The Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the ADR

International Treaties Seminar:
Road Safety
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• The European Agreement on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods
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Working Party on the TDG (WP.15)

- Initiate and pursue actions to enhance inland transport safety and security and to protect the environment
- Promote facilitation of international transport of dangerous goods
- Develop and update ADR and ADN
- Encourage the accession of new countries
- Ensure harmonization of ADR/ADN with other instruments
- Collaborate closely with other bodies on matters of common interest
- Facilitate fulfillment of obligations by the Contracting Parties, exchange of views on interpretation issues and resolution of enforcement matters

*Full terms of reference and rules of procedures*
Working Party on the TDG (WP.15)

- WP.15 encourages participation in its activities
- Any country, that is member of the United Nations, may participate in its activities and is invited to accede to ADR

Participants

- Member countries of ECE: full participants
- Any other Member of the United Nations: may participate in a consultative capacity / participate as full members if contracting parties to ADR
- Specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations: consultative status
Working Party on the TDG (WP.15)

- Work of the Working Party is transparent
  - agendas, working documents, reports and informal documents are freely accessible on the WP.15 website
  

- Session dates are known in advance and published:
  - ITC Report / UNECE website
ADR: Agreement and annexes

• Agreement
  - Done in September 1957
  - Entered into force on 29 January 1968
  - General principles for acceptance of dangerous goods in international transport by road
  - Conditions for application of additional rules (for reasons other than safety during transport)

• Protocols of amendments

• Technical annexes regularly updated
UNECE - Transport Division

Structure of the annexes

• Annex A (Parts 1-7) : provisions specific to the goods themselves
  - Classification, packing, tanks, labelling, documents...
  - Relevant for all modes of transport
  - Directly based on the UN Recommendations on the TDG (Model Regulations)
  - Nearly identical to RID (rail), ADN (inland waterways), IMDG Code (sea), ICAO TI (air)
Structure of the annexes

- Annex B: Provisions concerning transport equipment and transport operations specific to road transport
  - Vehicle crew, including training
  - Operation and equipment
  - Supervision of vehicles
  - Road tunnel restrictions
  - Construction, approval and inspections of vehicles
ADR: advantages

- High level of safety, without excessive burden for countries
- Mutual trust and cooperation between Contracting Parties
- Border-crossing and transit facilitation
- Annexes harmonized with other modal regulations (sea, air, rail)
ADR Agreement: Amendment procedure

- Contracting Party requests review conference
- SG notifies the request
- Notification of concurrence by ≥ ¼ Contracting Parties needed
- SG notifies the convening of the review conference
- SG requests proposals to be submitted within 3 months
- SG (UNECE) circulates agenda/proposals 3 months before review conference
- Conference adopts a Protocol of amendment (consensus or 2/3 majority)
- Protocol contains conditions for entry into force (normally deposit of instruments by all Contracting Parties needed, otherwise amended ADR binding only for Parties to the Protocol)
ADR Annexes: Amendment procedure

- WP.15 acts as discussion forum, as foreseen in Protocol of signature
- Same procedure as for Agreement or simplified procedure
- Proposals by Contracting Parties or secretariat
- WP.15 (Protocol of signature) adopts draft amendments
- Adopted draft amendments submitted to SG by
  1 Contracting Party as amendment proposal
- SG notifies the amendment proposal to contracting Parties
- Tacit acceptance procedure:
  - accepted if no objection from at least 5 Contracting Parties after 3 months
- SG notifies acceptance and date of entry into force (normally 3 months after acceptance)
Contracting parties
Contracting parties

- 48 Contracting Parties
  - All European Union (EU) and most non-EU European countries
  - 2 non-European countries (North Africa: Morocco and Tunisia)
- Missing UNECE Countries:
  - Georgia, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kirghizstan
  - US, Canada, Israel: not linked by road to other UNECE countries
- Open to all UN Member States
- Geographical extension linked to territorial proximity
- National application in some countries (Thailand, South America)
ADR: Accession

Head of State or Government or Ministry of Foreign Affairs or its authorized representative, signs the instrument of accession

*Detailed procedural information may be obtained from the UN Office of Legal Affairs, Treaty Section*
Follow-up

- Administrative structures for enforcement and implementation (controls, certificates)
- Regular participation in the sessions of WP.15 and of the RID/ADR/ADN Joint Meeting
- Information sharing with stakeholders at national level
- Development of procedures to ensure implementation of the amendments adopted by Contracting Parties every two years
Conclusions

- The implementation of ADR is the guarantee of a high level of safety and lower trade barriers
- The participation in WP.15 and the accession to ADR are open to all UN Countries

(Detailed information about ADR (including the full text of the agreement and its annexes) is available [here](#))
Thank you for your attention

For more information, please contact:
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www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.htm