

1. Definitions

Carrier means the company stated on the front of this Bill of Lading and on whose behalf this Bill of Lading has been signed. Merchant includes the shipper the consignee the receiver of the Goods, the holder of this bill of lading, any person owning or entitled to the possession of the Goods or this Bill of Lading, any person having a present or future interest in the goods or any person acting on behalf of any above mentioned persons.

Goods includes the cargo supplied by the Merchant and includes any container not supplied or on behalf of the carrier. Container includes any container, trailer, transportable tank, lift van, flay, pallet or any similar article of transport used to consolidate goods.

Carriage means the whole of the operations and services undertaken or performed by or on behalf of the carrier in respect of the goods. Combined Transport arises where the carriage called for by the Bill of Lading is not a port to port shipment.

Port to Port shipment, arises where the Place of Receipt and the Place of Delivery are not indicated on the front of this bill of lading or if both the Place of Receipt and the Place of Delivery indicated are ports and Bill of Lading does not in the nomination of the Place of Receipt or the Place of Delivery on the front hereof specify any place or spot within the area of the port so nominated.

Hague Rules means the provisions of the international convention for Unification of Certain Rules relating to Bill of Lading signed at Brussels on 25th August 1924.

Hague Visby Rules means The Hague Rules as Amended by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 23rd February 1968.

GOGAS means the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of the United States of America approved on 16th April 1936.

GOGWA means the CARRIAGE OF Goods by Water Act 1938 of Canada.

Charges includes freight and all expenses and money obligations incurred and payable by the Merchant.

Shipping Unit includes freight unit and the term "unit" as used in the Hague Rules and Hague-Visby Rules.

Person includes and individual a partnership a body corporate or other entity.

Stuffed includes filled consolidated, packed loaded or secured.

2. Carrier's tariff

The Provisions of the Carriers applicable Tariff, if any 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 or 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 out to order in which even 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.

5. Certain rights and immunities for the carrier and other persons

(1) The Carrier shall be entitled to sub-contract on any terms the whole or any part of the Carriage.

(2) The Merchant undertakes that no claim or allegation shall be made against any person or vessel whatever other than the Carrier including but not limited to the Carrier's servants or agents any independent contractor and his servants or agents. And all other by whom the whole or any part of the Carriage is performed or attempted to be performed upon any such person or vessel any liability whatsoever in the connection. With the goods or the Carriage and if any claim or allegation should nevertheless be made to defend in damages and hold harmless the Carrier against all consequences thereof without prejudice to the foregoing every such person and vessel shall have the benefit of all provisions herein benefiting the Carrier as of such provisions were expressly for his benefit 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 person and vessels and such persons and vessels shall to this extent be or be deemed to be parties to this contract.

(3) The Merchant shall defend indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier against any claim or liability and any expense arising therefrom arising from the Carriage of the Goods insofar as such claims or liability exceeds the Carrier's liability under this Bill of Lading.

(4) The defenses and limits of liability provided for in this Bill of Lading shall apply in any action against the Carrier whether the action is found in Contract or in Tort.

6. Carrier's responsibility

(1) Clause Paramount

(A) Subject to clause 13 below this 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-Visby Rules compulsorily applicable (such as GOGSA or COGWA) to this Bill of Lading and the provisions of the Hague Rules or applicable shall be deemed incorporated herein. The Hague Rules for COGSA or COGWA (if this Bill of Lading is subject to U.S. or Canadian law respectively) shall apply to the carriage of goods by inland waterways. An reference to carriage by sea in such Rules or legislation shall be deemed to include reference to inland waterway. If and to the extent that the provisions of the Harter Act of the United States of America 1893 would otherwise be compulsorily applicable to regulate the Carrier's responsibility for the Goods during any period prior to loading on or after discharge from the vessel the Carrier's responsibility shall instead be determined by the provisions of (3) below but if such provisions are found to be invalid such responsibility shall be subject to COGSA.

(B) The Carrier shall be entitled to (and nothing in this bill of lading shall operate to deprive or limit such entitlements) the full benefit of and rights to all limitations of and exclusions from liability and all rights conferred or authorized by any applicable law statute or regulation of any country including but not limited to where applicable any provisions or sections 4281 to 4287, inclusive of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America and amendments where to and where applicable any provisions of the laws of the United States of America) and without prejudice in the generality of the foregoing also any law, statute or regulation available to the Owner of the vessel(s) on which the Goods are Carried.

(2) Port to Port shipment

The responsibility of the Carrier is limited to that part of the Carriage form and during loading into the vessel up to and during discharge from the vessel and the Carrier shall not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever in respect of the Goods for any other matter arising during any other 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 on behalf of the Merchant with other for transport storage handling or any other services in respect of the Goods prior to lading and subsequent to discharge of the Goods from the vessel without responsibility for any act or omission whatsoever including terms less favorable than the term in this Bill of Lading.

(3) Combined Transport

Save as is otherwise provided in this Bill of Lading the Carrier shall be liable for loss of or damage to the Goods occurring from the time that the Goods are taken into his charge until the time of delivery to the extent set out below.

(A) Where the stage of Carriage where the loss or damage occurred cannot be proved

(i) The Carrier shall be entitled to rely upon all exclusions from liability under the rules or legislation that would have been applied under 6(1)(A) above had the loss or damage occurred at sea. Or if there was no carriage by sea under the Hague Rules of COGSA or COGWA if this Bill of Lading is subject to U.S. or Canadian law respectively.

(ii) Where under (1) above the Carrier is not liable in respect of some of the factors causing the loss or damage, he shall only be liable to the extent that those factors for which he is liable have contributed to the loss or damage.

(iii) Subject to 6(4)(C) below, where the Hague Rules or any legislation applying such rules or the Hague-Visby Rules (such as COGSA or COGWA) is not compulsorily applicable, the Carrier's liability shall not exceed US\$500.00 per container or US\$1.00 per kilo of the gross weight of the Goods lost. Damaged or in respect of which the claim arises or the value of such goods whichever is the lesser.

(iv) The value of the Goods shall be determined according to the commodity exchange price at the place and time of delivery to the Merchant or at the place and time when they should have been so delivered or if there is no such price according to the current market price by reference to the normal value of Goods of the same kind and quality at such place and time.

(B) Where the stage of carriage where the loss or damage occurred can be proved.

(i) He liability of the Carrier shall be determined by the provisions contained in any international convention or national law of the country when provisions.

(a) can not departed from by private contract to the detriment of the Merchant and

(b) would have applied if the Merchant had made a separated and direct contract with the Carrier in respect of the particular stage of Carriage where the loss or damage occurred and had separated as evidence thereof any particular document which must be issued in order to make such international convention or national law applicable.

(ii) With respect to the transportation on the United State 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 an any law compulsorily applicable. The Carrier guarantees the fulfillment of such inland carriers obligations under their contracts and tariffs.

(iii) Where neither (i) nor (ii) above apply, any liability of the Carrier shall be determined by 6(3) (A) above.

(4) General Provisions

(A) Delay Consequential Loss Save as otherwise provided herein the carrier shall in no circumstances be liable for direct indirect or consequential loss or damage caused by delay or any other cause whatsoever and howsoever caused without prejudice to the foregoing. If the Carrier is found liable for delay, liability shall be limited to the freight applicable to the relevant stage of the transport.

(B) Package or Shipping Unit Limitation

Where The Hague Rules or any legislation making such rules compulsorily applicable (such as COGSA or COGWA) to this Bill of Lading apply, the Carrier shall not unless a declared value had been noted in accordance with (C) below. Be or become liable for any loss or damage to or in connection with the Goods in an amount per package or shipping unit in excess of the package or shipping unit limitation as laid down by such Rules or legislation. Such limitation amount according to COGSA is US\$500 and according to COGWA is CAN\$500 if no limitation amount is applicable under such Rules or legislation, the limitations shall be US\$500.

(C) Ad Valorem Declared of Package or Shipping Unit The Carrier's liability may be increased to a higher value by a declaration in writing of the value of the goods by the Shipper upon delivery to the Carrier of the Goods for shipment such higher value being inserted on the front of this Bill of Lading in the space provided and if required by the Carrier, extra freight paid in such case. If the actual value of the Goods shall exceed such declared value, the value shall nevertheless be deemed to be the 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 rate on the basis of such declared value.

(D) Definition Of Package or Shipping Unit Where a Container is used to consolidate Goods and such Container is stuffed by the carrier, the number of packages or shipping units stated on the face of this bill of lading in the box provided shall be deemed the number of packages or shipping units for the purpose of any limit of liability per packages or shipping unit provided in any international convention or national law relating to the carriage of Goods by sea. Except as aforesaid the Container shall be considered the package or shipping unit. The words "shipping unit" shall mean each physical unit or piece of cargo not shipped in a package including articles or things or any description whatsoever. Except Goods shipped in bulk and irrespective of the weight or measurement unit employed in calculating freight charges. As to Goods shipped in bulk, the limitation applicable thereto shall be the limitation provided in such convention or law which may be applicable and in no event shall anything herein be construed to be a waiver of limitation as to Goods shipped in bulk.

(E) Rust, Etc.

It is agreed that superficial rust. Oxidation or any like condition due to moisture is not a condition of damage but is inherent to the nature of the Goods and acknowledgement of receipt of the Goods in apparent good order and conditions is not a sensation that such conditions of the rest oxidation or the like did not exist on receipt.

(F) Notice of Loss Damage

The Carrier shall be deemed prima facie to have delivered the Goods as described in this Bill of Lading unless notice of loss of or damage to the Goods indicating the general nature of such loss of carriage shall have been given in writing to the Carrier or to his representative at the place of delivery before or at the time of removal of the Goods into the custody of the person entitled to delivery thereof under this Bill of Lading or if the loss or damage is not apparent within three consecutive days thereafter.

(G) Time bar

The Carrier shall be discharged of all liability unless suit is brought in the proper forum and written notice thereof received by the Carrier within nine months after delivery of the Goods or the date when the Goods should have been delivered in the event that such time period shall be found contrary to any convention or law compulsorily applicable. The period described by such convention or law shall then apply but in that circumstance only.

7. Merchant's Responsibility

(1) The description and particulars of the goods set out on the face hereof are furnished by the Merchant and the Merchant warrants to

the Carrier that the description and the particulars including but not limited to of weight content, measure, quantity, quality condition, marks, numbers and value are correct.

(2) The Merchant shall come with all applicable laws, regulations and requirements of customs port and other authorities and shall bear and pay all duties, fines, imposts, expenses and losses incurred or suffered by reason thereof or by reason of any illegal incorrect or insufficient marking numbering or addressing of the Goods.

(3) The Merchant undertakes that the Goods are packed in a manner adequate to withstand the ordinary Viking of Carriage having regard to their nature and in compliance with all laws, regulations and requirements which may be applicable.

(4) No Goods which are or may become dangerous inflammable or damaging or which are or may become liable to damage any property or person whatsoever shall be tendered to the Carrier for Carriage without the Carrier's express consent in writing and without the Container or other covering which the Goods are to be Transported and the Goods being distinctly marked on the outside so as to indicate the nature and character of any such articles and so as to comply with all applicable laws, regulations and requirements if any such articles are delivered to the Carrier without such written consent and marking or if the opinion of the Carrier the articles are or are liable to become of a dangerous inflammable or damaging nature the same may at any time be destroyed disposed of abandoned or rendered harmless without compensation to the Merchant and without prejudice to the Carrier's right to Charge.

(5) The Merchant shall be liable for the loss damage contamination soiling detention or demurrage before during and after the carriage or property (including but not limited to Containers) of the Carrier or any person or vessel (other than the Merchant) referred to in 5(20) above caused by the merchant of any person acting or his behalf or for which the Merchant is otherwise responsible.

(6) The Merchant shall defend indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier against any loss, damage, claim, liability or expense whatsoever arising from any breach of the provisions of the clause 7 or from any cause in connection with the Goods for which the Carrier is not responsible.

8. 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 Merchant.

(3) If a Container has been stuffed by or on behalf of the Merchant.

(A) The Carrier shall not be liable for loss of damage to the Goods.

(i) Caused by the manner in which the Container has been stuffed.

(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. The paragraph (iii) shall only apply if the unsuitability or the defective condition arose (a) without any want of due diligence on the part of the Carrier or (b) would have been apparent upon reasonable inspection by the Merchant at or prior to the time when the Container was Stuffed.

(iv) If the Container is not sealed at the commencement of the Carriage except where the carrier has agreed to seal the Container.

(B) The Merchant shall defend indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier against any loss, damage, claim, liability or expenses whatsoever arising from one or more of the matters covered by (A) above except for (A) (iii) (a) above.

(4) Where the Carrier is instructed to provide a Container in the absence of a written request to the contrary, the Carrier is not under an obligation to provide a Container of any particular type or quality.

9. Temperature Controlled Cargo

(1) The Merchant undertakes not to tender for transportation any Goods which require temperature control without previously giving written notice (and filling in the box on the front of this Bill of Lading if this Bill of Lading has been predated by the Merchant or a person acting on his behalf) 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 Container has been properly pre cooled, that the Goods 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 above requirements are not complied with the Carrier shall not be liable for any loss of damage to the Goods caused by such non compliance.

(2) The Carrier shall not be liable for any loss or damage to the Goods arising from defects derangement breakdown stoppage of the temperature controlling machinery, plant, insulation or any apparatus of the Container, provided that the Carrier shall before or at the beginning of the carriage exercise due diligence to maintain the refrigerated Container in an efficient state.

10. Inspection of Goods

The Carrier or any person authorized by the Carrier shall be entitled but under no obligation to open any Container or package at any time and to inspect the Goods.

11. Matters Affecting Performance

(1) If at anytime the Carriage is or is likely to be affected by any hindrance, risk, delay, difficulty or disadvantage of any kind (including the condition of the Goods), Whenever and howsoever arising (whether or not the Carriage has commenced) the Carrier may:

(A) Without notice to the Merchant abandon the carriage of the Goods and where reasonably possible place the Goods or any part of them at the Merchant's disposal at any place which the Carrier may deem sale and convenient, whereupon the responsibility of the Carrier in respect of such Goods shall cease.

(B) Without prejudice to the Carrier's right subsequently to abandon the Carriage under (A) above continue the Carriage in any event the Carrier shall be entitled to full Charges on Goods received for Carriage and the Merchant shall pay any additional cost resulting from the above mentioned circumstances.

(2) The liability of the carrier in respect of the Goods shall cease on the delivery of other disposition or the goods in accordance with the orders or recommendations given by any government or authority or any person acting or purporting to act as or on behalf of such government or authority.

12. Methods And Route Of Transportation

(1) The Carrier may at any time and without notice to the Merchant use any means of transport storage or whatsoever load or carry the Goods on any vessel whether named on the front hereof or not transfer the Goods from one conveyance to another including transhipping or carrying the same on another vessel than that named on the front hereof or by any other means of transport whatsoever at any place unack and 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 discretion (whether or not the nearest or most direct or customary or advertised route) and proceed to or stay at any place whatsoever once or more often and in any order, load or unload the Goods from any conveyance at any place (whether or not the place is a port named on the front hereof as the intended Port of loading or intended Port of Discharge). Comply with any orders or recommendations given by any government or authority or any person or body acting or purporting to act as or on behalf of such government or authority or having under the terms of the insurance on the conveyance employed by the Carrier the right to give orders or directions permit the vessel to proceed with or without pilots, to tow or be towed or to be dry docked permit the vessel to carry livestock Goods of all kinds dangerous or otherwise contraband explosives, munitions or warlike stores and sail armed or unarmed.

(2) The Liberties set out in (1) above may be invoked by the Carrier for any purposes whatsoever whether or not connected with the carriage of the Goods anything done in accordance with (1) above or any delay or arising there from shall be deemed to be with in the contractual Carriage and shall not be deviation of whatsoever nature of degree.

13. Deck Cargo (And Livestock)

(1) Goods of any description whether containerised or not may be stowed on or under deck without notice to the Merchant and such stowage shall not be a deviation on of whatsoever nature or degree Subject to (2) below such goods whether Carried on deck or under deck shall participate in General Average and such Goods (other than livestock) shall be deemed to be within the definition of Goods for the purposes of the Hague Rules or any legislation making such Rules or the Hague Visby Rules compulsorily applicable (such as COGSA or COGWA) to the Bill of Lading .

(2) Goods (not being Goods stuffed in or on Containers other than open flats or pallets) which are stated on the front of this Bill of Lading to be carried on deck and which are so carried (and livestock , whether or not carried on deck) are carried without responsibility on the part of the Carrier for loss or damage of whatsoever nature arising during carriage by sea or inland waterway whether caused by unseaworthiness or negligence or any other cause whatsoever. The Merchant shall defend indemnify and hold harmless the Carrier against all and any extra cost incurred for any reason whatsoever in connection with carriage of livestock.

14. Delivery of Goods

If delivery of the Goods or any part of 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 thereof the Carrier shall be entitled without notice to remove from Container the Goods or that part thereof if stuffed in or on a Container and store the Goods or that part thereof ashore afloat in the open or under cover at the sole risk and expense of the Merchant. Such storage shall constitute due delivery hereunder and thereupon the liability of the Carrier in respect of the Goods or that part hereof shall cease.

15. Both-To-Blame Collision

If the vessel on which 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 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 from) 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 charterer or person responsible for the non-carrying vessel or object and set off recouped or recovered by such vessel object or person(s) against the Carrier the carrying vessel or her owners or charterers.

16. General Average

(1) The Carrier may declare General Average which shall be adjustable according to the York Antwerp Rules of 1974 at any place at the option of the Carrier and the Amended Jason Clause as approved by BIMCO is to be considered as incorporated here in 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 step whatsoever to collect security for General Average contribution due to the Merchant.

17. Charges

(1) Charges shall be deemed fully earned on receipt of the Goods by the Carrier and shall be paid and non-returnable in any event.

(2) The Charges have been calculated on the basis of particulars furnished by or on behalf of the Merchant. The Carrier shall be entitled to production of the commercial invoice for the Goods or true copy thereof and to inspect reweigh, remeasure and revalue the Goods and if the particulars are found by the Carrier to be incorrect the Merchant shall pay the Carrier the correct Charges (credit being given for the Charges charged) and the costs incurred by the Carrier in establishing the correct particulars.

(3) All charges shall be paid without any self-off counter claim deduction or stay or execution.

18. Lien

Carrier shall have a general lien on any and all property (and documents relating thereto) of Merchant in its possession. Custody or control or en route. For all claims for charges expenses or advances incurred by Carrier in connection with any shipment of Merchant and if such claim remains unsatisfied for 30 days after demand for its payment if made. Carrier may sell at public auction or private state upon 10 days written notice registered mail to the Shipper the goods wares and/or merchandise or much as may be necessary to Satisfy such lien and apply the net proceeds of such sale to the payment of all amounts due Carrier. Any surplus from such sale shall be transmitted to the Merchant and the Merchant shall be liable for any deficiency in the sale. Without limitation this lien shall also apply to cargo moving under a bill of lading marked "prepaid" if in fact the charges have not actually been paid.

19. Variation Of The Contract

No servant or agent of the Carrier shall have power to waive or vary of the terms hereof unless such waiver or variation is in writing and is specifically authorized 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.

20. Partial Invalidity

If any provision in this Bill of Lading is held to be invalid or unenforceable by any court or regulatory or sell 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 herein.

21. Law & Jurisdiction

The contract evidenced hereby or contained herein shall be governed by Law of Country of issue any claim or other dispute thereunder shall be solely determined by courts of the Country of issue of this Bill of Lading.