



E-tolling interoperability

Directive (EU) 2019/520 on the interoperability of electronic road toll systems and facilitating cross-border exchange of information on the failure to pay road fees in the Union

10th ROAD TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

7 December 2022

Objectives of the Directive

‘EETS’ Directive (EU) 2019/520 of 19 March 2019 (**E**uropean **E**lectronic **T**oll **S**ervice)

- Interoperability of electronic road toll systems inside the EU: one contract, one single device.
- Harmonisation of technologies and interfaces
- Savings for road users and toll chargers
- Access to EETS market and increased competition
- Cross-border enforcement

Main elements of the European Electronic Toll Service (EETS) Directive

- **EETS provider**
- **Toll Charger**
- **EETS user**
- **EETS domain**

Electronic tolling in Europe

European schemes by technology

DSRC

GNSS

GNSS/FMS

Infrared

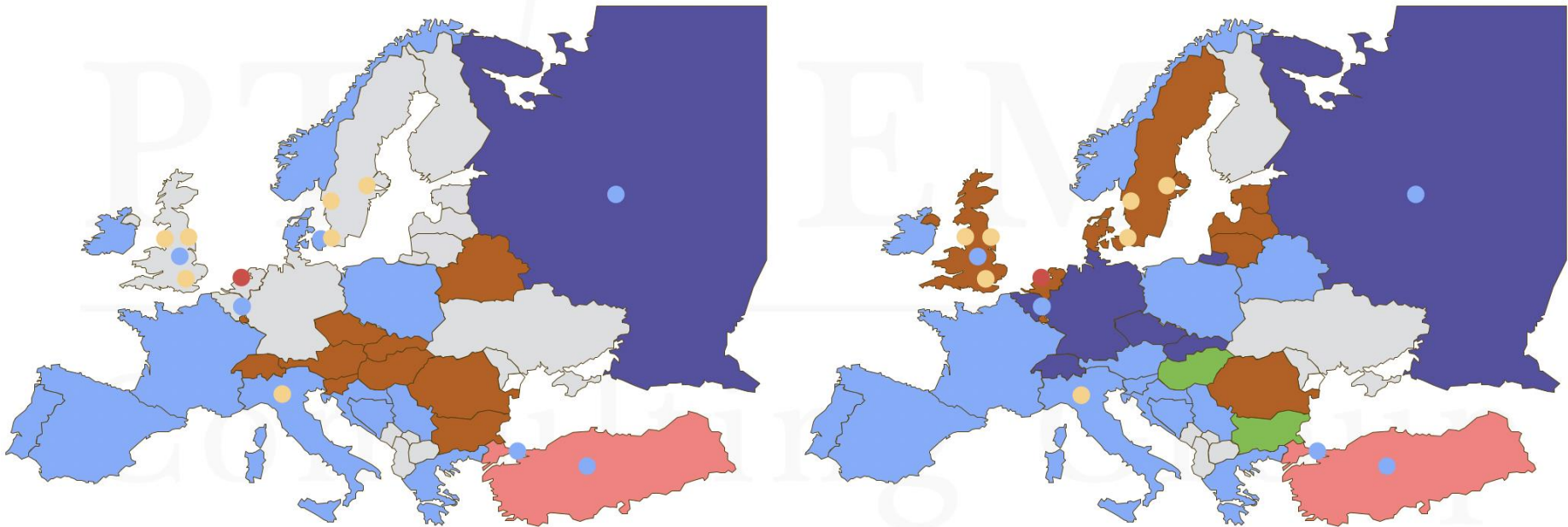
ANPR

RFID

Vignette

Light Vehicles (<3.5t)

Heavy Vehicles (>3.5t)



Source: Electronic Tolling Global Study - PTOLEMUS Consulting Group - Dec. 2020

Access to the market for EETS providers

- Requirements in terms of geographical coverage to be ensured by EETS providers: 4 member States within 3 years
- Rights of EETS providers:
 - Right to remuneration (methodology for defining remuneration shall be transparent, non-discriminatory and identical for all EETS providers)
 - Right to enter toll domains from beginning
 - Right to non-discriminatory treatment
- Reference to established standards for toll charger/EETS provider interfaces

Technology

- 3 main technologies for Electronic road toll systems using an On Board Equipment (OBE)
 - Satellite positioning
 - Mobile communications
- 5,8GHz microwave technology
- The scope of the legislation is extended to video tolling systems (ANPR)
- Users will have one counterpart to pay, whatever the technology applied
- EETS allowed, until 2027, to serve cars with simple and cheap DSRC OBE

Cross-border enforcement (Chapter VIII)

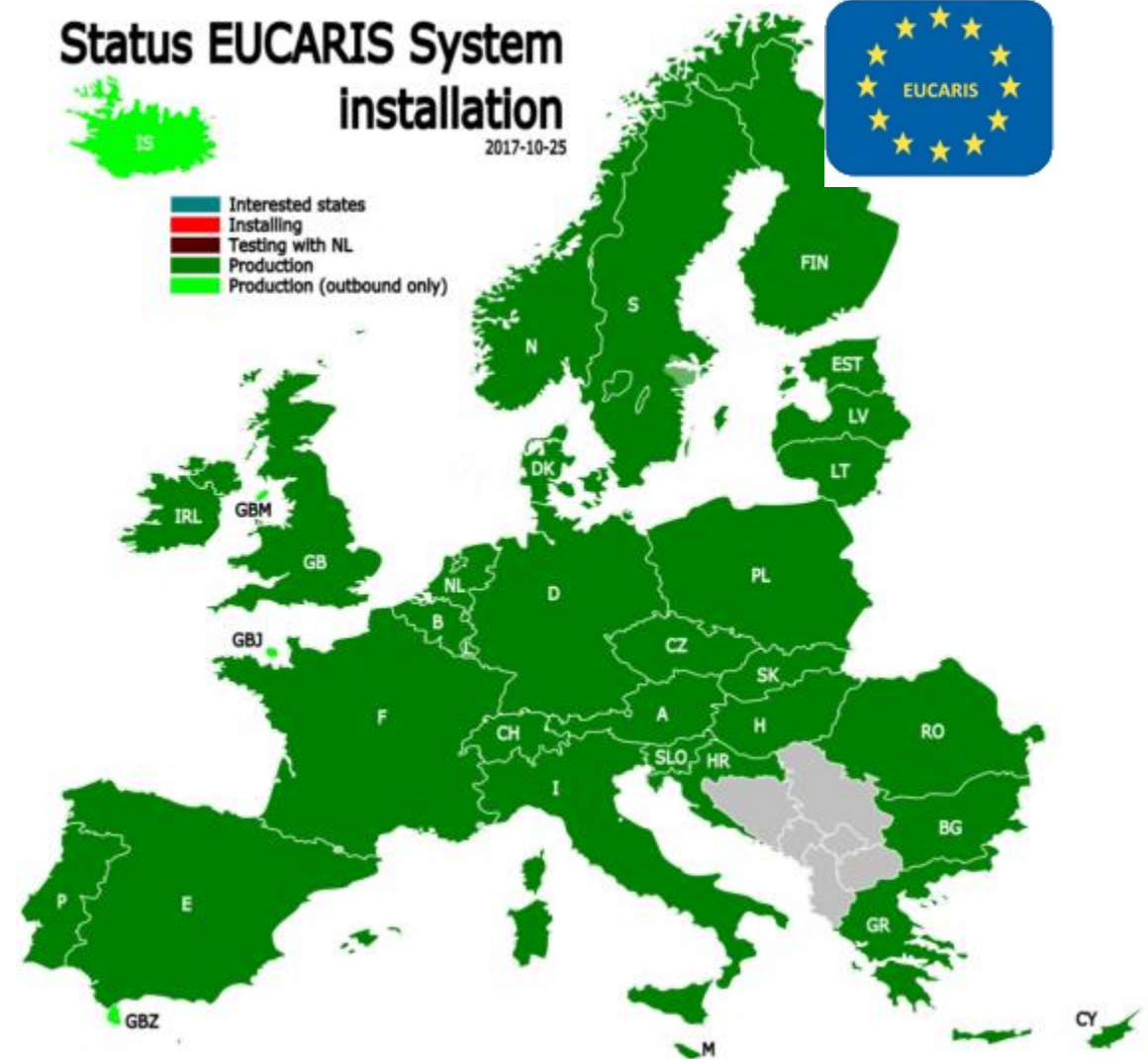
- **Efficiency** of enforcement is a key factor to ensure recovery of unpaid tolls and fairness among road users
- **Applies to all kinds of tolling**, also time-based systems, light vehicles etc.
- **Automatic mechanism for the exchange**, between Member States, **of information on the identity of the owners or holders of vehicles for suspected failure to pay a toll** : with this information, Member States will be able to follow up cases of tolls not paid by non-resident drivers
- **Simple system of exchange of information**: To reduce costs and administrative burden, the mechanism used will be the same as for the exchange of information on road-safety-related traffic offenses

CBE: How it works (1) Identification

- To identify the vehicle and its owner or holder for which a failure to pay tolls is established, Member States' national contact points exchange information on the following national vehicle registration data (as automated searches):
 - (a) data relating to vehicles (Annex I part 1)
 - (b) data relating to the owners or holders of the vehicle (Annex I part 2)
- The exchange of information is carried out using the European Vehicle and Driving Licence Information System (Eucaris) software application

Eucaris

- Generic Data exchange system
- It's NOT:
 - A database
 - A central repository
 - An EU system
- 36 countries
- > 150 million messages per year



Annex I

Data elements necessary to conduct the automated search

Item	M/O ⁽¹⁾	Remarks
Data relating to the vehicle	M	
Member State of registration	M	
Registration number	M	(A ⁽²⁾)
Data relating to the failure to pay a road fee	M	
Member State in whose territory there was a failure to pay a road fee	M	
Reference date of the occurrence	M	
Reference time of the occurrence	M	

Data elements provided as a result of the automated search

Pt 1 - Vehicle

Item	M/O ⁽¹⁾	Remarks
Registration number	M	
Chassis number/Vehicle identification number (VIN)	M	
Member State of registration	M	
Make	M	(D.1 ⁽²⁾) e.g. Ford, Opel, Renault
Commercial type of the vehicle	M	(D.3) e.g. Focus, Astra, Megane
EU Category Code	M	(J) e.g. mopeds, motorbikes, cars
Euro emissions class	M	e.g. Euro 4, Euro 6

Pt 2 – Holder or owner

Item	M/O ⁽¹⁾	Remarks
Data relating to holders of the vehicle		(C.1 ⁽²⁾) The data refer to the holder of the specific registration certificate.
Registration holders' (company) name	M	(C.1.1) Separate fields shall be used for surname, infixes, titles, etc., and the name in printable format shall be communicated.
First name	M	(C.1.2) Separate fields for first name(s) and initials shall be used, and the name in printable format shall be communicated.
Address	M	(C.1.3) Separate fields shall be used for street, house number and annex, post code, place of residence, country of residence, etc., and the address in printable format shall be communicated.
Gender	O	Male, female

CBE: How it works (2) Information letter

- If a Member State decides to initiate follow-up proceedings, it shall inform the owner or holder of the vehicle with an information letter based on Annex II
- This information shall include any relevant information:
 - the legal consequences of a failure to pay a road fee and the sanction
 - the nature of the failure to pay the road fee, the place, date and time
 - the right to appeal and to have access to information
- For the purpose of ensuring the respect of fundamental rights, the information letter is in the language of the registration document of the vehicle

Annex II

TEMPLATE FOR THE INFORMATION LETTER

referred to in Article 24

[Cover page]

...

...

[Name, address and telephone number of sender]

...

...

[Name and address of addressee]

INFORMATION LETTER

regarding the failure to pay a road fee occurred in ...

[name of the Member State in whose territory there was a failure to pay a road fee]

Page 2

On ... a failure to pay a road fee with the vehicle with registration

[date]

number ... make ... model ...

was detected by ...

[name of the responsible body]

[Option 1] ⁽¹⁾

You are registered as the holder of the registration certificate of the abovementioned vehicle.

[Option 2] ⁽¹⁾

The holder of the registration certificate of the abovementioned vehicle indicated that you were driving that vehicle when the failure to pay a road fee was committed.



European
Commission

CBE: Data protection

- The data provided shall be used solely for the purpose of obtaining the road fee due and is immediately deleted once the road fee is paid or, if the failure to pay persists, within a reasonable period after the transfer of the data, to be set by the Member State.
- Purpose delimitation:
 - Member States shall ensure that personal data are used only for the purposes of:
 - [...]
 - (c) identification of the vehicle and the owner or holder of the vehicle for which a failure to pay a road fee has been established within the scope of Articles 23 and 24.

Thank you



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