary and actively applies a torque to the steering wheel, or pressure to the brakes, when a lane departure is about to occur while on collision course with imminent impact.
- Autonomous function (without driver input).
- From 1 November 2015, fitment of Lane Departure Warning System (i.e. not LKA as above) on new trucks and buses already mandatory in EU.





Side Crash Protection Updates

- Currently mandatory for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles, provided that the seating position is low (hip point not below 700 mm above ground level).
- Assesses occupant injuries, but also fuel system integrity and high voltage electric safety after a side impact.
- To abolish the exemptions to ensure safety of rescue workers and post-crash fire prevention.
- To add Pole Side Impact test.





Reversing Camera and Detection systems

- Sensing systems that increase the view of drivers or otherwise warn them of persons or obstacles behind reversing vehicles.
- Particularly vulnerable in this context are short, crouching or slow moving people, such as the elderly and children.
- Consideration of cameras as well as indirect devices e.g. detection systems for EU application.





Tyre Pressure Monitoring

- Tyre Pressure Monitoring Systems (TPMS) report tyre-pressure information to the driver of the vehicle, either via a gauge, a pictogram display, or a simple low-pressure warning light.
- Currently mandatory for passenger cars.
- Proposed expansion to all motor-vehicles as well as large trailers.
- Technology neutral: indirect or direct TPMS, provided that the system is realiable.
- Must work under normal road and driving conditions.





Vulnerable Road User Detection and Warning for the front and side

- To protect Vulnerable Road Users, including pedestrians and cyclists involved in collisions.
- Indirect vision requirements exist: Mirrors.
- It takes a long time for drivers to scan and interpret images seen in multiple external mirrors.
- Camera/monitor systems and/or detection systems for pedestrians and cyclists around the cab to lessen the burden for drivers and to clearly signal where dangerous situations arise.













Vulnerable Road User Improved Direct Vision by Truck/Bus Drivers

- Improving direct vision and awareness of pedestrians and cyclists in close proximity of the driver's cab, by the driver.
- Eye contact by pedestrian or cyclist, for confirmation of being seen.
- In low speed manoeuvres, driving forward and while turning a corner.
- Structural changes required to truck cabs.





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Rear Crash Protection Updates

- Rear crash test is actually not mandatory in EU.
- Comprehensive requirements exist in other world regions based on UNECE Regulation No 34.
- R34 is applied in the EU on a mandatory basis, but only the parts for component level testing (i.e. fuel tank)
- To assess fuel system integrity but also high voltage electric safety after a rear impact.
- No electric safety included yet. To be updated.





For further information

<u>http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/automotive</u>
•Status of EU legislation links to Regulations and

•Status of EU legislation, links to Regulations and other useful information.

https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/b2bc6bdb-7e39-48cd-9f16-079703cd82e6

•Studies carried out by the Automotive and Mobility industries unit of DG GROW



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Thanks for your attention

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