#### **UNCITRAL** United Nations Commission on International Trade Law



Navigating the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (the "Rotterdam Rules")

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#### **Compelling Reasons**

#### • Pursuit of Harmonization

- Hague Rules 1924 outdated
- Visby Protocol 1968 and SDR Protocol 1979 and Hamburg Rules 1978 not universally adopted

#### • Pursuit of Modernization

- Current regime seen as ill-fitting for modern container transport
- Electronic commerce

# Origin of the Convention: CMI & UNCITRAL

### • 34<sup>th</sup> Session of UNCITRAL – 2001

Report suggested the following additional issues should be considered in any future instrument:

- Scope of application Chapter 2
- Period of responsibility of the carrier Chapter 4
- Obligations of the carrier Chapter 4
- Liability of the carrier Chapter 5
- Obligations of the shipper Chapter 7
- Transport documents Chapter 8
- Freight deleted Art. 42 "freight prepaid"
- Delivery to the consignee Chapter 9
- Right of control Chapter 10
- Transfer of rights Chapter 11
- Right of suit against the carrier deleted
- Time for suit Chapter 13

### **Time frame and Stakeholders**

#### • Time frame

- 9<sup>th</sup> Session of WG III (Transport Law), April 2002
- 21<sup>st</sup> Session of WG III, January 2008
- 25 weeks of intergovernmental deliberations

#### • Stakeholders

- UNCITRAL Member and Observer States
- IGOs: UNCTAD, UNECE, European Commission
- NGOS: CMI, ICC, IUMI, FIATA, ICS, Bimco, International Group of P&I Clubs, IAPH, Association of American Railroads, OTIF, European Shippers' Council, el Instituto Iberoamericano de Derecho Maritímo, IRU, IMMTA
- Domestic industry consultations

### **Adoption of the Convention**

- Draft Approved July 2008 41<sup>st</sup> session of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
- Adopted 11 December 2008– 63<sup>rd</sup> Session of United Nations General Assembly
  - Opened for signature 23 Sept 2008 in Rotterdam
  - Recommended Convention be known as the Rotterdam Rules
  - Called upon all Governments to consider becoming party to the Convention

### Signatures – 23 September 2009

- 16 States: Congo, Denmark, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, United States
- World Trade Volume: Over 25%
- Hamburg Rules 34 Contracting Parties: 5%

### Signatures – 23 September 2009

 Official Delegations but not yet in a position to sign or unable to sign because deficiency in Full Powers: United Kingdom\*, Belgium\*, Slovenia, New Zealand, China, Croatia, Bulgaria, Finland, Japan, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Benin

### **Total Signatures To Date: 19**

• Three more signatures since 23 Sept: Madagascar, Armenia, Cameroon



**RAL** United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

- Scope of Application: Contractual approach
  - Hague and Hague-Visby: Bill of Lading
  - Hamburg: Contracts of carriage by sea
  - Rotterdam: ALL Contracts of carriage with an international sea leg
- Scope of Application: Door-to-Door Transport
  - Hague and Hague-Visby: Tackle to tackle
  - Hamburg: Port to port
  - Rotterdam: Door to door
    - Limited network principle (Art. 26)
    - Art. 82 International conventions governing the carriage of goods by other modes of transport

#### • Electronic Commerce

- Hague, Hague-Visby and Hamburg: No electronic commerce provisions
- Rotterdam: Provides legal infrastructure for ecommerce (Chapter 3)

#### • Containerisation

- Hague-Visby and Hamburg: Limited to "container clause" in the per package limitation provision
- Rotterdam:
  - Door to door contracts of carriage
  - Due diligence obligation extends to carrier-provided containers (Art. 14(c))
  - Qualifying clause provision takes into account that carrier usually has no opportunity to inspect goods inside a container (Art. 40)
  - Shipper packing its own container must do so properly and carefully (Art. 27(3))

- More Balanced Carriers' Liability
  - Due diligence extended to an ongoing obligation (Art. 14)
  - Onus of proof clearly on carrier regarding cause of damage and that it was not caused by its fault (Art. 17(2))
  - Errors in navigation and management of the ship deleted as excuses for liability, and fire exception has been restricted (Art. 17(3))
  - Deck cargo no longer outside regime (Art. 25)
  - Increase in monetary amounts for limitation on liability (Art. 59(1))
- Direct Liability of Maritime Performing Party (Art. 19)

- Controlling Party, Right of Control and Transfer of Rights
  - Not dealt with in previous maritime transport conventions
  - Important for providing instructions to carrier during the carriage
  - Decoupled from transport document important key to e-commerce
- Limitation amounts on carrier liability
  - Hague: per package limitation only
  - Hague-Visby: 666.67 SDRs per package and 2 SDRs per kilo
  - Hamburg: 835 SDRs per package and 2.5 SDRs per kilo
  - Rotterdam: 875 SDRs per package and 3 SDRs per kilo

- Delivery of goods to the consignee
  - Not expressly in current maritime transport conventions
  - Extensive rules on delivery in Chapter 9 of Rotterdam Rules to improve legal certainty
- Identity of the carrier
  - To assist in identifying the contractual counterpart of the shipper (Art. 37)
- Shippers' obligations
  - Not new, but consolidated in a systematic and logical manner

- Time for Suit
  - Hague, Hague-Visby: One year for cargo claimant to file before time-barred
  - Hamburg: Two years
  - Rotterdam: Two years
- Jurisdiction and Arbitration
  - Hague, Hague-Visby: No specific rules
  - Hamburg: Specific provisions
  - Rotterdam: Opt-in chapters (Art. 91 declaration)

#### • Freedom of Contract

- Only in volume contracts
- Strong protection for the shipper:
  - » Volume contract must prominently state that it derogates from the Convention
  - » Must specify the derogations
  - » Must be individually negotiated
  - » Cannot incorporate the derogations by reference or in a contract of adhesion
  - » Shipper must ALWAYS be given opportunity to contract without derogation
  - » Some provisions are 'super-mandatory'

### **Navigating the Convention**

- Chapter 1 General provisions
- Chapter 2 Scope of application
- Chapter 3 Electronic transport records
- Chapter 4 Obligations of the carrier
- Chapter 5 Liability of the carrier for loss, damage or delay
- Chapter 6 Additional provisions relating to particular stages of carriage
- Chapter 7 Obligations of the shipper to the carrier

### **Navigating the Convention**

- Chapter 8 Transport documents and electronic transport records
- Chapter 9 Delivery of the goods
- Chapter 10 Rights of the controlling party
- Chapter 11 Transfer of rights
- Chapter 12 Limits of liability
- Chapter 13 Time for suit
- Chapter 14 Jurisdiction Opt-in
- Chapter 15 Arbitration Opt-in

### Navigating the Convention

- Chapter 16 Validity of contractual terms
- Chapter 17 Matters not governed by this convention
- Chapter 18 Final clauses

## Conclusion

- Industry-driven project
- Comprehensive instrument
- Modernizes
- Harmonizes
- Preserves existing unimodal transport regimes
- Predictability
- Transparency
- Enhanced efficiency
- Reduced transaction costs

#### The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea

For further information on the work of UNCITRAL in the area of transport law or in other areas, please visit our web site

http://www.uncitral.org/

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

