



# AMERICANIZED WELSH COAL CHARTER

*Issued by the Association of Ship Brokers and Agents (U.S.A.), Inc.  
 New York - 1953; Amended 1979; Revised 1993*

**THIS CHARTER PARTY**, made and concluded in ..... 1  
 this ..... day of ..... 19 ..... 2

Between ..... 3  
 ..... 4

**Owners** of the ..... (flag) Vessel ..... 5  
 of ..... built ..... (year) at ..... (where) ..... 6  
 of ..... tons of 1000 kilos total deadweight on summer freeboard, inclusive of bunkers, ..... 7  
 classed ..... in ..... and registered ..... 8  
 at ..... under No. .... The Vessel's length overall is ..... 9  
 ..... and beam is ..... The Vessel's fully laden draft on summer ..... 10  
 freeboard is ..... now ..... and ..... 11  
 ..... 12  
**Charterers** ..... 13  
 of the city of ..... 14

## 1. Loading Port(s)/Discharging Port(s) ..... 15

That the said Vessel being tight, staunch and strong, and in every way fit for the voyage, shall, with all ..... 16  
 convenient speed, proceed to ..... 17  
 ..... 18  
 ..... and there load, always afloat, and in the ..... 19  
 customary manner from the Charterers, in such safe berth as they shall direct, a full and complete cargo ..... 20  
 of coal ..... tons of 2240 lbs/1000 kilos\* ..... % more or less in the Owners' ..... 21  
 option; and being so loaded, shall therefrom proceed, with all convenient speed, to ..... 22  
 ..... or so near thereunto as she can safely get, and there deliver her cargo, as ordered ..... 23  
 by the Charterers, where she can safely deliver it, always afloat, on having been paid freight at the rate of ..... 24  
 ..... US \$ per ton of 2240 lbs/1000 kilos\* on bill of lading quantity. ..... 25

\*) Delete as appropriate ..... 26

## 2. Freight Payment ..... 27

The FREIGHT shall be paid in ..... 28  
 ..... 29  
 ..... 30

## 3. Notices & Loading Port Orders ..... 31

The Master shall give the Charterers (telegraphic address ".....", ..... 32  
 Telex No ..... Fax No ..... and ..... days notice of the date of the ..... 33  
 Vessel's expected readiness to load, and approximate quantity of cargo required with the ..... 34  
 day notice. The Charterers shall be kept advised by any form of telecommunication of any alterations in ..... 35  
 that date, as and when known. The Charterers shall declare first or sole loading port on receipt of the ..... 36  
 Master's ..... day notice, unless declared earlier. ..... 37

## 4. Discharging Port Orders ..... 38

The Master shall apply to the Charterers by any form of telecommunication for declaration of the first or sole discharging port 96 hours before the Vessel is due off/at ..... and they are to declare same to the Master not later than 48 hours following receipt of the Master's application.

## 5. Laydays/Cancelling

Laytime for loading shall not commence before 0800 on the ..... day of ..... Should the Vessel's notice of readiness not have been tendered in accordance with Clause 6, before 1700 on the ..... day of ....., the Charterers shall have the option of cancelling this Charter Party, not later than one hour after the said notice has been tendered. The said cancelling date shall be extended by as many days (rounded to the nearest day) as the Charterers shall have failed to give loading port orders as provided in Clause 3 hereabove, without prejudice to the Owners' claim for detention.

If the Owners warrant that, despite the exercise of due diligence by the Owners, the Vessel will not be ready to tender notice of readiness by the cancelling date, and provided the Owners are able to state with reasonable certainty the date on which the Vessel will be ready, they may, at the earliest seven days before the Vessel is expected to sail for the port or place of loading, require the Charterers to declare whether or not they will cancel the Charter. Should the Charterers elect not to cancel, or should they fail to reply within seven days or by the cancelling date, whichever shall first occur, then the seventh day after the expected date of readiness for loading as notified by the Owners shall replace the original cancelling date. Should the Vessel be further delayed, the Owners shall be entitled to require further declarations of the Charterers in accordance with this Clause.

## 6. Time Counting

(a) Notice of the Vessel's readiness to load and discharge at the first or sole port shall be tendered in writing to the Charterers between 0800 and 1700 on Mondays to Fridays and between 0800 and 1200 on Saturdays. Following tender of notice of readiness, laytime shall commence 12 hours thereafter, unless the Vessel's loading or discharging has sooner commenced.

Such notice of readiness shall be tendered when the Vessel is in the loading or discharging berth, if available, and is in all respects ready to load or discharge the cargo, unless the berth is not available on the Vessel's arrival, whereupon the Master may tender the said notice from a lay berth or anchorage within the port limits.

(b) If the Vessel is prevented from entering the port limits because the first or sole loading or discharging berth, or a lay berth or anchorage is not available, or on the order of the Charterers or any competent official body or authority, and the Master warrants that the Vessel is physically ready in all respects to load or discharge, he may tender notice, by radio, if desired, from the usual anchorage outside the port limits, whether in free pratique or not, and/or whether customs cleared or not. If after entering the port limits the Vessel is found not to be ready, the time lost from the discovery thereof, until she is ready, shall not count as laytime, or time on demurrage.

(c) Once the loading or discharging berth becomes available laytime or time on demurrage shall cease until the Vessel is in the berth, and shifting expenses shall be for the Owners' account.

(d) *Subsequent Ports* - At second or subsequent ports of loading and/or discharging, laytime or time on demurrage shall resume counting from the Vessel's arrival in loading or discharging berth, if available, or if unavailable, from the arrival time within or outside the port limits, as provided in paragraph (a) supra.

## 7. Laytime

(a) The Vessel shall be loaded at the average rate of ..... tons of 1000 kilos per day, or pro-rata for any part of a day, or within ..... running days, both of twenty-four consecutive hours, weather permitting, Sundays and Holidays excepted/included \*, and discharged at the average rate of ..... tons of 1000 kilos per day, or pro-rata for any part of a day, or within ..... running days, both of twenty four consecutive hours, weather permitting,

Sundays and Holidays excepted/included*.	87
<i>Days Purposes</i>	88
(b) Vessel shall be loaded and discharged within ..... days of twenty-four consecutive hours, weather permitting, Sundays and Holidays excepted/included* at loading, and excepted/included* at discharge.	89 90 91
(c) Time used in loading and discharging during excepted periods, if any, shall count as laytime.	92
<i>Non-reversible laytime</i>	93
(d) In cases of separate laytime for loading and discharging, laytime shall be non-reversible.	94
*) <i>Delete as appropriate</i>	95
<b>8. <u>Exceptions</u></b>	96
The Owners shall be bound before and at the beginning of the voyage to exercise due diligence to make the Vessel seaworthy, and to have her properly manned, equipped and supplied, and neither the Vessel, nor the Master, or Owners shall be, or shall be held liable for any loss of, or damage, or delay to the cargo for causes excepted by the Hague Rules, or the Hague-Visby Rules, where applicable.	97 98 99 100
Neither the Vessel, her Master or Owners, nor the Charterers shall, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Charter Party, be responsible for loss or damage to, or failure to supply, load, discharge or deliver the cargo resulting from: Act of God, act of war, act of public enemies, pirates or assailing thieves; arrest or restraint of princes, rulers or people; embargoes; seizure under legal process, provided bond is promptly furnished to release vessel or cargo; floods; frosts; fogs; fires; blockades; riots; insurrections; civil commotions; earthquakes; explosions; collisions; strandings and accidents of navigation; accidents at the mines or to machinery or to loading equipment; or any other causes beyond the Owners' or the Charterers' control; always provided that such events directly affect the loading and/or discharging process of the Vessel, and its performance under this Charter Party.	101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109
<b>9. <u>Strikes</u></b>	110
In the event of loss of time to the Vessel directly affecting the loading or discharging of this cargo, caused by a strike or lockout of any personnel connected with the production, mining, or any essential inland transport of the cargo to be loaded or discharged into/from this Vessel from point of origin, up to, and including the actual loading and discharging operations, or by any personnel essential to the actual loading and discharging of the cargo, half the laytime shall count during such periods, provided always that none of the aforementioned events did exist at the date of the charter party. If at any time during the continuance of such strikes or lockouts the Vessel goes on demurrage, said demurrage shall be paid at half the rate specified in Clause 10, hereunder, until such time as the strike or lockout terminates; thence full demurrage unless the Vessel was already on demurrage before the strike broke out, in which case full demurrage shall be paid for its entire period.	111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
<b>10. <u>Demurrage/Despatch</u></b>	121
Demurrage, if incurred, at loading and/or discharging port(s), shall be paid by the Charterers to the Owners at the rate of ..... per day, or pro-rata for part of a day. Despatch money shall be paid by the Owners to the Charterers at half the demurrage rate for all laytime saved.	122 123 124
<b>11. <u>Cost of Loading and Discharging</u></b>	125
The cargo shall be loaded, dumped, spout trimmed, and discharged by Charterers*/Receivers* stevedores free of risk and expense to the Vessel, under the supervision of the Master. Should the stevedores refuse to follow his instructions, the Master shall protest to them in writing and shall advise the Charterers immediately thereof.	126 127 128 129
<b>12. <u>Overtime</u></b>	130

(a)	<i>Expenses</i>	131
(i)	All overtime expenses at loading and discharging ports shall be for account of the party ordering same.	132 133
(ii)	If overtime is ordered by port authorities or the party controlling the loading and/or discharging terminal or facility all overtime expenses shall be equally shared between the Owners and the Charterers* /Receivers*.	134 135 136
(iii)	Overtime expenses for the Vessel's officers and crew shall always be for the Owners' account.	137 138
(b)	<i>Time Counting</i>	139
	If overtime work ordered by the Owners be performed during periods excepted from laytime the actual time used shall count; if ordered by the Charterers/Receivers, the actual time used shall not count; if ordered by port authorities or the party controlling the loading and/or discharging terminal or facility half the actual time used shall count.	140 141 142 143
	*) Delete as appropriate	144
<b>13.</b>	<b><u>Opening &amp; Closing Hatches</u></b>	145
	Opening and closing of hatches at commencement and completion of loading and discharging shall be for the Owners' account and time so used is not to count. All other opening and closing of hatches shall be for the Charterers' account and time so used shall count.	146 147 148
<b>14.</b>	<b><u>Seaworthy Trim</u></b>	149
	Charterers shall leave the Vessel in seaworthy trim and with cargo on board safely stowed to Master's satisfaction between loading berths/ports and between discharging berths/ports, respectively; any expenses resulting therefrom shall be for Charterers' account and any time used shall count.	150 151 152
<b>15.</b>	<b><u>Shifting</u></b>	153
	If more than one berth of loading and discharging has been agreed, and used, costs of shifting, including cost of bunkers used, shall be for the Charterers' account, time counting.	154 155
<b>16.</b>	<b><u>Lighterage</u></b>	156
	Should the Vessel be ordered to discharge at a place where there is insufficient water for the Vessel to reach it in the first tide after her arrival there, without lightening and lie always afloat, laytime shall count as per Clause 6 at a safe anchorage or lightening place for similar size vessels bound for such a place, and any lighterage expenses incurred to enable her to reach the place of discharge shall be for the Charterers' account, any custom of the port to the contrary notwithstanding. Time occupied in proceeding from the lightening place to the discharging berth shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage.	157 158 159 160 161 162 163
<b>17.</b>	<b><u>Agents</u></b>	164
	The Vessel shall be consigned to ..... agents at port(s) of loading, and to ..... agents at port(s) of discharge.	165 166
<b>18.</b>	<b><u>Extra Insurance on Cargo</u></b>	167
	Any extra insurance on cargo, incurred owing to Vessel's age, class, flag, or ownership to be for Owners' account up to a maximum of ..... and may be deducted from the freight in the	168 169

Charterers' option. The Charterers shall furnish evidence of payment supporting such deduction. 170

**19. Stevedore Damage** 171

(a) Any damage caused by stevedores shall be settled directly between the Owners and the stevedores. 172  
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(b) \*In case the Owners are unsuccessful in obtaining compensation from the stevedores for damage for which they are legally liable, then the Charterers shall indemnify the Owners for any sums so due and unpaid. 174  
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*\*) Sub-clause (b) is optional and shall apply unless deleted.* 177

**20. Deviation** 178

Should the Vessel deviate to save or attempt to save life or property at sea, or make any reasonable deviation, the said deviation shall not be deemed to be an infringement or breach of this Charter Party, and the Owners shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting therefrom provided, however, that if the deviation is for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo or passengers, it shall "prima facie", be regarded as unreasonable. 179  
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**21. Lien and Cesser** 184

The Charterers' liability under this Charter Party shall cease on cargo being shipped, except for payment of freight, deadfreight and demurrage, and except for all other matters provided for in this Charter Party where the Charterers' responsibility is specified. The Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for freight, deadfreight, demurrage and general average contribution due to them under this Charter Party. 185  
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**22. Bills of Lading** 189

The bills of lading shall be prepared in accordance with the dock or railway weight and shall be endorsed by the Master, agent or Owners, weight unknown, freight and all conditions as per this Charter, such bills of lading to be signed at the Charterers' or shippers' office within twenty four hours after the Vessel is loaded. The Master shall sign a certificate stating that the weight of the cargo loaded is in accordance with railway weight certificate. The Charterers are to hold the Owners harmless should any shortage occur. 190  
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**23. Grab Discharge** 196

No cargo shall be loaded in any cargo compartment inaccessible to reach by grabs. 197

**24. Protective Clauses** 198

This Charter Party is subject to the following clauses all of which are also to be included in all bills of lading issued hereunder: 199  
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(a) "CLAUSE PARAMOUNT: This bill of lading shall have effect subject to the provisions of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of the United States, the Hague Rules, or the Hague-Visby Rules, as applicable, or such other similar national legislation as may mandatorily apply by virtue of origin or destination of the bills of lading, which shall be deemed to be incorporated herein and nothing herein contained shall be deemed a surrender by the carrier of any of its rights or immunities or an increase of any of its responsibilities or liabilities under said applicable Act. If any term of this bill of lading be repugnant to said applicable Act to any extent, such term shall be void to that extent, but no further." 201  
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and 209

(b) "NEW BOTH-TO-BLAME COLLISION CLAUSE: If the ship comes into collision with another ship 210

as a result of the negligence of the other ship and any act, neglect or default of the master, mariner, pilot or the servants of the carrier in the navigation or in the management of the ship, the owners of the goods carried hereunder will indemnify the carrier against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying ship or her owners in so far as such loss or liability represents loss of, or damage to, or any claim whatsoever of the owners of said goods, paid or payable by the other or non-carrying ship or her owners to the owners of said goods and set off, recouped or recovered by the other or non-carrying ship or her owners as part of their claim against the carrying ship or carrier.	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218
The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the owners, operators or those in charge of any ship or ships or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding ships or objects are at fault in respect to a collision or contact."	219 220 221
and	222
(c) "NEW JASON CLAUSE: In the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after commencement of the voyage, resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequences of which, the carrier is not responsible, by statute, contract or otherwise, the goods, shippers, consignees or owners of the goods 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.	223 224 225 226 227 228 229
If a salving ship is owned or operated by the carrier, salvage shall be paid for as fully as if such salving ship or ships belonged to strangers. Such deposit as the carrier or his agents 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."	230 231 232 233 234
and	235
(d) "PROTECTION AND INDEMNITY BUNKERING CLAUSE: The Vessel in addition to all other liberties shall have liberty as part of the contract voyage and at any stage thereof to proceed to any port or ports whatsoever whether such ports are on or off the direct and/or customary route or routes to the ports of loading or discharge named in this Charter and there take oil bunkers in any quantity in the discretion of the Owners even to the full capacity of fuel tanks, deep tanks and any other compartment in which oil can be carried whether such amount is or is not required for the chartered voyage."	236 237 238 239 240 241 242
<b>25. <u>Ice Clause</u></b>	243
<i>Loading Port</i>	244
(a) If the Vessel cannot reach the loading port by reason of ice when she is ready to proceed from her last port, or at any time during the voyage, or on her arrival, or if frost sets in after her arrival, the Master - for fear of the Vessel being frozen in - is at liberty to leave without cargo; in such cases this Charter Party shall be null and void.	245 246 247 248
(b) If during loading, the Master, for fear of the Vessel being frozen in, deems it advisable to leave, he has the liberty to do so with what cargo he has on board and to proceed to any other port with option of completing cargo for the Owners' own account to any port or ports including the port of discharge. Any part cargo thus loaded under this Charter Party to be forwarded to destination at the Vessel's expense against payment of the agreed freight, provided that no extra expenses be thereby caused to the Consignees, freight being paid on quantity delivered (in proportion if lump sum), all other conditions as per Charter Party.	249 250 251 252 253 254 255
(c) In case of more than one loading port, and if one or more of the ports are closed by ice, the Master or Owners to be at liberty either to load the part cargo at the open port and fill up elsewhere for the Owners' own account as under sub-clause (b) or to declare the Charter Party null and void unless the Charterers agree to load full cargo at the open port.	256 257 258 259

- (d) Should ice prevent the Vessel from reaching the port of discharge, the Charterers/Receivers shall have the option of keeping the Vessel waiting until the re-opening of navigation and paying demurrage or of ordering the Vessel to a safe and immediately accessible port where she can safely discharge without risk of detention by ice. Such orders to be given within 48 hours after the Owners or Master have given notice to the Charterers/Receivers of impossibility of reaching port of destination.
- (e) If during discharging, the Master, for fear of the Vessel being frozen in, deems it advisable to leave, he has liberty to do so with what cargo he has on board and to proceed to the nearest safe and accessible port. Such port to be nominated by the Charterers/Receivers as soon as possible, but not later than 24 running hours, Sundays and holidays excluded, of receipt of the Owners' request for nomination of a substitute discharging port, failing which the Master will himself choose such port.
- (f) On delivery of the cargo at such port, all conditions of the Bill of Lading shall apply and the Owners shall receive the same freight as if the Vessel had discharged at the original port of destination, except that if the distance to the substitute port exceeds 100 nautical miles the freight on the cargo delivered at that port to be increased in proportion.

## 26. General Average

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General average shall be adjusted according to York-Antwerp Rules 1974, as amended 1990, or any subsequent modification thereof, in ....., and settled in ..... currency.

## 27. War Risks

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1. The Master shall not be required or bound to sign Bills of Lading for any blockaded port or for any port which the Master or Owners in his or their discretion consider dangerous or impossible to enter or reach.
2. (A) If any port of loading or of discharge named in this Charter Party or to which the Vessel may properly be ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading be blockaded, or
  - (B) If owing to any war, hostilities, warlike operations, civil war, civil commotions, revolutions, or the operation of international law (a) entry to any such port of loading or of discharge or the loading or discharge of cargo at any such port be considered by the Master or Owners in his or their discretion dangerous or (b) it be considered by the Master or Owners in his or their discretion dangerous or impossible for the Vessel to reach any such port of loading or of discharge - the Charterers shall have the right to order the cargo or such part of it as may be affected to be loaded or discharged at any other safe port of loading or of discharge within the range of loading or discharging ports respectively established under the provisions of the Charter Party (provided such other port is not blockaded or that entry thereto or loading or discharge of cargo thereat is not in the Master's or Owners' discretion dangerous or prohibited). If in respect of a port of discharge no orders be received from the Charterers within 48 hours after they or their agents have received from the Owners a request for the nomination of a substitute port, the Owners shall then be at liberty to discharge the cargo at any safe port which they or the Master may in their or his discretion decide on (whether within the range of discharging ports established under the provisions of the Charter Party or not) and such discharge shall be deemed to be due fulfilment of the contract or contracts of affreightment so far as cargo so discharged is concerned. In the event of the cargo being loaded or discharged at any such other port within the respective range of loading or discharging ports established under the provisions of the Charter Party, the Charter Party shall be read in respect of the freight and all other conditions whatsoever as if the voyage performed were that originally designated. In the event, however, that the Vessel discharges the cargo at a port outside the range of discharging ports established under the provisions of the Charter Party, freight shall be paid for as for the voyage originally designated and all extra expenses involved in reaching the actual port of discharge and/or discharging the cargo thereat

shall be paid by the Charterers or cargo owners. In this latter event the Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for all such extra expenses.	310 311
3. The Vessel shall have liberty to comply with any directions or recommendations as to departure, arrival, routes, ports of call, stoppages, destinations, zones, waters, delivery or in any other wise whatsoever given by the government of the nation under whose flag the Vessel sails or any other government or local authority including any de facto government or local authority or by any person or body acting or purporting to act as or with the authority of any such government or authority or by any committee or person having under the terms of the war risks insurance on the Vessel the right to give any such directions or recommendations. If by reason of or in compliance with any such directions or recommendations, anything is done or is not done such shall not be deemed a deviation.	312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320
If by reason of or in compliance with any such directions or recommendations the Vessel does not proceed to the port or ports of discharge originally designated or to which she may have been ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading, the Vessel may proceed to any safe port of discharge which the Master or Owners in his or their discretion may decide on and there discharge the cargo. Such discharge shall be deemed to be due fulfilment of the contract or contracts of affreightment and the Owners shall be entitled to freight as if discharge has been effected at the port or ports originally designated or to which the Vessel may have been ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bill of Lading. All extra expenses involved in reaching and discharging the cargo at any such other port of discharge shall be paid by the Charterers and/or cargo owners and the Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for freight and all such expenses.	321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330
<b>28. <u>Dues and/or Taxes</u></b>	331
.....	332
.....	333
.....	334
<b>29. <u>Transfer</u></b>	335
The Charterers shall have the privilege of transferring part or whole of the Charter Party to others, guaranteeing to the Owners due fulfillment of this Charter Party.	336 337
<b>30. <u>Address Commission</u></b>	338
An address commission of ..... % on gross freight, deadfreight, and demurrage is due to the Charterers at the time these are paid, Vessel lost or not lost. The Charterers shall have the right to deduct such commissions from such payments.	339 340 341
<b>31. <u>Brokerage Commission</u></b>	342
A brokerage commission of ..... % on gross freight, deadfreight and demurrage is payable by the Owners to .....	343 344 345
..... at the time of the Owners receiving these payments.	346
<b>32. <u>Arbitration</u></b>	347
(a) *NEW YORK	348
All disputes arising out of this contract shall be arbitrated at New York in the following manner, and subject to U.S. Law:	349 350
One Arbitrator is to be appointed by each of the parties hereto and a third by the two so chosen. Their decision or that of any two of them shall be final, and for the purpose of enforcing any award, this agreement may be made a rule of court. The Arbitrators shall be commercial men,	351 352 353



conversant with shipping matters. Such Arbitration is to be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Society of Maritime Arbitrators Inc.	354 355
For disputes where the total amount claimed by either party does not exceed US \$ ..... ** the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Shortened Arbitration Procedure of the Society of Maritime Arbitrators Inc.	356 357 358
(b) *LONDON	359
All disputes arising out of this contract shall be arbitrated at London and, unless the parties agree forthwith on a single Arbitrator, be referred to the final arbitrament of two Arbitrators carrying on business in London who shall be members of the Baltic Mercantile & Shipping Exchange and engaged in Shipping, one to be appointed by each of the parties, with power to such Arbitrators to appoint an Umpire. No award shall be questioned or invalidated on the ground that any of the Arbitrators is not qualified as above, unless objection to his action be taken before the award is made. Any dispute arising hereunder shall be governed by English Law.	360 361 362 363 364 365 366
For disputes where the total amount claimed by either party does not exceed US \$ ..... ** the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Small Claims Procedure of the London Maritime Arbitrators Association.	367 368 369
* <i>Delete (a) or (b) as appropriate</i>	370
** <i>Where no figure is supplied in the blank space this provision only shall be void but the other provisions of this clause shall have full force and remain in effect.</i>	371 372

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