

LAWS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BILLS OF LADING ACT

CHAPTER 50:03

**Act
20 of 1864**

Current Authorised Pages

| <i>Pages (inclusive)</i> | <i>Authorised by L.R.O.</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>1-4</i> | <i>.. 1/1980</i> |

Note
on
Subsidiary Legislation

This Chapter contains no subsidiary legislation.

CHAPTER 50:03

BILLS OF LADING ACT

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

SECTION

1. Short title.
2. Rights under bills of lading to vest in consignee or indorsee
3. Saving of right of stoppage *in transitu* or claims for freight.
4. Bill of lading in hands of consignee conclusive evidence of shipment.

An Act relating to Bills of Lading.
1950 Ed.
Ch. 31 No. 6

20 of 1864

Commencement.

[1ST OCTOBER 1864]

1. This Act may be cited as the Bills of Lading Act.

Short title.

2. Every consignee of goods named in a bill of lading, and every indorsee of a bill of lading to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass upon or by reason of such consignment or indorsement shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit, and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of such goods, as if the contract contained in the bill of lading had been made with himself.

Rights under bills of lading to vest in consignee or indorsee.

3. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect any right of stoppage *in transitu*, or any right to claim freight against the original shipper or owner, or any liability of the consignee or indorsee by reason or in consequence of his being such consignee or indorsee, or of his receipt of the goods by reason or in consequence of such consignment or indorsement.

Saving of right of stoppage *in transitu* or claims for freight.

4. Every bill of lading in the hands of a consignee or indorsee for valuable consideration representing goods to have been shipped on board a vessel shall be conclusive evidence of the shipment as against the master or other person signing the same, notwithstanding that such goods or some part thereof may not have been so shipped, unless the holder of the bill of lading shall have had actual notice at the time of receiving the same

Bill of lading in hands of consignee conclusive evidence of shipment.

that the goods had not been in fact laden on board but the master or other person so signing may exonerate himself in respect of such misrepresentation by showing that it was caused without any default on his part, and wholly by the fraud of the shipper, or of the holder, or of some person under whom the holder claims.