

1. Definitions

"Carrier" means the person by whom or on whose behalf this bill of lading has been signed.

"Merchant" includes the shipper, the consignor, the consignee, the receiver, the holder of this bill of lading, the owner of the goods and any one acting on behalf of any of the foregoing.

"Goods" means the whole or any part of the cargo received from the shipper and includes the packing and any equipment or container not supplied by or on behalf of the Carrier.

"Combined Transport" arises when the place of receipt and / or place of destination are indicated on the face hereof.

"Port to Port Shipment" arises when the carriage called for by this bill of lading is not Combined Transport.

"Hague Rules" means the provisions of the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bill of Lading signed at Brussels on 25 August, 1924.

"Hague-Visby Rules" means the Hague Rules as amended by the Protocol to amend the said Convention signed at Brussels on 23 February, 1968.

2. Carrier's Liability

1). For port to port shipments

(1) Where the carriage called for by this bill of lading is a port to port shipment, then the Carrier's liability for loss of or damage to the Goods shall be determined by the Hague Rules. If the carriage is performed between ports of States which national laws make the Hague-Visby Rules compulsorily applicable to this Bill of Lading, then the Carrier's liability for loss of or damage to the Goods shall be determined by Hague-Visby Rules.

(2) All the terms of this bill of lading except sub-clause 2.2). shall apply to such carriage, save that if any term in this bill of lading is inconsistent with or repugnant to the Hague Rules or the Hague-Visby Rules as the case may be it shall to the extent of such inconsistency or repugnance and no further be null and void.

2). For combined transport

Where the carriage called for by this bill of lading is a combined transport, then save as otherwise provided by bill of lading, the Carrier shall be liable for loss of or damage to the goods to the extent set out below:

(1) when the stage of transport where the loss or damage occurred is not known, the Carrier shall not be liable for loss of or damage to the goods resulting from:

- a) acts or omissions of the Merchant, or any person other than the Carrier acting on behalf of the Merchant or from whom the Carrier took the goods into his charge;
- b) insufficiency or defective condition of the packing or marks;
- c) handling , loading, stowage or unloading of the goods by or on behalf of the Merchant;
- d) inherent vice of the goods;
- e) strike, lock-out, stoppage or restraint of labour, the consequences of which the Carrier could not avoid by the exercise of due diligence;
- f) a nuclear incident;
- g) any cause or event which the Carrier could not avoid and the consequences of which he could not prevent by the exercise of due diligence;

The burden of proving that the loss or damage was due to one or more of the above causes or events shall rest upon the Carrier. When the Carrier establishes that, in the circumstances of the case, the loss or damage could be attributed to one or more of the causes or events specified in b. to d. above, it shall be presumed that it was so caused. The Merchant shall, however, be entitled to prove that the loss or damage was not, in fact, caused wholly or partly by one or more of these causes or events.

(2) When the stage of transport where the loss or damage occurred is known.

a) when the stage of transport (not being the stage of transport by sea or inland waters) where the loss of or damage to the goods occurred is known, the liability of the Carrier in respect of such loss or damage shall be determined by the provisions contained in any International Convention or national law applicable, which provisions;

1. cannot be departed from by private contract to the detriment of the Merchant; and

ii. would have applied if the Merchant 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.

In absence of mandatory provisions of International Convention or national law, provisions of sub-clause 2.2). (1), shall apply; or

b) when the loss of or damage to the goods occurred during transportation by sea, provisions contained in sub-clause 2.1). shall apply; or

c) in respect of carriage by inland waters the Hague Rules shall apply if not contrary to national law compulsorily applicable in this stage of transport.

3. Notice of Claim and Time-bar

Unless notice of loss or damage is given in writing to the Carrier or his agent at the port of discharge before or at the time of taking delivery of the goods, or, if the loss or damage are not apparent, within three consecutive days, such delivery shall be prima facie evidence of the delivery by the Carrier of the goods as described in this bill of lading.

The Carrier, its servants, agents and the vessel shall in any case be discharged from all liabilities whatsoever under this bill of lading unless suit is brought within one year after the delivery of the goods or the date when the goods should have been delivered.

4. Period of Responsibility

1) For port to port shipments

The responsibility of the Carrier with respect to non-containerized goods shall commence from the time when the goods are loaded on board the vessel and shall cease when they are discharged from the vessel. The Carrier shall not be liable for loss of or damage to the goods prior to loading onto and after discharge from the vessel.

If the containerized goods are carried as non-containerized goods which are claused "liner" term, or "free in liner out" term, or "liner in free out" term, or "free in and out" term onto the face of this bill of lading, the first paragraph of this sub-clause shall apply accordingly.

2) For combined transport

The responsibility of the Carrier for combined transport, whether the goods carried are containerized or not, shall cover the entire period during which the Carrier is in charge of the goods, starting from the time the Carrier has taken over the goods at the place of receipt until the goods have been delivered at the place of destination. But, accordingly, all terms and conditions of this bill of lading shall in any case extend to apply to the entire period.

5. Sub-contracting

The Carrier shall be entitled to sub-contract on any terms for the whole or any part of the carriage, loading, unloading, storing, warehousing, handling and any and all duties of whatsoever undertaken by the Carrier in relation to the goods.

If an action or claim is brought against a servant, agent or sub-contractor of the Carrier, such servant, agent or sub-contractor shall be entitled to avail himself of the defenses and limits of liability which the Carrier is entitled to invoke under this bill of lading.

The expression "sub-contractor" in this clause shall include direct and indirect sub-contractors and their respective servants and agents.

6. Methods and Routes of Transportation

1) The Carrier may at any time and without notice to the Merchant

- a) use any means of transport or storage whatsoever;
- b) transfer the goods from one conveyance to another;
- c) comply with any orders or recommendations given by any government or authority or any person or body acting on behalf of such government or authority or having the right to give orders or directions under the terms of the insurance on the conveyance employed by the Carrier.

2) Any deviation in saving or attempting to save life or property at sea or any reasonable deviation including undergoing repairs, towing or being towed, adjusting instruments, dry-docking and assisting vessels in all situations shall be deemed to be within the contractual carriage and shall not be deemed as a breach of the contract of carriage.

7. Termination of Contract

The shipper may request the cancellation of the contract of carriage before the vessel sails from the port of loading. However, he shall, in this case, pay half of the agreed amount of freight. If the goods have been loaded on board, the shipper shall bear the expenses for the loading and discharging.

In the event of the vessel being prevented from entering or departing from the loading port by reason of any matter whatsoever beyond the control of the Carrier, this contract of carriage shall be deemed frustrated and the Carrier is entitled to cancel the contract and reserve the right to claim against the shipper if such frustration is proved caused by a breach of contract on his part. If the freight has been paid, it shall be refunded to the shipper but the Carrier shall have a lien on the freight, subject to the amount in due, as a security for his claim if any. If the goods have been loaded on board, the loading / discharging expenses shall be borne by the shipper irrespective of the terms as provided in the contract of carriage. If a bill of lading has been issued, it shall be returned to the Carrier.

8. War, Quarantine, Ice, Strikes, Congestion, ETC.

Should it appear that war, blockade, piracy, epidemics, quarantine, ice, strikes, congestion and other causes beyond the Carrier's control would prevent the vessel from reaching or entering the port of discharge and/or discharging the goods in the usual manner thereat and/or departing therefrom, all of which safely and without unreasonable delay, the Carrier is entitled to discharge the goods at the port of loading or any other safe and convenient port and the contract of carriage and all the conditions of this bill of lading shall be deemed fulfilled as if the vessel had called at and had the goods discharged at the original port of discharge. Any extra expenses incurred under the aforesaid circumstances shall be borne by the Merchant and the Carrier shall have a lien on the goods for collecting such expenses.

9. Delay

The Carrier does not undertake that the goods shall arrive at the port of discharge or place of destination at any particular time or to meet any particular market or use, and the Carrier shall in no circumstances be liable for any direct, indirect or consequential loss or damage caused by delay unless there is such liability under any International Convention or national law, the provisions of which cannot be departed from by private contract to the detriment of the Merchant. However, the liability of the Carrier for any loss or damage caused by delay shall in no case exceed the amount of freight for that stage of transport at which the delay occurred.

10. Delivery of goods

The goods shall be deemed delivered once they are in deliverable condition that enables the Merchant to take the goods at any time. If the goods are not taken in due time or if the Merchant has delayed or refused to take delivery of the goods, the Carrier or the master may put the goods into warehouses or other appropriate places on behalf of the Merchant at the Merchant's risk and expense.

11. Limitation of Liability for Compensation

Unless the nature and value of the goods have been declared by the shipper before shipment and inserted in this bill of lading, the Carrier shall not in any event be liable for any loss of or damage to the goods in an amount exceeding the equivalent of SDRs 666.67 per package or unit or SDRs 2 per kilogram of gross weight of the goods lost or damaged, whichever is the higher.

The term SDR means Special Drawing Rights as defined by the International Monetary Fund.

Where a container, pallet or similar article of transport is used to consolidate goods, the number of packages enumerated in the bill of lading as packed in such article of transport shall be deemed as the number of packages. If not so enumerated, the goods in such article of transport shall be deemed as one package. Except as aforesaid if the article of transport is not owned or furnished by the Carrier, such article of transport shall be deemed as one package.

In no case can the amount of compensation exceed the actual loss suffered by the Merchant.

The Carrier shall not be liable in any event for loss of or damage to the goods if the nature or value thereof has been knowingly mis-stated by the shipper in the bill of lading.

12. Dangerous Goods Clause

No goods which are of a dangerous, inflammable, radioactive or damaging nature shall be shipped without the consent of the Carrier. At the time of shipment of such goods, the shipper shall, in compliance with the regulations governing the carriage of such goods, have them properly packed, distinctly marked and labeled and notify the Carrier in writing of their proper description, nature and the precautions to be taken. In case the shipper fails to notify the Carrier or notifies him inaccurately, the Carrier may have such goods landed, destroyed or rendered innocuous when and where circumstances so require, without compensation. The shipper shall be liable to the Carrier for any loss, damage or expense resulting from such shipment.

Notwithstanding the Carrier's knowledge of the nature of the dangerous goods and his consent to carry, he may still have such goods landed, destroyed or rendered innocuous, without compensation, when they become an actual danger to the ship, the crew and other persons on board or to other goods. However, the provision of this paragraph shall not prejudice the contribution in general average, if any.

13. Deck Cargo, Animals and Plants Clause

Goods (other than those stuffed in containers) that are stated on the face of this bill of lading to be stowed on deck as contracted and are so carried shall be carried solely at the risk of Merchant. The Carrier shall not be liable for any loss of or damage to such goods howsoever caused.

In the case of live animals, the Carrier shall not be liable for loss, damage, injury, illness or death howsoever caused. In the case of plants, the Carrier shall not be liable for loss or damage howsoever caused.

The Merchant shall indemnify the Carrier against any loss suffered and all extra cost incurred by the carriage of such deck cargo, live animals and plants.

14. Bulk Cargo Clause

If the Carrier has no reasonable means to check the weight of bulk cargo actually received, he may make a reservation on the bill of lading and therefore the weight previously printed on the bill of lading shall be deemed for reference only and shall not constitute any evidence against the Carrier.

15. Timber Clause

The term "in apparent good order and condition" used on the face of this bill of lading with reference to the timber and wood products does not mean that goods, when received, were free of any rust, moisture, stains, shakes, splits, holes.

16. General Container Clause

1) Optional Stowage

Goods may be stowed by the Carrier by means of containers or similar articles of transport used to consolidate goods.

Goods stowed in containers, whether by the Carrier or by the Merchant, may be carried on or under deck without notice to the Merchant. Such goods (other than livestock and plants) shall participate in general average and shall be deemed within the definition of Goods for the purpose of the Hague Rules or the Hague-Visby Rules, as the case may be.

2) Carrier's Owned Container

If the Carrier's owned container and/or equipment are used by the Merchant for pre-carriage or on-carriage or unpacked at the Merchant's premises, the Merchant shall return the empty container and/or equipment with interiors brushed, clean and free of smell to the place appointed and within the time required by the Carrier. If the Merchant fail to do so, they shall be liable for any detention and expenses arising from such non-return.

The Merchant shall be liable for any loss of or damage to the Carrier's owned container or other equipment while it is in the Merchant's custody or in the custody of anyone acting on the Merchant's behalf. The Merchant shall also be liable for any loss

of or damage to the contents loaded inside or any injuries to or death of anyone occurred during such period. If any claim with respect to the liability for the injured or the dead is raised against the Carrier, the Merchant shall hold the Carrier harmless and indemnify the Carrier for all loss or damage suffered.

3) Shipper's Owned & Stuffed Container

If the container is owned by the shipper and stuffed or loaded by or on behalf of the shipper, the Carrier shall not be liable for the loss of or damage to the contents therein caused by:

- A. latent or apparent defect of the container;
- B. unsuitability of the goods for carriage by sea in container;
- C. improper stowage or rough handling of the goods.

4) Shipper's Stuffed but Carrier's Owned Container

If the container is owned by the Carrier but stuffed or loaded by or behalf of the shipper, the Carrier shall not be liable for the loss or damage to the contents therein caused by:

- A. unsuitability of the goods for carriage by sea in container;
- B. improper stowage or rough handling of the goods.

5) Full Container Loaded

If a full loaded container (FCL), irrespective of whether the container is owned by the shipper or the Carrier, is delivered by the Carrier with its seal intact, such delivery shall constitute full and complete performance of the Carrier's obligations and the Carrier shall not be liable for any loss of or damage to the contents filled inside.

6) The Merchant shall indemnify the Carrier against any loss, damage, liability or expense whatsoever and howsoever arising caused by one or more of the matters referred to in sub-clauses 3) and 4).

17. Freight

1) Except previously stated in clause 7 paragraph 2, freight under this bill of lading shall be deemed fully earned as per the quantity of the goods loaded on board and shall be paid without any set-off, counter-claim, deduction or stay of execution and non-returnable in any event.

2) The Merchant's attention is drawn to the stipulations concerning currency in which the freight is to be paid, rate of exchange, devaluation and other contingencies relative to freight in the applicable tariff.

3) The Freight has been calculated on the basis of particulars furnished by or on behalf of the shipper. The Carrier may at any time open any container or other package or unit in order to reweigh, remeasure or revalue the contents, and if the particulars furnished by or on behalf of the shipper are incorrect, it is agreed that a sum equal to either five times the difference between the correct freight and freight charged or to double the correct freight less the freight charged whichever sum is the smaller, shall be payable as liquidated damages to the Carrier.

4) Freight and liquidated damages under sub-clause 17.3) above may be recovered by the Carrier from any person falling within the definition of Merchant in Clause 1 whether or not such person is the shipper.

18. Lien Clause

The Carrier shall have a lien on the cargo and any documents relating thereto for freight, dead-freight, contribution in general average, demurrage, damages for detention and any expenses / dues / fines / tolls payable by the Merchant on whose behalf the Carrier has paid in advance, and for the cost of recovering the same. Such kind of lien shall survive discharge or delivery of the goods and the Carrier shall have the right to enforce it by public auction or private sale at its discretion. Should the proceeds of sale fail to cover the amounts due, the Carrier shall be entitled to recover the balance from the Merchant.

The aforesaid lien could also be established and enforced if

A. this bill of lading is issued under a charter party or any other preliminary contract which has been duly incorporated and, according to the terms thereof, the consignee / receiver / holder of bill of lading are liable for payment of the items above mentioned; or

B. the dead-freight, demurrage, damages for detention and any items above mentioned have been expressly inserted on the face of this bill of lading, although the relative charter party or preliminary contract have not been duly incorporated.

19. General Average

General Average shall be declared, adjusted and settled at any port or place and in any currency at the Carrier's option according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1994, or any modification thereof in respect of all goods, whether carried on or under deck.

20. New Jason Clause

In the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after the commencement of the voyage resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequence of which, the Carrier is not responsible, by statute, contract or otherwise, the Merchant shall contribute with the Carrier in general average to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a general average nature that may be made or incurred and shall pay salvage and special charges incurred in respect of the goods.

If a salving vessel is owned or operated by the Carrier, salvage shall be paid for as fully as if the said salving vessel or vessels belonged to strangers. Such deposit as the Carrier or his agent may deem sufficient to cover the estimated contribution of the goods and any salvage and special charges thereon shall, if required, be made by the goods, shippers, consignees or owners of the goods to the Carrier before delivery.

21. Both-to-Blame Collision Clause

If the vessel comes into collision with another vessel as a result of the negligence of the other vessel and any act, neglect or default of the master, mariner, pilot or servants of the Carrier in the navigation or in the management of the vessel, the Merchant will indemnify the Carrier against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying vessel or her owner in so far as such loss or liability represents loss of, or damage to, or any claim whatsoever of the owner of the said goods, paid or payable by the other or non-carrying vessel or her owner to the owner of the goods and set off recouped or recovered by the other or non-carrying vessel or her owner as part of their claim against the carrying vessel or Carrier.

The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the owner, operator or those in charge of any vessel or vessels or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding vessels, or objects are at fault in respect of a collision or contact.

22. USA Clause

1) If this bill of lading covers goods shipped to or from the United States the provisions of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of the USA, approved April 16, 1936 shall be deemed to be incorporated herein.

The defenses and limitations of the said Act apply to goods whether carried on or under deck.

2) In the case of any loss or damage in connection with goods exceeding in value equivalent of USD 500.00 lawful money of the United States per package, or in the case of goods not shipped in packages, per shipping unit, the value of the goods shall be deemed to be USD 500.00 per package or per shipping unit.

The Carrier's liability, if any, shall be determined on the basis of the value of USD 500.00 per package or per shipping unit unless the nature of the goods and a valuation higher than USD 500.00 per package or per shipping unit have been declared in writing by the shipper upon delivery to the Carrier and inserted in the bill of lading and an extra charge paid. In such case, if the actual value of the goods per package or per shipping unit has exceeded such declared value, the value shall nevertheless be deemed to be declared value and the Carrier's liability, if any, shall not exceed the declared value and any partial loss or damage shall be adjusted pro rata on the basis of such declared value.

3) In case the contract evidenced by this bill of lading is subject to the US Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, the provisions stated in the said Act shall govern before loading and after discharge and throughout the entire time the goods are in Carrier's custody.