

eFTI4EU and eFTI4ALL Joint Yearly Conference

## Tomorrow's Freight Transport

### eFTI4ALL – How Companies prepare for eFTI?







Integration of the UNECE Guidelines 5.4.0.2 ADR/RID ADN into the eFTI-regulation Motivation & Use-Case







# The electronic (digital) transport document: Legal background

#### International:

Guide to the application of the subsection 5.4.0.2 RID/ADR/ADN (publicly available on the UNECE and OTIF websites)

#### in Germany:

Guideline von 2021 (published in Verkehrsblatt, Heft 4/2021, Nr. 43) \*)



- voluntary application
- defines necessary elements of data communication (communication architecture, web services, interfaces), collectively referred to as eDGTI
- if the guide is applied, it must be applied in full

<sup>\*)</sup> ersetzt den ursprünglichen Leitfaden von 2015 (Vkbl. Heft 14, Nr.108)



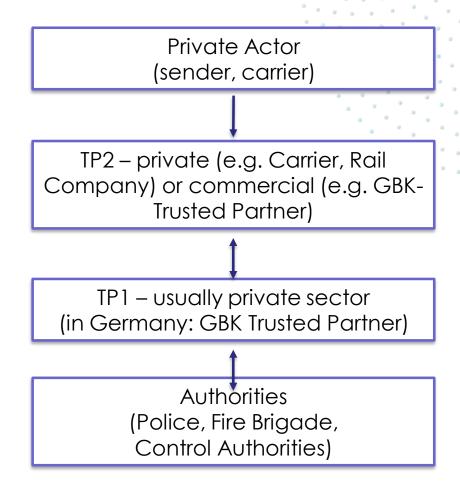




# The electronic (digital) transport document: Basic principle

- Shipper/carrier places transport document data in the defined xml format on their TP2 server
- TP2 server delivers data about events (login/logout) to TP1
- In the event of an incident (control, accident), authorized control authorities (in Germany e.g. BALM, EBA, police) and emergency services (public fire brigade) can query the data record stored at TP1 using the identification number of the respective transport unit

In Road Traffic, vehicles that travel electronically must be marked accordingly







# The electronic transport document: current tasks and obligations of GBK Trusted Partner (TP1/TP2)

- Fulfillment of Legal Requirements (including adapting the data model to changes in regulations)
- Provision of the IT Infrastructure TP1 TP2 for authorities and users from the private sector
- International networking with TP1 of other Countries
- Development, Deployment and Customization of the TP1 database and access interface
- Provision and forwarding of documents upon request from Authorized Parties via certificates

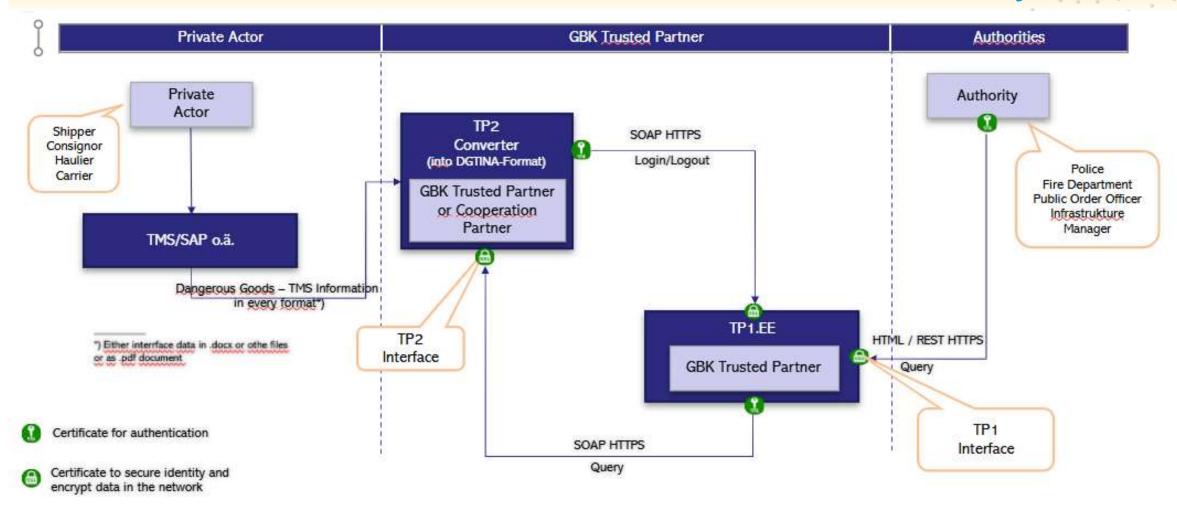






#### **GBK-Trusted Partner:**

### TP2 as service with data conversion – current solution in Germany.



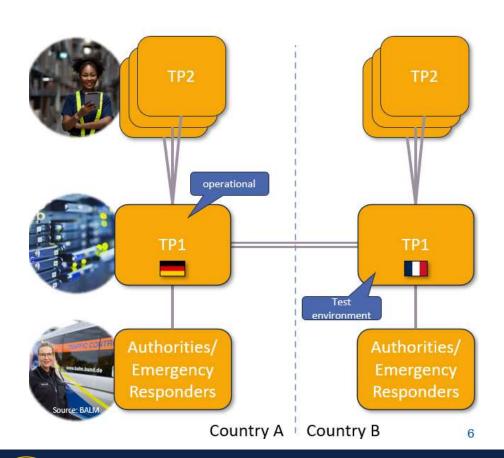


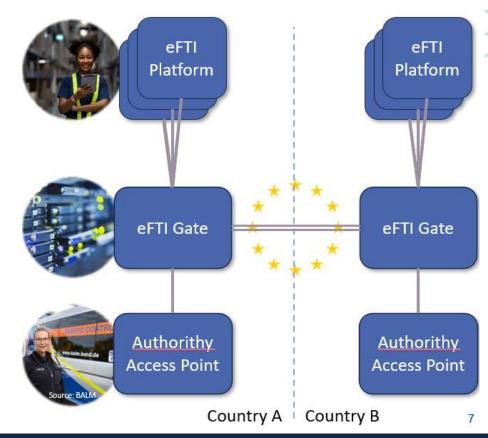


### Dangerous Goods Data Exchange TP1-TP2 and Transition to eFTI

#### **UNECE Guideline 5.4.0.2 ADR/RID/ADN**

#### **Dangerous Goods in eFTI**

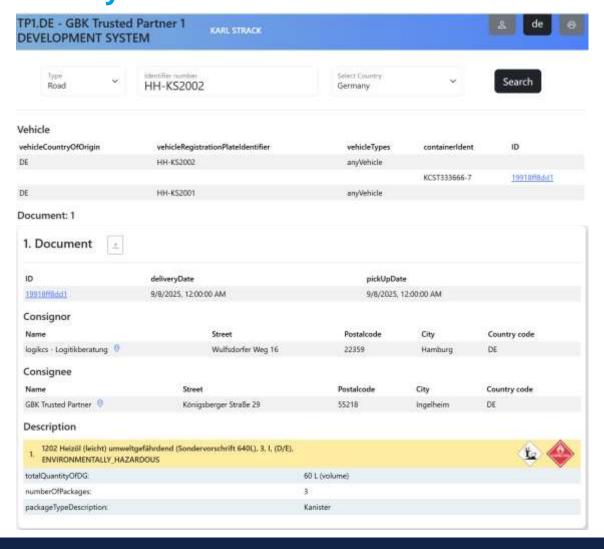








# The electronic transport document: the official German authority TP1 frontend





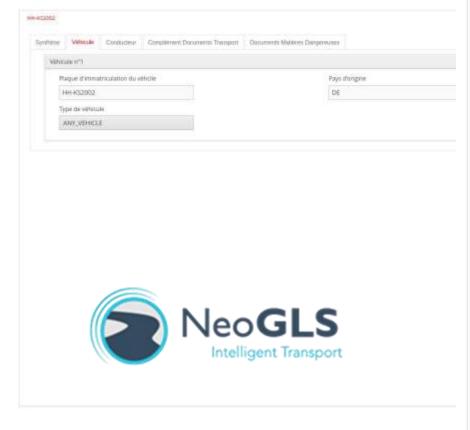


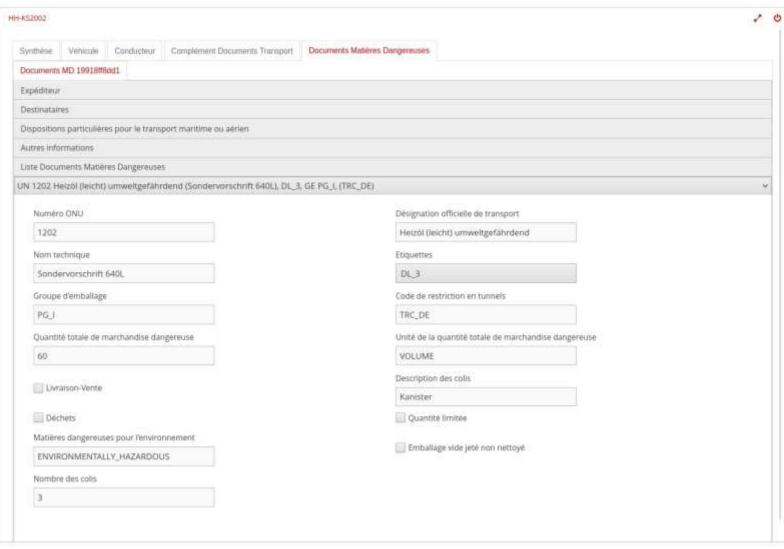




### The electronic transport document:

**German Data in French TP1** 



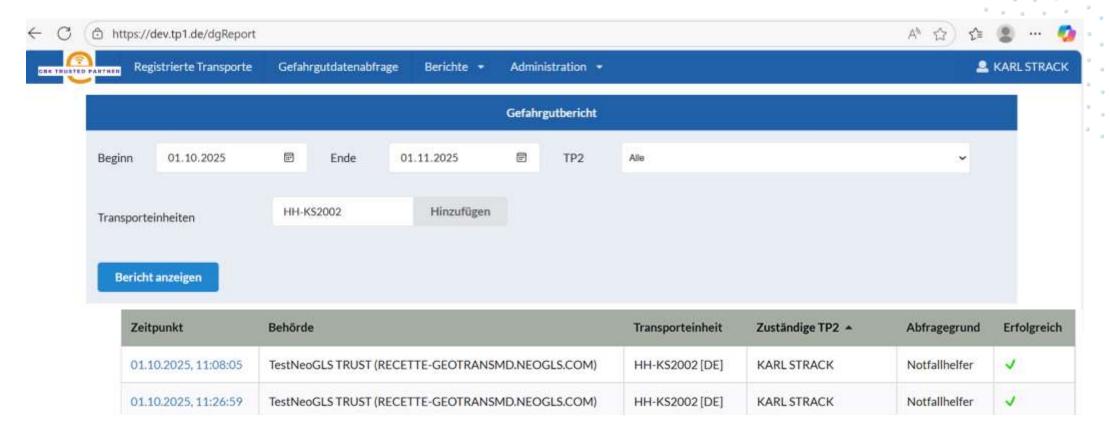








# The electronic transport document: Logging of the Authority Query in the TP1

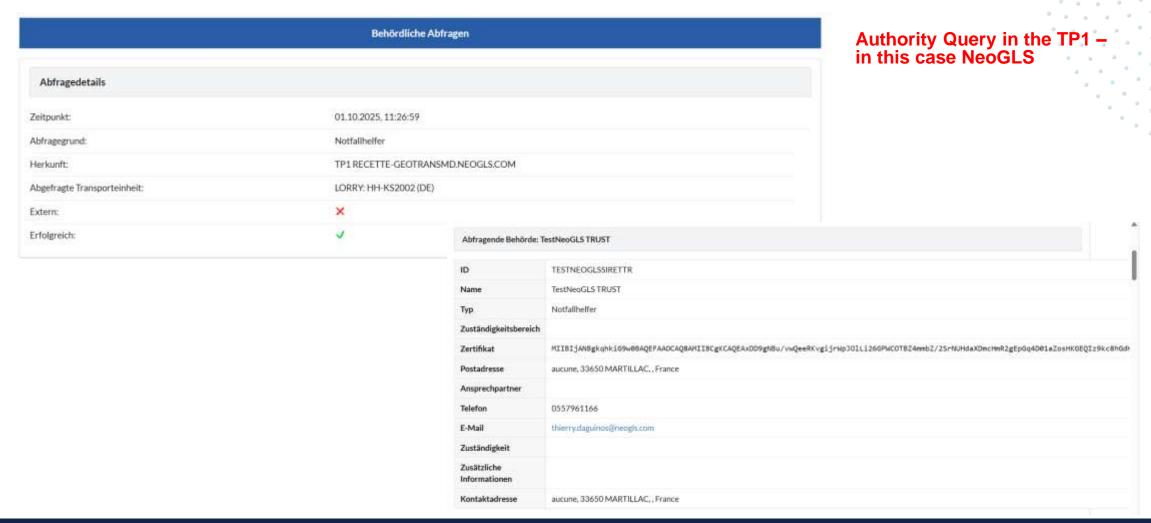


Authority Query in the TP1 – in this case NeoGLS



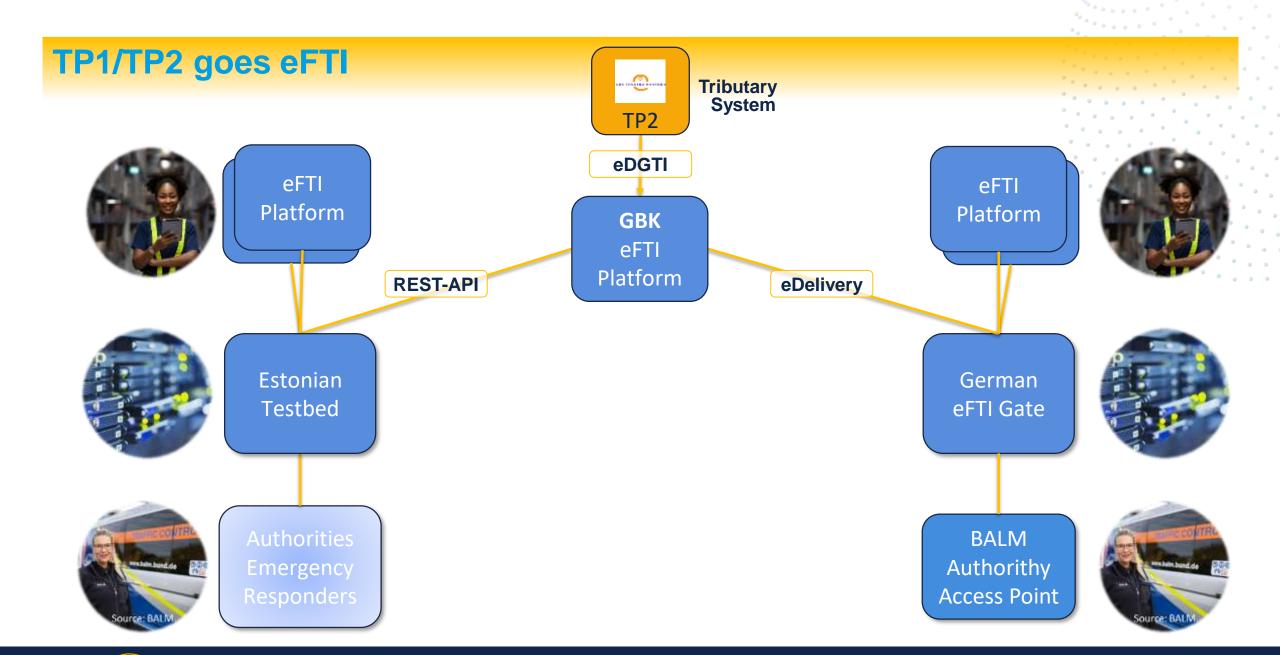


# The electronic transport document: Logging of the Authority Query in the TP1













### Dangerous Goods Data Exchange TP1-TP2 and Transition to eFTI

#### Conclusion:

- From July 9, 2027, all competent authorities must be able to conduct paperless inspections based on digital data, the standards for which are set out in the eFTI Regulation. eFTI works with structured data sets specified in the regulation, not with complete documents. This ensures that competent authorities can only access the information they need and are authorized to inspect.
- Economic operators (cargo owners, freight forwarders, carriers) have the option of providing the legally required information digitally via certified platforms but can initially continue to use freight documents in analog format.
- Anyone who chooses the German solution for implementing the guidance on 5.4.0.2 ADR today will be well prepared for the eFTI Regulation on Digital Transport Documents for the Transport of Dangerous Goods in July 2027.







### Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit







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