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**The Logistician cum Lawyer**



**Prathiba Mahanamahewa<sup>1</sup>, Lalith Edirisinghe<sup>2\*</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Commercial Law,  
University of Colombo, Sri Lanka  
Email: [mahanamahewa@yahoo.com](mailto:mahanamahewa@yahoo.com)  
Tel: 0777399901*



*<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Management Humanities and Social Sciences  
CINEC Campus, Malabe, Sri Lanka  
\* Corresponding author  
Email: [lalith.edirisinghe@cinec.edu](mailto:lalith.edirisinghe@cinec.edu)  
Telephone: + 94 777 562 505*

## **Introduction**

Logistics, in general, is defined as the detailed organization and implementation of a complex operation. Before it became a buzz word in business community the logistics originated in the military as the indispensable activity of organizing the movement, equipment, and accommodation of troops. However, today this word mainly signifies the commercial activity of transporting goods to customers. On the other hand, a person who practises or studies law, a legal practitioner, attorney, legal officer, legal adviser, legal representative, or a member of the bar is considered as the lawyer. Therefore, from the outer perspectives one cannot realize a relationship between these two key words. This article attempts to appraise the connection between the two aspects. Logistics performance is strongly associated with the reliability of supply chains and the predictability of service delivery available to producers and exporters (Edirisinghe & Muller, 2013)

Logistics refers to a series of services and activities, such as transportation, warehousing, and brokerage, that help to move goods and establish supply chains across and within borders (Arvis, et al., 2016). As the terms suggest international logistics, transportation and supply chain are full of complicated series of processes. These activities are performed under different international trading contexts and the law that applies in such conditions is always a puzzle. Therefore, the distribution, transportation, and logistics industry is a tough environment governed by the laws of distribution. Yet, companies also need to face economic crime or fraud which forces them to navigate the regulatory minefield not only in their home country, but also in every single territory in which they hold operations. The fact is that 45% of transportation and logistics companies have experienced fraud in one form or another over the last two years. Although the damage is not counted in human lives, it remains damaging in many ways and includes substantial financial costs, as well as damaging employee morale, the vendor-supplier relationship, or the company's competitive edge (Earle, 2013). Logistics is the function responsible for the flow of materials from suppliers into an organization, through operations within the organization and then out to customers (Edirisinghe, 2017). Maritime and logistics performance are complimentary phenomena. Improving logistics performance is at the core of the economic growth and competitiveness agenda (Arvis, et al., 2016).