DEBATE & WORKSHOP CONTRATOS DE TRANSPORTE

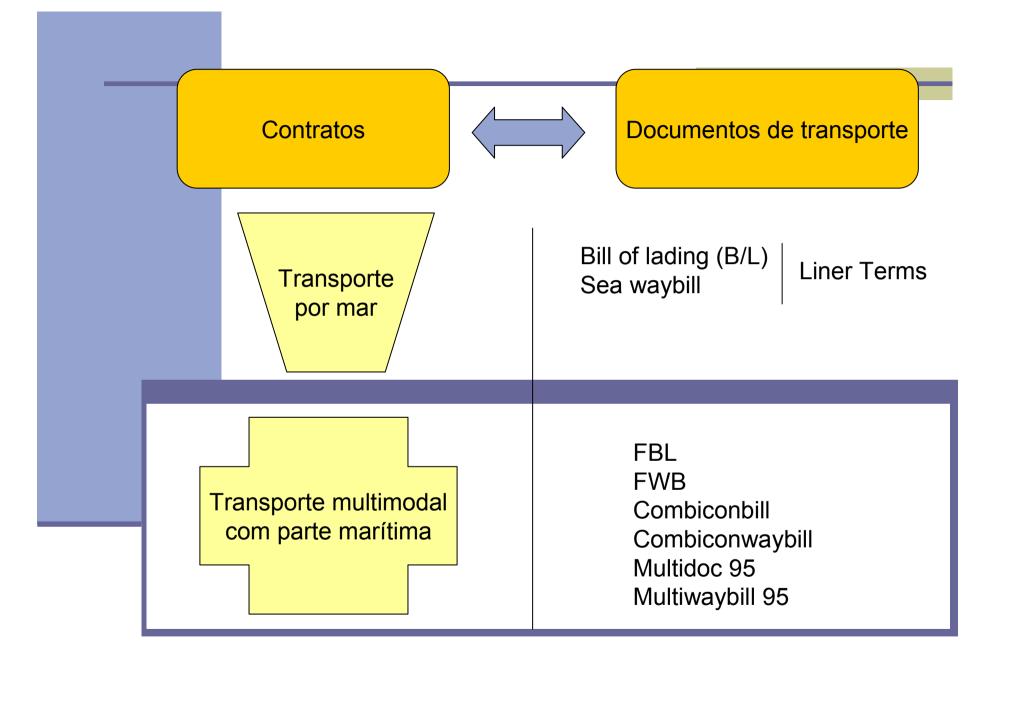
Algumas questões

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INTERFACE LEGAL





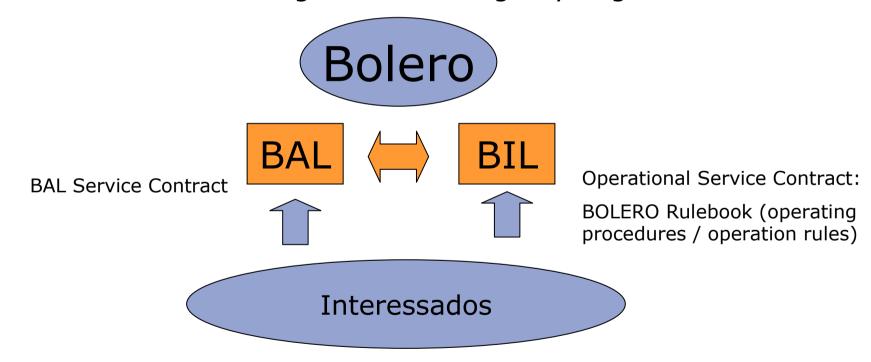




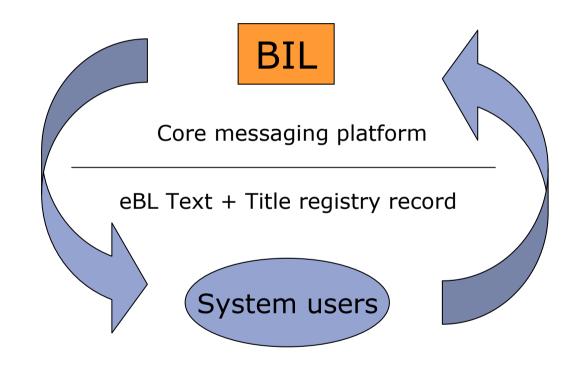
What bill of lading is appropriate for your trade?



Bills of Lading Electronic Registry Organization

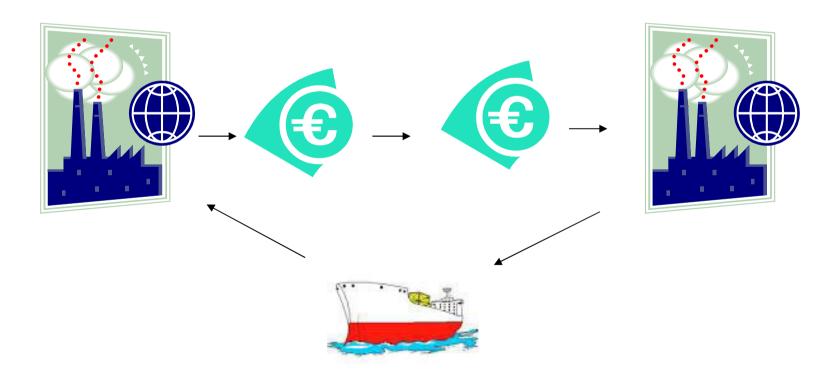








End-to-end Document ePresentation







...and their critical marine logistics partners.



Case study

Introdução da apresentação electrónica de documentos relativos a carregamentos de minério de manganês da Austrália (porto de Perth) para a China (porto de Shangai).

Causas:

-costs of processing the supporting paper documents were accounting for 3-5% of the overall cost of the trade (high operational overheads associated with processing physical documents in support of Letter of Credit Transactions);

-arrival of shipping and financial documentation to the relevant parties in a transaction was often delayed (inefficient delivery process) and took up to 21 days, even where no documents were lost or discrepant;

-use of Letters of Indemnity (LOI), to complete the discharge of goods.

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Solução: migration of documents such as the BL, to an electronic format in a way that preserved their original legal characteristics as documents of title.

Dificuldade: this could only be achieved by using a solution that is sanctioned by the banks, ports, custom's authorities, ocean carriers and their P&I Clubs.

Intervenientes neste caso:

- -Issuing Bank: China Citic Bank / Advising Bank: ANZ Bank
- -Carrier: K Line Pte Ltd.
- -Shipper: BHP Billiton / Consignee: Sichuan Emei Ferroalloy I/E Co, Ltd.



Exporter benefited from:

- accelerated cycle time end to end transaction completed in 2 days with working capital benefits;
- significant reduction in Letters of Indemnity (LOI);
- no paper documents to process, manage, track, send and archive;
- reduced exposure to market movement and volatility;
- electronic bill of lading (eBL) with full legal title and originality status.



Importer benefited from:

- early arrival of electronic paperwork ensuring clean discharge of goods;
- visibility of transaction to help inventory planning;
- removal of need to use LOI to achieve discharge of Goods;
- no demurrage costs.



Advising and Issuing Banks benefited from:

- new trade service to offer corporate customers;
- early receipt of presentation reducing pressure on checking for acceptance deadlines;
- removal of need to maintain a physical presence adjacent to clients, purely to support delivery of paper documentation;
- ability to accept presentations outside of working hours.



Carrier benefited from:

- removal of LOI;
- ability to support electronic bills of lading an increasingly common requirement from their customers;
- no fees to support their customer entirely free of charge for the carrier to use;
- simple adoption browser based works at port and remote locations



Cláusulas de incorporação da carta-partida no conhecimento de embarque

"all terms and conditions, liberties and exceptions of the Charter Party, dated as overleaf, including the Law and Arbitration Clause/Dispute Resolution Clause, are herewith incorporated" (Congenbill 2007 - cláusula 1);

"under conditions as per charterparty".



Cláusulas de incorporação da carta-partida no conhecimento de embarque

Aspectos a realçar:

- determinação de quem deve fazer a descarga no porto de destino e suportar o respectivo custo;
- vinculação de terceiros ao período de sobrestadia (laytime) acordado.



INCOTERMS ARE NOT SHIPPING TERMS

Incoterms®2010: Condições CIF/CFR - Cláusulas A6 (b)

"O vendedor deve pagar o frete e quaisquer outros custos resultantes de A3 a), incluindo os custos incorridos com o carregamento da mercadoria a bordo e quaisquer encargos com a descarga no porto de desembarque acordado, se elas forem por conta do vendedor **nos termos do contrato de transporte**".

Cláusulas do contrato de transporte: "Liner terms" (FIO(S) / LIFO / FILO), "landed" e "ex ship's hold"



When negotiating a transaction,

the buyer and the seller should reach an agreement on:

time of shipment;

port of shipment and port of destination;

transshipment;

unloading the goods at discharge port;

dispatch and demurrage, etc.

and specify them in the contract of sale.



Clear stipulation of shipment clause is an important condition for the smooth execution

of the contract of sale.



Posição da doutrina anglo-saxónica:

The shipper and original holder of the BL must be taken to have had access to the terms of the charterparty when entering into the BL contract, but the <u>consignee</u> is not party to a charterparty and is normally <u>not involved in the preparation and completion of the BL</u>.

The holder has no bargaining power when receiving the bill of lading from the previous holder.



However, where it is clearly stated in the BL that the <u>consignee should look at the charterparty</u> the consignee is obliged to do so.

Where parties expressly incorporate terms into a contract, the incorporated terms must be construed as if they had been written out in full in the contract.



Without an incorporation clause, the carrier cannot rely on any of the <u>exceptions and rights</u> <u>provided in a charterparty</u> which would not have formed part of the contract contained in the BL if the reference had not been made.

The words of incorporation were designed to give the ship owners a lien on the cargo for freight or demurrage.



OBRIGADA!



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