# BILL OF LADING FOR PORT TO PORT SHIPMENT OR FOR COMBINED TRANSPORT DEFINITIONS "Moreharm"

DETINITIONS

\*\*Mexhant' means and includes the Shipper, the Consignor, the Holder of this Bill of Lading, the Receiver and the Owner of the Goods.

\*\*Carrier' means the issuer of this Bill of Lading as named on the face of it.

\*\*laque Rules' means the provisions of the International Convention for Unification of certain Rules relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels on 25th Jugust 1924.

\*\*laque-Vksby Rules' means the Haque Rules as amended by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 25th Jugust 1924.

\*\*lamburg Rules' means the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea 1978.

\*\*COGSA 1991\* means the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1991 of Australia dated 1st November 1991.

"COGSA 1991" means the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1991 of Australia dated 1st November 1992. means the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of the United Kingdom dated 8th April 1971 and also includes the provisions of the Act dated 16th July 1992. "COGSA 1936" means the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of the United States of America approved on 16th April 1936. Armstria approved on 16th April 1936. "Sol 1936" means the Carriage of Goods by Water Act of Canada dated May 6th 1931. "Sol 1958" means Special Drawing Rights as defined by the International Monetary Find.

Find.

"Container" includes any type of Container, Trailer, Flat or Unit Load Device.

"Person" includes an individual, a firm and a body corporate.

CONDITIONS

## 1. APPLICABILITY The provision

APPLICABILITY
 The provisions set out and referred to in this document shall apply if the transport as described on the face of the Bill of Lading is Port to Port or Combined Transport.

2. CARRIER'S TARIFF
The provisions of the Carrier's applicable Tariff, if any, are incorporated herein. Copies of such provisions are obtainable from the Carrier or his agents upon request or, where applicable, from a government body with whom the Tariff has been filed. In the case of inconsistency between this Bill of Lading and the applicable Tariff, this Bill of Lading shall prevail.

3. WARRANTY
The Merchant warrants that in agreeing to the terms hereof he is the agent of and has the authority of the person owning or entitled to the possession of the Goods or any person who has a present or future interest in the Goods.

4. NEGOTIABILITY AND TITLE TO THE GOODS (1) This Bill of Lading shall be non-negotiable unless made "to order" in which event it shall be negotiable and shall constitute title to the Goods and the holder shall be entitled to receive or to transfer the Goods herein described.
(2) This Bill of Lading shall be prima facie evidence of the taking in charge by the Carrier of the Goods as herein described. However, proof to the contrary shall not be admissible when this Bill of Lading has been negotiated or transferred for valuable consideration to a third party acting in good faith.

valuable consideration to a third party acting in good faith.

5. ISSUANCE OF THIS BILL OF LADING
By issuance of this Bill of Lading the Carrier assumes liability as set out in these
Conditions and
(1) For Port to Port or Combined Transport, undertakes to perform and/or in his own
name to procure the performance of the entire transport, from the place at which
the Goods are taken in charge to the place designated for delivery in this Bill of
(2) For the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Bill of Lading, the Carrier
shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of any person of whose services he
nakes use for the performance of the Contract evidenced by this Bill of Lading, but
shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of any person of whose services he
nakes use for the performance of the Contract evidenced by this Bill of Lading, but
that part of the Carriage from and during loading onto the vessel up to and during
discharge from the vessel and the Carrier shall not be liable for any loss or damage
part of the Carriage even though charges for the whole Carriage have been charged
by the Carrier. The Merchant constitutes the Carrier as agent to enter into contracts
no healif of the Merchant with others for transport, storage, handling or any other
services in respect of the Goods prior to loading and subsequent to discharge of the
Goods from the vessel without responsibility for any act or omission whatsoever on
the part of the Carrier or others and the Carrier may as such agent enter into
contract with others on any terms whatsoever including terms less favourable than
the terms in this Bill of Lading.

the terms in this Bill of Lading.

6. DANGEROUS GOODS INDEMNITY

(1) the Merchant shall comply with the rules which are mandatory according to the National Law or by reason of International Convention, relating to the carriage of Goods of a dangerous nature, and shall in any case inform the Carrier in writing of the exact nature of the dangery, before Goods of a dangerous nature are taken in charge by the Carrier and indicate to him, if need be, the precautions to be taken.

(2) If the Merchant falls to provide such information and the Carrier is unaware of the dangerous nature of the Goods and the necessary precautions to be taken and the dangerous nature of the Goods and the necessary precautions to be taken and place be unloaded, destroyed or rendered harmbese, as circumstances may require, without compensation, and the Merchant shall be liable for all loss, damage, delay or expenses arising out of their being taken in charge, or their carriage, or of any services incidental thereto.

(3) If any Goods shipped with the knowledge of the Carrier as to their dangerous nature shall become a danger to the vessel, vehicle or cargo, they may in like manner be unloaded or landed at any place or destroyed or rendered innocuous by the Carrier, without liability on the part of the Carrier, except General Average, if any.

any.

7. DESCRIPTION OF GOODS AND MERCHANT'S PACKING

(1) The Merchant shall be deemed to have guaranteed to the Carrier the accuracy, at the time the Goods were taken in charge by the Carrier, of the description of the Goods, marks, numbers, quantity, weight and/or volume as furnished by him, and the Merchant shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier against all loss, damage and expenses arising or resulting from inaccuracies in or inadequacy of such particulars. The right of the Carrier to such obligation from the Merchant shall other than the Merchant shall defend, in the control of t

is not a representation that such conditions of rust, oxidation or the like did not exist on receipt.

(4) (a) The Merchant undertakes not to tender for transportation any Goods which require temperature control without previously giving written notice of their nature and particular temperature range to be maintained and in the case of a temperature controlled Container stuffed by or on behalf of the Merchant further undertakes that the Goods have been properly stuffed in the Container and that its thermostatic controls have been properly stuffed in the Container and that its thermostatic controls have been properly set by the Merchant before receipt of the Goods by the Carrier. If the said requirements are not complied with the Carrier shall not be liable for any loss of or damage to the Goods by such non-compliance.

(b) The Carrier shall before deep chemogeneous propers of the temperature controlling machinery, plant insulation or any apparatus of the Containers, provided that the Carrier shall before or at the beginning of the transport exercise due diligence to maintain the temperature controlled Container in an efficient state.

that the Carrier shall before or at the beginning of the transport exercise due diligence to maintain the temperature controlled Container in an efficient state.

8. EXTENT OF LIABILITY

A. (1) The Carrier shall be liable for loss or damage to the Goods occurring between the time when he takes he Goods into his charge and the time of delivery.

(2) The Carrier shall, however, be relieved of liability for any loss or damage if such loss or damage was caused by the control of the control of the Carrier shall, however, be relieved of liability for any loss or damage if such loss or damage was caused by the terchant, or person other than the Carrier acting on behalf of the Merchant or from whom the Carrier took the Goods in charge:

(b) insufficiency or defective condition of the packaging or marks and/or numbers:

(c) handling, loading, storage or unloading of the Goods by the Herchant or any person acting on behalf of the Herchant:

(d) inherent vice of the Goods:

(e) strike, lockout, stopage or restraint of labour, the consequences of which the Carrier could not avoid by the exercise of reasonable diligence:

(f) a nuclear incident if the operator of a nuclear installation or a person acting for his labels for this damage under an applicable International Convention or his labels for this damage under an applicable International Convention or his labels or the control of the con

and (b) would have applied if the claimant had made a separate and direct contract with the Carrier in respect of the particular stage of transport where the loss or damage

occurred and received as evidence thereof any particular document which must be issued in order to make such International Convention or National Law applicable. (2) with respect to the transportation in the United States of America or in Canada to the Port of Loading or from the Port of Discharge, the responsibility of the Carrier shall be to procure transportation by carriers (one or more) and such transportation shall be subject to the inland carriers' contracts of carriage and tariffs and any law compulsorily applicable. The Carrier guarantees the fulfilment of such inland carriers' obligation under the contracts and tariffs.

9. CONTAINERS
(1) Goods may be stuffed by the Carrier in or on Containers and Goods may be stuffed with other Goods.
(2) The terms of this Bill of Lading shall Govern the responsibility of the Carrier in connection with or arising out of the supply of a Container to the Merchant, whether supplied before or after the Goods are received by the Carrier or delivered to the

(2) The terms of this bill of Lauring strong works and the Merchant, whether supplied before or after the Goods are received by the Carrier or delivered to the Merchant.

(A) the Carrier and the Street of the Street of the Merchant.

(A) the Carrier shall not be liable for loss or damage to the Goods;

(i) caused by the manner in which the Container has been sulfied

(ii) caused by the unsuitability of the Goods for carriage in Containers;

(iii) caused by the unsuitability or defective condition of the Container provided that where the Container has been supplied by or on behalf of the Carrier, this paragraph (iii) shall only apply if the unsuitability or defective condition arose (a) without any want of due diligence on the part of the Carrier or (b) would have been apparent on reasonable inspection by the Merchant at or prior to the time when the Container was stuffed;

(iii) and the Container is not shall be commencement of the Carrier against any want of our shall be container.

(ii) the Merchant shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier against any container was stuffed;

(iii) the Merchant shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier against any container was stuffed;

(iv) the Carrier and the Carrier of the Carrier of the Carrier of the Carrier against any container of the Carrier against any container of the Carrier against any container of any particular type or quality.

written request to me contrary, the carrier is not under an obligation to provide a Container of any perficular type or quality.

10. PARAMOUNT CLAUSE

(1) his Bill of Lading insofar as it relates to sea carriage by any vessel whether named herein or not shall have effect subject to the Hague Rules or any legislation making such Rules or the Hague-Kishy Rules compulsorily applicable (such as COGSA 1991 or COGSA 1936) to this Bill of Lading and the provision of the Hague Rules or applicable legislation shall be deemed incorporated herein. The Hague Rules or applicable legislation shall be deemed incorporated herein. The Hague Rules for COGSA 1996 if this Bill of Lading is subject to U.S. Isw) shall apply to the carriage of Social by inland waterways and reference to carriage by sea in such laque Rules for COGSA 1996 if this Bill of Lading is subject to U.S. Isw) shall apply to all Goods where the carrier of the Code o

Rules: compulsorily applicable to this Bill of Lading in which case this Bill of Lading shall have effect subject to the Hamburg Rules which shall nullify any stipulation derogating therefrom to the detriment of the shipper or consignee.

11. LIMITATION AMOUNT

11. When the Carrier is liable for compensation in respect of loss or damage to the Goods, such compensation shall be calculated by reference to the value of such the contractor should have been so delivered.

(2) The value of the Goods shall be fixed according to the current commodity exchange price, or, if there be no such price, according to the current market price, or, if there be no commodity exchange price or current market price, or, if there be no commodity exchange price or current market price, or, if there be no commodity exchange price or current market price, by reference to the normal value of Goods of the same kind and quality. compensation shall not exceed 2 SDRs per kilo of the gross weight, or 66.6.7 SDRs per package or unit, as at the date when settlement is agreed or judgement made. However, the carrier shall not, in any case, be liable for an amount greater than the actual loss to the person entitled to the claim.

(4) Where the Hague Rules, Hague-Visby Rules or COGSA 1991 or COGSA 1936 or Hamburg Rules apply, the Carrier shall not, unless a declared value has been noted in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Clause, be or become liable for any loss or damage to or in connection with the Goods in an amount per package or shipping unitiplicable to this Bill of Lading, Such limitation as but down properly applicable to this Bill of Lading, Such limitation amount, according to COGSA 1971/192 and COGSA 1991 and COGWA 1993 is a sum of 2 SDR's per kilo of the gross weight, or 666.67 SDR's per package or shipping unit, of the Goods lost or damaged, whichever shall be the grosser, and according to COGSA 1991 or Rosser shipping unit, of the Goods lost or damaged, whichever shall be the grosser, and according to COGSA 1991 or Rosser shipping

12. DELAY, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, ETC.

(1) Arrival times are not guaranteed by the Carrier. If the Carrier is held liable in respect of leading to the control of the control

(2) If a farly time the carriage is of is likely to be arrected by any inindrance, rail, delay, difficulty or disadvantage of any kind (including the condition of the Goods), whensoever and wheresoever arising (whether or not the carriage has commenced) the Carrier may:

(a) exhibited the control of the Coods and where control of the condition of the Coods and where control of the condition of the Coods and where control of the coods and where control of the coods and where control of the coods and coods and

13. DEFENCES The defences and limits of liability provided for in these Conditions shall apply in any actions against the Carrier for loss of or damage or delay to the Goods whether the action be founded in contract or in tort.

ALIABILITY OF OTHER PERSONS.

(1) Any person or vessel whatsoever, including but not limited to, the Carrier's servants or agents, any independent contractor or his servants or agents, any independent contractor or his servants or agents, and all others by whom the whole or any part of the contract evidenced by this Bill of Lading, whether directly or indirectly, is procured, performed or undertaken, shall have the benefit of all provisions in this Bill of Lading benefiting the Carrier as if such provisions were expressly for his benefit and in entering into this contract. the Carrier to the extent of these provisions, does so not only on his own behalf but also as agent or trustee for such persons and vessels and such persons and vessels shall to this extent be or be deemed to be parties to this contract.

(2) The aggregate of the amounts recoverable from the Carrier and the persons referred to in pregnagnet) (2) of Clause 5 shall in no case exceed the limits provided for in these conditions.

15. METHOD AND ROUTE OF TRANSPORTATION
(1) The Carrier may at any time, with or without notice to the Merchant, use any means of transport or storage whatsoever; load or carry the Goods on any vessel whether named on the front hereof or not, stow the Goods, whether containerised or not, on or under deck; transfer the Goods from one conveyance to another

including transhipping or carrying the same on a vessel other than that named on the front hereof or by any other means of transport whatsoever; at any place unpack or remove Goods which have been stuffed in or on a Container and forward the same in any manner whatsoever; proceed at any speed and by any route in his detailed on the same in any manner whatsoever; proceed at any speed and by any route in his detailed on the same in the

16. DELIVERY

If delivery of the Goods or any part thereof is not taken by the Merchant, at the time and place when and where the Carrier is entitled to call upon the Merchant to take delivery thereon, the Carrier shall be entitled to store the Goods or any part thereof at the sole risk of the Merchant, where upon the liability of the Carrier in respect of the Goods or that part thereof stored as aforesaid (as the case may be) shall wholly cesses and the cost of such storage (if paid by or payable by the Carrier in the Carrier of the Carrier) shall forthwith upon demand be paid by the Merchant to the Carrier.

## 17. BOTH-TO-BLAME COLLISION

17. BOTH-TO-BLAME COLLISION
If the vessel on which the Goods are carried (the carrying vessel) comes into collision with any other vessel or object (the non-carrying vessel or object) as a result of the negligence of the non-carrying vessel or object or the owner of, charterer of or person responsible for the non-carrying vessel or object, the Merchant undertakes to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier against all claims by or liability to (and any expense arising therefrom) any vessel or person in respect of any loss of, or damage to, or any claim whatsoever of the Merchant paid or payable to the Merchant by the non-carrying vessel or object, or the owner of, recoupled or recovered by such vessel, object or person(s) against the Carrier, the carrying vessel or her owners or charterers.

carrying vessel or her owners or charterers.

18. FREIGHT AND CHARGES

(1) Freight shall be paid in cash without discount and, whether prepayable or payable at destination, shall be considered as earned on receipt of the Goods and not to be returned or relinquished in any even the sill of Lading are to be paid in the currency named in the Bill of Lading or, at the carrier's option in the currency of the country of dispatch or destination at the highest rate of exchange for Bankest or the currency of the country of dispatch or destination at the highest rate of exchange for Bankest or payable at destination on: the day when the Merchant is notified of arrival of the Goods there or on the day of withdrawal of the discharge for the control of the country of the co

nature caused by war, warlike operations, epicemics, suriess, governmente or nomajeure.

(5) The Merchant warrants the correctness of the declaration of contents, insurance, weight, measurement or value of the Goods but the Carrier reserves the right to have the contents inspected and the weight, measurement and value verified. If on such inspection it is found the declaration is not correct it is agreed that a sum equal either to five times the difference between the correct figure and the freight charged, not double the correct freight less the Freight charged which were used to the correct freight less the Freight charged which were used to costs and losses of Freight on other Goods notwithstanding any other sum having been stated on the fill of Lading as Freight payable.

19. LIEN
The Carrier shall have a lien on Goods and any documents relating thereto for sums whatsoever due at any time to the Carrier from the Merchant and for Gene Average contributions to whomsoever due and for the costs of recovering the sand the Carrier shall have the right to sell the Goods and documents by put auction or private treaty, without notice to the Merchant and at the Merchant expense and without any liability towards the Merchant.

### 20. GENERAL AVERAGE

20. GENERAL AVERAGE (1) The Carrier may declare General Average which shall be adjustable according to the York/Antwerp Rules of 1994 at any place at the option of the Carrier and the amended Jason Clause as approved by BilNCO is to be considered as incorporated herein and the Merchant shall provide such security as may be required by the Carrier in this connection.
(2) Notwithstanding (1) above, the Merchant shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier in respect of any claim (and any expense arising therefrom) of a General Average nature which may be made on the Carrier and shall provide such security as may be required by the Carrier in this connection.
(3) The Carrier shall be under no obligation to take any steps whatsoever to collect security for meneral Average contributions due to the Merchant.

21. NOTICE
Unless notice of loss or damage to the Goods and general nature of it be given in writing to the Carrier or the persons referred to in paragraph 2 of Clause 5 at the place of delivery before or at the time of the removal of the Goods into the custody of the person entitled to delivery thereto under this Bill of Lading, or if the loss or damage be not apparent, within seven consecutive days thereafter, such removal shall be prima facie evidence of the delivery by the Carrier of the Goods as described in this Bill of Lading.

22. NON DELIVERY

If this Bill of Lading is issued evidencing the Carriers Contract of Carriage by
Combined Transport, failure to effect delivery within 90 days after the expiry of a
time limit agreed and expressed herein or, where no time limit is agreed and so
expressed, failure to effect delivery within 90 days after the time it would be
reasonable to allow for diligent completion of the combined transport operation
shall, in the absence of the evidence to the contrary, give to the party entitled to
receive delivery, the right to treat the Goods as lost.

## 23. TIME BAR

23. TIME BAR
The Carrier shall be discharged of all liability under the Terms and Conditions of this Bill of Lading, unless suit is brought within nine months after
(1) the delivery of the Goods, 10
(2) the date when the Goods should have been delivered, or
(3) the date when in accordance with Clause 22, failure to deliver the Goods would, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, give to the party entitled to receive shall be found contrary to any Convention or law compulsority applicable, the period covered by such Convention or law shall then apply but in that circumstance only.

24. VARIATION OF THE CONTRACT No servant or agent of the Carrier shall have power to waive or vary any of the terms hereof unless such waiver or variation is in writing and is specifically authorised or ratified in writing by a director or officer of the Carrier who has the actual authority of the Carrier so to waive or vary.

25. PARTIAL INVALIDITY
If any provision in this Bill of lading is held to be invalid or unenforceable by any
court or regulatory or self regulatory agency or body, such invalidity or
unenforceability shall attach only to such provision. The validity of the remaining
provisions shall not be affected thereby and this Bill of Lading contract shall be
carried out as if such invalid or unenforceable provision were not contained therein.

## 26. MODIFIED COMBINED TRANSPORT CLAUSE.

In case of a combined transport carriage to or from
1. Australia
2. C. I S Countries
3. the Continent of Africa
4. the Middle East which, for the purposes of this Bill of Lading only, is expressly

ed as: <sub>I</sub>hanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Afg Arabia

Adjanusian, Barriani, Gypst, Jarin, Jordan, Juwett, Lesanon, Unan, Qatar, Sutal Adala, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Venen Arab Republic.

5. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

6. The Peoples Republic of China the responsibility of the Carrier prior to loading and subsequent to discharge from the vessel at a port of loading or discharge to or form such places, notwithstanding the provisions of \$5(2) above, the provisions of \$5(3) above will apply in that when the stage of carriage where the loss or damage occurred is known and the Carrier has sub-contracted that stage, the Carrier shall have the full benefit of all rights, limitations and exclusions of liability available to such sub-contractor in the Contract between the Carrier and such sub-contractor and in any law, statute or regulation and the liability of the Carrier shall not exceed the amount recovered, if any, by the Carrier from such sub-contractor.