

Integration API

Manual for the IT department

Connect your ERP or TMS to MovingCert · REST · JSON

API base: <https://app.movingcert.com/v1>

Document version: V2 (2026)

Confidential · for the customer and their technical team

1 · Fundamentals

- API base: <https://app.movingcert.com/v1>
- Format: JSON in request and response (Content-Type: application/json), except file import (multipart/form-data).
- Transport: HTTPS only.
- Multi-tenant: one key per company. It only reads and modifies your own company's data, never another customer's.

The API is INCLUDED in your plan at no extra cost, with nothing to activate (\$3).

2 · Authentication

Every request carries your key in the header:

```
X-API-Key: mfc_XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

Create the key from the portal (app.movingcert.com → API) or with POST `/v1/apikeys`. It is shown only once: store it in a secrets manager. If you lose it, create a new one from the portal.

- Format: `mfc_` prefix + 32 random bytes. The server only stores its SHA-256 hash, never the key in clear text.
- A revoked or unknown key returns 401.

What there is NOT today: keys have no read/write scopes (any active key can read and write everything in your company) and no configurable expiry. Revoke a key before sharing it with a third party who should no longer have access.

3 · Cost: none

The API is included in your plan at no extra cost, with nothing to activate. Every plan has it: just generate a key in Profile → API and start.

Until July 2026 it was a paid add-on and a valid key without it returned 402. Not any more: that 402 is gone. If your integration treats it as a possible case, you can drop that path.

What your plan does limit is FLEET SIZE, measured with the maximum rule: a plan of N seats allows up to N drivers AND up to N vehicles (a driver with their truck takes one seat, not two). Beyond that, creation — including bulk loads — returns 409.

4 · Error codes

Code	Meaning
401	Missing X-API-Key, or the key is not valid
404	The resource does not exist, or does not belong to your company

409	Conflict: duplicate VAT number, plan fleet limit reached (§3), document in a state that does not allow the operation
422	Invalid data — check the detail field in the response
502	The official RTPD portal (IMI declarations) did not respond; retry

The error body is always {"detail": "explanation in plain text"}.

5 • Quick start — create a shipment and issue its e-CMR

Field names stay in Spanish across the whole API (remitente, mercancia, fecha_carga...): they are the wire contract and are not translated.

```
# 1) Create a shipment
curl -X POST https://app.movingcert.com/v1/envios \
  -H "X-API-Key: mfc_your_key" \
  -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  -d '{
    "remitente": {"rol": "remitente", "nombre": "Example Loads Ltd"},
    "transportista": {"rol": "transportista", "nombre": "Your Haulage Ltd"},
    "origen": {"direccion": "Unit 4", "poblacion": "Murcia", "pais": "ES"},
    "destino": {"direccion": "Rue de Lyon 10", "poblacion": "Lyon", "pais": "FR"},
    "mercancia": {"naturaleza": "Canned vegetables", "peso_kg": 8500}
  }'
# → 201 {"id": "<envio_id>"}
```

```
# 2) Issue the document (tipo: deca | ecmr)
curl -X POST https://app.movingcert.com/v1/documentos/ecmr \
  -H "X-API-Key: mfc_your_key" \
  -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  -d '{"envio_id": "<envio_id>"}'
# → 201 with the issued document (id + public verification code, CSV)
```

Issuing is IDEMPOTENT: if that shipment already has a live document of that type, you get the existing one back and nothing new is created — so no documento.emitido webhook fires either. It is deliberate (it prevents two DeCAs with different CSV/QR from a double click), but do not read a 200 as proof that a new document was created: compare the returned id.

rol and nombre are the only mandatory fields of each party; the more real data you send (address, contact), the more complete the document is (CMR art. 6.1).

6 • Main resources

All under /v1, authenticated with X-API-Key unless stated otherwise.

Resource	What it is
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/empresas, /empresas/me, /apikeys	Company (tenant) creation, own data and additional API keys
/conductores, /vehiculos, /remolques	Create and list drivers; list vehicles; create/couple trailers
/import/{entidad}, /{entidad}/bulk	Bulk import from file (with dry run) or via JSON with column mapping — meant for the ERP
/imi/declaraciones, /imi/alertas, /requerimientos	Official posting declarations (IMI, via the RTPD portal) and authority requests
/a1, /cap, /cert-conductor	A1, CAP and driver attestation certificates (with alerts and an expiry traffic light)
/envios	The object documents are issued against
/partners, /ubicaciones	Master data: frequent third parties and locations
/extraccion, /extraccion/texto	AI extraction: from an email/PDF/text to a shipment draft (not persisted; confirm with POST /envios)
/documentos/{tipo} (deca ecmr), /multidrop, /multidrop-combinado	Issuing and managing DeCA / e-CMR documents, incl. multi-drop
/documentos/{id}/entregas	DeCA with several drops in a single document (DGTCF Resolution of 5 June 2026): the shipment carries them in entregas_adicionales; here you read each drop's status and correct or remove a pending one. The delivery signature and event carry entrega_id
/documentos/{id}/firmas, /adjuntos, /documentos/{id}/eventos	Electronic signature, attachments and document event trail
/verificar/{csv} (public, no key)	Public verification of a document by its code (CSV)

Driver app endpoints (/v1/chofer/*) and internal administration (/admin/*) are not part of this integration.

7 · Outgoing webhooks

So that you do not have to poll every few minutes, MovingCert notifies your system when a document changes state. You register the destination URL in the portal (API and webhooks → Outgoing webhooks); the SECRET is shown only once.

Event	When
documento.emitido	When the document is created — by any route: API, portal or driver app
documento.firmado	When a signature is sealed (link+OTP, sign-on-glass or API)
documento.entregado	When that signature closes the delivery
documento.anulado	On cancellation

```
POST https://your-erp.com/hooks/movingcert
X-MovingCert-Signature: sha256=<hmac_sha256(secret, exact_body)>
```

```
{"evento": "documento.emitido",
 "datos": {"id": "...", "tipo": "ecmr", "estado": "expedido",
           "csv": "AB63FB60EE4E", "envio_id": "...", "hash": "..."},
 "ts": "2026-08-03T09:12:44+00:00"}
```

- Verify the signature over the EXACT body received, without re-serialising the JSON. Reject anything that does not validate.
- documento.firmado adds firmante_rol and nivel_eidas. The signer's identity and the driver's personal data never travel: with the csv you can fetch the rest through the API, already authenticated.
- The first attempt is immediate. If your endpoint fails or is slow (5 s timeout), it is retried with increasing backoff: 1 min, 5, 25 and 2 h; after the fourth failure it is given up. Return 2xx as early as you can and process in the background.
- https destinations only, and only hosts resolving to a public IP: internal addresses are rejected, and the check is repeated ON EVERY DELIVERY, not only at registration. Redirects are not followed.

8 · What it does not include today

So that an integration never assumes something that is not there:

- No key scopes. Every active key has full read and write access.
- No enforced rate limit. There is no X-RateLimit-* header and no 429 response: use it sensibly anyway.
- No idempotency key on the integration routes. The internal mechanism exists, but today it only protects the driver app (offline sync), not the /v1/* routes the ERP uses. A network retry after a POST with no response may create a duplicate: check with a GET before retrying a creation.
- Webhooks cover the document, not everything. There are no events for A1/CAP expiry or IMI declarations: those are still polled (/a1/alertas, /cap/alertas, /imi/alertas).
- No manual webhook replay. If your endpoint was down beyond the last retry, the event is given up: reconcile with GET /documentos.