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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

**INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE**

Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs

Sixty-fifth session

Geneva, 27-30 October 2009

Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda

**STATUS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL  
CARRIAGE OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS AND ON THE SPECIAL  
EQUIPMENT TO BE USED FOR SUCH CARRIAGE (ATP)**

Exchange of information among Parties under Article 6 of ATP

Note by the secretariat

**Introduction**

1. At its sixty-fourth session, the Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs (WP.11) decided to resume collection of information on the implementation of the ATP using the revised questionnaire included in the ATP Handbook. The data received are presented in the tables below.

2. Information on the number of checks made and on breaches detected in 2008 was provided by Czech Republic, Finland, France, Slovak Republic and Spain (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Number of checks made and breaches detected in 2008

Country	CZ	FIN	F	SK	E
Number of ATP road checks	65	39	9 374	946	
Number of ATP rail checks		0	0	0	
Breaches documents domestic/foreign		10/6		5	291/61
Breaches thermal appliances domestic/foreign	4	1/0		1	32/46
Breaches body domestic/foreign	18	0/0		5	26/40
Other breaches domestic/foreign		2/0		126	10/15
Total breaches domestic/foreign	22	11/6		137	359/162
% of defective equipment		44%		14.5%	

Notes:

France: There were also 3831 checks of non-ATP equipment.

Slovak Republic: Other breaches included calibration of temperature recording missing.

3. Some other countries (Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom) gave the reasons why it is not possible for them to provide this data.

4. Denmark reported that it has a system of farm to table controls, and one control session may well include a number of different issues according to the overall annual risk based control plan. All visits result in a control report which is entered into the nationwide database. This control report includes comments on a number of predetermined focus points, but a large number of focus points are controlled without warranting special mention in the control report. All control visits are rated from 1 to 4, 1 being the best and 4 being used for major infractions ranging from operations being fined to being closed down temporarily or permanently. All comments are logged in the database, but only for categories 3 and 4 is it possible to pull out electronic information about categories of infractions for specific parts of legislation. It is therefore considered that there are no readily available statistics from Denmark.

5. In Ireland, checks on the international transport of perishable foodstuffs and on the transport vehicles are carried out by Veterinary Inspectors and other officers of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at food processing establishments, cold stores and at border inspection posts as part of the inspections and audits under the EU Official Controls and Food Hygiene Regulations. The data on these checks are not collected in a format which is suitable for completion of the ATP Questionnaire.

6. No enforcement of the ATP exists in the United Kingdom, since national regulations do not confer any powers of enforcement. That said, there is rigorous enforcement of food standards at every part of the food chain, with condemnation of food and heavy penalties imposed on

carriers for failure to comply. Additionally, Port Health Authorities and Local Authorities carry out their own independent inspections. A number of supermarkets and haulage operators delivering foodstuffs in the United Kingdom use ATP as a quality standard when purchasing equipment, but do this on a voluntary basis.

7. Information on the number of certificates issued in 2008 was provided by Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain and United Kingdom(see Table 2 below).

Table 2: Additional information on compliance with ATP: number of certificates issued in 2008

Country	CZ	DK	FIN	F	NL	N	PL	SK	E	GB
1 <sup>st</sup> certifs new equip	693	1 342	619	12 500	780	248	1 915	4	9 469	1 824
2 <sup>nd</sup> certifs inspection	29	6	171	7 600	360	14	503	24	8 602	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> certifs K value	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	121
3 <sup>rd</sup> certifs inspection	31	45	68	4 800	35	3	329	0	7 262	0
3 <sup>rd</sup> certifs K value	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	15
4 <sup>th</sup> certifs inspection	5	22	2	0	0	1	51	0	10 090	0
4 <sup>th</sup> certifs K value	0	0	0	600	0	0	5	0	0	2
Total	758	1 479	860	25 500	1 175	266	2 803	472	35 423	1 926
Duplicates	0	64	0	0	12	0	11	5	1 038	26
Scrapped										97

Notes:

Finland: Certificates marked as "duplicate" are not issued in Finland. Instead, new certificates are issued to replace lost or erroneous ones. The number of such certificates was fifteen in 2008 and they are included in the figures above.

Slovak Republic: 472 certificates were issued, but only twenty-eight for equipment tested and inspected in the Slovak Republic. For the remainder, paragraph 4 of Annex 1, Appendix 1 applies, i.e. equipment transferred to the Slovak Republic.