

1. Normal proceduce:



1. Arrest:



Gesetz zur Reform des Seehandelsrechts vom 20.04.2013:

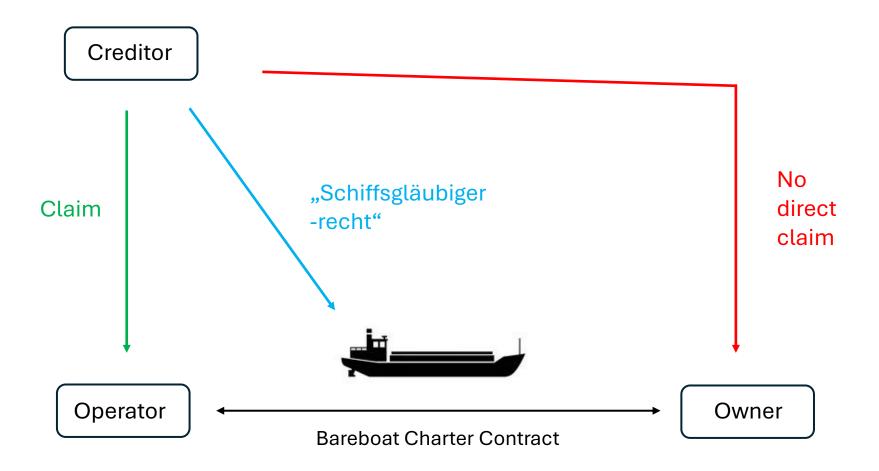
§ 917 I S.2 ZPO:

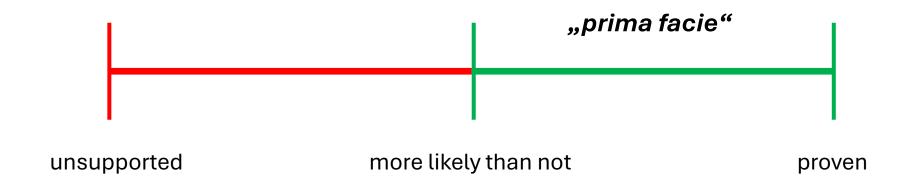
'No reason for arrest is required if the arrest is only for the purpose of securing enforcement in a vessel.'

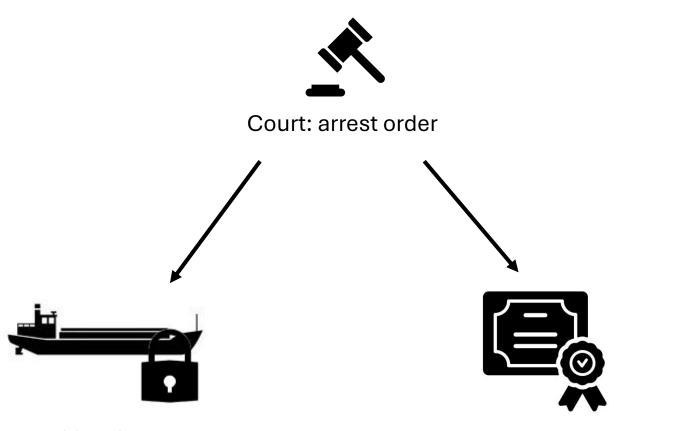


§ 920 ZPO:

- (1) The request is to set out **the designation of the claim**, specifying the amount of money or the monetary value, as well **as the reason** for the arrest order.
- (2) The claim and the reason for the arrest order are to be **demonstrated by prima facie evidence** to the court.







Bailiff: siezure Registry Court (Hamburg): reservation



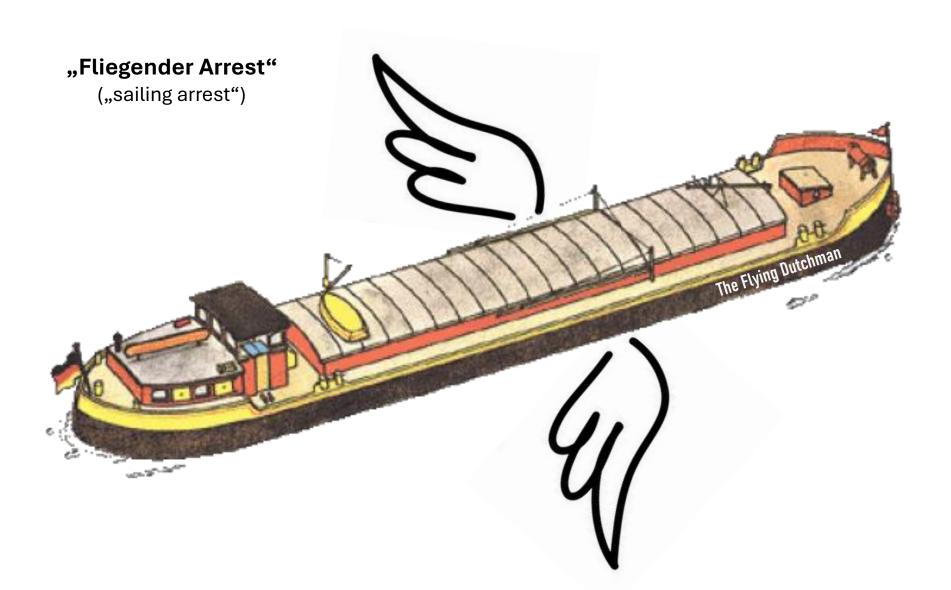
To-do:

- 1. Gathering information to substantiate the claim.
- 2. Determining the location of the vessel.
- 3. Finding a way to serve the arrest order.

III. Risks and Benefits

Pros	Cons
1. fast security	1. costs
2. reservation in ship register	2. risk of liability
3. can not sail (pressure)	3. can not sail (bankrupcy)

III. Risks and Benefits





III. Risks and Benefits

Conclusion:

Avarages:

- security through "Schiffsgläubigerrecht" usually sufficient
- arrest only if vessel could disappear
- as no means of pressure (Rotterdam garantee / releese sum)

2. Cargo claims:

- most of the cases secured by a "Schiffsgläubigerrecht" too
- in some cases arrest only possibility of securing the claim
- in smaller claims good means of pressure (depending on insurance)

3. Other contractual claims:

- arrest always only way of securing the claim
- good means of pressure in smaller claims

