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1. European Certification Framework



Need for Harmonization

EU started in 1991 after expansions from EEC established in 1957 according to Treaty of Rome. Currently 28 member states, population of 513 million



Need for harmonization and interoperability in the European Union

- Transportation policies
- New Directives:
 - Directive on Railway Safety
 - Directive on Railway Infrastructure Package
 - Directive on European high-speed
 Rail Network
 - Directive on European conventional Rail Network



Objectives of Harmonization

European Union for Harmonization and Interoperability aiming to achieve:

- free circulation of goods, services, capital and labor
- technical harmonization
- harmonization of standards
- comparable level of quality and safety
- cross acceptance
- interoperability of railway systems







Council Directives for Harmonization

New Approach by EU due to

- technical harmonization in the EUmember states is established by Council Directives,
- Council Directives are European laws which have to be transferred into national laws of the member states,
- a new regulatory technique and strategy was laid down by the Council Resolution of 1985 on the New Approach to technical harmonization and standardization which established principles for the New Approach directives.







New Approach Principles

New Approach directives are based on

- harmonization is limited to essential requirements
- only products fulfilling these essential requirements may be placed on the market and put into service
- the technical specifications of products meeting the essential requirements set out in the directives are laid down in harmonized standards
- products manufactured in compliance with harmonized standards benefit from a presumption of conformity with the essential requirements
- harmonized standards: CENELEC standards and marked as e.g. EN 50126, EN 50128, EN 50129
- examples for New Approach directives are: low voltage equipment, simple pressure vessel, Toys....







Cross Acceptance

Cross Acceptance

The status achieved by a product that has been accepted by one authority to the relevant European Standards and is acceptable to other authorities without the necessity for further assessment.

The Cross Acceptance may concern:

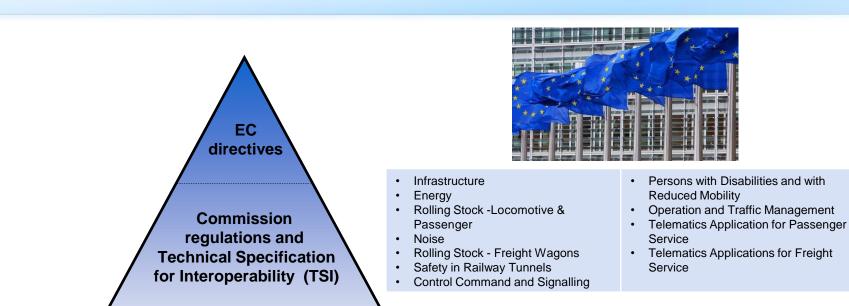
- products certifications
- management system certifications (quality, safety, environmental)
- test or inspection results / reports
- qualifications of suppliers
- competence of entities







European Legislation – Hierarchy of Standards



Harmonised technical standards CEN, CENELEC, ISO, IEC, ETSI

National standards e.g. NF, DIN, BS, UIC

















CEN: Comitée Européen de Normalisation

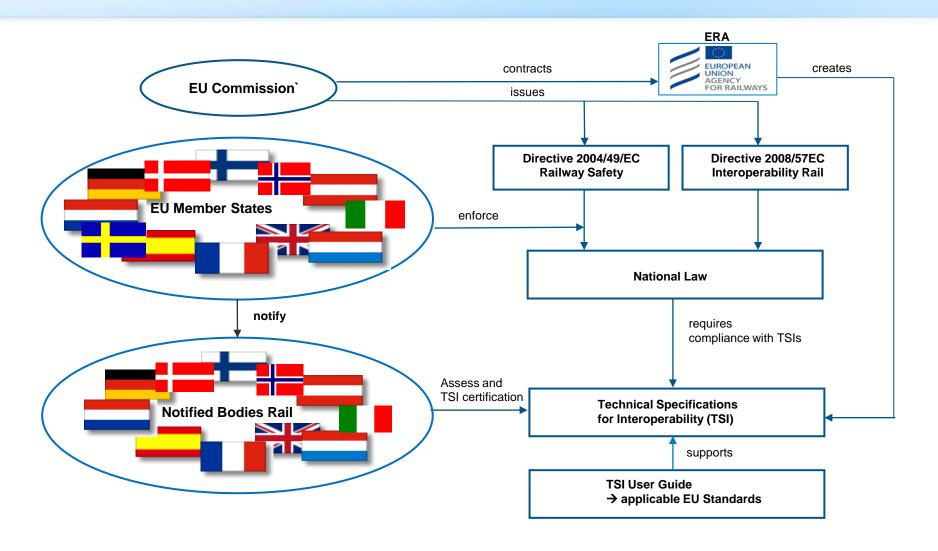
CENELEC : Committee European de Normalisation Electrotechnique

ETSI: European Telecommunication Standards Institute

UIC: International Union of Railways



Safety and Interoperability





EC Directives on Safety and Interoperability

Consequences

- Any rail system, subsystem or constituent crossing any European national border shall meet the Interoperability Directives plus corresponding TSIs with relevant standards
- Any operator crossing any European national border shall meet the Railway Safety Directive with TSI- CSM on Risk Assessment
- TSIs have been referred for global requirements of quality and safety as well as interoperability for EU.
 (Ex. Korea national standards for rolling stock type approval)
- Certification for quality (ISO TS 22163 IRIS) and SIL (EN 50126/50128/50129) including harmonization standards for products (EN/IEC/CENELEC/IEC/ETSI and etc.) have been recognized as essential requirements in the global market as well as European market.





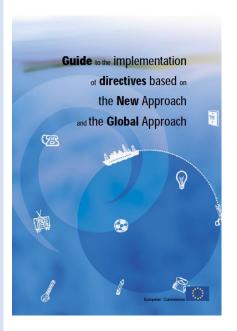




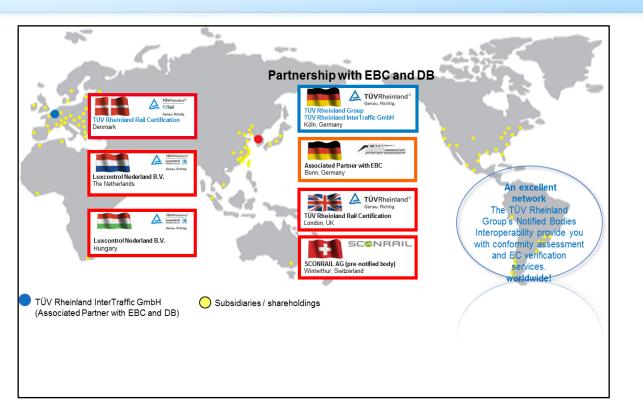
Conformity Assessment and EC Verification

Definition and Methods

- The conformity with the harmonized rules and standards has to be demonstrated.
- The demonstration of conformity is called assessment for interoperability constituents.
- For subsystems the demonstration of conformity is called EC verification.
- The assessment procedure is described in modules.
- The modules relate to the design phase of products/subsystems, their production phase or both.
- The basic modules and their possible variants can be combined in a variety of ways in order to establish complete conformity assessment procedures.
- Each New Approach directive describes the range and contents of possible conformity assessment procedures and the modules to be applied.



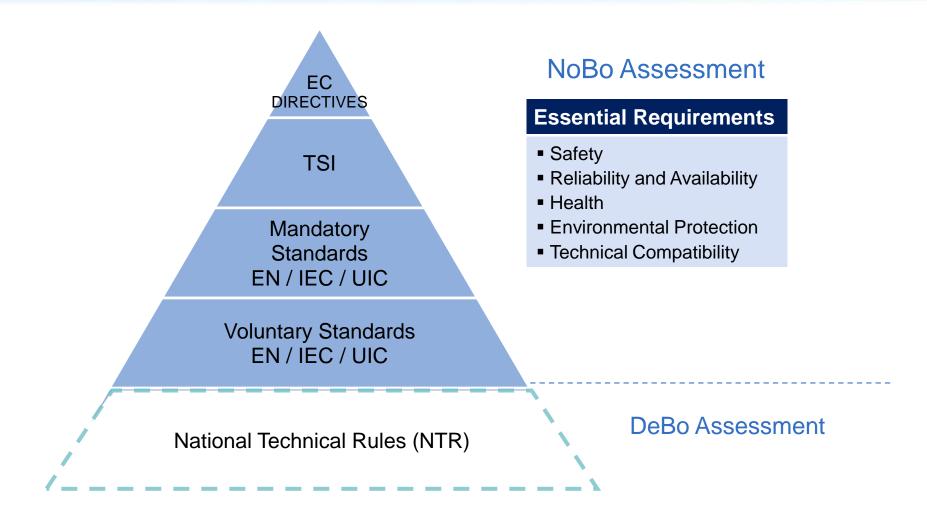




2. TSI Certification: Interoperability



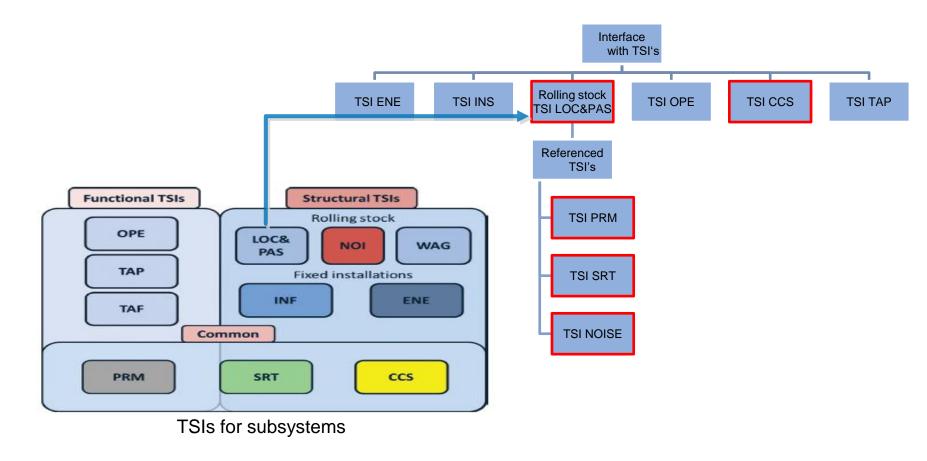
Notified Body Assessment – Responsibility





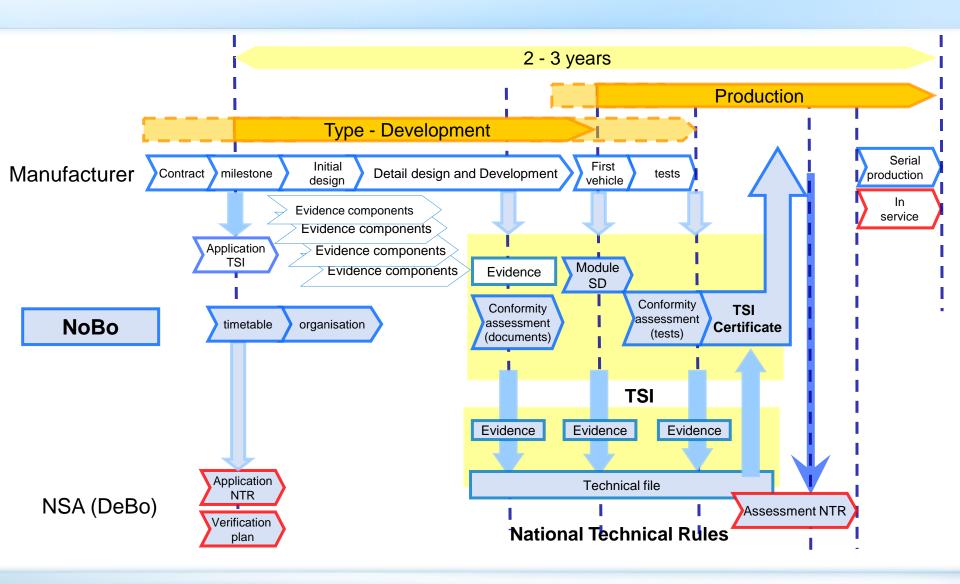
TSIs for Subsystems

TSIs for subsystems and TSIs related to Rolling Stock (TSI LOC&PAS)





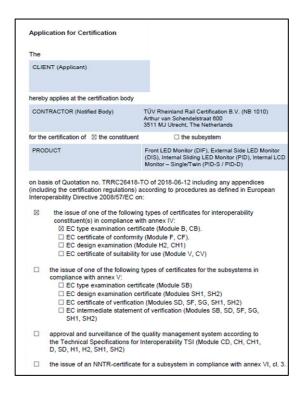
TSI Certification Process of Rolling Stock System

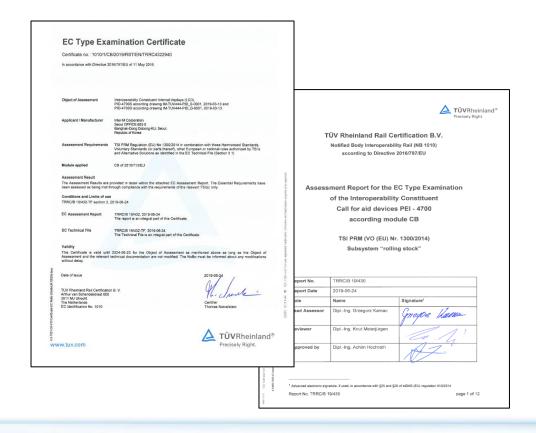




TSI Certification Example

Application Form and TSI Certificate with Assessment Report









3. ISO TS 22163 Certification: Quality



IRIS - Global Quality Standard for the Railway Industry

IRIS

= International Railway Industry Standard



IRIS Rev 0 in 2006 launched by UNIFE (international Railway Industry Association)



Agreement between UNIFE and ISO in 2015



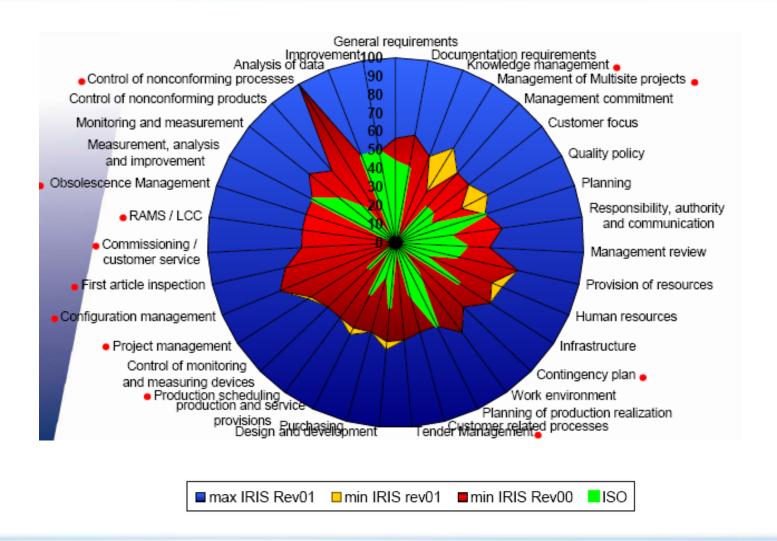


IRIS Objectives

- IRIS aims to continue to develop and implement a common global systems for the evaluation of Business Management Systems specific to the railway industry, comprising:
 - **International standard** based on the principles of ISO 9001 for the business management systems requirements in the railway industry
 - Derived from the standard questionnaire
 - **Evaluation process** with an assessment guideline to be performed by qualified auditors of approved certificate bodies
 - A web-based IRIS Portal (database) and Audit -Tool (software)



What makes the difference to ISO 9001?





Certification Process

- Company will sign up for a UINIFE member at IRIS Portal
- 2. Company will apply for certification by the Certification body of their choice.
- IRIS Certificate is issued when Initial Audit and Second Audit passed
 - Initial Audit is performed based on 12 key criteria ("knockout" criteria)
 - Second Audit can be performed subject to "initial audit passed".
- 4. IRIS Certificate will be issued for a maximum validity of three years by UNIFE.
- 5. Surveillance audits shall be successfully held on a regular basis, as a minimum once every 12 months.
- 6. Upon expiry, the companies shall be re-certified, constituting a renewal of the IRIS Certificate.





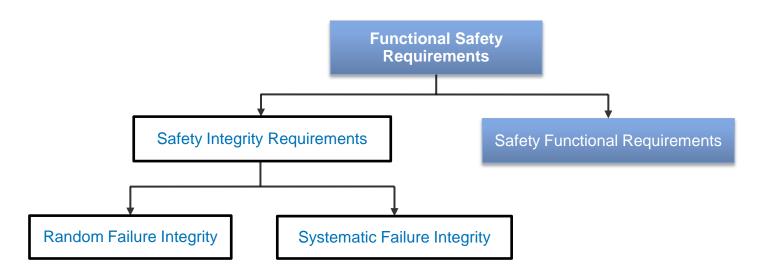


4. SIL Certification : Safety



Safety Function and Safety Integrity

- "What safety function has to be performed?"
 - the safety functional requirements
- "What degree of certainty is necessary that the safety function will be carried out?"
 - the safety integrity requirements (dependability)
- Together, these are the foundations of functional safety.





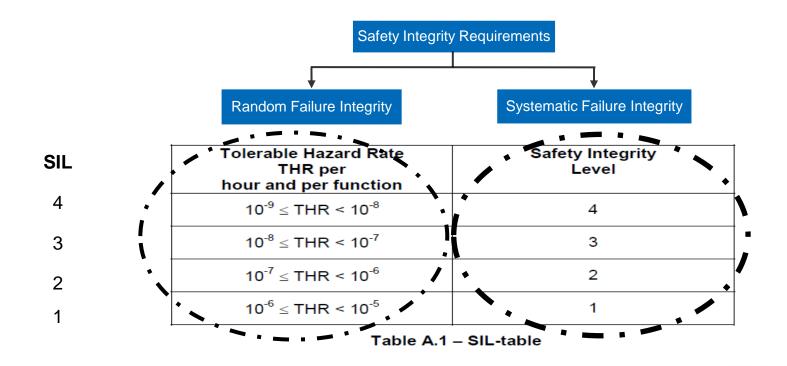
Safety Integrity

- Concept of Safety Integrity is described in IEC 61508 and then further applied in second tier standards to specific industries e.g.:
 - IEC 61511 : Process industry (Chemical Industry)
 - IEC 62061 : Safety of machinery
 - EN 50126/50128/50129 : Rail industry
 - IEC 61513 : Nuclear power plant instrumentation & control
 - ISO 26262 : Road vehicles



Safety Integrity Level (SIL)

- Random Failure Integrity: quantitative hardware (random) failure rate arising from failed or degraded components
- Systematic Failure Integrity : non-quantitative systematic failure integrity hardware and software (represented by SIL)





SIL Certification Process

Documents for Inspection

Phase	Documentation Name	GA	SA
0. Planning Phase	Concept / System Description		
	Safety Plan		√
	Verification Plan		√
	Validation Plan		√
	Quality Assurance Plan		√
	Configuration Management Plan		√
System Definition Phase	System Description		√
Requirements Phase	PHA		√
	System Requirements Specification		√
	System Safety Requirements Specification(can be covered in SRS)		√
	System Requirements Test Specification		√
	Hazard Log and update		√
	System Architecture Design		√
	Interface Description		√
Appointment of System Requirements Phase	System Integration Test Specification		√
	SHA		√
	CCFA(Common Cause Factor Analysis)		√
	O&SHA		√
	Hardware Requirements Specification		
	Hardware Requirements Test Specification		
	Hardware SSHA		
	Software Requirements Specification		
	Overall Software Test Specification		
	Hardware Functions Description		
4.1 Hardware Design & Implementation	Hardware Schematic Diagram		
	Hardware PCB Design		
	Hardware Bill of Material		
	Hardware Assembly documents		
	Hardware Failure Analysis		
	Hardware Failure Test Report		
	Hardware Test Report		
	Hardware Validation Report		
4.2 Software Design & Implementation	Software Architecture Design Specification (incl. Software Interface Specifications)		
	Software Integration Test Specification		
	Software Component Design Specification		
	Software Component Test Specification		
	Software Component Test Report		
	Software Integration Test Report		
	Overall Software Test Report		
	Software Validation Report		

Phase	Documentation Name	GA	SA
4.3 Application Data/Algorithm Design & Implementation	Application Requirements Specification (can be covered in SWRS)		
	Application Preparation Plan (incl. preparation & verification procedure)		
	Application Test Specification		
	Application Architecture and Design (can be covered in SWAD)		
	Application Preparation Verification Report		√
	Application Test Report		√
	Source Code of Application Data/Algorithms		√
	Application Data/Algorithms Verification Report		√
	Software Release and Deployment Plan		
4.4 Software Deployment	Software Deployment Manual		
	Release Notes		√
	Deployment Records		V
	Deployment Verification Report		V
	Software Maintenance Plan		
	Software Change Records		V
4.5 Software Maintenance	Software Maintenance Records		√
	Software Maintenance Verification Report		V
	Environmental/EMC Test Report & Certificate		
5. [GA] SystemIntegration	System Integration Test Report		
	Operation & Maintenance Manuals		
	System Requirements Test Report		
	Fault Tree Analysis(FTA)		
6. [GA] System Validation	System Validation Report		
	GA Safety Case		
	GA Safety Assessment Report	√	
7. [SA] Manufacture	Manufacture Records	-	√
	Installation Manuals		√
[SA] Installation, Testing and Commissioning	Installation Records		V
	Test Procedures		V
	Test Reports		V
	Environmental/EMC Test Report & Certificate		√
	Operation & Maintenance Manuals		√
9. [SA] System Validation	Fault Tree Analysis(FTA)		√
	System Validation Report		√
	Hazard Log		√
	SA Safety Case		√
Others	Verification Reports		√
	Tool Validation Reports		



SIL Certification Process

Document Inspection and Site Audit

Safety and Quality Audit

Document Inspection
Planning, and Specification
System Architecture, Design doc's

Audit / Test Witnessing
SW Component / SW-SW Integration /
SW-HW Integration

Interim Assessment Report
at each development phase

Document Inspection
Testing, maintenance, installation doc's

Safety Assessor's Activities - TR 50126-2
- Safety & Quality audits
- Safety reviews
- Design analysis
- Witnessing tests

Test Witnessing
Functional Tests and Installation

Safety Case

Final Independent Safety Assessment Report and SIL Certificate







