

European Automobile Manufacturers Association

AEBS/LDWS-01-11

General Safety Regulation

ACEA discussion paper

Paris, 24-26 June 2009

Renzo Cicilloni

Director Safety



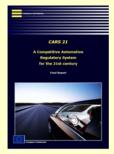


General Safety Regulation – Legislative Framwork

 Focus of the EU Road traffic safety policy: Halving the number of road traffic fatalities by 2010 (from 2001)







• CARS 21

- Vehicle related regulation

concentration of 50 pieces of legislation into one single directive (simplification of type approval regulation)

- **Technical Requirements** focused on UN-ECE only (replaces the "dual system" EU / UN-ECE)

"General Safety Regulation" for Europe proposes the mandatory equipment of commercial vehicles with safety- and assistance-systems, e.g.:
<u>Lane Departure Warning Systems</u>
<u>A</u>utomated Emergency Braking Systems



General Safety Regulation – ACEA

"General Safety Regulation"

Article 10

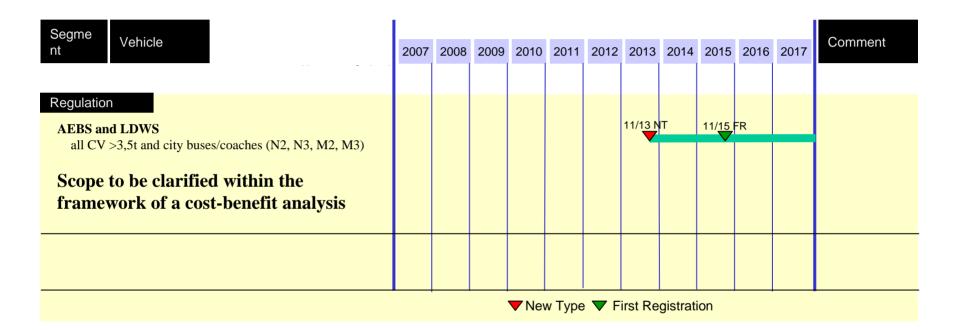
Advanced vehicle systems

- Subject to the exemption or derogations established in accordance with Article 15(3)(a), vehicles in categories M2, M3, N2 and N3 shall be equipped with an Advanced Emergency Braking System which shall meet the requirements of this Regulation and its implementing measures .
- Subject to the exemptions or derogations established in accordance with Article 15(3)(a), vehicles in categories M2, M3, N2 and N3 shall be equipped with a Lane Departure Warning System which shall meet the requirements of this Regulation and its implementing measures .

ACEA will contribute to define safety aspects and definition of technical requirements



Automated Emergency Braking Systems, Lane Departure Warning Systems → EC directive



Scope to be clarified within the framework of a cost-benefit analysis. Technical requirements for the systems shall be defined until end 2011. European Commission started Working Party on GSR. Legislative process in Geneva will start soon, OICA participating.



General Remarks - Database

Database for cost/benefit analysis of Safety Systems for Trucks and Buses/Coaches

- eSafety WG Accident Causation evaluation:
 - Many methodologies.
 - Many data sources needed (each database can make a contribution but no universal solution).
 - Exposure data missing.
 - Near miss data interesting (but collection difficult using current methods).
 - Methodologies not necessarily identified or mature.
 - Much more complex for active safety than passive safety.
- eSafety HDV WG results reflects common position of all major OEM of Trucks and Buses/Coaches on necessity of AEBS systems for trucks > 12t.

Assessment of the eSafety HDV WG for vehicles >12t still the most advanced and reliable all over Europe. Database weak for all other commercial vehicle categories.



2 step approach for a proper impact assessment

• As the Accidentology database is weak, a proper **impact assessment could be covered by a 2 step (Pareto) approach:**

Step 1: evaluate AEBS/LDWS by use case (drowsiness-> highway application), vehicle category (highway trucks),

number of vehicles sold, average mileages,

- \rightarrow vehicle categories to be equipped with priority,
- \rightarrow exemptions from mandatory installations,
- \rightarrow system performance level, system constraints \rightarrow necessary to address use case

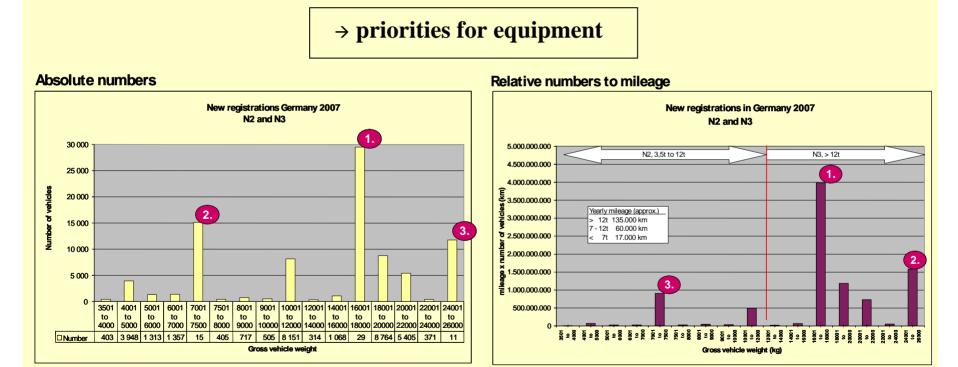
Step 2: the remaining vehicle categories will be investigated by the Commission (incl. a proper cost/benefit analysis) and can be subject to an amendment to the regulation).

Assessment of the eSafety HDV WG for vehicles >12t still the most advanced and reliable all over Europe. Database weak for all other commercial vehicle categories.



General Safety Regulation – Potential Benefit (example N2, N3)

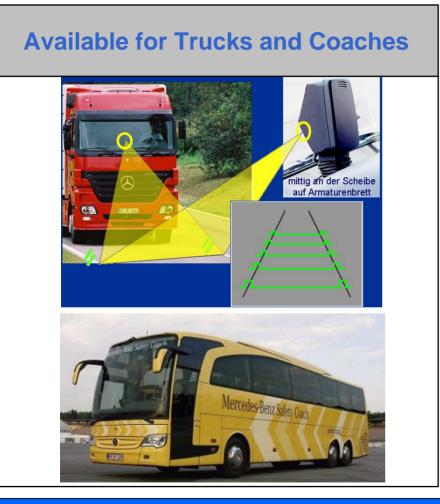
If the Accidentology database is weak, the **risk of an accident** can be derived from vehicle categories, the number of vehicles in that categories in the market and the mileage these vehicles are covering and taking **typical use cases** into account:



High potential for the improvement of safety for N3 14-16t. Indication for N2 as well. Consideration of typical uses cases crucial.



Lane Guard systems



Scope of application

- LDWS could be widespread available for trucks and buses/coaches by 2013
- Some vehicles are operated in a complex urban traffic environment that is not covered by existing LDWS by now and/or the benefit is limited
 - → potential exemptions for city buses, vehicles for public services (e.g. garbage trucks), special vehicles (e.g. fire brigade)

Mandatory fitment as from end 2013 desirable from safety point of view for highway traffic



Automated Emergency Braking



Accident reduction desirable for traffic scenarios with huge potential. Widespread mandatory fitment not justifiable and <u>not feasible</u> from end 2013. Premature mandatory fitment could probably lead to more severe accidents.



The different steps – discussions to be started

Step 1 (example):

Mandatory equipment (LDWS) for N3, M3 but only long distance (delay necessary for AEBS)

Step 2 (example):

In depth cost/benefit analysis for M3 city bus, M2, N2

Exemptions (examples:

Off-Roader, 8x4 vehicles...

UN/ECE vehicle categories may not be sole criteria for classification. A proper cost/benefit analysis must also be based on use cases. System performance levels and definition of technical requirements integral part of a cost/benefit analysis.



Thank you!



European Automobile Manufacturers Association www.acea.be