

Organisation intergouvernementale pour les transports internationaux ferroviaires Zwischenstaatliche Organisation für den internationalen Eisenbahnverkehr Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail

Commission d'experts techniques Fachausschuss für technische Fragen Committee of Technical Experts

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TABLE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COTIF AND EU TERMINOLOGY

For terms used in APTU, ATMF and EU legislation

1. INTRODUCTION

This is a draft working document of OTIF's Committee of Technical Experts' working group WG TECH. This document will be further analysed and improved. The table at annex was prepared on the basis of OTIF documents, the EU Directives on Interoperability and Safety¹ and the two comparison tables prepared by the European Commission for the 30th session of the WG TECH (16-17 November 2016)².

2. TERMINOLOGY IN EU LEGISLATION AND COTIF

As far as required for their purposes, APTU and ATMF have been based on the concepts of the European Union's interoperability and safety directives; these concern in particular the elements relating to vehicle authorisation, vehicle maintenance and roles and responsibilities.

At present, the technical requirements for rolling stock applicable in OTIF and the EU are fully equivalent. However, the objectives and scope of COTIF/the EU are not identical and it has therefore been necessary to use different terminology for concepts that have a (slightly) different meaning, e.g. admission (COTIF) vs authorisation (EU). The table at annex lists several different terms and their respective meanings.

The purpose of this document is to act as an aid to those who work with COTIF and EU law, especially on interoperability and technical harmonisation in the railway field and in the vehicle admission and maintenance processes.

(http://www.otif.org/fileadmin/user upload/otif verlinkte files/06 tech zulass/03 Doks WG T ECH/09 2016 WG TECH/Draft Table of comparison APTU-4th RP27.10.16.pdf), and between ATMF and Directive (EU) 2016/797

(http://www.otif.org/fileadmin/user_upload/otif_verlinkte_files/06_tech_zulass/03_Doks_WG_T_ECH/09_2016_WG_TECH/Draft_Table_of_comparison_ATMF-4th_RP27.10.16.pdf).

¹ Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the interoperability of the rail system with the European Union

Directive (EU) 2016/798 of the European Parliament and the Council of 11 May 2016 on railway safety ² Comparison tables between APTU and Directive (EU) 2016/797

ANNEX

The table of correspondence between COTIF and EU law [TECH_17023_WGT32_v1]

Please note that this document is a working document of OTIF's Committee of Technical Experts' working group WG TECH. This document is currently available in English only and is solely for information purposes. This document will be updated regularly. However, to find the applicable law in force, please consult the OTIF website, the Official Journal of the European Union and the relevant national laws of OTIF's Member States.

Explanatory note:

The text *in italics* quotes the provisions from the legal source.

The versions of APTU and ATMF that have been used as the reference basis are those reviewed by the CTE 10 but not yet adopted by the Revision Committee.

The references to EU Directives are as follows: "IoD 2016/797" refers to Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the interoperability of the rail system with the European Union, and "Safety Directive 2016/798" refers to Directive (EU) 2016/798 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on railway safety.

	REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS				
	OTIF		EU	Equivalence/Clarification	
The term	Legal reference	The term	Legal reference	Clarification	
Uniform Technical Prescriptions (UTP)	A specification other than a technical standard prepared and adopted in accordance with APTU.	Technical Specifications for Interoperability (TSI)	Means a specification adopted in accordance with this Directive by which each subsystem or part of subsystem is covered in order to meet the essential requirements and ensure the interoperability of the Union rail system Article 2 (11) of IoD 2016/797	Where possible, UTPs and TSIs for subsystems are equivalent. The (extent of the) equivalence is indicated in the UTP.	

National technical requirements (NTR)	Means those requirements of which the Secretary General of OTIF has been informed and which have been made public in accordance with Article 12 of APTU. Article 12 of APTU	Notified National Technical Rules (NNTR)	Article 14 (1) of IoD 2016/797	Process of notification, validity of provisions and requirements concerning exhaustiveness of notified provisions are not identical.
Essential requirements	Means all the conditions set out in the relevant UTP, which must be met by the rail system, the subsystems and the interoperability constituents, including interfaces; Article 2 (i) of ATMF, and UTP GEN-A 2015	Essential requirements	Annex III to IoD 2016/797	Essential requirements (ERs) are harmonised as far as required for the scope of COTIF. ERs for infrastructure in COTIF are limited to the interfaces with vehicles.

ENTITIES AND ROLES					
	OTIF		EU	Equivalence/Clarification	
The term	Legal reference	The term	Legal reference	Clarification	
Competent authority	Means the national or international authority competent in the matter in accordance with the laws and prescriptions in force in each Contracting State for the technical admission. Article 5 of ATMF	National Safety Authority	Article 3 (7) of Safety Directive 2016/798	Based on ATMF, the NSAs are notified as competent authorities for the EU MS. The EU has more strictly defined competences for NSAs than COTIF has for CAs. For example, in COTIF the competent authority and the assessing entity can be the same entity.	

		The European Union Agency for Railways (ERA)	Article 3 (7) of Safety Directive 2016/798 and Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2016/796 on the European Union Agency for Railways	
		Notifying Authority	Notifying Authorities are responsible for setting up and carrying out the necessary procedures for the assessment, notification and monitoring of conformity assessment bodies, including compliance with Article 34. Article 27 of IoD 2016/797	
Assessing Entity	Means a competent authority or a suitable body competent to carry out assessments as a whole or partly, including the issuing of the corresponding certificates of verification. Article 5 § 2 and § 3 of ATMF, and UTP GEN-E Assessing Entity – qualifications and independence	Notified Body	Recitals (59) and (60), Articles 9, 10, 15, 34, 38 to 44 and Annex IV to IoD 2016/797	"Notified Body" (NoBo) notified to the EU by a Contracting State in accordance with EU Directive 2008/57/EC, thus meeting the provisions of that Directive, in particular the criteria set out in Annex VIII, and insofar as the body is registered in the EU's public, so-called NANDO database ³ , shall be considered as a "Suitable Body" with the competence to carry out assessments Point 1.3.2 of UTP GEN-D Assessment Procedures (Modules)

³ http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/nando/

		Conformity Assessment Body	Conformity Assessment Body, could be classified as: - a notified body, following notification by a MS; or - a designated body, following designation by a MS Articles 2 (42), 30 to 33 of IoD 2016/797	
Accreditation Body	Means the sole body in a <u>CS</u> that performs accreditation with authority derived from the State. It confirms that a conformity assessment body meets the requirements set by harmonised standards and, where applicable, any additional requirements including those set out in relevant sectoral schemes, to carry out a specific conformity assessment activity; Article 2 ab) and ac) of ATMF	Accreditation Body	Mean the sole body in a EU MS that performs accreditation with authority derived from the State. It confirms that a conformity assessment body meets the requirements set by harmonised standards and, where applicable, any additional requirements including those set out in relevant sectoral schemes, to carry out a specific conformity assessment activity; Article 2 (10, 11) of Regulation (EC) 765/2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93	Accreditation is a concept used globally and not only in the EU. Accreditation is not specifically for railways. Many, if not all, OTIF CSs have accreditation bodies.
ECM Certification Body	Means a body, notified to the Secretary General in accordance with chapter 10 of this Annex, responsible for the certification of ECM, on the basis of the criteria in Annex II	ECM Certification Body	Means a body, designated in accordance with Article 10, responsible for the certification of ECM, on the basis of the criteria in Annex II	Similar meaning. Both in EU and COTIF the ECM CB can be public (NSA/CA) or (semi-) private.

	Article 2 (c) of Annex A of the ATMF		Article 2 (c) of Regulation (EU) 445/2011 on a system of certification of ECM for freight wagons and amending Regulation (EC) No 653/2007	
CSM Assessment body	Means the independent and competent external or internal individual, organisation or entity which undertakes investigation to provide a judgement, based on evidence, of the suitability of a system to fulfil its safety requirements. Section 3 of UTP GEN-G Risk evaluation and assessment In addition, the CSM assessment body must meet the criteria set out in Annex II.	CSM Assessment Body	Means the independent and competent external or internal individual, organisation or entity which undertakes investigation to provide a judgement, based on evidence, of the suitability of a system to fulfil its safety requirements. Article 3 (14) of Regulation (EU) 402/2013 on the common safety method for risk evaluation and assessment and repealing Regulation (EC) No 352/2009	The meaning is similar.
Rail transport undertaking	Means a private or public undertaking which is authorised or licensed by applicable law to provide services for the transport of goods and/or passengers by rail with a requirement that the undertaking must ensure traction; this includes undertakings which provide traction only Article 2 (t) of ATMF	Railway undertaking	Article 2 (45) of IoD 2016/797, and Article 3 of Directive 2012/34/EU establishing a single European railway area	Under COTIF both terms have a similar meaning. Under EU law the terms have different meanings, in the sense that in EU law more provisions apply to railway undertakings. A non-EU rail transport undertaking as defined in COTIF does not necessarily meet the conditions of a railway undertaking in the EU.
The applicant	Means a legal entity that applies for the assessments of conformity with applicable	The applicant	means a natural or legal person requesting an authorisation, be it a	The concepts are not identical. In the EU an applicant has

regulations.	RU, an IM or any other person or	responsibilities which are more
	legal entity, such as a	detailed.
	manufacturer, an owner or a	
	keeper; for the purpose of Article	
	15 of Interoperability Directive	
	2016/797 the applicant means a	
	contracting entity or a	
	manufacturer, or its authorised	
	representatives; for the purpose of	
	Article 19 of Interoperability	
	Directive 2016/797 it means a	
	natural or legal person requesting	
	the ERA's decision for the approval	
	of the technical solutions envisaged	
	for the ERTMS track-side	
	equipment projects;	
	Article 2 (22) of IoD 2016/797	

PRODUCTS				
	OTIF	EU		Equivalence/Clarification
The term	Legal reference	The term	Legal reference	Clarification
Railway Vehicle	Means a vehicle suitable to circulate on its own wheels on railway lines with or without traction; Article 2 (w) of ATMF	Vehicle	Means a railway vehicle suitable for circulation on wheels on railway lines, with or without traction; a vehicle is composed of one or more structural and functional subsystems; Article 2 (22) of IoD 2016/797	The meaning is similar.

Element of Construction, also called the Interoperability Constituents	Means an elementary component, group of components, complete assembly or subassembly of equipment incorporated or intended to be incorporated into a railway vehicle, or infrastructure; the concept of an "element of construction" covers both tangible objects and intangible objects such as software; Article 2 g) of ATMF	Interoperability Constituent – IC	Means any elementary component, group of components, subassembly or complete assembly of equipment incorporated or intended to be incorporated into a subsystem, upon which the interoperability of the rail system depends directly or indirectly, including both tangible objects and intangible objects Article 2 (7) of IoD 2016/797	Separate Assessment of the IC is mandatory in EU. However, the assessment of ICs as components and the manufacturer's issue of Declarations of conformity are not mandatory in COTIF. Such assessments may be carried out on a voluntary basis, in which case the provisions in this UTP shall apply. Note in Section 2 of UTP GEN-D
Subsystem	Means the result of the division of the rail system, as shown in the UTP; for which an essential requirements must be laid down, may be structural or functional. Article 2 g) of ATMF, and UTP GEN-B Subsystems	Subsystem	Means the structural or functional parts of the Union rail system, as set out in Annex II Article 2 (5) of IoD 2016/797 Annex II to IoD 2016/797	The meaning is similar.
Type of construction	Means the basic design characteristics of the railway vehicle as covered by a type examination certificate or design examination certificate described respectively in assessment modules SB and SH1 of the UTP GEN-D Article 2 ff) of ATMF	Vehicle Type	Means a vehicle type defining the basic design characteristics of the vehicle as covered by a type or design examination certificate described in the relevant verification module; Article 2 (26) of IoD 2016/797	The meaning is similar.

	PROCEDURES				
	OTIF		EU	Equivalence/Clarification	
The term	Legal reference	The term	Legal reference	Clarification	
Assessment procedures (modules)	The assessment of conformity with provisions of the UTPs, applicable to structural subsystems, ICs and national technical requirements.	The modules	European Commission Decision on modules for the procedures for assessment of conformity, suitability for use and EC	The EU term 'modules' can also be used in OTIF. However, the formal reference is 'assessment procedures'	
Assessment procedures for the verification of subsystems	UTP GEN-D Assessment Procedures (Modules)	Modules for EC verification of subsystems	verification to be used in the TSIs adopted under Directive 2008/57/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (hereinafter: Commission Decision 2010/713/EU of 9 November 2010 on modules)	The COTIF and EU provisions have been harmonised. The terms have the same meaning concerning the process of checking conformity. The responsibilities of the different actors are not identical.	
Renewal and upgrading	Renewal means any major substitution work on a subsystem or part subsystem which does not change the overall performance of the subsystem. Upgrading means any major modification work on a subsystem or part subsystem which improves the overall performance of the subsystem. Article 2 y) and gg) of ATMF Article 10 § 11 of ATMF	Renewal or upgrading	The same wording as in COTIF Recitals (22) and (37), Article 2 (14) and (15), Articles 7, 15 and 21 of IoD 2016/797		
Technical admission	Means the procedure carried out by the competent authority to authorise a	The procedure (for authorisation)	No definition of authorisation of vehicle in IoD 2016/797.		

railway vehicle to operate in internation	
traffic or to authorise a type of	24 of IoD 2016/797.
construction. Articles 2 cc), 3 § 2, 4 § 1, 5 § 1, 7, 13 § 6 c ATMF	If the Agency or a NSA issues a vehicle authorisation for placing on the market, it shall at the same time at the applicant's request issue the vehicle type authorisation, which is related to the same area of use of the vehicle. Article 24.2 of IoD 2016/797 (Principles from Article 26 of the 2008/57 IoD has been kept)

CERTIFICATES, PERMISSIONS, FILES AND DECLARATIONS				
OTIF			EU	Equivalence/Clarification
The term	Legal reference	The term	Legal reference	Clarification
Technical File	Means the documentation relating to the vehicle containing all its technical characteristics, including a user manual and the characteristics necessary to identify the object(s) concerned, as described in the relevant UTP Articles 2 ee) and 10 § 6 of ATMF, and UTP GEN-C 2015 Technical file	Technical file	No definition of technical file in IoD 2016/797, but it is described in Annex IV section 2.4 of the Directive.	In the EU the applicant is "responsible for compiling the technical file that is to accompany the 'EC' declaration of verification. []" Article 15(4) of IoD 2016/797 In COTIF the applicant "shall elaborate and attach to his application a Technical File containing the information required in the relevant UTPs. The assessing entity shall compile

				the technical file Article 10\\$6 of ATMF".
Vehicle admission to operation (to international traffic)	Means the right granted according to which the competent authority authorises a railway vehicle to operate in international traffic, as evidenced by a Certificate of Operation Articles 2 c), 3 and 4 of ATMF	Vehicle authorisation for placing on the market	Means the first making available on the Union's market of an interoperability constituent, subsystem or vehicle ready to function in its design operating state; Article 2 (35) of IoD 2016/797 The applicant shall place a vehicle on the market only after having received the vehicle authorisation for placing on the market issued by the Agency in accordance with paragraphs 5 to 7 or by the national safety authority in accordance with paragraph 8. Article 21.1 of IoD 2016/797	The concepts of authorisation (EU) and admission (COTIF) are not equivalent. However, both confirm that a vehicle may be operated in its area of use.
		Placing in service	Means all the operations by which a subsystem is put into its operational service; Article 2 (19) of IoD 2016/797	
Certificate to Operation	Means the attestation issued by the competent authority of an admission to operation, including the conditions of the admission; Articles 2 ca) and 11 § 3* of ATMF		No definition in IoD 2016/797. Content of vehicle authorisation described in 21.9.	Form discussed when preparing the implementing act (IA) on vehicle authorisation (VA) By 16.6.2018 the EC will adopt practical arrangements by means

				of an implementing act.
Admission of a type of construction	Means the right granted according to which the competent authority authorises a type of construction of a railway vehicle, as a basis for the admission to operation for vehicles which correspond to that type of construction, as evidenced by a Design Type Certificate Articles 2 b) and 4 of ATMF	Type Authorisation	No definition of type authorisation of vehicle in the IoD 2016/797. However, the process is described in Article 24 of IoD 2016/797 (Type authorisation of vehicles)	Definition is currently being discussed in the context of preparing the implementing act (IA) on vehicle authorisation (VA)
Design type certificate (issued by the competent authority of a Contracting State to the applicant)	Means the attestation issued by the competent authority of the admission of a type of construction, including the conditions of the admission. Article 2 f) and Articles 10 § 8 and 11 § 2 of ATMF		No definition in IoD 2016/797.	Content and form of type authorisation discussed in the context of preparing the implementing act (IA) on vehicle authorisation (VA)
Area of Use of a vehicle	Means the network located within two or more CS in which a vehicle is intended to be used. Article 2 hh) of ATMF	Area of use of a vehicle	Means a network or networks within a Member State or a group of Member States in which a vehicle is intended to be used; Article 2 (32) of IoD 2016/797	The meaning is similar.
UTP certificate of verification (for subsystems)	Means the attestation issued by an assessing entity that verification has been carried out with a positive result; Article 2 cb) of ATMF The Certificate is issued by the assessing entity to the applicant if the subsystem concerned meets the requirements of the relevant UTP(s) and in respect of the	EC certificate of verification (for subsystems)	The notified bodies responsible for the verification assess the design, production and final testing of the subsystem and draw up the certificate of verification intended for the applicant who in turn draws up the 'EC' declaration of verification. Annex IV section 2.3.1 of IoD	The meaning is similar. The certificate is mandatory under COTIF.

	examinations and test carried out. UTP GEN-D		The designated body draws up the certificate of verification intended for the applicant. The certificate shall contain a precise reference to the national rule(s) whose conformity has been examined by the designated body in the verification process. Annex IV section 3.2 of IoD 2016/797	
UTP declaration of verification (for subsystems)	The declaration is issued by the manufacturer on the basis of the certificate of verification for the subsystem issued by the assessing entity UTP GEN-D	EC declaration of verification (for subsystems)	The manufacturer shall draw up a declaration for the subsystem on the basis of EC certificate of verification and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities throughout the service life of the subsystem	The declaration is not mandatory under COTIF
UTP certificate of conformity (for ICs)	The certificate is issued by the assessing entity to the applicant if the IC concerned satisfies the requirements of the relevant UTP(s) and in respect of the examinations and test carried out.	EC certificate of conformity (for ICs)	The notified body shall issue (to the manufacturer) an EC certificate of conformity in respect of the examinations and tests carried out. Commission Decision 2010/713/EU of 9 November 2010 on modules	Separate Assessment of the IC is mandatory in EU. The assessment of ICs as components and the manufacturer's issue of Declarations of conformity are not mandatory in COTIF. Such assessments may be carried out on a voluntary basis, in which case the provisions in this UTP shall apply. Note in Section 2 of UTP GEN-D

Declaration of conformity (for ICs)	Means the result of the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer ensures and declares on his sole responsibility that the IC concerned satisfies the requirements of the relevant UTP. UTP GEN-D, annex 3	EC declaration of conformity (for ICs)	The manufacturer shall draw up a written EC declaration of conformity for the IC and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities Commission Decision 2010/713/EU of 9 November 2010 on modules	See the explanation in the cell above.
Type examination certificate	Means the attestation issued by the assessing entity in which it verifies that the technical design of the IC/subsystem meets the requirements of the relevant UTP(s), or other applicable regulations, that apply to it. Modules CB/SB of UTP GEN-D	EC type examination certificate	Means attestation issued by the NoBo in which it verifies that the technical design of the IC/subsystem meets the requirements of the relevant TSI(s) and other applicable regulations that apply to it. Modules for the procedures for assessment of conformity, suitability for use and EC verification to be used in the technical specifications for interoperability Commission Decision 2010/713/EU of 9 November 2010 on modules	