



**CMI GUIDELINES FOR THE FORMULATION OF  
MARINE INSURANCE LAW**  
[DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION]

**Chapter 1**  
**Good faith, Disclosure, Alteration of Risk & Essential Terms**

1. *Marine insurance contracts are contracts of good faith. Good faith requires each party to conduct itself with the other party in relation to all material aspects of their insurance contract according to objective norms recognized by the society in which they are being judged.*
  2. *Acting in good faith requires each party before and at all times during the contract and in the submission of claims, to be honest in relation to all material matters, to disclose all – and not misrepresent any – material facts; and to disclose any material alteration of the risk during the currency of the policy.*
  3. *Certain terms may be stated by the parties in the contract as requiring strict compliance; the contract may stipulate that in the absence of strict compliance by either party, the other party shall have the right to cancel the contract (or even that the contract shall terminate automatically), regardless of whether non-compliance caused the loss. Such should be the case in relation to safety at sea, classification, ownership, management and ISM Code compliance. The description “warranty” should not be used, and the English law warranty and its effects in law should be abolished.*
  4. *Materiality in relation to an absence of good faith, a failure to disclose, a misrepresentation or a breach of a contractual term (not requiring strict compliance) is assessed according to a two-tier test of whether a reasonable insurer and a reasonable assured, both operating within the norms of the society and the context of the transaction in which such materiality is being adjudged, would consider the conduct to have affected the acceptance of the risk, the assessment of the premium and or the evaluation of claims by the insurer, and or the acceptance of cover by the insured.*
  5. *Materiality requires a causative link between the breach and the loss or the claim.*
  6. *Any material absence of good faith or material breach of the obligation to disclose or not to misrepresent or any material breach of an essential term going to the root of the contract, gives the aggrieved party the right to treat the contract as at an end, effective from the date of the breach, with the right to claim damages. Material breach of a non-essential term not relating to good faith, disclosure or misrepresentation and not contractually stipulated as requiring strict compliance, suspends cover until the breach is remedied.*
  7. *A non-material absence of good faith or breach of the obligation to disclose or not to misrepresent not founding a right to cancel the contract of insurance may nevertheless give rise to a claim for damages.*
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