3.9. Computation of Charges

(For carrier deviating/additional rules see section 8.3.)

3.9.1. General

A consignment may consist of

- one kind of goods or
- different commodities, articles or goods (mixed consignment) whether packed tied together or contained in separate packages.

The computation of charges shall be made on a "per kilogram" basis. Fractions of a kilogram are rounded up to the next higher half kilogram.

3.9.2. Mixed Consignments
(Not applicable between countries in the ECAA and to/from Australia)

1. General

A mixed consignment is a consignment consisting of commodities, articles or goods qualifying for different rates and conditions, moving under one Air Waybill.
A mixed consignment shall not include any of the following articles, commodities or goods:

a. Valuable cargo as defined in Rule 3.7.6. paragraph 1.
b. Live animals
c. Human remains, whether or not cremated.
d. Diplomatic bags;
e. Baggage shipped as cargo under Rule 3.7.8..
f. **From Japan, Korea (Dem. Rep. of) and Korea (Rep. of), from USA to IATA Area 3 except South Asian Subcontinent, South West Pacific:**
   Dangerous goods subject to the IATA dangerous goods regulations.
g. Notwithstanding the above, mixed consignments of human remains and personal effects shall be permitted where the personal effects are those of the deceased and they are accompanied by a declaration to this effect.

Note:
Dangerous goods in a mixed consignment must be offered separately and clearly indicated in the 'Nature and Quantity of Goods (including dimensions or volume)' box on the AWB as dangerous goods.

2. Declaration of Goods

The shipper may declare:

a. the total gross weight (or volume) of the consignment, or
b. separately the weight, volume and contents of each package in the consignment.

When two or more packages in the consignment come under the same description and qualify for the same rate and conditions, except for their individual weights (or volume), charges for such packages shall be based on their total weight (or volume). Each separately rated group of items shall be listed together and sub-totalled separately, so that the weights applicable to each rate are readily identifiable.

3. Calculation of Weight Charges

a. When the shipper has declared the total gross weight of the consignment
   - the chargeable weight shall be calculated as for a consignment consisting of one kind of goods.
   - the charge is obtained by multiplying the applicable general cargo rate by the chargeable weight.
b. When the shipper has declared separately the weight, volume and contents of each package or group of packages
   - the chargeable weight of each package or group of packages shall be determined as for a consignment consisting of one kind of goods shipped separately,
   - the charge shall be obtained by applying the appropriate rate to the chargeable weight of each package or group of packages as if shipped separately,
   - when goods qualifying for different rates are consolidated in one packaging (e.g. container) the weight of such packaging shall be charged on the basis of the highest rated item in such packaging.

4. Valuation Charges

Valuation charges shall be assessed on the entire consignment according to Rule 3.2.

5. Minimum Charges

Minimum charges shall be assessed on the entire consignment.

3.9.3. Chargeable Weight

The chargeable weight is the actual gross weight or volume weight, whichever is higher, provided that where a lower charge for a higher minimum weight applies, the latter shall be retained as chargeable weight.
Example:
A consignment weighing 35 kg. is to be carried from New York to London. Assume the normal general cargo rate New York-London is USD 2.85 cents and the over 45 kg. general cargo rate is USD 2.18 cents.
35 kg. x 2.85 = USD 99.75
45 kg. x 2.18 = USD 98.10
The minimum amount chargeable for 45 kg. (USD 2.18 cents per kg.) is less than the normal rate times the actual weight of the consignment. Therefore, the charge of USD 98.10 will apply to this consignment.

3.9.4. Volume Weight
(Not applicable to/from Australia)

The cubic volume of a consignment is established by applying the greatest length, the greatest width and the greatest height of the consignment or its packages. Consignments, the extreme dimensions of which result in an average of more than 6000 cubic centimetres/366 cubic inches per kilogramme[1]) (166 cubic inches per pound), shall be charged on volume basis.
The volume weight shall be calculated up to three decimal places before rounding off.

Exceptions

1) For transportation

a. from India for cut flowers and live plants;

b. from Sri Lanka for SCR Items 1024 and 1401;

the formula 7000 cubic cms equals 1 kg. applies.

1. Centimetres-Kilogrammes

To obtain the cubic volume, a half or larger fraction of a centimetre shall be rounded up to the next higher whole centimetre, a smaller fraction to the next lower whole centimetre.
Example:
The dimensions of a consignment being 162.2 x 155.6 x 141.4 cm are rounded to 162 x 156 x 141 cm.
The chargeable weight is established by dividing the cubic volume in cubic centimetres by 6000, the resultant equivalent in kilogrammes being rounded up to the next higher full or half kilogramme.
Example:
162 x 156 x 141 cm results in a volume of 3,563,352 cubic centimetres which, divided by 6000, results in 593.892 kg. rounded up to 594 kg.

2. Inches-Kilogrammes

To obtain the cubic volume, a half or larger fraction of an inch shall be rounded up to the next higher whole inch, a smaller fraction shall be rounded down to the next lower whole inch.
Example:
The dimensions of a consignment being 63 7/8 x 61 1/4 x 55 3/8 inches are rounded to 64 x 61 x 55 inches.
The chargeable weight is established by dividing the cubic volume in cubic inches by 366, the resultant equivalent in kilogrammes being rounded up to the next higher full or half kilogramme.
Example:
64" x 61" x 55" results in a volume of 214720 cubic inches, which divided by 366, results in, 586.666 kg. rounded up to 587 kg.

3. Inches-Pounds

Having obtained the cubic volume as indicated in 2. above, the chargeable weight in pounds is obtained by dividing the volume in cubic inches by 166.
Example:
64" x 61" x 55". results in a volume of 214720 cubic inches, which divided by 166, results in 1293.493 lb. rounded up to 1294 lb.

3.9.5. Calculation of Weight Charges

Charges shall be calculated by multiplying the applicable specific commodity rate, class rate or general cargo rate as published in this Tariff by the chargeable weight.

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