# Economic Commission for Europe 

## Inland Transport Committee

World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations
Working Party on General Safety Provisions
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Item 15 of the provisional agenda
Revision of the consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3)

## Proposal for amendments to the consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles

## Submitted by the expert from the Russian Federation*

The text reproduced below was prepared by the expert from the Russian Federation to allow the type approval of buses with not more than eight seats but with a total capacity of more than eight passengers. It is based on ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/2010/11. The modifications to the current text of the Regulation are marked in bold for new or strikethrough for deleted characters.

[^0]
## I. Proposal

Annex 7, amend paragraphs 2.1. to 2.3., to read:

## "2.1. Category $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ :

Vehicles used for the carriage of [only seating] passengers and comprising not more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat (see also paragraph 8.1 below).
2.2. $\quad$ Category $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ :

Vehicles used for the carriage of more than eight passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum mass not exceeding 5 tonnes.
2.3. $\quad$ Category $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ :

Vehicles used for the carriage of more than eight passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum mass exceeding 5 tonnes."

## II. Justification

It is proposed to examine two examples of actual buses:

1. The first one is a low floor bus of Class 1 with a length of up to six meters. This bus has up to eight seats and a full capacity of thirty to forty passengers. This type of bus is popular in city centers and historical towns. When this bus is converted into a vehicle with an electrical drive system, the rear part of the body is used for electrical batteries. After this modification, the space inside the passenger compartment is diminished to six or seven square meters, the minimum predicted number of seats becomes six, and the full capacity becomes 34 passengers.
2. The second one is a large bus with up to eight seats and several sleeping places or a bus with only sleeping places that can not be transformed into seats. The main difference between a seat and a sleeping place is the presence of a back. Presently, ECE Regulations do not have definitions for seats.

In both cases the bus has a small number of seats (between zero and eight) and a number of standing or sleeping places. With the present Consolidated Resolution R.E.3, both types of bus would be considered as vehicles of category $\mathbf{M}_{1}$. But these vehicles can not satisfy the requirements for $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ vehicles.


[^0]:    * In accordance with the programme of work of the Inland Transport Committee for 2006-2010 (ECE/TRANS/166/Add.1, programme activity 02.4), the World Forum will develop, harmonize and update Regulations in order to enhance the performance of vehicles. The present document is submitted in conformity with that mandate.

