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- Hague Rules 1924 outdated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

• 34th 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

- 9th Session of WG III (Transport Law), April 2002
- 21st 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 41st session of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
- Adopted 11 December 2008– 63rd 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



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- 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

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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

