



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR ENERGY AND TRANSPORT  
DIRECTORATE E - Inland Transport

## **CONSULTATION PAPER**

**REVISION OF THE COMMUNITY LEGISLATION ON THE RECORDING EQUIPMENT IN ROAD  
TRANSPORT (TACHOGRAPHS)**

**INCORPORATES MALTA'S REPLIES**

## INTRODUCTION

The Community road transport legislation provides for harmonised rules on maximum driving hours and minimum breaks and rest periods in order to ensure road safety, fair competition between undertakings and good working conditions for drivers. These rules apply for all drivers engaged in the transport of goods with vehicles of 3,5 tons laden mass and more and for drivers engaged in the transport of passengers with vehicles for 9 persons and more. Compliance with these rules is controlled through a recording equipment that has to be installed in vehicles falling under the scope of this legislation.

Since May 2006, the digital tachograph has become the mandatory recording equipment for new vehicles. While the necessary adaptation of this device to technical progress is regularly carried out by the Commission, it is now considered appropriate to review the legislative framework which dates back to 1985 in order to

- enhance the clarity, readability and enforceability of the rules concerning the recording equipment and
- provide for a new generation of more secure, user friendly and interoperable recording equipment.

The purpose of this document is to outline these plans and to seek the opinion of the interested parties. The consultation focuses on the recording equipment only, and does not consider the rules on driving times and rest periods which were adopted by the European Parliament and Council in 2006.

Based on the feedback received in this initial consultation, DG TREN will decide whether and how to proceed. The contributions received will be published by the Commission, unless requested otherwise by their author. The contributions should include the name, details, functions and main objectives of the organisations which send them.

Comments should reach the Commission's services no later than the **1 March 2010** at the following address:

European Commission  
Directorate-General for Energy and Transport  
Unit E1 "Land Transport Policy"  
B-1049 Brussels  
Belgium

and/or to the electronic address:

[tren-e1-consultation-transport@ec.europa.eu](mailto:tren-e1-consultation-transport@ec.europa.eu)

## 1. BACKGROUND: THE COMMUNITY ACQUIS ON RECORDING EQUIPMENT

Since its introduction, Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 on recording equipment in road transport<sup>1</sup> has been amended by 16 legal acts, mainly in order to adapt the annexes to technical progress. The most important amendment has been the introduction of the digital tachograph through Council Regulation (EC) No 2135/98<sup>2</sup> and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1360/2002<sup>3</sup>. In 2009, the responsible Committee gave a favourable opinion on the tenth adaptation to technical progress of the annex; it will improve user-friendliness and increase the reliability of the system. The consolidated version of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 contains 269 pages.

The most important legal acts referring directly to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 are the following.

Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 on the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport<sup>4</sup> defines maximum driving times and minimum rest periods. It contains several references to the recording equipment, in particular imposing the driver to record also other working activities than driving and periods of availability.

Directive 2006/22/EC on minimum conditions for the implementation of Council Regulations (EEC) No 3820/85 and (EEC) No 3821/85<sup>5</sup> sets minimum targets for the control by Member States of the application of the social legislation by drivers and undertakings. From 1 January 2010, 3% of days worked by drivers of vehicles falling within the scope of Regulations (EC) No 561/2006 and (EEC) No 3821/85 have to be checked; not less than 30 % have to be checked at the roadside, and not less than 50 % have to be checked at the premises of undertakings. The directive also requires Member States to equip and train their control officers for the control of the digital tachograph.

The recording equipment is the central element to control the application of the legislation on driving times and rest periods in order to ensure road safety, fair competition and good working conditions for drivers. The digital tachograph is installed in more than 1.5 million

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<sup>1</sup> Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 of 20 December 1985 on recording equipment in road transport, OJ L 370, 31.12.1985, p. 8

<sup>2</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 2135/98 of 24 September 1998 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 on recording equipment in road transport and Directive 88/599/EEC concerning the application of Regulations (EEC) No 3820/84 and (EEC) No 3821/85, OJ L 274, 9.10.1998, p. 1

<sup>3</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 1360/2002 of 13 June 2002 adapting for the seventh time to technical progress Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 on recording equipment in road transport, OJ L 207, 5.8.2002, p.1

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport and amending Council Regulations (EEC) No 3821/85 and (EC) No 2135/98 and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3820/85, OJ L 102, 11.04.2006, p.1

<sup>5</sup> Directive 2006/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on minimum conditions for the implementation of Council Regulations (EEC) No 3820/85 and (EEC) No 3821/85 concerning social legislation relating to road transport activities and repealing Council Directive 88/599/EEC, OJ L 102, 11.04.2006, p. 35

vehicles and used approximately by more than 3 million drivers, 35.000 enforcers and 900.000 undertakings in the European Union. From June 2010, the digital tachograph will become also mandatory for new vehicles used in the international transport by the non-EU Contracting Parties of the AETR<sup>6</sup> which adds 22 countries outside the EU in Europe and in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

## 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEXT GENERATION OF TACHOGRAPHS

### 2.1. Functioning of the recording equipment

The current legislation Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 and its annexes contain very detailed technical prescriptions on the recording equipment and in particular on the digital tachograph. While this may be convenient for control officers and drivers who change regularly from vehicle to vehicle, it leaves manufacturers not much room for innovation and improvement of the equipment.

**Question 1** - Is it important that equipment of different manufacturers functions in exactly the same way? Or should legislation focus on essential requirements and give manufacturers more freedom to develop solutions and improve the equipment?

*It is important that equipment made by different manufacturers functions exactly in the same way, otherwise it might create difficulties during enforcement by road side checks and company checks. On the other hand, there should be a mechanism to evaluate proposed improved equipment by manufacturers and therefore update legislation if need be.*

### 2.2. Integration of ITS applications

The Commission foresees in its Action plan on Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) (COM(2008)886) the development of open in-vehicle platform architecture, designed to be flexible and extendable in time, to afford the integration of different categories of ITS applications expected to come: enforced safety and security applications (like the DT or the e-call), fleet management systems, traffic management systems, navigation and information systems, etc. This effort should facilitate the integration of the different systems, and prevent the senseless multiplication of independent equipments on board.

The experience accumulated with the introduction of the digital tachograph, (first enforced ITS equipment in trucks and busses), could be central for the development of this open in-vehicle platform for commercial vehicles.

This concept of platform is intrinsically connected to the growing ICT implication in transport, and will therefore be supported by an advanced communication module (radio, GSM, UMTS, GNSS, etc.) allowing for possible 'tracking and tracing' applications.

**Question 2** - Should the legislation on the tachograph already foresee the integration of the digital tachograph into an open in-vehicle platform? If so, what other regulatory applications should be integrated in this platform (e.g. e-toll, recorder for accident

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<sup>6</sup> European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport

investigation, e-call, speed control) and why? Would it be interesting for fleet management or other applications related to safety or security of transport, or to law enforcement, to have a real-time "tracking and tracing" function?

*The legislation should already foresee the integration of the digital tachograph into open in-vehicle platform at type approval stage.*

*Other regulatory applications can be integrated such as the GPS that can enhance the security level of the digital Tachograph, the speed control and the recorder for accident investigation. The introduction of such devices with real-time tracking and tracing may increasingly enhance road safety, result in more control to law enforcement and may also contribute to improvement in fleet management.*

*Yes it would be very interesting to keep track of safety, security and enforcement issues. The Maltese Authority for transport, Transport Malta, is of the opinion that the GPS should be introduced for the reason mentioned above as well as to cross check for tampering of the DT unit.*

### **2.3. Remote download of recorded data and speed of downloading**

The legislation in place already allows remote download of data recorded by the digital tachograph by the transport undertaking. Recently, the necessary equipment for remote download has been made available on the market. For undertakings that use this possibility of remote downloading, administrative burdens are reduced: drivers do not need to download their driver card after 28 days; the data from the tachograph does not have to be downloaded at the premises every three months, etc. The system also shows advantages for control activities: recent data is available in case of a check at premises and no data is lost in case of a breakdown of the equipment. The additional cost of the remote downloading equipment has to be balanced by the above-mentioned benefits.

**Question 3** - Should remote download of the digital tachograph be encouraged? Is a regulatory approach deemed appropriate in order to facilitate widespread introduction?

*Remote form digital tachograph should be encouraged as it would reduce costs for the operators and it should be followed by a regulatory framework to facilitate widespread introduction.*

Downloading of data from the recording equipment (tachograph and driver card) should not take more than a few minutes.

**Question 4** - What is your practical experience? Are there any obstacles for speedy download of data?

*The software used by the Transport Malta is the Octet Ver. 3.2. It is somewhat slow during downloading from the TU on to the 'Task Flash' but due to the lower number of mandatory inspections requested (as a result of the geographical size of Malta), this is not envisaged as a serious drawback.*

## 2.4. Improvement of controls

The purpose of recording equipment is the control of compliance with legislation on driving times and rest periods. Through the introduction of the digital tachograph, roadside checks have become more efficient as more days per check are controlled, but they still take considerable time. If the recording equipment would be able to communicate wireless to the outside, a mobile control of moving vehicles would be possible, for example by a control vehicle passing by the controlled vehicle on a highway. This would prevent that trucks and busses that comply with the regulation would be stopped.

On the same line, it could be possible to perform 'basic' controls with tachographs communicating a restricted set of sensitive parameters (e.g. to check whether the driver card is inserted, or if the tachograph is in driving mode) to fixed or mobile infrastructure, while the truck is driven. This could help to screen and filter the trucks before a control, increasing the efficiency of the control.

In addition, the digital tachograph records certain events which for example may indicate attempts to tamper the equipment. However, the respective warnings provided by the equipment are not always unambiguous.

**Question 5** - How could the equipment be changed in order to make controls more efficient? Should the mobile control of moving vehicles be envisaged in order to reduce administrative burden for industry and enforcement bodies?

*Controls may be made more efficient by changing the equipment into wireless.*

*Mobile control vehicles could be envisaged in order to reduce the burden for industry and enforcement bodies. However, in small countries such as Malta this might be a financial burden and therefore would not be practical.*

## 2.5. Security level of the system

One of the main objectives for the introduction of the digital tachograph was to improve the security of the system and the reliability of the data that could be controlled. Three years after its introduction, it appears that the digital tachograph has been an improvement compared to the analogue tachograph. The Commission has continued to work on the security, in particular by introducing the requirement for the equipment to have a second source of motion and the requirement that the motion sensors either detect magnetic fields or is protected from them.

However, updating the technical requirements to progress remains a moving target, as IT developments are ongoing. For the same level of security using the same technological choice, requirements become more difficult to meet, possibly leading to interoperability problems.

**Question 6** - Is the current security level proportional? Can and should there be other sources of motion? Could the authenticated time/speed/positioning data provided by the future European "GPS" system, Galileo, be used as a second and independent source of motion to ensure security of data?

*Malta feels that the current security is proportional. However there is always ways of improvements such as introducing a secondary independent source of motion to ensure security data, and enhance the level of security.*

*Malta agrees that a secondary input from GPS is desirable, and this should be independent so as to act as a source of verification. Due to technical delays of Galileo, Malta believes that the system should use GPS.*

### **3. PRINCIPLES AND SCOPE**

#### **3.1. Scope of the regulation**

Under the current legislation, the vehicles that fall under the scope of Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 have to be equipped with recording equipment according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85. Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 provides for a certain number of exceptions; in addition, Member States can grant certain exceptions as defined in the Regulation. Parliament and Council have thoroughly discussed and carefully established these exceptions before adopting the Regulation (EC) No 561/2006.

However, claims of certain users have arisen that the recording equipment leads to too much administrative burden in cases where driving is not the driver's main activity and when the vehicle falls only from time to time within the scope of the Regulation on driving times and rest periods. These claims have of course to be considered against the objectives of Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 and the capability to control the application of its provision.

**Question 7** - In case a vehicle is only occasionally used in the scope of Regulation (EC) No 561/2006, for example when exceeding from time to time the radius set in some exceptions, should it be possible to use different means of recording activities?

*From an enforcement perspective, Malta is of the opinion that one interoperable device should be used and be programmed to deal with such occasional instances.*

#### **3.2. Compatibility and interoperability**

There is no compatibility between the old "analogue" tachograph and the digital tachograph: the analogue system continues to function with paper charts, the digital system uses tachograph smart cards. This side by side of two independent systems may lead to less efficient controls.

On the other hand, Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 foresees strict interoperability criteria for the introduction of new digital tachographs and tachograph cards on the market. That means that new digital equipment has always to be fully interoperable with all the digital tachograph equipment that is already in the field.

However, some adaptations to technical progress of the recording equipment may lead to interoperability problems, and therefore to the necessity to introduce a new generation of recording equipment. In this case, the question arises to what extent a new generation should be compatible with the current digital tachograph generation.

Three options can be envisaged:

**Option 1:** No new generation of recording equipment should be introduced; make full interoperability with the current system of digital tachographs a strict requirement for all future developments.

**Option 2:** Foresee a new generation of recording equipment, but make sure that at least driver cards (or other parts of the equipment) can be used with the current generation of digital tachographs and the new generation of recording equipment (backwards compatibility).

**Option 3:** Foresee a new generation of recording equipment without any requirement on the compatibility.

**Question 8 -** Which option do you prefer? In case you prefer option 2: What are the most important issues for compatibility between a new generation of tachographs and the current digital tachograph, and what other parts of the equipment, apart from driver cards, should be compatible in your view?

*Malta prefers Option 1. This is due to the fact that there is still space for improvement on the current digital tachograph by enhancing the current security level of the equipment and by introducing stricter legal basis on any future improvements that may take place.*

#### **4. TYPE APPROVAL**

##### **4.1. Introduction of equipment based on new specifications**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 foresees the possibility for the Commission to adapt the annex containing the specifications of the tachograph to technical progress but does not foresee how the changes are introduced in the field. Questions like whether a retrofit in vehicles using older equipment is necessary, or by what type of equipment defective equipment is replaced are not addressed directly in the legislation.

**Question 9 -** Should the legislation specify how new equipment has to be introduced in the field? Should a retrofit be possible, mandatory or take place in case of replacement of defective equipment? What are the essential steps for the introduction of new equipment? Should type approval for tachographs fall under the general type approval scheme for vehicles?

*Malta agrees that should new equipment be introduced, the legislation should clearly specify how that equipment is to be introduced in the field. The retrofit should be possible and mandatory to take place in case of replacement of equipment.*

*The essential steps for the introduction of new equipment are the security level compliant and the type approval of the equipment.*

*The approvals of tachograph should be regulated under the type approval scheme of Motor vehicles for all the vehicles over 3.5 tonne.*

Currently, the Regulation does not provide for the possibility to carry out field tests of equipment before it is type approved.

**Question 10** - Should it be possible to carry out field tests before type approval is requested, while maintaining the same security standards? How should field test be limited (geographically, number of equipments, duration of the field test, etc.)?

*Malta has no comments in this regard and believes that manufacturing companies would be in a much better position to give their views. It is important to point out that there are no manufacturers in Malta.*

#### **4.2. Equipment in relation with the tachograph where no type approval is foreseen**

The current legislation does not provide for detailed requirements in the following fields: seals, downloading equipment, control equipment, calibration tools.

While a legislative approach on this equipment would enhance harmonisation, it has to be evaluated against the administrative obligations that would be created for industry and authorities and the additional efforts needed to keep the respective legislation up to date with technical progress.

The following options could be envisaged:

**Option 1:** Do not change the current situation

**Option 2:** Optional standardisation of this equipment through technical bodies

**Option 3:** Community legislation

**Question 11** - Which option do you prefer and if you prefer option 2 or 3, for which parts: seals, downloading equipment, control equipment, calibration tools, etc.?

*Transport Malta prefers Option 2, and it can be adapted to parts, seals, downloading equipment and calibration tools.*

#### **4.3. Adaptation to technical progress**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 gives the Commission the competence to update the annexes containing the technical requirements of the tachograph to technical progress. This has to be done through a comitology procedure, involving Member States and Parliament. However, the procedure is time-consuming and administratively intensive.

The following options could be envisaged:

**Option 1:** Commission continues to update the technical specifications of the equipment through comitology

**Option 2:** The Regulation sets essential requirements for the equipment and a normative or technical body (e.g. CEN, CENELEC) is empowered to take care of the detailed technical specifications

**Option 3:** The Regulation sets the basic principles for the equipment and manufacturers decide on detailed technical specifications

**Question 12** - Is the current way of updating the specifications on the tachograph satisfying? Who should be responsible for the updating of the technical requirements? What is your preferred option?

*Option 3 is preferred and a technical body should be entrusted to update detailed technical specifications.*

## **5. INSTALLATION AND INSPECTION**

Workshops are important part of the tachograph system, as they are responsible for the installation and repair of equipment and in particular also for the calibration of the tachograph. However, the current legislation contains only very basic provisions on workshops, for example that Member States have to approve workshops, but without saying on what criteria workshops have to be approved. This may lead to very different handling in the different Member States. It has to be remembered that for the security of the tachograph, trustworthy workshops are critical.

**Question 13** - Should the trustworthiness of workshops be improved? If so, how? How can conflicts of interest be avoided for workshops that are living from delivering services to individual clients but play at the same time an important role in the security of the recording equipment?

*Workshops should be regulated and a set of criteria for approval of workshops should be established to avoid dissimilar handling in different Member States.*

*Conflicts of interest for workshops that are living from delivery services to individual clients can be avoided by better regulation; such as approved workshops are to verify and calibrate Tachograph in line with an established procedure and using type-approved equipment; moreover approved workshops should only be permitted to do repair, installation and calibration of the tachograph.*

## **6. USE OF EQUIPMENT**

### **6.1. Automatic and manual recording of information**

The recording equipment automatically records the periods during which the vehicle is moving as "driving time" as well as odometer values and the speed of the vehicle.

Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 stipulates that driver has also to record periods of "other work" and "availability". Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 stipulates that periods of daily rest and breaks have to be recorded manually when the driver was unable to use the equipment as a result of being away from the vehicle. However, there is currently no obligation to record manually weekly rest periods.

Concerning the location, the legislation requires drivers only to record the country in which he or she begins and ends his or her daily work period.

**Question 14** - What kind of data should be entered manually by the driver? What kind of information should be recorded automatically by the recording equipment? Is it appropriate to record more precisely the location (via GPS or GNSS for example)?

*The driver should input manually what is stipulated in Regulation 561/2006 and 3821/85. Beside the speed and duration of the trip, the distance travelled should also record automatically the locations of the trip. The data should be entered automatically to avoid the possibility of human error whether intentional or not. However there should be allowances for manual entry during GPS blackouts and when GPS reader cannot get signal (for example in heavy urban environment).*

## **6.2. Uniqueness of the driver card**

For the use of the digital tachograph, a driver needs to possess his own personalised driver card. The uniqueness of this driver card is extremely important to ensure compliance with the provisions on driving time and rest periods. The exchange of information between countries on driver cards that have been issued is therefore crucial. In order to minimise administrative burden, this exchange should be done electronically and in an automated way. Currently, there is no such obligation to exchange information in the legal body of the Regulation.

**Question 15** - Should the Regulation explicitly foresee the use of electronic data exchange on cards that are issued between card issuing authorities?

*Yes, Malta does explicitly foresee the use of electronic data exchange on cards that are issued between card issuing authorities.*

## **6.3. Warnings**

The digital tachograph warns the driver 15 minutes before and at the time of exceeding the continuous driving time. This signal might be a help for drivers to comply with the legislation. However, changes in the legislation might lead to situations where the signal becomes misleading because of the difficulty to update equipment already in use.

**Question 16** - Should the Regulation explicitly foresee warnings for the driver in order to enhance compliance with the legislation on driving times and rest periods? Should it be up to manufacturers' choice to offer such warnings as an optional tool, including additional warnings for other aspects than the continuous driving time?

*This should be left up to the manufacturer to offer such options including the additional warnings for other aspects, than the continuous driving time.*

## **7. OTHER QUESTIONS**

**Question 17** - Do you have any other comments or suggestions which you consider should be taken into account during the revision of the European legislation on recording equipment? No other comments from the Technical part.

*From an enforcement perspective, Malta is of the opinion that one needs to assure that the standard card thickness can be read by the DT to avoid other material being introduced in the unit and hence inhibit proper recording.*

*With respect to legislative suggestions, any changes made should continue to reflect the applicability of exemptions.*

**Question 18** - Would you like to propose other measures to make the recording equipment more user-friendly and to improve the reliability of controls?

*None other than the ones already mentioned above.*

***Thank you for your cooperation***