

CMR CONSIGNMENT NOTE: MEANING AND TEMPLATE

A CMR note is an International Consignment note that is the standard contract of carriage of goods document that is used when transporting goods Internationally via road. The CMR note can also be known as a CMR Waybill or International Consignment Note (ICN).

The CMR Consignment note was defined under the 1956 United Nations Convention for the Contract of the International Carriage of Goods by Road, the <u>CMR Convention</u>. CMR stands for 'Convention relative au contrat de transport international de marchandises par route', which can be translated to 'Carriage of Merchandise by Road'.

The CMR Consignment Note constitutes a proof of the contract of carriage by road, determines the scope and responsibility for the operation performed and identifies the parties involved and the goods being transported. Its use implies adherence to the CMR (*Contrat de Transport International de Marchandises par Route*) that governs this document.

This document includes the instructions that the exporter or the importer gives to the carrier, so it necessarily has to accompany the goods in road shipments.

WHO ISSUES THE DOCUMENT?

The issue of this document should be made by the carrier (the driver of the truck) with all the necessary information to formalize the collection of the goods; however, it will normally be the exporter (sender), who completes the document on the arrival of the truck to his store, always in case of full loads; in case of groupage this document is normally handled by the forwarding agent because there is an internal transport to collect the goods grouped with other goods from different exporters to send them jointly to the final destination in a foreign country.

The <u>CMR Consignment Note template</u> is issued in four originals (sender, consignee, carrier and administration) which must be signed by the sender and the carrier at delivery and the consignee at destination. Each issue has different colour edges: sender (red), consignee (blue), carrier (green) and administration (black).

Unlike other transport documents such as the <u>Bill of Lading B/L</u>, the CMR Transport Document is not receivable, i.e. its possession does not imply ownership of the goods and, therefore, is not negotiable. Usually it is a nominative document, i.e. the goods are consigned to the name of a person or company. By documenting the responsibilities of both parties the CMR will help provide protection if the goods were to be damaged or lost whilst being transported.

The carriage company must have a CRM note to be able to commercially transport goods Internationally via road. The carriage company has the right to refuse to transport the goods if a complete CMR note document is not provided.



FUNCTIONS

Sometimes is the own exporter who fills the document or is done in conjunction with the carrier (driver of the truck) at the time of collection of the goods, so it is advisable to know how to complete the main boxes of the CMR. The following explains how to complete all the boxes of the document:

Box 1. Sender: Information of the company that sends the goods (exporter-seller), that as part of the contract of carriage delivers them to the carrier at origin.

Box 2. Consignee: Details of the company to which the carrier must deliver the goods at destination; usually is the buyer of goods.

Box 3. Place of delivery of the goods: The place of delivery in which the carrier must deliver the goods at destination (usually coincides with the consignee's address).

Box 4. Loading place of the goods: The place where the carrier collects and takes charge of the goods at origin. Usually coincides with the sender address, but not always.

Box 5. Documents attached: Documents that are delivered to the carrier and whose storage and presentation will be responsible; usually: commercial invoice, packing list, certificates, etc.

Boxes 6 to 9. Marks and numbers, number of packages, method of packing, nature of the goods: the sender must identify all that shipment data. It is customary to indicate the trademarks that identify and that are observed in the packing, the number of packages and packing mode (i.e. 24 euro pallets, 768 boxes), and a sufficient description and identification of the goods. It is important that the driver of the truck check, before signing the CMR, that the description of the goods matches the shipment loaded into the vehicle.

Box 10. Statistic No: When completed, it usually indicates the combined nomenclature code or TARIC code (EU customs tariff code) of the goods. In practice this box is usually left blank.

Boxes 11 and 12. Gross weight and volume: Gross weight in kg. is usually indicated (it serves to fix the compensation limit of the carrier in case of loss or damage). Normally the volume is not indicated.

Box 13. Sender's instructions: This box is important; it usually includes all kinds of instructions regarding aspects such as customs formalities, transfer prohibition, transport insurance, temperature, hours of arrival and departure in the warehouses, information about the exchange of pallets and, with increasing frequency, deadline transport (date and time range to deliver on the goods on arrival).



Box 14. Payment: This box is also very important because it must clearly state who pays the transport (the sender -"prepaid"- or the consignee -"carriage forward"-). This box usually indicates the Incoterms (EXW, FCA, CPT, DAP, DDP) applied to the sale transaction.

Box 15. Cash on delivery: Should be indicated here if the carrier is charged as complementary task to transport, to collect the price of the goods as a condition for delivery ("payment against delivery").

Boxes 16 and 17. Carrier and successive Carriers: Includes data of the carrier. If successive carriers are used, these can also be identified. It is customary, but not mandatory, to insert the license plates numbers of all trucks involve in the transportation of the goods.

Box 18. Carrier's reservations and observations: The carrier may indicate here any reservations about the goods or the conditions of the contract.

Block 19. Special agreements: May include clauses of submission to jurisdiction (Courts or Arbitration Board Transportation), insurance conditions, time of transport, etc. This box is also appropriate to insert value declarations of the goods or special interest in delivery.

Box 20. Charges: usually left blank.

Box 21. Place and date of issue: The place is usually repeated in box 4; the box indicate the date of issue of the document.

Block 22 and 23. Signature and stamp of the sender and the carrier: With the signature of both the place and date of issue, the CMR document is formalized.

Box 24. Goods received (signature and stamp of the consignee): This box serves to proof the delivery of the goods at destination.



CMR Consignment Note Template

Sender (name, addresse, country) Expéditeur (nom, adresse, pays) Consignee (name, addresse, country) Destinataire (nom, adresse, pays)		INTERNATIONAL CONSIGNMENT NOTE LETTRE DE VOITURE INTERNATIONALE https://www.globalnegoriator.com/envicture-document This carriage is subject netwithstanding any clause to the contrary to de Convention on the Contract is Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)			
		Ce transport est soumis, nonobstant toute clause contraire à la Convention au Contrat de Transport International de Marchandises par Route (CMR)			
		 Carrier (name, addresse, country) Transporteur (nom, adresse, pays) 			
3 Place of delivery of the goods / Lieu pour la livraison de la marchandise		17. Successive Carriers / Transporteurs succesifs			
4 Loading place of the goods / Lieu de la prise en charge de la marchandise		18. Carrier's reservations and observations / Réserves et observations du transporteur			
5 Documents attached / Documents annexés		-			
 Marks and numbers Marques et manièros Nombre de colis 	es 8 Method of packing Mode d'emballage	9 Nature of the goods Nature de la marchandise	10. Statist. No No Statist.	 Gross weight, kg Poids brut, kg 	12 Volume m3 Cubage m3
13 Sender's Instructions / Instructions d l'expéditeur		19. Special agreements / Conventions Particulières			
		20 To be paid by A payer par	Sender / Expéditeur	Consignee l	Destinataire
		Carringe charges Prix du transport Reductions Réductions	5		
		Balance Solde Supplem. charges Supplements			
14 Instruction as to payment for carriage / Instructions de paiment pour le transport		Other charges Frais accessoires Insurance Assurance TOTAL	8	8	
21 Established in on / Etablie à le		TOTAL 15 Cash on delivery /Remboursement			
22	23		24 Goods received / Me Place Lieu	erchandises reques on å	
Signature and stamp of the sender Signature and stamp of the Signature et imbre de l'expédieur Signature et imbre du tran			Signature and stamp of the consignee Signature et timbre da destinataire		



ELECTRONIC CMR / e-CMR

The e-CMR or electronic CMR is the digital equivalent of the CMR Transport Document in paper-based format that is used and signed in 4 copies (sender, consignee, carrier and administration. Its use implies adherence to the CMR Agreement that regulates it.

At present, 25 European countries have already ratified the e-CMR protocol, among them all the important countries that are members of the EU such as Germany, France, Italy or Spain, as well as non-EU countries such as Turkey.

In its paper-based format, the <u>CMR Consignment Note</u> brings many benefits: it harmonises contractual conditions for goods transported by road and helps facilitate goods transport overall. A global e-CMR solution would retain all these benefits, but would make the system more modern, by removing paperwork and handling costs. This is why IRU supports its members and the wider industry in adopting e-CMR.

The implementation of e-CMR entails the need for a partner who can act as a "trusted third party". This must guarantee the legal coverage of operations and ensure the veracity, security and traceability of the information contained and updated in the e-CMR throughout your trip.



To obtain the CMR Consignment Note Template ready to use in Word Format click here:

CMR CONSIGNEMENT NOTE

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