

# The use of e-CMR in The Netherlands and in the Benelux

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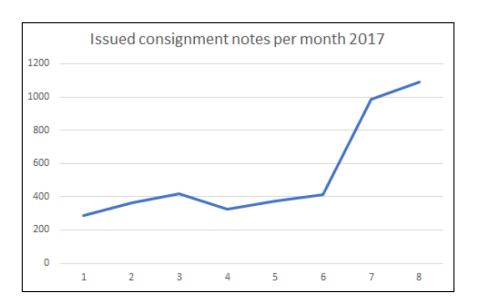


- Financials: reduction of handling costs
  - Faster administration (reduced data entry, no paper handling, etc.)
    NIWO/TLN study Netherlands: 4.5 € admin saving per CMR
  - Faster invoicing
  - Reduction of delivery and reception discrepancies
- Transparency and traceability
  - Data accuracy
  - Control and monitoring of the shipment
  - Real-time access to the information & proof of pick-up and delivery
- Legal compliance; secure and legal signatures
- Integration with other services, e.g. customs and fleet management; Customs, Excise and VAT reporting
- Increased overall logistics efficiency (less fuel, less CO2, ...)
- Better information available for incident management
- Essential enabler for e-freight (multi-modal air cargo)



#### Results sofar

- 20+ customers useTransFollow
- 250.000+ TransFollow Waybills sold
- 15+ cases, technical development
- 50+ cases in scope within 6 months
- Head start in retail, construction and agricultural sector

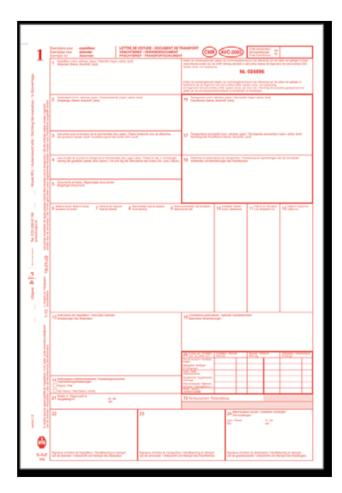






12 countries have adopted the e-CMR Protocol Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland





The CMR Convention (1956) also makes it mandatory to use a paper consignment note, unless countries have joined the convention's e-protocol (2008).

The e-protocol stipulates that it is possible to use an electronic consignment note for international road haulage.

If two bordering countries have ratified the e-protocol, road haulage is possible between them by carrying an accompanying electronic consignment note. As soon as the electronic consignment note meets the requirements of the e-protocol, it is <u>regarded as equivalent to the paper version</u> and has the same evidentiary value and the same effects.



### 2008 e-cmr protocol:

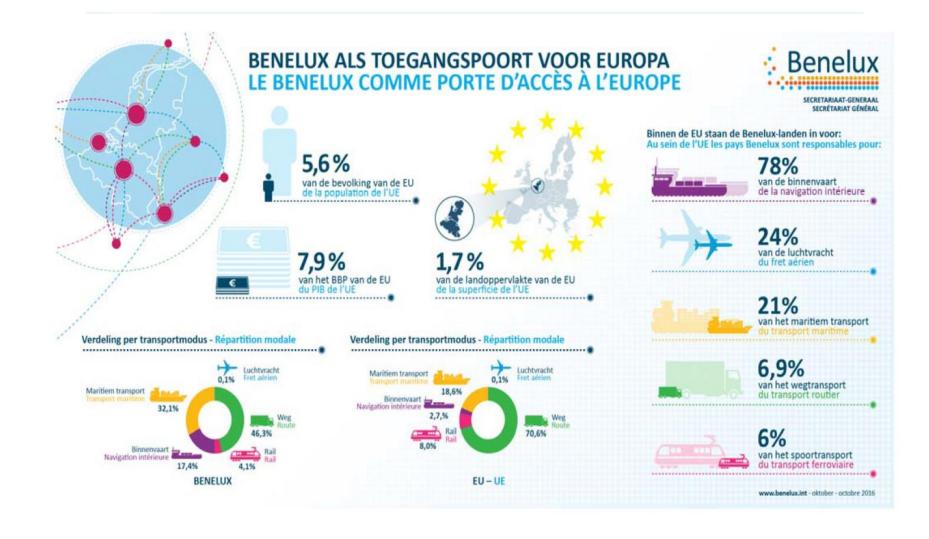
- NL signed and ratified
- B signed, not ratified
- Lux signed and ratification procedure started

In this situation cross border use of e-cmr within Benelux is not possible

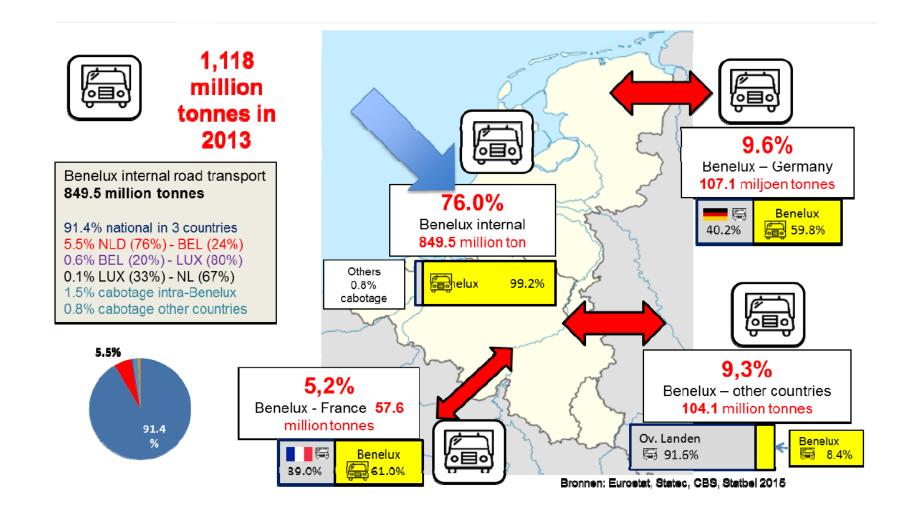
**Goal**: examine, on a crossborder level, if an <u>e-cmr</u> can be as reliable and safe as the <u>paper</u> consignment note for public control purposes

Results can also be used on a broader level than Benelux











## Benelux pilot e-cmr

Start: december 1<sup>ste</sup> 2017

- Duration: 3 years
- Range:
  - transport between Benelux-countries
  - national transport, incl. cabotage



## Requirements concerning e-cmr

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unique numberLU xxxxxxxxx ABCNLBE
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- digital signature (cfrm. e-cmr protocol)
- accessible and 'downloadable' for all contracting parties
- must contain same information as paper cmr



# Software providers (SP)

To be admitted to the pilot, a SP has to prove that his technology complies with e-cmr protocol requirements (art.1-6)

An admitted SP notifies within 3 months any changes to his system



# Software providers (SP)

- SP reports to the competent authority each transporter, sender/commissionair to whom he makes his technology available
- SP maintains list of all e-cmr's produced with his technology and communicates this list to the competent authority



## Use of e-cmr

- The Benelux countries accept the e-cmr as an valid alternative for the paper cmr within the context and requirements of the pilot as far as it:
  - complies with art. 1-6 of the e-cmr protocol
  - was produced by a party located in the Benelux with the technology of an admitted provider
  - is used by a reported user



## **Protection of data**

## The public authority

- Is only allowed to use the received data for the purpose of the pilot
- Is not allowed to communicate these data to public authorities that are not involved in the pilot
- Has to respect the national and European regulation concerning privacy