Reference No.

U 1.ZZ

Consignee	
Notify address	_
Vessel Port of loading	_
Vessel Port of loading	
Port of discharge	- /
No. of tanks Shipper's description of cargo	
No. of tanks Shipper's description of cargo	Quantity said to be
$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$	
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SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above.

Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.

IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all of this tenor and date, any of which being accompilated the others shall be void.

FOR CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Freight payable at	Place and date of Issue
Number of original Bs/L	Signature

RECOMMENDED

BILL OF LADING

TO BE USED FOR SHIPMENTS UNDER
"BISCOILVOY" CHARTER FOR VEGETABLE/
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS
CODE NAME: "BISCOILVOYBILL"
agreed 1975 between
The Baltic and International Maritime
Conference (BIMCO)
and
International Association of
Seed Crushers (IASC).

Conditions of Carriage.

(1) All terms and conditions, liberties and exceptions of the Charter Party, dated as overleaf including the Law and Arbitration Clause (Clause 34), are hereby expressly incorporated. The Carrier shall in no case be responsible for loss of or damage to cargo howsoever arising prior to loading into and after discharge from the vessel.

(2) Paramount Clause.

This Bill of Lading shall have effect subject to the provisions of any legislation relating to the carriage of goods by sea which incorporates therein the Hague Rules contained in the International Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to Bills of Lading, dated Brussels 25th August, 1924, or any modification thereof, which is compulsorily applicable to the contract of carriage herein contained. When no such enactment is in force in the country of shipment the corresponding legislation of the country of destination shall apply, but in respect of shipments to which no such enactments are compulsorily applicable, the terms of the said Convention shall apply.

(3) General Average shall be adjusted, stated and settled according to York-Antwerp Rules 1974 or any modification thereof.

Cargo's contribution to General Average shall be paid to the Carrier even when such average is the result of a fault, neglect or error of the Master, Pilot or Crew. The Charterers, Shippers and Consignees expressly renounce the Netherlands Commercial Code, Art. 700, and the Belgium Commercial Code, Part II, Art. 148.

(4) New Jason Clause.

In the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after the commencement of the voyage, resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequence of which, the Carrier is not responsible, by Statute, contract or otherwise,
the cargo, shippers, consignees or owners of the cargo 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 cargo.

If a salving vessel is owned or operated by the Carrier, salvage shall be paid for as fully as if the said salving vessel or vessels belonged to strangers. Such deposit as the Carrier, or his agent, may deem sufficient to cover the estimated contribution of the cargo and any salvage
and special charges thereon shall, if required, be made by the cargo, shippers, consignees or owners of the cargo to the Carrier before delivery.

(5) Both-to-Blame Collision Clause.

If the Vessel comes into collision with another vessel as a result of the negligence of the other vessel and/or 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 Vessel, the owners of the cargo carried hereunder will indemnify the Carrier against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying vessel 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 the said cargo, paid or payable by the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners as part of their claim against the carrying vessel or the Carrier.

The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the owners, operators or those in charge of any vessel or vessels or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding vessels or objects are at fault in respect of a collision or contact.

(6) Himalaya Cargo Clause.

It is hereby expressly agreed that no servant or agent of the Carrier (including every independent contractor from time to time employed by the Carrier) shall in any circumstances whatsoever be under any liability whatsoever to the Shipper, Consignee or owner of the cargo or to any Holder of this Bill of Lading for any loss, damage or delay of whatsoever kind arising or resulting directly or indirectly from any act, neglect or default on his part while acting in the course of or in connection with his employment and, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions in this Clause, every exemption, limitation, condition and liberty herein contained and every right, exemption from liability, defence and immunity of whatsoever nature applicable to the Carrier or to which the Carrier is entitled hereunder shall also be available and shall extend to protect every such servant or agent of the Carrier acting as aforesaid and for the purpose of all the foregoing provisions of this Clause the Carrier is or shall be deemed to be acting as agent or trustee on behalf of and for the benefit of all persons who are or might be his servants or agents from time to time (including independent contractors as aforesaid) and all such persons shall to this extent be or be deemed to be parties to the contract in or evidenced by this Bill of Lading.

The Carrier shall be entitled to be paid by the Shipper, Consignee, owner of the cargo and/or Holder of this Bill of Lading (who shall be jointly and severally liable to the Carrier therefor) on demand any sum recovered or recoverable by either such Shipper, Consignee, owner of the cargo and/or Holder of this Bill of Lading or any other from such servant or agent of the Carrier for any such loss, damage, delay or otherwise.

(7) Liberty Clause

In any situation whatsoever and wheresoever occurring and whether existing or anticipated before commencement of or during the voyage, which in the judgment of the Carrier or Master is likely to give rise to risk of capture, seizure, detention, damage, delay or disadvantage or to loss of the Vessel or any part of her cargo, or to make it unsafe, imprudent, or unlawful for any reason to commence or proceed on or continue the voyage or to enter or discharge the cargo at the port of discharge, or to give rise to delay or difficulty in arriving, discharging at or leaving the port of discharge or the usual place of discharge in such port, the Carrier may before loading or before the commencement of the voyage, require the shipper or other person entitled thereto to take delivery of the cargo at port of shipment and upon their failure to do so, may warehouse the cargo at the risk and expense of the cargo; or the Carrier or Master, whether or not proceeding toward or entering or attempting to enter the port of discharge or reaching or attempting to reach the usual place of discharge therein or attempting to discharge the cargo there may discharge the cargo into depot, lazaretto, craft or other place; or the Vessel may proceed or return, directly or indirectly, to or stop at any such port or place whatsoever as the Master or the Carrier may consider safe or advisable under the circumstances, and discharge the cargo, or any part thereof, at any such port or place; or the Carrier or the Master may retain the cargo on board until the return trip or until such time as the Carrier or the Master thinks advisable and discharge the cargo at any place whatsoever as herein provided or the Carrier or the Master may discharge and forward the cargo by any means at the risk and expense of the cargo. The Carrier may, when practicable, have the Vessel call and discharge the cargo at another or substitute port declared or requested by the Charterer. The Carrier or the Master is not required to give notice of discharge of the cargo, or the forwarding thereof as herein provided. When the cargo is discharged from the Vessel, as herein provided, it shall be at its own risk and expense; such discharge shall constitute complete delivery and performance under this contract and the Carrier shall be freed from any further responsibility. For any service rendered to the cargo as herein provided the Carrier shall be entitled to a reasonable extra compensation.