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Working Party on Rail Transport

Group of Experts towards Unified Railway Law

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Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Towards unified railway law in the pan-European region and along Euro-Asian transport corridors

Draft of relevant legal provisions *

Note by the secretariat

Mandate

1. This document has been prepared in line with the output/activities of cluster 4: “Rail transport and Trans-European Railway (TER) Project” of the programme of work of the transport subprogramme for 2014–2015 (ECE/TRANS/2014/23) and the Terms of Reference of the UNECE Group of Experts towards Unified Railway Law (ECE/TRANS/2013/9) as adopted by the Inland Transport Committee on 28 February 2013 (ECE/TRANS/236, para. 72) and by the Executive Committee of ECE on 11 July 2013 (EXCOM/CONCLU/62 and ECE/EX/2013/L.7).
2. The secretariat prepared a draft (ECE/TRANS/SC.2/2014/5) of relevant legal provisions to be included into a new international legal railway regime in accordance with the decisions made at the fifth (ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2013/5, paras. 13–21), sixth (ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2013/8, paras. 6–39), seventh (ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2014/2, paras. 6–54), eighth (ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2014/7, paras. 6–46) and ninth session (ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2014/10) of the Group of Experts. The draft also takes into account the considerations and proposals made at the informal meeting of the “friends of the Chair” of the Group of Experts (Geneva, 29 September 2014).
3. In accordance with the Joint Declaration, the Working Party may wish to review and approve the draft of relevant legal provisions to be included into a new international legal railway regime for transmission to the forthcoming session of the Inland Transport Committee (24–26 February 2015).

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

Scope of Application

Article 1 CIM / Article 1 SMGS, Article 2 of GP (new General Provisions)

CIM is applicable for carriage between Contracting Parties to CIM, even in case of transit through third countries. This does not cause legal obligations to the Transit State which can act according to its own International Private Law. CIM is also applicable (similar to CMR) if only one State, either the place of taking over the goods or the place designated for delivery, is a Contracting Party to CIM (refer also to Art. 1, § 2 of MC).

SMGS (2012) is exclusively applicable for carriage on railway lines that are members to this Agreement (also for transit).

In case SMGS is not applicable in the country of origin or the country of destination and if at least two SMGS countries with their railways are involved in the carriage, the relevant transit tariff comes into force as long as no other agreement on direct international rail carriage (especially CIM) is applicable.

A new unified legal railway regime could become applicable if, for a single Euro-Asian contract of carriage of goods by rail (concluded, for example, between a freight forwarder or several railway companies and a shipper for the carriage of goods between Geneva and Irkutsk) neither CIM nor SMGS can be applied, but only national legislation.

A new unified legal railway regime would neither replace CIM nor SMGS as long as the parties to the contract of carriage of goods accept, as is the case today, a brake in delivery and reconsignment of the goods at the CIM/SMGS external boundaries/perimeters.

A new unified legal railway regime will not limit the application of Art. 1, para. 2 of CIM (or similar provisions that may be possibly be contained in future versions of SMGS) allowing parties to the contract of carriage of goods by rail to agree on the through application of CIM in case where at least either the place of departure or of delivery of the goods is in a Contracting Party to CIM.

The possibilities provided by Art. 1, para. 2 of CIM, applicable since 2006, had never been used. This may be due to the fact that the extension of legal provisions beyond the scope of the relevant public law framework does not rule possible collision with mandatory legislation outside of CIM and is not familiar to public and private stakeholders.

Article 1 Scope of Application

§ 1 This legal regime shall apply to a contract of carriage of goods by rail for reward,

1. when the place of taking over of the goods and the place designated for delivery are situated in two different States which are Contracting Parties to this legal regime, and
2. if the parties to the contract of carriage agree that the contract is subject to this legal regime, and
3. if the provisions of CIM and/or SMGS or bilateral or multilateral agreements between Contracting States do not apply to the contract covering the entire journey.

§ 2 The parties to the contract of carriage may also agree on the application of this legal regime to transport operations carried out by other modes of transport as a supplement to transfrontier rail transport,

1. if such agreement does not contradict any international convention governing such supplementary transport, and
2. unless the Contracting State whose law applies to such multimodal transport contract has declared that he will not apply this legal regime to multimodal transport contracts.

§ 3 Two or more Contracting States may conclude agreements which declare this legal regime applicable to contracts of carriage by rail between their countries in other cases than regulated in § 1 and § 2.

A new unified legal railway regime, bringing together familiar administrative procedures and legal provisions of CIM and SMGS, may increase acceptance and facilitate implementation among all parties.

The need to insert relevant provisions governing road, inland water and sea transport as a supplement to the international carriage by rail, as provided in Article 1, para. 3 and 4 of CIM, has been considered.

Article 5 CIM / Article 2 SMGS, Article 4 of GP

CIM, SMGS and other international conventions (e.g. Art. 41 of CMR and Art. 49, 26, 47 of MC) establish law that is mandatory as long as these conventions do not allow deviations/exceptions.

This holds also true if the application of the new legal railway regime is agreed upon by the parties to a contract of carriage. If the parties have agreed on the applicability of the legal regime, it is mandatory and applies as a whole.

Similarly to Art. 5.3 of CIM or Art. 25 to 27 of MC, a new unified legal railway regime could provide that the carrier may assume a liability greater and obligations more burdensome vis-à-vis his customers than those provided in the new regime.

Article 2 CIM / Article 4 SMGS

International transport conventions regulate the contractual relationship between carriers and customers. They contain provisions of private law. Public law remains untouched. CIM and SMGS address this in different ways.

A new unified legal railway regime could also address these issues and, if appropriate, also refer to the increasingly important administrative and safety-related regulations of railways that should remain untouched by the new regime (such as licencing and monitoring of railway undertakings, safety certification and infrastructure access rights).

A new unified legal railway regime assumes and might stipulate that carriage to which the legal regime applies shall remain subject to these and other prescriptions of national and international law. In case of infringements, sanctions apply – in line with applicable national public law.

Article 2 Mandatory Law

§ 1 Unless provided otherwise in this legal regime, any stipulation, agreed upon by the parties to the contract of carriage, which would derogate from this legal regime shall be null and void. The nullity of such stipulation shall not involve the nullity of other provisions of the contract of carriage.

§ 2 Nevertheless, a carrier may assume a liability greater and obligations more burdensome than those provided for in this legal railway regime.

Article 3 Provisions of public law

This legal regime only governs the rights and obligations of the parties to the contract of carriage arising from such contract. Carriage to which this legal regime applies shall remain subject to the provisions of public law, in particular public law provisions regulating

1. the safe transport of dangerous goods as well as other safety issues,
2. customs formalities, or
3. the protection of animals.

The contract of carriage and performance of carriers

Article 6 CIM / Articles 7, 8 SMGS, Article 7, 8 (§§ 3, 4) of GP

In accordance with Art.6 of CIM (Art. 4 of CMR), the contract of carriage is concluded by agreement among the parties concerned. In accordance with Art. 7 of SMGS, the contract of carriage is concluded by making out of the consignment note and by taking over of the goods and the consignment note.

As the new unified legal railway regime shall only become applicable upon agreement among all parties to the contract, the conclusion of the contract of carriage would also require the agreement of all parties. This agreement could, in particular for large (volume) contracts, be reached before taking over of the goods and the consignment note.

§ 1 of the draft contains the obligation of the carrier to carry and to deliver the goods and the obligation of the consignor to pay the costs. The obligation of the consignor is also regulated in Article 7 § 1.

In accordance with CIM and SMGS, a consignment note shall be made out for each consignment. One consignment does no longer need to relate to only one wagon load.

The new common CIM/SMGS consignment note (refer to Art. 7 § 15 SMGS) could be referred to in a new unified legal railway regime.

According to CIM and SMGS (also CMR, Art. 5, and Montreal Convention, Art. 7), the consignment note shall be signed or appropriately authorized by the parties concerned. If necessary, the number of issues and their handing over to the different parties and stakeholders involved could also be addressed in the new unified legal railway regime, in line with the appropriate provisions in SMGS, CMR and the Montreal Convention.

Article 4 Contract of carriage

§ 1 Under the contract of carriage the carrier is obliged to carry the goods to the destination and there to deliver them to the consignee. Subject to Article 7 the consignor is obliged to pay the costs relating to carriage.

§ 2 The contract of carriage shall be confirmed by a consignment note. The international associations relevant in the railway sector may establish a model of the consignment note, also taking into account customs matters.

For the totality of goods (consignment) that is to be carried under a contract of carriage, only one consignment note shall be made out, even if the totality of goods consists of several parts or is transported in several wagons.

The loss or absence for other reasons or the irregularity of the consignment note shall not affect the existence or validity of the contract of carriage which shall remain subject to this legal regime.

§ 3 The consignment note shall be signed by the consignor and the carrier. As a signature there can be used an imprint, a stamp, an accounting machine entry or any other appropriate manner.

The carrier must certify the taking over of the goods on the consignment note in an appropriate manner and return an issue of the consignment note to the consignor.

In line with CIM and SMGS, an electronic consignment note should be permitted. Following consultations with experts, further details may need to be inserted into a new legal regime taking account of the CMR Protocol of 20.02.2008 and chapter 3 of the Rotterdam Rules that provide more details on electronic registration than CIM and SMGS.

Article 7 CIM / Article 7 SMGS, Article 8 (§§ 1, 2) of GP

CMR (Art.6), CIM and, to some extent, SMGS and MC (Art.5 and 6) differentiate as to the content in the consignment note:

- (a) Always must contain;
- (b) Where applicable, must contain;
- (c) May contain.

The same distinction could be followed in the new legal railway regime.

§ 4 The consignment note may be established or used in the form of electronic communication. An electronic record having the same functions as the consignment note shall be deemed equivalent to the consignment note, provided that the authenticity and integrity of the record are assured at all times (electronic consignment note).

**Article 5
Content of the consignment note**

§ 1 The consignment note must contain the following particulars:

- (a) the date and the place at which it is made out;
- (b) the name and address of the consignor;
- (c) the name and address of the contractual carrier;
- (d) the name and address of the person to whom the goods have effectively been handed over if he is not the contractual carrier;
- (e) the place and the date of taking over of the goods;
- (f) the place designated for delivery;
- (g) the name and address of the consignee;
- (h) the description of the nature of the goods and the method of packing, and, in case of dangerous goods, their generally recognized description;
- (i) the number of packages and their special marks and numbers;
- (j) the number of the wagon(s) in which the consignment is carried
- (k) in case of using an intermodal transport unit, its category, number or other characteristics necessary for its identification;
- (l) the gross mass or the quantity of the goods expressed in other ways;
- (m) a detailed list of the documents which are required by customs or other administrative authorities and are attached to the consignment note or held at the disposal of the carrier at the offices of a duly designated authority or a body designated in the contract;
- (n) the carriage charges and other costs for transportation insofar as they have to be paid by the consignee.

Article 8 CIM / Article 12 SMGS, Article 9 of GP

Art. 8 CIM, Art. 12 § 1 SMGS, Art. 7 CMR und Art. 10 of MC contain similar provisions on the responsibility of the consignor for particulars entered on the consignment note. Art. 9 CIM und Art 22 CMR also provide provisions on actions to be taken by the carrier in case he has not been informed of the dangerous nature of the goods he has taken over. On this basis, similar general provisions could be inserted into the new legal railway regime.

In line with general principles of law, the consignor shall be liable for such information that the carrier enters in the consignment note at the request of the consignor. Therefore, such principles do not need to be included into the new regime.

§ 2 Where applicable the consignment note must also contain the following particulars:

- (a) carriage charges and other costs for transportation which the consignor undertakes to pay;
- (b) the agreed time of delivery;
- (c) the agreed route to follow;
- (d) a list of the documents not mentioned in § 1, letter m, handed over to the carrier;
- (e) the information given by the consignor concerning the number and description of seals he has affixed to the wagon.

§ 3 The parties may enter on the consignment note any other particulars they consider useful.

**Article 6
Responsibility for particulars entered on the consignment note**

§ 1 The consignor shall be liable for all costs, loss or damage sustained by the carrier by reason of:

- (a) the entries made by or on behalf of the consignor in the consignment note being incorrect, or
- (b) the consignor omitting to disclose the dangerous nature of the goods.

§ 2 If the consignor has failed to disclose the dangerous nature of the goods, the carrier may at any time unload or destroy the goods or render them innocuous, as the circumstances may require. In this case the carrier may claim the costs or expenses necessitated by the measures taken and shall not be obliged to pay compensation for the value of the dangerous goods, save when he was aware of their dangerous nature on taking them over.

Article 10 CIM / Articles 15, 13, 12 § 3 SMGS, Articles 24, 23 of GP

As the new legal railway regime is only applicable upon agreement of the parties to the contract of carriage, public service obligations for the carrier (especially transport and tariff obligations) are not relevant. Thus, relevant provisions on the payment of costs in line with CMR (Art. 6.1 lit. i and 2 lit. b, Art. 13.2) and CIM (Art. 7 § 1 lit. o and § 2 lit. b, Art. 10 and Art. 17 § 1)) could be included into the new legal regime.

Article 7

Payment of costs

§ 1 Unless otherwise agreed between the consignor and the carrier, the costs relating to carriage (the carriage charge, incidental costs, customs duties and other costs incurred from the conclusion of the contract until delivery) shall be paid by the consignor. Unless otherwise agreed the carrier has the right to demand the carriage charges before the beginning of the carriage.

§ 2 When by virtue of an agreement between the consignor and the carrier, the costs are payable by the consignee, the consignor shall remain liable to pay the costs, if the consignee has not taken possession of the consignment note nor has shown up for the delivery nor asserted his rights in accordance with Article 14 §§ 2 and 3 nor modified the contract of carriage in accordance with Article 15.

Article 8

Payment of carriage charges

§ 1 The carriage charges are calculated based on tariffs, valid on the day of the conclusion of the contract of carriage, and in the currency defined according to the applied tariffs for the international carriage. Carriage charges are calculated separately by each participating carrier with regard to his section of the route and according to his pricing systems and tariffs.

§ 2 Unless otherwise agreed between the consignor and the carrier, the carriage charges shall be paid

- by the consignor to the participating carriers for the carriage performed by them, except the carrier who delivers the goods,
- by the consignee to the carrier who delivers the goods for the carriage performed by him.

§ 3 The carrier has to be compensated for all expenses related to the carriage which are not previewed in the applied tariffs and were caused by circumstances outside the sphere of risks to be borne by the carrier. These expenses are fixed on the date of their occurrence separately for each consignment and are confirmed by the relevant documents. Compensation for additional costs is carried out according to § 2 of this Article.

§ 4 In the case of re-loading of the goods at a station of different gauges from one wagon to two or more wagons of another gauge the carrier has the right to charge payments for the goods transhipped into another wagon separately as an independent consignment.

Article 11 CIM / Article 12 § 2 SMGS, Article 16 of GP

Art. 11 of CIM and Art. 12 § 2 as well as Art. 9 § 7 of SMGS contain similar provisions on the examination of the goods. Thus, relevant provisions in the new legal railway regime could be based on the shorter provisions in CIM and, in the interest of rail customers, could also include relevant provisions of Art. 12 § 2 Section 3 of SMGS.

In accordance with Art. 8 of CMR, the carrier is obliged to make certain examinations relating to entries in the consignment note and the contents of the consignment, even if the consignor does not require such examinations.

The introduction of such a requirement does not seem to be appropriate for rail transport given its different operational requirements compared to road transport.

The provisions on to the evidential weight of the consignment note (Article 10 of the new convention) specify which examinations the carrier should carry out in his own interest to safeguard his rights.

Article 12 CIM / Articles 8, 23 § 6 SMGS, Article 7 of GP

Unlike the CMR, CIM distinguishes, with regard to the probative value of the consignment note, as to whether the carrier or the consignor has loaded the goods. This is due to the different operational procedures in road and rail transport.

SMGS addresses the probative value of the consignment note in different provisions, however in a more restricted manner compared to CMR and CIM.

**Article 9
Examination**

§ 1 The carrier shall have the right to examine whether the conditions of carriage have been complied with and whether the consignment corresponds with the entries in the consignment note made by the consignor. If the examination concerns the contents of the consignment, this shall be carried out as far as possible in the presence of the person entitled; where this is not possible, the carrier shall require the presence of two independent witnesses, unless the laws and prescriptions of the State where the examination takes place provide otherwise.

§ 2 If the consignment does not correspond with the entries in the consignment note or if the provisions of public law have not been complied with, the result of the examination must be entered in the consignment note. In this case the costs of the examination shall be charged against the goods, if they have not been paid immediately.

§ 3 When the consignor loads the goods, he shall be entitled to require the carrier to examine the condition of the goods and their packaging as well as the accuracy of statements on the consignment note as to the number of packages, their marks and numbers as well as the gross mass of the goods or their quantity otherwise expressed. The carrier shall be obliged to proceed with the examination only if he has appropriate means of carrying it out. The carrier may demand the payment of the costs of the examination. The result of the examination shall be entered on the consignment note.

**Article 10
Evidential value of the consignment note**

§ 1 The consignment note, signed by the consignor and the carrier according to Article 4 shall be prima facie evidence, save proof to the contrary, of the conclusion and the conditions of the contract of carriage and the taking over of the goods by the carrier.

§ 2 If the consignment note, signed by the consignor and the carrier according to Article 4 contains no specific reservations by the carrier, it is assumed, failing proof to the contrary, that the goods and their packaging have apparently been in a good and appropriate condition to be transported at the moment they were taken over by the carrier.

The new unified legal railway regime could contain provisions that are based on CMR, but take account of the specific operational procedures of railways.

Article 14, 13 CIM / Article 9 SMGS, Articles 11, 12 of GP

CIM and SMGS address both packaging and loading of the goods, while CMR only regulates the packaging. If the new legal railway regime is to continue to regulate also the loading of the goods, then this should be done in a single rule, similar to SMGS.

Article 15 CIM / Article 11 SMGS, Article 15 of GP

The new legal railway regime could be based on Article 11 of CMR and should not take over the detailed provisions of Art. 15, §§ 4–8 of CIM.

§ 3 If the carrier has loaded the goods or has examined them according to Article 9, the consignment note shall be prima facie evidence, save proof to the contrary, of the condition of the goods and their packaging indicated on the consignment note or, in the absence of such indications, of their apparently good and appropriate condition at the moment they were taken over by the carrier and of the accuracy of the statements in the consignment note concerning the number of packages, their marks and numbers as well as the gross mass of the goods or their quantity otherwise expressed.

However, the consignment note will not be prima facie evidence, if not proven to the contrary, in a case where it bears a reasoned reservation.

Article 11 Packing, Loading

§ 1 The consignor shall be liable to the carrier for any loss or damage and costs due to defective packing or labelling of the goods or defective marking, unless the defect was apparent or known to the carrier at the time when he took over the goods and he made no reservations concerning it.

§ 2 The consignor shall be liable for all the consequences of defective loading carried out by him and in particular has to compensate the carrier for the loss or damage sustained in consequence by him. Should the consignment note contain no information on the person who has loaded the goods, it shall be considered as loaded by the consignor.

§ 3 In the case of apparent or known defective packing, labelling or loading of the goods the carrier may accept the goods for carriage under specific contract conditions.

Article 12 Completion of administrative formalities

§ 1 For the purposes of the customs or other formalities which have to be completed before delivery of the goods, the consignor shall attach the necessary documents to the consignment note or make them available to the carrier and shall furnish him with all the information which he requires.

§ 2 The carrier shall not be obliged to check whether these documents and this information are correct and sufficient. The consignor shall be liable to the

carrier for any damage caused by the absence or insufficiency of, or any irregularity in, such documents and information except in the case the damage was caused by fault of the carrier.

§ 3 The carrier shall be liable for any damage caused by the loss or incorrect use of the documents which were made available to him unless the loss or incorrect use of the documents has been caused by circumstances which a diligent carrier could not avoid and the consequences of which he was unable to prevent. The compensation payable by the carrier shall not exceed the compensation provided for in the event of loss of the goods.

Article 16 CIM / Article 14 SMGS, Art. 17 of GP

The time of delivery should be determined primarily by agreement of the parties, as provided in Art. 19 of CMR, Art. 16 CIM and in Art. 14, § 7 of SMGS.

Article 13 Time of delivery

The carrier shall deliver the goods within the time agreed in the contract of carriage. If no time of delivery has been agreed, delivery shall be made within the time which could reasonably be required of a diligent carrier, taking into account the circumstances of the voyage.

Article 17 CIM / Article 17 SMGS, Article 19 of GP

The new legal railway regime could be based on Art. 13 of CMR, Art. 17 of CIM and Art. 17 § 1 of SMGS. It could also foresee the possibility of a lien (“Pfandrecht”) of the carrier in line with Art.19 of SMGS.

When taking over the goods the consignee has to pay all open amounts even if the goods are damaged or partly lost. His compensation for loss or damage is regulated in the Articles 21 and 24.

When the consignee refuses to accept the goods the Articles 17 and 18 are applicable.

Article 14 Delivery

§ 1 At the place of delivery the carrier shall hand over the consignment note and deliver the goods to the consignee against a receipt and payment of all amounts due according to the contract of carriage.

§ 2 If the loss of the goods is established or if the goods are damaged or delivered late, the consignee shall be entitled to enforce in his own name against the carrier any rights or remedies arising from the contract of carriage.

§ 3 In other respects, delivery of the goods shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements in force at the place of destination.

§ 4 This legal regime does not affect a right of the carrier that may exist pursuant to the contract of carriage or the applicable law to retain the goods to secure the payment of sums due.

Article 18 CIM / Article 20 SMGS, Article 18 of GP

The new legal railway regime could be based on Art. 12, Sections 1–4 of CMR, Art. 18 of CIM and Art. 20 §§ 1-3 and 7 of SMGS.

Provisions in line with Art. 20 § 7 of SMGS seem to be more appropriate than those in Art. 18 § 3 of CIM and could also be included.

Article 15 Right to dispose of the goods

§ 1 The consignor has the right to dispose of the goods and to modify the contract of carriage by giving subsequent orders, in particular by asking the carrier to stop the goods in transit or not to deliver them or to give them back at the place of taking over of the goods or to change the place of delivery or to deliver them to a consignee other than the consignee indicated in the

The right to dispose of the goods is limited by the restricted obligation of the carrier to carry out instructions (cf. Art. 16 § 2). In practice the operation of a train on its way with several wagons and a lot of consignments loaded in the wagons does not allow to carry out instructions from a single consignor/consignee: The whole train would be stopped and shunted and the costs payable to the carrier (cf. Article 16 § 5) would be immense.

Article 19 CIM / Article 20 SMGS

The new legal railway regime could be based on Art. 12, Sections 5–7 of CMR, Art. 19 of CIM and Art. 20 §§ 4–6, 10, 11 of SMGS.

In addition, provisions on the right and on procedures to dispose of goods could be brought together and included in the new legal railway regime, similar to Art. 12 of CMR and Art. 20 of SMGS.

consignment note.

§ 2 The consignor's right of disposal is transferred to the consignee at the time specified by the consignor in the consignment note. Unless the consignor has specified otherwise, the right of disposal shall be transferred to the consignee when the goods have reached the country of destination.

§ 3 If in exercising his right of disposal the consignee has ordered the delivery of the goods to another person, this other person shall not be entitled to name other consignees.

§ 4 Any right of disposal shall be extinguished when the consignee or another person entitled has taken possession of the consignment note from the carrier and has accepted the goods or asserted his rights in accordance with Article 14 § 2.

Article 16

Exercise of the right to dispose of the goods

§ 1 If the person who is entitled to dispose of the goods wishes to modify the contract of carriage he has to give the necessary instructions to the carrier. The consignor in this case has to produce to the carrier his issue of the consignment note on which the new instructions have to be entered.

§ 2 The carrier is not obliged to carry out instructions, unless they are possible, lawful and reasonable to require. Instructions must in particular neither interfere with the normal working of the carrier's undertaking nor prejudice the consignors or consignees of other consignments. Any instruction shall not have the effect of splitting the consignment.

§ 3 When, by reason of the provisions of §§ 1 and 2 of this Article, the carrier will not carry out instructions which he receives, he shall immediately notify the person who gave him such instructions.

§ 4 A carrier who has not carried out properly the instructions given under the provisions of this article shall be liable to the person entitled to make a claim for any loss or damage caused thereby, if the carrier is at fault. If the carrier carries out the consignor's instructions without requiring the consignor's issue of the consignment note to be produced, he shall be liable to the consignee for any loss or damage caused thereby, if the consignor's issue of the consignment note has been passed on to the consignee. Any compensation payable shall not exceed the amount payable in the event of loss of the goods.

§ 5 The carrier has the right to demand payment for the additional costs of carriage and the expenses arising from the carrying out of the given instructions, unless the carrier is at fault.

Articles 20, 21 CIM / Article 21 §§ 1, 2, 4 SMGS, Article 21 of GP

CMR (Art. 14, 15) and CIM regulate circumstances preventing carriage and delivery in two articles, while the SMGS addresses both circumstances, including consequences within a single Article (Art. 21). CMR (Art. 16) and CIM address the consequences of non-delivery in a separate article.

In line with the SMGS, the new legal railway regime could bring together both circumstances preventing carriage and delivery in a single provision (Article 17). Its consequences could then be addressed, for reasons of clarity, in a separate provision (Article 18).

Article 22 CIM / Article 21 §§ 3, 5 – 8 SMGS**Article 17****Circumstances preventing carriage and delivery**

§ 1 If it becomes evident, after the goods have been taken over by the carrier, that carriage or delivery cannot be performed according to the contract, the carrier shall ask for instructions from the person entitled to dispose of the goods or, where circumstances prevent delivery, he shall ask the consignor for instructions.

§ 2 If the consignee, in accordance with Article 16 § 3, has given instruction to deliver the goods to another person, § 1 of this Article shall apply as if the consignee were the consignor and the other person were the consignee.

§ 3 If circumstances preventing carriage can be avoided by modifying the route, the carrier shall decide whether a modification shall be made or whether it is in the interest of the person entitled to ask him for instructions.

§ 4 If circumstances preventing delivery cease to exist before arrival of instructions from the consignor to the carrier, the goods shall be delivered to the consignee. The consignor shall be notified without delay.

Article 18**Consequences of circumstances preventing carriage and delivery**

§ 1 The carrier is entitled to reimbursement for the costs caused by his request for instructions or the carrying out of instructions or the fact that he has taken a decision in accordance with Article 17 § 3, unless such costs were caused by his fault. The carrier may in particular recover the carriage charge applicable to the route followed and shall be allowed the time of delivery applicable to such route.

§ 2 If the carrier cannot, within a reasonable time, obtain lawful and reasonable instructions, he shall take such measures as seem to be in the best interest of the person entitled to dispose of the goods. He may, for example, return the goods to the consignor or unload them for account of the person entitled. Thereupon the carriage shall be deemed to be at an end. The carrier shall then hold the goods on behalf of the person entitled. He may, however, entrust them to a third party, and in that case he shall not be under any liability except for the exercise of reasonable care in the choice of such third party. The charges due under the contract of carriage and all other costs of the carriage shall remain chargeable against the goods.

Liability

Articles 23, 26, 27 CIM / Article 23 SMGS, Articles 30, 32 of GP

As in CMR (Art. 17), CIM and SMGS provide, irrespective of fault, a contractual liability of the carrier for loss or damage to goods or delay in delivery and allow for specific reasons for relieve of liability of the carrier.

The new legal railway regime could take over such provisions, but should not necessarily allow for privileged exemptions of liability (Art. 17, para. 4 and Art. 18, para. 2–5 of CMR; Art.23 § 3, Art. 25 §§ 2–3 of CIM; Art. 23 § 9 of SMGS)

Further provisions on relief of liability as contained in Art. 23 §§ 4–5 of SMGS and in Art. 24 of CIM seem to be superfluous.

§ 3 The carrier may sell the goods, without awaiting instructions from the person entitled, if this is justified by the perishable nature or the condition of the goods or if the costs of storage would be out of proportion to the value of the goods. He may also proceed to the sale of the goods in other cases if within a set time he has not received from the person entitled instructions to the contrary which he may reasonably be required to carry out; in such a case the carrier may destroy unusable goods.

§ 4 If the goods have been sold, the proceeds of sale, after deduction of the costs chargeable against the goods, shall be placed at the disposal of the person entitled. If the proceeds of sale are less than those costs, the carrier shall be entitled to the difference.

§ 5 The procedure in the case of sale shall be determined by the law or custom of the place where the goods are situated.

§ 6 Article 3 remains unaffected.

Article 19 Basis of liability

§ 1 The carrier who has concluded the contract of carriage (contractual carrier) shall be liable for loss or damage resulting from the total or partial loss of or damage to the goods between the time of taking over of the goods and the time of delivery, as well as for exceeding the transit period.

§ 2 If carriage governed by a single contract is performed by successive carriers, each carrier who is not a contractual carrier, by the very act of taking over of the goods with the consignment note, shall become a party to the contract of carriage and shall assume the obligations arising from the consignment note. In such case the liability of all carriers shall be joint and several.

§ 3 Where the carrier has entrusted the performance of the carriage, in whole or in part, to a substitute carrier who does not take over the consignment note, Articles 26 and 27 § 2 shall be applicable.

§ 4 The carrier shall be relieved of this liability to the extent that the loss or damage or the exceeding the transit period was caused by the fault of the person entitled or by an instruction given by the person entitled other than a result of the fault of the carrier or by an inherent defect of the goods or by circumstances which the carrier could not avoid and the consequences of which he was unable

to prevent.

Burden of proof (Article 25 CIM / Article 23 § 8 SMGS, Article 34 of GP)

Since the burden of proof that lies on the carrier is derived from general rules of evidence, the new legal railway regime may not need to include specific provisions in this regard – in contrast to CMR, CIM and SMGS.

Successive carriers (Article 26 CIM) / Joint liability of railways (Article 22 SMGS)

In Euro-Asian rail transport operation covered by the new legal railway regime several contractual carriers (refer to Art. 3 letter a of CIM) provide often carriage successively and operate on different parts of the journey. They then undertake a joint liability for the entire carriage.

However, carriage by successive carriers is also still possible (Art. 26 of CIM, Art. 22 § 3 of SMGS and Art. 34 ff. of CMR). In this legal regime successive carriage is regulated in Article 19 § 2.

The legally problematic entity of the "substitute carriers" (Art. 27 of CIM only, not in SMGS and CMR) could be dispensed with. It is mentioned in Article 19 § 3 of this legal regime.

Presumption of loss or damage in case of reconsignment (Article 28 CIM / Article 23 § 10 SMGS)

Such provisions are not required in the new legal regime.

Article 29 CIM / Article 17 §§ 5, 6 SMGS, Article 20 of GP

While CIM (Art. 29) and CMR (Art. 20) allow the consignee, in case of rediscovered goods, a choice for delivery or compensation, the SMGS (Art. 17 § 6) requires the consignee to accept the goods during a period of six months.

The new legal railway regime might follow the example of CIM and CMR.

**Article 20
Presumption of loss of the goods**

§ 1 The person entitled may, without being required to furnish further proof, consider the goods as lost when they have not been delivered to the consignee or placed at his disposal within three month after the expiry of the transit period.

§ 2 The person entitled may, on receipt of compensation for the missing goods, request in writing that he shall be notified immediately should the goods be recovered within one year after the payment of compensation. The carrier shall acknowledge such request in writing.

§ 3 Within thirty days after receipt of such notification, the person entitled may require the goods to be delivered to him against payment of the costs resulting from the contract of carriage and against refund of the compensation received less, where appropriate, costs which may have been included therein.

Article 30 CIM /Article 25 SMGS, Article 35 of GP

CMR, CIM and SMGS follow similar principles: Obligation to pay compensation is limited to the value of the lost goods and the paid carriage charges; according to CMR and CIM also in terms of fixed amounts. Compensation for collateral damages will not be refunded.

The new legal railway regime could also be based on these principles. Appropriate compensation limits will need to be determined.

In the actual draft the liability of the carrier is limited by the value of the goods. It can, furthermore, be limited by a figured amount, e.g. 19 Special Drawing Rights per kilogram of the lost or damaged goods, as in the Montreal Convention (Article 22); collateral losses and damages to other properties of the consignor/consignee are not compensated even if the carrier is at serious fault (cf. the comments before Article 26).

The amount of limitation has to be further discussed.

He shall retain his rights to claim compensation for delay in delivery provided for in Article 25.

§ 4 In the absence of the request referred to in § 2 or of instructions given within the period specified in § 3, or if the goods are recovered more than one year after the payment of compensation, the carrier shall be entitled to deal with them in accordance with the laws and prescriptions in force at the place where the goods are situated.

§ 5 Any obligation of the consignee to accept the recovered goods shall be subject to the laws applicable in the State where the place designated for delivery is situated.

**Article 21
Compensation for loss**

§ 1 In case of total or partial loss of the goods, the carrier shall compensate the value of the goods on the day and at the place where they were taken over for carriage. If part of the goods has been delivered, its value which remains to the person entitled shall be deducted from the amount of compensation.

§ 2 The value of the goods shall be fixed according to the market price at the place where they were taken over for carriage or, if there is no market price, according to the usual value of goods of the same kind and quality. If the goods have been sold just before being taken over for carriage the purchase price noted in the seller's invoice, minus carriage charges included therein, shall be presumed to be the market price.

§ 3 Compensation shall not, however, exceed ... units of account per kilogram of gross weight short, unless the parties to the contract of carriage agree on a higher amount according to the value of the goods.

Where the calculation of the compensation requires the conversion of sums expressed in foreign currency, conversion shall be at the exchange rate applicable on the day and at the place of payment of compensation.

§ 4 The carrier shall, in addition, refund the carriage charge, customs duties already paid and other charges paid in respect of the carriage of the goods. If part of the goods has been delivered, § 1, second sentence, shall apply by analogy.

Cf. Article 59.3 of the Rotterdam Rules and Article 9 of COTIF.

Liability for wastage in transit / Limitation of liability in case of mass shortfall (Article 31 CIM / Article 24 SMGS, Article 36 of GP)

Given the type of goods carried in Euro-Asian rail transport, wastage in transit should not play a major role.

Nevertheless a specific provision is provided for in this legal regime.

§ 5 In case of loss of an intermodal transport unit or its removable parts, the compensation shall be limited to the usual value of the unit or its removable parts on the day and at the place of loss. If it is impossible to ascertain the day or the place of loss, the compensation shall be limited to the usual value on the day and at the place where the unit has been taken over by the carrier.

§ 6 No further damages shall be payable.

Article 22
Unit of account

The unit of account referred to in Article 21 is the Special Drawing Right as defined by the International Monetary Fund. The amount referred to in Article 20 is to be converted into the national currency of a State according to the value of such currency at the date of judgement or award or the date agreed upon by the parties.

The value of a national currency, in terms of the Special Drawing Right, of a Contracting State that is a member of the International Monetary Fund is to be calculated in accordance with the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund in effect at the date in question for its operations and transactions. The value of a national currency, in terms of the Special Drawing Right, of a Contracting State that is not a member of the International Monetary Fund is to be calculated in a manner to be determined by that State.

Article 23
Liability for wastage during carriage

§ 1 In respect of goods which, by reason of their nature, are generally subject to wastage by the sole fact of carriage, the carrier shall only be liable to the extent that the wastage exceeds the following allowances, whatever the length of the route:

- (a) two per cent of the mass for liquid goods or goods consigned in a moist condition;
- (b) one per cent of the mass or dry goods.

§ 2 The limitation of liability provided for in § 1 may not be invoked if, having regard to the circumstances of a particular case, it is proved that the loss was not due to causes which would justify the allowance.

§ 3 Where several packages are carried under a single consignment note, the wastage during carriage shall be calculated separately for each package if its mass on consignment is shown separately on the consignment note or can be ascertained otherwise.

Article 32 CIM/Article 26 SMGS, Art. 37 of GP

The new legal railway regime could be based on the structurally comparable provisions on compensation for damage contained in CIM, SMGS and CMR (Article 25).

See the comments on Article 21.

§ 3 refers to the compensation in the case of total or partial loss. Therefore Article 21 with all its limitations of compensation (even Article 21 § 3) is applicable.

Article 33 CIM / Article 27 SMGS, Article 38 of GP

While CIM und SMGS provide for structurally comparable provisions for compensation for delay in delivery, they differ however in the compensation limits.

The draft orientates more by the SMGS.

§ 4 In case of total loss of goods or in case of loss of a package no deduction for wastage during carriage shall be made in calculating the compensation.

§ 5 This Article shall not derogate from Article 19 § 4.

**Article 24
Compensation for damage**

§ 1 In case of damage to goods, the carrier shall compensate the loss in value of the goods. The amount shall be calculated on the basis of expertise or by applying to the value of the goods defined in accordance with Article 21 § 2 whereas the percentage of loss in value shall be noted at the place of destination. It is presumed that the costs of lowering and repairing the damage correspond to the loss in value.

§ 2 The carrier shall, in addition, refund the costs provided for in Article 21 § 3, in the proportion set out in § 1 of this Article.

§ 3 The compensation shall not exceed:

- (a) the amount payable in the case of total loss, if the whole consignment has lost value through damage;
- (b) the amount payable in the case of loss of the part affected, if only part of the consignment has lost value through damage.

§ 4 In case of damage to an intermodal transport unit or its removable parts, the compensation shall be limited to the cost of repair. § 3 shall apply by analogy.

§ 5 No further damages shall be payable.

**Article 25
Compensation for delay in delivery**

§ 1 In the case of delay in delivery, if the claimant proves that damage has resulted therefrom, the carrier shall pay compensation not exceeding half of the carriage charges.

§ 2 Insofar as the goods are lost or have lost value as a result of partial loss or damage, compensation for delay shall not be paid.

§ 3 In no case the compensation for delay together with that for partial loss of or damage to goods shall exceed the compensation which would be payable in case of total loss of the goods.

Compensation in case of declaration of value of goods or in case of interest in delivery (Articles 34, 35 CIM / Article 10 § 2, Article 25 § 1 SMGS, Article 10 of GP)

As in CMR (Art. 23, para. 6 and Art. 24 and 26), CIM and SMGS allow for higher compensation if consignor and carrier agree on a higher value for the goods or a special interest in delivery.

The new legal railway regime, in line with Art. 5.3 of CIM, provides generally that liability of the carrier could be increased by him on a voluntary basis or by agreement with the consignor (cf. also Art. 21 § 3 of this legal regime). Therefore special arrangements in this respect do not seem to be necessary.

Loss of right to invoke the limits of liability (Article 36 CIM)

As the CMR (Art. 29), the CIM also contains a provision on the loss of the right to invoke the limit of liability in the case of serious fault of the carrier (Article 36). The SMGS does not contain such a provision, as it generally does not lay down compensation limits in terms of amounts.

In view to recent developments to aim at insurmountable compensation limits (see Art. 22, para. 3, sentence 1 of MC and also Art. 22 of the Rotterdam Rules), the new legal railway regime could do without the provision of Art. 36 of CIM provided that compensation limits, in terms of amounts, are sufficiently high.

Conversion and interest (Article 37 CIM / Article 28 SMGS, Article 23 of GP)

CMR, CIM and SMGS contain similar provisions. The new legal railway regime regulates the conversion of sums expressed in foreign currency in Article 21 § 3 and the interest on compensation in Article 29 § 7

Liability in respect of rail-sea traffic (Article 38 CIM / Article 32 § 7 of GP)

The inclusion into the new legal railway regime of provisions on “liability in respect of rail-sea traffic”, provided in CIM (Art. 38) and

§ 4 If the time of delivery has been established by agreement, other forms of compensation than those provided for in § 1 may be so agreed. If, in this case, the time of delivery provided for in Article 13 are exceeded, too, the person entitled may claim either the compensation provided for in the agreement or that provided for in this Article.

SMGS/GP (Article 32 § 7), needs to be reflected if official lines of rail-sea traffic should be installed.

SMGS addresses these issues with regard to the utilization of the consignment note in case of carriage via certain rail ferry links (Annex 12.6, Sections 3.1 to 4.2).

For the first step this provision is not required in the new legal regime.

Liability in case of nuclear incidents (Article 39 CIM)

A provisions on liability in case of nuclear incidents, only provided in CIM (Art. 39), does not seem to be of any relevance for the new legal railway regime.

Article 40 CIM / Article 31 of GP

As in CMR (Art. 3 and 29, para. 2) and other international agreements, CIM (Art. 40) and the new SMGS (Art. 31 of GP) also provides for the liability of the carrier for his agents and servants. Such provisions should also be included in the new legal railway regime.

It may also be necessary to clarify that the “infrastructure manager”, if not legally identical to the carrier, shall be treated as an agent or servant of the carrier.

Article 41 CIM / Article 26 § 5 SMGS, Article 26 of GP

CIM (Art. 41) and, in substance also SMGS (Art. 26 § 5), provide, similar to CMR (Art. 28), MC (Art. 29–30) and other international agreements, that, in case these conventions are applicable, claimants cannot obtain higher compensation under other legislation. For CIM and CMR, these provisions also apply to the staff and agents of the carriers.

Similar provisions are included in the new legal railway regime.

Settlement of claims

Article 42 CIM / Article 18 SMGS, Article 22 of GP

CIM (Art. 42) and SMGS (Art. 18) provide, as two separate steps of the settlement of claims, the (compulsory) drawing up of a report by the

Article 26

Persons for whom the carrier is liable

The carrier shall be liable for his servants and other persons whose services he makes use of for the performance of the carriage, when these servants and other persons are acting within the scope of their functions. The undertakings or bodies operating the railway infrastructure on which the carriage is performed shall be considered as persons whose services the carrier makes use of for the performance of the carriage.

Article 27

Other actions

§ 1 In all cases where this legal regime shall apply, any action in respect of liability, on whatever grounds, may be brought against the carrier only subject to the conditions and limitations laid down in this legal regime.

§ 2 The same shall apply to any action brought against the servants or other persons for whom the carrier is liable pursuant to Article 26.

Article 28

Notice of damage

§ 1 Where partial loss of or damage to the goods is apparent and the consignee or the consignor fails to notify this on delivery of the goods at the latest, it is presumed that the goods have been delivered in a condition

carrier and a claim by the person entitled (claimant).

According to CIM, this claim is optional whereas it is mandatory under SMGS.

CMR (Art. 30) and MC (Art. 31) on the other hand require a notice of damage to be made by the consignee.

In CMR (Art. 32, para. 2) the optional claim only ensures the suspension of the period of limitation.

The new legal railway regime could be based on CMR and MC. But instead of the requirement for drawing up a report for the ascertainment of a loss, the new legal regime foresees the recording of the damage together with an optional claim to ensure suspension of the period of limitation.

It also seems to be appropriate to reduce the extensive procedural and formal requirements under CIM and SMGS.

Art. 43 CIM / Art. 29 SMGS, Art. 39 of GP

The provision foreseen in the new legal railway regime is based on Art. 43 CIM (optional claim) with an opening to a mandatory solution as in the SMGS area.

conforming with the contract. The notice must specify the damage sufficiently clearly.

§ 2 Where partial loss or damage was not apparent, the presumption referred to in § 1 shall also apply if the damage is not notified within seven days after delivery.

§ 3 Claims for delay shall expire if the consignee does not notify the carrier of the delay in delivery within 60 days after delivery of the goods.

§ 4 If loss, damage or delay is notified on delivery, it is sufficient to give notice to the person delivering the goods. After delivery any notice of damage shall be given to the carrier in text form (e.g. E-Mail). Dispatch within the applicable notification period is sufficient.

Article 29 Claims

§ 1 Claims relating to the contract of carriage must be addressed in writing to the carrier against whom an action may be brought.

§ 2 A claim may be made by persons who have the right to bring an action against the carrier. The necessity to make a claim before bringing an action against the carrier shall remain subject to the laws applicable in the State where the action shall be brought.

§ 3 To make the claim the consignor must produce his issue of the consignment note. Failing this he must produce an authorisation from the consignee or furnish proof that the consignee has refused to accept the goods. If necessary, the consignor must prove the absence or loss of his issue of the consignment note.

§ 4 To make the claim the consignee must produce the consignment note if it has been handed over to him.

§ 5 The consignment note, the consignor's issue of the consignment note and any other documents which the person entitled thinks fit to submit with the claim must be produced either in the original or as copies, the copies, where appropriate, duly certified if the carrier so requests.

§ 6 On settlement of the claim the carrier may require the production, in the original form, of the consignment note or the consignor's issue of the

Article 44 CIM / Article 30 SMGS, Article 40 of GP

CIM and SMGS regulate who, on the basis of the contract of carriage, could take action (ability to sue), against whom action may be levied (capacity to be sued) and where should be the venue of legal action (jurisdiction).

SMGS provides fewer details in this respect than CIM.

CMR (Art. 31) and MC (Art. 33) primarily regulate the issues of jurisdiction and capacity to be sued (Art. 36 of CMR; Art. 36 para. 3 and Art. 45–46 of MC).

Euro-Asian rail transport is often carried out by several carriers. Therefore, it seems advisable to also address in the new legal railway regime the issues of jurisdiction and capacity to be sued. Furthermore, due to the often large distances between the country of departure and the country of destination it seems also appropriate to regulate the ability to sue, either the consignor or the consignee (see Art. 44 §§ 1–2 of CIM).

Article 45 CIM / Article 30 § 2 SMGS

consignment note so that they may be endorsed to the effect that settlement has been made.

§ 7 The person entitled may claim interest on compensation, calculated according to the applicable national law, from the day on which the claim was sent in writing to the carrier or, if no such claim has been made, from the day on which legal proceedings were instituted.

Article 30

Right to bring an action against the carrier

§ 1 The consignor may bring an action as long as he has the right to dispose of the goods in accordance with Article 15 or if there are circumstances preventing delivery.

§ 2 The consignee may bring an action during the time he has the right to dispose of the goods in accordance with Article 15.

§ 3 An action for the recovery of a sum paid pursuant to the contract of carriage may only be brought by the person who made the payment.

Article 31

Carriers against whom an action might be brought

§ 1 Actions based on the contract of carriage may be brought against the contractual carrier or against the carrier who has delivered the goods or against the carrier having performed the part of the carriage on which the event giving rise to the proceedings occurred.

§ 2 An action for the recovery of a sum paid pursuant to the contract of carriage may be brought against the carrier who has collected that sum or against the carrier on whose behalf it was collected.

§ 3 An action may be brought against another carrier when instituted by way of counter-claim or by way of exception in proceedings relating to a principal claim based on the same contract of carriage.

§ 4 If the plaintiff has a choice between several carriers, his right to choose shall be extinguished as soon as he brings an action against any one of them.

Forum (Article 46 CIM / Article 30 § 3 SMGS)

This provision is not required for the new legal railway regime.

Attachment (Article 12 § 5 of COTIF)

A similar provision as in Article 12 § 5 of COTIF may be included in the new legal regime at a later stage.

Extinction of right of action (Article 47 CIM, Article 30 § 1 SMGS)

CIM, SMGS and MC (Art. 31, para. 4) foresee the extinction of the right of action in certain cases. CMR, however, only allows a period of limitation (Art. 32). The new legal railway regime follows the example of CMR and does not foresee the extinction of the right of action.

Limitation of action (Article 48 CIM / Article 31 SMGS, Article 41 of GP)

CIM, SMGS and CMR (Art. 32) contain similar provisions on the limitation of action. However, the periods of limitation are different in the three conventions. So in the new legal railway system the solution is left to the applicable national law.

Arbitration (Art. 28 § 2 COTIF / Art. 33 § 6 SMGS)

COTIF and SMGS contain different rules for out-of-court dispute resolution. According to COTIF/CIM, the parties to the contract of carriage or the carriers may agree among themselves to an arbitration procedure. According to SMGS, a dispute between carriers on the right of recourse could be unilaterally submitted to the OSJD Committee for final decision.

CMR (Art. 33) and MC (Art. 34) also contain rules for arbitration which stipulate that, in the contract of carriage or by written agreement among the parties to the contract, an arbitration procedure could be foreseen based on the provisions of the respective convention.

In the new legal railway regime a provision regarding arbitration seems to be not required.

Relationship of Carriers

Article 49 CIM / Art. 32 SMGS, Art. 28 of GP

CIM and SMGS, but also CMR (Art. 37–40) and MC (Art. 37 and 48) contain provisions governing the relationship among several carriers.

The new legal railway regime could include similar provisions, in particular those related to Articles 49–52 of CIM and Articles 32 and 33 of SMGS.

Article 35 allows the carriers to conclude agreements which derogate from Articles 32 and 33.

Article 50 CIM / Article 33 SMGS, Article 29 of GP

Article 51 CIM

Article 32 Settlement of accounts

Any carrier who has collected or ought to have collected, either at departure or on arrival, charges or other costs arising from the contract of carriage must pay to the carriers concerned their respective shares. The methods of payment shall be fixed by agreement between the carriers.

Article 33 Right of recourse

§ 1 A carrier who has paid compensation pursuant to this legal regime shall have a right of recourse against the carriers who have taken part in the carriage in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) the carrier who has caused the loss or damage shall be solely liable for it;
- (b) when the loss or damage has been caused by several carriers, each shall be liable for the loss or damage he has caused; if such distinction is impossible, the compensation shall be apportioned between them in accordance with letter c);
- (c) if it cannot be proved which of the carriers has caused the loss or damage, the compensation shall be apportioned between all the carriers who have taken part in the carriage, except those who prove that the loss or damage was not caused by them; such apportionment shall be in proportion to their respective shares of the carriage charge.

§ 2 In the case of insolvency of any one of these carriers, the unpaid share due from him shall be apportioned among all the other carriers who have taken part in the carriage, in proportion to their respective shares of the carriage charge.

Article 34 Procedure of recourse

§ 1 The validity of the payment made by the carrier exercising a right of recourse pursuant to Article 33 may not be disputed by the carrier against

whom the right of recourse is exercised when compensation has been determined by a court or tribunal and when the latter carrier, duly served with notice of the proceedings, has been afforded an opportunity to intervene in the proceedings. The court or tribunal seized of the principal action shall determine what time shall be allowed for such notification of the proceedings and for intervention in the proceedings.

§ 2 A carrier exercising his right of recourse must make his claim in one and the same proceedings against all the carriers with whom he has not reached a settlement, failing this he shall lose his right of recourse in the case of those against whom he has not taken proceedings.

§ 3 The court or tribunal must give its decision in one and the same judgement on all recourse claims brought before it.

§ 4 The carrier wishing to enforce his right of recourse may bring his action in the courts or tribunals of the State on the territory of which one of the carriers participating in the carriage has his principal place of business or the branch or agency which concluded the contract of carriage.

§ 5 When the action must be brought against several carriers, the plaintiff carrier shall be entitled to choose the court or tribunal in which he will bring the proceedings among those having competence pursuant to § 4.

§ 6 Recourse proceedings may not be joined with proceedings for compensation taken by the person entitled under the contract of carriage.

**Liability in case of loss of or damage to a vehicle or an intermodal transport unit (belonging to another carrier)
(Article 4 of COTIF/CUV)**

Vehicles and intermodal transport units, used as a means of transport, often are provided by one carrier to another carrier who is involved in the same contract of carriage. But it seems to be not necessary the new legal regime to deal with the liability of the carrier using a vehicle or intermodal transport unit of another carrier.

Article 52 CIM

**Article 35
Agreements concerning recourse**

The carriers may conclude agreements which derogate from Articles 32 and 33.