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Thanks to its central location between the Western and Eastern markets, Poland is developing into an important logistics hub in ... Pour les professionnels de l'automobile de toute l'Europe (de l'Italie, des Pays-Bas, du Royaume-Uni, du Danemark et de la Belgique à l'Allemagne et à la France), nous sommes le premier choix. In general COC's are only available for vehicles which are manufactured for the European Union (EU) and have been type approved by either a European Whole Vehicle Type Approval (WVTA) or European Small Series Type Approval (SSTA).For all vehicles manufactured or registered before 1995 there is no COC available at all.Important Before ordering a Certificate Of Conformity (COC), please ensure that a COC is available for the vehicle concerned. Below you will find more information how to determine whether a COC could be issued and ordered through VDOCS.If your vehicle is manufactured/registered before 1995 or either a model which is not listed in the below overview or a European Type Approval Number is not mentioned on the manufacturer's plate/label, a Certificate Of Conformity (COC) is not available.Please do not order a COC if it is not available for the vehicle concerned. In case a COC order would still be placed, while it is upfront known that a COC is not available, a 90% refund is applicable according our Terms & Conditions. Consequently, 90% of the paid amount will be refunded under these avoidable circumstances.How to retrieve if the vehicle is European Type Approved?European Type Approved vehicles are recognizable by the European Type Approval Number mentioned right under the manufacturer's name on the manufacturer's plate/label. The European Type Approval number starts with the letter "e" followed by a one or two digit country code number (e.g. "e4" or "e13") and a combination of number segments which are separated by asterisk (*) and slash (/) separator / delimiter characters (e.g. e13*2001/116*0260). Please see the example below of a manufacturer's plate / label of a European Whole Vehicle Type Approved vehicle.Example of a Manufacturer's Label General Motors CorporationOnly the following models and model years are covered by a European Type Approval (WVTA or SSTA) for which a COC may be available/orderable. Please check the manufacturer's plate/label on the vehicle's location indicated in below chart, to determine whether a European Type Approval Number is mentioned and thus a COC may be available/orderable.CadillacChevroletHummerSaabDaewooRemarks:If your vehicle model is not listed, than the vehicle model is not covered by a WVTA/SSTA and consequently a Certificate Of Conformity (COC) is not available/orderable. If your vehicle model is listed, but the WVTA/SSTA number is not mentioned on the vehicle's manufacturer's plate/label, than your vehicle is not covered by a European Type Approval and consequently a COC is not available/orderable. This may be caused that your vehicle is of a model year which is not covered by a European Type Approval (WVTA/SSTA) or the vehicle may be produced for sales in another region outside the EU (e.g. vehicle is produced for sales in the United States or Middle East). Skip to content If your business is in the manufacturing sector, you are aware of how crucial it is to guarantee that your products meet the quality and safety requirements set forth by your market and industry. Failure to do so may result in exorbitant fines, product recalls, client complaints, and reputational harm to your company.But how can you demonstrate that your goods adhere to the necessary rules and requirements? A Certificate of Conformity (CoC) is useful in this situation.A CoC is a document that attests to the fact that your product has undergone testing and verification by an approved third party and complies with all required standards. In some nations and locations, it is a prerequisite for the sale of specific goods, and it can also be a useful instrument for boosting consumer confidence and happiness.You will have a comprehensive grasp of what a CoC is, how to obtain one, and how to use one for the success of your manufacturing business at the end of this article.A Certificate of Conformity (CoC), also known as a Certificate of Compliance or Certificate of Conformance, is a document issued by an authorized party (such as a manufacturer, importer, or third-party testing and certification body) that states that a product meets the required standards or specifications.A CoC can either be requested by a buyer to ensure product quality and safety, or it can be a mandatory requirement by law for certain products in certain countries or regions.A Certificate of Conformity is used to show that a product has been examined and found to adhere to the rules and requirements that are relevant. This can guard consumers, employees, and the environment from potential risks while also ensuring the quality, safety, performance, and dependability of the product.The significance of a CoC in the manufacturing industry is that it can help to:Avoid legal liabilities and penalties for non-compliant productsPrevent product recalls and rework costsReduce customer complaints and returnsIncrease customer confidence and satisfactionEnhance brand reputation and credibilityGain competitive advantage and market accessFacilitate trade and customs clearanceA typical Certificate of Conformity should include the following key components and information:Product identification: A clear description of the product name, model number, serial number, batch number, etc.Manufacturer/importer identification: The name, address, contact details, etc. of the manufacturer or importer of the productStandards/specifications: The list of relevant standards or specifications that the product complies with (such as ISO, ASTM, UL, CE, etc.)Test results: The summary or details of the test results that demonstrate the product conformityCertification body: The name, address, contact details, accreditation number, etc. of the third-party testing and certification body that issued the CoC (if applicable)Declaration: A statement by the manufacturer or importer that certifies that the product conforms to the required standards or specificationsSignature: The signature, name, title, date, etc. of the authorized person who issued the CoCObtaining a Certificate of Conformity for your products can bring you many benefits as a manufacturing company. Here are some of them:Getting a CoC will help you make sure that your items adhere to the norms and laws that are relevant to your market, which is one of the key advantages. By doing this, you can protect your company from costly and harmful legal obligations and penalties for non-compliant items.For instance, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission states that a General Certificate of Conformity (GCC), provided by the manufacturer or importer and attesting to the items' compliance with all relevant consumer product safety regulations, is required for some non-children's products. Civil or criminal consequences, including fines of up to $15.5 million per violation, may ensue from failure to comply.Similarly to that, in order to comply with all applicable European Union rules and regulations, certain products must bear the CE marking and a Declaration of Conformity (DoC) signed by the maker or importer. If you don't, you risk market monitoring, product recalls, or legal action.The ability to reduce the risks connected with non-compliant products, such as product recalls, rework expenses, customer complaints, returns, and legal action, is another advantage of acquiring a CoC.Products that aren't compliant can put your customers, employees, and the environment in grave danger by causing accidents, sicknesses, fires, explosions, or pollution. These dangers could have detrimental effects on your company, including:Loss of customer trust and loyaltyDamage to brand reputation and credibilityLoss of market share and competitive advantageLoss of revenue and profitLegal liabilities and penaltiesA Certificate of Conformity can also assist you improve customer confidence and brand reputation, which is its third advantage. Today's consumers care more about the reliability and security of the goods they purchase. They seek assurance that the goods they purchase are trustworthy, robust, and safe.You may demonstrate to your clients that you value their needs and expectations and that you are dedicated to providing them with high-quality and safe products by obtaining a CoC. The CoC can also be used as a marketing strategy to set your products apart from those of your rivals and draw in new clients.With your stakeholders, including suppliers, distributors, retailers, regulators, and industry groups, a CoC can also help you establish credibility and confidence. By obtaining a CoC, you can demonstrate to them that you are a dependable and responsible manufacturer who adheres to the norms and best practices of your sector.A Certificate of Conformity for your products can be difficult to get because of the complicated and ever-changing legal and regulatory environment. Depending on the kind of product, industry, standard, or specification, various countries and regions have varying criteria for CoC. Additionally, these standards may alter over time as a result of fresh discoveries or revisions to the laws or regulations.You must therefore constantly be aware of the CoC criteria that are relevant to your products and markets. Following are some pointers for navigating the legal and regulatory environment:Understanding the pertinent national and regional laws that control the Certificate of Conformity requirements for your items is one of the first stages. Among the most typical ones are:The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a private, non-governmental organization that creates and disseminates international standards for a range of business sectors and industries. Quality management, environmental management, health and safety management, social responsibility, and other topics are all covered by ISO standards. Despite being optional, several nations and regions have embraced ISO standards as part of their legislative system.The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC): IEC is an international organization that develops and publishes standards for electrical, electronic, and related technologies. IEC standards cover aspects such as electrical safety, electromagnetic compatibility, performance testing, etc. IEC standards are also voluntary but widely adopted by many countries and regions as part of their regulatory framework.The European Union (EU): A single market is run by the EU, a political and economic union of 27 member states, which also shares similar laws and regulations. The EU has a number of directives and rules that establish the standards for product compliance in a variety of industries, including consumer goods, industrial, and medical devices. Additionally, the EU mandates that specific products bear the CE (Conformité Européenne) label, which certifies that the product complies with all applicable EU directives and rules.These are only a few instances of the regional and global laws that could have an impact on your CoC needs. Before requesting a CoC, you should always confirm the precise requirements for your products and markets.Finding the common certification organizations and standards that apply to your sector and product category is a further step. Organizations known as certification bodies offer testing and certification services for items to confirm their adherence to the necessary standards or requirements. Standards are written descriptions of the prerequisites, standards, rules, or requirements that items must fulfill in order to guarantee their quality, safety, performance, etc.The most popular certification organizations and guidelines for various industries including:Consumer goods: DNV, UL, Intertek, SGS, TÜV SÜD, and other well-known certification agencies for consumer goods include these. ISO 9001 (quality management), ISO 14001 (environmental management), ISO 45001 (occupational health and safety management), and others are some of the typical standards for consumer goods.Medical devices: BSI, DNV, DEKRA, NSF International, and others are a few of the often-used certification organizations for medical devices. Common standards for medical devices include IEC 60601 (electrical safety and performance for medical electrical equipment), ISO 13485 (quality management for medical devices), ISO 14971 (risk management for medical devices), etc.Machinery: Some of the common certification bodies for machinery are CSA Group, TÜV Rheinland, DNV, Bureau Veritas, etc. Some of the common standards for machinery are ISO 12100 (safety of machinery), ISO 13849 (safety-related parts of control systems), IEC 60204 (electrical equipment of machines), etc.The last step is to determine the precise requirements for your manufacturing company based on the nature of your products, your sector, your target market, and your client's wants. There is no one-size-fits-all method for acquiring a CoC because many circumstances may affect the requirements for diverse products.To determine the precise needs of your manufacturing company, you might consider asking yourself some of the following questions:What inclinations or goals do customers have for your goods? Consider its appearance, functionality, use, warranty, etc.What features of the product influence its compliance? For instance, the item's size, shape, weight, substance, purpose, effectiveness, etc.What are the requirements or industry standards that apply to your product? For instance, its caliber, security, dependability, toughness, etc.What rules or laws are there in your target market that apply to your product? Labeling, packing, paperwork, testing, certification, etc. are a few examples.What preferences or expectations do customers have for your product? For instance, how it looks, works, is usable, has a warranty, etc.You can move on with obtaining a Certificate of Conformity for your product once you have determined the precise requirements for it. Depending on the product type, industry, market, and certification authority, the procedure for acquiring a CoC may vary, but it typically entails the following steps:To prove your product's conformity, you must first produce the relevant paperwork and do the necessary product testing. The records could consist of:Product specifications: A detailed description of your product characteristics, features, functions, performance, etc.Test reports: A summary or details of the test results that show your product's conformity to the relevant standards or specificationsDeclaration of Conformity: A statement by you that certifies that your product conforms to the required standards or specificationsCertificate of Conformity: A document issued by an authorized party that certifies that your product conforms to the required standards or specificationsThe product testing may include:In-house testing: Testing conducted by you or your supplier using your own equipment and methodsThird-party testing: Testing conducted by an independent testing and certification body using their equipment and methodsLaboratory testing: Testing conducted in a controlled environment using specialized equipment and methodsField testing: Testing conducted in a real-world environment using actual conditions and scenariosYou may need to create various types and degrees of documentation and product testing depending on the product type, industry, market, and certification organization. Always follow the rules and regulations provided by the relevant parties and authorities.You can utilize the free checklists available for download from Certainty Software to assist you with this process. These checklists cover a variety of product compliance topics, including quality, safety, the environment, social issues, etc. These checklists are made to assist you in gathering accurate, comparable, and consistent data to meet your CoC obligations. Additionally, you can alter them to meet your unique requirements and tastes.Selecting a trustworthy third-party testing and certification organization to carry out the assessment and audit of your product compliance is the second stage. An organization that offers testing and certification services for products to confirm their conformity with the appropriate standards or specifications is known as a third-party testing and certification body.Choosing a reputable third-party testing and certification body can help you to:Ensure the accuracy, validity, and reliability of your test results and CoCGain recognition, acceptance, and trust from your customers, regulators, and industry associationsSave time, money, and resources by outsourcing the testing and certification processAccess expert knowledge, advice, and support from the testing and certification professionalsSome of the factors you should consider when choosing a reputable third-party testing and certification body are:Accreditation: The accreditation status of the testing and certification body by an authoritative body that attests to its competence, impartiality, and credibilityExperience: The experience level of the testing and certification body in your industry, product type, market, and standards or specificationsReputation: The reputation of the testing and certification body among your customers, regulators, and industry associationsService: The service quality of the testing and certification body in terms of speed, cost, flexibility, communication, etc.Before selecting a credible third-party testing and certification authority, you should always do your homework and weigh your possibilities.The third phase entails participating in a third-party testing and certification body's assessment and audit procedure. The assessment and audit process involves carrying out numerous tests, inspections, assessments, etc. to determine whether your product complies with the applicable standards or requirements.Depending on the product type, industry, market, and certification authority, the assessment and audit process may vary, but it often includes the following steps:Application: You submit an application to the testing and certification body with the required documentation and information about your productReview: The testing and certification body reviews your application and documentation to determine if they meet the eligibility criteriaTesting: The testing and certification body conducts various tests on your product samples or prototypes to measure their conformity to the relevant standards or specificationsInspection: The testing and certification body conducts various inspections on your production facilities or processes to ensure their conformity to the relevant standards or specificationsEvaluation: The testing and certification body evaluates your test results and inspection reports to determine if they meet the compliance requirementsAudit: The testing and certification body audits your quality management system or procedures to ensure their conformity to the relevant standards or specificationsThe third-party testing and certification body's issue with the Certificate of Conformity is the last stage. The final assurance that your product complies with the necessary standards or specifications is the CoC's issue.The CoC may be issued in connection with:Certificate of Conformity: A document issued by the third-party testing and certification body that certifies that your product conforms to the required standards or specificationsMarking or labeling: A symbol or label affixed to your product or packaging that indicates that it conforms to the required standards or specifications (such as CE marking for EU products)Registration or notification: A record or notification submitted to a regulatory authority or database that indicates that your product conforms to the required standards or specifications (such as FCC registration for US products)A copy of your CoC and any related documentation should always be kept for future reference or verification. Every time your product, standards, specifications, or laws change, you should update your CoC and all relevant documentation.Getting a CoC for your items can be a challenging, lengthy procedure that is fraught with many obstacles. Here are some typical obstacles and suggestions for overcoming them:Finding and fixing possible compliance gaps in your product's design, development, or production is one of the common issues. Compliance gaps are inconsistencies or differences between your product's performance or features and the necessary standards or specifications.Compliance gaps can result in:Non-conformity: Your product fails to meet the compliance requirements or expectationsNon-compliance: Your product violates the compliance rules or regulationsNon-acceptance: Your product is rejected or returned by your customers, regulators, or industry associationsTo overcome this challenge, you should:Conduct a gap analysis: A gap analysis is a systematic process of comparing your product characteristics or performance with the required standards or specifications to identify and prioritize the gapsImplement corrective actions: Corrective actions are actions taken to eliminate or reduce the gaps by modifying your product design, development, or manufacturingMonitor and evaluate the results: Monitoring and evaluation are processes of measuring and assessing the effectiveness and impact of your corrective actions on your product complianceDealing with product upgrades and alterations that can influence your product compliance is another typical difficulty. A product's qualities, features, functionalities, performance, etc. may change as a result of a variety of factors, including consumer feedback, market demand, technical innovation, etc.Product modifications and updates can result in:Non-validity: Your CoC becomes invalid or outdated due to the changes in your productNon-applicability: Your CoC becomes irrelevant or inappropriate due to the changes in the standards, specifications, or regulationsNon-transferability: Your CoC becomes non-transferable or non-reciprocal due to changes in the market or customer requirementsTo overcome this challenge, you should:Review and update your CoC whenever there are changes to your product, standards, specifications, or regulations to ensure its validity, applicability, and transferabilityRe-test and re-certify your product whenever there are significant changes to your product characteristics or performance that may affect its conformity to the required standards or specificationsCommunicate and coordinate with your stakeholders such as customers, regulators, industry associations, certification bodies, etc. whenever there are changes to your product compliance status or requirementsHandling cross-border trade and international CoC requirements that may differ from country to country or region to area is a third frequent difficulty. The laws or rules that control the importing or exportation of goods across different nations or areas are cross-border trade and international CoC requirements.Cross-border trade and international CoC requirements can result in:Confusion: You may be confused by the different or conflicting CoC requirements for different countries or regionsComplexity: You may face complexity in complying with multiple or diverse CoC requirements for different countries or regionsCost: You may incur additional costs in obtaining multiple or different CoCs for different countries or regionsTo overcome this challenge, you should:Research and understand the CoC requirements for each country or region that you intend to trade with, such as their standards, specifications, regulations, certification bodies, etc.Harmonize and streamline your CoC process by adopting common or compatible standards, specifications, regulations, certification bodies, etc. for different countries or regionsLeverage mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) that are agreements between two or more countries or regions that recognize each other's testing and certification results for certain productsHow Constant Compliance is Made Easier with Certainty SoftwareCertainty Software will assist you if you're seeking a dependable and effective way to get and keep CoC for your items. A platform for enterprise-level inspection software called Certainty Software makes it simple to gather, report, and handle issues found during inspections.Using Certainty Software, you can:Use pre-built templates or design your own inspection forms to meet the requirements of your industry, market, and customers.Collect data using any device, such as a smartphone, tablet, or laptop, wherever you are—online, offline, in the field, or on the shop floor.Utilize real-time dashboards, charts, graphs, and reports to present uniform, comparative, and accurate performance indicators across your company.Easy and on-the-go problem-solving through the creation and delegation of tasks, deadline setting, reminder sending, and progress monitoring.Integrate your workflows and data management with other tools and systems, such as ERP, CRM, and QMS, among others.Utilize the Certainty Software team's experience, guidance, and assistance to assure your success.With simple forms, timely reports, and comprehensive action management, Certainty Software assists you in ensuring compliance, lowering risk, and enhancing performance. By delegating the inspection process to a credible third-party testing and certification agency, you can also save time, money, and resources.If you'd like to learn more about how Certainty Software can help with your compliance needs, book a quick demo today.You might also be interested in:Improving Occupational Safety With the Bradley CurvePoka Yoke – The Ultimate Guide to Error Prevention The challenge we fell in love with is "removing administrative barriers from car trading". With COCs from EUROCOC, vehicle registration across most EU countries becomes a smooth and simple process. EUROCOC is your trusted partner in the domain of cross border car trading. Founded by former car traders, at EUROCOC we know the value of having your car-related paperwork complete and on time. We have been providing the vehicle remarketing industry with certificates of conformity (COCs) since 2008. Our expertise has been proven by direct partnerships with car manufacturers, catering to both individual customers and professional companies around Europe. We always do our best to deliver you the genuine COCs from car manufacturers as fast as you need it so you can register your vehicle pronto. We have your back when it comes to COCs for car dealers, import/export brokers, automotive marketplaces, auction platforms, OEM or a private individuals. EUROCOC. Your hassle-free way to get the COC. We don 't overpromise - check our Trustpilot account to get all the relevant reviews. Visit eurococ.eu for more information. The term COC can mean two different things in Lean Six Sigma management. It can either refer to the "cost of conformance" or a certificate of conformity. Since "cost of conformance" has already been defined on isixsigma.com at the link listed above, this article will discuss certificates of conformity. A certificate of conformity is a document issued by an authorized party that states goods meet required standards or specifications. These certificates come from the manufacturer or a third-party inspector, such as an independent laboratory. Purchasers often require certificates of conformity before buying goods, and many countries demand that certain goods have a certificate of conformity before allowing them to pass customs. Certificates of conformity help facilitate trading by providing consumers confidence that imported goods meet regulatory standards. A manufacturer will often not be able to place their goods in a market without a certificate of conformity. 1. Product identification, which will describe the product covered by the COC. 2. Importer or manufacturer identification, which includes the business name, address, and contact information for the importer or domestic manufacturer. 3. A list of all regulations and specifications the product must meet. 4. Date and place where the goods were made. This information should include the month and year the product was manufactured, along with the city, state, and country of the factory. 5. Identity of the entity issuing the certificate. If a third-party inspector issued the COC, it must include the issuer's name, address, and telephone number. 6. Date and place where the testing was performed. 7. Contact information for the individual maintaining records of the COC. This data should include the person's full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address. The existence of certificates of conformity and authorized bodies to issue them let purchasers know that the goods they are buying meet the regulatory standards of the marketplace. The data listed in the COC also provides information necessary to pursue legal action if the goods do not meet standards. These assurances make it more likely for vendors to buy products from manufacturers. If imported goods cannot pass customs without a COC, it becomes difficult for products that don't meet regulatory standards to enter the stream of commerce. By establishing that goods meet the regulatory standards of a particular national market, COC helps limit disputes between manufacturers and vendors. The COC establishes what the seller represents about their goods to sellers and provides assurance the goods conform to those standards. The most basic reason manufacturers need to understand certificates of conformity is that their goods will not be able to enter many foreign markets without them. Furthermore, even numerous domestic purchasers will not buy goods without a COC. For the Lean Six Sigma manager, failing to meet the COC requirements will create multiple sources of waste. In addition, goods that fail to meet regulatory standards will be challenging to sell or will only command a reduced price. Finally, transporting goods that can't pass customs or sit in port for extended periods can cause shipping costs to zoom and cause supply chain disruptions. The cost of obtaining certificates of conformity is one of the critical components of calculating a firm's cost of conformance and is an essential step toward effective quality control. Suppose an airline buys fan blades for the engines of one of their jets. These turbines will require X-rays that show no cracks or defects because such flaws can cause engine failure. The turbines will need a COC to pass customs in most national markets. In the United States, this requirement means the turbines must meet FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) standards. 1. Remember that a COC does not specify test conditions. As the old saying goes, the devil is in the details. While a certificate of conformity provides useful information and acts as a legal promise from the manufacturer that the goods meet specified requirements, most COCs do not include any information about testing methods. A smart purchaser should at least inquire about the testing methods used by the issuer of a COC and will ideally require sound testing practices and data. 2. Consider a certificate of conformity as part of the cost of conformance. A certificate of conformity is simply a hurdle that a firm must pass to sell many types of goods. The price that a manufacturer must pay to a third-party tester or an internal quality control team is only a small part of the cost of conformance. 3. Understand the party issuing the COC. Some certificates of conformity come from third-party entities, while the manufacturer's quality control team can also issue certificates. Remember that third-party issuers are more likely to be objective, while self-authentication by the manufacturer can heavily depend on a firm's reputation and position in the industry. I know you're hungry for more information to help your organization. Thankfully, you're in the right place. While the certificate of conformity is a useful document, you might need to learn all about AQL. This measurement helps reduce defects while minimizing the samples needed to evaluate quality. Additionally, if you're on the ropes with your process improvement, you might want to take a closer look at FOCUS PDCA. This is a comprehensive approach that allows you to use an established and tested framework to minimize defects and improve your processes. In many markets, providing some kind of certificate of conformity is a minimum requirement to sell goods. Understanding the certification requirements by national regulatory bodies and markets where purchasers will insist on such assurances before they buy is an important step toward becoming a successful vendor. Creating processes that ensure your firm's goods will meet these certification standards is an important goal in limiting waste and maximizing profit for any Lean Six Sigma manager. Check your VIN number to see if COC is available. With 2300+ Trustpilot reviews, our average score is 4.7 out of 5. "Very fast delivery. Delivery was announced for Wednesday but the COC paper and info arrived already on the week-end before (so within 2 rather than 5 days)!" Feli from Germany "Fast, clear and customer-oriented! EUROCOC was very responsive since the beginning. Available to provide additional info, clear and fast in processing the request and delivering the documents needed." Customer from Italy "Perfect the whole service and process, and more taking into account my car company is also charging a lot of money for the CoC. A very good service for this company." Jesus García from Spain Read more Trustpilot reviews Certificates of conformity are only issued by authorised institutions, i.e. directly by the brands. All certificates have security features: watermark, stamp. The quality of our services is assessed by our customers on the independent Trustpilot platform. We established a profile there in 2020. The agents you reach on the EUROCOC phone number speak English, French, Italian, German, Spanish as well as Slovak and Czech. We know that speed is crucial. Therefore, we offer the possibility to deliver certificates safely and quickly by UPS courier. For automotive professionals all over Europe (from Italy, Netherlands, UK, Denmark and Belgium to Germany and France), we are the number one choice. We offer you Certificates of Conformity for: 54 brands of passenger cars, 23 brands of light goods vehicles, 18 brands of motorbikes. What Is Certificate of conformity (COC)? A COC (Certificate of Conformity) is a declaration of the conformity with the type approval of EC. The purpose of this document is to ensure the free movement of goods within the European Union, specifically for those goods that are subject to homologation and registration. We can supply you with the COC for: passenger vehicles (M1) light goods vehicles (N1) motorcycles (L) A COC document is a producer's declaration that the vehicle complies with the given approved type. This document contains information about the vehicle and its producer's identification, type approval number, technical specifications and other data. The content of a COC is defined by EU regulation (Amendment IX, Regulation 92/53). Do I really need COC? If you have imported a vehicle from abroad, in most countries, you will need a Certificate of Conformity (COC) to confirm that the vehicle meets the technical and environmental standards required for it to be registered and driven without modifications However, in some cases, if specific details (such as technical specifications or approval codes) are already included in the vehicle's documents, the COC might not be necessary. That said, authorities may still request the COC as part of the registration process. The requirements for registering an imported vehicle vary between countries. More information on registration in a specific country can be found here. How much does the COC cost? The price of the Certificate of conformity depends on the car brand, model, country and year of first registration of the vehicle. Prices varies from 149 € (COC Audi) to 859 € (COC Rolls Royce) – excl. VAT. All COC certificates of ours are originals issued by the manufacturer of the vehicle or by an official representative of the make. However, the original document is only the first copy that should be given to the first owner of the vehicle. All subsequent copies may indicate "Duplicate" or "Copy" but corresponds to the original Certificate of conformity and contains all security signs such as hologram, watermark or a signature. Are the COC documents of yours originals? Certificate of conformity as a document corresponds to technical characteristics of a unique vehicle such as VIN number, colour of the vehicle, number of seats, emission norms and standards, fiscal power, sound level, engine capacity, maximum speed, fuel type, consumption, gearbox type etc. Unlike certificate of registration, it usually has 51 technical points. If you want to see what information are included in the Certificate of conformity (COC), please check some of our COC samples. What should a certificate of conformity contain? Every certificate of conformity is unique and based on VIN number of the vehicle. Usually COC has 51 points, where each point represents some technical information. Some COC examples from EUROCOC- COC car VW sample, COC car BMW sample, COC car Audi sample, COC motorbike BMW sample, COC light goods vehicle Peugeot sample. COC sample, Certificate of conformity example Usually first issuance of the COC is free and the certificate of conformity is delivered when buying brand new car directly from the car dealer. If you are buying a used car, second-hand car, light goods vehicle, scooter or motorcycle, then there is great chance that your COC has already been issued for the first time and every other copy called duplicate is chargeable. The manufacturer, who has the correct dataset for the COC, charges a price for every other print of the COC. Therefore there is always a price for Certificate of conformity. COCs that you can find on the market for free are most probably invalid datasheets that will not help you register your car. How to get european (COC) certificate of conformity for free? Usually first issuance of the COC is free and the certificate of conformity is delivered when buying brand new car directly from the car dealer. If you are buying a used car, second-hand car, light goods vehicle, scooter or motorcycle, then there is great chance that your COC has already been issued for the first time and every other copy called duplicate is chargeable. The manufacturer, who has the correct dataset for the COC, charges a price for every other print of the COC. Therefore there is always a price for Certificate of conformity. COCs that you can find on the market for free are most probably invalid datasheets that will not help you register your car. Who can issue Certificate of conformity (COC)? EUROCOC, as an intermediary is providing authentic and genuine certificates of conformity valid in all EU and EEA countries including Switzerland. Certificate of conformity is a document issued solely by car producer / manufacturer. COC is a document providing information about the vehicle at the moment of its production, that's why only the manufacturer can have all necessary technical details about it. Do I need the certificate of conformity for a vehicle imported from outside the EU (US, Canada, Japan, Russia, China, Dubai, Singapore, Africa, and others)? If you car was first registered in one of these countries, then the COC is not possible at all because it does not comply with European standards and does not have a European type-approval number. You must contact the importer or official brand representative directly in the country of your next registration – they will advise you what to do next (this may vary in a few details in different countries). You can read more about it in our article here. How did the Certificate of conformity come about? Since its creation, the fundamental aim of the EU was to ensure the free movement of goods and services. The single internal market was launched in 1993. This means that once certain goods are approved under applicable EU rules, they can be traded without any further approval. This also applies to vehicles. In the past, vehicles were approved by individual EU Member States. Later, new legislation (92/53/EEC, 2007/46/EC) entered into force and a single European procedure ("European single vehicle approval") replaced the national approval system of Member States. European legislation sets technical requirements for all new vehicles in order to facilitate their registration, sale and entry into the services within the EU. Abolishing the need for multiple approvals can be considered the greatest benefit of the European type-approval, in addition to setting uniform requirements for a high level of safety and environmental protection. The Certificate of conformity is a proof evidence that a vehicle meets all the requirements set by EU regulations. Navigating London's ULEZ: What You Need to Know The Ultra Low Emission Zone, or ULEZ, is an area in Central London where only vehicles meeting strict emissions standards are allowed to operate without incurring an additional charge. Stay compliant and avoid fines with us. More about COCs Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. 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Read more Certificate of Conformity – COC Document Mandatory manufacturer's homologation label and 2-stage homologation EC type-approval number Extension of type approval number Eventual problems with incorrect entry of an extension of type approval A COC is a document by which the manufacturer certifies that a particular vehicle was manufactured in accordance with the EU legislation in force at the time of its production. It also certifies that the vehicle has been manufactured in accordance with the technical specifications approved for the given type of vehicle. If a manufacturer plans to produce several vehicles of the same type, they have the possibility to request type approval at type approval bodies. During the type approval process, the technical inspection service will test a vehicle sample of the type of vehicle being manufactured and verify that the vehicle conforms to the type described. If so, the type approval authority shall grant type approval for that type. It is therefore not necessary for each production vehicle which conforms to the approved type to be assessed separately. Once type approval has been granted, the manufacturer undertakes to ensure conformity of production so that each vehicle conforms to the approved type. When the manufacturer completes the vehicle, or part thereof, the car should be accompanied with a certificate of conformity (COC) corresponding to the type described in the specific type approval: (Excerpt from COC) The COC document can therefore only be issued for vehicles that have been type approved and therefore have a type approval number. However, even if a vehicle conforms to a type but has not been type approved, there is no COC available for that vehicle. This can happen for vehicles that are pre-produced in series. As European production standards for vehicles in series are homologated, type approval granted by an EU Member State is valid throughout the EU. A vehicle may even be manufactured outside the EU, but if the manufacturer has a representative in the EU and the vehicle is manufactured for the EU market in accordance with a valid type approval, the COC for such a vehicle is available and the vehicle can be registered in the EU with the COC without necessity to undergo further approvals. The fact that European type approval is global and not just national ensures the free movement of motor vehicles within the EU. How do I find out if my vehicle has been type approved? The manufacturer is obliged to affix a compulsory manufacturer's homologation label to the vehicle, which, in the case of a type approved vehicle, bears, inter alia, the EC-type approval number. If it is a vehicle being completed in more than one stage, the vehicle may have 2 type approvals, each corresponding to one stage and therefore the car has 2 mandatory labels, one of which states Stage 2. Multi-stage type approval can be granted for either an incomplete or a complete vehicle type, and there is a separate COC for each stage of approval, while each COC indicates for which stage it is intended, e.g. EC certificate of conformity for incomplete vehicles, or EC certificate of conformity for completed vehicles, or EC certificate of conformity for complete vehicles. (Excerpt from COC) Therefore, there are 2 COC certificates for some vehicles. However, often the vehicle is completed or modified by different manufacturers and therefore it is not always possible to obtain a COC for both stages of approval from the very same manufacturer. In this case, the manufacturer who completed or modified the vehicle should be contacted as they have the technical details of the modification or completion carried out. It is possible to find out who finished the vehicle from the manufacturer's homologation label, which shows the name of the manufacturer. If it is a modification to a vehicle that has been type approved, the manufacturer who carried it out will also issue a certificate of conformity (COC) for stage 2. As mentioned above, the manufacturer is obliged to place a so-called mandatory manufacturer's homologation label (also called an approval plate or type plate) on the vehicle. If the vehicle has been type approved, the type approval number is indicated on this label. consists of several parts separated by an '*'. Example: e11*2007/2046*0004*02 Part 1: lower case letter e followed by the code of the country issuing the type-approval. In this case (e11*) it is a type approval granted by the United Kingdom. Part 2: Number of the basic directive or regulation. In this case (*2007/2046*) it is an approval under Commission Regulation No. 2007/2046. Part 3: Number of the last amending directive or regulation. (To be given only if the Directive has been amended) Part 4: Four-digit sequential number designating the base approval number. The sequence starts from 0001 for each basic directive or regulation. In this case (*0004*), it is therefore the 4th type-approval. Part 5: Two-digit sequential number to designate the extension of type approval. The sequence starts from 00 for each base approval number. In this case (*02) it is the 2nd extension of approval. Every manufacturer naturally tries to improve the vehicles they produce and, in addition, the requirements that vehicles must meet change over time. Therefore, over time, manufacturers change the approved type and add additional features to it. However, the manufacturer must immediately inform the approval authority of any change. The approval authority shall then assess the change and decide whether it requires a change in the form of a revision or extension of the type approval. If the approval authority considers that the changes to the data in the information package are significant to the extent that they cannot be covered by an extension of the existing type approval, it shall refuse to modify the EU type approval and shall require the manufacturer to apply for a new EU type-approval. A change shall be marked as a 'revision' if, despite the change of data, the vehicle type concerned continues to comply with the applicable requirements for that type and no repeated inspections or tests are necessary. This means that the type approval remains the same. However, if the changes extend beyond the validity of the current type approval and further inspections or new tests are required, the change shall be designated as an extension of the type approval. In this case, the approval authority shall extend the existing type approval and the extension shall be indicated by increasing the extension number by one (Part 5: e11*2007/2046*0004*02). In this case, the extension, also known as an addendum, would therefore be changed from 02 to 03. After the extension of the type approval, the manufacturer shall continue to manufacture vehicles in accordance with the type described in the current extension. In this case, therefore, in accordance with the third extension of the type approval. For vehicles conforming to the extended type, the manufacturer shall issue a certificate of conformity (COC) bearing the current extension number. The type approval number is normally displayed on the manufacturer's statutory plate without the extension number. The type approval may be extended up to 99 times, but the extension number shall only ever be given for vehicles that were manufactured after the extension was approved. For existing, already manufactured vehicles, no information relating to the data with which the vehicle was manufactured may be changed. This means that even the extension number (supplement) is never changed for a manufactured vehicle. For example, if the vehicle was manufactured in accordance with type approval e11*2007/2046*0004*02, this type approval number including the extension number will be shown on the COC document issued at the time of production. If the owner of the car requests a COC document after any period of time, the manufacturer will issue a duplicate COC which will still bear the same type approval number as was on the original COC. This means that even if, for example, after 15 years, the manufacturer produces this type of vehicle with the extension *58, i.e.: e11*2007/2046*0004*58, the owner of a vehicle produced 15 years ago will receive a COC duplicate showing the number with which his vehicle was produced, i.e., e11*2007/2046*0004*02. In the past, some registration offices were sometimes unaware of this fact and entered an extension number on the registration certificate, which they only estimated… Possible problems with incorrect entry of an extension of type approval A real case to illustrate the problem: A vehicle that was manufactured in conformity with the type approval e1*2001/116*0242*09 was sold and re-registered by a new owner several years after its production. The registration office only had the previous registration certificate and assumed that the extension number had increased over time and therefore only estimated how much the extension may have increased in the meantime. Consequently, they vehicle had been registered the vehicle with the type approval number: e1*2001/116*0242*17. The car was resold and exported a few years after this registration. For registration in the new country, the buyer needed a COC document and therefore requested a duplicate of COC from the manufacturer, which the manufacturer issued. The type approval number on the COC document was, of course, e1*2001/116*0242*09 and hence there was a mismatch between the COC document and the previous registration certificate. This mismatch caused the new owner problems when registering abroad. Since the specifications with which the vehicle was manufactured are "preserved" in the Certificate of Conformity (COC), the COC document is the most relevant source of information needed to register the vehicle. Therefore, in the end, the registration authority accepted that the type approval extension number on the technical certificate was incorrect and registered the vehicle on the basis of the correct information in the COC duplicate. However, if the registration office refuses to register the vehicle because of different extension numbers (on the registration certificate and on the COC), the solution is also to contact the original registration office that entered the incorrect extension number on the registration certificate and ask it to correct this document or to confirm that the incorrect extension number has been indicated on the previous registration certificate. The manufacturer may also provide vehicle data electronically directly to the registration authority. Registration authorities can then also draw information for vehicle registration from the shared data. However, it may happen that for some approved vehicle types the registration authority has no data in its system and therefore refuses to register such a vehicle even though it has the possibility to draw information from the COC document. In such a case, the registration authority is obliged to manually enter the data from the COC into the registration certificate.