

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/79 of 12 September 2016 establishing detailed technical requirements and test procedures for the EC type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to their 112-based eCall in-vehicles systems, of 112-based eCall in-vehicle separate technical units and components and supplementing and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/758 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the exemptions and applicable standards (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2017/79

of 12 September 2016

establishing detailed technical requirements and test procedures for the EC type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to their 112-based eCall in-vehicles systems, of 112-based eCall in-vehicle separate technical units and components and supplementing and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/758 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the exemptions and applicable standards

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/758 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 concerning type-approval requirements for the deployment of the eCall in-vehicle system based on the 112 service and amending Directive 2007/46/EC⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2(2), Article 5(8) and (9) and Article 6(12) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2015/758 lays down a general obligation for new types of vehicles of categories M₁ and N₁ to be equipped with 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems as of 31 March 2018.
- (2) It is necessary to set out the detailed technical requirements and test procedures for the approval of motor vehicles with respect to their 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems. The test procedures also allow for testing and approval of 112-based eCall in-vehicle separate technical units ('STUs') and components intended for fitment in motor vehicles or for integration in 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems.
- (3) Tests should be carried out by technical services in their capacity as foreseen in Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁾ that establishes the general framework for the EC type-approval of motor vehicles and defines the roles and responsibilities of all the actors involved at different stages of the approval process.
- (4) Tests and requirements should be designed in such a way that duplicated testing is avoided. In addition, some flexibility is required regarding special purpose vehicles that are built in multiple stages in accordance with Directive 2007/46/EC as they are exempted from the frontal and lateral collision requirements under UNECE Regulations 94 and 95. For that reason, the approval granted at a previous stage of the process to

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the base vehicle with respect to the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system should remain valid, unless the system or its sensors were modified after the approval.

- (5) There are cases where certain classes of vehicles cannot for technical reasons be fitted with an appropriate eCall triggering mechanism and should be exempted from the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2015/758. Following an assessment of the costs and benefits carried out by the Commission and taking into account the relevant safety and technical aspects, those classes of vehicles are identified and included in a list established in Annex IX.
- (6) The 112-based eCall in-vehicle system needs to remain functional after a severe accident. An automatic eCall is most beneficial in a high-severity collision where the risk of occupants of the vehicle being incapacitated and not able to call for assistance without an eCall system is highest. The 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems, components and STUs should therefore be tested to verify their sustained functionality after being subjected to inertial loads similar to those that may occur during a severe vehicle crash.
- (7) The post-crash functioning and automatic triggering of the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system should also be ensured at vehicle level. A full-scale impact test procedure should therefore be set out to verify that the vehicle is constructed in such a way that its 112-based eCall in-vehicle system survives a frontal and side collision in its original mounting situation and configuration.
- (8) The core functionality of a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system is not only to notify the Public Safety Answering Point ('PSAP') of an accident, but also to establish a voice connection between occupants of the vehicle and a PSAP operator. The audio equipment of the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system should therefore be tested after the full-scale crash tests to guarantee that it does not suffer loudness reduction or distortions that make voice communication impossible.
- (9) Where a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system is approved for use in conjunction with a system providing third party services ('TPS system'), it should be ensured that only one of those systems is active at a time and that the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system is triggered automatically when the TPS system does not function. The manufacturer of vehicles fitted with 112-based eCall in-vehicle system and TPS system should explain the fall-back procedure built-in the TPS system and describe the principles of the changeover mechanism between the TPS system and the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system.
- (10) To ensure the provision of accurate and reliable position information, the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system should be able to use the positioning services provided by the Galileo and the EGNOS systems.
- (11) The 112-based eCall in-vehicle system should warn the occupants of a vehicle in the event the system is unable to execute an emergency call. A procedure should therefore be set out for the verification of the self-testing of the system and of its compliance with the malfunction indication requirements.
- (12) Manufacturers should ensure that the 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems are not traceable and not subject to any constant tracking. For that purpose, a test procedure

should be set out to verify that the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system is not available for communication with the PSAP before the eCall is triggered.

- (13) Any data processed through the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system must be adequate, relevant and proportionate to the purposes for which those data are collected and processed. To that end, appropriate procedures should be laid down to verify that the data in the internal memory of the system are automatically and continuously removed and are not retained longer than necessary for the purpose of handling the emergency call.
- (14) The versions of the applicable standards on which the requirements for eCall are based should be updated.
- (15) Vehicle manufacturers should be given sufficient time to adapt to the technical requirements for the approval of 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems. The Member States should also be given sufficient time to deploy on their territory the PSAP infrastructure required for the proper receipt and handling of emergency calls. For that reason, the date of application of this Regulation should be the same as the date of compulsory application of the 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/758,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes detailed technical requirements and test procedures for the EC type-approval of the vehicles referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2015/758 in respect of their 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems and of 112-based eCall in-vehicle separate technical units ('STUs') and components.

Article 2

Classes of vehicles exempted from the requirement to be equipped with a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system

The classes of vehicles which for technical reasons cannot be fitted with an appropriate eCall triggering mechanism and for that reason are exempted from the requirement to be equipped with a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system are listed in Annex IX.

Article 3

Multi-stage approval of special purpose vehicles

In case of multi-stage type-approval of the special purpose vehicles defined in points 5.1 and 5.5 of part A of Annex II to Directive 2007/46/EC, the type-approval granted at a previous stage in respect of the installation of a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system in the (base) vehicle shall remain valid, provided that the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system and the relevant sensors are not modified.

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Article 4

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘vehicle type with regard to the installation of a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system’ means motor vehicles that do not differ in such essential respects as the characteristics of the integration within the vehicle as well as the functionality and capability of essential hardware deploying an in-vehicle emergency call.
- (2) ‘type of 112-based eCall in-vehicle STU’ means a combination of specific hardware which does not differ in such essential respects as the characteristics, functionality and capability of deploying an in-vehicle emergency call when installed in a motor vehicle.
- (3) ‘type of 112-based eCall in-vehicle system component’ means specific hardware which does not differ in such essential respects as the characteristics, functionality and capability of facilitating the deployment of an in-vehicle emergency call when integrated in a 112-based eCall in-vehicle STU or 112-based eCall in-vehicle system.
- (4) ‘representative arrangement of parts’ means all parts required by the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system to successfully populate and transmit in an in-vehicle emergency call the minimum set of data referred to in the standard EN 15722:2015 ‘Intelligent transport systems — eSafety — eCall minimum set of data’ (‘MSD’) including the control module, the power source, the mobile network communication module, the Global Navigation Satellite System receiver and the external Global Navigation Satellite System antenna and their connectors and wiring;
- (5) ‘control module’ means a component of the e-Call in-vehicle system designed to ensure the combined functioning of all modules, components and features of the system;
- (6) ‘power source’ means the component that supplies power to the 112-based e-Call in-vehicle system, including a back-up source if fitted, which feeds the system after the test referred to in point 2.3 of Annex I;
- (7) ‘eCall log file’ means any record generated at the moment of an automatic or manual eCall activation which is stored within the internal memory of the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system and consists only of the MSD;
- (8) ‘Global Navigation Satellite System’ (‘GNSS’) means an infrastructure composed of a constellation of satellites and a network of ground stations, which provides accurate timing and geolocation information to users having an appropriate receiver;
- (9) ‘Satellite-Based Augmentation System’ (‘SBAS’) means a regional navigation satellite system for monitoring and correcting signals emitted by existing global satellite navigation systems, giving the users better performance in terms of accuracy and integrity;
- (10) ‘cold start mode’ means the condition of a GNSS receiver when position, velocity, time, almanac and ephemeris data are not stored in the receiver and therefore the navigation solution is to be calculated by means of a full sky search;
- (11) ‘up-to-date location’ means the last known vehicle position determined at the latest moment possible before generation of the MSD.

Article 5

Requirements and test procedures for EC type-approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems

1 EC type-approval of a vehicle with regard to the installation of a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system shall be subject to the vehicle and its system passing the tests laid down in Annexes I to VIII and complying with the relevant requirements laid down in those Annexes.

2 Where the motor vehicle is fitted with a type of 112-based eCall in-vehicle STU that has been type-approved in accordance with Article 7, the vehicle and its system shall have to pass the tests laid down in Annexes II, III and V and to comply with all relevant requirements laid down in those Annexes.

3 Where the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system of the motor vehicle comprises one or more components that have been type-approved in accordance with Article 6, the motor vehicle and its system shall have to pass the tests laid down in Annexes I to VIII and to comply with all relevant requirements laid down in those Annexes. The assessment of whether the system complies with those requirements may however partly be based on the results of the tests referred to in Article 6(3).

Article 6

Requirements and test procedures for EC type-approval of 112-based eCall in-vehicle system components

1 EC type-approval of a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system component shall be subject to the component passing the tests laid down in Annex I and complying with the relevant requirements in that Annex.

2 For the purposes of paragraph 1, only the verification procedure for components laid down in point 2.8 of Annex I shall apply after the individual parts are subjected to the test referred to in point 2.3 of this Annex.

3 Upon request of the manufacturer, a component may additionally be tested by the technical service for compliance with the requirements set out in Annexes IV, VI and VII that are relevant to the functionalities of the component. Compliance with those requirements shall be indicated on the type-approval certificate issued in accordance with Article 3(3) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/78⁽³⁾.

Article 7

Requirements and test procedures for EC type-approval of 112-based eCall in-vehicle STUs

1 EC type-approval of a 112-based eCall in-vehicle STU shall be subject to the STU passing the tests laid down in Annexes I, IV, VI, VII and VIII and complying with the relevant requirements laid down in those Annexes.

2 Where the 112-based eCall in-vehicle STU comprises one or more components that have been type-approved in accordance with Article 6, the STU shall have to pass the tests laid down in Annexes I, IV, VI, VII and VIII and to comply with all relevant requirements laid down

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in those Annexes. The assessment of whether the STU complies with those requirements may however partly be based on the results of the test referred to in Article 6(3).

Article 8

Obligations of the Member States

Member States shall refuse to grant EC type-approval for new types of motor vehicles that do not comply with the requirements set out in this Regulation.

Article 9

Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2015/758

The second subparagraph of Article 5(8) of Regulation (EU) 2015/758 is replaced by the following:

The technical requirements and tests referred to in the first subparagraph shall be based on the requirements set out in paragraphs 2 to 7 and on the available standards relating to eCall, where applicable, including:

- (a) EN 16072:2015 “Intelligent transport systems — eSafety — Pan-European eCall operating requirements”;
- (b) EN 16062:2015 “Intelligent transport systems — eSafety — eCall high level application requirements (HLAR)”;
- (c) EN 16454:2015 “Intelligent transport systems — eSafety — Ecall end to end conformance testing”;
- (d) EN 15722:2015 “Intelligent transport systems — eSafety — eCall minimum set of data (MSD)”;
- (e) EN 16102:2011 “Intelligent transport systems — eCall — Operating requirements for third party support”;
- (f) any additional European standards relating to the eCall system adopted in conformity with the procedures laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁴⁾, or Regulations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE Regulations) relating to eCall systems to which the Union has acceded.

Article 10

Entry into force and application

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 31 March 2018.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

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Done at Brussels, 12 September 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNEX I

Technical requirements and procedures for testing the resistance of eCall in-vehicle systems to severe crashes (high-severity deceleration test)

1. Requirements
 - 1.1. Performance requirements
 - 1.1.1. The high-severity deceleration test of eCall in-vehicle systems, STUs and components, carried out in accordance with point 2, shall be considered satisfactory if the following requirements are demonstrated post-deceleration/acceleration event.
 - 1.1.2. MSD emission and encoding: The eCall system or representative arrangement shall be able to successfully transmit an MSD to a PSAP test point.
 - 1.1.3. Incident time determination: The eCall system or representative arrangement shall be able to determine an up-to-date timestamp for an eCall incident.
 - 1.1.4. Position determination: The eCall system or representative arrangement shall be able to determine accurately the up-to-date vehicle location.
 - 1.1.5. Mobile network connectivity: The eCall system or representative arrangement shall be able to connect to and transmit data via the mobile network.
 2. Test procedure
 - 2.1. Purpose of the high-severity deceleration test procedure

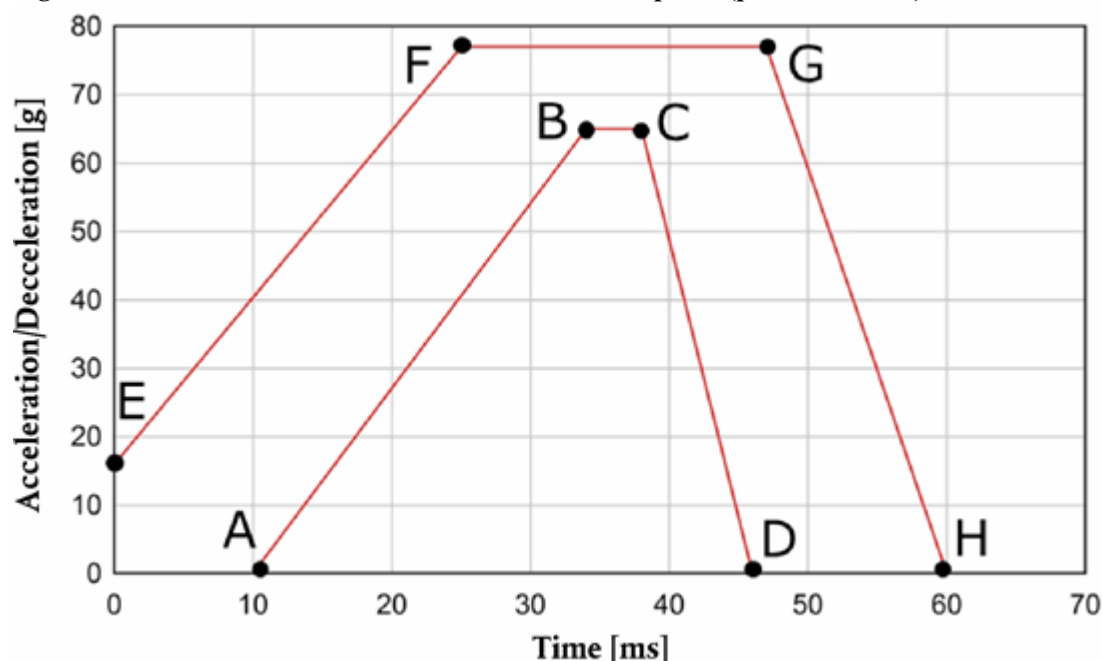
The purpose of this test is to verify the sustained functionality of the 112-based eCall system after being subjected to inertial loads which may occur during a severe vehicle crash.
 - 2.2. The following tests shall be performed on a representative arrangement of parts (without a vehicle body).
 - 2.2.1. A representative arrangement shall include all parts required by the eCall system to successfully populate and transmit the MSD in an eCall.
 - 2.2.2. This shall include the control module and the power source and any other parts required to perform the test eCall.
 - 2.2.3. This shall include the external antenna for mobile communication.
 - 2.2.4. The wiring harness may be represented only by the relevant connectors (connected to the tested components) and a length of wire. The length of the wiring harness and its eventual fixation can be decided by the manufacturer in agreement with the technical service referred to in Article 3(31) of Directive 2007/46/EC so that it is representative for the different installation configurations of the eCall system.
 - 2.3. Deceleration/acceleration procedure
 - 2.3.1. The following conditions shall apply:
 - (a) The test shall be conducted at an ambient temperature of 20 ± 10 °C.

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- (b) At the beginning of the test, the power supply shall be charged sufficiently to allow performing the subsequent verification tests.
- 2.3.2. The tested parts shall be connected to the test fixture by the intended mountings provided for the purpose of attaching them to a vehicle. If the intended mountings of the power source are specifically designed to break in order to release the power source in an impact event, they shall not be included in the test. The technical service shall verify that such release in a real-life high-severity crash event shall not impair the functionality of the system (e.g. no disconnection from the power source).
- 2.3.3. If additional brackets or fixtures are used as part of the deceleration/acceleration facility, these shall provide a sufficiently rigid connection to the deceleration/acceleration facility to not affect the outcome of the test.
- 2.3.4. The eCall system shall be decelerated or accelerated in compliance with the pulse corridor that is specified in the Table and Figure. The acceleration/deceleration shall be measured at a rigid part of the deceleration/acceleration facility and filtered at CFC-60.
- 2.3.5. The test pulse shall be within the minimum and maximum values as specified in the Table. The maximum velocity change ΔV shall be 70 km/h [+ 0/- 2 km/h]. However, if with the agreement of the manufacturer, the test was performed at a higher acceleration or deceleration level, a higher ΔV and/or longer duration the test shall be considered satisfactory.
- 2.3.6. The parts referred to in point 2.2 shall be tested in a worst case configuration. Their position and orientation on the sled shall correspond to the installation recommendations of the manufacturer and shall be indicated in the type-approval certificate issued under Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/78.
- 2.3.7. Description of the test pulse

Figure Minimum and maximum curve of the test pulse (pulse corridor)



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TABLE

Acceleration/deceleration values of the minimum and maximum curve of the test pulse

Point	Time (ms)	Acceleration/Deceleration (g)
A	10	0
B	34	65
C	38	65
D	46	0
E	0	16
F	25	77
G	47	77
H	60	0

2.4. Verification procedure

2.4.1. Verify that no cable connectors were unplugged during the event.

2.4.2. The performance requirements shall be verified by performing a test call using the power source subjected to the high-severity deceleration.

2.4.3. Before performing the test call, ensure that:

- (a) the eCall system receives (real or simulated) GNSS signals to an extent representative of open sky conditions;
- (b) the eCall system has had sufficient time in a powered state to achieve a GNSS position fix;
- (c) one of the connection procedures defined in point 2.7, as agreed between the technical service and the manufacturer, will be applied for any test call;
- (d) the dedicated PSAP test point is available to receive an eCall emitted by the 112-based system;
- (e) a false eCall to a genuine PSAP cannot be made over the live network; and
- (f) if applicable, the TPS system is deactivated or will automatically switch to the 112-based system.

2.4.4. Perform a test call (push mode) by applying a trigger according to the instructions of the manufacturer.

2.4.5. Verify each of the following items:

- (a) Verify that an MSD was received by the PSAP test point. This shall be verified by a record of the PSAP test point showing that an MSD emitted from the eCall system following the trigger was received and successfully decoded. If the MSD decoding failed at redundancy version MSD rv0 but was successful at a higher redundancy version or in robust modulator mode, as defined in ETSI/TS 126 267, this is acceptable.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

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(b) Verify that the MSD contained an up-to-date timestamp. This shall be verified by a test record showing that the timestamp contained in the MSD received by the PSAP test point does not deviate from the exact recorded time of the trigger activation by more than 60 seconds. The transmission may be repeated if the eCall system failed to achieve a GNSS position fix before the test.

(c) Verify that the MSD contained an accurate, up-to-date location. This shall be verified in accordance with the Vehicle Location Test Procedure as defined in point 2.5 by a test record showing that the deviation between IVS location and true location, d_{IVS} , is less than 150 metres and the confidence bit transmitted to the PSAP test point indicates 'position can be trusted'.

2.4.6. Clear down the test call using the appropriate PSAP test point command (e.g. hang up).

2.5. Positioning test procedure

2.5.1. The sustained functionality of the GNSS components shall be verified by comparing the location input and the location output of the system.

2.5.2. The 'IVS location' (ϕ_{IVS} , λ_{IVS}) shall be: The location contained in an MSD transmitted to a PSAP test point while the GNSS antenna is in open sky conditions (real or simulated).

2.5.3. The 'true location' (ϕ_{true} , λ_{true}) shall be:

(a) the actual location of the GNSS antenna (known location or determined with another means than the eCall system), when using real GNSS signals; or

(b) the simulated location, when using simulated GNSS signals.

2.5.4. The deviation between IVS location and true location, d_{IVS} shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\Delta\phi = \phi_{IVS} - \phi_{true}$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda_{IVS} - \lambda_{true}$$

$$\varphi_m = \frac{\phi_{IVS} + \phi_{true}}{2}$$

$$d_{IVS} = R \sqrt{(\Delta\phi)^2 + (\cos(\varphi_m) \Delta\lambda)^2}$$

where:

$\Delta\phi$: Difference in latitude (in radian)

$\Delta\lambda$: Difference in longitude (in radian)

Note:

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad}$$

$$; 1 \text{ mas} = 4,8481368 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ rad}$$

φ_m : Mean latitude (in unit suitable for the cosine calculation)

R : Radius of the earth (mean) = 6 371 009 metres

2.5.5. The positioning test procedure may be repeated if the eCall system failed to achieve a GNSS position fix before the test.

2.6. Antenna test procedure

2.6.1. If the connection procedure applied for the test call did not make use of over-the-air data transmission, the sustained functionality of the mobile network antenna shall be

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verified by checking the antenna tuning status after the deceleration event according to the following procedure.

2.6.2. Measure the voltage standing wave ratio,, of the external mobile network antenna after the deceleration event at a frequency within the antenna's specified frequency band.

2.6.2.1. The measurement shall be performed with a power meter, antenna analyser or SWR meter as close as possible to the antenna feed point.

2.6.2.2. If a power meter is used, shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$VSWR = \frac{\sqrt{P_f} + \sqrt{P_r}}{\sqrt{P_f} - \sqrt{P_r}}$$

where:

P_f : Forward measured power
 P_r : Reverse/reflected measured power

2.6.3. Verify that satisfies the specifications prescribed by the manufacturer for new antennas.

2.7. Connection procedures

2.7.1. Simulated Mobile Network Procedure

2.7.1.1. It shall be ensured that a TS12 call emitted by the 112-based system will be performed over-the-air via a non-public (i.e. simulated) mobile network and routed to the dedicated PSAP test point.

2.7.1.2. The dedicated PSAP test point during the test procedures shall be a PSAP simulator under the control of the technical service, compliant with the applicable EN standards and certified in accordance with EN 16454. It shall be equipped with an audio interface to allow voice communication tests.

2.7.1.3. If applicable, it shall be ensured that a TS11 call emitted by the TPS system will be performed over-the-air via a non-public (i.e. simulated) mobile network and routed to the TPSP test point.

2.7.1.4. The TPSP test point shall be a dedicated TPSP answering point simulator under the control of the technical service or a genuine TPSP answering point (permission by TPSP required).

2.7.1.5. Mobile network coverage of at least – 99 dBm or equivalent is recommended for this procedure.

2.7.2. Public Mobile Network Procedure

2.7.2.1. It shall be ensured that a TS11 call to a long number will be emitted by the 112-based system (instead of a TS12 call) and will be performed over-the-air via a public mobile network and routed to the dedicated PSAP test point.

2.7.2.2. The dedicated PSAP test point during the test procedures shall be a PSAP simulator under the control of the technical service, compliant with the applicable EN standards and certified in accordance with EN 16454. It shall be equipped with an audio interface to allow voice communication tests.

2.7.2.3. If applicable, it shall be ensured that a TS11 call emitted by the TPS system will be performed over-the-air via a public mobile network and routed to the TPSP test point.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/01/2020.

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- 2.7.2.4. The TPSP test point shall be a dedicated TPSP answering point simulator under the control of the technical service or a genuine TPSP answering point (permission by TPSP required).
- 2.7.2.5. Mobile network coverage of at least – 99 dBm or equivalent is recommended for this procedure.
- 2.7.3. Wired Transmission Procedure
 - 2.7.3.1. It shall be ensured that a TS12 call emitted by the 112-based system will only be performed via a wired connection with a dedicated network simulator (bypassing any mobile network antenna) and routed to the dedicated PSAP test point.
 - 2.7.3.2. The dedicated PSAP test point during the test procedures shall be a PSAP simulator under the control of the technical service, compliant with the applicable EN standards and certified in accordance with EN 16454. It shall be equipped with an audio interface to allow voice communication tests.
 - 2.7.3.3. If applicable, it shall be ensured that a TS11 call emitted by the TPS system will be performed via a wired connection with a dedicated network simulator (bypassing any mobile network antenna) and routed to the dedicated TPSP test point.
 - 2.7.3.4. The TPSP test point shall be a dedicated TPSP answering point simulator under the control of the technical service or a genuine TPSP answering point (permission by TPSP required).
- 2.8. Verification procedures for components
 - 2.8.1. These procedures shall apply for the purposes of type-approval of a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system component in accordance with Article 5 of this Regulation.
 - 2.8.1.1. These procedures shall apply after the individual parts are subjected to the deceleration test under point 2.3 of this Annex.
 - 2.8.2. Control module including its connectors and wire harness as described in point 2.2.4 of this Annex.
 - 2.8.2.1. Verify that no cable connectors are unplugged during the event.
 - 2.8.2.2. The performance requirements shall be verified by performing a test call.
 - 2.8.2.3. Before performing the test call, ensure that:
 - (a) the eCall system receives (real or simulated) GNSS signals to an extent representative of open sky conditions;
 - (b) the eCall system has had sufficient time in a powered state to achieve a GNSS position fix;
 - (c) one of the connection procedures defined in point 2.7, as agreed between the technical service and the manufacturer, will be applied for any test call;
 - (d) the dedicated PSAP test point is available to receive an eCall emitted by the 112-based system;
 - (e) a false eCall to a genuine PSAP cannot be made over the live network; and

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- (f) if applicable, the TPS system is deactivated or will automatically switch to the 112-based system.

2.8.2.4. Perform a test call (push mode) by applying a trigger according to the instructions of the manufacturer.

2.8.2.5. Verify each of the following items:

- (a) Verify that an MSD was received by the PSAP test point. This shall be verified by a record of the PSAP test point showing that an MSD emitted from the eCall system following the trigger was received and successfully decoded. If the MSD decoding failed at redundancy version MSD rv0 but was successful at a higher redundancy version or in robust modulator mode, as defined in ETSI/TS 126 267, this is acceptable.

- (b) Verify that the MSD contained an up-to-date timestamp. This shall be verified by a test record showing that the timestamp contained in the MSD received by the PSAP test point does not deviate from the exact recorded time of the trigger activation by more than 60 seconds. The transmission may be repeated if the eCall system failed to achieve a GNSS position fix before the test.

- (c) Verify that the MSD contained an accurate, up-to-date location. This shall be verified in accordance with the Vehicle Location Test Procedure as defined in point 2.5 by a test record showing that the deviation between IVS location and true location, d_{IVS} , is less than 150 metres and the confidence bit transmitted to the PSAP test point indicates 'position can be trusted'.

2.8.2.6. Clear down the test call using the appropriate PSAP test point command (e.g. hang up).

2.8.3. Mobile network antenna including its connectors and wire harness as described in point 2.2.4 of this Annex

2.8.3.1. Verify that no cable connectors were unplugged during the event.

2.8.3.2. Measure the voltage standing wave ratio, VSWR, of the external mobile network antenna after the deceleration event at a frequency within the antenna's specified frequency band.

2.8.3.3. The measurement shall be performed with a power meter, antenna analyser or SWR meter as close as possible to the antenna feed point.

2.8.3.4. If a power meter is used, VSWR shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$VSWR = \frac{\sqrt{P_f} + \sqrt{P_r}}{\sqrt{P_f} - \sqrt{P_r}}$$

where:

P_f : Forward measured power
 P_r : Reverse/reflected measured power

2.8.3.5. Verify that VSWR satisfies the specifications prescribed by the manufacturer for new antennas.

2.8.4. Power supply (if not part of the control module) including its connectors and wire harness as described in point 2.2.4 of this Annex

2.8.4.1. Verify that no cable connectors are unplugged during the event.

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2.8.4.2. Measure if the voltage corresponds to the manufacturer's specification.

ANNEX II

Full-scale impact test assessment

1. Requirements
 - 1.1. Performance requirements
 - 1.1.1. The full-scale impact assessment of vehicles with eCall in-vehicle systems installed, carried out in accordance with point 2, shall be considered satisfactory if the following requirements are demonstrated post-impact.
 - 1.1.2. Automatic triggering: The eCall system shall automatically initiate an eCall after an impact in accordance with UN Regulation No 94 (Annex 3) as well as UN Regulation No 95 (Annex 4), as applicable.
 - 1.1.3. Call status indication: The eCall system shall inform the occupants about the current status of the eCall (status indicator) using a visual and/or audible signal.
 - 1.1.4. MSD emission and encoding: The eCall system shall be able to successfully transmit an MSD to a PSAP test point via the mobile network.
 - 1.1.5. Vehicle-specific data determination: The eCall system shall be able to populate accurately the mandatory vehicle-specific data fields of the MSD.
 - 1.1.6. Position determination: The eCall system shall be able to determine accurately the up-to-date vehicle location.
 2. Test procedure
 - 2.1. Purpose of the full-scale impact test procedure

The purpose of this test is to verify the automatic triggering function and the sustained functionality of the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system in vehicles that are subjected to a frontal impact or a side impact.
 - 2.2. The following tests shall be performed on a vehicle with an eCall in-vehicle system installed.
 - 2.3. Impact test procedure
 - 2.3.1. Impact tests shall be carried out in accordance with the tests defined in UN Regulation No 94, Annex 3 for frontal impact as well as UN Regulation No 95, Annex 4 for side impact, as applicable.
 - 2.3.2. The test conditions defined in UN Regulation No 94 or UN Regulation No 95 shall apply.
 - 2.3.3. Before performing the impact tests, ensure that:
 - (a) the in-vehicle power source, if installed for the test, is charged according to the specifications of the manufacturer at the beginning of the test to allow performing the subsequent verification tests;

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- (b) the automatic eCall is enabled and armed and that the vehicle ignition or master control switch is activated;
- (c) one of the connection procedures defined in point 2.7, as agreed between the technical service and the manufacturer, will be applied for any test call;
- (d) the dedicated PSAP test point is available to receive an eCall emitted by the 112-based system;
- (e) a false eCall to a genuine PSAP cannot be made over the live network; and
- (f) if applicable, the TPS system is deactivated or will automatically switch to the 112-based system.

2.4. Verification procedure

2.4.1. The performance requirements shall be verified by performing a test call from the vehicle after the impact using the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system: An automatically triggered eCall following the impact test.

2.4.2. Perform a test call (push mode) by applying an automatic trigger.

2.4.3. Verify each of the following items in at least one of the test calls:

- (a) Verify that an eCall was triggered automatically by the full-scale impact event. This shall be verified by a record of the PSAP test point showing that it received an eCall initiation signal following the impact event and that the MSD control indicator was set to 'automatically initiated eCall'.
- (b) Verify that the eCall status indicator indicated an eCall sequence following the automatic or manual trigger. This shall be verified by a record showing that an indication sequence was performed on all sensory channels specified in the manufacturer's documentation (visual and/or audible).
- (c) Verify that an MSD was received by the PSAP test point. This shall be verified by a record of the PSAP test point showing that an MSD emitted from the vehicle following the automatic or manual trigger was received and successfully decoded. If the MSD decoding failed at redundancy version MSD rv0 but was successful at a higher redundancy version or in robust modulator mode, as defined in ETSI/TS 126 267, this is acceptable.
- (d) Verify that the MSD contained accurate vehicle-specific data. This shall be verified by a record of the PSAP test point showing that the information transmitted in the fields regarding vehicle type, vehicle identification number (VIN) and vehicle propulsion storage type does not deviate from the information specified in the type-approval application.
- (e) Verify that the MSD contained an accurate, up-to-date location. This shall be verified in accordance with the Vehicle Location Test Procedure as defined in point 2.5 of Annex I to this Regulation by a test record showing that the deviation between IVS location and true location, d_{IVS} , is less than 150 metres and the confidence bit transmitted to the PSAP test point indicates 'position can be trusted'. If no GNSS signals are available at the impact test location, the vehicle can be moved to an appropriate location before performing the test call.

2.4.4. Clear down the test call using the appropriate PSAP test point command (e.g. hang up).

2.4.5. If the automatic test call could not be performed successfully due to vehicle-external factors, it shall be permissible to verify the automatic trigger following the impact via the internal record transaction function of the in-vehicle system. This register shall be capable to store received trigger signals in non-volatile memory. The test engineer shall have access to the data stored in the in-vehicle system and shall verify that no record of automatic trigger signal is stored before the impact event and that a record of an automatic trigger signal is stored after the impact event.

2.4.6. If the test call was performed with the vehicle connected to an off-vehicle power supply (in cases where the impact test was carried out with the standard vehicle power supply not installed), verify that the on-board electrical system feeding the eCall in-vehicle system remained intact. This shall be verified by a record of a test engineer confirming a successful check of the integrity of the on-board electrical system including the dummy in-vehicle power source (visual inspection for mechanical damage to either the power source's mounting bracket or its structure) and the connections via its terminals.

2.5. Positioning test procedure

The positioning test procedure defined in point 2.5 of Annex I to this Regulation shall apply.

2.6. Antenna test procedure

2.6.1. If the connection procedure applied for the test call did not make use of over-the-air data transmission (point 2.7.3 of Annex I to this Regulation), the sustained functionality of the mobile network antenna shall be verified by checking the antenna tuning status after the full-scale impact test according to the procedure defined in point 2.6 of Annex I to this Regulation. In addition, it shall be verified that no wire breakage or short-circuit of the antenna feed line occurred by checking the electrical resistance between the end points of the wire and between the wire and vehicle ground.

2.7. Connection procedures

The connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation shall apply.

ANNEX III

Crash resistance of audio equipment

1. Requirements

1.1. Performance requirements

1.1.1. The assessment of the crash resistance of the eCall audio equipment of vehicles with eCall in-vehicle systems installed, carried out in accordance with point 2, shall be considered satisfactory if the following requirements are demonstrated post-impact as regards the frontal impact test as well as the side impact test, as applicable.

1.1.2. Reconnection of audio equipment: The eCall system shall reconnect the loudspeaker(s) and microphone(s) after being disconnected during an eCall for MSD transmission.

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1.1.3. Voice communication: The eCall system shall allow hands-free voice communication (send and receive direction) of sufficient intelligibility between vehicle occupants and an operator.

2. Test procedure

2.1. Purpose of the audio equipment crash resistance test procedure

The purpose of this test is to verify that loudspeaker(s) and microphone(s) are successfully reconnected after being disconnected for MSD transmission and that the audio equipment remained functional after the vehicle has been subjected to the frontal impact or the side impact test.

2.2. The following verification test shall be performed on a vehicle with the eCall in-vehicle system installed that has been subjected to a full-scale impact according to Regulation No 94, Annex 3 for frontal impact or UN Regulation No 95, Annex 4 for side impact, as set out in point 1.1.1 above.

2.3. Overview of test procedure

2.3.1. The sustained functionality of the audio equipment shall be verified by performing a test call after the impact test and using the voice communication channel between the vehicle and the PSAP test point.

2.3.2. Two test engineers, positioned in the vehicle (near-end tester) and at the PSAP test point (far-end tester) respectively, successively transmit (read and listen) pre-defined, phonetically balanced sentences in single talk mode.

2.3.3. The testers are required to assess whether they were able to understand the meaning of the transmission in the send and receive directions.

2.4. Arrangement of testers

2.4.1. The test shall be performed in a quiet environment, with a background noise level of not more than 50 dB(A) and that is free from any noise sources that might otherwise disrupt the tests.

2.4.2. The near-end tester shall be positioned so that his head is close to a normal seating position on the driver's seat of the impacted vehicle. The tester shall use the in-vehicle audio equipment in the original arrangement.

2.4.3. The far-end tester shall be positioned away from the vehicle with sufficient separation so that speech in normal loudness from one tester cannot be understood without any aids by the other tester.

2.5. Test setup

2.5.1. Before performing the test call, ensure that:

- (a) one of the connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation, as agreed between technical service and manufacturer, will be applied for any test call;
- (b) the dedicated PSAP test point is available to receive an eCall emitted by the 112-based system;
- (c) a false eCall to a genuine PSAP cannot be made over the live network;

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- (d) if applicable, the TPS system is deactivated or will automatically switch to the 112-based system; and
 - (e) the vehicle ignition or master control switch is activated.
- 2.5.2. Where it is possible to adapt the volume setting, the maximum volume control setting in send and receive direction at the near-end and at the far-end shall be chosen. The volume control settings at the far-end may be decreased during the test if required for better intelligibility.
- 2.5.3. If possible, no mobile networks that have an influence on the hands-free performance (e.g. echo, AGC, noise reduction, etc.) should be chosen for the connection. For simulated networks, if possible, DTX shall be switched off, the full rate codec shall be used (for GSM standard) and the highest bit rate of 12,2 kbit/s shall be used (for AMR codecs).
- 2.6. Test call
- 2.6.1. Perform a test call (push mode) by applying a manual trigger via the in-vehicle HMI and wait until the loudspeaker(s) and microphone(s) are reconnected for voice communication after completed MSD transmission.
- 2.6.2. Exchange of test messages
- 2.6.2.1. Receive direction
- 2.6.2.1.1. The far-end tester shall select and read one sentence pair of the list provided in the Appendix. The tester shall read the sentences in a normal volume as used in phone calls.
- 2.6.2.1.2. The near-end tester shall assess whether the voice transmission in the receive direction was intelligible: The test in receive direction is passed if the near-end tester, resting in his original seating position, was able, with any feasible effort, to understand the full meaning of the transmission.
- 2.6.2.1.3. If required for the assessment, the near-end tester can request from the far-end tester to transmit additional sentence pairs.
- 2.6.2.2. Send direction
- 2.6.2.2.1. The near-end tester shall select and, resting in his original seating position, read one sentence pair of the list provided in the Appendix. The tester shall read the sentences in a normal volume as used in phone calls.
- 2.6.2.2.2. The far-end tester shall assess whether the voice transmission in the send direction was intelligible: The test in send direction is passed if the far-end tester was able, with any feasible effort, to understand the full meaning of the transmission.
- 2.6.2.2.3. If required for the assessment, the far-end tester can request from the near-end tester to transmit additional sentence pairs.
- 2.6.3. Clear down the test call using the appropriate PSAP test point command (e.g. hang up).
- 2.6.4. If the requirements cannot be fulfilled due to impairments introduced by the PSAP test point or the transmission medium, the test call may be repeated, if required in an adapted test setup.
- 2.7. Connection procedures

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- 2.7.1. The connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation shall apply.

Appendix

Test sentences

1. The following test sentence pairs, as defined in ITU-T P.501, Annex B, shall be used for the exchange of test messages in the send and receive directions.
2. Test sentence pairs in the language most commonly spoken by the testers shall be selected from the list below. If the testers are not familiar with any of the languages, alternative sentences in a familiar language, preferably phonetically balanced, shall be used.
3. Test sentence pairs
 - 3.1. Dutch
 - (a) Dit product kent nauwelijks concurrentie.
Hij kende zijn grens niet.
 - (b) Ik zal iets over mijn carrière vertellen.
Zijn auto was alweer kapot.
 - (c) Zij kunnen de besluiten nemen.
De meeste mensen hadden het wel door.
 - (d) Ik zou liever gaan lopen.
Willem gaat telkens naar buiten.
 - 3.2. English
 - (a) These days a chicken leg is a rare dish.
The hogs were fed with chopped corn and garbage.
 - (b) Rice is often served in round bowls.
A large size in stockings is hard to sell.
 - (c) The juice of lemons makes fine punch.
Four hours of steady work faced us.
 - (d) The birch canoe slid on smooth planks.
Glue the sheet to the dark blue background.
 - 3.3. Finnish
 - (a) Ole ääneti tai sano sellaista, joka on parempaa kuin vaikeneminen.
Suuret sydämet ovat kuin valtameret, ne eivät koskaan jäädy.
 - (b) Jos olet vasara, lyö kovaa. Jos olet naula, pidä pääsi pystyssä.
Onni tulee eläen, ei ostaen.

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(c) Rakkaus ei omista mitään, eikä kukaan voi sitä omistaa.

Naisen mieli on puhtaampi, hän vaihtaa sitä useammin.

(d) Sydämellä on syynsä, joita järki ei tunne.

On opittava kärsimään voidakseen elää.

3.4. French

(a) On entend les gazouillis d'un oiseau dans le jardin.

La barque du pêcheur a été emportée par une tempête.

(b) Le client s'attend à ce que vous fassiez une réduction.

Chaque fois que je me lève ma plaie me tire.

(c) Vous avez du plaisir à jouer avec ceux qui ont un bon caractère.

Le chevrier a corné pour rassembler ses moutons.

(d) Ma mère et moi faisons de courtes promenades.

La poupée fait la joie de cette très jeune fille.

3.5. German

(a) Zarter Blumenduft erfüllt den Saal.

Wisch den Tisch doch später ab.

(b) Sekunden entscheiden über Leben.

Flieder lockt nicht nur die Bienen.

(c) Gegen Dummheit ist kein Kraut gewachsen.

Alles wurde wieder abgesagt.

(d) Überquere die Strasse vorsichtig.

Die drei Männer sind begeistert.

3.6. Italian

(a) Non bisogna credere che sia vero tutto quello che dice la gente. Tu non conosci ancora gli uomini, non conosci il mondo.

Dopo tanto tempo non ricordo più dove ho messo quella bella foto, ma se aspetti un po' la cerco e te la prendo.

(b) Questo tormento durerà ancora qualche ora. Forse un giorno poi tutto finirà e tu potrai tornare a casa nella tua terra.

Lucio era certo che sarebbe diventato una persona importante, un uomo politico o magari un ministro. Aveva a cuore il bene della società.

(c) Non bisogna credere che sia vero tutto quello che dice la gente tu non conosci ancora gli uomini, non conosci il mondo.

Dopo tanto tempo non ricordo più dove ho messo quella bella foto ma se aspetti un po' la cerco e te la prendo.

- (d) Questo tormento durerà ancora qualche ora. Forse un giorno poi tutto finirà e tu potrai tornare a casa nella tua terra.

Lucio era certo che sarebbe diventato una persona importante, un uomo politico o magari un ministro, aveva a cuore il bene della società.

3.7. Polish

- (a) Pielęgniarki były cierpliwe.

Przebiegał szybko przez ulicę.

- (b) Ona była jego sekretarką od lat.

Dzieci często płaczą kiedy są głodne.

- (c) On był czarującą osobą.

Lato wreszcie nadeszło.

- (d) Większość dróg było niezmiernie zatłoczonych.

Mamy bardzo entuzjastyczny zespół.

3.8. Spanish

- (a) No arroje basura a la calle.

Ellos quieren dos manzanas rojas.

- (b) No cocinaban tan bien.

Mi afeitadora afeitada al ras.

- (c) Ve y siéntate en la cama.

El libro trata sobre trampas.

- (d) El trapeador se puso amarillo.

El fuego consumió el papel.

ANNEX IV

Co-existence of third party services (TPS) with the 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems

1. Requirements

- 1.1. The following requirements apply to 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems, STUs and (optionally for) components that shall be used in conjunction with a TPS eCall in-vehicle system.

1.2. Performance requirements

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- 1.2.1. The 112-based system shall be deactivated as long as the TPS system is active and does function.
- 1.2.2. The 112-based system shall be automatically triggered in the event that the TPS system is triggered but does not function.
- 1.3. Documentation requirements
 - 1.3.1. The manufacturer shall provide the technical service with an explanation of the design provisions built into the TPS system to ensure automatic triggering of the 112-based system ('fall-back procedure') in the event that the TPS system does not function. This documentation shall describe the principles of the changeover mechanism.
 - 1.3.2. The documentation shall be supported by an analysis which shows, in overall terms, any hardware or software failure conditions that would result in an inability of the TPS system to perform a successful call and how the TPS system will behave on the occurrence of these.

This may be based on a Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA), a Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) or any appropriate similar process as agreed between the technical service and the manufacturer.

The chosen analytical approach(es) shall be established and maintained by the manufacturer and shall be made open for inspection by the technical service at the time of the type-approval.

2. Test procedure

2.1. Purpose of the TPS co-existence test procedure

The purpose of this test procedure is to verify for eCall in-vehicle systems that shall be used in conjunction with a TPS eCall in-vehicle system, that there is only one system active at a time and that the 112-based system is triggered automatically in the event that the TPS system does not function.

- 2.2. The following tests shall be performed either on a vehicle with an eCall in-vehicle system installed or on a representative arrangement of parts.
- 2.3. The deactivation of the 112-based system while the TPS system is active shall be verified by performing a manually triggered test call.
 - 2.3.1. Before performing the test call, ensure:
 - (a) that one of the connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation, as agreed between the technical service and the manufacturer, will be applied for any test call;
 - (b) that the dedicated PSAP test point is available to receive an eCall emitted by the 112-based system;
 - (c) that the TPSP test point is available to receive a call emitted by the TPS system;
 - (d) that a false eCall to a genuine PSAP cannot be made over the live network; and
 - (e) that the vehicle ignition or master control switch is activated.
 - 2.3.2. Perform a test call by applying a manual trigger of the TPS system (push mode).
 - 2.3.3. Verify:

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- (a) that a call was established with the TPSP test point by a record of the TPSP test point showing that it did receive a call initiation signal or by a successful voice connection to the TPSP test point; and
 - (b) that no eCall was attempted or established with the PSAP test point by a record of the PSAP test point showing that it did not receive an eCall initiation signal.
- 2.3.4. Clear down the test call using the appropriate PSAP test point command (e.g. hang up).
- 2.3.5. If the call attempt of the TPS system fails during the test, the test procedure may be repeated.
- 2.4. The fall-back procedure shall be verified by performing a manually triggered test call to a dedicated PSAP test point in a condition where the TPS system does not function.
- 2.4.1. Modify the TPS system to simulate a failure, selected at the discretion of the type-approval authority that shall result in a fall-back procedure based on the documentation provided by the manufacturer.
- 2.4.2. Before performing the test call, ensure:
- (a) that one of the connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation, as agreed between the technical service and the manufacturer, will be applied for any test call;
 - (b) that the dedicated PSAP test point is available to receive an eCall emitted by the 112-based system;
 - (c) that a false eCall to a genuine PSAP cannot be made over the live network; and
 - (d) that the vehicle ignition or master control switch is activated.
- 2.4.3. Perform a test call by applying a manual trigger of the TPS system (push mode).
- 2.4.4. Verify that an eCall was established by the 112-based system by a record of the PSAP test point showing that it did receive an eCall initiation signal.
- 2.4.5. Clear down the test call using the appropriate PSAP test point command (e.g. hang up).
- 2.5. Connection procedures

The connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation shall apply.

ANNEX V

Automatic triggering mechanism

- 1. Requirements
 - 1.1. The following requirements apply to vehicles with eCall in-vehicle systems installed.
 - 1.2. Documentation requirements
 - 1.2.1. The manufacturer shall provide a statement which affirms that the strategy chosen to trigger an automatic eCall ensures triggering also in accident configurations dissimilar from and/or of a lower severity than the collisions simulated in the applicable full-scale crash tests in UN Regulation No 94 and UN Regulation No 95.

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- 1.2.2. The manufacturer shall choose the collision typology and severity and will demonstrate that it is significantly different than the full-scale crash tests.
- 1.2.3. The manufacturer shall provide the type-approval authority with an explanation and technical documentation which shows, in overall terms, how this is achieved.
 - 1.2.3.1. Documentation that shows, to the satisfaction of the type-approval authority, that the activation of supplemental restraint systems and the severity level, chosen at the discretion of the manufacturer, also induces an automatic eCall shall be considered satisfactory.
 - 1.2.3.2. Documentation that shows, to the satisfaction of the type-approval authority, the strategy to prevent unjustified eCalls from being made in case of impacts of a severity level that is not considered a severe accident. Moreover, failure mode analysis shall be provided which shows that any hardware or software faults shall not result in automatic triggering of an eCall.
 - 1.2.3.3. Airbag control unit specification drawings, specification data notes, sensitivity drawings, relevant circuit diagrams or similar documents considered equivalent by the type-approval authority would be suitable means to demonstrate this connection.
 - 1.2.3.4. The extended documentation package shall remain strictly confidential. It may be kept by the approval authority, or, at the discretion of the approval authority, may be retained by the manufacturer. In case the manufacturer retains the documentation package, that package shall be identified and dated by the approval authority once reviewed and approved. It shall be made available for inspection by the approval authority at the time of approval or at any time during the validity of the approval.

ANNEX VI

Technical requirements for compatibility of eCall in-vehicle systems with the positioning services provided by the Galileo and the EGNOS systems

- 1. Requirements
 - 1.1. Compatibility requirements
 - 1.1.1. The 'Galileo system compatibility' shall be: the reception and processing of the signals from the Open Service of Galileo, using it in the computation of the final position.
 - 1.1.2. The 'EGNOS system compatibility' shall be: the reception of the corrections from the Open Service of EGNOS and its application to the GNSS signals, in particular GPS.
 - 1.1.3. The compatibility of the eCall in-vehicle systems with the positioning services provided by the Galileo and the EGNOS systems shall be compliant with respect to positioning capabilities in section 1.2 and demonstrated by performing the test methods in section 2.
 - 1.1.4. The testing procedures in section 2.2 can be performed either on the eCall unit including post processing ability or directly on the GNSS receiver being a part of the eCall.
 - 1.2. Performance requirements

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- 1.2.1. The GNSS receiver shall be able to output the navigation solution in a NMEA-0183 protocol format (RMC, GGA, VTG, GSA and GSV message). The eCall setup for NMEA-0183 messages output shall be described in the operation manual.
- 1.2.2. The GNSS receiver being a part of the eCall shall be capable of receiving and processing individual GNSS signals in L1/E1 band from at least two global navigation satellite systems, including Galileo and GPS.
- 1.2.3. The GNSS receiver being a part of the eCall shall be capable of receiving and processing combined GNSS signals in L1/E1 band from at least two global navigation satellite systems, including Galileo and GPS; and SBAS.
- 1.2.4. The GNSS receiver being a part of the eCall shall be able to provide positioning information in WGS-84 coordinate system.
- 1.2.5. Horizontal position error shall not exceed:
 - under open sky conditions: 15 metres at confidence level 0,95 probability with Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) in the range from 2,0 to 2,5;
 - in urban canyon conditions: 40 metres at confidence level 0,95 probability with Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) in the range from 3,5 to 4,0.
- 1.2.6. The specified requirements for accuracy shall be provided:
 - at speed range from 0 to [140] km/h;
 - linear acceleration range from 0 to [2] G.
- 1.2.7. Cold start time to first fix shall not exceed
 - 60 seconds for signal level down to minus 130 dBm;
 - 300 seconds for signal level down to minus 140 dBm.
- 1.2.8. GNSS signal re-acquisition time after block out of 60 seconds at signal level down to minus 130 dBm shall not exceed 20 seconds after recovery of the navigation satellite visibility.
- 1.2.9. Sensitivity at receiver input shall be:
 - GNSS signals detection (cold start) do not exceed 3 600 seconds at signal level on the antenna input of the eCall of minus 144 dBm;
 - GNSS signals tracking and navigation solution calculation is available for at least 600 seconds at signal level on the antenna input of the eCall of minus 155 dBm;
 - Re-acquisition of GNSS signals and calculation of the navigation solution is possible and does not exceed 60 seconds at signal level on the antenna input of the eCall of minus 150 dBm.
- 1.2.10. The GNSS receiver shall be able to obtain a position fix at least every second.
2. Test methods
 - 2.1. Test conditions
 - 2.1.1. The test object is the eCall, which includes a GNSS receiver and a GNSS antenna, specifying navigation characteristics and features of the tested system.
 - 2.1.2. The number of the eCall test samples shall be at least 3 pieces and can be tested in parallel.

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- 2.1.3. The eCall is provided for the test with the installed SIM-card, operation manual and the software (provided on electronic media).
- 2.1.4. The attached documents shall contain the following data:
- device serial number;
 - hardware version;
 - software version;
 - device provider identification number;
 - relevant technical documentation to perform the tests.
- 2.1.5. Tests are carried out in normal climatic conditions in accordance with standard ISO 16750-1:2006:
- air temperature $23 (\pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$;
 - relative air humidity of 25 % to 75 %.
- 2.1.6. Tests of the eCall in respect of its GNSS receiver shall be performed with the test and auxiliary equipment specified in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Recommended list of measurement instruments, test and auxiliary equipment

Equipment name	Required technical characteristics of test equipment	
	Scale range	Scale accuracy
Global navigation satellite system simulator of Galileo and GPS signals	Number of simulated signals: at least 12	Mean square deviation of random accuracy component of pseudo-range to Galileo and GPS satellites not more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — stadiometric code phase: 0,1 metres; — communication carrier phase: 0,001 metres; — pseudovelocity: 0,005 metres/second.
Digital stopwatch	Maximum count volume: 9 hours 59 minutes 59,99 seconds	Daily variation at $25 (\pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ not more than 1,0 seconds. Time discreteness 0,01 seconds.
Vector network analyser	Frequency range: 300 kHz .. 4 000 kHz Dynamic range: (minus 85 .. 40) dB	Accuracy F = $\pm 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kHz Accuracy D = (0,1 .. 0,5) dB
Low-noise amplifier	Frequency range: 1 200 .. 1 700 MHz Noise coefficient: not more 2,0 dB	

Note: it is allowed to apply other similar types of equipment providing determination of characteristics with the required accuracy.

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	Amplifier gain coefficient: 24 dB	
Attenuator 1	Dynamic range: (0 .. 11) dB	Accuracy $\pm 0,5$ dB
Attenuator 2	Dynamic range: (0 .. 110) dB	Accuracy $\pm 0,5$ dB
Power source	Range of direct current voltage setting: from 0,1 to 30 volts	Accuracy V = ± 3 %
	Current intensity of output voltage: at least 3 amperes	Accuracy A = ± 1 %

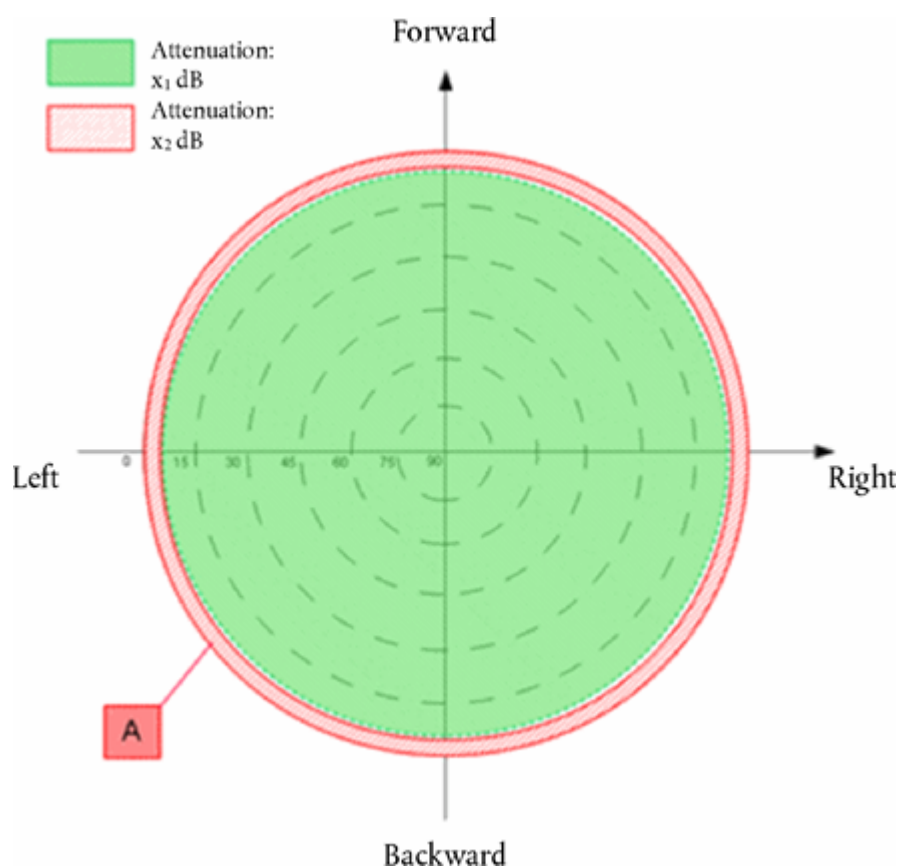
Note: it is allowed to apply other similar types of equipment providing determination of characteristics with the required accuracy.

2.1.7. Unless otherwise specified, GNSS signal simulation shall follow ‘Open sky’ pattern as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Open sky definition

Zone	Elevation range (degrees)	Azimuth range (degrees)
A	0 – 5	0 – 360
Background	Area out of Zone A	



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2.1.8. Open Sky plot — Attenuation:

	0 dB
A	– 100 dB or signal is switched off

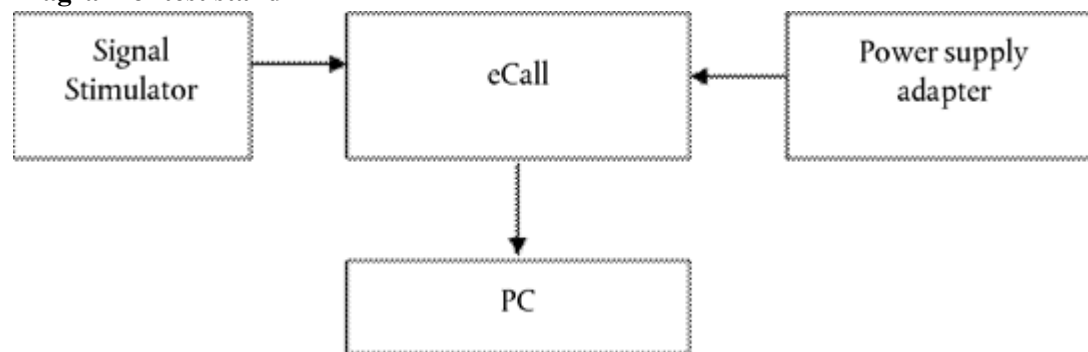
2.2. Test procedures

2.2.1. NMEA-0183 messages output test.

2.2.1.1. Make connections according to Figure 2.

Figure 2

Diagram of test stand



2.2.1.2. Prepare and turn on the eCall. By means of operation manual and developer software, set up the GNSS receiver for receiving signals from Galileo, GPS and SBAS. Set up the GNSS receiver to output NMEA-0183 messages (messages RMC, GGA, VTG, GSA and GSV).

2.2.1.3. Set up the simulator according to the simulator user guide. Initialize simulator script with the parameters, given in Table 2 for Galileo, GPS and SBAS signals.

TABLE 2

Main parameters of simulation script for static scenario

Simulated parameter	Value
Test duration, hh:mm:ss	01:00:00
Output frequency	1 hertz
eCall location	Any specified land point between latitude range 80°N and 80°S in coordinate system WGS-84
Troposphere:	Standard predefined model by the GNSS simulator
Ionosphere:	Standard predefined model by the GNSS simulator
PDOP value in the test interval	$2,0 \leq \text{PDOP} \leq 2,5$
Simulated signals	— Galileo (E1 frequency band OS);

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	— GPS (L1 frequency band C/A code); — combined Galileo/GPS/SBAS.
Signal strength:	
— GNSS Galileo;	minus 135 dBm;
— GNSS GPS.	minus 138,5 dBm.
Number of simulated satellites:	— at least 6 Galileo satellites; — at least 6 GPS satellites; — at least 2 SBAS satellites

- 2.2.1.4. By means of corresponding serial interface, set the connection between the eCall and PC. Control the possibility of receiving navigation information via NMEA-0183 protocol. The value of field 6 in the GGA messages is set to '2'.
- 2.2.1.5. Test results are considered successful if navigation information via NMEA-0183 protocol is received in all the eCall samples.
- 2.2.1.6. The test of NMEA-0183 messages output and the assessment of the positioning accuracy in autonomous static mode can be combined.
- 2.2.2. Assessment of positioning accuracy in autonomous static mode.
- 2.2.2.1. Make connections according to Figure 2.
- 2.2.2.2. Prepare and turn on the eCall. By means of developer software, make sure that the GNSS receiver is set up for receiving Galileo, GPS and SBAS combined signals. Set up the GNSS receiver to output messages according to the NMEA-0183 protocol (GGA, RMC, VTG, GSA and GSV messages).
- 2.2.2.3. Set up the simulator in accordance with its operational manual. Start simulation of combined Galileo, GPS and SBAS signals script with the set parameters given in Table 2.
- 2.2.2.4. Set up the recording of NMEA-0183 messages after receiving the navigation solution. Up to the moment the simulation script is complete, the NMEA-0183 messages are output by the GNSS receiver to a file.
- 2.2.2.5. Upon receiving the navigation solution set up recording of NMEA-0183 messages output by the GNSS receiver to a file, up to the moment the simulation script is complete.
- 2.2.2.6. Extract coordinates: latitude (B) and longitude (L) contained in GGA (RMC) messages.
- 2.2.2.7. Calculate the systematic inaccuracy of coordinate's determination on stationary intervals according to formulas (1), (2), for example for latitude coordinate (B):

(1)	$\Delta B(j) = B(j) - B_{truej},$
(2)	$\Delta B = \frac{1}{N} \times \sum_{j=1}^N \Delta B(j)$,

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- B_{truej} is the actual value of B coordinate in j time moment, in arc-seconds.
- $B(j)$ is the determined value of B coordinate in j time moment by the GNSS receiver, in arc-seconds.
- N is the amount of GGA (RMC) messages, received during the test of GNSS receiver.

2.2.2.8. Similarly calculate the systematic inaccuracy of L (longitude) coordinate.

2.2.2.9. Calculate standard deviation (SD) value according to formula (3) for B coordinate:

(3)	$\sigma_B = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^N (\Delta B(j) - dB)^2}{N-1}}$
-----	---

2.2.2.10. Similarly calculate the SD value for L (longitude) coordinate.

2.2.2.11. Convert calculated coordinates and SD values of latitude and longitude determination from arc-seconds to meters according to formulas (4) – (5).

2.2.2.12. For latitude:

(4-1)	$dB(M) = 2 \times \frac{a \times (1-e^2)}{(1-e^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{3/2}} \times \frac{0,5'' \times \pi}{180 \times 3600} \times dB$
(4-2)	$\sigma_B(M) = 2 \times \frac{a \times (1-e^2)}{(1-e^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{3/2}} \times \frac{0,5'' \times \pi}{180 \times 3600} \times \sigma_B$

2.2.2.13. For longitude:

(5-1)	$dL(M) = 2 \times \frac{a \times \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1-e^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \times \frac{0,5'' \times \pi}{180 \times 3600} \times dL$
(5-2)	$\sigma_L(M) = 2 \times \frac{a \times \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1-e^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \times \frac{0,5'' \times \pi}{180 \times 3600} \times \sigma_L$

- a — Semi-major axis of ellipsoid, metres
- e — first eccentricity, [0 – 1]
- φ — determined value of latitude, radians.

2.2.2.14. Calculate horizontal position error according to formula (6):

(6)	$\Pi = \sqrt{dB^2(M) + dL^2(M)} + 2 \times \sqrt{\sigma_B^2(M) + \sigma_L^2(M)}$
-----	--

2.2.2.15. Repeat test procedures according to 2.2.2.3 – 2.2.2.14 for GNSS Galileo signals with simulation parameters, given in Table 2.

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- 2.2.2.16. Repeat test procedures according to 2.2.2.3 – 2.2.2.14 only for GPS GNSS signals with simulation parameters, given in Table 2.
- 2.2.2.17. Repeat test procedures according to 2.2.2.3 – 2.2.2.16 with other eCall samples, provided for the test.
- 2.2.2.18. Determine average values according to (6) obtained for all tested eCall samples.
- 2.2.2.19. Tests results are considered satisfactory if horizontal position errors as defined by formula (6) obtained with all eCall samples do not exceed 15 metres under open sky conditions at confidence level 0,95 probability for all simulation scripts.
- 2.2.3. Assessment of positioning accuracy in autonomous dynamic mode.
- 2.2.3.1. Repeat test procedures described in section 2.2.2, but 2.2.2.15 – 2.2.2.16 with simulation script for manoeuvring movement, given in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Main parameters of simulation script for manoeuvring movement

Simulated parameter	Value
Test duration, hh:mm:ss	01:00:00
Output frequency	1 hertz
eCall location	Any specified land point between latitude range 80°N and 80°S in coordinate system WGS-84
Model of movement:	Manoeuvring movement
— speed, km/h;	140
— turning radius, metres;	500
— turning acceleration, metres/second ² .	0,2
Troposphere:	Standard predefined model by the GNSS simulator
Ionosphere:	Standard predefined model by the GNSS simulator
PDOP value in the test time interval	$2,0 \leq \text{PDOP} \leq 2,5$
Simulated signals	Combined Galileo/GPS/SBAS
Signal strength:	
— GNSS Galileo;	minus 135 dBm;
— GNSS GPS.	minus 138,5 dBm.
Number of simulated satellites:	— at least 6 Galileo satellites; — at least 6 GPS satellites;

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	—	at least 2 SBAS satellites
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- 2.2.3.2. Determine average values according to (6) obtained for all tested eCall samples.
- 2.2.3.3. Tests results are considered satisfactory if horizontal position errors obtained with all eCall samples do not exceed 15 metres under open sky conditions at confidence level 0,95 probability.
- 2.2.4. Movement in shadow areas, areas of intermittent reception of navigation signals and urban canyons.
- 2.2.4.1. Repeat test procedures described in section 2.2.3 for simulation script for movement in shadow areas and areas of intermittent reception of navigation signals (given in Table 4) with an urban canyon signal pattern described in Figure 3.

TABLE 4

Main parameters of movement in shadow areas and areas of intermittent reception of navigation signals

Simulated parameter	Value
Test duration, hh:mm:ss	01:00:00
Output frequency	1 hertz
eCall location	Any specified land point between latitude range 80°N and 80°S in coordinate system WGS-84
Model of movement:	Manoeuvring movement
— speed, km/h;	140
— turning radius, metres;	500
— turning acceleration, metres/second ² .	0,2
Satellite visibility:	
— signal visibility intervals, seconds;	300
— signal absence intervals, seconds.	600
Troposphere:	Standard predefined model by the GNSS simulator
Ionosphere:	Standard predefined model by the GNSS simulator
PDOP value in the test time interval	$3,5 \leq \text{PDOP} \leq 4,0$
Simulated signals	Combined Galileo/GPS/SBAS
Signal strength:	

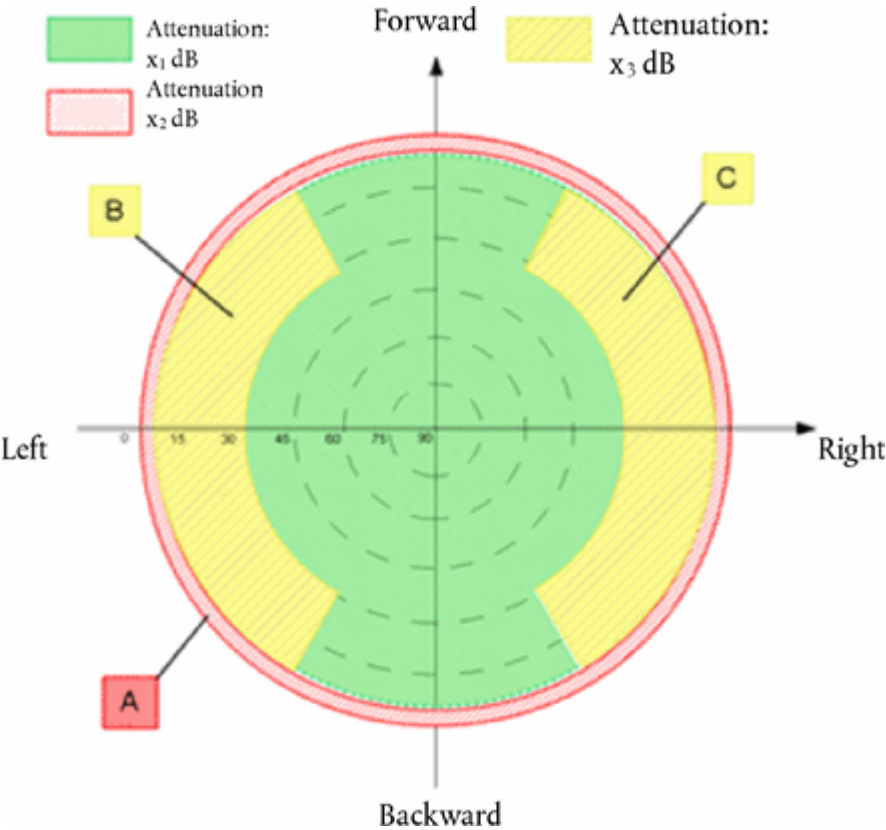
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— GNSS Galileo;	minus 135 dBm;
— GNSS GPS.	minus 138,5 dBm.
Number of simulated satellites:	<div>— at least 6 Galileo satellites; — at least 6 GPS satellites; — at least 2 SBAS satellites</div>

Figure 3

Urban canyon definition

Zone	Elevation range (degrees)	Azimuth range (degrees)
A	0 – 5	0 – 360
B	5 – 30	210 – 330
C	5 – 30	30 – 150
Background	Area out of Zone A, B, C	



2.2.4.2. Urban canyon plot- Attenuation:

	0 dB
B	– 40 dB

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C	– 40 dB
A	– 100 dB or signal is switched off

- 2.2.4.3. Tests results are considered satisfactory if horizontal position errors obtained with all eCall samples do not exceed 40 metres in urban canyon conditions at confidence level 0,95 probability.
- 2.2.5. Cold start time to first fix test.
- 2.2.5.1. Prepare and turn on the eCall. By means of developer software, make sure that GNSS module is set to receive Galileo and GPS signals.
- 2.2.5.2. Delete all position, velocity, time, almanac and ephemeris data from the GNSS receiver.
- 2.2.5.3. Set up the simulator according to the simulator user guide. Initialize simulator script with the parameters, given in Table 2 for Galileo and GPS signals with signal level minus 130 dBm.
- 2.2.5.4. By means of a stopwatch, measure time interval between signal simulation start and the first navigation solution result.
- 2.2.5.5. Conduct test procedures according to 2.2.5.2 – 2.2.5.4 at least 10 times.
- 2.2.5.6. Calculate average time to first fix in cold start mode based on measurements for all eCall samples, provided for the test.
- 2.2.5.7. The test result is considered to be positive, if average values of time to first fix calculated as described in 2.2.5.6, do not exceed 60 seconds for signal level down to minus 130 dBm for all the simulated signals.
- 2.2.5.8. Repeat test procedure according to 2.2.5.1 – 2.2.5.5 with signal level minus 140 dBm.
- 2.2.5.9. The test result according to 2.2.5.8 is considered to be positive, if average values of time to first fix, calculated as described in 2.2.5.6 do not exceed 300 seconds for signal level down to minus 140 dBm for all the simulated signals.
- 2.2.6. Test of re-acquisition time of tracking signals after block out of 60 seconds.
- 2.2.6.1. Prepare and turn on the eCall according to operational manual. By means of the developer software, make sure that GNSS receiver is set up to receive Galileo and GPS signals.
- 2.2.6.2. Set up the simulator according to the simulator user guide. Initialize simulator script with the parameters, given in Table 2 for Galileo and GPS signals with signal level minus 130 dBm.
- 2.2.6.3. Wait for 15 minutes and make sure the GNSS receiver has calculated eCall position.
- 2.2.6.4. Disconnect the GNSS antenna cable from the eCall and connect it again after time interval of 60 seconds. By means of stopwatch, determine time interval between cable connection moment and restoration of satellites tracking and calculation of the navigation solution.
- 2.2.6.5. Repeat test procedure according to 2.2.6.4 at least 10 times.

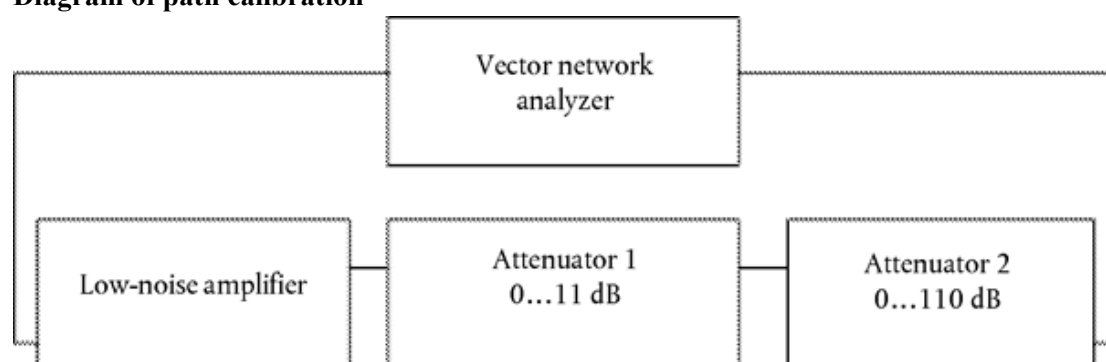
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- 2.2.6.6. Calculate average value of re-acquisition time of satellite tracking signals by the eCall for all performed measurements and all eCall samples provided for the test.
- 2.2.6.7. The test result is considered to be positive, if average values of re-acquisition time after block out of 60 seconds measured as described in 2.2.6.6, do not exceed 20 seconds.
- 2.2.7. Test of GNSS receiver sensitivity in cold start mode, tracking mode, and re-acquisition scenario.
 - 2.2.7.1. Turn on the vector network analyser. Calibrate the vector network analyser according to its operational manual.
 - 2.2.7.2. Set up the diagram according to Figure 4.

Figure 4

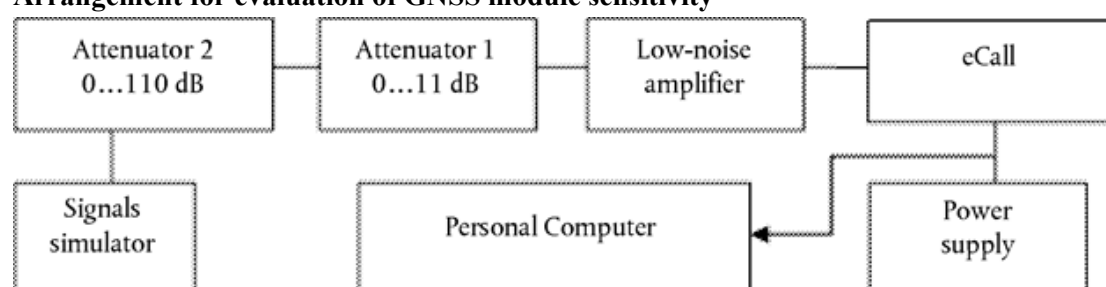
Diagram of path calibration



- 2.2.7.3. Set zero signal path attenuation on attenuators. Measure the frequency response for a given signal path in the E1/L1 band of Galileo/GPS, respectively. Record the average path transmission factor in [dB] in this frequency band.
- 2.2.7.4. Assemble the circuit shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5

Arrangement for evaluation of GNSS module sensitivity



- 2.2.7.5. Prepare and turn on eCall according to operational manual. By means of developer software make sure that GNSS receiver is set to receive Galileo and GPS signals. Clear the GNSS receiver RAM such that the 'cold' start mode of the GNSS receiver of the eCall is achieved. Check that the position, velocity and time information is reset.
- 2.2.7.6. Prepare GNSS signals simulator according to its operation manual. Start Galileo and GPS signals simulation script, with parameters given in Table 2. Set output power level of the simulator to minus 144 dBm.

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- 2.2.7.7. By means of a stopwatch, measure time interval between signal simulation start and the first navigation solution result.
- 2.2.7.8. Set the signal path attenuation on attenuators such that the signal on eCall antenna input is equal to minus 155 dBm.
- 2.2.7.9. By means of a stopwatch, verify that the eCall still provides navigation solution for at least 600 seconds.
- 2.2.7.10. Set the signal path attenuation on attenuators such that the signal on eCall antenna input is equal to minus 150 dBm.
- 2.2.7.11. Disconnect the GNSS antenna cable from the eCall and connect it again after time interval of 20 seconds.
- 2.2.7.12. By means of stopwatch, determine time interval between cable connection moment and restoration of satellites tracking and calculation of the navigation solution.
- 2.2.7.13. The test result is considered to be positive in case:
 - the value of time to first fix in ‘cold’ start mode, as measured in 2.2.7.7, do not exceed 3 600 seconds at signal level on the antenna input of the eCall of minus 144 dBm in all the eCall samples;
 - the GNSS navigation solution is available for at least 600 seconds at signal level on the antenna input of the eCall of minus 155 dBm as measured in 2.2.7.9 in all the eCall samples;
 - and re-acquisition of GNSS signals and calculation of the navigation solution at signal level on the antenna input of the eCall of minus 150 dBm is possible and time interval measured in 2.2.7.12 does not exceed 60 seconds in all the eCall samples.

ANNEX VII

In-vehicle system self-test

- 1. Requirements
 - 1.1. The following requirements apply to vehicles with eCall in-vehicle system installed, STUs and (optionally for) components.
 - 1.2. Performance requirements
 - 1.2.1. The eCall system shall carry out a self-test at each system power-up.
 - 1.2.2. The self-test function shall monitor at least the technical items listed in the Table.
 - 1.2.3. A warning in form of either a visual tell-tale or a warning message in a common space shall be provided in case a failure is detected by the self-test function.
 - 1.2.3.1. It shall remain activated while the failure is present.
 - 1.2.3.2. It may be cancelled temporarily, but shall be repeated whenever the ignition or vehicle master control switch is being activated.
 - 1.3. Documentation requirements

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- 1.3.1. The manufacturer shall provide the type-approval authorities with documentation in accordance with the Table, which shall contain for each item the technical principle applied to monitor the item.

TABLE

Template of information for self-test function

Item	Technical principle applied for monitoring
eCall ECU is in working order (e.g. no internal hardware failure, processor/memory is ready, logic function in expected default state)	
External mobile network antenna is connected	
Mobile network communication device is in working order (no internal hardware failure, responsive)	
External GNSS antenna is connected	
GNSS receiver is in working order (no internal hardware failure, output within expected range)	
Crash control unit is connected	
No communication failures (bus connection failures) of relevant components in this table	
SIM is present (this item only applies if a removable SIM is used)	
Power source is connected	
Power source has sufficient charge (threshold at the discretion of the manufacturer)	

2. Test procedure

2.1. Self-test function verification test

- 2.1.1. The following test shall be performed on the vehicle with an eCall in-vehicle system installed in accordance with Article 4, on the STU in accordance with Article 6 or (optionally for) the component, that is made part of a complete system for the purpose of the test, in accordance with Article 5.
- 2.1.2. Simulate a malfunction of the eCall system by introducing a critical failure in one or more of the items monitored by the self-test function according to the technical documentation provided by the manufacturer. The item(s) shall be selected at the discretion of the type-approval authority.

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- 2.1.3. Power the eCall system up (e.g. by switching the ignition ‘on’ or activating the vehicle's master control switch, as applicable) and verify that the malfunction indicator illuminates shortly afterwards.
- 2.1.4. Power the eCall system down (e.g. by switching the ignition ‘off’ or deactivating the vehicle's master control switch, as applicable) and restore it to normal operation.
- 2.1.5. Power the eCall system up and verify that the malfunction indicator does not illuminate or extinguishes shortly after illuminating initially.
- 3. Modification of type of 112-based eCall in-vehicle system or STU
- 3.1. When the manufacturer submits an application for revision or extension of an existing type-approval for the purpose of including an alternative GNSS antenna, electronic control unit, mobile network antenna and/or power source components, no retesting of 112-based eCall in-vehicle system components shall be required for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of this Annex, provided that those type-approved components possess at least the same functional features and that they are indeed covered by this Annex in accordance with Article 5(3).

ANNEX VIII

Technical requirements and test procedures related to privacy and data protection

PART I

Procedure for verifying the lack of traceability of an eCall in-vehicle system or STU

- 1. Purpose
 - 1.1. This test procedure is to ensure that a 112-based eCall in-vehicle system or STU is not traceable and is not subject to any constant tracking in its normal operational status.
- 2. Requirements
 - 2.1. The 112-based eCall in-vehicle system or STU is not available for communication with the PSAP if the PSAP test point initiates the communication.
 - 2.2. Failure to establish the connection can be attributed to the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system not being registered on the network.
- 3. Test procedure
 - 3.1. The following tests shall be performed on a representative arrangement of parts (without a vehicle body).
 - 3.2. This test shall be performed after successful connection of the eCall IVS with the network and registration of the device so as to facilitate transmission of the MSD.
 - 3.2.1. The initial emergency call must have been ‘cleared down’ and deregistered from the network prior to this test (e.g. hang up), otherwise the PSAP test point will be enabled to connect.
 - 3.2.2. Before performing the test, ensure that:

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- (a) one of the connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation, as agreed between the technical service and the manufacturer, will be applied for any test call;
 - (b) the dedicated PSAP test point is available to receive an eCall emitted by the 112-based system;
 - (c) the vehicle ignition or master control switch is activated;
 - (d) any TPS or added-value service system is disabled.
- 3.2.3. Leave the 112-based eCall IVS powered.
- 3.2.4. Via the PSAP test point, attempt to connect to the 112-based eCall IVS.
4. Assessment
- 4.1. The requirement is determined to have been passed if the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system is not available for communication with the PSAP when the PSAP test point attempts to connect.
- 4.2. The establishment of connection with the 112-based eCall IVS when the PSAP test point initiates the communication constitutes a failure.

PART II

Procedure for verifying the length of time an eCall log file is stored by the eCall in-vehicle system or STU

- 1. Purpose
 - 1.1. This test procedure aims to ensure that personal data processed pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2015/758 is not retained by the eCall in-vehicle system longer than necessary for the purpose of handling the emergency situation and is fully deleted as soon as no longer necessary for that purpose.
 - 1.2. This is to demonstrate the automatic deletion by proving that eCall log files are not kept beyond 13 hours from the point of initiating an eCall.
- 2. Requirements
 - 2.1. When interrogated, the eCall in-vehicle system or STU shall not maintain any record of an eCall in its memory beyond 13 hours from the point of initiating an eCall.
- 3. Test conditions
 - 3.1. The Technical Service shall be facilitated to have access to the part of the system where the eCall log files are stored in the IVS.
 - 3.2. The following test shall be performed on a representative arrangement of parts.
- 4. Test Method
 - 4.1. The tests as described in point 2.7 of Annex I shall be carried out. They require that a test call is placed in order for functionality checks to be made.
 - 4.2. 13 hours after a test call has been placed, the Technical Service tester shall be facilitated with access to where the eCall log files are stored in the IVS. This will

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involve the potential to download from the IVS any log files so that they can be viewed by the tester.

5. Assessment

5.1. The requirement is determined to have been passed if no log files are present in the eCall in-vehicle system memory.

5.2. The presence of a log file pertaining to an eCall that has occurred more than 13 hours ago constitutes a failure.

PART III

Procedure for verifying the automatic and continuous removal of data in the internal memory of an eCall in-vehicle system or STU

1. Purpose

1.1. This test procedure aims to ensure that personal data is only used for the purpose of handling the emergency situation and is automatically and continuously removed from the internal memory of the eCall in-vehicle system or STU.

1.2. This is to be proved by demonstrating that in the internal memory of the 112 based eCall in-vehicle system or STU, maximum of last three locations of the vehicle are retained.

2. Requirements

2.1. When interrogated, the eCall in-vehicle system or STU shall not maintain more than three recent locations of the vehicle.

3. Test conditions

3.1. The Technical Service shall be facilitated to have access to the part of the system where the vehicle location data are stored in the IVS internal memory.

3.2. The following test shall be performed on a representative arrangement of parts.

4. Test Method

4.1. The Technical Service tester shall be facilitated with access to where the vehicle location data are stored in the IVS internal memory. This will involve the potential to download from the IVS any stored locations so that they can be viewed by the tester.

5. Assessment

5.1. The requirement is determined to have been passed if maximum of last three locations are present in the eCall in-vehicle system memory.

5.2. The presence of more than three locations constitutes a failure.

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PART IV

Procedure for verifying the non- exchange of personal data between an eCall in-vehicle system or STU and third party services systems

1. Purpose
 - 1.1. This test procedure shall ensure that the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system or STU and any additional system functionality providing TPS eCall or an added-value service are designed in such a way that no exchange of personal data between them is possible at any time.
2. Requirements
 - 2.1. The following requirements apply to eCall in-vehicle systems or STUs that shall be used in conjunction with a TPS eCall in-vehicle system functionality.
 - 2.2. Performance requirements
 - 2.2.1. There is no exchange of personal data between the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system or STU and any additional system functionality providing TPS eCall or an added-value service.
 - 2.2.2. Following an eCall made via the 112-based eCall in-vehicle system or STU, no log of this eCall shall be recorded in the memory of the TPS eCall or added-value service system.
3. Test procedure
 - 3.1. The following tests shall be performed either on a vehicle with an eCall in-vehicle system installed or on a representative arrangement of parts.
 - 3.2. The TPS system shall be disabled for the duration of the test call.
 - 3.2.1. Before performing the test call, ensure that:
 - (a) one of the connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation, as agreed between the technical service and the manufacturer, will be applied for any test call;
 - (b) the dedicated PSAP test point is available to receive an eCall emitted by the 112-based system;
 - (c) a false eCall to a genuine PSAP cannot be made over the live network; and
 - (d) the vehicle ignition or master control switch is activated.
 - 3.2.2. Perform a test call by applying a manual trigger of the system (push mode) with the TPS disabled.
 - 3.2.3. Verify that a call was established with the PSAP test point by a record of the PSAP test point showing that it received a call initiation signal or by a successful voice connection to the PSAP test point.
 - 3.2.4. Clear down the test call using the appropriate PSAP test point command (e.g. hang up).
 - 3.2.5. If the call attempt of the 112-based system fails during the test, the test procedure may be repeated.

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- 3.3. The lack of a log file in the TPS system shall be verified via access to the part of the system where eCall log files are stored.
- 3.3.1. The Technical Service tester shall be facilitated with access to where the eCall log files are stored in the IVS. This will involve the potential to download from the IVS any log files so that they can be viewed by the tester.
- 3.3.2. The requirement is determined to have been passed if no log files are present in the TPS system in-vehicle system memory.
- 3.3.3. The presence of a log file in the TPS system pertaining to an eCall that has occurred via the 112-based system constitutes a failure.
- 3.4. Connection procedures

The connection procedures defined in point 2.7 of Annex I to this Regulation shall apply.

ANNEX IX

Classes of vehicles referred to in Article 2

Armoured vehicles of categories M₁ and N₁, as defined in point 5.2 of Part A of Annex II to Directive 2007/46/EC, equipped with armoured security glazing class BR 7 according to the classification under European standard EN 1063:2000 (Test and Classification for Ballistic Security Glazing) and with body parts complying with European standard EN 1522:1999 (Bullet Resistance in Windows, Doors, Shutters and Blinds), where those vehicles, due to their special purpose, cannot meet the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2015/758 and of this Regulation.

- (1) [OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 77.](#)
- (2) Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles (Framework Directive) ([OJ L 263, 9.10.2007, p. 1](#)).
- (3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/78 of 15 July 2016 establishing administrative provisions for the EC type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to their 112-based eCall in-vehicle systems and uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2015/758 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the privacy and data protection of users of such systems (see page 26 of this Official Journal).
- (4) Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12](#)).'

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