Ocean Marine Insurance Contract in Japan: ICC New or Old?

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1. Introduction

- In marine insurance, practices in the London market have long been the international standard.
- In London, Lloyd's Policy wordings had been used more than two century, despite of the criticism against them.
- Lloyd's changed the policy form with a set of new standard clauses in 1982 for cargo and in1983 for hull insurance.
- Some countries followed the change immediately while others not.

Japanese insurers did not follow the change of form immediately. However, they started to use them around 2010 after 30 years of the change.

- Why were they reluctant to change their policy?
- Why did they start to use them?
- How do the Japanese insurers evaluate them at present?²

2. Lloyd's Policy Form Wordings

Traditionary Combination of various clauses

Lloyd's S.G.Policy

Lloyd's standardized marine insurance policy for in 1779 which date back to 14c in Italy

- + marginal clauses
- + Institute Cargo Clauses 1963
- + Additional Clauses

Difficulties

- body wordings contain old English
- too complicated, difficult to understand even for judges
- need to look at English law

3. Reform of the Lloyd's S.G. Form

Criticisms against Lloyd's S.G. Form

- Judges, lawyers in UK
- Developing countries
- **UNCTAD** Report for Reform in 1978
- Proposal by academia for creating international convention

London market suddenly announced:

MAR Form 1982 + Institute Cargo Clauses 1982

+ Institute Hull Clauses 1983

In 2009, revision of ICC 1982 ICC 2009

4. New Forms: Structure for Cargo Insurance

Policy Body MAR FORM



Institute Cargo Clauses A

Institute Cargo Clauses B

Institute Cargo Clauses C

Institute War Clauses (Cargo)

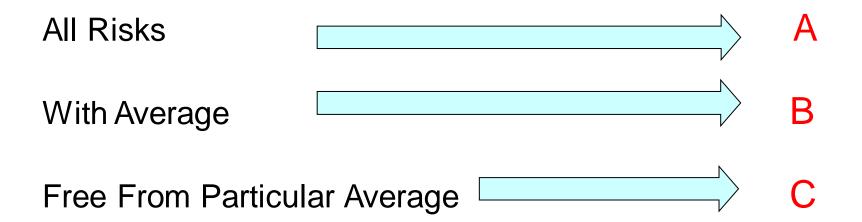
Institute Strikes Clauses (Cargo)



Special Clauses etc.

Revision of Lloyd's Cargo Policy

Major Types of Coverage for Marine Risks

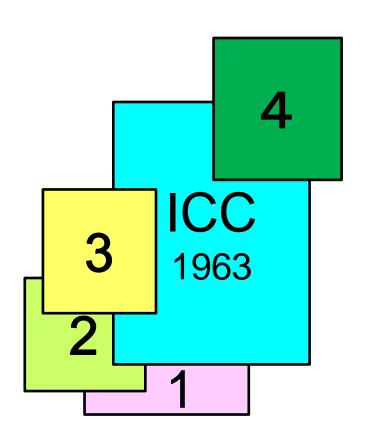


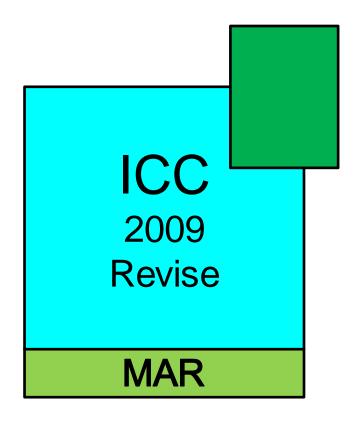
The extent of coverage is not exactly same.

Structure of Clauses Image

Old ICC 1963

New ICC 1982 or 2009





5. Attitudes among Japanese insurers

London

Japan

New MAR Policy and 1982 ICC

Watch the developments

Proposed London for certain amendments to 1982 ICC

Revision of 1982 ICC in 2009

including the extending cover for the insolvency of shipowners

Use both old clauses and new clauses with certain special clauses

6. Treatment by Japanese insurers to use new Clauses

 Modified MAR Form to fit it into the Japanese insurance policy style and the Japanese law

Adding clauses to modify MAR Policy clauses including jurisdiction clause

 Adding clauses to fill the gap between SG Policy and new ICC

Ex: Piracy risk

Example of the Special Clause used by Tokio Marine and Nichido

Ex: Piracy risk

To cover capture and piracy risk in not-war situation

EXTENTION CLAUSE FOR MAR FORM

Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, it is specially understood and agreed that the words "arising from risks covered under 1.1 above" in clause 1.2 of the Institute War Clauses (Cargo) shall be deleted, and that this insurance shall cover loss of or damage to the subject-matter insured caused by piracy and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat.

7. Pro and Con of the New Clauses

My View

Advantages

Easier to understand
both structure and wordings
ex: Particular Average? With Average?

Better for the global business

Smooth for the reinsurance placement

Disadvantages

Uncertainty of the interpretation of new words

Arguably narrower coverage ex: Piracy under B and C

8. Conclusion

Uncertainty to use new wordings Certainty or Improvement?

Certain modification of the London form may be necessary for the users outside UK.

In the long run, need for the harmonization of law and practice in a global perspective.

Importance of global communication.

Thanks!

Major References

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