

BILL OF LADING

Application of UCP 600 Article 20

- 91.** If a credit requires presentation of a bill of lading (“marine”, “ocean” or “port-to-port” or similar) covering sea shipment only, UCP 600 article 20 is applicable.
- 92.** To comply with UCP 600 article 20, a bill of lading must appear to cover a port-to-port shipment but need not be titled “marine bill of lading”, “ocean bill of lading”, “port-to-port bill of lading” or similar.

Full Set of Originals

- 93.** A UCP 600 article 20 transport document must indicate the number of originals that have been issued. Transport documents marked “First Original”, “Second Original”, “Third Original”, “Original”, “Duplicate”, “Triplicate”, etc., or similar expressions are all originals. Bills of lading need not be marked “original” to be acceptable as an original bill of lading. In addition to UCP 600 article 17, the ICC Banking Commission Policy Statement, document 470/871 (Rev), titled “The Determination of an ‘Original’ Document in the Context of UCP 500 sub-Article 20 (b)” is recommended for further guidance on originals and copies and remains valid under UCP 600. The content of the Policy Statement appears in the Appendix of this publication, for reference purposes.

提單

UCP600 第二十條之適用

91. 若信用狀要求提示僅涵蓋海上運送之提單（“海運”、“海洋”或“港至港”或類似用語），則適用 UCP600 第二十條。
92. 為符合 UCP600 第二十條之規定，提單必須顯示涵蓋港至港之運送，但無須冠以“海運提單” (marine bill of lading)、“海洋提單” (ocean bill of lading)、“港至港提單” (port-to-port bill of lading) 或類似抬頭。

全套正本

93. UCP600 第二十條之運送單據必須表明已簽發正本之份數。運送單據標示“第一正本” (First Original)、“第二正本” (Second Original)、“第三正本” (Third Original)，或“第一份正本” (Original)、“第二份正本” (Duplicate)、“第三份正本” (Triplicate) 等，或類似用語，均為正本。提單無須標示“正本” (original) 字樣亦能被接受為正本提單。除 UCP600 第十七條外，有關正本及副本問題之進一步瞭解，請參閱國際商會銀行委員會政策聲明，文件編號 470/871 (Rev.)，標名『UCP500 第二十條 (b) 項條文中“正本”單據之判定』，該聲明對 UCP600 仍繼續有效。聲明之全文載於本書之附錄以供參考。

Signing of Bills of Lading

- 94.** Original bills of lading must be signed in the form described in UCP 600 sub-article 20(a)(i) and indicate the name of the carrier, identified as the carrier.
- a)** If an agent signs a bill of lading on behalf of the carrier, the agent must be identified as agent and must identify on whose behalf it is signing, unless the carrier has been identified elsewhere on the bill of lading.
 - b)** If the master (captain) signs the bill of lading, the signature of the master (captain) must be identified as “master” (“captain”). In this event, the name of the master (captain) need not be stated.
 - c)** If an agent signs the bill of lading on behalf of the master (captain), the agent must be identified as agent. In this event, the name of the master (captain) need not be stated.
- 95.** If a credit states “Freight Forwarder’s Bill of Lading is acceptable” or uses a similar phrase, then the bill of lading may be signed by a freight forwarder in the capacity of a freight forwarder, without the need to identify itself as carrier or agent for the named carrier. In this event, it is not necessary to show the name of the carrier.

提單之簽署

- 94.** 正本提單必須依 UCP600 第二十條 (a) 項 (i) 規定款式簽署，且表明運送人之名稱，表明為運送人。
- a)** 若代理人代表運送人簽署提單，則代理人必須表明為代理人，且必須表明被代理之運送人，除非提單之其他地方業已表明運送人。
 - b)** 若船長簽署提單，則船長之簽字必須表明為“船長”(master, captain)。於此情形，無須敘明船長之名稱。
 - c)** 若代理人代表船長簽署提單，則代理人必須表明為代理人。於此情形，無須敘明船長之名稱。
- 95.** 若信用狀敘明“承攬運送人之提單可以接受”(Freight Forwarder's Bill of Lading is acceptable)，或使用類似用語，則提單得由承攬運送人以承攬運送人之身分簽署，而無須表明其為運送人或標名運送人之代理人。於此情形，運送人之名稱無須顯示。