

INTERNATIONAL GROUP GUIDELINES FOR INSERTION OF SALVOR CONTRACTS IN US VRPS (NOT WRECK REMOVAL)

1. Owner's Representative

The Owner shall have a right to appoint a representative to attend the salvage operation. This representative should be consulted where possible by the salvage master over the conduct of operations and should also sight time records on a daily basis. If there is disagreement over a particular action or charge, the owner's representative should issue a note of protest in order to preserve the record in case of future disputes.

2. Control

Whilst it is recognised that during a salvage operation, the salvage master will have overall control, the agreement should contain a provision requiring the salvors to consult owner or owner's representative during the operation. Similarly owner's representative should be permitted to offer advice to the salvage master/contractor's representative.

3. Funding

The Association will not provide advance funding guarantees.

If SCOPIC is applicable, then SCOPIC terms unamended. If the funding agreement is a simple time and materials this would be a matter for discussion with property underwriters, since P&I cover would not apply. The Owner may want to take the following into consideration:

(i) A fixed limit.

(ii) A fixed time limit for the services, i.e. the letter would guarantee expenses incurred in providing response services up to a fixed period of time as appropriate (e.g. seven days from the incident date) subject to extension by written agreement of the guarantor

(iii) A haul-off clause which provides for the guarantor's liability to be terminated upon 24 hours' notice.

4. Salvage remuneration

It should be made clear that the contractor and any sub-contractors are not entitled to salvage remuneration over and above that allowed for in the contract and that in the event that the shipowner becomes liable for such remuneration, the contractor will immediately indemnify them.

5. Indemnity

The clauses should be even-handed as regards the liabilities of the shipowner and the contractor and should be based on simple negligence rather than gross negligence. Thus the contractor should be liable for the negligent acts of himself and his employees, etc. and the shipowner should be liable for the negligent acts of the shipowner and his employees, etc. and losses which would not have arisen but for the nature of the spill.

6. Warranties

Agreement should contain warranties that the services and equipment are adequate/fit for the purpose for which it is hired; when contracting for services in the United States of America, the salvor fulfils the 15 criteria set out in 33 CFR 155.4050.

7. Insurance

Care should be taken to ensure that the contractor maintains insurance to respond to his liabilities for the services which he intends to provide.

8. Law and jurisdiction

England. In certain circumstances another jurisdiction may be appropriate