

## **Lecture 10. Documents and information submitted during the international transportation of goods by various modes of transport (auto, air, sea, railway).**

**The goal of lecture** is to consider the features of the documents during the international transportation

### **The main objective of lecture:**

1. Features of the international road transport of goods.
2. The sources of legal regulation of international transportation
3. The main activities of associations of carriers by type of transport.

### **1. Features of the international road transport of goods.**

International road transport of goods is very organized and overdrawn, as a result, a lot of unified documents are used to carry out international road transport of goods. TIR (aka Carnet TIR, TIR-carnet, just a shooting gallery and a TIR Carnet) is one of the main documents in international road transport of goods. It is designed to speed up and facilitate the procedure of international road transport as much as possible by reducing customs red tape at the border. The shooting gallery operates on the territory of the countries that have signed the relevant convention. Ideally, goods transported under the TIR procedure should pass through borders and Customs offices without unnecessary delays. The driver simply presents a magic TIR booklet, the customs officer pulls out the right piece of paper from it – and that's it. For customs, the presence of a shooting gallery is a guarantee that the goods are transported in compliance with all the standards required for international road transport, and that the customs duty will be paid.

The Geneva-based International Road Transport Union (IRU) vouches for Customs. In Russia, it is represented by the Association of International Road Carriers (ASMAP). Among other things, the IRU/ASMAP guarantees Customs the payment of customs duties up to 60 thousand euros. The following types of transport are used for transportation: automobile, aviation, railway, sea or multimodal "combined", i.e. as part of several types. These types of transport can deliver any, even the most complex goods and goods, with the most complex requirements for their transportation. Such as: oversized, perishable, dangerous, live animals and any others. Delivery by road is widely in demand, it allows you to deliver cargo from door to door. Existing modifications of modern cars allow you to transport loads of various types, with different requirements for transportation conditions. Goods are usually delivered by rail over very long distances. Air delivery is quite expensive, but very fast. International cargo transportation by water transport is cheaper, but it is the slowest of all possible. At the same time, the expediency of using a particular type of transport depends on various features and specific requirements of the customer. The integration of the economies of states, the development of trade relations, and the market of transport services, led to the formation of a developed system of legal regulation of international and domestic cargo transportation. As a result, a significant number of international agreements have been concluded on certain modes of transport, united by the concept of "transport conventions".

## **2. The sources of legal regulation of international transportation**

The movement of goods along international transport highways is impossible without the development of unified transportation conditions, as well as professional forms of documents and unified terminology.

The sources of legal regulation of international transportation are bilateral intergovernmental agreements, multilateral conventions and agreements developed within the framework of the United Nations, norms of domestic legislation. The current international documents regulate and coordinate the following issues: traffic management, unification and simplification of customs procedures, legal aspects of implementation international cargo transportation, tax collection, organization of transportation of certain specific goods.

Let's list the organizations whose activities are aimed at regulating and unifying the order of interaction of participants in a foreign economic operation. First of all, this is the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), an organ of the UN General Assembly. This conference was first convened in 1964, at the moment its participants are representatives from 168 countries, including the Russian Federation. The activities of this organization stimulate the development of international trade based on equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between States. To this end, UNCTAD formulates recommendations on the functioning of international economic relations, etc.

Next, we note the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) – an independent non-profit international organization established in 1919. He is the author of such practically important documents as the collection of basic terms of delivery Incoterms - 2010, the rules for the implementation of a documentary letter of credit, documentary collection.

## **3. The main activities of associations of carriers by type of transport.**

**Road transport.** About 40 governmental and non-governmental organizations are involved in the organization of international road transport, and their joint efforts are preparing relevant draft agreements or other international legal acts (conventions). he activities of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the International Road Transport Union have the greatest impact on the unification of the legal regime for international road transport.

The Inland Transport Committee (ITC) is an intergovernmental pan-European body dealing with the organization of transport. The Committee was established in 1947 and is an advisory body. The members of the committee are all members of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as the United States. Other countries may be invited by the EEC to participate in the work of the committee.

The Committee has the right to create subsidiary bodies and assign them to study and solve special problems between sessions. Committee meetings (held once a year). The subsidiary bodies of the ITC include the Subcommittee on Road Transport, as well as working groups:

- on customs issues
- according to transport statistics,
- for the transportation of dangerous goods,
- transportation of perishable goods,

- according to the design of vehicles,
- on traffic safety.

Many governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the International Road Transport Union, also take part in the work on the unification of legal issues, International Union of Public Transport, International Motor Transport Federation, World Organization of Tourism and Motor Sports, International Bureau of Containers.

During the work on the unified documents, the ITC performs the following functions:

- requests and summarizes the opinions of international transport organizations on the implementation of international transportation and establishes cooperation with these organizations on the terms agreed with them;
- studies the issues of coordination of the work of various types of international inland transport and develops appropriate recommendations;
- ensures the exchange of information between Governments on issues within the competence of the Committee;- studies the relevant transport documentation and contributes to its unification;
- provides recommendations on the revision of existing conventions and agreements in Europe and the conclusion of new conventions and agreements;
- brings to the attention of the EEC issues related to internal transport that may affect the overall economic situation in the Europe.

Such a commonwealth has developed a number of conventions, agreements, recommendations and norms not only to facilitate international transport, but also to unify and rationalize the national legal framework. In the field of road transport, the committee has developed about 40 international conventions and agreements, more than 50 unified rules on the design of vehicles. The whole list can be divided into thematic groups:

1. Transport infrastructure (7 conventions).
2. Road traffic and road safety (11 conventions).
3. Road vehicles (3 conventions).
4. Transport operations (9 conventions)
5. Inland navigation (6 conventions)
6. Border crossing facilitation (15 conventions)
7. Transportation of dangerous goods (5 conventions)

With the participation of the ITC, a system of compulsory insurance of civil liability of vehicle owners for damage caused (the "green card" system) has been worked out.

On the basis of regulatory documents developed and adopted within the framework of the ITC, bilateral agreements on international road transport and international transportation are concluded.

The International Union of Road Transport (IRU) was founded on 23.03.48. It is a non-governmental organization uniting national associations and unions of international road carriers. The purpose of the union is the protection, development and prosperity of national and international road transport in all countries, the protection of the interests of professional workers and the facilitation of their work.

The IRU publishes reference books and information collections, such as studies on international road transport, reference books on international transport legislation, the

texts of the conventions and agreements, schemes of international road network, data on weight and dimensional restrictions, etc.

**Railway transport.** The activities of the International Union of Railways (UIC) are aimed at improving the efficiency of rail transport. This concerns the improvement of the conditions for the construction and operation of railways involved in international transportation. The Union coordinates and develops uniform standards regulating the activities of international organizations in the field of transport, and also maintains communication with national railway administrations.

The International Union was established in 1922 by the decision of the International Economic Conference. The headquarters of the organization is located in Paris. The members of this organization are railway administrations that manage railway lines with a length of 1000 km or more, officially open to passenger and freight traffic. In total, the UIC has more than 60 railway administrations of countries and territories of the world. Russian Railways are not a member of the UIC.

**River transport.** The increase in the volume of cargo transportation by sea enhances the role and increases the importance of the activity international shipping organizations, a special place among them is occupied by intergovernmental ones, which are established on the basis of multilateral international treaties. These organizations actively influence the legal regulation of maritime transport. The table below shows organizations with a list of main tasks.

#### **Questions for self-control:**

1. List the various documents used in transportation.
2. What are the factors affecting the choice of transportation?
3. How many documents are used for transportation and shipping?
4. Name the main documents in international trade.
5. Describe the relevant documents for transportation of goods.

#### **Literature:**

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2. Kiladze, A. B. Logistics in customs. Textbook / A. B. Kiladze. - M.: Prospekt, 2016. - 144 p.
3. Kiladze A. B. Theory and practice of customs: history, problems, prospects. Moscow; Yaroslavl: IPK Litera, 2012. 80 p.
4. Parfenov, A. V. Innovations and infrastructure restrictions in customs logistics. Strategies for the development of commercial tools. SPb: SPbGUEF, 2010, 215 p.

#### **Internet resources:**

1. Makhovikova G. A. Customs business: a textbook for bachelors/ G. A. Makhovikova, E. E. Pavlova-2nd ed. and additional M.: Uwrite Publishing House, 2016. URL: <http://www.biblioonline.ru/>
2. Gokinaeva, I. A. Fundamentals of customs affairs. Part 1. Customs procedures: a textbook / I. A. Gokinaeva. - St. Petersburg : ITMO University, 2015. URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/67502.html>

1. 3. Gokinaeva, I. A. Fundamentals of customs affairs. Part 2. Customs operations : a textbook / I. A. Gokinaeva. - St. Petersburg : ITMO University, 2016. - 84 p. URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/67503.html>
2. 4. 1. Grinenko, G. P. Fundamentals of customs: a textbook / Belgorod: Belgorod State Technological University named after V. G. Shukhov, EBS DIA, 2016 - 124 p. URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/80433.html>
5. "Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union" (as amended on 29.05.2019) (appendix No. 1 to the Agreement on the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union). Available at: [https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc\\_id=36041210](https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=36041210)