

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General 23 July 2019

Original: English

Economic Commission for Europe

Inland Transport Committee

Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs

Seventy-fifth session
Geneva, 8-11 October 2019
Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda
Status and implementation of the ATP:
exchange of information among Parties under Article 6 of ATP

Responses to the questionnaire on the implementation of the ATP¹

Note by the secretariat

Introduction

- 1. At WP.11's seventy-fourth session in 2018, WP.11 thanked the 23 countries that had provided data in response to the questionnaire on the implementation of ATP in 2017 and stressed that it was mandatory to have information from all ATP contracting parties and that it was a means of harmonizing implementation of the agreement.
- 2. The secretariat requested all countries represented in WP.11 to reply to the questionnaire with their 2018 data. The data received are presented in the tables below.
- 3. Information on the number of checks made and breaches detected in 2018 has been provided by eleven countries: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Slovenia and Spain (see Table 1 below).

Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for such Carriage.

Table 1

Number of checks made and breaches detected in 2018

Country	В	CZ	DK	FIN	FRA	GR	HUN	IT	MOR	SLV	SP
Number of ATP road checks	2790	110	**	108	1028	269	56	44273	0	12	1000
Number of ATP rail checks		0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Breaches documents domestic/foreign	18/240	3/0		2/0	37/0	1/3	2/3	242/41	0/1	0/0	808/24
Breaches thermal appliances domestic/foreign		3/0		0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	116/7	0/0	0/0	0/0
Breaches body domestic/foreign	0/0	0/0	4/0	0/0	25/0	0/0	0/0	783/59	0/0	0/0	0/0
Other breaches domestic/foreign	0/2	0/0		0/7	0/0	0/0	0/0	47/8	0/0	0/0	27/1
Total breaches domestic/foreign	18/242	3/0	4/0	2/7	62	1/3	2/3	1188/115	0/1	12	835/25
% of defective equipment	*	2.72	*	*	*	*	8.9	*	0.01	***	3.26

Notes:

- * Information not available
- ** In Denmark, ATP checks are carried out as part of the annual control plan for the food chain and checks are not logged in a computer traceable way unless serious offences were detected.
- *** In Slovenia road checks were performed as pilot project in 2018. No sanctions were issued.
- 4. Additional information on the number of certificates issued in 2018 has been provided by eighteen countries: Belgium, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom (see table 2 below).

Table 2 Additional information on compliance with ATP: number of certificates issued in 2018

Country	В	BE	CRO	CZ	DK	FIN	GR	HUN	IT	MOR
1 st cert new equipment	430	312	97	**	1050	627	54	59	1445	65
2 nd cert inspection	158	334	79	**	83	288	67	0	4900	0
2 nd cert K value	0	0	72	**	0	7	72	44	1190	60
3 rd cert inspection	130	189	0	**	2	92	38	0	4615	0
3 rd cert K value	0	0	0	**	0	1	41	4	1720	59
4 th cert inspection	46	204	0	**	0	70	4	0	600	0
4 th cert K value	0	0	0	**	0	2	12	0	820	0
5 th cert inspection	14	201	0	**	0	14	0	0	0	0
5 th cert K value	0	0	0	**	0	0	4	0	2575	0
Total	778	1240	248	1730	1135	1101	292	107	17865	184
Duplicates	27	2	0	10	47	*	0	0	**	5

^{*} 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 in 2018 was 11 and they are included in the figures in the table.

^{**} Information not available

Table 2 (cont'd)

Country	NW	POL	RF	SLV	SP	SW	TUR	UK
1st cert new equipment	34	2903	1124	21	12343	411	468	1237
2 nd cert inspection	0	1824		50	5195	19	159	102
2 nd cert K value	20	1		0	40	0	**	0
3 rd cert inspection	2	991		74	4939	33	**	48
3 rd cert K value	2	0		0	37	0	**	0
4 th cert inspection	0	1327		60	7994	36	**	22
4th cert K value	0	2		0	74	0	**	0
5 th cert inspection	0	503		64	8389	0	**	0
5th cert K value	0	11		0	193	0	**	0
Total	36	7562	3932	312	39623	499	627	1453
Duplicates	0	35	0	43	423	0	0	6

^{**} Information not available

5. The Republic of Moldova sent the following communication to the secretariat:

"Concerning the annual questionnaire for collection of data on the implementation of ATP in 2018, we would like to inform you that the development of the national legislative framework in the domain of transportation of perishable goods is included in the Chapter 5, point 12 of the National Action Plan for Trade Facilitation for the period 2018-2020, approved by the Government Decree no.1065 from 12.12.2017. In this regard, together with the experts of the USAID Moldova Structural Reform Program, it was developed the draft of the Regulation on road transport of perishable and easily alterable goods on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, as well as the related documents. At the meeting on 21 January 2019, all parties involved in the process of development of the mentioned draft approved the final text of the Regulation. Further, the draft was published on the online platform www.particip.gov.md for public consultations with citizens, to be submitted for subsequent approval by the Government.

Also, according to the mentioned National Action Plan, there're established concrete issues for development of policy in the field of standardization, accreditation and conformity in the transportation of perishable goods, with terms set for implementation: purchase of the laboratory to check the technical parameters of vehicles designed for perishable goods, developing of training programs for staff involved in the transport of perishable goods (experts, managers, drivers), creation of an Informational System on the registration of approved vehicles for the transport of perishable products. Thus, in the period of 15–17 May 2018, the employees of the National Agency of Road Transport participated at training sessions under the Sustainable Development Project "Safe and Interoperable Transport System in Moldova" led by the Lithuanian experts mission on Road transport regulation, including on the subject of transport of dangerous and perishable goods (legal framework, controls, structure of the national system, institutional competencies).

Therefore, as the development of policy in the field of transportation of perishable goods is in a project stage of implementation, at the moment, we do not dispose of the requested information on the mentioned questionnaire".

6. The secretariat also requested countries to provide answers to the following question: How is your country implementing the signature procedure for certificates as well as other techniques to avoid or reduce forgery? Answers can be found in the annex to this document.

Annex

Answers to the question: How is your country implementing the signature procedure for certificates as well as other techniques to avoid or reduce forgery?

Belarus	Сертификаты АТР подписываются директором или его заместителями и заверяются печатью. Сертификаты АТР печатаются на бланках, имеющих защиту от подделок (водяные знаки и логотип института). Транспортной инспекцией Министерства транспорта и коммуникаций при проверке транспортных средств выявлено 502 нарушений требований законодательства о международных перевозках (все нарушения, в том числе и СПС)
Belgium	Une procédure de signature électronique n'est pas utilisée. Toutefois, tous les certificats ATP présentent un cachet du SPF Mobilité et Transports. Ce cachet est apposé à l'aide d'une pince qui permet de presser le papier et d'obtenir le logo en relief. Cette technique permet d'éviter les falsifications.
Croatia	For now, the certificates are printed on a UV coated and protected paper, stamped with the dry stamp and are hand signed.
Czech Republic	We had a watermarked sticker, a new QR code with web link to the original certificate was replaced from 12/2018
Denmark	All certificates are issued by the designated authority, i.e. by the ATP Control Body which is the only place with the authority to issue and sign a certificate in Denmark.
Finland	In case of doubt, it is recommended to contact the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), which is the authority in Finland issuing ATP certificates. Information of the safety features in Finnish ATP certificates are not published.
France	Les certificats sont imprimés sur un papier avec un marquage
Hungary	In order to avoid forgery and to increase the authenticity of certificates, we apply the general requirements prescribed by the Hungarian administrative legislation. According to current regulations, we also issue certificates as electronic documents and on paper. For the electronic issuance of certificates exclusively it should be ensured that the electronic documents can be handled by the operators and control authorities. However, in our practice we did not meet any forgery.
Italy	A centralized computer system has been developed under the management of Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Directorate General of Vehicles and Drivers. This system acquires and stores all the test reports issued by testing stations and by experts. The ATP certificate is issued on the basis of test reports uploaded into the computer system. In order to prevent forgery an anti-forgery code is assigned by the computer system to each certificate so that in case of controls there must be a correspondence between the certificate and the code.
Morocco	L'attestation ATP est signée par le Directeur Général de l'ONSSA (Autorité Compétente Marocaine ATP) et imprimée sur un papier inviolable portant le logo de l'Office National de Sécurité Sanitaire des produits Alimentaires
Poland	- In order to reduce forgery, the certificate can be checked in the online database - the hologram is placed on the certificates
Slovenia	Certificates are issued in printout and electronic signed pdf document version. Signature validity can be verified in electronic version of documents through web application MeOL, or at test station or competent authority.

Spain	Signing ATP certificates digitally is an option now. In that case, advanced electronic signature based on a qualified certificate must be used in order to certify the origin of the certificate, as described on Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC. We will make the electronic signature mandatory in the near future.
Turkey	Certificates are signed by electronic signature. certificates have two verification system. One of them is a web link which has the information of original document. The other one is square code which has the original pdf document of certificate.
United Kingdom	The UK certificate contains a watermark along with a signature and stamp from the competent authority issuing the certificates.
United States	The United States of America will utilize an electronic signature that includes a person's name, date, time, and digital identification on future certificates. Competent Authorities and Test Stations email addresses and phone numbers, on the WP.11 Legal Instruments, ATP Agreement webpage, http://www.unece.org/es/trans/main/wp11/teststationsnew.html, can be used to make inquiries, share information, and avoid or reduce forgery.

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