

JAPAN P&I NEWS

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外航組合員各位

スペイン – 実入りコンテナ総重量申告の施行

今般、当組合のスペイン Barcelona のコレスポンデンツ INDECO より、スペインにおける改正 SOLAS 条約実入りコンテナ総重量申告の施行についての情報を受領いたしましたので、当組合要訳とともにご参考に供します。

以上

日本船主責任相互保険組合

添付：コレスponsdenツ報告及び当組合要訳

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IMPLEMENTATION IN SPAIN OF CONTAINER GROSS MASS VERIFICATION

BACKGROUNDS

The International Maritime Organization (IMO), by Resolution MSC.380 (94) dated 21st November 2014, has amended Rule 2 about cargo information, Chapter VI, regarding cargo transportation and liquid fuels, of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS) 1974. These amendments to SOLAS came into force on 1st July last and were implemented in Spain by Resolution of 31st May 2016 issued by the General Directorate of Merchant Marine (DGMM).

From this date, it is a duty to every shipper (person or company mentioned in the Bill of Lading as the shipper or the person who has signed a transportation contract with a shipping company in his name or on behalf of another person) to verify the gross mass (VGM) of full containers, making sure that the VGM is indicated in all necessary shipping papers and to be certain that these papers are provided to the Captain of the vessel, his representative or terminal representatives with sufficient prior notice in which to elaborate a stowage plan.

CONSEQUENCE

If a container is delivered in a maritime premise or terminal without the shipper having provided the VGM, the Captain or his representative or the representative of the terminal will be able to obtain the VGM of a full container on behalf of the shippers. For this purpose, the full container can be weighed in the terminal or somewhere else.

According to DGMM, when the activity of verifying the gross mass of a container takes place within the service zone of a General Interest Port, such activity will have the nature of commercial service according to the Port State and Merchant Marine Full Text Law, approved by Royal Law Decree.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The VGM will be applied to all containers ruled by the International Convention for Safe Container 1972 and that are to be stowed on board a vessel that follows Chapter VI about cargo transportation and liquid fuels, of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, SOLAS.

The Resolution of MSC has highlighted that the containers transported on a chassis or a tow are exempt from this obligation when they are driven to or from a vessel in transit making short international trips, according to SOLAS definitions contained in Rule 3 of Chapter III.

GROSS MASS VERIFICATION METHODS

Method 1: to weigh the full container once the cargo is stowed and the container is sealed, or;

Method 2: to weigh all the packages and cargo elements, including the pallets weight, dunnage

wood and any other material used to secure the cargo included in the container and adding this weight to the container tare weight.

According to DGMM, the weighing scales, weighbridge, the lifting equipment and other devices used to verify the gross mass of containers must be measured or calibrated by a laboratory recognized by the National Entity of Recognition (ENAC) if the verification takes place in Spain; or in other cases, by an entity recognized by ENAC through the Mutual Recognition Agreements among national recognizing organisms.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN VERIFIED AND DECLARED GROSS MASS

According to IMO's directives, when there are discrepancies between the declared and the VGM of a container, the VGM will prevail. The discrepancy should be solved using the VGM obtained by the Port terminal facility. DGMM has highlighted that there is a discrepancy when:

- The difference of gross mass obtained in two different weighing processes is 500 kilograms, plus or minus, to containers loaded with up to 15 metric tons.
- The difference of gross mass obtained in two different weighing processes that implies a different percentage from 5%, plus or minus, to containers that contain more than 15 metric tons.

COMMUNICATION PROCEDURE OF GROSS MASS IN PORT OF BARCELONA

Barcelona was the first Port to develop a guide to apply the new rules, making explicit the electronic procedure to communicate the verified weight of containers, taking into consideration many different scenarios. This guide is available in Barcelona's Port web in the following link:

<http://content.portdebarcelona.cat/cntmng/d/d/workspace/SpacesStore/127a9b2c-9020-49fb-b7b5-ac7efa9c6e53/ProVGMv12-ENG.pdf>

We remain at your entire service should you have any doubt related to this Circular and to the appliance of container weighing matters in Spain.

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スペインにおける実入りコンテナ総重量申告の施行について

背景

SOLAS条約の規定VI/2が改定され、2016年7月1日より実入りコンテナの総重量の申告（以下”VGM”という、”VGM” = **V**erification of the **g**ross **m**ass of packed containers）が義務化された。この改定は、スペインではGeneral Directorate of Merchant Marine (DGMM)が発行した2016年5月31日付Resolutionに基づき施行されている。

条約改定による影響

荷送人によるVGMの提供のないコンテナがターミナルに搬入された場合、船長、その代理人またはターミナルの代理人はターミナル等で荷送人の代理としてコンテナ総重量を計測することができる。DGMMによれば、公共港のサービス区域で総重量が計測される場合、港は計測依頼者に対して計測費用を請求する。

条約の適用範囲

改正SOLAS条約は、近距離の国際輸送に従事するRO/RO船には適用されない。

総重量計測方法

総重量は次のいずれかの方法で計測されなければならない。

方法1：シールされた実入りコンテナの総重量を計測する。

方法2：全ての貨物、固縛材等を計測し、コンテナ重量と合計する。

DGMMによれば、スペインで総重量を計測する場合、計測機器はスペインのthe National Entity of Recognition (ENAC)の認可を受けた検査機関により調整を受けていなければならない。

ターミナル搬入前のVGMとターミナルで計測したVGMに差異がある場合

ターミナル搬入前のVGM（訳註：荷送人が計測したVGMの意）とターミナルで計測したVGM（訳註：荷送人の依頼によって、あるいは、港の通例の手続きとしてターミナルが計測したVGMの意）に差異がある場合、後者が優先する。DGMMは次の場合に差異があるとみなす。

- ・ コンテナに積載された重量が15トンまでの場合、2つの異なる計測方法で得られた総重量に500キログラム以上の相違がある場合。
- ・ コンテナに積載された重量が15トンを超える場合、2つの異なる計測方法で得られた総重量に5%以上の相違がある場合。

Barcelona港におけるVGM手続き

Barcelona港はVGMについてのガイドラインを作成した。同ガイドラインについては次のウェブサイトをご参照。

<http://content.portdebarcelona.cat/cntrmng/d/d/workspace/SpacesStore/127a9b2c-9020-49fb-b7b5-ac7efa9c6e53/ProVGMv12-ENG.pdf>

以上