

## INTER-CLUB NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT 1996 (AS AMENDED SEPTEMBER 2011)

The Inter-Club New York Produce Exchange Agreement, which was first formulated and entered into by Clubs in 1970 (the ICA), provides a relatively simple mechanism whereby liability for cargo claims arising under New York Produce Exchange Form (NYPE) or Asbatime charterparties and or contracts of carriage authorised under such charterparties, can be swiftly and fairly apportioned between Owners and Charterers. The purpose behind the development of the ICA was to avoid costly and protracted litigation.

The ICA, since its inception, has been amended on two occasions. The first in 1984 was to meet one particular shortcoming relating to the time limit for making claims. The second in 1996, whilst not deviating from the fundamental nature of the ICA, was more substantial and was introduced in particular to meet the needs of the container trade. It took the form of re-arranging the text in a more logical way and,

- (a) broadened the definition of what constituted a Cargo Claim under the ICA;
- (b) included claims arising under through or combined transport bills of lading in certain defined circumstances;
- (c) amended the time bar provision to cater for the possibility that the Hamburg Rules might apply to a Cargo Claim.

Following the 1996 amendment, the ICA was renamed the Inter-Club New York Produce Exchange Agreement 1996 (the 1996 Agreement).

Both the ICA and the 1996 Agreement have worked well, been widely adopted by the maritime industry and have achieved their purpose.

However, Clubs, members of the International Group of P&I Clubs (the Group), have recently expressed concern about the time and costs associated with dealing with issues of and demands for security as between Owners and Charterers under the 1996 Agreement and felt that a greater degree of co-operation between Clubs (in the spirit of the 1996 Agreement), could substantially reduce such costs.

Clause (4) (c) of the 1996 Agreement provides:

“(4) Apportionment under this Agreement shall only be applied to Cargo Claims where ... (c) the claim has been properly settled or compromised and paid.”

The Group has taken the view, which Counsel has confirmed, that this provision makes payment of a Cargo Claim (as defined under clause (3) of the 1996 Agreement) a condition precedent to a right to indemnity. Accordingly in the absence of payment, no accrued cause of action crystallises and there is therefore no right, prior to payment, for the party sued in respect of a Cargo Claim to require that the other party to the charterparty, provide security (which could be sought, by for example, arresting or threatening to arrest a vessel or other property).

The Group believes that this situation is unsatisfactory and has led to unnecessary, wasteful and costly disputes between Clubs.

The Group has therefore taken a decision to incorporate a new provision into the 1996 Agreement, which creates an entitlement to security on the basis of reciprocity, once one of the parties to a charterparty has put up security in respect of a Cargo Claim, provided that the time limits set out in clause 6 of the 1996 Agreement have been complied with (the Security Provision).

The amended 1996 Agreement, which has been named "Inter-Club New York Produce Exchange Agreement 1996 (as amended September 2011)" (the 2011 Agreement) is attached in track change and non-track change versions. The track changes record the amendments that have been made to the 1996 Agreement. The Security Provision has been incorporated into the 2011 Agreement as clause 9. As will be seen it has also been necessary to make a number of additional consequential but not substantive amendments to the 1996 Agreement.

The 2011 Agreement will take effect from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2011.

Contractually the 2011 Agreement:

- (a) will not, subject to (c) below, apply to charterparties entered into prior to 1/9/11 or to claims arising under such charterparties whether such claims arise before or after 1/9/11.
- (b) will apply to charterparties entered into on or after 1/9/11 and to claims arising under such charterparties if the 2011 Agreement is incorporated into such charterparties either by way of:
  - (i) a specific reference to the "ICA 1996 (as amended September 2011)"; or
  - (ii) if the charterparty contains a reference to the ICA 1996 'or any amendments thereto' or similar wording
- (c) can be incorporated into charterparties entered into before 1/9/11 and to claims arising under such charterparties if the parties to such charterparties agree that it should e.g. by way of an addendum to the charterparty.

Notwithstanding the contractual application of the 2011 Agreement, as set out in the preceding paragraph, Clubs will nevertheless, in accordance with the second paragraph of the preamble to the 2011 Agreement, recommend to their members that they apply the 2011 Agreement to all NYPE/Asbatime charterparties and claims arising under such charterparties whenever entered into and whether or not they incorporate the 1996 Agreement or the 2011 Agreement.

The Club recommends that members specifically incorporate the 2011 Agreement into NYPE and Asbatime charterparties entered into on or after 1/9/11.

All Clubs in the International Group of P&I Clubs have issued similar circulars.

Any questions with regard to the above may be addressed to Nick Platt or Mark Russell in Gard (UK) Limited – Tel +44 (0) 20 7444 7200.

Yours faithfully,

**GARD AS**



Claes Isacson  
Chief Executive Officer

## INTER-CLUB NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT 1996 (AS AMENDED SEPTEMBER 2011)

This Agreement, the Inter-Club New York Produce Exchange Agreement 1996 (as amended September 2011) (the Agreement), made on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2011 between the P&I Clubs being members of The International Group of P&I Associations listed below (hereafter referred to as "the Clubs") amends the Inter-Club New York Produce Exchange Agreement 1996 in respect of all charterparties specified in clause (1) hereof and shall continue in force until varied or terminated. Any variation to be effective must be approved in writing by all the Clubs but it is open to any Club to withdraw from the Agreement on giving to all the other Clubs not less than three months' written notice thereof, such withdrawal to take effect at the expiration of that period. After the expiry of such notice the Agreement shall nevertheless continue as between all the Clubs, other than the Club giving such notice who shall remain bound by and be entitled to the benefit of this Agreement in respect of all Cargo Claims arising out of charterparties commenced prior to the expiration of such notice.

The Clubs will recommend to their Members without qualification that their Members adopt this Agreement for the purpose of apportioning liability for claims in respect of cargo which arise under, out of or in connection with all charterparties on the New York Produce Exchange Form 1946 or 1993 or Asbatime Form 1981 (or any subsequent amendment of such Forms), whether or not this Agreement has been incorporated into such charterparties.

### Scope of application

- (1) This Agreement applies to any charterparty which is entered into after the date hereof on the New York Produce Exchange Form 1946 or 1993 or Asbatime Form 1981 (or any subsequent amendment of such Forms).
- (2) The terms of this Agreement shall apply notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other provision of the charterparty; in particular the provisions of clause (6) (time bar) shall apply notwithstanding any provision of the charterparty or rule of law to the contrary.
- (3) For the purposes of this Agreement, Cargo Claim(s) mean claims for loss, damage, shortage (including slackage, ullage or pilferage), overcarriage of or delay to cargo including customs dues or fines in respect of such loss, damage, shortage, overcarriage or delay and include:
  - (a) any legal costs claimed by the original person making any such claim;
  - (b) any interest claimed by the original person making any such claim;
  - (c) all legal, Club correspondents' and experts' costs reasonably incurred in the defence of or in the settlement of the claim made by the original person, but shall not include any costs of whatsoever nature incurred in making a claim under this Agreement or in seeking an indemnity under the charterparty.
- (4) Apportionment under this Agreement shall only be applied to Cargo Claims where:
  - (a) the claim was made under a contract of carriage, whatever its form,
    - (i) which was authorised under the charterparty;or
    - (ii) which would have been authorised under the charterparty but for the inclusion in that contract of carriage of Through Transport or Combined Transport provisions, provided that

- (iii) in the case of contracts of carriage containing Through Transport or Combined Transport provisions (whether falling within (i) or (ii) above) the loss, damage, shortage, overcarriage or delay occurred after commencement of the loading of the cargo on to the chartered vessel and prior to completion of its discharge from that vessel (the burden of proof being on the Charterer to establish that the loss, damage, shortage, overcarriage or delay did or did not so occur); and
  - (iv) the contract of carriage (or that part of the transit that comprised carriage on the chartered vessel) incorporated terms no less favourable to the carrier than the Hague or Hague Visby Rules, or, when compulsorily applicable by operation of law to the contract of carriage, the Hamburg Rules or any national law giving effect thereto; and
- (b) the cargo responsibility clauses in the charterparty have not been materially amended. A material amendment is one which makes the liability, as between Owners and Charterers, for Cargo Claims clear. In particular, it is agreed solely for the purposes of this Agreement:
- (i) that the addition of the words "and responsibility" in clause 8 of the New York Produce Exchange Form 1946 or 1993 or clause 8 of the Asbatime Form 1981, or any similar amendment of the charterparty making the Master responsible for cargo handling, is not a material amendment; and
  - (ii) that if the words "cargo claims" are added to the second sentence of clause 26 of the New York Produce Exchange Form 1946 or 1993 or clause 25 of the Asbatime Form 1981, apportionment under this Agreement shall not be applied under any circumstances even if the charterparty is made subject to the terms of this Agreement; and
- (c) the claim has been properly settled or compromised and paid.
- (5) This Agreement applies regardless of legal forum or place of arbitration specified in the charterparty and regardless of any incorporation of the Hague, Hague Visby Rules or Hamburg Rules therein.

**Time Bar**

- (6) Recovery under this Agreement by an Owner or Charterer shall be deemed to be waived and absolutely barred unless written notification of the Cargo Claim has been given to the other party to the charterparty within 24 months of the date of delivery of the cargo or the date the cargo should have been delivered, save that, where the Hamburg Rules or any national legislation giving effect thereto are compulsorily applicable by operation of law to the contract of carriage or to that part of the transit that comprised carriage on the chartered vessel, the period shall be 36 months. Such notification shall if possible include details of the contract of carriage, the nature of the claim and the amount claimed.

### The apportionment

- (7) The amount of any Cargo Claim to be apportioned under this Agreement shall be the amount in fact borne by the party to the charterparty seeking apportionment, regardless of whether that claim may be or has been apportioned by application of this Agreement to another charterparty.
- (8) Cargo Claims shall be apportioned as follows:
- (a) Claims in fact arising out of unseaworthiness and/or error or fault in navigation or management of the vessel:
- 100% Owners
- save where the Owner proves that the unseaworthiness was caused by the loading, stowage, lashing, discharge or other handling of the cargo, in which case the claim shall be apportioned under sub-clause (b).
- (b) Claims in fact arising out of the loading, stowage, lashing, discharge, storage or other handling of cargo:
- 100% Charterers
- unless the words "and responsibility" are added in clause 8 or there is a similar amendment making the Master responsible for cargo handling in which case:
- 50% Charterers  
50% Owners
- save where the Charterer proves that the failure properly to load, stow, lash, discharge or handle the cargo was caused by the unseaworthiness of the vessel in which case:
- 100% Owners
- (c) Subject to (a) and (b) above, claims for shortage or overcarriage:
- 50% Charterers  
50% Owners
- unless there is clear and irrefutable evidence that the claim arose out of pilferage or act or neglect by one or the other (including their servants or sub-contractors) in which case that party shall then bear 100% of the claim.
- (d) All other cargo claims whatsoever (including claims for delay to cargo):
- 50% Charterers  
50% Owners
- unless there is clear and irrefutable evidence that the claim arose out of the act or neglect of the one or the other (including their servants or sub-contractors) in which case that party shall then bear 100% of the claim.

## Security

- (9) If a party to the charterparty provides security to a person making a Cargo Claim, that party shall be entitled upon demand to acceptable security for an equivalent amount in respect of that Cargo Claim from the other party to the charterparty, regardless of whether a right to apportionment between the parties to the charterparty has arisen under this Agreement provided that:
- (a) written notification of the Cargo Claim has been given by the party demanding security to the other party to the charterparty within the relevant period specified in clause (6); and
  - (b) the party demanding such security reciprocates by providing acceptable security for an equivalent amount to the other party to the charterparty in respect of the Cargo Claim if requested to do so.

## Governing Law

- (10) This Agreement shall be subject to English Law and the exclusive Jurisdiction of the English Courts, unless it is incorporated into the charterparty (or the settlement of claims in respect of cargo under the charterparty is made subject to this Agreement), in which case it shall be subject to the law and jurisdiction provisions governing the charterparty.

American Steamship Owners Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association, Inc.  
Assuranceforeningen Gard  
Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd  
Assuranceforeningen Skuld  
The Britannia Steam Ship Insurance Association Ltd.  
The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association  
The London Steam-Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association Ltd.  
The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association Ltd.  
The Shipowners' Mutual Protection and indemnity Association (Luxembourg)  
Skuld Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association (Bermuda) Ltd.  
The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection and Indemnity Association (Asia) Ltd  
The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection & Indemnity Association (Bermuda) Ltd.  
The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection and Indemnity Association (Europe) Ltd  
The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection and Indemnity Association (London) Ltd  
The Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association Ltd  
The Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association (Bermuda) Ltd.  
Sveriges Angfartygs Assurans Forening (The Swedish Club)  
The United Kingdom Mutual Steam Ship Assurance Association (Bermuda) Ltd.  
United Kingdom Mutual Steam Ship Assurance Association (Europe) Ltd  
The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg)

# Inter-Club New York Produce Exchange Agreement 1996 (as amended September 2011)

This Agreement, ~~the Inter-Club New York Produce Exchange Agreement 1996 (as amended September 2011) (the Agreement), made on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2011 is made on the 1st of September 1996~~ between the P&l Clubs being members of The International Group of P&l Associations listed below (hereafter referred to as "the Clubs"):

~~This Agreement amends replaces the Inter-Club New York Produce Exchange Agreement 1996~~~~Inter-Club Agreement 1984~~ in respect of all charterparties specified in clause (1) hereof and shall continue in force until varied or terminated. Any variation to be effective must be approved in writing by ~~a~~<sup>all</sup> the Clubs but it is open to any Club to withdraw from the Agreement on giving to all the other Clubs not less than three months' written notice thereof, such withdrawal to take effect at the expiration of that period. After the expiry of such notice the Agreement shall nevertheless continue as between all the Clubs, other than the Club giving such notice who shall remain bound by and be entitled to the benefit of this Agreement in respect of all Cargo Claims arising out of charterparties commenced prior to the expiration of such notice.

The Clubs will recommend to their Members without qualification that their Members adopt this Agreement for the purpose of apportioning liability for claims in respect of cargo which arise under, out of or in connection with all charterparties on the New York Produce Exchange Form 1946 or 1993 or Asbatime Form 1981 (or any subsequent amendment of such Forms), whether or not this Agreement has been incorporated into such charterparties.

## Scope of application

- (1) This Agreement applies to any charterparty which is entered into after the date hereof on the New York Produce Exchange Form 1946 or 1993 or Asbatime Form 1981 ~~–(or any subsequent amendment of such Forms).~~
- (2) The terms of this Agreement shall apply notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other provision of the charterparty; in particular the provisions of clause (6) (time bar) shall apply notwithstanding any provision of the charterparty or rule of law to the contrary.
- (3) For the purposes of this Agreement, Cargo Claim(s) mean claims for loss, damage, shortage (including slackage, ullage or pilferage), overcarriage of or delay to cargo including customs dues or fines in respect of such loss, damage, shortage, overcarriage or delay and include:
  - (a) any legal costs claimed by the original person making any such claim;
  - (b) any interest claimed by the original person making any such claim;
  - (c) all legal, Club correspondents' and experts' costs reasonably incurred in the defence of or in the settlement of the claim made by the original person, but shall not include any costs of whatsoever nature incurred in making a claim under this Agreement or in seeking an indemnity under the charterparty.

(4) Apportionment under this Agreement shall only be applied to Cargo Claims where:

(a) the claim was made under a contract of carriage, whatever its form,

(i) which was authorised under the charterparty;

or

(ii) which would have been authorised under the charterparty but for the inclusion in that contract of carriage of Through Transport or Combined Transport provisions, provided that

(iii) in the case of contracts of carriage containing Through Transport or Combined Transport provisions (whether falling within (i) or (ii) above) the loss, damage, shortage, overcarriage or delay occurred after commencement of the loading of the cargo on to the chartered vessel and prior to completion of its discharge from that vessel (the burden of proof being on the Charterer to establish that the loss, damage, shortage, overcarriage or delay did or did not so occur); and

(iv) the contract of carriage (or that part of the transit that comprised carriage on the chartered vessel) incorporated terms no less favourable to the carrier than the Hague or Hague Visby Rules, or, when compulsorily applicable by operation of law to the contract of carriage, the Hamburg Rules or any national law giving effect thereto; and

(b) the cargo responsibility clauses in the charterparty have not been materially amended. A material amendment is one which makes the liability, as between Owners and Charterers, for Cargo Claims clear. In particular, it is agreed solely for the purposes of this Agreement:

(i) that the addition of the words "and responsibility" in clause 8 of the New York Produce Exchange Form 1946 or 1993 or clause 8 of the Asbatime Form 1981, or any similar amendment of the charterparty making the Master responsible for cargo handling, is not a material amendment; and

(ii) that if the words "cargo claims" are added to the second sentence of clause 26 of the New York Produce Exchange Form 1946 or 1993 or clause 25 of the Asbatime Form 1981, apportionment under this Agreement shall not be applied under any circumstances even if the charterparty is made subject to the terms of this Agreement; and

(c) the claim has been properly settled or compromised and paid.

(5) This Agreement applies regardless of legal forum or place of arbitration specified in the charterparty and regardless of any incorporation of the Hague, Hague Visby Rules or Hamburg Rules therein.

### **Time Bar**

(6) Recovery under this Agreement by an Owner or Charterer shall be deemed to be waived and absolutely barred unless written notification of the Cargo Claim has been given to the other party to the charterparty within 24 months of the date of delivery of the cargo or the date the cargo should have been delivered, save that, where the Hamburg Rules or any national legislation giving effect thereto are compulsorily applicable by operation of law to the contract of carriage or to that part of the transit that comprised carriage on the chartered vessel, the period shall be 36 months. Such notification shall if possible include details of the contract of carriage, the nature of the claim and the amount claimed.



## The apportionment

(7) The amount of any Cargo Claim to be apportioned under this Agreement shall be the amount in fact borne by the party to the charterparty seeking apportionment, regardless of whether that claim may be or has been apportioned by application of this Agreement to another charterparty.

(8) Cargo Claims shall be apportioned as follows:

(a) Claims ~~in fact arising out of unseaworthiness and/or~~ error or fault in ~~navigation or~~ management of the vessel:

100% Owners

save where the Owner proves that the unseaworthiness was caused by the loading, stowage, lashing, discharge or other handling of the cargo, in which case the claim shall be apportioned under sub-clause (b).

(b) Claims in fact arising out of the loading, stowage, lashing, discharge, storage or other handling of cargo:

100% Charterers

unless the words "and responsibility" are added in clause 8 or there is a similar amendment making the Master responsible for cargo handling in which case:

50% Charterers

50% Owners

save where the Charterer proves that the failure properly to load, stow, lash, discharge or handle the cargo was caused by the unseaworthiness of the vessel in which case:

100% Owners

(c) Subject to (a) and (b) above, claims for shortage or overcarriage:

50% Charterers

50% Owners

unless there is clear and irrefutable evidence that the claim arose out of pilferage or act or neglect by one or the other (including their servants or sub-contractors) in which case that party shall then bear 100% of the claim.

(d) All other cargo claims whatsoever (including claims for delay to cargo):

50% Charterers

50% Owners

unless there is clear and irrefutable evidence that the claim arose out of the act or neglect of the one or the other (including their servants or sub-contractors) in which case that party shall then bear 100% of the claim.

## Security

(9) If a party to the charterparty provides security to a person making a Cargo Claim, that party shall be entitled upon demand to acceptable security for an equivalent amount in respect of that Cargo Claim from the other party to the charterparty, regardless of whether a right to apportionment between the parties to the charterparty has arisen under this Agreement provided that:

(a) written notification of the Cargo Claim has been given by the party demanding security to the other party to the charterparty within the relevant period specified in clause (6); and

(b) the party demanding such security reciprocates by providing acceptable security for an equivalent amount to the other party to the charterparty in respect of the Cargo Claim if requested to do so.

## **Governing Law**

(10) ~~9)~~ This Agreement shall be subject to English Law and the exclusive –Jurisdiction of the English Courts, unless it is incorporated into the charterparty (or the settlement of ~~claims~~claims in respect of cargo under the charterparty is made subject to this Agreement), in which case it shall be subject to the law and jurisdiction provisions governing the charterparty.

American Steamship Owners Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association, Inc.

Assuranceforeningen Gard

Gard P&I (Bermuda) Ltd

Assuranceforeningen Skuld

The Britannia Steam Ship Insurance Association Ltd.

The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association

~~Liverpool and London Steamship Protection and Indemnity Association Ltd.~~

The London Steam-Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association Ltd.

~~Newcastle Protection and Indemnity Association~~

The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association Ltd.

The Shipowners' Mutual Protection and indemnity Association (Luxembourg)

Skuld Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association (Bermuda) Ltd.

~~The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection & Indemnity Association Ltd.~~

The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection and Indemnity Association (Asia) Ltd

The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection & Indemnity Association (Bermuda) Ltd.

The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection and Indemnity Association (Europe) Ltd

The Standard Steamship Owners' Protection and Indemnity Association (London) Ltd

The Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association Ltd

The Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association (Bermuda) Ltd.

Sveriges Angfartygs Assurans Forening (The Swedish Club)

The United Kingdom Mutual Steam Ship Assurance Association (Bermuda) Ltd.

United Kingdom Mutual Steam Ship Assurance Association (Europe) Ltd

The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg)