

IMCC Yacht Workshop 2016











<u>Panel</u>





- Amy Dallaway Antares Underwriting
- Andrew Jameson MatDan
- Stefano Scarpa Braemar Yacht services
- Kevin Allmond Brit Insurance
- Marion Fraser Brit Insurance
- Jim Hurley Fowler White Burnett
- Mike Pennekamp Fowler White Burnett
- Richard Hugg Ince & Co

Agenda

9.45am



- Overview of story line
- Notification of claim
- Salvage
- Pollution
- Repairs / paint work
- Policy / Clauses

Agenda



11:15am

- Personal injury
- Jurisdiction
- Limitation

Scenario

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Insured vessel - Superyacht

- 11m value
- 501 gross tonnage



Scenario



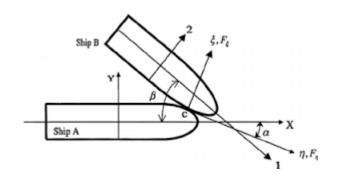
Third party vessel –

- 2m value
- 1730 gross tonnage



Scenario

Collision



Hull Damages











Goal

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Identifying Heffalump Traps

What's a Heffalump?



Goal

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 Knowing what circumstances might unexpectedly trap an insurer down the line.



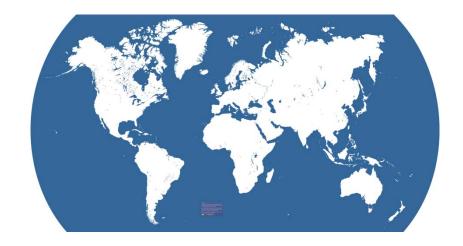
Notification



- Instruct experts
 - Surveyors
 - Investigators
 - Lawyers



Where is the Yacht?



Surveyor

- Assess quantum (pre-existing damage?)
- Oversee repairs (delamination, paint work complications)
- Reserve estimate (Potential CTL?)
- Cause of loss

Adjuster vs Surveyor?



Lawyer

- Appointment by Insurer
- Assess liability
- Assist in personal injury investigations
- Potentially instructed for coverage purposes
- Ethical Issues





Heffalump Sighting





Identifying the Proper Lawyer for the Proper Purpose

Investigator

- Personal injury investigations& Theft cases
- Interview crew / witnesses
- Examine medical invoices









Salvage or Towage?



<u>Salvage</u>

- The danger is real (burden of proof with Salvor)
- Voluntary service (no previous contract)
- Success

<u>Towage</u>

- Usually agreed beforehand
- No salvage award





Salvage



- Is the vessel in imminent danger?
- Has the Salvor used own equipment or put themselves in danger?
- How much skill & effort?
- How much time and money did it cost the Salvors?
- Promptness of services
- Measure of success



ICCESS 17

Salvage award



How much is a reasonable salvage award?







Salvage

Heffalump Sighting





Salvage

The Salvage Contract:







Salvage of Yachts



Life Salvage



Salvage of Yachts



1989 Salvage Convention

- *What was going on in 1989?* -Taylor Swift was born



There were a lot of theses:







- and the Salvage Convention of 1989 was passed

Pollution



Environmental issues

Pollution caused by the bunker tanks being breached.

- Who is liable for environmental damage?
- How is the charge calculated?



Pollution

Potential Issues in Pollution Claim:





Clauses

Yacht Policies

- R12 American yacht form
- Institute Yacht clauses



Repairs

Repairs to Yacht



- Pre-existing damage & Owners expectations
- Experts involved
- Paint / Delamination

Owner's Requirements

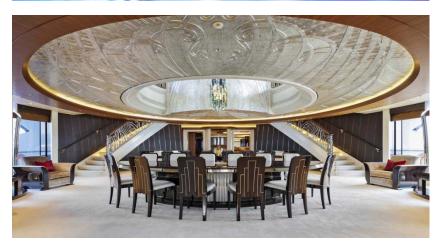


Pre-loss

- Pride & Joy
- Asset
- Secure Safe Haven
- Show of Wealth

- Use of the Yacht





Owner's Requirements

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Post loss

- Returning the yacht to it's pre-loss condition
- Repair or Replace
- Moving the goal post
- Betterment







Superyacht coating damage

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- Example of coating damages
- Common causes of coating damage
- Superyacht paint background information
- Specific issues with extent of damage, nature of repair and cost estimate

Cost of coating damage 55m motor yacht





Linear White

COATING AND FAIRING USD 600,000

SCAFFOLDING AND TENTING USD 140,000

REMOVAL FITTINGS USD 170,000

<u>TOTAL</u> <u>USD 910,000</u>

Cost of coating damage 50m motor yacht



Linear White

COATING AND FAIRING	USD 84,000
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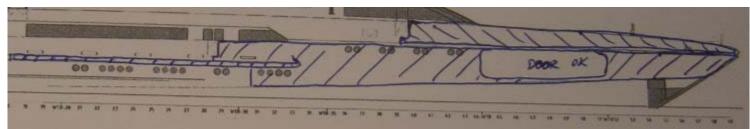
SCAFFOLDING AND TENTING USD 29,000

USD 9,000 **REMOVAL FITTINGS**

USD 122,000 TOTAL

Cost of coating damage 70m motor yacht







Silver Metallic

COATING AND FAIRING USD 210,000

SCAFFOLDING AND TENTING USD 170,000

<u>TOTAL</u> <u>USD 380,000</u>

Common causes of paint damage



- Grounding
- Collision
- Mooring and anchoring errors
- Latent paint defect
- Maintenance errors

Superyacht paint background information

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- Topcoat and gelcoat
- Objectives of superyacht paint
- Paint systems, types and application

Topcoat and Gelcoat



Topcoat

- Superyacht
- Steel, aluminum, composite hulls
- High gloss, several finishing effects
- High cost, high skill to apply, manage and inspect
- Sometimes difficult to repair

Gelcoat

- Smaller yachts
- Only GRP hulls and part of the hull structure
- Lower gloss and not many finishing effects
- Lower cost and skill set for application
- Generally easy to repair

Superyacht paint objectives



- Protect the hull material from corrosion
- Look good, often distinctive and unique: smooth, high gloss, metallic effect, pearl, matt, custom color, etc.

Paint systems, types and application



TOPCOAT (WITH NUMBER OF COATS AND PRODUCTS FOR THE REQUIRED FINISHING EFFECT)

EPOXY PRIMER AND SEALER (SEAL FILLER, BASE FOR TOPCOAT)

EPOXY FILLER (FAIRING SURFACE)

EPOXY SUBSTRATE (ANTICORROSION AND BASE FOR FILLER)
EPOXY PRIMER (ANTI CORROSION)

Each paint in the system does a different job

Specific issues with extent of damage, nature of repair and cost estimate



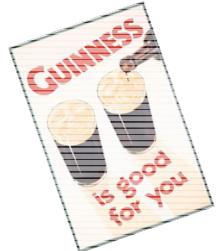
- Labour intensive Long time to repair and high cost
- Applicator company has to be highly skilled and experienced – Not many good application companies
- Scaffolding, tenting and removal of fittings costs is to be included into the cost of coating
- Substantial repairs
 - Paint manufacturer representative should be involved
 - Acceptance criteria and sample panel should be agreed before paint works start

Specific issues with extent of damage, nature of repair and cost estimate



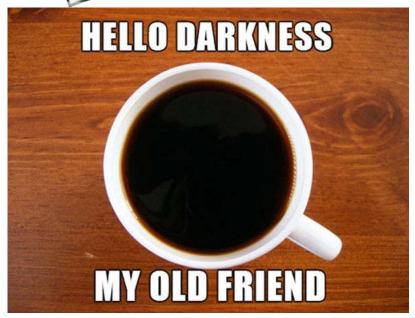
Challenging and expensive if the paint system is:

- Polyester polyurethane intolerant to buffing
- Dark colour or metallic application is difficult
- No recent application pigment is aged and gloss reduced
- High gloss or matt system
- Yacht design has no cut lines



Coffee break









Injuries

- Crew
- Owner
- Passengers / guests





Crew – Jones Act











Jones Act — § 688. Recovery for injury to or death of seaman



• Any seaman who shall suffer personal injury in the course of his employment may, at his election, maintain an action for damages at law, with the right of trial by jury, and in such action all statutes of the United States modifying or extending the common-law right or remedy in cases of personal injury to railway employees shall apply; and in case of the death of any seaman as a result of any such personal injury the personal representative of such seaman may maintain an action for damages at law with the right of trial by jury, and in such action all statutes of the United States conferring or regulating the right of action for death in the case of railway employees shall be applicable. Jurisdiction in such actions shall be under the court of the district in which the defendant employer resides or in which his principal office is located.

Personal Injury Jones Act — Pattern Jury Instructions

Negligence is the failure to use reasonable care, which is the care that a reasonably careful person would use under like circumstances. Negligence is doing something that a reasonably careful person would not do under like circumstances or failing to do something that a reasonably careful person would do under like circumstances.

Negligence under the Jones Act is a cause of an injury if it played any part, **no matter how slight**, in bringing about the injury or damage, even if the negligence operated in combination with the acts of another, or in combination with some other cause.







What is a crewmember entitled to when they are injured?

 Prompt, adequate, proper, and complete medical treatment









What is a crewmember entitled to when they

are injured?

• Maintenance:







What is a crewmember entitled to when they

are injured?

• Cure:



• Fit for Duty versus

Maximum Medical Improvement:





Fair Claims Practices Act, Bad Faith & Enterprise

Act







Jurisdiction



Crew contract



Conflicts of Law& Choice of Law



Forum& Venue





Limitation



- Limitation convention
- Who can limit their liability?
- Common issues?

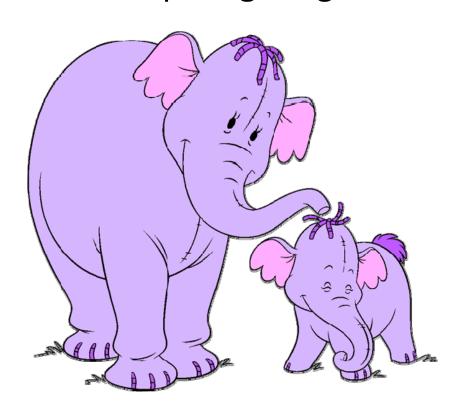




Limitation



Heffalumps Sighting



- Time Bars & Deadlines
- 1) Privity & Knowledge of the Owner

Summary



- Yacht policies are similar to personal lines insurance.
 They are often bespoke and tailored to the Insured's needs.
- Repairs can be complex due to the insured's expectations, modifications and the quality of the Yacht.
- Yachts are generally made of fibreglass and carbon fibre as oppose to steel.
- Injury cases can be expensive and time consuming if not managed effectively.













