



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST-TP FprCEN/TR 16915:2015
01-september-2015

Poštne storitve - Kakovost storitev - Poškodbe poštnih pošiljk

Postal Services - Postal services - Quality of service - Damage to postal items

Postalische Dienstleistungen - Dienstqualität - Beschädigung von Postsendungen

Services postaux - Qualité de service - Dommages aux envois postaux

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: FprCEN/TR 16915

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ef906306-d3f1-4c23-9d7b-cfa507346a26/sist-tp-cen-tr-16915-2015>

ICS:

03.240 Poštne storitve Postal services

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RAPPORT TECHNIQUE
TECHNISCHER BERICHT

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English Version

Postal Services - Postal services - Quality of service - Damage to postal items

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envois postaux

Postalische Dienstleistungen - Dienstqualität -
Beschädigung von Postsendungen

This draft Technical Report is submitted to CEN members for Technical Committee Approval. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 331.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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European foreword

This document (FprCEN/TR 16915:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 331 “Postal services”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This document is currently submitted to the Technical Committee Approval.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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Introduction

The postal services sector offers an essential communication infrastructure of major economic and social importance for commercial users and consumers. Postal services have a substantial effect on the competitiveness of other sectors and European cohesion in general. In particular, the effectiveness of postal services is crucial for the development of business to business and home delivery in Europe and therefore is considered as a service of general economic interest (SGEI).

Directive 97/67, in particular its Article 20, recognizes the importance of the role of standardization and also takes into account the wellness of users in particular. The European Commission has further supported the process of technical standardization in the postal sector through mandates to the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). A first standardization mandate (M/240) was issued in March 1996. Based on the progress achieved within this mandate, a second CEN mandate (M/312) was issued by the Commission in 2001.

The European Commission has recently issued another mandate to CEN (M/428) requesting CEN to perform standardization activities in order to adjust the existing European Standards for postal services in a multi-players environment, to develop new technical standards to improve the interoperability in the postal sector and to study the feasibility of new standards in the area of quality of service (QoS).

This document was developed based on experiences of project team PT-I, in working group CEN/TC 331/WG 1. A final result of PTI project was Feasibility study when the PT-I came to the conclusion, that:

- the project as a European Standard (EN) is not feasible,
- it is feasible to develop a guide with the best practice/benchmark list,
- the guide can be published either as TR or attached as an informative annex to the EN 14012.

Finally, the TR as guide to EN 14012 related to best practice related to minimizing number of damages and actions to mitigation effects of damages of postal items was chosen.

1 Scope

This Technical Report is an extension as a guide to the European Standard EN 14012 with regard to damage of postal items. EN 14012 recommends:

The continual improvement of the overall quality of service is an objective of the complaint handling system, and using the information from the complaint handling process to improve the overall quality of service should be a permanent objective of any postal organization.

Complaint handling processes should allow analysis of complaint causes.

However, it does not contain detailed guidelines to possible solutions. Damages are a rare event and a standard for measurement proved not to be feasible. This document contains a set of best practices dedicated to use by postal operators regardless of their size and users of postal services.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

CN43/BDV

verification note, i.e. a form to report an anomaly or a set of anomalies with a letter mail dispatch or a consignment to a partner postal operator

Note 1 to entry: BDV - *bulletin de vérification*, the form in French.

2.2

CP78/BDV

verification note, i.e. a form to report an anomaly or a set of anomalies with a parcel dispatch or a consignment to a partner postal operator

Note 1 to entry: BDV - *bulletin de vérification*, the form in French.

2.3

damaged postal item

postal item which is not in the same condition as the provider accepted it from the sender

Note 1 to entry: The term “damage to postal items” usually implies that the contents of postal items are partially or completely damaged so that they became partly or whole unusable for their intended purposes, especially, for the purpose which that content had for the sender when he sent it to the recipient.

2.4

postal item

item addressed in the final form in which it is to be carried by a postal service provider

Note 1 to entry: In addition to items of correspondence, such items also include for instance books, catalogues, newspapers, periodicals or containing merchandise with or without commercial value.

2.5

postal services

services involving the clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of postal items

3 Main issues concerning the damages of postal items

3.1 General

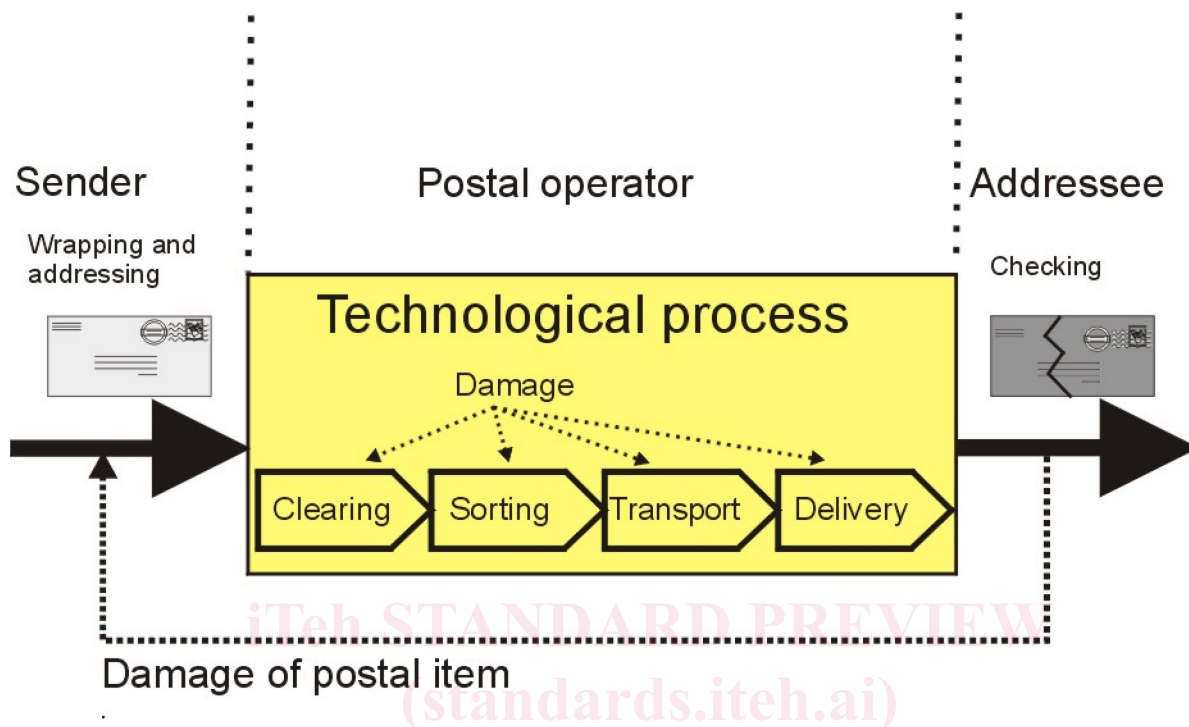


Figure 1 — Damage of postal item

The definition from EN 14012:2008, 3.16 item damage complaint also includes damage to the wrapping / envelope. From the technical point of view, the wrapping protects the contents from the damage during the whole technological process and, if the wrapping had been damaged before the delivery to the addressee, that event would likely lead to the damage of the content. Therefore, analysis of causes of damage to the wrapping may also be relevant.

It should be taken under consideration that only damages covering loss or damages of contents will be complained about. What's more, the client cannot raise the complaint if item was damaged and repaired without damage or loss content. Therefore complaint database can be source of information only for postal items damaged in big degree.

3.2 Solutions applied by operators

All participated parties that are the sender, the addressee and the operator are interested in delivery of letter / parcel in good condition. There are two cases that should be considered:

- E-commerce. The sender sells things generally in factory made, good quality packaging, which is resistant to typical events related to transportation. Usually the shop adds corporate packaging, which is a next layer of wrapping and make packaging more safe.
- Private sender, who hasn't experienced in packaging and in this case support of operator is expected.

Tables 1 to 11 contain information collected from 11 European operators in PT-I project related to number of damages in postal services, activities to decrease number of damages and to mitigate their effects. Responses to the questionnaire were sent by:

- 1) HR - Croatia - Hrvatska Pošta d.d.;
- 2) CZ - Czech Republic – UNMZ;
- 3) DK - Denmark - Post Danmark Logistik A/S;
- 4) IE - Ireland - An Post;
- 5) DE - Germany - Deutsche Post AG;
- 6) HU - Hungary - Magyar Posta Zrt;
- 7) MT - MALTA - MaltaPost p.l.c.;
- 8) PL - Poland - Poczta Polska S.A.;
- 9) PT - Portugal - CTT - Correios de Portugal, S.A.;
- 10) SK - Slovak Republic - Slovenská Pošta, a. s.;
- 11) CH - Switzerland - Swiss Post.

Volume of damaged items (1 and 3)

After we had analyzed the results from the second questionnaire, we were faced with some facts. The volume of damaged items is very small. The typical number of damaged items largely depends on the type of postal service. Only one operator led separate statistics for small packets.

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Table 1 — Percent of damaged items

Service	Average	Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Replies from
Ordinary letters/postcards	0,005 62	0,012 0	0,000 031 0	0,03	HR, DK, DE, HU, MT, PT, CH
Registered letters	0,005 71	0,010 3	0,000 071 9	0,03	HR, CZ, DK, HU, MT, PL, PT, SK, CH
Ensured letters	0,007 74	0,010 3	0,000 646	0,03	HR, CZ, DK, HU, PT, SK, CH
Small packets (up to 2kg)	0,020 1	0,014 6	0,0034	0,03	DK, MT, PT, CH
Parcels	0,015 8	0,023 5	0,000 1	0,075 6	HR, CZ, DK, DE, HU, PL, PT, SK, CH
Herein ensured parcels	0,038 6	0,077 6	0,000 45	0,196 7	HR, CZ, DK, HU, PL, PT, SK, CH
NOTE 1 Part of operators sent collective data for a few services.					
NOTE 2 Only Denmark provides separately statistics to small packets. Other operators include this service in the ordinary letters.					
NOTE 3 Germany provides statistic for 4 degrees of damages. Spread is huge, from level of small damage (e.g. dirty wrapping) 0,2 % to the highest level of damage - complaints because of the damage 0,001 %.					

Table 2 — Keeping statistical data about the cause of damage

Service	Number of answers	YES are collected	Percent of YES	Countries which collect the statistics
Ordinary letters/postcards	11	4	36,36	HR, IE, DE, PT
Registered letters	11	4	36,36	HR, CZ, IE, PL
Ensured letters	10	4	40,00	HR, CZ, IE, PL
Small packets (up to 2kg)	9	2	22,22	HR, IR
Parcels	11	6	54,55	HR, CZ, IE, DE, PL, CH
Herein ensured parcels	10	5	50,00	HR, CZ, IE, PL, CH
NOTE The following sources of information are given:				
— complaint database - 5 countries (1 country - only for complaint with compensation),				
— complaint database + other sources - 1 country,				
— collected daily in the sorting centres in every processing line - 1 country,				
— only for the samples of the external measurement system - 1 country,				
— no statistic, each "case" is assessed individually – 1 country,				
— 2 counties do not provide the statistic.				

Table 3 — Volume of the damaged items with partly or fully missing content

Service	Average	Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Replies from
Ordinary letters/postcards	0,000 076 5	0,000 107	0,000 0124	0,000 2	HR, DK, HU
Registered letters	0,000 362	0,000 357	0,000 085 2	0,001 06	HR, CZ, DK, HU, PL, SK
Ensured letters	0,003 57	0,004 20	0,000 64	0,010 8	HR, CZ, HU, PL, SK
Small packets (up to 2kg)	0,009 7		0,009 7	0,009 7	DK
Parcels	0,005 27	0,005 50	0,000 01	0,015 8	HR, CZ, DK, HU, PL, SK, CH
Herein ensured parcels	0,030 2	0,058 6	0,000 337	0,118	CZ, HU, PL, SK

Table 4 — Documentation of the damage

Service	What contains the documentation				Replies from
	Notes	Packaging	Notes Photos +	Other	
Ordinary letters/postcards	4	1	1	3	HR, CZ, DK, IE, DE, HU, MT, PT, SK
Registered letters	5		1	3	HR, CZ, DK, IE, HU, MT, PL, PT, SK
Ensured letters	3	1	1	3	HR, CZ, DK, IE, HU, MT, PL, SK
Small packets (up to 2kg)	1		1	1	HR, DK, MT
Parcels	5		4	2	HR, CZ, DK, IE, DE, HU, MT, PL, PT, SK, CH
Herein ensured parcels	3		3	2	HR, CZ, DK, HU, MT, PL, SK, CH
<p>NOTE The following other documentation form is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — dedicated protocol of postal items irregularity, — damage are recorded by the Customer Services Team using a special software package, — an IT system QSB, by Ipsos or in an IT system CCS (for letters), — an IT system Dolfin (for parcels). 					