Claims faced by cargo – the innocent bystander

We will consider the position of cargo interests in a collision

The consequences of a collision for cargo will typically be claims for-

- a) Salvage
- b) General Average



Claims faced by cargo – the innocent bystander

- c) PA damage/cargo insurance policy claims
- d) Recovery



Practical issues faced by cargo

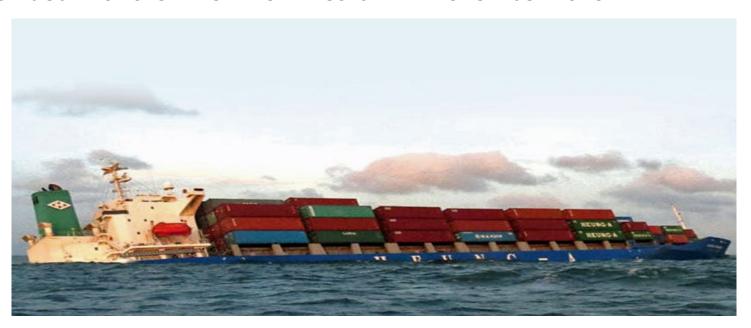
Often the voyage is terminated. First fundamental decision - decide whether to sell cargo "as-is where-is" or on-carry



Practical example – "Heung-A Dragon" collision with "Eleni"

Sometimes the decision is not just whether to on-carry or not. The exposure to claims against cargo can be so high, the dilemma is whether to walk away from cargo or not

To illustrate, we will look briefly at the "Heung-A Dragon" which collided with the "Eleni" off Vietnam in November 2013



"Heung-A Dragon" had 666 containers on board (of which we represent the majority)

"HAD" was coming into Vung Tau and "Eleni" was leaving, in ballast



"HAD" partly sank – two holds were breached All below deck spaces flooded



"Eleni" suffered slight bow damage



LOF was signed with Salvors with SCOPIC incorporated and invoked GA was declared by ship & GA adjusters appointed All cargo below deck flooded



Salvors had to overcome local authorities interfering with the salvage

Fire broke out on deck

Cargo being looted/"disappeared"



Salvors removed about 50 containers under LOF & removed pollutants SCOPIC terminated by P&I

Not financially viable for Salvors to continue so LOF terminated

Wreck removal contract



Security demand very high -

75% salvage security

22% GA estimate – total 97%



Dilemma for cargo interests -

Provide security for the full cargo value?

Potential PA claims under the policy



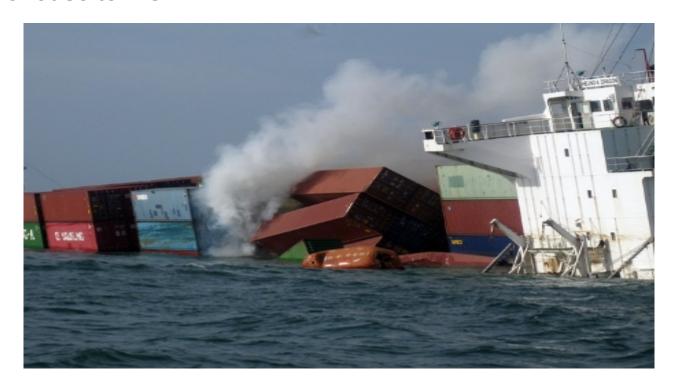
Possibility for dispute over values and claims

For example – cargo partly damaged, and suffering progressive deterioration

Salvors claim salvage based on value of cargo at the time salvage services terminate

GA value based on value of cargo at the end of the voyage (which may be significantly later)

Insured claims total loss under policy, which is on warehouse to warehouse terms



Potential dispute over the values and the quantum of the loss may cause total insured exposure to exceed 100% of cargo value

Progressive deterioration of cargo during on-carriage may make the problem worse

GA – implied cap of 100% of cargo value but this is plus interest. Interest is fixed under the YAR at 7% and container ship casualties can take many years for the adjustment to be produced



Temptation to pay total loss and not provide security but this does not extinguish the salvage & GA claims

Cargo are still a party to the LOF contract and Salvors can still obtain an arbitration award against cargo

Cargo owners may also face a GA liability

Cargo owners then seek indemnity from the insurers for the above sue & labour expenses (as well as the total loss)

Careful management to ensure the exposure to salvage, GA & policy claim is controlled & the values are agreed



Solution-

Negotiate a settlement with Salvors at a percentage of <u>arrived</u> value of cargo

Negotiate with P&I/Owners to drop the GA

A few cargoes sold "as-is where-is"



Causation

Investigation of the cause

Basic inequality as cargo not present

Ships reluctant to provide evidence

Sometimes ships will agree liability split but decline to tell cargo



Causation

Internet now often has information eg Thuan My, Hanjin Italy

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmDybTlxrJc

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xYPA3TBMJYg

Consider possible steps to force provision of evidence at an early stage – options will vary depending on the jurisdiction involved

Flag state enquiries

Local enquiry

Court survey

Recovery – carrying ship

Losses – PA/GA indemnity/salvage indemnity

From carriers

Usually contractual claims

Inevitably Hague/Hague-Visby Rules and carriers raise error of navigation defence

Look for claims where Hamburg Rules apply, as no error of navigation defence



Recovery – carrying ship

Investigate to see if any causative unseaworthiness arising from a failure to exercise due diligence before and at the commencement of the voyage

Consider claims against NVOCCs under the b/l. Although this can be laborious (on the "MOL Comfort" we had claims against more than 150 different NVOCCs), the NVOCC cannot claim the protection of global limitation under 76/96 Conventions

Recovery – colliding ship

Investigation of degree of blame

Jurisdiction for the tort claim

Various options, the choice is often driven by limitation

Different limitation conventions

1957/1976/1996

Recovery – colliding ship

US law has advantages - limitation based on the value of vessel

Also possible innocent cargo rule for US claims

Cargo can recover 100% from colliding vessel even if the colliding vessel was only 1% to blame e.g. "New Flame"

Recovery – colliding ship

Bs/I typically will have "both to blame collision clause" to permit carrying ship to recover the "extra" recovery from cargo "Both to blame collision clause" not always enforceable



Security

Maritime lien in most jurisdictions for damage done by a ship

Maritime lien will survive the sale of the vessel (except court sale) in some jurisdictions

Value of ship arrested may be low because of damage caused by the collision

Consider the other claims brought against the ship and the impact that will have on strategy

Limitation fund may be constituted by ship

Summary – the best outcome for cargo

Complex interaction of factors involving salvage, GA and PA claims (including policy claims)

Early steps to obtain evidence on collision liability

Essential to obtain security from recovery target

Integrated approach to ensure all these factors are considered to obtain the best outcome

Summary – the best outcome for cargo

Cargo is innocent but should not remain a bystander



Questions?



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