

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General 24 July 2017

Original: English

Economic Commission for Europe

Inland Transport Committee

Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs

Seventy-third session

Geneva, 10-13 October 2017
Item 4 (e) 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 good practices for better implementation of ATP

Validity of ATP certificates of equipment manufactured for transfer to another contracting party country

Transmitted by Transfrigoroute International (TI)

I. Context

1. When equipment is manufactured in one contracting party country and is exported to another contracting party country, an ATP certificate is issued by the competent authority in the country of manufacture with a validity of 3 months. Although the equipment may be marked with a validity of 6 years the ATP certificate is only valid for 3 months. The operator of the equipment is required to reregister it with the competent authority in which the equipment is domiciled to receive an ATP certificate with a validity of 6 years. I many cases the operator is unaware of this restriction. The initial period of 3 months from the date of manufacture to transfer the equipment is too short.

II. State of art

2. Lack of harmonisation.

III. Technical impact of the proposed measure

3. No technical impact.

IV. Economical impact of the proposed measure

4. If the registration and administrative process is not completed in the Member States, authorities can deliver important fines in return.

V. Environmental impact of the proposed measure

5. No environmental impact.

VI. Conclusion

6. Together with the initial certification delivered in the country of the manufacturer, the test stations of the original manufacturing country shall make a note for customers, to remind them that the certificate is provisional for 6 months if vehicles are exported, as they need to also obtain a certificate from the competent authority in the country in which the equipment is domiciled and licenced to operate. A strong recommendation to this effect should be added to the ATP handbook.