

#### **European Commission Workshop on Containers Lost at Sea**

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## **About the World Shipping Council**

- Coordinated voice for international liner shipping on public policy:
  - Economic regulation
  - Cargo and maritime security
  - Customs matters
  - Environmental impacts
  - Maritime transportation infrastructure
  - Maritime Safety
  - Cyber security
- Formed in 2000
- Headquartered in Washington, D.C.
- Brussels office in 2007
- Singapore office in 2018
- 19 member companies: Operating
- ~90% of global liner shipping capacity





### **WSC Members**

- A.P. Moller-Maersk Group (including Maersk Line, Hamburg Süd, Safmarine, Seago, SeaLand, MCC Transport)
- China COSCO Shipping Corporation Ltd. (COSCO)
- CMA CGM Group (including ANL, APL, U.S. Lines, MacAndrews)
- Crowley Maritime Corporation
- Evergreen Marine Corporation
- Hapag-Lloyd Container Line (including CSAV, UASC)
- Hyundai Merchant Marine
   Company
- Independent Container Line (ICL)

- Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd. (K-Line)
- Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC)
- Mitsui O.S.K. Lines (MOL)
- NYK Line (NYK)
- Ocean Network Express (ONE)
- Orient Overseas Container Line
   (OOCL)
- TOTE, Inc.
- Wan Hai Lines Ltd.
- Wallenius Wilhelmsen
- Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation
- Zim Integrated Shipping Services Ltd.



# What is liner shipping?

Liner shipping is the service of transporting goods by ship on:

✤ <u>Regular</u> routes

✤ <u>Fixed</u> schedules

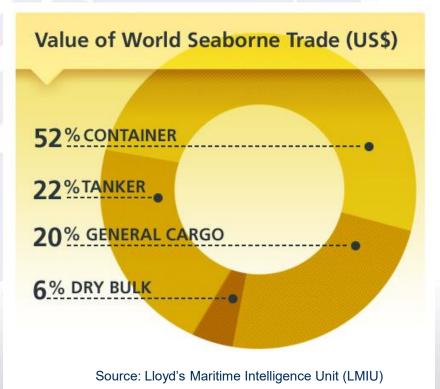
Liner services

Liner services include container services and vehicle carrier services.



## **Scope of Global Liner Shipping**

- About 500 weekly services
   connecting main trade lanes
  - Dozens of intra-region & feeder services
- ~6100 ships active on liner trades,
   ~ 90% of ships and 98% of capacity fully cellular
  - Transport more than 60% of value of seaborne trade
    - More than \$4 trillion worth of goods annually
    - 219 million loaded TEU\* (2018)
    - 144 million empty TEU (2018)
      - Using ~ 25 million container units (2019)
- Annual economic impact
  - ~ \$440 Billion, 13.5 million jobs
  - \* TEU: Twenty-foot Equivalent Units





## Numbers of containers lost at sea

**Annual container trips:** 

**Total Units** 

136.86

121.68

138.54

159

165.96

172.8

183.3

188.7

194.28

(Million Units)

#### WSC Surveys:



empty. Unit estimates done by WSC based on TEU count by Drewry

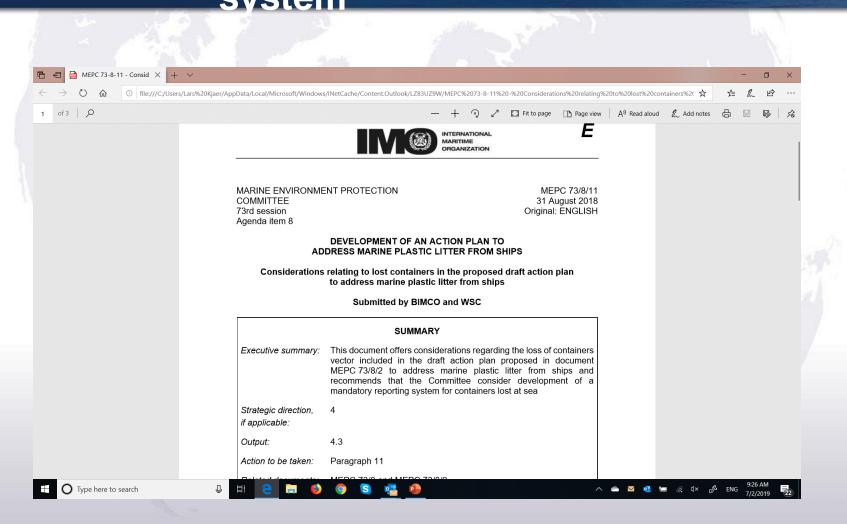


# Numbers of containers lost at sea (cont.)

- One container lost is one too many. BUT.....
- For 2008-2016 period, we estimate that on average:
  - 568 containers lost at sea each year
  - 1,582 containers lost at sea each year including catastrophic events (≥ 50 containers lost in a single incident)
  - On average, 64% of containers lost during that period were due to catastrophic events
  - Container losses in any particular year vary substantially due to weather and other unusual events (e.g. 2013 (MOL Comfort) and 2015 (El Faro))



#### Liner shipping industry supports international mandatory reporting system





Mandatory Reporting: Issues to be addressed

# Examples of issues that still need to be addressed at the IMO:

- Which communication channels to be used
- Which authorities should receive reports
- Which minimum data elements
- Which time line would apply to reports
- Which legal instrument (e.g. MARPOL, SOLAS, Nairobi)



# Recent efforts to enhance container safety with active industry support

Verified Gross Mass (VGM)
 Became legally binding July 2016. However, concerns about:
 Compliance

- Enforcement
- Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTUs)

Approved 2014. Revision may be launched in 2020 timeframe

- Revision of ISO standards for :
  - lashing equipment (ISO 3874:2017)
  - corner castings (ISO 1161:2016)



# Ongoing industry efforts to enhance container safety

- Need to align stacking strength requirements
  - ISO 1496-1 (2013): 213,000 kilograms
  - Safe Container Convention (CSC): 192,000 kilograms
  - Discrepancy may have been contributing factor to recent losses
  - Submission to IMO (CCC 6; September) with France as co-sponsor
  - Active engagement in IMO activities regarding container safety (e.g. non- or misdeclaration of dangerous goods)



# Ongoing industry efforts to enhance container safety (cont.)

• Global industry campaign to promote the CTU Code. That effort is constantly being re-assessed.

The CTU Code embodies that:

- Regulations do not provide all the solutions

- Training and outreach important elements in enhancing safety

- All industry stakeholders have a shared responsibility to work towards this objective. BUT .... We can't do it alone

- Industry & government collaboration needed to support promotion and awareness of the CTU Code and container safety. Today's workshop may facilitate such collaboration.



#### For more information:

#### Please visit WSC's website at

#### www.worldshipping.org/industry-issues/safety