Draft Legislation: This is a draft item of legislation. This draft has since been made as a UK Statutory Instrument: The Merchant Shipping (Convention Relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea) Order 2014 No. 1361

Draft Order in Council laid before Parliament under sections 183(7) and 184(4) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995, for approval by resolution of each House of Parliament.

DRAFT STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2014 No. XXXX

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The Merchant Shipping (Convention Relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea) Order 2014

Made - - - - 2014

Coming into force in accordance with article 1(1)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the day of 2014

Present,

The Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council

It appears to Her Majesty in Council that the government of the United Kingdom has agreed to the Protocol of 2002(1) to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974 and that the Protocol revises the Convention. In consequence of those revisions She considers that modifications should be made to Parts I and II of Schedule 6 to the Merchant Shipping Act 1995(2).

A draft of this Order has, in accordance with sections 183(7) and 184(4) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995, been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament. Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 183(4) and (6) and 184(1) and (3) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order as follows:—

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Convention Relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea) Order 2014 and comes into force on the day after the date on which it is made.

(2) In this Order—

“the Act” means the Merchant Shipping Act 1995; and

(1) Cm 8760.
(2) 1995 c.21.

Amendment of Schedule 6 to the Act

2.—(1) In Schedule 6 to the Act, for Part I (text of Convention) substitute the Part I set out in the Schedule to this Order.

(2) In paragraph 4 of Part II (provisions having effect in connection with the Convention) of Schedule 6 to the Act, for “46,666” substitute “400,000”.

(3) After paragraph 9 of Part II of Schedule 6 to the Act insert—

“9A. The provisions of the Convention in Part I of this Schedule have effect subject to the reservation made by the United Kingdom (see the reservation set out in the Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 392/2009 of 23 April 2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the liability of carriers of passengers by sea in the event of accidents).”

Application of the Convention within the British Islands

3. The provision made by article 2 of this Order does not affect the operation of the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (Domestic Carriage) Order 1987, and accordingly references in that Order to Schedule 6 to the Act are to be read as references to that Schedule as it had effect immediately before the coming into force of this Order.

Revocation


Application to the Crown.

5. This Order binds the Crown.

Clerk of the Privy Council

(4) S.I.1987/670. Following the repeal and re-enactment of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1979 (c.39) this order has effect as if made under section 184 of the Act.
(5) S.I.1980/1092.
SCHEDULE

New Part I to be substituted in Schedule 6 to the Act

"Part I

Text of the convention

ARTICLE 1

Definitions

To this Convention the following expressions have the meaning hereby assigned to them:

1 (a) "carrier" means a person by or on behalf of whom a contract of carriage has been concluded, whether the carriage is actually performed by that person or by a performing carrier;
(b) "performing carrier" means a person other than the carrier, being the owner, charterer or operator of a ship who actually performs the whole or a part of the carriage;
(c) "carrier who actually performs the whole or a part of the carriage" means the performing carrier, or, in so far as the carrier actually performs the carriage, the carrier;
2 "contract of carriage" means a contract made by or on behalf of a carrier for the carriage by sea of a passenger or of a passenger and his luggage, or the case may be;
3 "ship" means only a seagoing vessel, excluding an air-cushion vehicle;
4 "passenger" means any person carried in a ship;
(a) under a contract of carriage, or
(b) who, with the consent of the carrier, is accompanying a vehicle or live animals which are carried by a contract for the carriage of goods not governed by this Convention;
5 "luggage" means any article or vehicle carried by the carrier under a contract of carriage, excluding:
(a) articles and vehicles carried under a charter party, bill of lading or other contract prior to the commencement of the carriage of goods, and
(b) live animals;
6 "cabin luggage" means luggage which the passenger has in his cabin or is otherwise in his possession, custody or control. Except for the application of paragraph 3 of this Article and Article 3, cabin luggage includes luggage which the passenger has in or on his vehicle;
7 "loss of or damage to luggage" includes temporary loss resulting from the luggage not having been re-delivered to the passenger within a reasonable time after the arrival of the ship on which the luggage has been or should have been carried, but does not include damage resulting from labour disputes;
"Carriage" covers the following periods:

(a) with regard to the passenger and his cabin luggage, the period during which the passenger and/or his cabin luggage are on board the ship or in the course of embarkation or disembarkation, and the period during which the passenger and his cabin luggage are transported over water from land to the ship or vice versa, if the land journey is included in the fare or if the vessel used for this purpose of auxiliary transport has been put at the disposal of the passengers by the carrier.

(b) with regard to cabin luggage, also the period during which the passenger is in a marine terminal or station or on a quay or in or on any other port installation if the luggage has been taken over by the carrier or his servant or agent and has still been re-delivered to the passenger.

(c) with regard to other luggage which is not cabin luggage, the period from the time of its taking over by the carrier or his servant or agent on shore or on board until the time of its delivery by the carrier or his servant or agent.

9 "international carriage" means any carriage in which, according to the contract of carriage, the place of departure and the place of destination are situated in different States, or in a single State if, according to the contract of carriage or the scheduled itinerary, there is an intermediate port of call in another State.

10 "Organisation" means the International Maritime Organization.

11 "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 3

Annex

The annex to this Convention shall constitute an integral part of the Convention.

ARTICLE 5

Application

1 This Convention shall apply to any international carriage if:

(a) the ship is flying the flag of or is registered in a State Party to this Convention, or

(b) the contract of carriage has been made in a State Party to this Convention, or

(c) the place of departure or destination, according to the contract of carriage, is in a State Party to this Convention.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, this Convention shall not apply when the carriage is subject to any other international convention concerning the carriage of passengers or luggage by another mode of transport, to a civil liability regime under the provisions of such convention, i.e. so far as those provisions have mandatory application to carriage by sea.

ARTICLE 2

Liability of the carrier

1. For the loss suffered as a result of the death of or personal injury to a passenger caused by a shipping incident, the carrier shall be liable, except to the extent that such loss is in respect of the loss of or damage to luggage, to a passenger or his luggage, unless the carrier proves that the incident was not due to the fault or neglect of the carrier.

(a) resulted from an act of war, hostilities, civil war, insurrection or a natural phenomenon of an exceptional, unavoidable and irresistible character,

(b) was wholly caused by an act or omission done with the intent to cause the incident by a third party.

If and to the extent that the loss exceeds the above limit, the carrier shall be further liable until the carrier proves that the incident which caused the loss occurred without the fault or neglect of the carrier.

2. For the loss suffered as a result of the death of or personal injury to a passenger not caused by a shipping incident, the carrier shall be liable if the incident which caused the loss was due to the fault or neglect of the carrier. The burden of proving fault or neglect shall lie within the claimant.

3. For the loss suffered as a result of the loss of or damage to a cargo, the carrier shall be liable if the incident which caused the loss was due to the fault or neglect of the carrier. The burden of proving fault or neglect of the carrier shall lie within the claimant.

4. For the loss suffered as a result of the loss of or damage to a cargo, the carrier shall be liable unless the carrier proves that the incident which caused the loss was not due to the fault or neglect of the carrier.

5. For the purposes of this Article:

(a) "ship" means ship, barge, or any other vehicle, or any part of a ship;

(b) "cargo" means any property which is carried in or on a ship;

(c) "mischief" means any misappropriation, destruction, or damage to the ship or its equipment;

(d) "occupation" means occupation of the ship for the purpose of navigation, fishing, or any other purpose for which the ship is intended;

(e) "crew" means any person who is employed on the ship in connection with the navigation or operation of the ship;

(f) "passengers" means any person who is on board the ship at any time;

(g) "safety equipment" means any equipment necessary for the safety of any part of the ship or its equipment;

(h) "function" means any function or duty of the carrier or any person employed by the carrier;
(d) "damages" shall not include punitive or exemplary damages.

6 The liability of the carrier under this Article only relates to loss arising from incidents that occurred in the course of the carriage. The burden of proving that the incident which caused the loss occurred in the course of the carriage, and the extent of the loss, shall lie with the claimant.

7 Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice any right of recourse or the defence of contributory negligence under Article 3 of this Convention. Nothing in this Article shall prejudice any right of limitation under Articles 7 or 8 of this Convention.

8 Provisions of fault or neglect of a party or the allocation of the burden of proof to a party shall not prevent evidence in favour of that party from being considered.

ARTICLE 2
Performing carrier

1 If the performance of the carriage or part thereof has been entrusted to a performing carrier, the carrier shall nevertheless remain liable for the entire carriage according to the provisions of this Convention. In addition, the performing carrier shall be subject and entitled to the provisions of this Convention for the part of the carriage performed by him.

2 The carrier shall in relation to the carriage performed by the performing carrier, be liable for the acts and omissions of the performing carrier and of his servants and agents acting within the scope of their employment.

3 Any special agreement under which the carrier assumes obligations not imposed by this Convention or any waiver of rights conferred by this Convention shall affect the performing carrier only if agreed to him expressly and in writing.

4 Wherever to the extent that both the carrier and the performing carrier are liable, their liability shall be joint and several.

5 Nothing in this Article shall prejudice any right of recourse or between the carrier and the performing carrier.

ARTICLE 3
Compulsory insurance

1 When passengers are carried on board a ship registered in a State Party that is required to carry more than twelve passengers, and this Convention applies, any carrier who actually performs the whole or a part of the carriage shall maintain insurance or other financial security, such as the guarantee of a bank or similar financial institution, to cover liability under this Convention in respect of the death of and personal injury to passengers. The limit of the compulsory insurance or other financial security shall not be less than 250,000 units of account per passenger or, in each distinct occasion.
A certificate attesting that insurance or other financial security is in force in accordance with the provisions of this Convention shall be issued to each ship after the appropriate authority of a State Party has determined that the requirements of paragraph 1 have been complied with. With respect to a ship registered in a State Party, such certificate shall be issued or certified by the appropriate authority of the State of the ship's registry, with respect to a ship not registered in a State Party it may be issued or certified by the appropriate authority of any State Party. This certificate shall be in the form of the model annexed to the Convention and shall contain the following particulars:

(a) name of the distinctive number or letters and port of registry;
(b) name and principal place of business of the carrier who actually performs the whole or part of the carriage;
(c) IMO ship identification number;
(d) type and duration of security;
(e) name and principal place of business of insurer or other person providing financial security and, where appropriate, place of business where the insurance or other financial security is established; and
(f) period of validity of the certificate, which shall not be longer than the period of validity of the insurance or other financial security.

2 A State Party may authorize an institution or an organization recognized by it to issue the certificate. Such institution or organization shall inform that State of the issue of each certificate. In all cases, the State Party shall fully guarantee the completeness and accuracy of the certificate so issued, and shall undertake to ensure the necessary arrangements to satisfy this obligation.

3 (a) A State Party shall notify the Secretary-General of:
(i) the specific responsibilities and conditions of the authority delegated to an institution or organization recognized by it;
(ii) the withdrawal of such authority, and
(iii) the date from which such authority or withdrawal of such authority takes effect.

An authority delegated shall not take effect prior to three months from the date from which notification is that effect was given to the Secretary-General.

(b) The institution or organization authorized to issue certificates in accordance with this paragraph shall, as a minimum, be authorized to withhold their certificates if the conditions under which they have been issued are not complied with, in all cases the institution or organization shall report such withdrawal to the State or States of the certificate holders.

4 The certificate shall be in the official language or languages of the issuing State. If the language used is not English, French or Spanish, the text shall include a translation into
one of those languages, and where the States so decide, the official language of the State may be omitted.

5. The certificate shall be carried on board the ship, and a copy shall be deposited with the authorities who keep the record of the ship's registry, if the ship is not registered as a State Party with the authority of the State issuing or recognizing the certificate.

6. Where no insurance or other financial security shall not satisfy the requirements of this Article if it is, at the time the insurance or financial security specified in the certificate, if issued, for periods other than the expiry of the period of validity of the insurance or financial security specified in the certificate, before three months have elapsed from the date on which notice of its termination is given to the authorities referred to in paragraph 5, unless the certificate has been surrendered to those authorities or a new certificate has been issued within the said period. The foregoing provision shall similarly apply to any modifications which result in the insurance or other financial security no longer satisfying the requirements of this Article.

7. The State of the ship's registry shall, subject to the provisions of this Article, determine the conditions of issue and validity of the certificate.

8. Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as preventing a State Party from relying on information obtained from other States or the Organization or other international organizations relating to the financial standing of providers of insurance or other financial security for the purpose of this Convention. In such cases, the State Party relying on such information is not relieved of its responsibility as a State issuing the certificate.

9. Certificates issued or certified under the authority of a State Party shall be accepted by other States Parties for the purpose of this Convention and shall be regarded by other States Parties having the same force as certificates issued or certified by them, even if issued or certified in respect of a ship not registered as a State Party. A State Party may at any time request consultation with the issuing or certifying State and should believe that the insurer or guarantor named in the insurance certificate is not financially capable of meeting the obligations imposed by this Convention.

10. Any claim for compensation covered by insurance or other financial security pursuant to this Article may be brought directly against the insurer or other person providing financial security. In such case, the amount stated in paragraph 1 applies to the limit of liability of the insurer or other person providing financial security, even if the course or the peddling carrier is not satisfied to that amount of liability. The defendant may further invoke the defence that the damage resulted from the sole imputation of the assured, but the defendant shall not invoke any other defence which the defendant may have been entitled to invoke in proceedings brought by the assured against the defendant. The defendant shall in any event have the right to require the carrier and the performing carrier to be joined as the proceedings.

11. Any terms provided by insurance or by other financial security mentioned in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be enforceable exclusively for the satisfaction of claims under the Convention and any premiums made of such sums shall discharge any liability arising under the Convention to the extent of the amounts paid.

12. A State Party shall not permit a ship to enter its registry to which this Article applies if a certificate has been issued under paragraphs 2 or 3.
13 Subject to the provisions of this Article, each State Party shall ensure, under its national law, that insurance or other forms of security, as the case may be, in respect of any ship that it licenses to carry more than twelve passengers, wherever registered, entering or leaving a port in its territory, is in so far as this Convention applies.

14 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5, a State Party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of paragraph 13, ships are not required to carry on board or to produce the certificates required by paragraph 2 when entering or leaving ports in its territory, provided that the State Party which issues the certificate has notified the Secretary-General that it maintains records in an electronic form accessible to all States Parties, setting the existence of the certificate and enabling States Parties to discharge their obligations under paragraph 13.

15 If insurance or other financial security is not maintained in respect of a ship owned by a State Party, the provisions of this Article relating thereto shall not be applicable to such ship, but the ship shall carry a certificate issued by the appropriate authority of the State of the ship’s registry, stating that the ship is owned by that State and that the liability is covered within the amount prescribed in accordance with paragraph 1. Such a certificate shall follow as closely as possible the model prescribed by paragraph 2.

ARTICLE 5

Valuables

The carrier shall not be liable for the loss of or damage to monies, negotiable securities, gold, silverware, jewellery, ornaments, works of art, or other valuables, except where such valuables have been deposited with the carrier for the agreed purpose of safekeeping, in which case the carrier shall be liable only to the limit provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 4 unless a higher limit is agreed upon in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 10.

ARTICLE 6

Contribution of fault

If the carrier proves that the death or personal injury to a passenger or the loss of or damage to the luggage was caused or contributed to by the fault or neglect of the passenger, the Court shall, in such case, apportion the liability as it shall consider just in accordance with the provisions of the law of that country.

ARTICLE 7

Limit of liability for death and personal injury

1 The liability of the carrier for the death of a passenger under Article 5 shall, in no case, exceed $166,667 in respect of each passenger on each outward voyage. Where, in accordance with the law of the court before which the claim is made, damages are awarded in the form of periodic payments, or the expectation capital value of these payments, shall not exceed the said limit.

2 A State Party may regulate by specific provisions of national law the limit of liability prescribed in paragraph 1, provided that this national limit of liability, if any, is not lower
ARTICLE 8

Limit of liability for loss of or damage to luggage and vehicles

1 The liability of the carrier for the loss of or damage to cabin luggage shall in no case exceed 2,250 units of account per passenger, per carriage.

2 The liability of the carrier for the loss of or damage to vehicle including all luggage carried in or on the vehicle shall in no case exceed 12,500 units of account per vehicle, per carriage.

3 The liability of the carrier for the loss of or damage to luggage other than that mentioned in paragraph 1 and 2 shall in no case exceed 3,750 units of account per passenger, per carriage.

4 The carrier and the passenger may agree that the liability of the carrier shall be subject to a deductible not exceeding 500 units of account in the case of damage to a vehicle and not exceeding 100 units of account per passenger in the case of loss of or damage to other luggage, unless to be deducted from the lesser damage.

ARTICLE 9

Unit of Account and conversion

1 The Unit of Account mentioned in the Convention is the Special Drawing Right as defined by the International Monetary Fund. The amounts mentioned in Article 3, paragraph 1, Article 4a, paragraph 1, Article 5, paragraph 1, and Article 8 shall be converted into the national currency of the State of the court where the case is in the forum of the court of the place of the occurrence of the event giving rise to the claims, in the event of the judgment or the debt agreed upon by the parties. The value of the national currency, in terms of the Special Drawing Right, of a State Party which is a member of the International Monetary Fund, shall be calculated in accordance with the method of valuation applicable by the International Monetary Fund in effect on the date in question for transactions and conversions. The value of the national currency, in terms of the Special Drawing Right, of a State Party which is not a member of the International Monetary Fund shall be calculated in a manner determined by the State Party.

2 Nevertheless, a State which is not a member of the International Monetary Fund and whose law does not permit the application of the provision of paragraph 1 may, at the time of adoption for acceptance, approval or accession to this Convention or at any time thereafter, declare that the Unit of Account referred to in paragraph 1 shall be equal to 15 gold marks. The gold marks referred to in this paragraph correspond to fifteen and a half millionth of gold in thousand dollars fine weight. The conversion of the gold marks into the national currency shall be made according to the law of the State concerned.
The calculation mentioned in the last sentence of paragraph 1, and the conversion mentioned in paragraph 2 shall be made in such a manner as to express in the national currency of the States Parties, as far as possible, the same real value for the amounts in Article 5, paragraph 1, Article 6bis, paragraph 1, Article 7, paragraph 1, and Article 9 as would result from the application of the first three sentences of paragraph 1. States shall communicate to the Secretary-General the measures of calculation pursuant to paragraph 1 or the result of the conversion in paragraph 2 or the date may be, when depending an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention and whenever there is a change in either.

ARTICLE 10
Supplementary provisions on limits of liability

1. The carrier and the passenger may agree, expressly and in writing, to higher limits of liability than those prescribed in Articles 7 and 8.

2. Interest on damages and legal costs shall not be included in the limits of liability prescribed in Articles 7 and 8.

ARTICLE 11
Defences and limits for carriage servants

If an action is brought against a servant or agent of the carrier or of the performing carrier arising out of damage caused by this Convention, such servant or agent, if he proves that the act was within the scope of his employment, shall be entitled to avail himself of the defences and limits of liability which the carrier or the performing carrier is entitled to invoke under this Convention.

ARTICLE 12
Aggregation of claims

1. Where the limits of liability prescribed in Articles 7 and 8 take effect, they shall apply to the aggregate of the amounts recoverable in all cases arising out of the death of or personal injury to any one passenger or the loss of or damage to his luggage.

2. In relation to the carriage performed by a performing carrier, the aggregate of the amounts recoverable from the carrier and the performing carrier and from their servants and agents acting within the scope of their employment shall not exceed the highest amount which could be awarded against either the carrier or the performing carrier under this Convention; but none of the persons mentioned shall be liable for a sum in excess of the limit applicable to him.

3. In any case where a servant or agent of the carrier or of the performing carrier is entitled under Article 11 of this Convention to rely himself or the limits of liability prescribed in Articles 7 and 8, the aggregate of the amounts recoverable from the carrier or the performing carrier as the case may be and from that servant or agent, shall not exceed those limits.
ARTICLE 13
Loss of right to limit liability

1. The carrier shall not be entitled to the benefit of the limits of liability prescribed in Articles 7 and 8 and paragraph 1 of Article 10 if it is proved that the damage resulted from an act or omission of the carrier done with the intent to cause such damage or recklessly and with knowledge that such damage would probably result.

2. The servant or agent of the carrier or of the performing carrier shall not be entitled to the benefit of these limits if it is proved that the damage resulted from an act or omission of that servant or agent done with the intent to cause such damage, or recklessly and with knowledge that such damage would probably result.

ARTICLE 14
Limit for claims

No action for damages for the death of or personal injury to a passenger, or for the loss of or damage to luggage, shall be brought against a carrier or performing carrier otherwise than in accordance with this Convention.

ARTICLE 15
Notice of loss or damage to luggage

1. The passenger shall give written notice to the carrier or his agent:
   (a) in the case of apparent damage to luggage:
      (i) for all other luggage before or at the time of disembarkation of the passenger;
      (ii) for all other luggage, before or at the time of its re-delivery;
   (b) in the case of damage to luggage which is not apparent, or loss of luggage, with a notice to the effect that the luggage was delivered unopened and undamaged;

2. If the passenger fails to comply with this Article, he shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to have received the luggage undamaged.

3. The notice in writing need not be given if the condition of the luggage was at the time of receipt been the subject of joint survey or inspection.

ARTICLE 16
Time limit for actions

1. Any action for damages arising out of the death of or personal injury to a passenger or for the loss of or damage to luggage shall be time-barred after a period of two years.
2 The limitation period shall be calculated as follows:
   
   (a) in the case of personal injury from the date of disembarkation of the passenger;
   
   (b) in the case of death occurring during carriage, from the date when the passenger
died, unless that death is caused by delay in the death of the passenger after disembarkation, from
the date of death, provided that this period shall not exceed three years from the date
disembarkation;
   
   (c) in the case of loss of or damage to baggage, from the date of disembarkation or
from the date when disembarkation should have taken place, whichever is later.

3 The law of the Court selected of the case, shall govern the grounds for suspension and
interruption of limitation periods, but in no case shall an action under this Convention be
brought after the expiration of any one of the following periods of time:
   
   (a) a period of five years beginning with the date of disembarkation of the passenger
or from the date when disembarkation should have taken place, whichever is later, or, if earlier
   
   (b) a period of three years beginning with the date when the claimant knew or ought
reasonably to have known of the injury, loss or damage caused by the incident.

4 Notwithstanding paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, the period of limitation may be
extended by a declaration of the carrier or by agreement of the parties after the cause of
action has arisen. The declaration or agreement shall be in writing.

ARTICLE 17

Competent jurisdiction

1 An action arising under Articles 3 and 4 of this Convention shall, at the option of the
claimant, be brought before one of the courts listed below, provided that the court is
located in a State Party to the Convention, and subject to the decision of which State Party
governing proper venue within those States with multiple possible forums:

   (a) the Court of the State of permanent residence or principal place of business of the
   defendant;
   
   (b) the Court of the State of departure or that of the destination according to the
contract of carriage;
   
   (c) the Court of the State of the domicile or permanent residence of the claimant or
the defendant, has a state of business and is subject to jurisdiction in that State, or
   
   (d) the Court of the State where the contract of carriage was made. If the defendant
has a state of business and is subject to jurisdiction in that State.

2 Actions under Articles 9 of this Convention shall, at the option of the claimant, be
brought before one of the courts whose actions could be brought against the carrier or
performing carrier according to paragraph 1.
3. After the occurrence of the incident which has caused the damage, the parties may agree that the claim for damage shall be submitted to any jurisdiction or to arbitration.

**ARTICLE 17bis**

**Recognition and enforcement**

1. Any judgment given by a court with jurisdiction in accordance with Article 17 which is enforceable in the State of origin where it is no longer subject to ordinary forms of review, shall be recognised in any State Party, except:

   (a) where the judgment was obtained by fraud;

   (b) where the defendant was not given reasonable notice and a fair opportunity to present its case.

2. A judgment recognized under paragraph 1 shall be enforceable in each State Party as soon as the formalities required in that State have been complied with. The formalities shall not impair the merits of the case to be re-opened.

3. A State Party to the Protocol may apply the rules for the recognition and enforcement of judgments provided that their effect is to ensure that judgments are recognised and enforced at least to the same extent as under paragraphs 1 and 2.

**ARTICLE 18**

**Invalidity of contractual provisions**

Any contractual provision concluded before the occurrence of the incident which has caused the death of or personal injury to a passenger or the loss or damage to the passenger’s luggage purporting to release any person liable under this Convention of liability towards the passenger or to prescribe a lower limit of liability than that fixed in this Convention except as provided in Article 8, paragraph 4, and any such provision purporting to shift the burden of proof which rests on the carrier or performing carrier, or having the effect of curbing the options specified in Article 17, paragraphs 1 or 2 shall be null and void, but the invalidity of that provision shall not render void the contract of carriage which shall remain subject to the provisions of this Convention.

**ARTICLE 19**

**Other conventions on limitation of liability**

This Convention shall not modify the rights or duties of the carrier, the performing carrier, and their servants or agents provided for in international conventions relating to the limitation of liability of owners of carriage ships.
ARTICLE 20
Nuclear damage

No liability shall arise under this Convention for damage caused by a nuclear incident:

(a) if the operator of a nuclear installation is liable for such damage under either the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy as amended by its Additional Protocol of 28 January 1961, or the Vienna Convention of 21 May 1963 on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage or the amendments or Protocol thereto which is in force;

(b) if the operator of a nuclear installation is liable for such damage by virtue of a national law governing the liability for such damage, provided that such law is in all respects as favourable to persons who may suffer damage as either the Paris or the Vienna Conventions or any amendment or Protocol thereto which is in force.

ARTICLE 21
Commercial carriage by public authorities

This Convention shall apply to commercial carriage undertaken by States or Public Authorities under contract of carriage within the meaning of Article 1.
ANNEX

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE OR OTHER FINANCIAL SECURITY
IN RESPECT OF LIABILITY FOR THE DEATH OF AND PERSONAL INJURY TO
PASSENGERS ON BOARD SHIPS

Issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 4(a) of the Athens Convention relating to
the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, by Stat. 2002

| Name of Ship | Distinctive number or letter | IMO Ship Identification number | Port of Registry | Name and address of the principal place of business of the company
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

This is to certify that there is in force in respect of the abovementioned ship a policy of insurance or other financial security satisfying the requirements of Article 4(a) of the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 2002.

Type of Security: .................................................................

Insurance Company: ............................................................

Name and address of the insurer and/or underwriter(s): 

Name: ......................................................................................

Address: ...................................................................................

..............................................................................................

The certificate is valid until ......................................................

Issued or certified by the Government of ..................................

..............................................................................................

(Signature and Title of official certifying) ................................

...
Explanatory Notes:

1. If desired, the designation of the State may include a reference to the competent public authority of the country where the Certificate is issued.

2. If the total amount of security has been furnished by more than one person, the amount of each of them should be indicated.

3. If security is furnished in several forms, these should be mentioned.

4. The entry "Duration of Security" must specify the date on which such security takes effect.

5. The word "Address" of the insurer(s) and/or guarantor(s) must indicate the principal place of business of the insurer(s) and/or guarantor(s). If appropriate, the place of business where the insurance or other security is established shall be indicated.
EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order amends the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 (c.21) in consequence of the ratification by the United Kingdom of the Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974 (“the Protocol”) which comes into force on 23rd April 2014.

The Protocol amends the Convention. It raises the limit of carrier liability for claims for death or personal injury to 400,000 units of account per passenger and introduces a requirement for the carrier to have insurance of not less than 250,000 units of account per passenger.


Article 2 substitutes, for the text of the provisions of the Convention set out in Part I of Schedule 6 to the Act, the text of the provisions of the Convention as amended by the Protocol. The amendments to Part II of Schedule 6 takes account of the new higher limit of liability on claims for death or personal injury of 400,000 units of account in article 7 of the Convention and the fact that the ratification of the Convention by the United Kingdom is subject to a reservation with regard to war and terrorism risks.

Article 3 preserves the operation of the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (Domestic Carriage) Order 1987, which applies the Convention to carriage of passengers within the United Kingdom, the Channels Islands and the Isle of Man.


Article 5 provides that the Order will bind the Crown.

A full impact assessment of the effect this Order will have on the costs of business and the voluntary sector is available from the Department for Transport, Great Minster House, 33 Horseferry Road London SW1P 4DR and is published with the Explanatory Memorandum alongside this Order at http://www.legislation.gov.uk.