

Multilateral e-AWB Agreement



Sign Once, Connect All !

Background

- The Air Waybill (AWB) is the contract of carriage between Airline and “Shipper”
- The **e-Air Waybill (e-AWB)** is an electronic cargo contract that replaces the paper AWB:
 - Face of the paper AWB is replaced with electronic messages
 - Reverse of the paper AWB is replaced with an e-AWB agreement



The e-AWB Agreement

Paper Air Waybill

Face

The image shows the 'Face' of a paper Air Waybill (AWB) form. It includes fields for 'Origin' (LONDON), 'Destination' (New York), 'Carrier' (AA), and 'Flight' (AA100). The form is titled 'EXPORT' and contains various sections for flight details, cargo information, and carrier information.

Reverse

The image shows the 'Reverse' of a paper Air Waybill (AWB) form, specifically the 'NETWORK CONCERNING CARRIER LIABILITY' section. It contains a detailed list of terms and conditions regarding carrier liability, including sections for 'CARRIER'S LIABILITY', 'CARGO DAMAGE', and 'CARRIER'S OBLIGATIONS'.



e-AWB

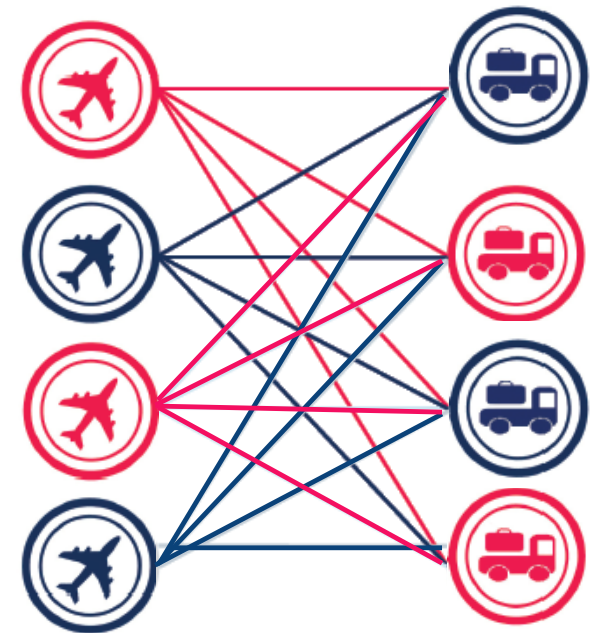
Electronic messages



e-AWB Agreement

The “Bilateral” challenge

- In 2010, RP1670 “model EDI Agreement” was established, which enabled Airlines and Forwarders to do e-AWB
- As more Parties adopted e-AWB, the number of “bilateral” agreements increased exponentially
- The burden of signing multitude of Agreements was found to be slowing down e-AWB adoption in the industry



Bilateral e-AWB Agreements
(IATA RP 1670)

The “Multilateral” solution

- IATA with the industry developed a “multilateral” e-AWB Agreement as new IATA Resolution 672
- Parties sign **once** with IATA enabling them to do e-AWB with all other Parties:
 - **Airline** with all participating Freight Forwarders
 - **Freight Forwarder** with all participating Airlines



**MULTILATERAL
E-AWB
AGREEMENT
(IATA RESOLUTION 672)**

What does it contain?

- The Multilateral e-AWB Agreement provides the Legal framework for parties to conclude cargo contracts by electronic means
- It includes provisions for:
 - the consent to do e-AWB
 - the high level operational aspects for e-AWB
 - the confidentiality and security of data
 - the rights and obligations of parties
- It does not modify:
 - the conditions of contract
 - the conditions of carriage

How does it work?

Step 1: Joining

- Airlines join the Agreement
- Freight Forwarders join the Agreement



Step 2: Activation

- Airline and Freight Forwarder have bilateral discussions on locations and start dates
- Airline sends “Activation Notice” to Freight Forwarder confirming the bilaterally decided location(s) and dates



Step 3: Start to do e-AWB



What are the benefits?

- No more lengthy and costly Legal discussions to start e-AWB:
 - **Airlines** will have a single agreement with IATA, enabling them to accept e-AWB from all participating Freight Forwarders
 - **Freight Forwarders** will have a one-stop shop agreement that will allow them to tender e-AWB shipments to multiple airlines in numerous airports around the globe
- Parties still remain in control of where and when e-AWB should start depending on the technical and operational readiness



Endorsed by Industry Associations

Location	Association
Global	FIATA
Asia Pacific	FAPAA
Australia	AFIF
Canada	CIFFA
Europe	CLECAT
Finland	Finnish Freight Forwarders' Association
France	TLF Overseas
Hong Kong	HAFFA
Italy	ANAMA
Jordan	Jordanian Logistics Association
Norway	LTL
Qatar	QAFL
Singapore	The Singapore Aircargo Agents Association
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Freight Forwarders Association
Thailand	Thai Airfreight Forwarders Association
UK	BIFA

See complete list @ www.iata.org/eawb-multilateral

Who has joined?

- [See complete list of Freight Forwarders](#)
- [See complete list of Airlines and Airports](#)



How to join?

- Airlines and freight forwarders are invited to join
 - [Airlines – how to join and next steps](#)
 - [Freight Forwarders – how to join and next steps](#)



More information

www.iata.org/eawb-multilateral

Questions to: e-freight@iata.org

e-AWB on-line training

<http://www.iata.org/training/courses/pages/tcgp72.aspx>