

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (UNECE)



United Nations Economic Commission for Europe European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC) European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) **Railroad iron is a magician's rod, in its power to evoke the sleeping energies of land and water. **Reph Wollis Emerson (2003–1802) **Table 10.000-1802) **Table 10.0000-1802) **Table 10.0000-180

UNECE Expert Group on Unified Railway Law

3. session (Geneva, 16 September 2010)

Harmonization of international road and inland waterway transport contracts
(CMR and CMNI)

Martin M. Magold



Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)

(of 19 May 1956) in force since 1961

Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) (of 5 July 1978) in force since 1980
Provides for max. carrier liability of 8.33 SDR per kg gross weight

Additional Protocol to the CMR concerning the electronic consignment note (e-CMR)

(of 27 May 2008) not yet in force

Allows for electronic mechanisms/procedures as supportive evidence for the consignment note



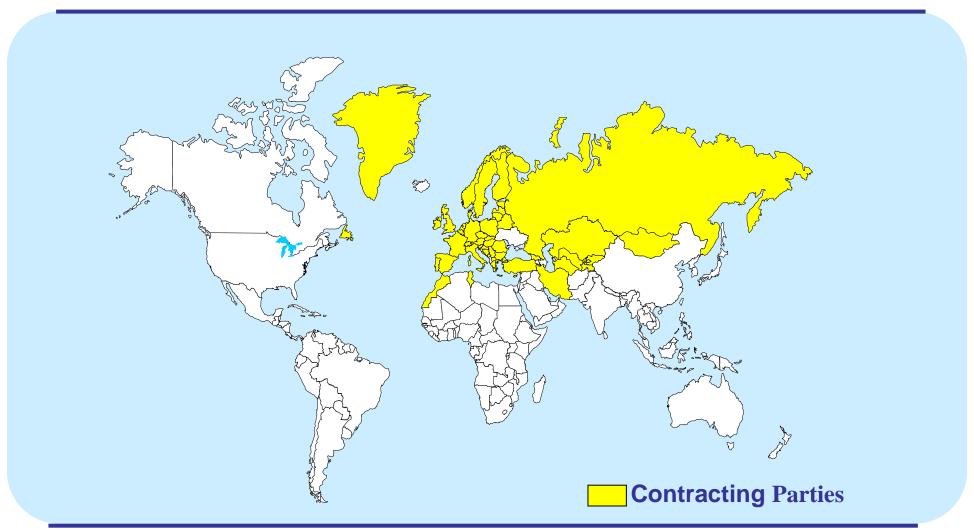
CMR: 55 Contracting Parties

- Albania
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hunary
- Iran (Islamic Republic)
- Ireland
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lativa
- Lebanon
- Lithuania

- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syrian Arab Republic
- The former Yugoslave Republic of Macedonia
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- Uzhekistan



CMR: Geographical scope





Objective of CMR

"...standardizing conditions governing the contract for the international carriage of goods by road, particularly with respect to the documents used for such carriage and the carrier's liability,..."

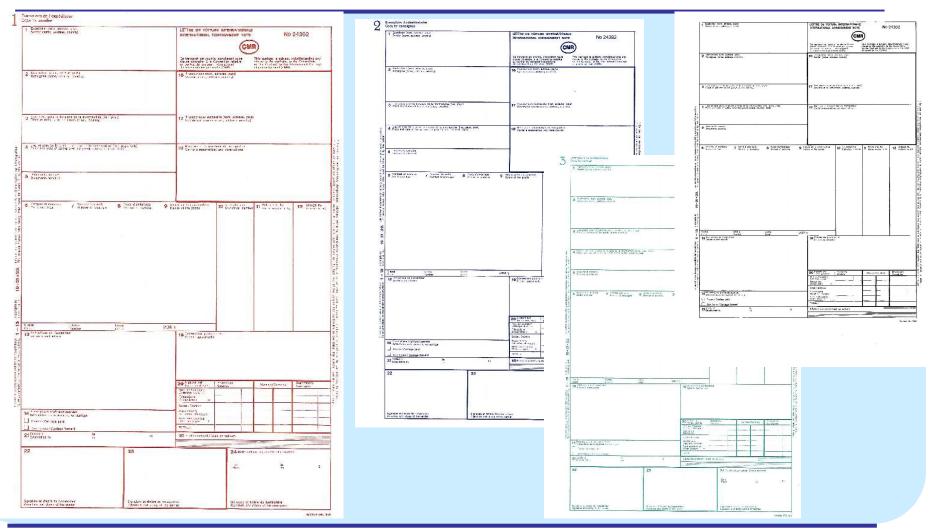


Provisions and areas addressed

	Articles
Scope of application (international road carriage of goods)	1-2
Persons for whom the carrier is responsible	3
Conclusion and performance of the contract of carriage	4-17
Consignment note, responsibility, checking of goods, evidence, documentation, right of disposal, payment of charges, instructions,	
Liability of the carrier	17-29
Loss and damage, burden of prove, delay in delivery, compensation,	
Claims and actions	30-33
Provisions for successive carriers	34-40
Nullity of stipulations contrary to the convention	41
Final provisions	42-51



CMR Consignment Note (ICC/IRU model)





Operating procedures

	Articles
Accession and denunciation	42-46
Dispute settlement and reservation clause	47-48
Amendment procedure: Conference of Parties (only!)	49
Depositary functions (Secretary General of United Nations)	50

Outside of CMR Convention
UNECE Working Party on Road Transport (SC.1)
UNECE Inland Transport Committee (ITC)

no reference



CMR: Success story for over 50 years

- Large coverage (pan-Europe, most international road freight contracts)
- Regulates most civil law issues in international/national goods transport by road
- Legal model (national and international transport law)

Reasons

- Legal certainty (Protocols only: 1 modification in 1980, 1 addendum in 2008)
- Restriction to salient issues (contractual freedom)
- Strict revision procedure (conference of Parties)

Problems

Risk of divergence of interpretation (courts in 55 Contracting Parties)

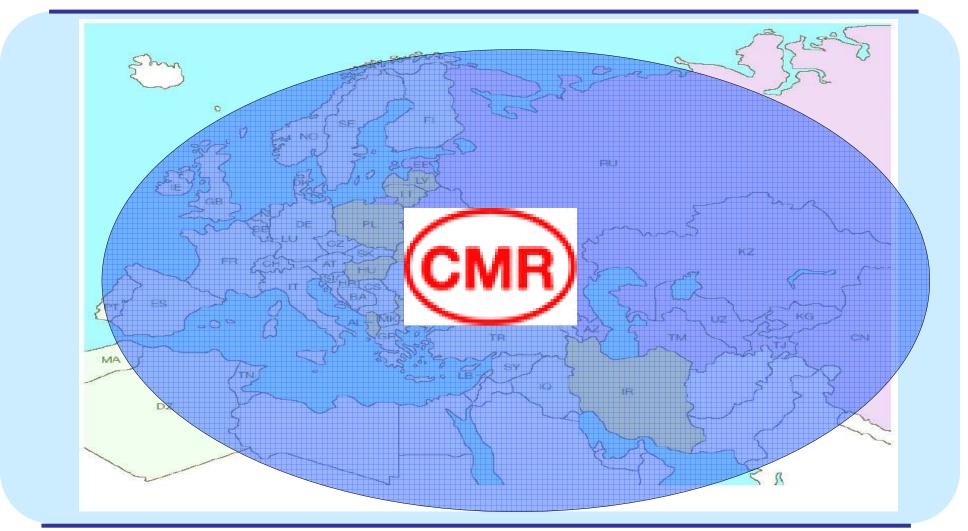
Modernization of CMR?

- Amended consignment note (tool to trace cargo and vehicles/containers)
- Multimodal/intermodal transport operations
- Ancillary road transport activities (prior or following transport packing, loading, stowage, etc.)



Euro-Asian road freight

Uniform road transport law

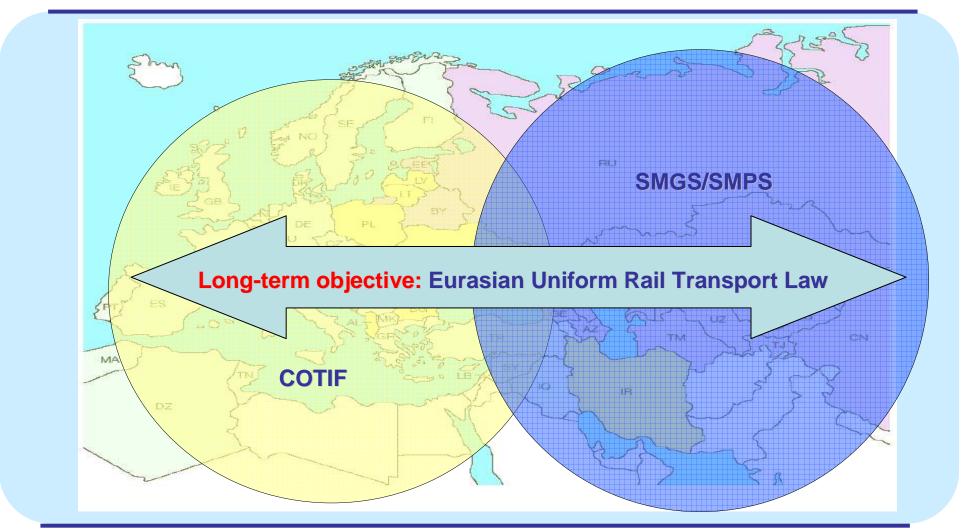


UNECE Transport Division



Euro-Asian rail freight

Different rail transport law





CMNI Convention

Budapest Convention on the Contract for the Carriage of Goods by Inland Waterway

(CMNI) of 22 June 2001 in force since 2005





CMNI: 14 Contracting Parties

Bulgaria

Croatia

Czech Republic

France

Germany

Hungary

Luxembourg

Moldova

Netherlands

Romania

Russian Federation

Serbia

Slovakia

Switzerland



CMNI Convention

Objective of CMNI

"...establishing by common agreement certain uniform rules concerning the contracts for the carriage of goods by inland waterway,..."



CMNI Convention

Provisions and areas addressed	Articles
Definitions and scope of application (carriage of goods on IW) Rights and obligations of Contracting Parties Taking over on board of vessels carriage and delivery of goods, actual carrier, delivery time, dangerous and polluting goods, liability of the shipper,	1-2
termination of contract, etc. Transport documents Nature and content, reservations, bill of lading	11-13
Right to dispose of the goods	14-15
Liability of the carrier	16-22
Claims period	23-24
Limits of contractual freedom	25
Supplementary provisions General average, unit of account, additional national provisions, etc.	26-29
Declarations concerning the scope of application Specific inland (national) waterways, regional provisions, etc.	30-32
Final provisions Revision through conference of parties Depositary: Government of Hungary	33-38



United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)



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