

ORDER IN COUNCIL

XIV
1997

ratifying a Projet de Loi

ENTITLED

The Salvage Convention (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1997

(Registered on the Records of the Island of Guernsey
on the 17th June, 1997.)



1997

ORDER IN COUNCIL



IN THE ROYAL COURT OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

The 17th day of June, 1997 before de Vic Graham Carey, Esquire, Deputy Bailiff; present:—Stanley Walter John Jehan, John Edward Morris, Charles Anthony Spensley, John Richard Rowe Henry, David Charles Lowe, Esquires, Mrs. Eileen May Glass, Laurence Lenfestey Guille, Derek Martin Le Page, Stephen Edward Francis Le Poidevin and Alan Cecil Bisson, Esquires, Jurats.

The Deputy Bailiff having this day placed before the Court an Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the 20th day of May, 1997, approving and ratifying a *Projet de Loi* of the States of Guernsey entitled "The Salvage Convention (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1997", THE COURT, after the reading of the said Order in Council and after having heard Her Majesty's Comptroller thereon, ordered:—

1. That the said Order in Council be registered on the records of this Island; and
2. That an extract of this present Act, together with a copy of the said Order in Council, be sent by Her Majesty's Greffier to the Clerk of the Court of Alderney and to the Seneschal of Sark for the registration on the records of those Islands respectively of which Order in Council the tenor followeth:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace

The 20th day of May, 1997

PRESENT,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey dated the 18th day of April 1997 in the words following, viz.:—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 22nd day of February 1952, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth:—

“1. That, in pursuance of their Resolution of the 26th day of July 1995, the States of Deliberation at a meeting held on the 27th day of March 1996 approved a Bill or “Projet de Loi” entitled “The Salvage Convention (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1997”, and requested the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto. 2. That the States of the Island of Alderney at a meeting held on the 5th day of June 1996 considered the said Bill or “Projet de Loi” when a Resolution was passed agreeing to the application of the same to Alderney. 3. That the Chief Pleas of the Island of Sark at a meeting held on the 2nd day of October 1996 considered the said Bill or “Projet de Loi” when a Resolution was passed agreeing to the application of the same to Sark. 4. That the said Bill or “Projet de Loi” is as set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed. And most humbly praying that Your Majesty might be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or “Projet de Loi” of the States of Guernsey entitled “The Salvage Convention (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 1997”, and to order that the same shall have force of Law in the Bailiwick of Guernsey.”:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said Projet de Loi into consideration and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi."

HER MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

AND HER MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Projet de Loi (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

AND the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other Her Majesty's Officers for the time being in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

N. H. Nicholls

The Salvage Convention (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1997

THE STATES, in pursuance of their Resolution of the 26th day of July, 1995^a, have approved the following provisions which, subject to the Sanction of Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council, shall have force of law in the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

Salvage Convention 1989 to have force of law.

1. (1) The provisions of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989 as set out in Schedule 1 to this Law ("**the Convention**") shall have force of law in the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

(2) The provisions of Schedule 2 shall have effect in connection with the Convention, and subsection (1) of this section shall have effect subject to the provisions of that Schedule.

(3) The States of Guernsey may, if it appears to them that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to any revision of the Convention, by Ordinance make such modifications of Schedules 1 and 2 as appear appropriate in consequence of the revision.

(4) Nothing in subsection (1) or (2) or in any modification made under subsection (3) shall affect any rights or liabilities arising out of any salvage operations started or other acts done before the day on which this section or, as the case may be, the modification comes into force.

Amendment of Wreck & Salvage Law.

^a Article V of Billet d'État No. XVII of 1995.

2. After section 22 of the Wreck and Salvage (Vessels and Aircraft) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1986^b, insert the following section-

"Provisions of Salvage Convention 1989 to prevail.

22A. The provisions of this Part of this Law shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of-

- (a) the Salvage Convention (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1996; and
- (b) the International Convention on Salvage, 1989 as set out in Schedule 1 to the said Law (whether as originally enacted or as modified by Ordinance under section 1(3) of the said Law);

and accordingly in the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Part of this Law and the provisions of the said Law and Convention, the latter shall prevail."

Interpretation.

3. (1) The provisions of the Interpretation (Guernsey) Law, 1948^c shall apply to the interpretation of this Law throughout the Bailiwick.

(2) Any reference in this Law to an enactment is a reference thereto as from time to time amended, replaced or re-enacted (in either case, with or without modification), extended or applied.

^b Ordres en Conseil Vol. XXIX, p. 390; there are amendments not relevant to this enactment.

^c Ordres en Conseil Vol. XIII, p. 355.

Citation.

4. This Law may be cited as the Salvage Convention (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1997.

Commencement.

5. This Law shall come into force on the day appointed by Ordinance of the States, and such an Ordinance may appoint different days for different provisions and different purposes.

SCHEDULE 1

Section 1(1)

TEXT OF CONVENTION

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

Definitions

For the purpose of this Convention -

- (a) Salvage operation means any act or activity undertaken to assist a vessel or any other property in danger in navigable waters or in any other waters whatsoever.
- (b) Vessel means any ship or craft, or any structure capable of navigation.
- (c) Property means any property not permanently and intentionally attached to the shoreline and includes freight at risk.
- (d) Damage to the environment means substantial physical damage to human health or to marine life or resources in coastal or inland waters or areas adjacent thereto, caused by pollution, contamination, fire, explosion or similar major incidents.
- (e) Payment means any reward, remuneration or compensation due under this Convention.

(f) Organisation means the International Maritime Organisation.

(g) Secretary-General means the Secretary-General of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 2

Application of the Convention

This Convention shall apply whenever judicial or arbitral proceedings relating to matters dealt with in this Convention are brought in a State Party.

ARTICLE 3

Platforms and drilling units

This Convention shall not apply to fixed or floating platforms or to mobile offshore drilling units when such platforms or units are on location engaged in the exploration, exploitation or production of sea-bed mineral resources.

ARTICLE 4

State-owned vessels

1. Without prejudice to article 5, this Convention shall not apply to warships or other non-commercial vessels owned or operated by a State and entitled, at the time of salvage operations, to sovereign immunity under generally recognised principles of international law unless that State decides otherwise.
2. Where a State Party decides to apply the Convention to its warships or other vessels described in paragraph 1, it shall notify the Secretary-General thereof specifying the terms and conditions of such application.

ARTICLE 5

Salvage operations controlled by public authorities

1. This Convention shall not affect any provisions of national law or any international convention relating to salvage operations by or under the control of public authorities.
2. Nevertheless, salvors carrying out such salvage operations shall be entitled to avail themselves of the rights and remedies provided for in this Convention in respect of salvage operations.
3. The extent to which a public authority under a duty to perform salvage operations may avail itself of the rights and remedies provided for in this Convention shall be determined by the law of the State where such authority is situated.

ARTICLE 6

Salvage contracts

1. This Convention shall apply to any salvage operations save to the extent that a contract otherwise provides expressly or by implication.
2. The master shall have the authority to conclude contracts for salvage operations on behalf of the owner of the vessel. The master or the owner of the vessel shall have the authority to conclude such contracts on behalf of the owner of the property on board the vessel.
3. Nothing in this article shall affect the application of article 7 nor duties to prevent or minimise damage to the environment.

ARTICLE 7

Annulment and modification of contracts

A contract or any terms thereof may be annulled or modified if-

- (a) the contract has been entered into under undue influence or the influence of danger and its terms are inequitable; or
- (b) the payment under the contract is in an excessive degree too large or too small for the services actually rendered.

CHAPTER II - PERFORMANCE OF SALVAGE OPERATIONS

ARTICLE 8

Duties of the salvor and of the owner and master

1. The salvor shall owe a duty to the owner of the vessel or other property in danger -

- (a) to carry out the salvage operations with due care;
- (b) in performing the duty specified in subparagraph (a), to exercise due care to prevent or minimise damage to the environment;
- (c) whenever circumstances reasonably require, to seek assistance from other salvors; and
- (d) to accept the intervention of other salvors when reasonably requested to do so by the owner or master of the vessel or other property in danger;

provided however that the amount of his reward shall not be prejudiced should it be found that such a request was unreasonable.

2. The owner and master of the vessel or the owner of other property in danger shall owe a duty to the salvor-

- (a) to co-operate fully with him during the course of the salvage operations;
- (b) in so doing, to exercise due care to prevent or minimise damage to the environment; and
- (c) when the vessel or other property has been brought to a place of safety, to accept redelivery when reasonably requested by the salvor to do so.

ARTICLE 9

Rights of coastal States

Nothing in this Convention shall affect the right of the coastal State concerned to take measures in accordance with generally recognised principles of international law to protect its coastline or related interests from pollution or the threat of pollution following upon a maritime casualty or acts relating to such a casualty which may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences, including the right of a coastal State to give directions in relation to salvage operations.

ARTICLE 10

Duty to render assistance

1. Every master is bound, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his vessel and persons thereon, to render assistance to any person in danger of being lost at sea.
2. The States Parties shall adopt the measures necessary to enforce the duty set out in paragraph 1.
3. The owner of the vessel shall incur no liability for a breach of the duty of the master under paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 11

Co-operation

A State Party shall, whenever regulating or deciding upon matters relating to salvage operations such as admittance to ports of vessels in distress or the provision of facilities to salvors, take into account the need for co-operation between salvors, other interested parties and public authorities in order to ensure the efficient and successful performance of salvage operations for the purpose of saving life or property in danger as well as preventing damage to the environment in general.

CHAPTER III - RIGHTS OF SALVORS

ARTICLE 12

Conditions for reward

1. Salvage operations which have had a useful result give right to a reward.
2. Except as otherwise provided, no payment is due under this Convention if the salvage operations have had no useful result.

3. This chapter shall apply, notwithstanding that the salvaged vessel and the vessel undertaking the salvage operations belong to the same owner.

ARTICLE 13

Criteria for fixing the reward

1. The reward shall be fixed with a view to encouraging salvage operations, taking into account the following criteria without regard to the order in which they are presented below-

- (a) the salvaged value of the vessel and other property;
- (b) the skill and efforts of the salvors in preventing or minimising damage to the environment;
- (c) the measure of success obtained by the salvor;
- (d) the nature and degree of the danger;
- (e) the skill and efforts of the salvors in salvaging the vessel, other property and life;
- (f) the time used and expenses and losses incurred by the salvors;
- (g) the risk of liability and other risks run by the salvors or their equipment;
- (h) the promptness of the services rendered;

(i) the availability and use of vessels or other equipment intended for salvage operations;

(j) the state of readiness and efficiency of the salvor's equipment and the value thereof.

2. Payment of a reward fixed according to paragraph 1 shall be made by all of the vessel and other property interests in proportion to their respective salvaged values. However, a State party may in its national law provide that the payment of a reward has to be made by one of these interests, subject to a right of recourse of this interest against the other interests for their respective shares. Nothing in this article shall prevent any right of defence.

3. The rewards, exclusive of any interest and recoverable legal costs that may be payable thereon, shall not exceed the salvaged value of the vessel and other property.

ARTICLE 14

Special compensation

1. If the salvor has carried out salvage operations in respect of a vessel which by itself or its cargo threatened damage to the environment and has failed to earn a reward under article 13 at least equivalent to the special compensation assessable in accordance with this article, he shall be entitled to special compensation from the owner of that vessel equivalent to his expenses as herein defined.

2. If, in the circumstances set out in paragraph 1, the salvor by his salvage operations has prevented or minimised damage to the environment, the special compensation payable by the owner to the salvor under paragraph 1 may be increased up to a maximum of 30 per cent. of the expenses incurred by the salvor. However, the tribunal, if it deems it fair and just to do so and bearing in mind the

relevant criteria set out in article 13, paragraph 1, may increase such special compensation further, but in no event shall the total increase be more than 100 per cent. of the expenses incurred by the salvor.

3. Salvor's expenses for the purpose of paragraphs 1 and 2 means the out-of-pocket expenses reasonably incurred by the salvor in the salvage operation and a fair rate for equipment and personnel actually and reasonably used in the salvage operation, taking into consideration the criteria set out in article 13, paragraph 1(h), (i) and (j).

4. The total special compensation under this article shall be paid only if and to the extent that such compensation is greater than any reward recoverable by the salvor under article 13.

5. If the salvor has been negligent and has thereby failed to prevent or minimise damage to the environment, he may be deprived of the whole or part of any special compensation due under this article.

6. Nothing in this article shall affect any right of recourse on the part of the owner of the vessel.

ARTICLE 15

Apportionment between salvors

1. The apportionment of a reward under article 13 between salvors shall be made on the basis of the criteria contained in that article.

2. The apportionment between the owner, master and other persons in the service of each salving vessel shall be determined by the law of the flag of that vessel. If the salvage has not been carried out from a vessel, the apportionment

shall be determined by the law governing the contract between the salvor and his servants.

ARTICLE 16

Salvage of persons

1. No remuneration is due from persons whose lives are saved, but nothing in this article shall affect the provisions of national law on this subject.

2. A salvor of human life, who has taken part in the services rendered on the occasion of the accident giving rise to salvage, is entitled to a fair share of the payment awarded to the salvor for salvaging the vessel or other property or preventing or minimising damage to the environment.

ARTICLE 17

Services rendered under existing contracts

No payment is due under the provisions of this Convention unless the services rendered exceed what can be reasonably considered as due performance of a contract entered into before the danger arose.

ARTICLE 18

The effect of salvor's misconduct

A salvor may be deprived of the whole or part of the payment due under this Convention to the extent that the salvage operations have become necessary or more difficult because of fault or neglect on his part or if the salvor has been guilty of fraud or other dishonest conduct.

ARTICLE 19

Prohibition of salvage operations

Services rendered notwithstanding the express and reasonable prohibition of the owner or master of the vessel or the owner of any other property in danger which is not and has not been on board the vessel shall not give rise to payment under this Convention.

CHAPTER IV - CLAIMS AND ACTIONS

ARTICLE 20

Maritime lien

1. Nothing in this Convention shall affect the salvor's maritime lien under any international convention or national law.
2. The salvor may not enforce his maritime lien when satisfactory security for his claim, including interest and costs, has been duly tendered or provided.

ARTICLE 21

Duty to provide security

1. Upon the request of the salvor a person liable for a payment due under this Convention shall provide satisfactory security for the claim, including interest and costs of the salvor.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the owner of the salvaged vessel shall use his best endeavours to ensure that the owners of the cargo provide satisfactory security for the claims against them including interest and costs before the cargo is released.

3. The salvaged vessel and other property shall not, without the consent of the salvor, be removed from the port or place at which they first arrive after the completion of the salvage operations until satisfactory security has been put up for the salvor's claim against the relevant vessel or property.

ARTICLE 22

Interim payment

1. The tribunal having jurisdiction over the claim of the salvor may, by interim decision, order that the salvor shall be paid on account such amount as seems fair and just, and on such terms including terms as to security where appropriate, as may be fair and just according to the circumstances of the case.

2. In the event of an interim payment under this article the security provided under article 21 shall be reduced accordingly.

ARTICLE 23

Limitation of actions

1. Any action relating to payment under this Convention shall be time-barred if judicial or arbitral proceedings have not been instituted within a period of two years. The limitation period commences on the day on which the salvage operations are terminated.

2. The person against whom a claim is made may at any time during the running of the limitation period extend that period by a declaration to the claimant. This period may in the like manner be further extended.

3. An action for indemnity by a person liable may be instituted even after the expiration of the limitation period provided for in the preceding paragraphs, if

brought within the time allowed by the law of the State where proceedings instituted.

ARTICLE 24

Interest

The right of the salvor to interest on any payment due under this Convention shall be determined according to the law of the State in which the tribunal seized of the case is situated.

ARTICLE 25

State-owned cargoes

Unless the State owner consents, no provision of this Convention shall be used as a basis for the seizure, arrest or detention by any legal process of, nor for any proceedings *in rem* against, non-commercial cargoes owned by a State and entitled, at the time of the salvage operations, to sovereign immunity under generally recognised principles of international law.

ARTICLE 26

Humanitarian cargoes

No provision of this Convention shall be used as a basis for the seizure, arrest or detention of humanitarian cargoes donated by a State, if such State has agreed to pay for salvage services rendered in respect of such humanitarian cargoes.

ARTICLE 27

Publication of arbitral awards

States Parties shall encourage, as far as possible and with the consent of the parties, the publication of arbitral awards made in salvage cases.

SCHEDULE 2

Section 1(2)

PROVISIONS HAVING EFFECT IN CONNECTION WITH CONVENTION

Interpretation

1. In this Schedule any reference to a numbered article is a reference to the article of the Convention which is so numbered.

Assistance to persons in danger at sea

2. (1) The master of a vessel who fails to comply with the duty imposed on him by article 10 paragraph 1 commits an offence and shall be liable-

- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or to both.

- (2) Compliance by the master of a vessel with that duty shall not affect his right or the right of any other person to a payment under the Convention or under any contract.

The reward and special compensation: the common understanding

3. In fixing a reward under article 13 and assessing special compensation under article 14 the court or arbitrator is under no duty to fix a reward under article 13 up to the maximum salved value of the vessel and other property before assessing the special compensation to be paid under article 14.

Recourse for life salvage payment

4. (1) This paragraph applies where-

(a) services are rendered wholly or in part in the territorial waters of the Bailiwick in saving life from a vessel of any nationality or elsewhere in saving life from any Bailiwick ship; and

(b) either -

(i) the vessel and other property are destroyed, or

(ii) the sum to which the salvor is entitled under article 16, paragraph 2 is less than a reasonable amount for the services rendered in saving life.

(2) Where this paragraph applies, the Board of Administration may, if it thinks fit, pay to the salvor such sum or, as the case may be, such additional sum as it thinks fit in respect of the services rendered in saving life.

(3) In this paragraph "Bailiwick ship" means a ship registered in the Island of Guernsey.

Meaning of "judicial proceedings"

5. References in the Convention to judicial proceedings are references to proceedings-

- (a) in Guernsey, in the Royal Court;
- (b) in Alderney, in the Court of Alderney;
- (c) in Sark, in the Court of the Seneschal;

and any reference to the tribunal having jurisdiction (so far as it refers to judicial proceedings) shall be construed accordingly.

Meaning of "State Party"

6. (1) An Order in Council made for the purposes of paragraph 7(1) of Part II of Schedule 11 to the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 and declaring that any State specified in the Order is a party to the Convention in respect of a specified country shall, subject to the provisions of any subsequent Order made for those purposes, be conclusive evidence that the State is a party to the Convention in respect of that country.

(2) In this paragraph "country" includes "territory".