# Legal interoperability for Rail in the Euro-Asian Links

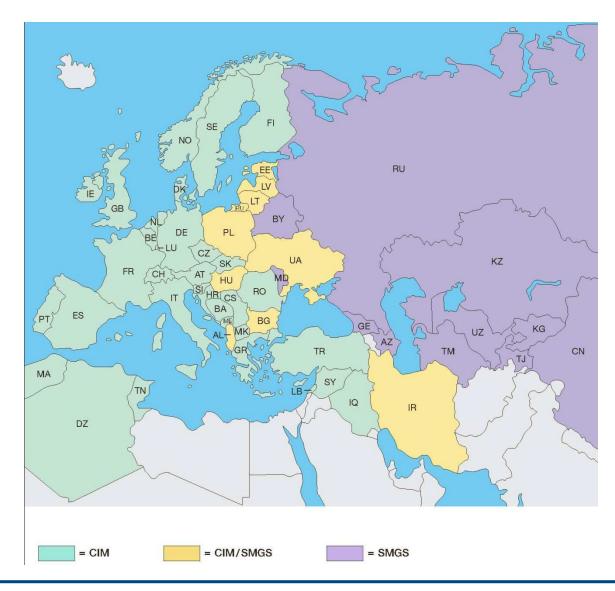
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## Scope of the COTIF/CIM and SMGS vs EGKS

State of 1 July 2010





## Legal duality in the international rail law

CIM (Uniform Rules concerning the Contract of International Carriage of Goods by Rail - Appendix B to COTIF)

SMGS (Agreement on International Goods Transport by Rail)

Annex to the main convention

Main convention

Consensual contract

Formal contract

Contractual freedom

Obligation to set and publish tariffs and to carry

Consignment note design within the competence of RUs

Consignment note defined in SMGS itself

Joint and several liability

Individual liability



## **Different organisations**

OTIF (Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail)

OSJD (Organisation for Cooperation between Railways)

Bern

Warsaw

Since 1985 (Central Office since 1893)

**Since 1956** 

46 Member States

27 Member States

Only Member States with Infrastructure

States and railways

Majority

Unanimity

German/French/English

Russian and Chinese



# (1) Relevant international transport conventions and international transport organisations

### **Road transport:**

CMR: Convention on the Contract for the international carriage of goods by road (1956)

Multilateral Protocol to the Convention on the contract for the international carriage of goods by road (1978)

Additional Protocol to the Convention on the contract for the international carriage of goods by road concerning the electronic consignment note (2008, not in effect)

ADR: European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road (1957)

CVR: Convention on the Contract for the international carriage of passengers by road (1973)

UNECE – Transport division (Geneva)

IRU – International road transport union (Geneva)



# (2) Relevant international transport conventions and international transport organisations

### Air transport:

Warsaw Convention: Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air (1929)

Additional protocol No. 1 to amend the Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air (1975)

Additional protocol No. 2 to amend the Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air (1975)

Chicago Convention: Convention on Civil Aviation (1944)

Montreal Convention: Convention for the unification of certain rules for international carriage by air (1999)

ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organisation (Montreal)

IATA - International Air Transport Association (Montreal)



# (3) Relevant international transport conventions and international transport organisations

### **Inland waterway:**

CMNI: Convention on the Contract for the carriage of goods by inland

waterway (2000)

ADN: European Agreement concerning the international carriage of

dangerous goods by inland waterway (1997)

ADNR: Regulation for the carriage of dangerous substances on

the Rhine (1972)

Danube Commission (Budapest)

Central Commission for Rhine Navigation (Strasbourg)

Other River Commissions (for Mosel or Main)



# (4) Relevant international transport conventions and international transport organisations

### Sea transport:

Hague rules: International Convention for the unification of certain rules of

law relating to bills of lading (Brussels, 1924)

Visby rules: Protocol to amend the International Convention for the

unification of certain rules of law relating to bills of lading

(Brussels, 1968)

Hamburg rules: United Nations Convention on the carriage of goods by sea

(Hamburg, 1978)

Rotterdam rules: United Nations Convention on contracts for the international

carriage of goods wholly or partly by sea (Rotterdam, 2009)

IMO – International Maritime Organisation (London)

CMI – International Maritime Committee (Antwerp)



## CIT/OSJD Project: Legal Interoperability for rail

#### Phase 1:

Common transport documentation

#### Phase 2:

Standardised legal instruments

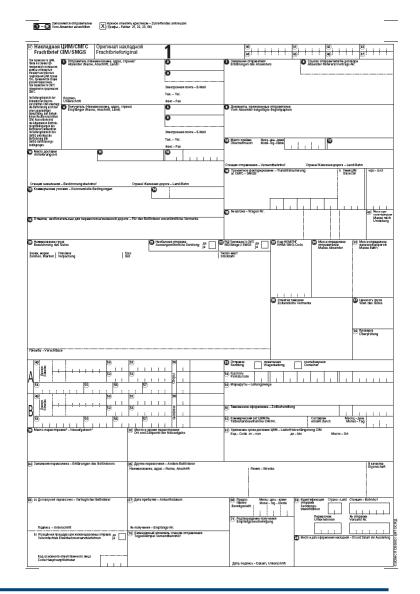
#### Phase 3:

Single rail transport law



## Common CIM/SMGS consignment note

- "Sum" of the CIM- and SMGSconsignment notes
- Based on the United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents
- Recognition as:
  - Customs document
  - Letter of credit





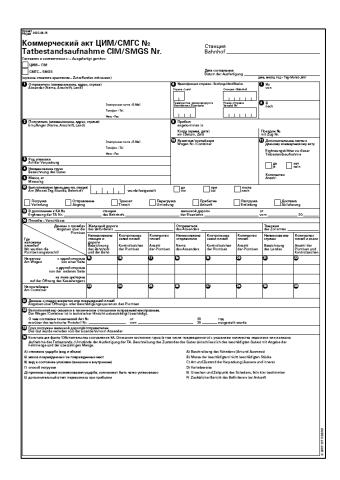
## **Electronic consignment note CIM/SMGS**

- Legal basis for the electronic exchange of consignment note data:
  - Article 6 § 9 CIM: based on functional equivalence
  - Article 7 § 14 SMGS: based on an agreement between the carrier and the customer
- Electronic consignment note CIM/SMGS:
  - √ Functional specifications
  - √ Legal specifications
  - √ Technical specifications
  - Practical Implementation the participating railways (support Raildata / OSJD / CIT)



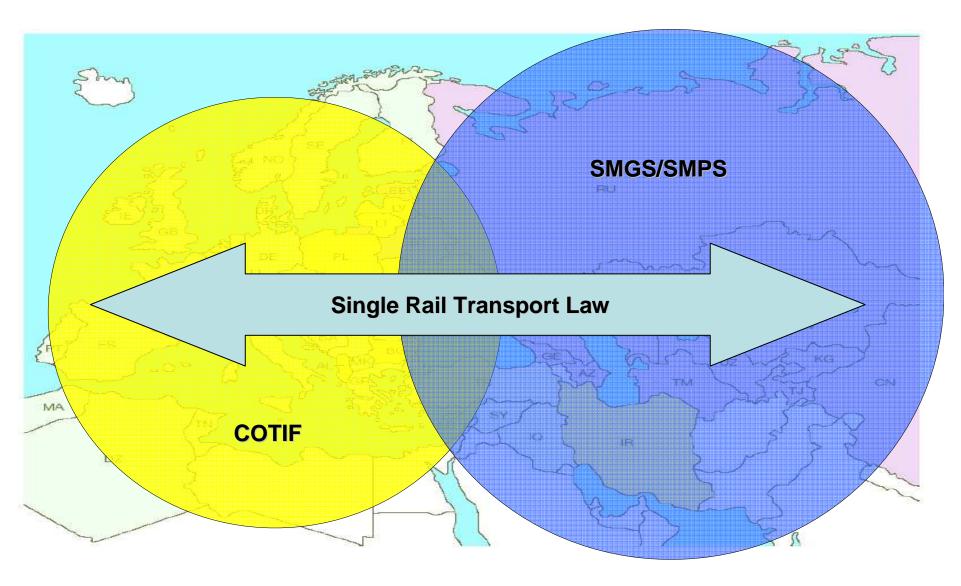
# Common CIM/SMGS formal report, legal presumption and claims handling rules

- CIM/SMGS formal report (Annex 8, 8.1)
  - > used by the RU when it sees loss or damage
- Legal presumption (28 § 3 CIM / 23 § 10 SMGS)
  - when there is no formal report of loss or damage
  - advantage for the consignee: the last carrier must handle his claim
- Claims handling rules (Point 12.3)
- Payment of compensation rules (Point 12.4)





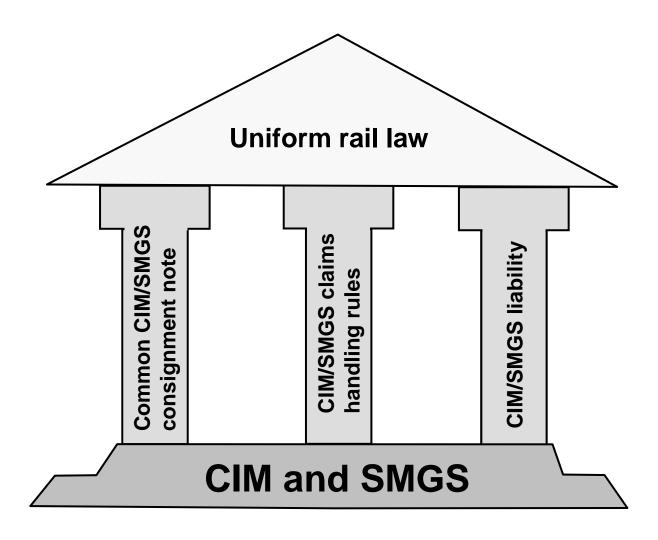
## Phase 3: Two legal areas one single law





13

### **Uniform international law for rail**





## Overall advantages for railway customers

- Single transport documentation CIM/SMGS
- Mutual recognition of the formal report CIM/SMGS
- Matter of facts for partial loss or damage
- Transparent rules for the customers for the claims handling
- Standardised rules of procedure for the claims departments
- Single windows for claims handling and payment of compensations
- Harmonised liability rules CIM/SMGS
- Overcome the *legal duality* in the international carriage by rail
- 500 000 €: the CIM customers have lost in the time period 2008-2009



### Demands for customs facilitations for rail

- Common customs procedure for transcontinental rail transportation
- Single customs declaration based on single transport documentation
- Safety and security transportation on a long distances
- Better interconnection with the up-coming customs security obligation of the European Union
- The new Customs Union Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan
- Securing the comparative advantages of the railway on a global level
- The role of the UN Bodies in the process
- Possible solutions:
  - Implementation of the existing UN Conventions
  - Up-grading the existing UN Conventions
  - Put in place a new UN Convention on simplified rail custom transit procedure to the Eurasian rail corridors

