

The Law of Salvage

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What salvage is about

Any act or activity to assist a vessel, or any other property in danger, in navigabel waters, or in any other waters watsoever



Intended purposes

- Counter the temptation to misappropriate property from shipwrecks
- Incentive for salvage operation in order to save
 - Property
 - Environment
- This has influenced the rules on
 - The reward
 - No reward without success



Unique to maritime law

- No direct counterpart on land
 - Negotiorum gestio
 - Lost property Act
- Relation to other statutory legislation
 - Sea Finds Act
 - Exclusive Right to Salve Act



The legal background

- 1910 Brussels Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules with Respect to Assistance and Salvage at Sea
 - Incorporated into Ch. 16 SMC up until 1996
 - Amoco Cadiz demonstrated weaknesses
- International Convention On Salvage 1989
 - Incorporated in Ch. 16 SMC as from 1996
- Lloyd's Open Form (LOF) 2000
 - Agreement of Salvage



The concept of salvage

- Interest or property subject to salvage
- Rewarded according to law under the following conditions
 - Danger
 - Voluntariness
 - Useful result
 - No cure No pay
- Salvage under contract



Included services

raising and repair

Cargo/equipment recovery

up and Tow I

Wreck removal

Refloating

Common salvage operations and services

Operations •Stranding and Grounding •Sinking •Rescue Towage



Interests subject to salvage

- Vessels
 - 16:11 (441 a and b) SMC
- Mobile drilling units
 - 16:2 3 (special in Sweden) 507.2 SMC
- Other property
 - Not permanently attached to shoreline
 - 16:11 and 2 (441 a and c) SMC
 - NB! 16:2 3 (442.4) SMC (fixed units)
- No Salvage alone of
 - Persons
 - NB! 16:5.2 (445.2) SMC
 - Liability
 - NB! Environmental damage 16:1 3 (441(d)) SMC
 - Loss of time



In danger, foundered or wrecked

- Danger 16:1 (441) SMC
 - Risk of damage
- Types of danger
 - Total loss or physical damage
 - Total loss or extensive damage
 - Delay is not excluded
- Degree of danger
 - Severe peril of the sea
 - Actual danger as opposed to perceived danger
 - Loran ND 1996 p. 238
 - Los 102 ND 1999 p. 269
 - Norsk Viking ND 2004 p. 383



Voluntariness

- Legal or official obligation to act determines
 - Coastguard
 - Crew
 - The proper abandon of the ship
 - Pilot
 - Tug
- Salvage operation by public authorities now permitted



Useful result

- No cure no pay-principle 16:5 (445) SMC
 - Reward or remuneration or compensation
- Reward cannot exceed the saved value
- What is success?
 - Out of danger
- Damage to the environment treated outside the principle
 - Special compensation 16:9 (449) SMC
 - Unsuccessful efforts:
 - Expenses
 - Successful efforts:
 - Expenses + 30 to 100 percent



Assessment of the reward

- Aim to encouraging salvage efforts
- Criteria 16:6.1 (446.1) SMC
 - a. the saved value of the vessel and other property;
 - b. the skill and efforts of the salvors in preventing or minimizing 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 salving 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
- Without regard to the order of the criteria
- Never to exceed the saved value
 - 16:5.1 (445.1) SMC
- Reduction (16:3 4 (443.3), 16:9 4 (449.4) and 16:10 3 (450.3)



Background to the treatment of special compensation

PIOPIC 1972 assuming liability 1996 July 14th. The Salvage from salvors in oil pollution Convention came into force salvage New Salvage Convention 1989 introducing "Special Compensation". Article 14 Special 1995 UK ratified the Salvage Convention Compensation included in LOF salvage contract since 1990.



Special compensation

- Requirements for compensation
 - The vessel must threaten to damage the environment
 - Damage means
 - substantial physical damage to human health or to marine life or recourses
 - Causes only from certain pollutant
- Problems
 - What constitute expenses?
 - Can profit be included?
 - How to measure success?
 - How to assess the uplift (+30-100 %)?
 - Insurers exposed to unmonitored risks
- The solution to the problems
 - SCOPIC-clause into the salvage contract
 - Special compensation scheme not applicable



SCOPIC-clause

- Main advantages compared to art. 14 of the salvage convention
 - No threat of damage to the environment required
 - No geographical restrictions
 - A fixed uplift (25%) not linked to success
 - Agreed tariff rates for tugs personnel and equipment
 - Firm agreement on security
 - P&I clubs' and property underwriters' rights to be represented during the salvage operation



Salvage under contract

- The parties can agree on other conditions
 - Contractual salvage
 - Fixed rate
 - Pure salvage
 - No cure no pay
- A salvage contract can be modified and annulled
 - 16:3 (443) SMC



Salvage v. Towage

- Towage
 - Agreed price
 - Daily hourly rate (BIMCO Towhire)
 - Lump sum (BIMCO Towcon)
 - No claim for salvage compensation, if not in danger
- Salvage
 - Danger
 - Open form of pure salvage



Special salvage operations

- Salvage operations by sister vessels
 - 16:2 para. 2 (442.1) SMC
- Salvage operations by public authorities
 - Compare voluntariness
 - 16:11 para. 5 (442.2 and 451) SMC



Exceptions to the right of compensation

- Services rendered under existing contracts
 - Compare voluntariness
 - 16:10.1 (450.1) SMC
 - If extraordinary it should be rewarded
- Express and reasonable prohibition of the owner
 - 16:10.2 (450.2) SMC
- Salvor's misconduct
 - 16:10.3, cf. 16:3 para.4 (450.3) SMC
 - Caused danger
 - Have damaged during operation
 - Acted dishonestly
 - *Cf.* on relation to 16:9 para. 4 (449) SMC on special compensation



Apportionment between salvors

- Apportionment between independent salvors
 - 16:8 (448) SMC
- Apportionment between owner, master and crew
 - 16:11 (451) SMC
- Apportionment between owner and time charterer
 - 14:66 (386) SMC



Related rules

- Maritime lien
 - In ship 3:36.5 (51) SMC
 - and cargo 3:43.1 (61) SMC
- General Average
 - Allowed in YAR 1994 rule VI
 - Outside YAR 2004 (complicated rules)
- Marine Insurance
 - NMIP § 4-8.1
 - CICG § 40



Thanks for your attention!

