

SHIP ARREST IN EGYPT

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1. Please give an overview of ship arrest practice in your country.

To proceed with an arrest order against an owing vessel in Egypt, in accordance with the Egyptian Maritime Trade Law No 8/1990, Article No 60, it's required to prepare some steps such as filling an arrest application (an arrest petition) to the competent court by their jurisdiction, this petition must explain the matter. A brief of the relation between the claimant and defendant, and the nature of debit which must be one of the debits indicated in the Article No 60, of the Egyptian Maritime Trade Law No 8/1990. The required documents relating to these debits in order to arrest a vessel as indicated in clause no (1) must be presented and attached to a certified translation into Arabic for all documents, for example (In case the arrest application was relating to outstanding invoices for insurance instalments issued by a marine insurance policy, all outstanding invoices, Insurance Policy and other documents such as mutual correspondents, faxes, e-mails and other agreements which prove this debits should be presented).

A legalized power of attorney must be granted by the client (The claimant) who is filing an arrest application. This power of attorney must be signed by the client, certified by the Apostille then legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Egyptian consulate in the client's country. This power of attorney must be translated into Arabic by the Ministry of Justice in Egypt.

2. Which International Convention applies to arrest of ships in your country?

The 1952 Brussels' Convention of the ship arrest is applied on the ship arrest in Egypt.

3. Is there any other way to arrest a ship in your jurisdiction?

The first applicable law for the arrest procedures is the Egyptian Maritime and Trade Law No 8/1990. In addition to the Egyptian Commercial law and the Egyptian substantiation law, there are some other applicable laws can be applied on the ship arrest in Egypt such as the Egyptian administrative law which allows the governmental authorities and public establishments to arrest a ship if it has been owed to them as example for a port dues or any other governmental debits, Then the governmental authority or the public establishment has the legal right to arrest the vessel directly by their order and without getting an arrest order from the judge.

4. Are these alternatives e.g. saisie conservator or freezing order?

No, these alternatives do not saisie conservator or freezing the ship arrest order but both procedures are compatible with them.

5. For which types of claims can you arrest a ship?

The legal recognizing liens in Egypt as indicated in the Egyptian Maritime and Trade Law No 8/1990, the Article No 60, as follows:

- (a) Port and water courses duties.
- (b) Expenses outlaid for removal, pick up, or lifting the wrecks and merchandise.
- (c) Damages caused by the ship by cause of collision, pollution or other similar marine incidents.
- (d) Casualties of lives or bodily injuries caused by the ship, as a result of using and exploiting it.
- (e) Contracts and deeds for using or renting the ship.
- (f) Insurance on the ship.
- (g) Contracts for transport of goods by virtue of a rental contract or bill of lading.
- (h) Destruction of goods and luggage transported by the ship, or their damages.
- (i) Salvage and rescue works.
- (j) Joint losses.
- (k) Tugging the ship.
- (l) Piloting works.

- (m) Supplies of materials or tools necessary for operating the ship or its maintenance, whatever the source of supplies being obtained.
- (n) Ship-building, repairing or furnishing the ship, and expenses incurred for the ship in dry-docks and dockyards.
- (o) Incurred salaries and wages for captain, ship-officers and the crewmembers by the shipping agencies.
- (p) Incurred money by the captains, Ship-forwarders, Ship-Charterers, or shipping agencies for the account of ship or ship-owners.
- (q) Disputes about the ownership of ship.
- (r) Disputes about the common ownership of ship, or about holding or exploiting and operating it, or the rights of ship-owners in common to the amounts resulting from using and exploiting the ship.
- (s) Marine mortgage.

6. Can you arrest a ship irrespective of her flag?

The arrest procedures are applicable irrespective of the flag of the ship whatsoever, also irrespective of the claimant or debtor's residency.

7. Can you arrest a ship irrespective of the debtor?

The arrest procedures are applicable irrespective of the Debtor's residency or nationality.

8. What is the position as regards sister ships and ships in associated ownership?

The procedures are also applicable on the sister-ship and a ship associated with the same ship-owners. The sister ship of the owing vessel is allowed to be arrested in Egypt in accordance with the Egyptian Maritime and Trade Law No 8/1990, Article No 61, which allows the claimant to arrest the sister ship through the same procedural requirements as mentioned above. The referred Article No 61 stated that:

"Whoever holds any of the debits specified in the previous article, can levy an arrest on the ship with which the debit is connected or any other ship owned by the debtor if such ship was in his possession at the time of instituting the debit". However, no attachment may be levied on another ship than the one to which the debit is related if the debit is one of those prescribed in items Q, R and S of the previous article".

These referred items as indicated in the article No 60 are as follows:

- (q) Disputes about the ownership of vessel.
- (r) Disputes about the common ownership of vessel or about holding or exploiting and operating it, or the rights of ship-owners in common to the amounts resulting from operating and exploiting the ship.
- (s) Marine mortgage.

9. What is the position as regards Bareboat and Time-Chartered vessels?

These arrest procedures are also applicable for the bareboat charters, Yachts, Fishing boats, Submarines and time-chartered or Voyage chartered vessels as explained.

10. Do your Courts require counter-security in order to arrest a ship?

A counter security is not required under the new Egyptian Maritime and Trade Law No 8/1990.

11. Is there any difference in respect to arresting a ship for a maritime claim and a maritime lien?

There is no difference between the maritime claim and the maritime lien in respect to arresting a ship which is subjected to the same procedures.

12. Does your country recognise maritime liens? Under which International Convention, if any?

The maritime liens are recognized by the Egyptian Maritime and Trade Law No 8/1990, also, the 1952 Brussels' Convention of the ship arrest is applied on the ship arrest in Egypt.

13. What lapse of time is required in order to arrest a ship since the moment the file arrives to your law firm?

The required time to arrest a ship starting from the moment of the referred documents arrival to our law firm is 24 hours.

14. Do you need to provide a POA or any other documents of the claim to the Court?

A legalized power of attorney must be granted by the client (the claimant) who fills the arrest application. This power of attorney must be signed by the client and certified by the Apostil or the local authentication office then legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Egyptian consulate in the client's country. This power of attorney must be translated into Arabic by the Ministry of Justice in Egypt which takes from three to five days to be finished.

15. What original documents are required, what documents can be filed electronically, what documents require notarisation and/or apostille, and when are they needed?

The required documents relating these debits as indicated above in clause no (1) must be attached with the arrest application in addition to a certified translation into Arabic for all documents (Our law firm usually advises clients to send the documents by e-mail first to start the translation process urgently in order to save time for preparing the arrest application in proper time), for example (In case the arrest application relating to outstanding invoices for insurance instalments issued by a marine insurance policy. We have to present all outstanding invoices, Insurance Policy. And other documents such as mutual correspondents, Faxes, E-mails and other agreements which prove this debit).

16. Will your Courts accept jurisdiction over the substantive claim once a vessel has been arrested?

The Egyptian courts accept jurisdiction over the substantive claim once the vessel has been arrested. Also all claims against the arrested vessel will be accepted in respect to the jurisdiction.

17. What is the procedure to release a ship from arrest?

In according to the Egyptian Maritime Trade Law No 8/1990, Article No 63, in order to release a ship from arrest, an application of release a ship from arrest must be submitted by the defendant to the chief of judge or his representative on his jurisdiction attached with a bail or guarantee letter to be sufficient for settlement of debit.

18. What type of security needs to be placed for the release?

In spite of the article No 63, of The Egyptian Maritime Trade Law No 8/1990, didn't explain definitely the required type of security of bail or guarantee letter however the practical practice is indicated that a bank guarantee letter must be submitted by a known bank to be acceptable. Also, a deposit of cash money equivalent to the total debit will be acceptable too.

19. Does security need to cover interest and costs?

The security must cover the interest and 10% for the costs in case of the judge was included to the capital debit in the arrest warrant.

20. Are P&I LOUs accepted as sufficient to lift the arrest?

As referred the practical actual is indicated that P&I LOUs are not acceptable at all.

21. How long does it take to release the ship?

It's usually takes about from one to two days to release a ship from arrest starting from the date of submitting the application of release the ship from arrest to the chief of judge.

22. Is there a procedure to contest the arrest?

The defendant has a right to contest against the arrest warrant before the summary execution court whether the arrest was executed or not yet. The defendant also has a right to consent against the plenary trade court through 10days starting from the date of commencement of execution of the arrest. So, the judge can cancel the arrest warrant or amend it, Article No 197, of the Egyptian procedural law.

23. Which period of time will be granted by the Courts for the claimants in order to take legal action on the merits?

The Egyptian Maritime and Trade law No 8/90 gives the claimant 8 days exactly to take the legal action on the merits starting from the day of arrest, or otherwise the arrest will be cancelled by law. The Egyptian courts usually take time approximately one year to issue her award in the legal action of merits.

24. Do the Courts of your country acknowledge wrongful arrest?

The claims for wrongful arrest are allowed and organized by the Egyptian Civil Law No 131/1948, article No 163, which indicated as follows:

“Every fault was caused damages to the others shall required the indemnity”

So, the wrongful arrest is protected by the Egyptian Civil Law, and if someone arrests a vessel by wrong or by false documents. The claimant will be claimed by the ship-owners, Charters or operators to pay them all damages incurred as a result of the wrongful arrest. These damages will be determined by the court which has all rights and free to assume the value of damages including fines, incurred port dues and all other incurred expenses caused by this wrongful arrest.

25. Do the Courts of your country acknowledge the piercing and lifting of the corporate veil?

As a basic rule, the shareholders of a company with limited liability are not personally liable for the obligations of the company, but, the Egyptian maritime and trade law is organizing this point on the basis that rules of the Egyptian trade law which is depend on the type of company, so, If the ship-owner's company was established as a “Joint stock company”. So, the shareholders will not be personally responsible for any obligations at all, but, if the ship-owner's company was established as a “corporate company”. So, the shareholders will be personally responsible for the obligations and then the piercing and lifting of the corporate veil will be applied.

26. Is it possible to have a ship sold pendente lite; if so how long does it take?

When a vessel has been arrested, so that the ship-owners can't sale it at all without the court permission unless the arrest is removed, and if the ship-owners was sold the vessel while it arrested so this sale contract is considered null and void.

*Our legal services and consultancies are presented to Ship-Owners, Charters, P&I Clubs, Marine Insurance & Reinsurance Companies, Ship Agents, Repairs, Suppliers, Building, Oil & Gas Companies, etc. Our legal services are included, Marine insurance and reinsurance claims, Charter parties liabilities, Bills of lading, Ship sale/Purchase contracts, Collision/Salvage and General damage liabilities, Oil pollution/ Casualties, Stowaways and Refugees, Cargo liabilities (Shortage/Loose/Damage and Delay of cargo, Ship's Arrest/Release, in all Egyptian ports, Crew detention, Costs and Fines, Disputes settlements, Legal defence, disputes before the all Egyptian courts, Disputes under voyage/time charters, Financial collapse, Bankruptcy, Collisions of ships, Salvage claims and marine casualties, Marine mortgages, Crew wages claims, Personal injury and death claims, Ship registration, Ship deletion, Ship delays, Custom's fines and demurrages, Customs clearance facilities, Assisting in import & export procedures, All aspects of shipping, marine and trade disputes, International Arbitration, Execution of international judicial and arbitration awards in Egypt.