

Summary of enumerations of force majeure events / events of extraordinary circumstances:

As listed in the following international rules* :

[ICC Rules Publication No. 650, 2003 - ICC Force Majeure Clause 2003;](#)

[the Athens Convention;](#)

[the Montreal Convention;](#)

[the Rotterdam Rules;](#)

[the 2013 revision proposals of the European Commission on clarifying AIR PRR's \(Regulation 261/2004\) term "extraordinary circumstances" in the legislation;](#)

and the [CIT Agreement concerning the Relationships between Transport Undertakings in respect of International Passenger Traffic by Rail](#) (AIV), point 3.3.5 (Relief from liability).

- war (whether declared or not), armed conflict or the serious threat of same (including but not limited to hostile attack, blockade, military embargo), hostilities, invasion, act of a foreign enemy, extensive military mobilisation;
- civil war, riot rebellion and revolution, military or usurped power, insurrection, civil commotion or disorder, mob violence, act of civil disobedience;
- act of terrorism, sabotage or piracy;
- act of authority whether lawful or unlawful, compliance with any law or governmental order, rule, regulation or direction, curfew restriction, expropriation, compulsory acquisition, seizure of works, requisition, nationalisation;
- Quarantine restrictions; interference by or impediments created by governments, public authorities, rulers, or people including detention, arrest, or seizure not attributable to the carrier / infrastructure manager or any person referred to in article xx (Liability of the carrier / infrastructure manager for other persons);
- act of God, plague, epidemic, natural disaster such as but not limited to violent storm, cyclone, typhoon, hurricane, tornado, blizzard, earthquake, volcanic activity, landslide, tidal wave, tsunami, flood, damage or destruction by lightning, drought;
- explosion, fire, destruction of machines, equipment, factories and of any kind of installation, prolonged break-down of transport, telecommunication or electric current;
- technical problems which are not inherent in the normal operation of the train, such as the identification of a defect during the train operation concerned and which prevents the normal continuation of the operation; or a hidden manufacturing defect revealed by the manufacturer or a competent authority and which impinges on transportation safety;
- reasonable measures to avoid or attempt to avoid damage to the environment
- general labour disturbance such as but not limited to boycott, strike and lock-out, go-slow, occupation of factories and premises
- goods that may become a danger during the carriage by rail
- life-threatening health risks or medical emergencies necessitating the interruption or deviation of the train concerned

* Note: some formulations may have been adapted to the needs and wording of rail transportation.

- the behaviour of a third party which the carrier / infrastructure manager, despite having taken the care required in the particular circumstances of the case, could not avoid and the consequences of which he was unable to prevent. For example:
 - operational disruption following a suicide,
 - accidents at level crossings,
 - blockage of the line by road vehicles,
 - emergency alarm operated by a passenger on the same train,
 - action taken by the police,
 - action taken by customs authorities (in particular when crossing the frontier),
 - disruption to rail operations caused by third parties,
 - traffic diversions announced in advance to avoid the circumstances above.