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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Union submission to the International Maritime Organization's 8th Sub-Committee on Carriage of Cargoes and Containers concerning the reporting of the loss of containers through a standardised procedure

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PURPOSE

This Staff Working Document contains a draft Union submission to the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Sub-Committee on Carriage of Cargoes and Containers (CCC 8), indicatively scheduled from 19-23 September 2022.

The draft submission suggests introducing mandatory reporting of the loss of containers through a standardised procedure.

The IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) at its 73rd session had agreed to invite the Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) to consider the establishment of a mandatory system for reporting containers lost at sea. At MSC 103 (May 5-14, 2021), the Committee decided to include in its post-biennial agenda an output entitled "Development of measures for the mandatory detection and reporting of containers lost at sea that may enhance the location, tracking and recovery of these containers", providing for two sessions to complete the corresponding work and assigning its coordination to the CCC Sub-Committee, in association with the NCSR Sub-Committee as and when requested by the CCC Sub-Committee. This item will therefore be included in the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Cargoes (CCC) in 2022.

Introducing a mandatory reporting of the loss of containers through a standardised procedure, as suggested in the draft submission, should help to identify the more precise location of the containers lost or sighted at sea and facilitate navigational warnings, as necessary, as well as recovery operations.

This would require changes to Regulations 31 and 32 of Chapter V to the SOLAS Convention (danger messages and information required in danger messages, respectively). In order to avoid duplication of reporting, and to ensure that all containers lost at sea, and not only those carrying dangerous or polluting goods, are reported, the suggested changes also include a suggestion for revising the incident reporting for hazardous substances provided for in article 8 of the MARPOL Convention¹. In addition, the improved reporting of lost containers would facilitate the application of the Nairobi International Convention for the removal of wrecks.

The submission also considers the issue of how a ship-board fall detection system e.g. mechanical, electronic and/or visual aids for detection of the fall of containers from ships, in real or near real time, might assist in such reporting and could allow for better localisation of lost containers and their subsequent tracing in the water both for safety of navigation and recovery purposes.

EU COMPETENCE

The reporting of incidents involving containers lost or sighted at sea is regulated in EU law in Directive 2002/59/EC establishing a Community vessel traffic monitoring and information system². Article 17 of this Directive requires that Member States take all appropriate measures to ensure that the master of a ship sailing within their search and rescue region/exclusive economic zone or equivalent, immediately reports to the coastal station responsible for that geographical area³:

⇒ (d) any slick of polluting materials and containers or packages seen drifting at sea. The purpose is to make responsible authorities aware, so that timely measures can be taken.

¹ MEPC 73 "... was uncertain as to whether MARPOL or SOLAS would be the more appropriate instrument to introduce a requirement for reporting containers lost at sea." (Point 8.25 in the MEPC 73 report). Consequently, the Committee agreed to invite the Maritime Safety Committee to consider the establishment of a mandatory system for reporting containers lost at sea, and report back to MEPC following its consideration.

² *OJ L 208, 5.8.2002, p. 10–27*

³ Article 17 specifies that the provisions apply without prejudice to international law and with a view to preventing or mitigating any significant threat to maritime safety, the safety of individuals or the environment.

To this end, the established Governance body – the High Level Steering Group⁴ – has endorsed Incident Reporting Guidelines since 2010 (latest revision in July 2020). These Guidelines cover a number of such incidents including the reporting of Loss (ship having lost one or more containers/packaged goods) or Observation (ship noting the presence of containers/packages/goods drifting at sea). The draft Union submission is aligned to that work, guidance and reporting template, allowing, should this be accepted, for a similar reporting to take place worldwide, while preserving the already established Incident Reporting under the VTMISS Directive.

In addition, Directive 2009/18/EC establishing the fundamental principles governing the investigation of accidents in the maritime transport sector⁵, requires that Member States' maritime accident investigation bodies are informed without delay by the responsible authorities and/or by the parties involved, of the occurrence of all casualties and incidents falling within the scope of the Directive⁶. This includes the loss of containers at sea.

In light of all of the above, the subject matter of the reporting of containers lost at sea, and, hence, the present draft Union submission falls under EU exclusive competence pursuant to the last limb of Article 3(2) TFEU.⁷ This Staff Working Document is presented to establish an EU position on the matter and to transmit the document to the IMO prior to the required deadline of 17 June 2022.⁸

⁴ Commission Decision of 11 April 2016 (OJ L96/46 of 12.04.2016) establishing the high-level steering group for governance of the digital maritime system and services and repealing Decision 2009/584/EC

⁵ *OJ L 131, 28.5.2009*

⁶ c.f. Article 6

⁷ An EU position under Article 218(9) TFEU is to be established in due time should the IMO Maritime Safety Committee eventually be called upon to adopt an act having legal effects as regards the subject matter of the said draft Union submission. The concept of '*acts having legal effects*' includes acts that have legal effects by virtue of the rules of international law governing the body in question. It also includes instruments that do not have a binding effect under international law, but that are '*capable of decisively influencing the content of the legislation adopted by the EU legislature*' (Case C-399/12 Germany v Council (OIV), ECLI:EU:C:2014:2258, paragraphs 61-64). The present submission, however, does not produce legal effects and thus the procedure for Article 218(9) TFEU is not applied.

⁸ The submission of proposals or information papers to the IMO, on issues falling under external exclusive EU competence, are acts of external representation. Such submissions are to be made by an EU actor who can represent the Union externally under the Treaty, which for non-CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy) issues is the Commission or the EU Delegation in accordance with Article 17(1) TEU and Article 221 TFEU. IMO internal rules make such an arrangement absolutely possible as regards existing agenda and work programme items. This way of proceeding is in line with the General Arrangements for EU statements in multilateral organisations endorsed by COREPER on 24 October 2011.

AGENDA ITEM TITLE

Development of measures regarding the detection and mandatory reporting of containers lost at sea that may enhance the positioning, tracking and recovery of such containers

Submitted by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union⁹

SUMMARY

Executive summary: This submission suggests amending chapter V of the SOLAS Convention with a view to making mandatory reporting of the loss of containers through a standardized procedure. It also includes a consequential amendment to paragraph (3) of Article V (reporting procedures) of Protocol I (incident report) of the MARPOL Convention (Article 8) to avoid double reporting. The submission also considers the issue of how a ship-board fall detection system might assist in such reporting.

Strategic direction, if applicable:

X

Output:

X

Action to be taken: Paragraph 30

Related documents: CCC 1/12, CCC 7/6/19 CCC 7/14/2 CCC 7/INF.14
MSC101/2/3, MSC 102/21/13, MSC 102/21/19, MSC 103/21, MSC 104/17/4, MEPC 73/8/2, MEPC 73/8/3, MEPC 73/19, MEPC 74/8, MEPC 74/8/2, MEPC 74/WP.10, MEPC 74/18, MEPC 75/8/5
A 30/11/1, A.950 (23), Resolution MEPC.310. (73).

Introduction

1 MSC 103 agreed to include in its post-biennial agenda an output on "Development of measures regarding the detection and mandatory reporting of containers lost at sea that may enhance the positioning, tracking and recovery of such containers", with two sessions needed to complete the item. MSC 103 assigned the CCC Sub-Committee as the coordinating organ, in association with the NCSR Sub-Committee as and when requested by the CCC Sub-Committee. In view of this output, this submission contains a suggested draft amendment to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, (SOLAS), 1974, as amended, Chapter V, regulations 31 and 32, making the reporting of the loss of containers/packaged goods to maritime authorities mandatory through a standardized reporting template. It also contains a suggested amendment to the MARPOL Convention,

⁹ The position of the European Union will be confirmed after completion of its internal procedures.

Article 8, paragraph (3) of Article V (reporting procedures) of Protocol I (incident report) to avoid double reporting.

Background

2 During CCC 1 (September 12, 2014), document CCC 1/12, following recurrent losses of containers, suggested additional measures, in addition to those already implemented by the Organization. These measures aimed at improving prevention and information for States in order to better deal with these losses, and in particular measures, such as the mandatory system of formatted declarations of container losses and the establishment of means on board to easily identify the exact number of losses, the obligation to report the loss of container(s) through a standardized procedure, and the follow-up of containers lost at sea.

3 During MSC 102 (November 4-11, 2020), Vanuatu made a proposal for a new output on mandatory reporting of containers lost at sea (MSC 102/21/13). This was supported by the Union (MSC 102/21/19) co-sponsored by the World Shipping Council and BIMCO in a commenting paper, drawing attention that such reporting is already available in certain regions and that therefore an effective and practical requirement should be pursued as a matter of priority.

4 At MSC 103 (May 5-14, 2021), the Committee decided to include in its post-biennial agenda an output entitled "Development of measures for the mandatory detection and reporting of containers lost at sea that may enhance the location, tracking and recovery of these containers", providing for two sessions to complete the corresponding work. MSC 103 assigned its coordination to the CCC Sub-Committee, in association with the NCSR Sub-Committee as and when requested by the CCC Sub-Committee. This item will therefore be included in the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Cargoes (CCC) in 2022.

5 During MSC 104 (October 04-08, 2021), a document entitled "Prevention of Container Losses at Sea" (MSC 104/17/4) was submitted by Australia et al., but due to time constraints, was not considered by the Committee. The document:

- sets out the follow-up of incidents involving container loss in Australian waters and the North Sea,
- discusses the need for the Organization to take a holistic approach, and
- provides information about a joint industry project called Top Tier JIP, which aims to lower the probability of loss of containers at sea,

all in order to help ensure that any future regulatory changes suggested to address losses of containers overboard are shaped by and based on factual analysis of global real-world data.

Context

6 It is estimated that the world container fleet comprises more than 25 million units, operated by more than 2,100 owners and operators. Container volume continued to grow and for 2021, after a small dip in 2020, an increase of +- 8 % is forecasted. During the winter 2020-21 in broadly the same general area of the North-Western Pacific, in over 3 months, there were 5 incidents involving the loss of almost 3000 containers¹⁰ with a record of 1900 containers lost in one incident¹¹. While this is far outside of the norm, it has understandably resulted in concerns about the possible contributing factors behind these incidents.

Administrations and industry are all awaiting the investigation reports into these recent incidents. However, it appears that no single factor caused the incidents but rather that

¹⁰ It should be recalled that based on regular surveys undertaken by WSC of its member companies, for the combined 12-year period from 2008 to 2019, there were on average a total of 1,382 containers lost each year. Containers lost overboard thus represent less than one thousandth of 1% of the roughly 226 million packed and empty containers currently shipped each year. See document CCC 7/14/2.

¹¹ PC One Apus (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) in December 2020 north of Hawaii.

several factors might have contributed. Initial results from investigations undertaken by the aforementioned TopTier JIP, show that parametric rolling in following seas is especially hazardous for container vessels.¹²

Regulatory framework

7 In the event of a direct danger to navigation, the master of the vessel is required to inform the competent authorities by all means available to him (SOLAS Chapter V, Regulation 31). However, there is no explicit obligation to report the loss overboard of containers at international level, nor is there an obligation for the Flag State to report the loss to the IMO.

8 Article 8 of the MARPOL Convention includes a reporting requirement when containers are lost at sea and contain dangerous or polluting goods. In addition, at MEPC 73, in the course of discussion on this issue, it was pointed out that “...*the Group had agreed that the establishment of an obligation to report timely, specific and relevant identification and location information of containers lost at sea would not only have a positive impact on understanding the contribution of lost containers to marine plastic pollution but also potentially improve safety of navigation and the safety of fishing vessels.*” (Point 8.24 in the MEPC 73 report).

9 MEPC 73 however “... *was uncertain as to whether MARPOL or SOLAS would be the more appropriate instrument to introduce a requirement for reporting containers lost at sea.*” (Point 8.25 in the MEPC 73 report). Consequently, the Committee agreed to invite the Maritime Safety Committee to consider the establishment of a mandatory system for reporting containers lost at sea¹³, and report back to MEPC following its consideration.

10 The EU believes it is important to establish one single reporting system, and to avoid duplicative submission requirements and confusion with the risk of no reporting of containers lost at sea. This submission therefore suggests a consequential amendment of MARPOL to avoid redundancy and double reporting - for all containers lost at sea, whether they are DGs or not.

This suggested amendment is in paragraph (3) of Article V (reporting procedures) of Protocol I (incident report) of the MARPOL Convention (Article 8): Reports on Incidents Involving Harmful Substances) and could read as follows: "In case of loss of containers the report is to be made in accordance with Regulations 31 and 32 of chapter V of the SOLAS convention".

11 At the European level, the issues of the issue of reporting/notification upon detection, are addressed in European Union legislation (Directive 2002/59/EC on the establishment of a Community vessel traffic monitoring and information system and Directive 2009/18/EC governing the investigation of accidents in the maritime transport sector). To report containers lost at sea, a reporting model has been developed and is systematically used since 2012. The system is operational and the obligation to report incidents is, and has been, used to share information with all relevant coastal states, as well as to communicate to mariners the necessary navigational warnings, during recent events.

¹² To prevent further incidents, a Notice to Mariners has been developed. The notice describes succinctly how container vessel crew and operational staff can plan, recognize and act to prevent parametric rolling in following seas. It also contains a decision tree and key formulas for calculating risk. The TopTier Notice to Mariners may be accessed at [Microsoft Word - TopTier_N2M_ParametricRollFollowingSeas_V1.1 \(squarespace.com\)](#)

¹³ Taking into account the discussions of the Working Group on Marine Plastic Litter on this matter (MEPC 73/WP.9, paragraphs 30 to 33) and the corresponding action in the Action Plan (resolution MEPC.310(73), annex, table of actions, row 10),

12 Through the same system it is also possible for EU coastal States to request satellite images¹⁴ covering an area where the incident occurred enabling tracking (including drift modelling) and monitoring, assisting in providing navigational warnings and in mitigating actions, including recovery operations.

Regulatory track

13 Under Article 1 (4) (c) of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, a “wreck” is broadly defined as, following a maritime casualty, a sunken or stranded ship or any part or any object from a sunken or stranded ship. The definition includes any object that is lost at sea from a ship and that is stranded, sunken, or adrift, such as lost containers. Containers lost at sea should therefore be considered as falling within the scope of this instrument. However, the manner of transmitting the information and the format is not specified in the Nairobi Convention. An existing notification framework is contained in Resolution A.950 (23) on Maritime Assistance Services but is not considered to represent a useful paradigm for the reporting of containers lost at sea.

14 The Wreck Removal Convention establishes a regime of strict liability for shipowners for the costs of locating, marking, and removing hazardous wrecks, including lost containers. The WRC applies only within the exclusive economic zone of a State Party. However, States can elect to extend the application of certain provisions to wrecks located within their territory, including the territorial sea.

Identified issues

15 The consequences of the loss of containers at sea can be very damaging for the safety of navigation as well as for the marine environment. The introduction of very large container ships and the associated increase in the number of containers carried/stacked, may mean that the total number of containers lost at sea in a single incident could be quite large.

16 Container losses have a negative impact on the marine environment. Some of these containers contain dangerous or polluting goods. Containers may also contain a lot of plastic in all its forms, either as protective or packaging products or as commodities. Their release in the ocean therefore risks contributing to pollution by plastics and, in the long term, to the proliferation of micro plastics. In addition, the dissemination of the contents of the containers lost at sea can take time depending on the degree of degradation of the containers. Litter from lost containers includes a large variety of transportable items, including dangerous items or toxic chemicals, and some of these items’ may end up on beaches.

17 In addition, containers at sea also represent a danger to navigation (drifting containers) and fishing (submerged containers floating under the surface or containers resting on the seabed).

18 Considering that incidents with lost containers at sea may pose a danger to navigation and to the environment, reporting of the loss of containers from a ship, or of observations of containers in the sea should be done by the master using a standardized procedure. Accurate reporting using a standardized procedure could also lead to more comprehensive statistics on containers lost at sea than currently exists.

19 Installation of a ship-board system to detect containers lost overboard should be encouraged, as it could assist in more timely reporting, especially in cases where the

¹⁴ Recently requested in January 2022 by MRCC Delgado.

container loss occurs during bad weather or the hours of darkness. Such a system could also provide masters with real-time information on container loss, which is sometimes difficult to estimate due to the limited view from the bridge. A system of e.g. mechanical, electronic and/or visual aids for detection of the fall of containers from ships in real time or near real time would also allow for better localisation of lost containers and their subsequent tracing in the water both for safety of navigation and recovery purposes.

Proposals

20 To limit the risk to navigation and to the environment, information on the loss of containers at sea should mandatorily be reported by the Master in a timely manner and using a standardized procedure upon discovery by the ship's crew assisted, where available, by a system of mechanical, electronic and/or visual aids for detection of the loss.

21 The reporting should be made to the nearest coastal state as well as to the flag State.

22 Specifically, an obligation should be developed and implemented, upon the discovery of a loss of containers by the ships' crew assisted, where available, by a system e.g. of mechanical, electronic and/or visual aids, for the master to report, through a standardized procedure, the loss of container(s) detailing: the number of such containers, their identification, cargo carried (particularly dangerous goods or harmful substances) or whether such containers lost may float and constitute a risk to navigation. Additionally, the reporting obligation should also apply to the observation of containers drifting at sea. It is recognized that at the time of the initial reporting many of these information elements may not yet be available. Any complementary information should, therefore, be reported by the master at the earliest opportunity after the initial reporting.

23 Where container losses occur in sensitive areas, such as a recognised fishing zone, the shipowner should, in coordination with the competent authorities, commence the development of a plan for deployment of measures to detect and position the location of container lost overboard. This should also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, for containers lost at sea and carrying hazardous materials, as defined in the IMDG Code.

24 The earliest possible detection and reporting of lost containers also allows for quicker recovery, preventive measures against pollution or the risk of collision or hooking by fishing vessels.

25 In accordance with Article 8 of the MARPOL Convention and Protocol I to MARPOL "Provision concerning reports on incidents involving harmful substances", "Article I - Duty to Report - (1) The master or other Officer in charge of any ship involved in an incident referred to in article II of this Protocol shall report the particulars of such incident without delay and to the fullest extent possible in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol." Referring to paragraph II(1)(b) "When to Make Reports" "(1) The report shall be made when an incident involves "(b) a discharge or probable discharge of harmful substances in packaged form, including those in freight containers, portable tanks, road and rail vehicles and shipborne barges; or ...". This article is supplemented by Resolution A.851 (20) "General principles for ship reporting systems and ship reporting requirements, including guidelines for reporting incidents involving dangerous goods, harmful substances and/or marine pollutants".

26 There is no equivalent provision in the SOLAS Convention specifically aimed at the obligation to notify the loss of containers, with the exception of the reporting requirement for the loss of dangerous goods in packaged form in Regulation 6, Chapter VII of the SOLAS convention. It is noted that for both those requirements the reporting is triggered only for situations when there are declared dangerous goods involved and not for all cases. In case

declared dangerous goods are involved, more detailed information is not always easily available to the master. Hence, there may be considerable delay in such reporting.

27 The suggested amendments to Regulations 31 and 32 of Annex V to the SOLAS Convention aim to introduce:

- An obligation on the master to report the loss of containers irrespective of whether it contains dangerous goods or not, or the sighting of containers in water, without delay upon discovery of the loss, including relevant information as available, to the nearest coastal State.

This report has to be completed at the ship's first port of call if the number of containers lost is different from the number reported at the time of the discovery of the event and in subsequent reports;

- An obligation on the master to provide the same information to the flag State who should report it to the Organization using GISIS.

28 To address the above-mentioned issues, it is suggested to amend Regulations 31 and 32 of Chapter V to the SOLAS Convention as set out in Annex 1.

29 To avoid redundancy and therefore double reporting it is suggested to add a paragraph (3) to Article V (reporting procedures) of Protocol I (incident report) of the MARPOL Convention (Article 8 : Reports on Incidents Involving Harmful Substances) as set out in Annex 2.

Action requested of the Committee

30 The Committee is invited to consider paragraphs 15 to 19 and the suggestions in paragraphs 20 to 29, including the suggested amendments to SOLAS Convention chapter V, Regulations 31 and 32 presented in paragraph 27 and Annex 1, and the suggested amendment to paragraph (3) of Article V (reporting procedures) of Protocol I (incident report) of the MARPOL Convention (Article 8) presented in paragraph 29 and Annex 2, and take action as appropriate.

Annex 1

Regulation 31: Danger Messages

[1 No change]

2.1 The master of every ship involved in (a) the Loss (ship having lost one or more containers) or, (b) Observation (ship noting the presence of containers) of containers drifting at sea, is bound upon discovery to communicate the particulars of such an incident by all means at his disposal without delay and to the fullest extent possible to ships in the vicinity and to the nearest coastal state, and at the same time provide the same information to the flag State.

2.2 In the event of the ship referred to in paragraph 2.1 being abandoned, or in the event of a report from such a ship being incomplete or unobtainable, the company, as defined in regulation IX/1.2, shall, to the fullest extent possible, assume the obligations placed upon the master by this regulation.

2.3 In the event that the ship is, where available, equipped with a ship-board system to detect containers lost overboard e.g. a system of mechanical, electronic and/or visual aids, the positions of the lost containers upon detection shall be communicated by all means at the masters disposal without delay and to the fullest extent possible to the vessels in the vicinity and to the nearest coastal State.

2.4 The flag State, once informed in accordance with 2.1 or 2.3, shall report, via GISIS, to the Organization on the loss of containers that occurred during the event and on the containers that have been recovered.

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 will be renumbered as paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

Regulation 32: Information required in danger messages

The following information is required in danger messages:

[1 and 2 No change]

3 LOSS OF CONTAINER

.1 DATE and TIME (UTC); From/To

The message number (type of report a) or b)) in chronological order if other container loss messages are sent following the first one. The message shall be marked "final" when it is made from the ship's port of arrival after comparing the ship's stowage plan with the conclusions of the post incident on-deck inspection if it is found that not all lost containers have been reported.

For From indicate: Name, address, telex and telephone number of the ship's owner and representative (charterer, manager or operator of the ship or their agent).

For To: Nearest Coastal Station

.2 TYPE OF REPORT

(a) Loss (ship having lost one or more containers)

(b) Observation (ship noting the presence of containers drifting at sea)

.3 SHIP'S IDENTITY IMO Number/Name/Call Sign/MMSI Number

.4 LAST PRESUMED POSITION OF CONTAINER LOST/LAST SEEN POSITION OF CONTAINERS

Last seen position of container at sea, or last position of ship upon discovery that the container was lost.

This position can be given, where available, by a system of mechanical, electronic and/or visual aids, allowing near real time reporting of the drop point of the container(s).
In case no such system is available or is defective, position in latitude and longitude or true bearing and distance in nautical miles from a clearly identified landmark (where possible), where the loss of container was discovered.

.5 NUMBER OF CONTAINERS

.6 TYPE OF GOODS IN CONTAINERS

DG/PG : Y/N

IMO/UN/IMDG Code Number (if applicable)

.7 DESCRIPTION OF CONTAINERS

Description of containers: dimension, colour, marks, numbers, condition

Identification of container or containers lost at sea - in this case, information listed in subparagraphs (a) to (d) below shall be provided for each lost container:

(a) Identification number of the container

(b) Cargo description according to the ship's manifest and dangerous goods manifest; and;

(c) Container operator name and contact information, including address where cargo information can be found (i.e. the shipping line that issued the container bill of lading)

(d) Presumed cause of loss of containers

(e) Containers that have been recovered

.8 CARGO LEAKING?

Yes/No/Not visible

Description of pollution

.9 WIND DIRECTION AND SPEED

Indicates wind direction and speed in degrees and in m/sec. The direction always indicates from where the wind is blowing

.10 CURRENT DIRECTION AND SPEED AND/OR TIDE

Indicates current direction and speed in degrees and knots and tenths of knots. The direction always indicates the direction in which the current is flowing

.11 SEA STATE AND VISIBILITY

Sea state indicates the wave height in metres. Visibility should be indicated in nautical miles

.12 DRIFT OF CONTAINERS

Indicates drift course and speed of pollution in degrees and knots or tenths of knots. In cases of air pollution (gas cloud), drift speed should be indicated in m/sec. To be provided where information is available.

.13 ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 shall be re-numbered as paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

Annex 2

Add a paragraph (3) to Article V (reporting procedures) of Protocol I (incident report) of the MARPOL Convention (Article 8: Reports on Incidents Involving Harmful Substances).

"In case of loss of containers the report shall be made in accordance with Regulations 31 and 32 of chapter V of the SOLAS convention".