THE BRAZILIAN MARITIME LAW REFORM AND THE NEW LIABILITY REGIME





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OVERVIEW

- 1. Introduction to Brazil
- 2. Laws in force
 - 1850 Commercial Code
 - 2002 Civil Code
 - Multimodal Transportation (Law 9.611/98)
 - 1990 Consumers Act
 - Piecemeal legislation
- 3. Bill nº 1.572
 - Time Bar on Cargo Claim
 - Arrest of Vessels
 - Shipowner's Liability and Limitation



Brazil



¹ Bahia State Docas Compny
 ² Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade

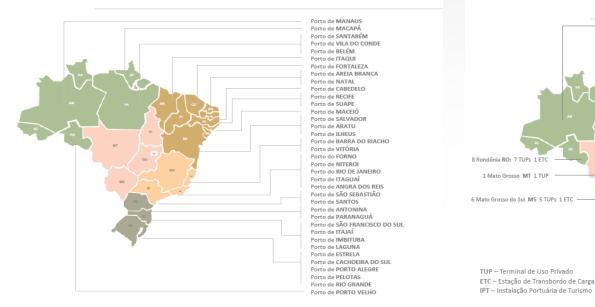
³ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
 ⁴ Brazilian Central Bank



Port Sector

- ✓ Ports Overview:¹
 - 37 public ports
 - 146 private use terminals
- ✓ Estimated investments in the ports sector of at least R\$ 50 bi (approx. USD 22 bi) for the next 10 (ten) years.²

Brazilian Public Ports: 37 Ports



Brazilian Private Terminals: 146 Terminals

20 Amazonas AM: 14 TUPs 6 ETCs

1 Rio Grande do Norte RN : 1 TUP

15 Pará PA: 14 TUPs 1 ETC

2 Amapá AP: 1 TUP 1 ETC

3 Maranhão MA: 3 TUPs

1 Pernambuco PE: 1 TUP

1 Alagoas AL: 1 TUP

2 Sergipe SE: 2 TUPs

11 Bahia BA: 11 TUPs

11 Espírito Santo ES: 11 TUPs

25 Rio de Janeiro RJ: 25 TUPs

10 Santa Catarina SC: 9 TUPs 1 IPT

16 Rio Grande do Sul RS : 16 TUPs

8 São Paulo SP: 8 TUPs

4 Paraná PR: 4 TUPs

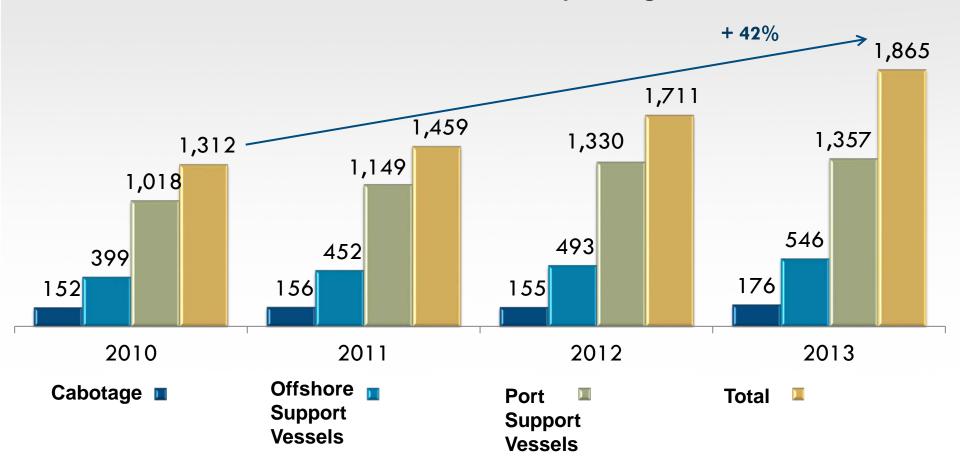
1 Ceará CE: 1 TUP

¹ Ministry of Ports - Secretaria de Portos da Presidência da República SEP/PR
² http://memoria.ebc.com.br/agenciabrasil/noticia/2013-05-17/portos-receberao-mais-de-r-50-bilhoes-em-investimentos-estima-abdib



Vessels Operating in Brazil

Growth of Number of Vessels Operating in Brazil



National Waterway Transportation Agency (ANTAQ) – 2013 Annual Statistics



Brazilian Commercial Legislation in force today

- > 1850 Commercial Code
 - Based on the 1808 Napoleon Commercial Code
 - Partially revoked by the Brazilian Civil Code of 2002.
 - Part of the 1850 Commercial Code is still in force, including provisions related to Maritime Law (Maritime Trade, losses, insurance, abandonment, etc)





New Brazilian Commercial Code

- > Aligning Brazil with international practice;
- More <u>legal certainty</u> in commercial relationships – rights, responsibilities and restrictions;
- Improving Brazilian <u>business environment</u> and commercial trade;
- Consolidating regulation of maritime law in the Brazilian legal system;







New Brazilian Commercial Code Bill nº 1.572/2011 and Bill nº 487/2013

- Bill nº 1.572/2011 Chamber of Deputies (Lower House)
- Amendment nº 56/2012 to Bill nº 1.572/2011
 - Proposes Maritime Law provisions.
 - Drafted by ABDM (Brazilian Maritime Law Association)
- Bill nº 487/2013 Senate (Upper House)





Bill for New Commercial Code

Commercial Code Reform – main aspects:

- Trade Law
- Corporate Law
- Agro-business
- Maritime Law
- > Bill nº 1.572 still under analysis before the Brazilian Congress.





Time Bar - Bill nº 1.572

≻Cargo Claim Time Bar:

≻1850 Commercial Code – 1 year time bar

>2002 Civil Code does not give any specific provision regarding time bar for cargo claims

>Different Interpretations:

- 1 year (Federal Decree 116/67 and Multimodal Law)
- 3 years (general time bar for civil liability under the 2002 Civil Code)
- 5 years (Consumer Act)
- ➢ Bill nº 1.572:
- 1 year time bar for cargo claims
- Consumer Act does not apply to maritime carriage involving corporate entities



Arrest of Vessels - Bill nº 1.572

Brazilian Arrest Regulation in Force

- Brazil has NOT ratified the 1952 and 1999 International Arrest Conventions;
- It is not possible to arrest a vessel in Brazil to obtain security for a foreign claim/arbitration (lack of jurisdiction).
- There are no provisions regarding the arrest of sister ships, arrest of bunkers or wrongful arrest
- The Provisions in Bill nº 1.572
- Jurisdiction for the arrest of vessels in Brazilian waters based on a foreign claim
- Possibility of arrest of sister ships, bunkers and consequences of a wrongful arrest
- Bill nº 1.572 aligned with international practices on privileged credits ranking.



Limitation of Liability

- 1850 Commercial Code no provision except for abandonment of the vessel
- Brazil is a party to 1924 Brussels Convention
- Brazil is not a party to 1976 Convention (London 1976 LLMC)
- Brazil is not a party to 1978 Hamburg Rules (Brazil signed but did not ratify)
- Brazil is not a party to 2009 Rotterdam Rules (Spain, USA, France, Norway, Switzerland and others)



Bill nº 1.572 – Limitation Fund

> The Constitution of a Liability Limitation Fund

- Similar to the 1976 Convention, updated by its 1996 Protocol
- Creation of a limitation fund in cases of great losses, against which all creditors shall seek their claims.
- The creation of a liability limitation fund is not a mandatory procedure, being at the discretion of the shipowner whether to create the fund or not;
- In order to create a liability limitation fund, the shipowner must verify the maximum extent of the limitation of his liability, with the purpose of distribution among creditors.



Bill nº 1.572 – Limitation of Liability

The Application of the Limitation of Liability

- The limitation of liability applies to:
 - ✓ death and injury;
 - ✓ damages to third parties property;
 - ✓ loss and damage to the cargo (Cargo value declared in the Bill of Lading or 666,67 SDR p/ volume-unity or 2;5 per kg);
 - claims arising from extra contractual liability directly related to the vessel operation.
- The limitation of liability does not apply to:
 - ✓ environmental damages;
 - ✓ wreck removal;
 - ✓ vessel rescue operations;
 - ✓ nuclear damages; and
 - ✓ labour credits.



Limitation of Liability

Bill nº 1.572: Provisions for Limitation of Liability

DEATH AND INJURY	US DOLLARS	SDR (SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS)
Up to 2,000 Tons (Gross Tonnage)	4,649,290.00	3,020,000
2,001 to 30,000 Tons	4,649,290.00 + 1,859.72 per ton	3,020,000 + 1,208 per ton
30,001 to 70,000 Tons	4,649,290.00 + 1,394.79 per ton	3,020,000 + 906 per ton
More than 70,000 Tons	4,649,290.00 + 929.86 per ton	3,020,000 + 604 per ton
OTHERS	US DOLLARS	SDR (SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS)
OTHERS Up to 2,000 Tons (Gross Tonnage)	US DOLLARS 2,324,645.00	
		(SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS)
Up to 2,000 Tons (Gross Tonnage)	2,324,645.00	(SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS) 1,510,000



Cargo Owners x Shipowners?

More important: Clearer Rules

BRAZIL: "CARGO PARADISE"?



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Thank you.

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