

EUDIN

EUROPEAN DATA INTERCHANGE FOR WASTE NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS

- OPTIMISATION OF WASTE TRANSPORTS ADMINISTRATION - TAC-Meeting, March 19, 2004, Brussels

Administration of waste transports

Thousands of transfrontier waste shipments are notified every year in the European Union according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community. After the approval of the general notification and the authorization of the notifier the competent authorities of the countries of dispatch, transit and destination receive three reports concerning each single carriage. This way many thousands of consignment notes are sent by the involved companies and received by the competent authorities.

The current notification process is fully paper based. The companies (notifiers and consignees) fill in movement documents manually and send them to the competent authorities either by fax or post. Most competent authorities feed this information into their electronic databases for control and reporting purposes. The whole process of drawing up, sending and transferring the data into local databases is very time consuming and fault sensitive. This applies to both the involved companies and the competent authorities which are both currently putting a lot of effort in this process.

EUDIN - the use of IT

Against this background organisations of the following countries initiated the EUDIN project:

Belgium	Openbare Afvalstoffenmaatschappij Voor Het Vlaamse Gewest (OVAM)
Netherlands	Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (VROM)
Germany	Ministerium für Umwelt und Naturschutz, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz Nordrhein-Westfalen (MUNLV) Landesumweltamt Nordrhein-Westfalen (LUA NRW) Umweltbundesamt (UBA)
Austria	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW) Umweltbundesamt (UBA GmbH)

The project started in early 2000 as a Belgian – Dutch initiative; Germany and Austria joined in 2001.

The aim of the EUDIN-project is to set up an electronic system that enables an electronic exchange of the data of the notification form and the movement/tracking form. According to the definition of **EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)** the data will be put into the electronic system only once, at the location where they are produced first. In the following business processes these data are transmitted to the involved parties via structured messages. The data can then be imported directly in the IT-systems of the parties.

Because of the much higher amount of movement documents compared to the amount of notification forms, the first part of the EUDIN project will deal only with the electronic exchange of the movement documents. The electronic distribution of the transport report, of the confirmation of receipt and of the confirmation of recovery/disposal will lead to a quicker receipt of the reports, so the control of correctness is possible at an earlier stage. The reports will be better legible, less fault sensitive and the handling will be less time consuming for public administration **and** economy.

How it will work - the future digital reporting process

The subject of the first part of the EUDIN project is the electronic distribution of the movement document concerning a specific carriage of waste. According to the principles of EDI the data of the transport report will be put into the electronic data processing system by the exporting company. The data of the confirmation of receipt and of the confirmation of recovery/disposal will be put in by the importing company. The company will submit these data to "its" competent authority either by the use of a web-application (HTML over HTTP(S) is used for a web-client solution) or by using direct system-to-system communication via structured (XML-)messages. Competent authorities will be provided with the opportunity to transfer these data directly in their back-office systems without any manual intervention.

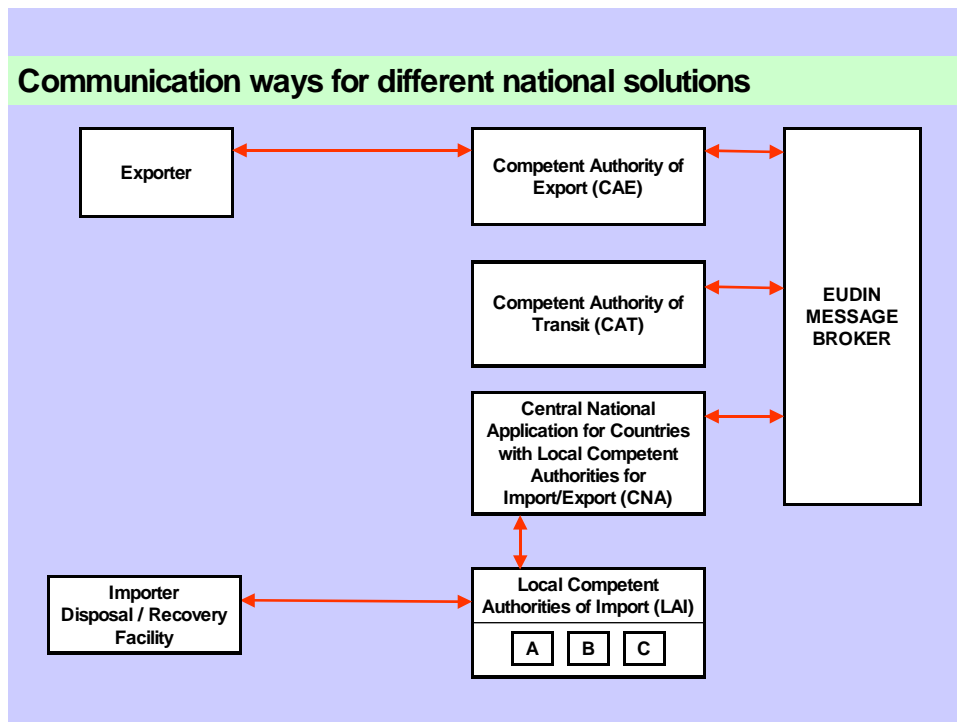
This implies that two different front-office solutions can be implemented: a web-browser solution especially for small companies with only a few shipments per year that do not have a (sufficiently) automated back-office system and a message solution for direct communication between back-office systems.

National and international part

The competent authorities of the involved member states always communicate with structured messages via a central application, the so-called "EUDIN message broker". This central application has to submit the messages to the national applications of the involved member states. According to the concrete national implementation (one or more competent authority/authorities exist within the member state) the national application has different tasks (see picture below). In any case the national application has to ensure that the messages coming from the message broker are received by the right partner (the national or local competent authority on the one hand and the exporting/importing company on the other hand). It also has to forward the messages arriving from the national or local competent authority to the other national applications via the EUDIN message broker. For e.g. transit countries not yet directly integrated in the EUDIN system the national application will also automatically create faxes and send them to those competent authorities.

The basis for a correct functioning of the EUDIN system is on the one hand that the messages are well defined and on the other hand that the message flow and the sequence of messages (e.g. submission of a document followed by a confirmation of the receiver, that he has got a processable message) are fixed for all of the partners.

Therefore EUDIN strives for a quick development of worldwide standard messages by the international standard setting group of the UNO, the UN/CEFACT. So the EUDIN group cooperates intensively with UN/CEFACT.



This kind of data-transmission provides the following benefits:

- One single way of communication between competent authorities
- One single way of communication between competent authorities and companies
- Direct input of transport forms in legacy systems
- Less mistakes in filling out the transport form
- Information coming from the EUDIN application is digital and standardized and therefore compatible for direct import in national systems
- Information coming from the EUDIN application is trustworthy