

Lebanon National Training Workshop

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



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ATP Agreement



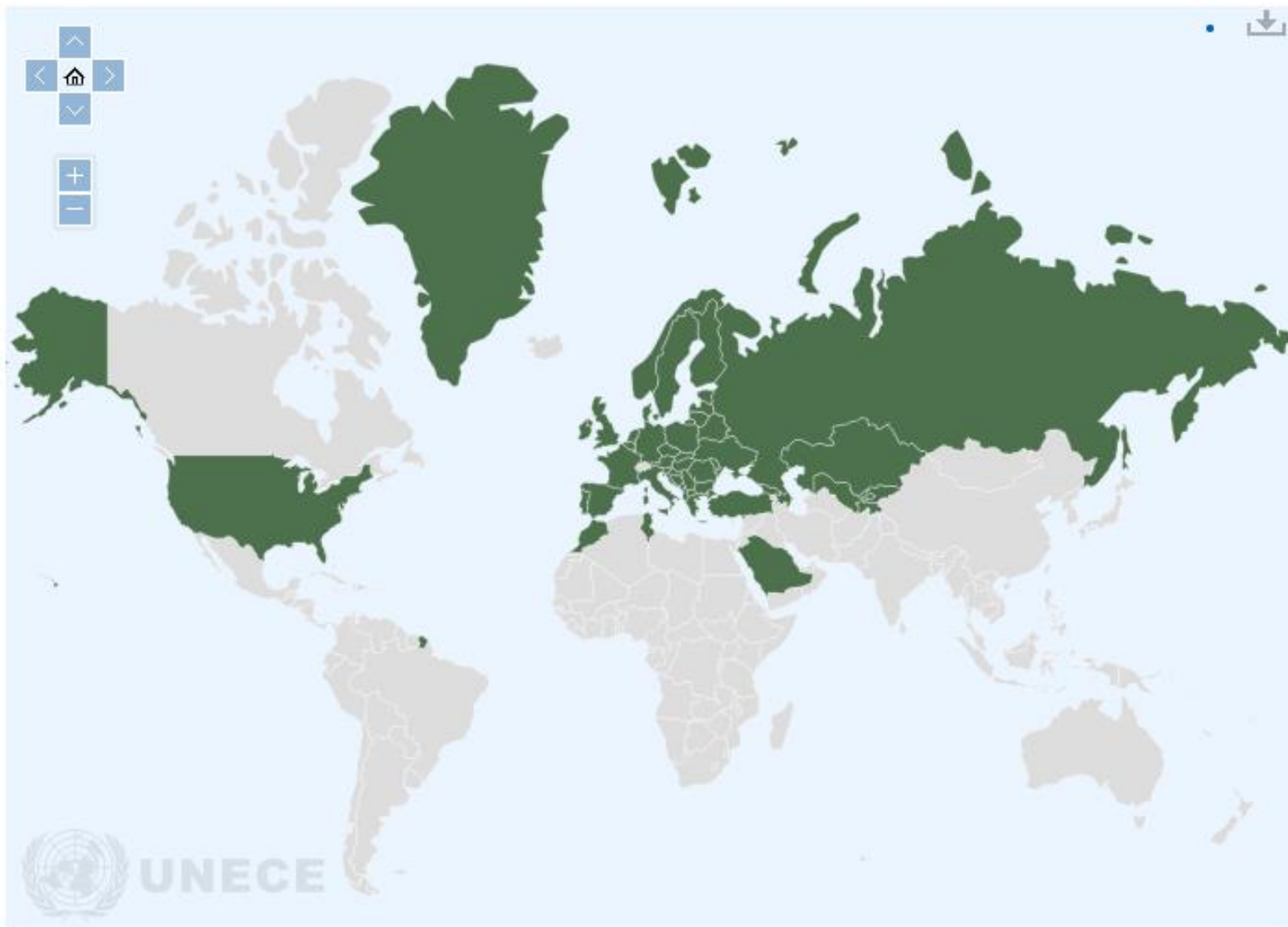
ATP

The Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for such Carriage was adopted in 1970.

Objectives: Improve conditions of preservation of quality of perishable foodstuffs during carriage, particularly in international trade and promote the expansion of trade in perishable foodstuffs.

Unwritten objectives: Protecting food safety and preventing threats to human health from unsafe food.

50 Contracting Parties



ATP Agreement

- The ATP is open to all UN Member States.
- Expressions of interest from as far afield as Japan, South Korea and China.
- There is also potential for new members in the Middle East and in the Gulf States.



ATP for international transport

- ATP applies if the point at which the goods are loaded and unloaded are in two different States and the point at which they are unloaded is situated in the territory of a Contracting Party.
- ATP applies even if the State where the goods are loaded is not a Contracting Party.
- For example for a refrigerated consignment shipped from Lebanon to Turkey, ATP would apply even though Lebanon is not a Contracting Party.

ATP for international transport

This means that if Lebanon joined the ATP, countries exporting perishable foodstuffs to Lebanon would be expected to apply the high standards in the ATP.



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Use of ATP for domestic transport



For example France, Italy and Slovakia

Most recently the Russian Federation where both ATP is used for domestic road transport from April 2013.

What transport equipment is covered?

- Road vehicles, railway wagons and (for sea journeys under 150km) sea containers.
- ATP would cover a consignment from Morocco to France across the straits of Gibraltar.
- Does not cover air transport.



Sea crossings

For sea journeys longer than 150 km, each leg is treated separately and is not subject to ATP.

To illustrate the issue, goods from southern part of Germany cross the Baltic Sea on a roll on-roll off ship before being unloaded in the northern part of Finland.

More than 3,000 km and it might last more than four days, but because of the present “150 km rule”, only national regulations apply. Some countries see this as a loop-hole that needs to be filled.



What perishables?

The ATP contains a non-exclusive list of products and sets the warmest possible temperature of the load.

Annex 2 frozen foodstuffs. Ice cream at a temperature of -20°C and frozen fish at -18°C .

Annex 3 chilled foodstuffs, cooled but above freezing. Meat products, pasteurized milk at $+6^{\circ}\text{C}$, red meat at $+7^{\circ}\text{C}$.



Fresh fruit and vegetables unless processed are not covered by ATP.

What perishables?

No definition of perishable foodstuffs in ATP.

Some countries, such as Russia, want to expand the scope of ATP to cover fresh fruit and vegetables.

Others argue that ATP is about food safety and not about maintaining food quality.

Countries, particularly in southern Europe, use ATP equipment to transport fruit and vegetables.



In cold countries, such as Russia, heating may be required to maintain the correct temperature.

What perishables?

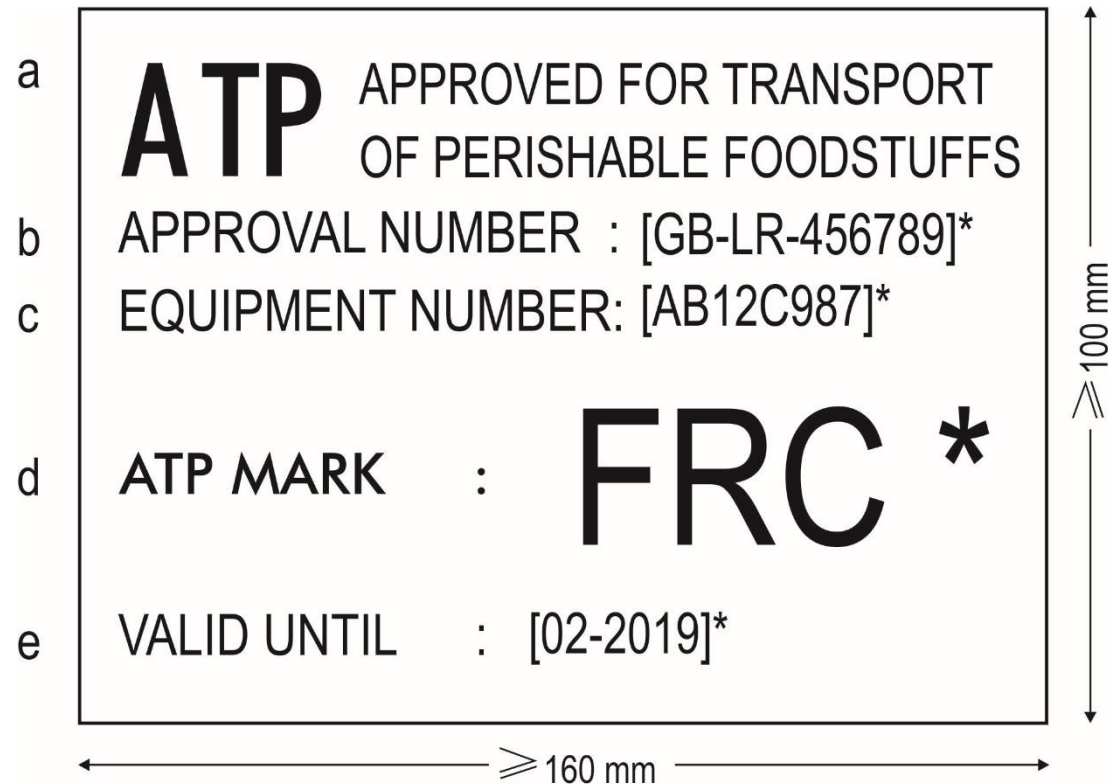
Although not foodstuffs, many pharmaceutical products have to be carried under controlled temperatures and one could imagine that in the future ATP could also be applied to these products.



Certification of ATP equipment

- ✓ All Contracting Parties to the Agreement have to recognize ATP certificates of compliance issued by the competent authorities of other Contracting Parties.
- ✓ Allows cargoes to cross borders with minimal checking.
- ✓ Countries not obliged to accept certificates issued by countries that are not ATP Contracting Parties.

Certification plate of compliance



* The particulars in square brackets are given by way of example.

Recognised as equivalent to ATP certificate. Has to be easily checked on the outside of the body.

ATP Agreement

Main requirements:

1. Insulating capacity of equipment (lorries, trailers, tankers for liquid foodstuffs, containers, wagons/freight cars, etc.),
2. Effectiveness of thermal appliances,
3. Test requirements to check compliance.
4. Equipment divided into classes according to:
 - means of cooling, refrigerator or a eutectic plate,
 - simple or reinforced insulation, what temperatures transport equipment is suitable for.



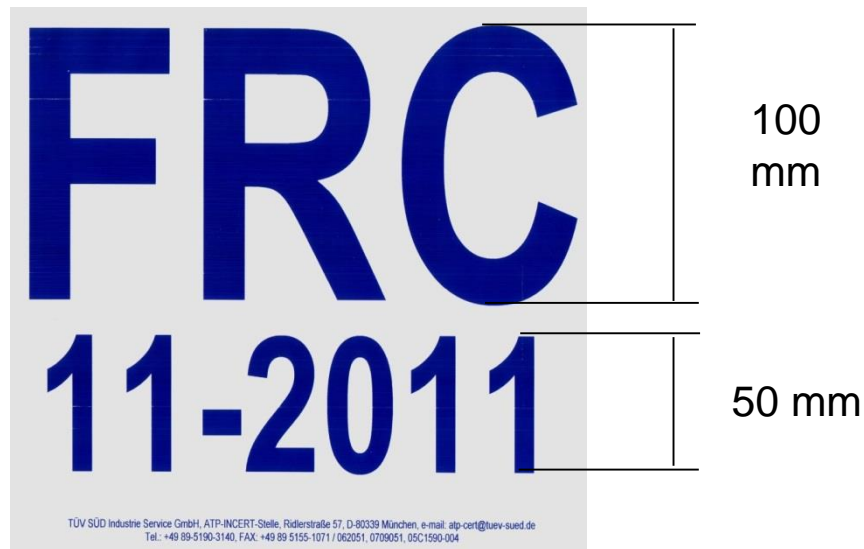
ATP Agreement

Common classifications are:

- IN (normally insulated equipment)
- IR (heavily insulated equipment)
- FNA (class A mechanically refrigerated equipment with normal insulation)
- FRC (class C mechanically refrigerated equipment with heavy insulation)

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Distinguishing marks showing class and expiry date have to appear in upper corners at the front



Testing the K coefficient

New ATP equipment is required to undergo a test of its K coefficient, to prove that the heat exchange from the inside to the outside of the body meets the values defined by ATP. $0.70 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ for normally insulated equipment and $0.40 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ for heavily insulated equipment.

On the basis of a test report issued by an ATP test station, the competent authority issues a certificate of compliance valid for 6 years.

Countries not obliged to have their own test station. They may use one in another country.



Retesting - pull-down test

- After six years, retesting of the insulating capacity of the body is required and this may be done by a visual inspection of the equipment by experts.
- The effectiveness of the thermal appliance is also checked by a so-called “pull-down” test, showing that it can cool the body to the required temperature in a fixed time.
- If the results of these tests are satisfactory, the equipment may be kept in service for a further three years, and so on.

Ageing and the K coefficient

- Average ageing of insulation is 5% per annum.
- Some Contracting Parties to ATP insist on K value testing after 6 years.
- ATP does not allow higher K values for 6 or 9 year old equipment and many countries think it is not realistic for older equipment to meet the same standards as new equipment.
- Other countries, primarily from warmer southern European countries, while conceding that ageing does occur, argue that those K values have to apply to all equipment and not just to new equipment and that vehicles have to be designed accordingly to allow for ageing.

Enforcement of ATP

- ✓ The ATP does not foresee any enforcement mechanisms or fines for breaching the agreement.
- ✓ It is up to countries to organize the enforcement of the agreement, by highway controls of vehicles, at border crossings, or by inspections at food processing establishments.
- ✓ But they have to report cases of non observance to other countries via the secretariat.

Enforcement of ATP

Annual questionnaire sent to ATP countries:

- number of breaches of ATP equipment or documents by both national and foreign vehicles.
- number of ATP certificates issued in past year.

This is accordance with article 6.

7. Grundlage der Ausstellung der Bescheinigung / Basis of issue of certificate
7.1. Diese Bescheinigung wird ausgestellt aufgrund / This certificate is issued on the basis of:
7.1.1. die Prüfung des Beförderungsmittels / tests of the equipment
7.1.2. der Übereinstimmung mit einem geprüften Muster / conformity with a reference equipment
7.1.3. einer wiederkehrenden Prüfung / a periodic inspection
7.1.4. von Übergangsbestimmungen / transitional provisions
7.2. Wenn die Bescheinigung aufgrund einer Prüfung der Übereinstimmung mit einem geprüften Muster ausgestellt wird, ist anzugeben:
If the certificate is issued on the basis of a test or by reference to an equipment of the same type which has been tested, specify:
7.2.1. die Prüfstelle / the testing station: TÜV Industrie Service GmbH TÜV Süd Gruppe, ATP-Prüfstelle
7.2.2. die Art der Prüfung / the nature of the tests: Innenheizung
7.2.3. die Nummer(n) der Prüfberichte / the number(s) of the report(s): 32847, M504
7.2.4. der k-Wert / the K coefficient: 0,35 W/m²K
7.2.5. die nutzbare Kälteleistung bei einer Außentemperatur von 30°C und bei einer Innentemperatur
the effective refrigerating capacity at an outside temperature of 30°C and an inside temperature
von / of 0°C 4364 W
von / of -10°C 3490 W
von / of -20°C 2428 W

8. Diese Bescheinigung gilt bis zum / This certificate is valid until: 01/2010
8.1. unter dem Vorbehalt / provided that:
8.1.1. dass der wärmedämmte Kasten und ggf. die kälte- oder wärmeerzeugende Anlage in gutem Betriebszustand gehalten wird,
the insulated body and, where applicable, the thermal appliance is maintained in good condition,
8.1.2. dass keine wesentlichen Änderungen an den kälte- oder wärmeerzeugenden Anlagen vorgenommen werden,
no material alteration is made to the thermal appliances,
8.1.3. dass, falls die kälteerzeugende Anlage ersetzt wird, die Ersatzanlage eine gleich große oder größere Kälteleistung hat.
if the thermal appliance is replaced, it is replaced by an appliance of equal or greater refrigerating capacity.

TÜV Industrie Service GmbH
TÜV Süd Gruppe
ATP-Zertifizierstelle
Ossovsky
Ort / Done at: München am / Munich on: 04.04.2004

 **TUV**
SAU UND BETRIEB
SÜDDEUTSCHLAND



ATP Handbook and road map

- ✓ The comments included in the Handbook provide advice or guidelines on applying the ATP and are not legally binding like the ATP itself.
- ✓ Intended to provide clarification.
- ✓ The ATP Handbook can be found on the UNECE website:
http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp11/atp_handbook.html
- ✓ A road map for accession and implementation of ATP was developed by EUROMED in collaboration with UNECE and WP.11.

Guidelines for verification of ATP equipment

GUIDELINES FOR VERIFICATION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
 USED FOR ROAD TRANSPORT OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS


INSPECTION OF ISOTHERMAL PROPERTIES OF ROAD TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Transport equipment has to be equipped with a valid certificate or a certification plate and a distinguishing mark.
 Examples of the most important identification data:


1
 Country code
 Certificate No.

2
 Serial No. of equipment


3
 Classification mark



ATP CERTIFICATE
front page




CERTIFICATION PLATE



DISTINGUISHING MARK

5

Stamp of ATP competent /
authorized authority



Distinguishing mark

Certification plate

4

Certificate validity

Country of manufacture or letters used
in international road traffic

Name of manufacturer
or company

Model (figures and/or
letters)

Serial number

Month and year
of manufacture

MANUFACTURER'S
PLATE

placed
on the thermal
appliance

Country of manufacture or letters used
in international road traffic

Name of manufacturer
or company

Model (figures and/or
letters)

Serial number

Month and year
of manufacture

MANUFACTURER'S
PLATE

placed
on the insulated body
of "insulated",
"refrigerated",
"mechanically
refrigerated" or
"heated" transport
equipment
* optional

MONITORING OF AIR TEMPERATURES FOR TRANSPORT OF QUICK-FROZEN PERISHABLE
FOODSTUFFS

The transport equipment must be fitted with a suitable recording instrument to monitor, at frequent and regular intervals, the air temperatures to which quick-frozen foodstuffs intended for human consumption are subjected.

CHECK: Do the measuring instruments comply with standards EN 12830 and EN 13486? **YES / NO**
 Is the calibration certificate valid? **YES / NO**

Temperature recordings obtained in this manner must be dated and stored by the operator for at least one year or longer, according to the nature of the food. Measuring instruments shall comply with the provisions of this Appendix one year after the date of entry into force of the above provision. Measuring instruments already installed, but which do not conform to the above standards before this date, can continue to be used until 31 December 2009.

ATP Agreement

There are three main benefits for Lebanon in applying the ATP, not only for international transport, but also nationally:

1. Enhanced facilitation of transport of perishable goods;
2. Safer food with less negative impact on human health;
3. Less waste due to better food preservation.



ATP for international transport

1. Enhanced Facilitation

- The EU is one of the larger trade partner for Lebanon.
- EU countries are Contracting Parties to the ATP and many are also members of the Schengen area allowing free movement of goods.
- Aspects of the ATP facilitation would be important for Lebanon who is not a Schengen member.



Facilitating border crossing of perishable foodstuffs

Annex 8 Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods:

1. Minimize waiting times for ATP-approved vehicles transporting perishable foodstuffs;
2. Ensure that the required controls are carried out as quickly as possible;
3. Allow the operation of the necessary refrigerating units of vehicles carrying perishable foodstuffs during the time of crossing the border;
4. Cooperate, in particular through advance information exchange, with their counterparts in other Contracting Parties in order to accelerate border crossing procedures for perishable foodstuffs.

ATP Agreement

Improving transport facilitation :

- Faster border crossings for Lebanese trucks that comply with ATP; less waiting time and controls of perishable cargoes with major trading partners of the European Union
- Aspects of facilitation of ATP, include the certificate of compliance and distinguishing marks. All Contracting Parties to ATP shall recognize the certificates of conformity issued by the competent authorities of other Contracting Parties. But they are not obliged to accept certificates issued by countries that are not Contracting Parties to the ATP.



ATP Agreement

Less food waste through better preservation;

- ✓ Wastage of agricultural products is due to lack of adequate infrastructure and know-how, lack of investment, lack of proper training and education, among others.
- ✓ Reduced wastage of agricultural products due to carriage at the wrong temperature or lack of adequate control of the conditions of carriage;
- ✓ Food security has become increasingly important in light of recent food crises caused by drought, the use of agricultural products as biofuels and inflation of food prices.



ATP Agreement

- ✓ FAO estimates that food losses and waste worldwide are about 1.3 billion metric tons;
- ✓ Wasting of millions of tones of foodstuffs also results in wasting very scarce or non-renewable resources required to produce food, such as land, water, energy, and chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and also contributes to global warming;
- ✓ It was also estimated that in the Middle East and North Africa food losses can amount to:
 - 45% for fruits and vegetables,
 - 13% for meat,
 - 28% for fish and seafood,
 - 18 % for dairy products.

Gustavsson, Jenny, Cederberg ,C., Ulf Sonesson , van Otterdijk,R. and Meybeck, A., 2011. Global Food Losses and Food Waste: Extent, Causes and Prevention. FAO of the UN: Rome (www.fao.org/ag/ags)

ATP Agreement

1. Joining the ATP could help make Lebanese exports of perishable foodstuff more attractive for European and other trading partners due to the good reputation of ATP;
2. Joining the ATP could also help ensure the quality and safety of Lebanon food imports, from other ATP countries.





Thank you!



UNECE
Sustainable Transport Division



www.unece.org/trans