





Advancing industrial applications: a classic TÜV SÜD testing method comes into its own. With Dana Dietze, Nina Scheuring, and Daniel Kraus.

# 16—SOCIETY & **POLITICS**

Human rights, equal opportunities, and female heads of state

# 18—NEXT LEVEL **CERTIFICATION**

Advancing product testing: with testing methods for the most crucial part of e-mobility - batteries. Volker Blandow, Hurry Xu, and Liang Liang explain.

22 — CULTURE & **ARCHITECTURE** 

Moptops, fashion icons,

and creative architects



**NEXT LEVEL CERTIFICATION** 

EXT LEVEL MOBILITY



# **04**—**INTRO**: **EMBRACING** THE FUTURE

So what exactly is the next level? A young journalist takes a look around at TÜV SÜD.

# 06 — NEXT LEVEL **MOBILITY**

Advancing mobility: with digitalization, artificial intelligence and automation. **Perspectives from Martin** Kusatz, Martin Vetter, and Sebastian Ospalek.

# 10—SCIENCE & **TECHNOLOGY**

24 HEARTS AND MINDS

Wheels, genes, and viruses

# **MINDS**

24 — HEARTS AND

One aspect of advancing is all about broadening our entrepreneurial perspectives. TÜV SÜD employees show engagement at national and international level.









# **ADVANCING** The future

belongs to the brave, and even the longest road starts with a single step forward. Every era confronts us with new tasks, and we advance by solving them. "The Next Level. Together." is TÜV SÜD's guiding principle. Together we advance our company, our customers, and society as a whole to a new level. A magazine about good ideas.







# STORIES ONLINE www.annualreport.tuvsud.com/ 2019/magazine/mobility/

Mobility in our society is changing – driven by the developments around digitalization and new drive systems. For TÜV SÜD, this means continuously

advancing our technological expertise, optimizing our services, and developing new forward-looking service products. By doing so, we are creating the conditions for safe, secure mobility – now and in the future.

We are accompanying this change with future-facing innovations in areas such as

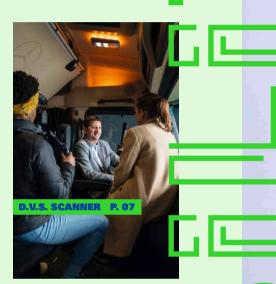
highly automated driving, but principally by introducing a host of

smaller-scale improvements that combine to elevate our mobility to a new level in general. Across Germany and internationally, our innovation teams, experts, and specialists are collaborating on new ideas, including digitalization processes for car dealerships,

artificial intelligence in damage assessments, and automated car rental returns. These activities will not only make our services faster and better; they will also unlock new capacities for continuously improving



the safety and reliability of our transport.









MOBILITY



Dr. Martin Vetter is Head of Innovation at TÜV SÜD's Mobility Division. He and his team work on applying artificial intelligence in damage assessment. »Al can take over simple, time-consuming, and recurring tasks and thus support processes. At TÜV SÜD we are able to combine the advantages of the technology – standardization, flexibility, and speed – with our wealth of more than 150 years of experience. Where the use of Digital Vehicle Scan is

concerned, for example, we are engaged in optimizing the results and reliability of Al in automated damage assessments and valuations. The capacities we create thus enable us to deploy our specialists precisely where their experience and their knowledge are most valuable in evaluating complex issues.«



The nimble little robot's basic design resembles a Segway – and could even take a passenger

# Wheels, genes, & viruses

MAGAZINE 2019





Left: The Benz Patent Motor Car Number 3, historic illustration from 1880

Right: Carl Benz, shown here aged around 80, lived to see his idea come to fruition.

THREE WHEELSTHAT UNLOCKED A NEW WORLD

While many contemporaries scoffed at Benz' 1885 invention of the "Motorwagen Nummer 1" ("Patent Motor Car Number One") as a "horseless carriage," his three-wheeled vehicle with its four-stroke engine soon proved to be a milestone in the history of technology – the first functioning automobile.

When Carl Benz' "Motorwagen" was first taken to the streets in the German city of Mannheim, it had to jostle for position with a variety of steam-powered vehicles. Benz was heaped with scorn sense," and "superfluous humbug" - and the vehicle was admittedly rather unusual in appearance, given that most of it was constructed from bicycle parts. But Benz, a mechanical engineering graduate, was undeterred and filed for a patent on his invention in 1886. This patent document is classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Document as an icon of our automobile society. The patent itself heralded a so far unknown experience of mobility for the human race. Benz achieved a breakthrough at the end of the 1880s when the European high society embraced his new vehicle, and by 1900 his factory was already the biggest automobile who was notching up sales of his first Mercedes vehicle around the same time. Although Benz withdrew from an active role as early as 1903, he retains the status of successful automotive pioneer. Only one thing was denied him: the first cross-country drive in his legendary "Motorwagen." This honor went to his wife Bertha, who secretly drove 70 kilometers to Pforzheim and back in a Model 3 Motorwagen.

Again and again, visionaries have inspired pioneering breakthroughs in science and technology. With their inspiration, these fields have increasingly shifted their activities from the real world to address virtual realms and microscopic scales.

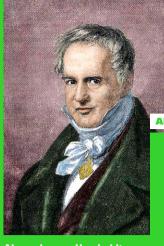
FRANÇOISE BARRÉ-SINOUSSI

# SAVIOR OF MILLIONS OF LIVES

The stakes were high: the goal was nothing less than the identification of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV. This major achievement was claimed in 1983 by Françoise Barré-Sinoussi, a member of virologist Luc Montagnier's research group at the Institut Pasteur in Paris. The AIDS virus had been isolated.

Barré-Sinoussi had never planned to become a scientist. Her career began with an internship at the Institut Pasteur and culminated with her identification of the virus, which the French virologist successfully isolated from a tissue sample taken from an AIDS patient. By doing so. she laid the foundations for developing HIV drugs and was rewarded with a share of the 2008 Nobel Prize. But Barré-Sinoussi is well aware Almost 40 years after her discovery as many as around 38 million people all over the world are still infected. Her tireless research continues.





Alexander von Humboldt, shown here in an 1883 engraving, changed our world forever.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT

# TRAVELER WITH A NEW **VISION OF THE WORLD**

German naturalist and explorer, universal genius and cosmopolitan, scholar mentor and patron of the science: Alexander von Humboldt was all these. In 1799 he embarked on a journey that would elevate humanity's knowledge of the natural world to a whole new level.

Humboldt became most celebrated for his great voyage to South America (1799– 1804), which was later celebrated as the second, the scientific, discovery of South America. The meticulously documented findings he brought back from his travels fundamentally changed the relationship between humankind and nature. Humboldt's analytical approach shaped the field of science to come; natural sciences such as geography, climatology, founder. Although his books "Cosmos" enormous popularity during his lifetime; fame alone proved insufficient and he was beset by financial difficulties in his later years.

# **EMMANUELLE CHARPENTIER**

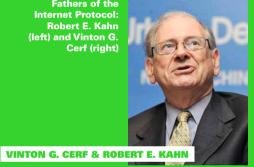


# THE "SCISSORS" THAT REVOLUTIONIZED **BIOTECHNOLOGY**

**Emmanuelle Charpentier's Nobel** Prize-worthy discovery could change many lives. In 2011 the French biotechnologist published the first fundamental principles of CRISPR/Cas9, her groundbreaking gene-editing technology.

CRISPR/Cas9, a type of molecular scissor technology can be used to cut and edit genetic material and reinsert it into a living organism. One could almost say this technology enables humanity to create the world of tois based involves taking a physical defense mechanism that attacks viruses with bacteria and using it as an allourpose genome editing tool. Animals and plants can be designed in this way – and humans with AIDS, cancer, or hereditary genetic disorders can be healed. Within months of their release, Charpentier's findings changed the way laboratories worked. The method is already the most widely used genetic editing tool in the world.

Fathers of the Internet Protocol: Robert E. Kahn (left) and Vinton G. Cerf (right)





# OPENING UP NEW WORLDS OF COMMUNICATION

The partnership of a doctor of mathematics and a doctor of electrical engineering laid the foundations for the most incredible information medium in the world - the Internet. Yet neither had the slightest inkling of the impact their work would later have.

Today the Internet is an essential part of our professional and private lives, used according to 2018 statistics by around 3.9 billion people and rising. But in 1973, when Cerf and Kahn presented their first version of the Internet protocol TCP/IP at the University of Stanford, there was no indication of how sweeping the changes in communication and information would be. The new communicate and to connect universities. Continually updated, TCP/IP still forms the basis of data transfer on the Internet today. But Cerf has further-reaching ideas. He has spent many years working on the Interplanetary Internet, aimed to become a communication standard from planet to planet in the near future.

# REPORTER MELISSA IN ACTION: MORE ON THESE STORIES ONLINE

https://www.annualreport.tuvsud.com/ 2019/magazine/industry



# MEXT





Large-scale installations in industrial

operations require regular maintenance, whether they are water tanks, pressure vessels, or flat-bottom tanks. After all, they must not present a danger to people or the environment.

TÜV SÜD has provided safety in this field for over 150 years. The cornerstone of the classic testing procedure is always physical inspection, in which an expert climbs into a

previously emptied and cleaned tank. However, this involves an enormous amount of work and high costs for the installation owners. The tanks or vessels are then tested for leaks by being filled with water. In the case of special-purpose vessels for substances such as rare gases, these tests are not without challenges and are extremely expensive for the operators. Some time ago TÜV SÜD developed a radically simplified





testing method for these procedures: acoustic emissions testing, enabling vessels to be tested during operation.

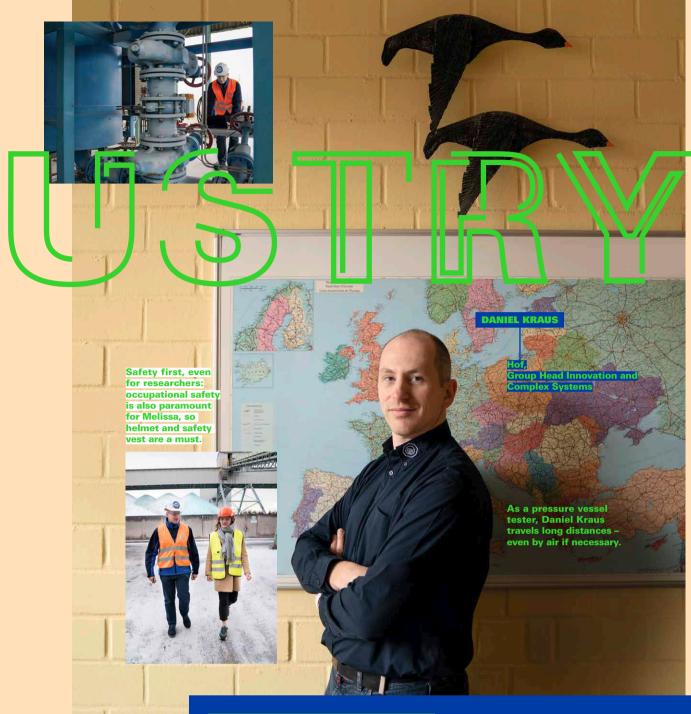


# »IT'S NEVER BORING!«

Nina Scheuring originally trained as a nurse. But her passion for technology never left her, and she eventually studied and graduated in industrial engineering. Today she is one of TÜV SÜD's top specialists in special-purpose vessels for areas such as renewable energies.

»Going from hospital to TÜV SÜD was a huge change for me, but now my patients are pressure vessels instead of people! The most interesting thing is that many special-purpose vessels are non-standard. Sometimes we can't attach our sensors onto the vessel wall because it's covered in an oil film, because the material is non-magnetic, or simply because the right point is out of reach. That's when we need improvisation and creativity. We may have to take a trip to the local expert store and buy special materials to complete our tests; sometimes we've even used tension belts to hold the sensors in place! I'm currently involved in a really exciting innovative project. A while ago we noticed cracks in a pressure vessel installation during acoustic emissions testing, and I wanted to know how long the customer could continue using the vessel. We're now building three pressure vessels with precisely defined faults and will conduct controlled burst tests. This will enable us to give our customers more accurate predictions and offer them greater safety, certainty, and trust!«







Near the city of Hof in the German region of Franconia, Daniel Kraus and his team focus on acoustic emissions testing. The region is home to numerous companies in the classic production sector, which appreciate the testing services in explosion hazard zones offered by TÜV SÜD.

»For acoustic emissions testing, I usually travel with a whole vanload of equipment in tow – lots of cable drums, the heavy measurement device itself, and of course all the sensors. One of the most modest items I take along is my mechanical pencil,

but it has a crucial role to play! As soon as the sensors are set up I take the pencil and snap the lead off against the vessel at various points. The sensors react to these clicks, which enables us to locate and test them. When it comes to vessels containing highly flammable materials like hydrogen or liquefied gas, AE testing offers an enormous safety plus, both for us and for our customers! They can allow operations to continue as normal, saving time and costs. As part of our ongoing improvements to our customer service, we are currently addressing continuous surveillance. This enables vessel conditions to be assessed at any time, allowing risks to be identified immediately and remedied.«



# Human rights, equal opportunities, & female heads of state

Equality remains a still-distant goal, widely called for across politics and society. Yet dedicated pioneers have repeatedly won milestone victories in the past, both historically and more recently.

VIGDÍS FINNBOGADÓTTIR

# LEAVE IT TO A WOMAN!

A woman, divorced, with an adopted daughter, took on three high-profile male rivals – and won. After becoming the world's first democratically elected female head of state in 1980, the new president of Iceland expressed her admiration for the population's bold move in electing a woman.

Women in Iceland had already held a protest against the patriarchy in 1975; their one-day strike that year laid the foundations for Vigdís Finnbogadóttir's bid for presidency. What appears so natural today was evidently a matter of vehement debate prior to her election. The lack of a husband by the side of the new presidential hopeful was a persistent theme – but not for Finnbogadóttir herself, who announced that she should be elected because she was a person and that voting for a woman should be every bit as normal as voting for a man. Her narrow yet historic victory in 1980 was followed by three further terms up to 1996. Vigdis, as she is familiarly known to all Icelanders, is still regarded today as an outstanding ambassador for her small country.

Redefining Iceland's image: Vigdís Finnbogadóttir (right), seen here on a 1985 state visit to the Netherlands with Queen Beatrix





First Lady of distinction: Eleanor Roosevelt during a radio broadcast in Washington DC, around 1939

# THE FIRST LADY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Shy young Eleanor Roosevelt would embark on a long journey before becoming the most famous and influential woman in the world. She strode this path with assurance, while also transforming the role of the First Lady at the White House.

Eleanor Roosevelt was always famous for going one step further. As early as 1932, when her husband, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was inaugurated as US President, her role had already far outstripped that of First Lady by his side. Two days after the inauguration she held the first press conference in what would become a weekly series to which only women reporters were admitted. As a consequence, every newspaper was forced to employ at least one female Roosevelt. Before her husband became President he contracted polio: so she traveled the country in his place, speaking at party conventions and ensuring the name of Roosevelt was kept in the spotlight. She had been introduced to details of the political system and ways of working by a close family advisor, an unusual step in those times but one which furnished extremely useful knowledge, both for the role she would play as her country's strong First Lady and beyond. After her husband's death, Roosevelt – then 62 – was appointed official US delegate to the newly founded United Nations by incoming President Harry S. Truman. Convinced of the organization's vital role, she chaired the Human Rights Commission and was one of the authors of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, officially adopted in 1948. The "First Lady of the World" remained one of the staunchest defenders of the Declaration until her death in 1962.



Passionate campaigner for women's rights: Louise Otto-Peters, here on a 1974 commemorative stamp

# THE POWER OF THE PEN AGAINST WOMEN'S INEQUALITY

Louise Otto was born in 1819, in an era far from any idea of women's suffrage. Although from a good family and financially independent, she had greater ambitions. Through the power of her writing, she became a leading protagonist of the 1848 revolution and the initiator of the organized women's movement in Germany.

As was customary for 19th-century girls, higher education was closed to Louise Otto despite her thirst for knowledge. The lawyer's daughter from Meissen, Germany, was undeterred and embarked on a lifetime of self-education. Deciding to aim for a career, she quickly put her plans into action and became an author and critical contemporary observer. Louise Otto immersed herself in politics at an early stage. She harnessed the public attention gained by her novels on working-class poverty to promote the cause of women's rights. After the 1848 Revolution

she launched her own women's newspaper under the rallying-cry—considered outrageous at the time – that "women's participation in the interests of the state is not merely a right: it is a duty." The newspaper was quickly denounced as revolutionary and was banned. However, Louise Otto – later Otto-Peters – never lost sight of her political goals, even during the period of reaction in the aftermath of the revolution; a few years later she founded the Leipzig Women's Educational Association, paving the way for the organized women's movement in Germany.



The freedom fighter was already acclaimed during his lifetime as a true giant of history and a statesman conveying a special message of tolerance. Despite decades of imprisonment, this charismatic figure played a major role in peacefully ending apartheid.

The South Africans had a name for the almost mystical fascination exuded by Mandela; they called it "Madiba Magic" in reference to his clan honorific. But in 1918, when Rolihlahla "Nelson" Mandela was born in the South African state of Transkei, the country was very far from magical. After colonialization by the British and Dutch, the state's majority black population was ruled over by a minority of white settlers. Racial discrimination spread with the foundation of

the South African Union in 1910 and was established in law in 1948 upon the introduction of the apartheid regime. In 1944 Nelson Mandela, then a 26-year-old lawyer, joined the African National Congress (ANC) and began to champion the rights of the black population. As Mandela had originally supported militant action against apartheid, he was condemned to life imprisonment in 1964. Over the next 26 years he grew in status to become an icon and reconciler, heralding the end of the apartheid regime; in 1990, newly released from prison, he held a series of dramatic meetings negotiating a bloodless transfer of power from the white minority to the black majority. A mere four years later, Mandela was elected the first black president of his country in free and democratic elections, gaining an overwhelming majority.

# VIDEOS AND FURTHER INSIGHTS FROM REPORTER MELISSA ONLINE

www.annualreport.tuvsud.com/ 2019/magazine/certification



# NEXT

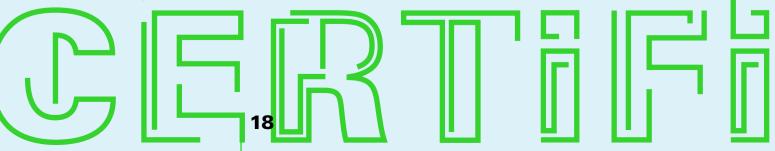
through is still some way off, electric vehicles are becoming an increasingly frequent phenomenon on our roads. But whether they are all-electric vehicles or hybrids, the battery ultimately makes all the difference. It has to deliver

maximum performance, long service life, and safety. TÜV SÜD quickly recognized this need and has built up a globally acknowledged expertise in battery testing over the past decade.

The company's state-of-the-art chain of laboratories across Europe, North America, and Asia oversee the safety and reliability of electric vehicle technology. Let us take a look at **CHANGZHOU** near China's megacity Shanghai, where TÜV SÜD recently opened one of the biggest and most modern battery testing facilities in the world. TÜV SÜD's



expertise is more sought-after than ever before, therefore further laboratories are already being established at full speed.







# »OUR BUNKER IS OUR PRIDE AND JOY!«

The Changzhou testing laboratory is the largest of its kind in the world. Automotive industry customers value and use its services to test their large-scale batteries in simulations of extreme situations, with state-of-the-art technology and monitored by strict safety standards.

»Our NEV (New Energy Vehicle) laboratory has no international equal. Equipped with cutting-edge technology, it offers extremely high testing capacity! The majority of our customers are automotive manufacturers seeking information on the resilience of the batteries in their electric vehicles. To do this, we have a variety of testing systems that are able to simulate extreme situations. For example, to investigate how batteries react to impact or accidents, we have a test rig that can replicate car crashes or travel over rough surfaces. To monitor performance under extreme environmental conditions, we can also simulate heavy rainfall, extremely high or low temperatures, and temperature fluctuations.

In Changzhou we are particularly proud of our large-scale bunkers – high-safety testing chambers where we make the batteries explode. That's a pretty impressive sight, for us as well as the customers! A battery that has passed all our lab tests is ready for any situation.«





# Moptops, fashion icons, & Ithe for by must and det the wo though general impact.





ZAHA MOHAMMAD HADID

# GRANDE DAME OF ARCHITECTURE

The architect's office opened by Iraqi Zaha Hadid in 1980 would utterly transform the world of architecture. Her buildings often appear to defy gravity or reject any useful purpose – and yet the very opposite is the case.

For architect, architecture professor, and designer Zaha Hadid, who died in 2016 at the age of only 65, the ambition of completely rethinking buildings, rejecting the tedium of post-modernism, was the driving force. As early as 1983, she won a prize worth \$100,000 for her leisure park design for Hong Kong based around a "horizontal skyscraper"; however, her first building would not see the light of day until 1993. This earliest work was a fire station for a factory in Weil am Rhein, Germany, featuring sharp diagonal forms. Later designs included Guangzhou Opera House in China, the National Museum of Arts of the 21st Century (MAXXI) in Kronplatz in the mountains of South Tyrol, Italy, all of which will continue to speak of Hadid's visionary mind in the future. Her deconstructivist style can be compared to Frank O. Gehry or Daniel Libeskind. And yet Hadid was also a master of flowing lines. She remained the exception in her field, always battling for professional status in an industry dominated by white men. This determination won her numerous plaudits; in 2004 she was the first woman to win the Pritzker Architecture Prize, the highest accolade in architecture.

The forces unleashed by music, philosophy, and design can change the world. The sounds, thoughts, and ideas that generate such profound impacts generally originate from striking personalities.

# IMMANUEL KANT

# THE UNWORLDLY WORLD CHANGER

Kant's ideas, such as "Sapere aude – Dare to know," heralded the Age of Enlightenment. A watershed in philosophy with an impact that is still felt today.

Very far from being a cosmopolitan, beyond the Königsberg region in East Prussia (then Germany; today Kaliningrad, Russia): the place where he changed the world with the power of his thoughts alone. No other thinker of his age was more influential than the "wise man of Königsberg," and no other revolutionized philosophy so extensively. 1781 saw the publication of Kant's most famous work and exposition of his epistemology, "A Critique of Pure Reason." Kant called for people to accept responsibility for their own actions instead of being led by others – God included. In fact, he freed philosophy from the bonds of religion. Kant's ideas were not universally welcomed; as he grew older he fell foul of the Prussian censorship authorities. But ideas are free. Kant, who died in 1804, has influenced countless philosophers right up to the present day.



Pioneered independence for women: Coco Chanel at work,

# VISIONARY STYLE ICON

It would be a deep injustice to reduce Coco Chanel to the Chanel suit, the "little black dress," or the classic fragrance of "Chanel N° 5," soon to celebrate its centenary. This unique woman was also one of the first feminists.

A girl from humble origins made it all the way to Paris as a celebrated designer - and played a major role in freeing a whole generation of women from the physical constraints of the corset at the beginning of the last century. This was more than a fashion decision: this was an act of emancipation, which would not leave women's self-perception untouched. The Chanel suit she created became a kind of standard uniform for the businesswoman of today. But Chanel was also a feminist, believing that women should no longer be mere "arm candy" for their male companions, but should be "willful" in the truest sense of the word - full of their own will, taking their destiny into their own hands. Like Chanel herself. Although by unmarried until her death at age 87. In her personal and professional life, she demonstrated that women could be independent in every way, to pay the price.



THE BEATLES

# THE SOUND OF A NEW GENERATION

They hailed from rock 'n' roll roots, their first single was "Love Me Do," and their style changed the very idea of music for millions of people all over the world. Who were they? Four lads from Liverpool, England, whose first concert under the name "The Beatles" took place in St. Pauli, the red light district of Hamburg, Germany.

From these early days of relatively innocuous beat lyrics, they became a musical phenomenon whose influence would penetrate every genre of pop and rock music. This development was driven by the Beatles' own musical evolution as they began to experiment with other musical styles from 1964 onward. By the time John Lennon, Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr, and George Harrison split up in 1970 the Beatles' music had drawn on a whole range of influences, from rock 'n' roll, beat and ballads to country, folk, music-hall, blues, and even psychedelic rock, hard rock, and classical music. The most impressive demonstration of their wide-ranging tastes was the 1968 double album "The Beatles," also known as the "White Album," where the band unfurled the full scope of their musical inspirations. Their music is still loved today; by the end of 2019, the quartet had sold around one billion records worldwide. Only their once-popular moptop hairstyle from 1962 has fallen out of fashion.

MARGARETE SCHÜTTE-LIHOTZKY

# KITCHEN DESIGN AS SOCIAL PROJECT

Bauhaus architecture for all: in the 1920s the "Frankfurt Kitchen" was installed as standard in thousands of social housing apartments throughout the German metropolis on the river Main. The concept brought world fame for its designer, the young Viennese architect Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky.

At that time, housing shortages in Frankfurt galvanized city construction officer Ernst May into considering integrated housing projects in Bauhaus-style architecture that would be both functional and aesthetic. Schütte-Lihotzky was commissioned to design a kitchen system for the apartments which

Inventor of the fitted kitchen: Margarethe Schütte-Lihotzky, around 1935



would combine design with extreme functionality and affordability. The "Frankfurt Kitchen" was intended for the lower middle classes, not the upper echelons. 10,000 apartments in Frankfurt alone had been equipped with the new kitchens by 1930. The relatively inflexible universal acceptance throughout Germany. However, in the following years the workflow-optimized design principle was retained while the kitchen itself was customized. The concept of the fitted kitchen has survived until today with little change. Schütte-Lihotzky's original design can be found in museums including the New York Museum of Modern Art.

More responsibility, more sustainability, more solidarity. Advancing our society is the responsibility of us all, of each of us personally, taking big leaps or small steps. Our eight examples show what people at TÜV SÜD are doing to advance the lives of others.

# 1. STANDING UP TO CANCER TOGETHER

Over 13,000 people develop leukemia every year. Bone marrow donations as the basis for stem cell transplants can help. To help more people find matching donors, Patrick Fruth, CEO TÜV SÜD Division Mobility, is pouring his efforts into supporting donor recruitment drives. Every Christmas he launches donation campaigns at service centers and customers' companies and raises awareness among his colleagues in the company, encouraging them to sign up for tissue typing. A broadly based campaign at TÜV SÜD offers a straightforward process for employees to register as donors – and save lives.

# 2. THE VALUE OF SYSTEMIC IMPORTANCE

Masks and more: Yenifers Sacchetto, Product Service TÜV SÜD America, places some of the currently most sought-after protective products on the market. She coordinates a roughly 20-strong team and serves some four dozen customers in the healthcare sector. Her vision is to help develop new technologies that improve patient care quality with all kinds of medical products and devices. It's a job which can change people's lives – and that's clearer today than ever before.



# 3. CHOCOLATE AND TOOTHBRUSHES

In a society where some people have absolutely nothing, community engagement is all the more vital. Elaine Machado, TÜV SÜD Brazil, seeks to make those people's lives a little better. She joined forces with colleagues to found a committee that organizes regular private fundraising activities and collects donations. Their dedication has sweetened orphans' lives with gifts of chocolate, provided the homeless with toothbrushes and hygiene kits, and arranged communal meals for older people. "Making other people's day better and spreading happiness is a great source of personal satisfaction and joy for me," affirms Elaine.

# MINDS





## 5. MAKING CHILDREN STRONG

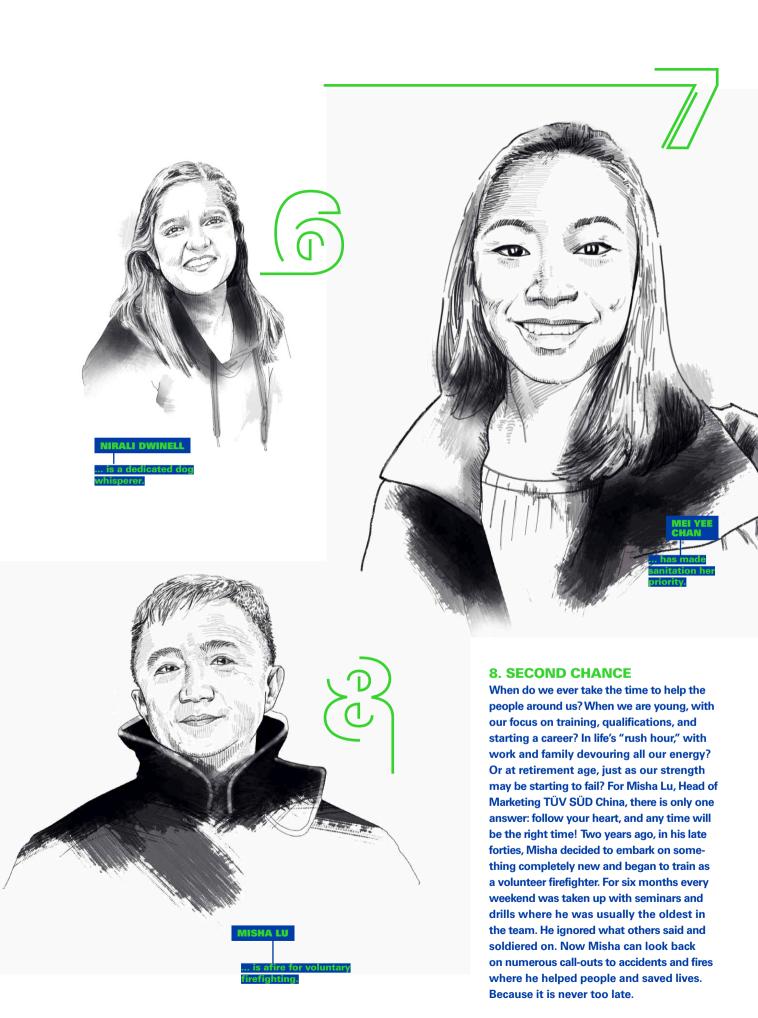
Road safety is a priority for Philip Puls and Jochen Krebs from the TÜV SÜD Division Mobility. Both are voluntary board members in Verkehrswacht München, a nonprofit road safety organization based in Munich, Germany. Their aim is to hold information events and training courses in kindergartens and elementary schools that educate children in road safety – and help prevent accidents. "We both have children of our own, so we're particularly conscious of children's safety on the roads," says Puls. Verkehrswacht is also addressing the ever-growing category of elderly people. Its dedication is paying off; while over 200 people died on the roads in Munich in the year 1949, this figure had fallen to 17 at the last count.

# 6. A DOG-GONE SAVIOR

Nirali Dwinell spends her days working for TÜV SÜD in the USA – and her free time saving lives. Based in Massachusetts, the dedicated animal-lover volunteers with a rescue organization for abandoned and mistreated dogs. She often ends up taking animals home herself and looking after them until a new owner can be found. "I've always loved animals and find it incredibly fulfilling to take in a scared, sick, or unloved pup and turn its life around," says Nirali.

## 7. PREVENTING SICKNESS

Over the past few months - especially in the light of the coronavirus pandemic -, the crucial importance of daily hygiene routines has become startlingly clear to people all over the world. But this is bad news for the billions of people worldwide without access to clean water or functioning sanitation. Singaporean Mei Yee Chan is working on improving the situation. As part of a TÜV SÜD team, she developed standards for toilet systems that worked with a minimum of technology and without the need for sewage systems. Simple, low-cost ideas that function in even the poorest areas of the world – and help prevent sickness.



Melissa Schulte and her research explorations into the next level at TÜV SÜD: for more information and videos, visit

www.annualreport.tuvsud.com



# TÜV SÜD AG

Westendstraße 199 80686 Munich Germany

PHONE + 49 89 5791-0 FAX + 49 89 5791-1551 EMAIL info@tuev-sued.de WEB www.tuvsud.com





### IMPRINT

## **Published by**

TÜV SÜD AG Corporate Communications Westendstraße 199 80686 Munich Germany

Phone +49 89 5791-0 Fax +49 89 5791-1551

© TÜV SÜD AG, Munich. All rights reserved.

Sabine Hoffmann, Jörg Riedle (project manager)

### Concept, editing and layout

MPM Corporate Communication Solutions, Mainz www.mpm.de

# Photography

All: Myrzik und Jarisch
Exceptions:

p. 10–11 Historical image collection by Bildagentur-online/Alamy Stock Photo; Lebrecht Music & Arts/Alamy Stock Photo; Marmara/Figarophoto/ laif; Welters/laif; PRISMA ARCHIVO/ Alamy Stock Photo; GARY DOAK/Alamy Stock Photo; Imaginechina Limited/ Alamy Stock Photo

p. 16–17 BNA Photographic/Alamy Stock Photo; Glasshouse Images/ Alamy Stock Photo; Stamp Collection/ Alamy Stock Photo; Friedrich Stark/ Alamy Stock Photo

**p. 20–21** Yuyang Liu

p. 20 – 23 James Winspear-VIEW/ Alamy Stock Photo; Hufton+Crow-VIEW/Alamy Stock Photo; Pictorial Press Ltd/Alamy Stock Photo; Werner Otto/Alamy Stock Photo; picture-alliance/Imagno

### Illustrations

Simone Silbernagel, MPM

# Text

Melissa Schulte Stefan Tomm, MPM TÜV SÜD

### Printed by

G. Peschke Druckerei GmbH, Parsdorf

Published April 2020