§ 308.511 Cancellation of Open Cargo Policy.

An assured may cancel an Open Cargo Policy by delivering to the underwriting agent, at least fifteen (15) days prior to the requested date of cancellation, an application for cancellation executed by the assured on Form MA–304, prescribed in §308.524, together with the original policy. The policy shall be cancelled as of the effective date requested in the application, which, unless otherwise agreed by the Maritime Administrator in writing, shall not be a date earlier than fifteen (15) days following the date of the receipt of the application as acknowledged by the underwriting agent on Form MA–304, with respect to all risks that have not attached prior to said effective date. Such cancellation shall not relieve the assured of the obligation to file closing reports with respect to all risks which attached prior to the effective date of the cancellation and to pay all unpaid premiums. Within four (4) months of the effective date of cancellation, unless otherwise agreed
by the Maritime Administrator in writing, the assured must file a closing report in duplicate on Form MA–313, prescribed in §308.533, of all shipments covered by the policy for which closing reports have not been previously filed. The assured shall mark this closing report “Final Closing Report on Cancellation of Policy”, and file a certificate on Form MA–313–B, prescribed in §308.535, executed by the assured in duplicate. Thereafter, when all unpaid premiums have been paid, the assured will become entitled to a refund of the collateral deposit, or cancellation of the surety bond in accordance with §§308.509 and 308.510. If the assured has lost or mislaid the original policy and is unable to produce it for cancellation, the assured shall execute a letter of indemnity and such other documents as may be required by the Maritime Administrator.

§ 308.512 Declaration of shipments under Open Cargo Policy.

(a) Closing report. (1) The assured shall file with the underwriting agent, not later than the twenty-fifth day of each month, a closing report for all inward shipments and a closing report for all outward shipments, and pay the premium and fees, for all shipments covered during the preceding calendar month, as required by Clause 19. Each closing report shall be filed in duplicate on Form MA–313, prescribed in §308.533, supported by a certificate executed by the assured on Form MA–313–A, prescribed in §308.534. If the assured has no shipments to report during any calendar month, the closing report, Form MA–313, shall, nevertheless, be filed with one or both of the following statements, depending upon their applicability, noted thereon certifying that:

(i) No inward shipment coming within the scope of this policy arrived at destination during the preceding calendar month, and
(ii) No outward shipment coming within the scope of this policy was made during the preceding calendar month, and
(iii) Whenever a sea passage is made with respect to cargo covered under the policy by a barge or sailing vessel the assured shall note that fact upon the closing report, unless the Maritime Administrator otherwise agrees.

(2) An assured reporting for one calendar month shall not include therein a report of a shipment due to be reported in the report for the next succeeding calendar month. Thus, the report of January closing shipments filed in February does not include February closings.

(b) Inward shipments. The closing report covering inward shipments shall include:

(1) All such shipments which have arrived at the port of destination during the preceding calendar month, and
(2) All such shipments with respect to which inability to so arrive by reason of loss, frustration, or other similar causes has come to the knowledge of the assured during the preceding calendar month.

(c) Outward shipments. The closing report covering outward shipments shall include all such shipments which attached under the policy during the preceding calendar month.

(d) Definition of inward and outward shipments. A shipment will be classified as an inward shipment or as an outward shipment by reference to the geographical location of the assured with respect to the movement of the shipment. The address of the assured as stated in the application filed by him for the policy shall be deemed to be the assured’s geographical location for the purpose of determining whether the shipment is inward or outward. To illustrate, if an assured has stated in his application that his address is in Hawaii, the assured’s shipments of goods from the United States to Hawaii would be classified as inward, and his shipments from Hawaii to the United States would be classified as outward. Any shipments that cannot be classified as inward or outward under this definition shall be treated as inward shipments for the purposes of the declaration.