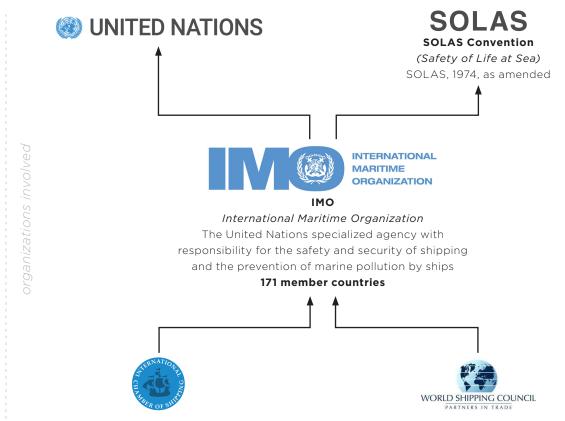
June 22, 2016 | Page 1 of 8



- 1. IMO is a specialized agency of the United Nations
- International Chamber of Shipping & The World Shipping Council combined efforts and published a document on the problems of container weights and asked the IMO to address
- 3. SOLAS 1974, as amended was adopted by the IMO in November of 2014, to go into effect July 1, 2016

The SOLAS Convention in its successive forms is generally regarded as the most important of all international treaties concerning the safety of merchant ships. The first version was adopted in 1914, in response to the Titanic disaster, the second in 1929, the third in 1948, and the fourth in 1960. The 1974 version includes the tacit acceptance procedure - which provides that an amendment shall enter into force on a specified date unless, before that date, objections to the amendment are received from an agreed number of Parties.

As a result the 1974 Convention has been updated and amended on numerous occasions. The Convention in force today is sometimes referred to as SOLAS, 1974, as amended.



#### International Chamber of Shipping (ICS)

The principal international trade association for the shipping industry, representing shipowners and operators in all sectors and trades

36 member countries
11 associate members (including WSC)

#### **World Shipping Council**

Their goal is to provide a coordinated voice for the liner shipping industry in its work with policymakers and other industry groups with an interest in international transportation

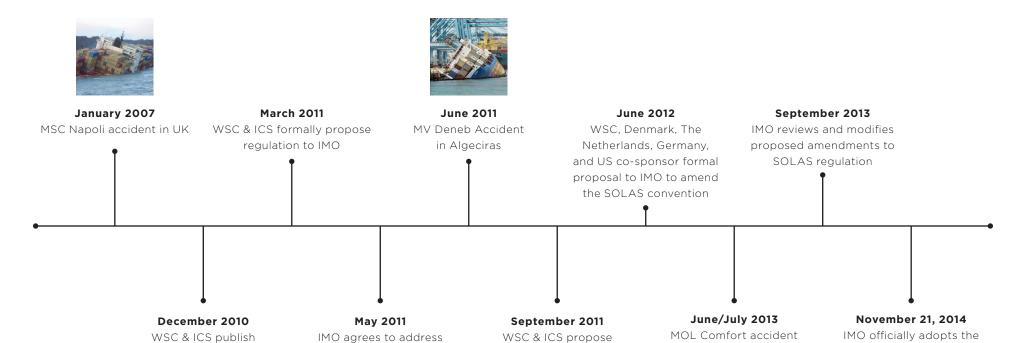
25 carrier members



June 22, 2016 | Page 2 of 8



### **TIMELINE**



existing SOLAS convention

be amended to address

weight regulation

weight issue



statement on weight issue

& ask IMO to address

new SOLAS requirement.

Implementation date for SOLAS set for July 1, 2016

in Arabian Sea

June 22, 2016 | Page 3 of 8



### THE BASICS

### **WHAT**

IMO's International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) requires that every container's gross mass is verified with a signature, and submitted to the carrier in time to be used in a ship's stowage plan.

### **WHO**

The shipper is responsible to certify and document the verified gross mass of a packed container. The carrier is responsible to obtain the verified gross mass of the container in advance of vessel loading.



June 22, 2016 | Page 4 of 8



#### Methods to obtain VGM

### **METHOD 1**

Weigh container after loading (Weight must not include chassis or truck)





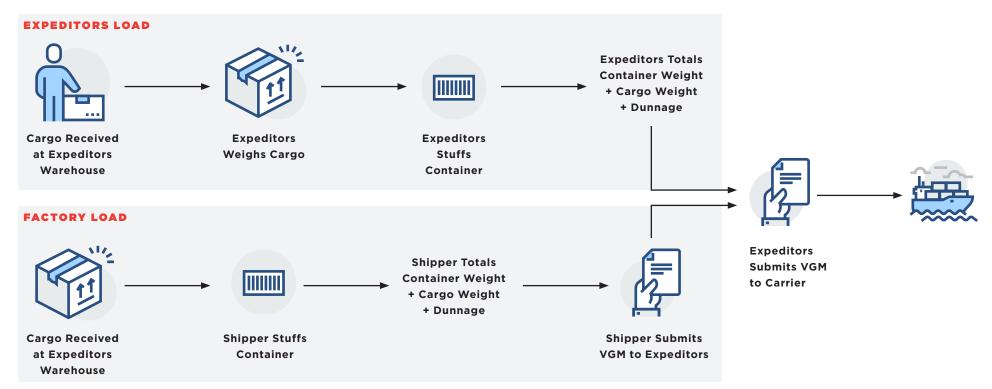
June 22, 2016 | Page 5 of 8



#### Methods to obtain VGM

### **METHOD 2**

Weigh all cargo & contents (dunnage, pallets, etc.)
Add weight to container tare weight as listed on container

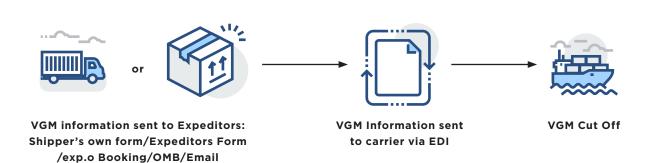




June 22, 2016 | Page 6 of 8



### METHODS TO SUBMIT THE VGM TO EXPEDITORS







June 22, 2016 | Page 7 of 8



### **GLOBAL IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

48 Countries (out of 171) with published final or draft implementation guidelines



- Consistent message from ocean carriers: no VGM, no load
- VGM cut offs will vary by location
- Carriers will receive VGM through following methods:
  - EDI (VERMAS, Shipping Instructions)
  - Web portal
  - Documents / Emails



June 22, 2016 | Page 8 of 8



### THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

### **EXPORTERS**

- How will your cargo be weighed?
- Do you have equipment (scales) in place, are they calibrated, & certified?
- Does carrier have ability to weigh cargo upon terminal receipt?
- What documentation will you use to provide verified gross mass?
- Who in your company is an authorized signer?

#### **IMPORTERS**

- Begin discussions with suppliers on their process, how will they weigh cargo
- Consider alternative sourcing / purchasing
- Close management of orders based on product need date, inventory levels, & forecasting
- Increase booking lead times to allow extra processing time at origin
- Consider possible mode change for critical orders needed to arrive in July

