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Introduction URL's fundamentals and objectives

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I. Inland Transport Committee, Resolution from 26 February 2016:

The ITC called on the railways and their international organisations to test, when possible, new legal provisions drafted by a group of UNECE experts.

II. Correspondence between the four railways' chief executives:

In September 2016, the chief executives of our railways agreed on pilot tests to try out the URL.

III. Unified Railway Law (URL) objectives:

- Offering a <u>harmonised</u> international legal framework for Europe-Asia rail freight transports.
- Creating the same conditions for railways as their road-, ocean- and airbased competitors with regard to a harmonised legal framework.
- 3. <u>Voluntary</u> application of URL by the railways and their customers for <u>certain transports</u>.
- 4. The current <u>combined CIM/SMGS model will remain in place</u> for partners that wish to retain it.

III. Further Unified Railway Law (URL) objectives:

- 5. If URL is applied, there is <u>no reconsignment</u> of freight in transit: there is only <u>one transport contract</u> that covers the <u>entire</u> <u>route</u>.
- URL <u>harmonises</u> regulations that are at present handled differently in CIM and SMGS (or in applicable national law).

IV. URL's advantages over CIM and SMGS:

- Simplifies regulations
- Simplifies handling and documentation
- Reduces and speeds up administration processes
- Strengthens contractual freedom for parties

IV. URL's further advantages over CIM and SMGS:

- Ensures uniform minimum standards during entire transport
- Integrates pre-carriage and onward carriage using other modes of transport in the uniform rail transport contract; uniform URL application
- Ensures a uniform level of minimum liability for carriers
- Strengthens the competitiveness of international rail freight services

V. When it comes to concluding and implementing transport contracts, there are <u>no fundamental changes</u>:

- Transport documents
- Costs
- Division of tasks
- Later instructions
- Tackling problems
- Freight delivery
- Exception: the carrier's <u>formal report</u> is replaced with a <u>claim for damages</u> from the customer.

VI. Changes concerning liability:

- The <u>basis for liability</u> (damage while freight was in carrier's care) remains unchanged.
- Exclusions of liability have been tightened up and reduced.
- Compensation limits have been redefined.
- Carrier no longer has <u>unlimited liability</u>.

VI. Other changes concerning liability:

- Liability for <u>overrunning delivery deadlines</u> is dependent on the occurrence of <u>damage</u>, and it is <u>increased</u>
- The <u>carrier</u> can voluntarily <u>increase</u> its liability; the <u>consignor's</u> liability can be <u>reduced</u>
- One thing remains unchanged: the <u>carrier responsible</u> bears <u>liability</u>

VII. Summary

URL offers railways and their customers the following advantages:

- Harmonised legal system
- Fewer and tighter regulations
- No need for reconsignment of freight in transit
- Integration of pre-carriage and onward carriage with other modes of transport in URL's comprehensive application
- Uniform level of minimum liability for participating carriers if they are responsible for damage