

国际贸易实务(双语版)

Chapter Nine Delivery of Goods



Chapter 9 Delivery of Goods

Teaching Plan 5

Teaching Contents

Section Three Ocean Shipping Documents

Teaching time: Two-class hour (90 minutes)

Learning Objectives

Master the types and features of ocean shipping documents

Important Points:

Types and features of ocean shipping documents

Difficult Points:

Application of different types of ocean shipping documents

Teaching Methodology:

Questions and Answers; Presentation; Group discussion; Case analysis

Teaching Aids:

PPT, blackboard, multimedia classroom

Section Three Ocean Shipping Documents



Trade documents are generally classified into commercial documents, financial documents, transport documents, insurance documents and some other related documents. According to the modes of transport, different kinds of transport documents will be required. Here, as ocean transport is the major form of transportation, we would like to discuss further more about the shipping documents.

I.Shipping Order (S/O)

Shipping Order is placed by the shipper to the carrier about the details of the cargo and the requirement for the transport. It is the basic shipping document for preparing other shipping documents.





I.Shipping Order (S/O)

托运单（SHIPPING NOTE--B/N）、装货单（SHIPPING ORDER--S/O）与收货单（MATES RECEIPT--M/R）三份单据的主要项目基本一致，我国一些主要口岸的做法是将托运单、装货单、收货单、运费通知单等合在一起，制成一份多达9联的单据。各联作用如下：第一联由订舱人留底，用于缮制船务单证。第二、三联为运费通知联，其中一联留存，另一联随帐单向托运人托收运费。第四联装货单经海关加盖放行章后，船方才能收货装船。第五联收货单及第六联由配舱人留底。第七、八联为配舱回单。第九联是缴纳出口货物港务费申请书。货物装船完毕后，港区凭以向托运人收取港杂费





II. Dock Receipt (D/R) or Mate's Receipt

Dock Receipt is an evidence of the receipt of the cargo in the quay, warehouse or on board the ship issued by the Captain or Mate of the vessel. It is used as a document to exchange for the bill of lading. However, it has no legal effect on the financial settlement.



III. Bill of Lading (B/L)

1. Definition of B/L

The B/L is a receipt for goods shipped on board a vessel, signed by the person (or his agent) who contracts to carry them, and stating the conditions in which the goods were delivered to (and received by) the ship. It is the most important shipping document required to ascertain the legal ownership and facilitate financial settlement.



III. Bill of Lading (B/L)

2. Nature and functions of B/L

The bill of lading serves as:

① **A receipt of goods signed by the carrier to the shipper or the consignor.** The B/L formally indicates that the goods have been loaded on board or have been shipped on a named vessel, which means the consignor has fulfilled his responsibility for delivery.

② **Evidence of the contract for carriage between the shipper and the carrier.** It is not the actual contract, but forms excellent evidence of the terms of the contract

III. Bill of Lading (B/L)

③ **A document of title to the goods.** The one who holds the B/L is regarded as the owner of the goods. According to operation of the symbolic delivery, the consignor can get payment only when he can provide the related B/L and transfer it to the consignee directly or indirectly. And the consignee, on the other hand, is able to take the delivery of cargoes with the arrival B/L.

3. Classification of Bill of lading

There are several types of Bills of lading which are categorized in different ways.





Example of Bill of Lading

BILL OF LADING

SHIPPER HUAXIN TRADING CO., LTD. 14 TH FLOOR KINGSTAR MANSION676 JINLIN RD., SHANGHAI CHINA		10) B/L NO. CHT08923 <i>CARRIER:</i> <u>C O S C O</u> 中国远洋运输（集团）总公司 CHINA OCEAN SHIPPING (GROUP) CO. <i>ORIGINAL</i>
CONSIGNEE TO ORDER OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA		Combined Transport BILL OF LADING
NOTIFY PARTY JAMES BROWN & SONS#304-310 JALAN STREET. TORONTO, CANADA PHONE NO. 77009910		
PRE-CARRIAGE BY PLACE OF RECEIPT	OCEAN VESSEL JIN HE	
VOYAGE NO. 31E	PORT OF LOADING SHANGHAI	
PORT OF DISCHARGE TORONTO	9) PLACE OF DELIVERY	





Example of Bill of Lading

11) MARKS 12) NOS. & KINDS OF PKGS. 13) DESCRIPTION OF GOODS 14) G.W. (kg) 15) MEAS (m³)

J. B. S 1639 CTNS 4ITEMS OF CHINESE CERAMIC DINNERWARE 37784.0kg 99.937M³
SHHX98027
TORONTO
C/NO. 1-1639

CONTAINER & SEAL NO.
COSU2572869/74921
COSU3542902/82563
COSU2772911/55238
COSU2578923/98253

FREIGHT PREPAID

ALL GOODS HAVE BEEN SHIPPED IN FOUR 20' CY TO CY CONTAINERS.

17) TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTAINERS SAY ONE THOUSNAD SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE CARTONS ONLY
OR PACKAGES (IN WORDS)





Example of Bill of Lading

FREIGHT & CHARGES	REVENUE TONS	RATE	PER	PREPAID	COLLECT
PREPAID AT SHANGHAI	PAYABLE AT		21) PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE SHANGHAI 22-Apr-98		
TOTAL PREPAID	18) NUMBER OF ORIGINAL B(S)L THREE (3)		22) 中国外轮代理公司上海分公司 CHINA OCEAN SHIPPING AGENCY, SHANGHAI BRANCH		
LOADING ON BOARD THE VESSEL			FOR THE CARRIER NAMED ABOVE		
19) DATE 22-Apr-98	20) BY 中国外轮代理公司上海分公司 CHINA OCEAN SHIPPING AGENCY, SHANGHAI BRANCH FOR THE CARRIER NAMED ABOVE				



3. Classification of Bill of lading

- (1) According to whether the goods are loaded or not: On Board B/L & Received for Shipment B/L
- ① **On Board B/L** 已装船提单
 - “Shipped” or “On Board”,
 - Name of vessel,
 - Date of shipment, and signature of the carrier.
 - ② **Received for Shipment B/L** 备运提单
 - Received by and under the control of the carrier, but not loaded on board
 - It does not contain “Shipped” or “On Board”, the name of vessel, date of shipment and signature of the carrier.



3. Classification of Bill of lading

2) According to whether there are notes (modification) on the B/L : Clean B/L & Unclean B/L

① Clean B/L 清洁提单

--The goods have been “shipped in apparent good order and condition” and there is no notation about **apparent or outside damage and defect in the packing** by the ship owner .

--It confirms that the goods have not suffered **apparent or outside damage and** there does not seem to be **any defect in the packing.**



3. Classification of Bill of lading

② Unclean B/L 不清洁提单

- Defects are found on the exteriors of the goods or in packing or the shipping company does not agree to any of the statements in the B/L.
- Notations about the outside damage and defects in packing:
“unclean”, “insufficiently packed”, “wet by rain”,
“six bags broken”, “one drum leaking”

3. Classification of Bill of lading

But it does not mean all the B (s) /L which are noted are unclean B/L.

The following three kinds of noted B/L are not regarded as unclean B/L:

3. Classification of Bill of lading

- The notations do not indicate clearly that the goods or packing are unsatisfactory.
- The purpose of the notation is to emphasize that the carrier shall not be responsible for the risks resulting from the quality of the goods or packing.
- The purpose of the notation is only to deny that the carrier has any knowledge of the content, quantity, volume, quality or technical specifications of the goods.

3. Classification of Bill of lading

3) According whether the B/L is transferable:

Straight B/L, Order B/L and Blank B/L

① Straight B/L 记名提单

- It has a designated consignee: e.g. ABC CO.
- The named consignee at the destination is entitled to take delivery of the goods;
- The carrier has to hand over the cargo to the named consignee, not to any third party;
- The bill is not transferable, need not be endorsed;
- The shipper cannot pass the bill to a third party by endorsement



3. Classification of Bill of lading

② Order B/L 指示提单

The goods are consigned to order or to the order of a named person.

--“To order ” or “To the order of × × ×”.

--It can be transferred only after endorsement is made;

--A blank endorsement is usually required .

3. Classification of Bill of lading

③ Blank B/L (Open B/L or Bearer B/L) 不记名提单、空白提单、来人提单

--The name of a definite consignee is not mentioned;

e.g. left blank or "To bearer"

--Anyone who holds the bill can take delivery of the goods against the surrender of the B/L;

--The B/L is transferable, but need not be endorsed.



Thank You !