

Tolls Assessment

Updated: May - 2023

Since the Panama Canal opening in 1914, vessels have paid tolls to transit the waterway.

Starting on October 1, 1994, tolls have been based on the Panama Canal Universal Measurement System (PC/UMS), which in turn is based on the international standard of vessel admeasurement established by the International Convention of Measurement of Ships of 1969.

As the Canal was transferred to the Republic of Panama by the end of 1999, the Canal business management went from a break-even model to one oriented towards client satisfaction, reliability and profitability.

Tolls are the fees paid by ships to use the Canal. In general, tolls are determined by ship measurements parameters. The adopted system follows the precept of article 315 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama to the effect that the Panama Canal "shall remain open to the peaceful and uninterrupted transit of vessels of all nations," is consistent with the principles of International Law, and ensures equal treatment for all users of the waterway.

The revenues generated by Canal tolls are applied to capital improvements and Canal enhancements, which allow the Panama Canal Authority (ACP) to offer a safe, reliable and efficient transit service to its clients.

The ACP has issued the required regulations to implement the new measurement and toll procedures and the setting of tolls, rates, and fees for the transit of vessels through the Canal.

The tonnage measurement system in use in the Canal is known, for the most part, as Panama Canal Universal Measurement System (PC/UMS), following the rules of the 1969 International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships.

To determine net Canal tonnage, this system applies a mathematical formula for the measurement of total ship volume. A net Panama Canal ton is equivalent to 100 cubic feet of volumetric capacity. The appropriate rate is applied depending on whether the ship is laden or in ballast (empty). The "laden" rate is applied to ships carrying cargo, containers or passengers, and the "ballast" rate is applied to ships that are not carrying neither passengers, containers nor cargo. For a ship to be applied the "ballast" (empty) rate, it may not carry fuel for its own consumption beyond the volume of the certified tanks with the official mark for liquid fuel. Other floating craft, including warships with the exception of military and naval transports; supply vessels; and hospital ships are charged on the basis of their actual displacement tonnage. One displacement ton is equivalent to one long ton or 35 cubic feet of salt water.

In October 2002, Panama adopted a new Canal tolls structure. The structure in force until then, which dated back to 1912, was based on a rate per ton applicable to all ships. The change was based on ship size and type and provided for separate locomotive usage rates. This system aimed to be more equitable since it is applied according to the transit needs of each ship and allows each vessel to be charged for the specific services it uses.

In 2005, the ACP implemented a change in its admeasurement system applicable only to full container vessels and those vessels with container-carrying capacity on-deck. The full container vessel adjustment modified the traditional measure utilized as the charge basis for these vessels, from PC/UMS Net Ton to a twenty feet container, or TEU (“twenty-foot equivalent unit”) and established the total TEU capacity, including on-deck, as the basis for the new charge. The implementation was conducted over three years, beginning on May 1, 2005, and culminating on May 1, 2007.

For other vessel types with on-deck container carrying capacity, the ACP continues to apply the PC/UMS tonnage to measure the enclosed spaces and spaces below deck, and charge a per TEU fee to the actual number of containers carried on-deck.

Prior to the implementation of the new system the ACP charged full container vessels for a small portion (8.78%) of the cargo transported on-deck and applied the PC/UMS net ton to enclosed spaces and below deck.

In 2007, continuing with the price differentiation efforts that started in 2002, the ACP modified its regulations for the admeasurement of vessels and the tolls system of the Panama Canal to more closely align Canal toll charges to the value of the route. In the case of passenger vessels, the ACP assessed tolls based on the maximum passenger capacity in accordance with the International Tonnage Certificate 69, or the vessel’s passenger ship safety certificate; vessels over 30,000 gross tons and whose PC/UMS ÷ maximum passenger capacity ratio is equal to or less than 33 were charged on a per berth basis. Following are the tolls in effect from 2007 to 2009:

Panama Canal Authority

Market Segment		Current			2007			2008			2009					
					Effective 1st of			Effective 1st of		Effective 1st of						
TEU Toll																
Full Containers	Laden	49.00			May	54.00			May	63.00			May	72.00		
	Ballast	39.20				43.20				50.40				57.60		
On-Deck Container Toll in other vessels	Laden	49.00			May	54.00			May	63.00			May	72.00		
Toll per berth																
Passenger Vessels 1/	Laden	N/A			October	100.00			October	115.00			October	120.00		
	Ballast					80.00				92.00				96.00		
Tolls per PC/UMS Ton																
		1st	2nd	Rest	Effective 1st of	1st	2nd	Rest	Effective 1st of	1st	2nd	Rest	Effective 1st of	1st	2nd	Rest
		10K	10K			10K	10K			10K	10K			10K	10K	
General Cargo	Laden	2.96	2.90	2.85	July	3.26	3.19	3.14	May	3.63	3.56	3.50	May	3.90	3.82	3.76
	Ballast	2.35	2.30	2.26		2.59	2.53	2.49		2.88	2.82	2.77		3.10	3.03	2.98
Refrigerated Cargo	Laden	2.96	2.90	2.85	October	3.39	3.32	3.26	October	3.80	3.72	3.65	October	3.80	3.72	3.65
	Ballast	2.35	2.30	2.26		2.69	2.63	2.59		3.01	2.95	2.90		3.01	2.95	2.90
Dry Bulk	Laden	2.96	2.90	2.85	July	3.20	3.13	3.08	May	3.50	3.43	3.37	May	3.73	3.65	3.59
	Ballast	2.35	2.30	2.26		2.54	2.48	2.44		2.78	2.72	2.67		2.96	2.90	2.85
Tankers	Laden	2.96	2.90	2.85	July	3.29	3.22	3.16	May	3.70	3.63	3.57	May	3.98	3.92	3.85
	Ballast	2.35	2.30	2.26		2.61	2.55	2.51		2.94	2.88	2.83		3.18	3.11	3.05
Vehicle Carriers	Laden	2.96	2.90	2.85	July	3.24	3.18	3.12	May	3.60	3.52	3.46	May	3.87	3.79	3.72
	Ballast	2.35	2.30	2.26		2.57	2.52	2.47		2.86	2.80	2.75		3.07	3.01	2.95
Passenger Vessels 1/	Laden	2.96	2.90	2.85	October	3.39	3.32	3.26	October	3.80	3.72	3.65	October	3.95	3.87	3.80
	Ballast	2.35	2.30	2.26		2.69	2.63	2.59		3.01	2.95	2.90		3.14	3.07	3.02
Others	Laden	2.96	2.90	2.85	July	3.32	3.25	3.19	May	3.78	3.70	3.64	May	4.12	4.04	3.97
	Ballast	2.35	2.30	2.26		2.63	2.58	2.53		3.00	2.94	2.89		3.27	3.20	3.15
Toll per Displacement Ton																
Displacement		1.64			July	1.84			May	2.09			May	2.28		

Notes:

1/ Vessels above 30,000 gross tons (GRT) and whose PC/UMS tonnage divided by maximum passenger capacity (PAX-ITC) ratio is less than or equal to 33, shall pay tolls on a per berth basis. If such a ratio is greater than 33, tolls shall be paid on the basis of PC/UMS tonnage. Vessels below or equal to 30,000 GRT shall also pay on the basis of PC/UMS tonnage

The segmentation system by vessel type and size enhanced the possibility for the ACP to offer new products to the various market segments, and placed it in a position to competitively improve its services to users. Likewise, it allowed the Canal to continue its modernization program in order to remain as a key route for world trade, and a strategic resource for the social and economic development of Panama.

During informal consultations between November 2009 and April 2010, the ACP presented to the industry a new price structure. Upon consideration of the suggestions received, the ACP developed a new proposal, choosing to defer the implementation of the new tolls until January 2011.

On the basis of discussions with industry representatives, shipping lines, and government representatives, as well as the Canal's own internal analysis, and in view of the global economic situation, the ACP decided not to proceed with a tolls adjustment in 2010 and set January 1, 2011 as the new date for implementing the tolls for all segments except reefers.

Specifically, the ACP calculated container segment tolls with a slight price adjustment to the capacity charge, and an additional new charge applicable to the number of loaded containers aboard the vessel at the time of transit. The reefer segment increase portion applicable to the PC/UMS tons was effective on April 1, 2011.

The approved 2011 tolls were as follows:

			2011					
Market Segment		Present Tolls	Approved Tolls					
			Effective 1st of					
TEU Toll								
Full Containers	Laden	72.00	January	Capacity Container with cargo	74.00			
	Ballast			57.60	Container w/o cargo 2/	-		
On-Deck Container Toll in other vessels	Laden	72.00	January	82.00				
Tolls per Berth								
Passenger Vessels 1/	Laden	120.00	January	134.00				
	Ballast	96.00		108.00				
Tolls per PC/UMS Ton								
		1st 10K	2nd 10K	Rest	Effective 1st of	1st 10K	2nd 10K	Rest
General Cargo	Laden	3.90	3.82	3.76	January	4.41	4.32	4.25
	Ballast	3.10	3.08	2.98		3.53	3.46	3.40
Refrigerated Cargo	Laden	3.80	3.72	3.65	April	4.29	4.20	4.12
	Ballast	3.01	2.95	2.90		3.43	3.36	3.30
Dry Bulk	Laden	3.73	3.65	3.59	January	4.38	4.23	4.16
	Ballast	2.96	2.90	2.85		3.50	3.38	3.33
Tankers	Laden	3.98	3.92	3.85	January	4.46	4.39	4.31
	Ballast	3.18	3.11	3.05		3.57	3.51	3.45
Vehicle Carriers	Laden	3.87	3.79	3.72	January	4.33	4.24	4.17
	Ballast	3.07	3.01	2.95		3.46	3.39	3.34
Passenger Vessels 1/	Laden	3.95	3.87	3.80	January	4.42	4.33	4.26
	Ballast	3.14	3.07	3.02		3.54	3.46	3.41
Others	Laden	4.12	4.04	3.97	January	4.61	4.52	4.45
	Ballast	3.27	3.20	3.15		3.69	3.62	3.56
Tolls per Displacement Ton								
Displacement	2.28		January		3.02			

1/ Vessels above 30,000 gross tons (GRT) and whose PC/UMS tonnage divided by maximum passenger capacity (PAX-ITC) ratio is less than 33, shall pay tolls on a per berth basis. If such a ratio is greater than 33, tolls shall be paid on the basis of PC/UMS.

2/ Containers without cargo will continue to be charged as part of the total vessel capacity.

The segmentation scheme has been a key element in the design of the Panama Canal price structure. The ACP is continuously evaluating the value of the route through Panama against other alternatives for each segment. An analysis of the value of the route by segment has revealed that among the vessel types established in 2002, there are significant differences in modes of operation and types of cargo transported, which merited a reconsideration of their definition.

In order to continue to more closely align Canal toll charges to the value of the route, it was approved to: (1) redefine the tanker segment in three segments, petroleum and petroleum products tankers, gas vessels that carry LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) and chemical vessels, each with its own specific vessel type; (2) redefinition of the vehicle carrier segment whereby

the ro-ro vessels are incorporated into the vehicle carrier segment, given that the value of the route is the same for these two vessel types, to be known from now on as the “Vehicle Carrier and RoRo” segment.

It was approved to increase in general terms, the tolls of the specifically identified segments, in accordance with the structure presented in the following table:

	2012				2013			
Market Segment	Approved Tariff				Approved Tariff			
Tolls per PC/UMS Ton								
	Effective 1st of	1st 10K	2nd 10K	Rest	Effective 1st of	1st 10K	2nd 10K	Rest
General Cargo	October	4.74	4.64	4.57	October	5.10	4.99	4.91
		3.79	3.72	3.66		4.07	4.00	3.93
Dry Bulk	October	4.71	4.55	4.47	October	5.06	4.89	4.81
		3.76	3.63	3.58		4.04	3.90	3.85
Tanker	October	4.68	4.61	4.53	October	4.92	4.84	4.75
		3.75	3.69	3.62		3.94	3.87	3.80
Chemical Tanker	October	4.82	4.74	4.65	October	5.06	4.98	4.89
		3.86	3.79	3.73		4.05	3.98	3.91
LPG	October	4.75	4.68	4.59	October	4.99	4.91	4.82
		3.84	3.77	3.71		4.07	4.00	3.93
Vehicle Carriers and RoRo	October	4.40	4.31	4.24				
		3.52	3.45	3.40				
Others	October	4.96	4.86	4.78	October	5.33	5.22	5.14
		3.97	3.89	3.83		4.27	4.18	4.12
Tolls per Displacement ton								
Displacement	October	3.25			October	3.49		

Note: The tolls for the full container, reefer, passenger vessels segments, and the toll applicable to TEU on-deck in vessels other than full container, are not adjusted at this time

Furthermore, the following adjustment was approved , effective October 1, 2012, for tolls applicable to small vessels:

Length Range		Approximate Tonnage	Current toll	Approved Minimum Tolls Effective Oct 1, 2012
Meters	Feet			
<= 15.24	<= 50	194	\$500.00	\$800.00
>15.24 <= 24.384	>50 <= 80	291	\$750.00	\$1,300.00
> 24.384 <= 30.480	> 80 <= 100	389	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00
> 30.480	> 100	583	\$1,500.00	\$3,200.00

In the last few years, the demand for transit service through the Panama Canal has been increasing. There has been significant growth in tonnage during boom economic times, with a very slight decrease during the economic recession, which points to the value of this route for our clients. The Canal has maintained a safe, reliable and efficient service, fulfilling the needs of shippers and operators, allowing global trade in a timely manner and reasonable cost.

The Canal expansion with a third set of locks has allowed the transit of neopanamax vessels¹, maintain the quality of service, offer economies of scale to shippers and operators and improve the competitiveness of the route.

Considering the ACP commitment to enhance the value of the route to its users, this proposal fulfills the criteria that tolls shall be established at appropriate levels to maintain the competitiveness of the Panama route at all times and to reach a profitability level in accordance with the risk levels, investment amounts and the value added to its users.

The ACP has been receptive to the needs of the industry; however, there are market segments whose fleets are evolving and the ACP is constantly striving to adapt to the ever-changing market needs.

On April 14, 2015, the Government of Panama's Cabinet Council approved via Resolution No. 36, adjustments to the Panama Canal tolls. These adjustments were published in the Official Gazette Issue No. 27768-A on April 27, 2015. The approved adjustments became effective on April 1, 2016, with the exception of the intra-maritime cluster tolls which took effect on April 1, 2015. The modified tolls were as follows:

¹ Vessels of length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m (50').

Reformulation for full container vessels

Proposed Tariff for 2016			
Locks	TEU Range	Tariff for TTA maximum capacity	Tariff for Loaded containers on board (TEU)
Panamax 1/	< 1,000	\$60	\$30
	>= 1,000 < 2,000	\$60	\$30
	>= 2,000 < 3,500	\$60	\$30
	>= 3,500	\$60	\$30
Neopanamax 2/	< 6,000	\$60	\$40
	>= 6,000 < 7,000	\$50	\$40
	>= 7,000 < 8,000	\$50	\$40
	>= 8,000 < 9,000	\$50	\$40
	>= 9,000 < 10,000	\$50	\$35
	>= 10,000 < 11,000	\$50	\$35
	>= 11,000 < 12,000	\$50	\$35
	>= 12,000	\$50	\$35

1/ Panamax locks: for vessels with length of up to 294 m (965'), beam of up to 32.31 m (106'), draft of up to 12.04 m (39.5').

2/ Neopanamax locks: for vessels with length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m (50').

Loyalty program for full container vessels

Four loyalty categories were established, based on the volumes of TEU volumes of total TEU allowance (TTA) capacity set by the customer. The four categories were as follows:

- Category 4: Applies to all customers with a registered TEU capacity volume from 0 to 450,000.
- Category 3: Applies to all customers with a registered TEU capacity volume from 450,001 to 999,999.
- Category 2: Applies to all customers with a registered TEU capacity volume from 1,000,000 to 1,499,999.
- Category 1: Applies to all customers with a registered TEU capacity volume of 1,500,000 or more.

Category 4: Regular Tariff: no variation

"Category 4 Tariff (from 0 - 450,000 TEU)"			
Lock	TEU Range	Tariff for TTA maximum capacity	Tariff for Loaded containers on board (TEU)
Panamax 1/	< 1,000	\$60	\$30
	≥ 1,000 < 2,000	\$60	\$30
	≥ 2,000 < 3,500	\$60	\$30
	≥ 3,500	\$60	\$30
Neopanamax 2/	< 6,000	\$60	\$40
	≥ 6,000 < 7,000	\$50	\$40
	≥ 7,000 < 8,000	\$50	\$40
	≥ 8,000 < 9,000	\$50	\$40
	≥ 9,000 < 10,000	\$50	\$35
	≥ 10,000 < 11,000	\$50	\$35
	≥ 11,000 < 12,000	\$50	\$35
	≥ 12,000	\$50	\$35

1/ Panamax locks: for vessels with length of up to 294 m (965'), beam of up to 32.31 m (106'), draft of up to 12.04 m (39.5').

2/ Neopanamax locks: for vessels with length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m. (50').

Category 3: reflects a price improvement amounting to \$1.00 in the capacity tariff

"Category 3 Tariff (from 450,001 - 999,999 TEU)"			
Locks	TEU Range	Tariff for TTA maximum capacity	Tariff for Loaded containers on board (TEU)
Panamax 1/	< 1,000	\$59	\$30
	≥ 1,000 < 2,000	\$59	\$30
	≥ 2,000 < 3,500	\$59	\$30
	≥ 3,500	\$59	\$30
Neopanamax 2/	< 6,000	\$59	\$40
	≥ 6,000 < 7,000	\$49	\$40
	≥ 7,000 < 8,000	\$49	\$40
	≥ 8,000 < 9,000	\$49	\$40
	≥ 9,000 < 10,000	\$49	\$35
	≥ 10,000 < 11,000	\$49	\$35
	≥ 11,000 < 12,000	\$49	\$35
	≥ 12,000	\$49	\$35

Price improvement amounting to \$1.00

1/ Panamax locks: for vessels with length of up to 294 m (965'), beam of up to 32.31 m (106'), draft of up to 12.04 m (39.5').

2/ Neopanamax locks: for vessels with length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m. (50').

Category 2: reflects a price improvement amounting to \$2.00 in the capacity tariff

"Category 2 Tariff (de 1,000,000 - 1,499,999 TEU)"			
Locks	TEU Range	Tariff for TTA maximum capacity	Tariff for Loaded containers on board (TEU)
Panamax 1/	< 1,000	\$58	\$30
	>= 1,000 < 2,000	\$58	\$30
	>= 2,000 < 3,500	\$58	\$30
	>= 3,500	\$58	\$30
Neopanamax 2/	< 6,000	\$58	\$40
	>= 6,000 < 7,000	\$48	\$40
	>= 7,000 < 8,000	\$48	\$40
	>= 8,000 < 9,000	\$48	\$40
	>= 9,000 < 10,000	\$48	\$35
	>= 10,000 < 11,000	\$48	\$35
	>= 11,000 < 12,000	\$48	\$35
	>= 12,000	\$48	\$35

Price improvement amounting to \$2.00

1/ Panamax locks: for vessels with length of up to 294 m (965'), beam of up to 32.31 m (106'), draft of up to 12.04 m (39.5').

2/ Neopanamax locks: for vessels with length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m. (50').

Category 1: reflects a price improvement amounting to \$3.00 in the capacity tariff

"Category 1 Tariff (from 1,500,000 or more TEU)"			
Locks	TEU Range	Tariff for TTA maximum capacity	Tariff for Loaded containers on board (TEU)
Panamax 1/	< 1,000	\$57	\$30
	>= 1,000 < 2,000	\$57	\$30
	>= 2,000 < 3,500	\$57	\$30
	>= 3,500	\$57	\$30
Neopanamax 2/	< 6,000	\$57	\$40
	>= 6,000 < 7,000	\$47	\$40
	>= 7,000 < 8,000	\$47	\$40
	>= 8,000 < 9,000	\$47	\$40
	>= 9,000 < 10,000	\$47	\$35
	>= 10,000 < 11,000	\$47	\$35
	>= 11,000 < 12,000	\$47	\$35
	>= 12,000	\$47	\$35

Price improvement amounting to \$3.00

1/ Panamax locks: for vessels with length of up to 294 m (965'), beam of up to 32.31 m (106'), draft of up to 12.04 m (39.5').

2/ Neopanamax locks: for vessels with length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m. (50').

IMPORTANT: For the following segments, those that are not full container vessels and are not part of the “intra-maritime cluster”, but carry containers (TEU) on deck, will be charged \$90 per TEU on deck.

Reformulation of dry bulk vessels

Proposed Tariff and Structure for 2016													
DWT Bands 3/	Laden Transits By Commodity												
	Grains			Coal			Iron Ore			ODB			Ballast Tariff (\$/DWT MT)
	Panamax locks (\$/DWT MT) 1/	Neopanamax locks 2/		Panamax locks (\$/DWT MT)	Neopanamax locks		Panamax locks (\$/DWT MT)	Neopanamax locks		Panamax locks (\$/DWT MT)	Neopanamax locks		
		Fixed Tariff (\$/DWT MT)	Variable Tariff (\$/ Cargo MT) 4/		Fixed Tariff (\$/DWT MT)	Variable Tariff (\$/ Cargo MT)		Fixed Tariff (\$/DWT MT)	Variable Tariff (\$/ Cargo MT)		Fixed Tariff (\$/DWT MT)	Variable Tariff (\$/ Cargo MT)	
1st 5,000	\$4.09	\$5.74	\$0.35	\$3.42	\$5.15	\$0.30	\$3.40	\$4.85	\$0.28	\$4.09	\$5.74	\$0.35	
Next 5,000	\$3.23	\$4.97	\$0.34	\$2.74	\$4.12	\$0.29	\$2.52	\$3.88	\$0.27	\$3.23	\$4.97	\$0.34	\$2.40
Next 10,000	\$2.57	\$4.21	\$0.33	\$2.45	\$3.61	\$0.28	\$2.13	\$2.91	\$0.26	\$2.57	\$4.21	\$0.33	\$2.00
Next 20,000	\$2.38	\$2.68	\$0.30	\$2.15	\$3.09	\$0.27	\$2.04	\$2.62	\$0.24	\$2.38	\$2.68	\$0.30	\$1.80
Next 20,000	\$2.09	\$1.91	\$0.25	\$2.05	\$2.06	\$0.26	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$0.20	\$2.09	\$1.91	\$0.25	\$1.75
Next 25,000	\$1.71	\$0.77	\$0.20	\$1.96	\$0.82	\$0.25	\$1.84	\$0.78	\$0.16	\$1.71	\$0.77	\$0.20	\$1.25
Next 35,000	\$1.28	\$0.38	\$0.15	\$1.47	\$0.26	\$0.20	\$0.97	\$0.24	\$0.10	\$1.28	\$0.38	\$0.15	\$0.45
Rest	\$0.86	\$0.38	\$0.10	\$0.78	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.49	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.86	\$0.38	\$0.10	\$0.25

1/ Panamax locks: Length of up to 294 m (965'), beam of up to 32.31 m (106'), draft of up to 12.04 m (39.5').

2/ Neopanamax locks: Length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m. (50').

3/ DWT: Deadweight tons.

4/ MT: Metric tons.

Reformulation of tanker vessels

Proposed Tanker Tariff and Structure for 2016						
Panamax locks 1/		Neopanamax locks 2/				Ballast Tariff per PC/UMS
PC/UMS Bands	\$ per PC/UMS	PC/UMS Bands (capacity)	Capacity tariff \$ per PC/UMS	Cargo Bands in MT 3/	Cargo transported \$/MT(cargo)	
First 10,000	\$5.00	First 10,000	\$5.17	First 20,000	\$0.30	\$4.14
Next 10,000	\$4.90	Next 10,000	\$5.00	Next 20,000	\$0.20	\$3.99
Next 15,000	\$4.85	Next 15,000	\$5.10	Next 20,000	\$0.35	\$3.80
Next 10,000	\$4.75	Next 10,000	\$4.00	Next 20,000	\$0.18	\$3.60
Rest	\$4.55	Rest	\$3.25	Rest	\$0.10	\$3.45

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2/ Neopanamax locks: for vessels with length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m. (50').

3/MT: metric tons.

Reformulation of the chemical tanker vessel segment

Proposed Chemical Tanker Vessel Toll Structure for 2016		
PC/UMS Bands	Laden	Ballast
First 10,000	\$5.31	\$4.52
Next 10,000	\$5.23	\$4.44
Rest	\$5.13	\$4.36

Reformulation of LPG gas carrier vessel segment

Proposed LPG Vessel Toll Structure for 2016		
Bands in m3	Laden	Ballast
First 5,000	\$5.50	\$4.40
Next 20,000	\$2.35	\$1.88
Next 30,000	\$2.30	\$1.84
Rest	\$1.80	\$1.44

m³: cubic meter.

The ballast rate will apply to LPG gas tankers carrying up to a maximum of two (2) percent of the total cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity.

Establishment of LNG gas carrier vessels segment

Proposed LNG Vessel Toll Structure for 2016			
Bands in m3	Laden	Ballast	Ballast (Roundtrip)
First 60,000	\$2.50	\$2.23	\$2.00
Next 30,000	\$2.15	\$1.88	\$1.75
Next 30,000	\$2.07	\$1.80	\$1.60
Rest	\$1.96	\$1.71	\$1.50

m³: cubic meter.

The ballast rate will be applied to the LNG gas carriers transporting up to a maximum of ten (10%) percent of the total cubic meters (m³) of cargo carrying capacity. In addition, shippers that use the same vessel for a voyage to and return from an specific place through the Panama Canal, pay the laden tariff for the laden portion of the trip and would be eligible for a roundtrip ballast fee, if the return transit in ballast through the Panama Canal is made within sixty days after the laden transit was completed.

Reformulation of vehicle carriers and Ro-Ro segment

Proposed Structure for 2016					
Load Factor (Cargo Weight MT/DWT)		Capacity Tariff (\$ per PC/UMS)			
Start	Finish	PC/UMS Ranges			
		Start →	0	25,001	62,501
		Finish →	25,000	62,500	Over
0.00%	9.99%		\$3.67	\$3.46	\$3.43
10.00%	19.99%		\$4.97	\$4.26	\$4.21
20.00%	29.99%		\$5.01	\$4.31	\$4.28
30.00%	39.99%		\$5.06	\$4.34	\$4.34
40.00%	49.99%		\$5.15	\$4.38	\$4.35
50.00%	over		\$5.21	\$4.45	\$4.43

Reformulation of passenger vessels

Tolls - Passenger Vessels for April 1, 2016							
Market Segment		Panamax locks 2/			Neopanamax locks 3/		
		Tariff per Berth					
Passenger Vessels 1/	Laden	\$138.00			\$148.00		
	Ballast	\$111.00			\$119.00		
		Tolls per PC/UMS					
		1st	2nd	Rest	1st	2nd	Rest
		10K	10K		10K	10K	
Passenger Vessels 1/	Laden	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.58	\$5.08	\$4.98	\$4.90
	Ballast	\$3.81	\$3.72	\$3.67	\$4.07	\$3.98	\$3.92

1/ Vessel above 30,000 gross tons (GRT) and whose PC/UMS tonnage divided by the maximum passenger capacity (PAX-ITC) ratio is less than 33, shall pay tolls on a per berth basis. If such a ratio is greater than 33, tolls shall be paid on the basis of PC/UMS tonnage. Vessels below or equal to 30,000 GRT shall also pay on the basis of PC/UMS tonnage.

2/ Panamax locks: for vessels with length up to 294 m (965'), beam up to 32.31 m (106'), draft up to 12.04 m (39.5').

3/ Neopanamax locks: for vessels with length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m (50').

Refrigerated cargo, general cargo, others segments and displacement

Market segment		Proposed Tariff -panamax & neopanamax locks for 2016		
Proposed Tariff per PC/UMS Ton for 2016				
		First	Second	Rest
		10K	10K	
General Cargo	Laden	\$5.25	\$5.14	\$5.06
	Ballast	\$4.19	\$4.12	\$4.05
Refrigerated Cargo	Laden	\$4.42	\$4.33	\$4.24
	Ballast	\$3.53	\$3.46	\$3.40
Others	Laden	\$5.71	\$5.60	\$5.51
	Ballast	\$4.58	\$4.48	\$4.42
TEU tolls for non-container vessels that carry containers on deck		\$90		
Toll per Displacement Ton				
Displacement		\$3.75		

Panamax locks: for vessels with length up to 294 m (965'), beam up to 32.31 m (106'), draft up to 12.04 m (39.5').

Neopanamax locks: for vessels with length up to 366 m (1,200'); and/or beam up to 49 m (160') and/or draft up to 15.24 m (50').

Intra Maritime Cluster Segment

The ACP created a new segment, the “intra maritime cluster”. This segment includes various ship types and initially it would comprise four pricing structures.

The guiding parameters which define vessels in this segment are as follows:

- Vessels in this segment operate within the intra maritime cluster, which includes the Panama Canal.
- Support activities of the intra maritime cluster.
- Do not compete with international trade to which the Panama Canal caters.
- Offer services to the container transshipment trade, local tourism market and marine bunkering.
- Must be self-propelled. Vessels whose structure is of an integrated tug/barge kind will be evaluated on a case by case basis by the Panama Canal Authority.
- To be included in the intra maritime cluster, the vessel must request inclusion and comply with all of ACP requirements. The ACP is the regulatory body for inclusion in this segment.

Vessels which operate outside of the intra maritime cluster, either regionally or internationally, are not part of this segment. This segment is designed to complement Canal services to global trade, local and international tourism and not as a competition

against these. The purpose is improve the efficiency and the opportunities offered by the Canal. The shortcut advantage of the Canal has always been a key element in its value proposition. Matters such as regulations, vessel scheduling and financial issues, will continue as usual; changes are limited to the tolls structure.

Nonetheless, in view of global trade evolution relating mostly to economies of scale, certain industry sectors require a strong connectivity and other opportunities to make the Panama Canal their preferred route. The intra maritime cluster is a fundamental aspect of this connectivity and opportunities; therefore, the development of this new segment will go a long way to indirectly stimulate a significant growth for itself and the Panama Canal.

Local tourism market

Requirements for inclusion in this segment are: vessel must be up to 125 feet in length, be categorized as a small vessel (paying “minimum tolls”) according to its length overall, pursue commercial tourism activities and make complete or partial transits repetitively in the course of a year. In the case that these vessels carry containers above deck, a charge of \$72 per container shall be applied.

Proposed Tariff for Small Local Tourism Vessels 2015	
Market Segment	Tariff
Local Tourism	\$2,000

Marine bunkering market

Two structures were established, one based on PC/UMS tonnage and another applicable to vessels that pay minimum tolls. To be eligible for this segment, vessels must comply with the following:

- Length overall of up to 125 feet for the minimum tolls structure.
- Vessels above 125 feet in length or PC/UMS above 583 (laden) and 735 (ballast) will pay based on the PC/UMS structure. Tolls are applied to laden and ballast transits.
- Pursue marine bunkering activities within local waters, with the possibility of making complete or partial transits.
- In the case that these vessels carry containers onboard, a charge of \$72 per container shall be applied.

For minimum toll vessels

Length Range (actual)		Approximate Tonnage for PMT (L)	Minimum Tolls
Meters	Feet		
≤ 15.24	≤ 50	194	\$800.00
>15.24 ≤ 24.384	>50 ≤ 80	291	\$1,300.00
> 24.384 ≤ 30.480	> 80 ≤ 100	389	\$2,000.00
> 30.480	> 100	583	\$3,200.00

For oceangoing vessels

Proposed Tariff 2015		
Marine Bunkering vessels		
PC/UMS Bands	\$ per PC/UMS	
	Laden	Ballast
First 10,000	\$5.00	\$4.14
Next 10000	\$4.90	\$3.99
Next 15,000	\$4.85	\$3.80
Next 10,000	\$4.75	\$3.60
Rest	\$4.55	\$3.45

Container transshipment markets

Vessels eligible for this segment are those dedicated to container transshipment within the intra maritime cluster between local ports². Prices were set for two kinds of vessels:

- 1) Vessels which customarily have fixed cell guides to transport containers; these would be charged based on the maximum TEU capacity and by the amount of loaded containers.
- 2) Vessels which usually would be charged based on PC/UMS and by TEU for containers above deck.

These two types of vessels are designated as “container transshipment vessels with fixed cell guides” and “container transshipment vessels without cell guides”. The maximum capacity (TTA) for these vessels is 550 TEU nominal. Vessels with a larger capacity will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the ACP; however, no vessel can exceed 600 TEU.

Container transshipment markets – with fixed cell guides

Proposed Tariff 2015		
Market Segment	Tariff for Total TEU Allowed	Tariff for Loaded containers on board (TEU)
Container Transport-Fixed Cell	\$48	\$24

² Local ports are those operating in Canal waters and include, but are not limited to nearby areas such as Balboa Bay, Cristobal Bay, Manzanillo Bay or others that are part of the intra maritime cluster. Conversely, ports in areas not related to the intra maritime cluster such as Las Minas Bay, Charco Azul, Vacamonte, Aguadulce, etc., are not considered local ports.

Container transshipment markets – without cell guides

Tariffs per PC/UMS Ton				
Market Segment		Proposed Tariff 2015		
		1st	2nd	Rest
		10 K	10K	
Container Transport-Non Cell	Laden	\$4.20	\$4.11	\$4.05
	Ballast	\$3.35	\$3.30	\$3.24
TEU tolls for other vessels that carry containers on deck and belongs to the container transport				\$72

In the case of vessels that are part of the “intra-maritime cluster” carrying containers above deck, the applicable charge was \$72 per TEU on deck, with the exception of the segment of container transshipment markets – with fixed cell guides that pay \$48 for total TEU allowed (TEU capacity) and \$24 for loaded containers on board (TEU loaded).

On August 1, 2017, after almost two thousand transits through the expanded locks, the Government of Panama’s Cabinet Council approved via Resolution No. 80, adjustments to the Canal tolls.

The new locks entailed fundamental changes in Canal operations. For the first time only tugs are used to maneuver vessels inside the locks chambers (in lieu of locomotives as is the case in the panamax locks). Furthermore, additional restrictions and conditions have been established for the transit of the new segment LNG carriers due to the nature of their cargo. As can be construed, the aforementioned has an impact on resource assignment and the scheduling for these transits. The past year has provided valuable experience to gauge the productivity and utilization of the new locks and reassess the projected demand.

The demand for Canal services has been greater than anticipated as attested by the up to eight neopanamax transits per day, depending on the traffic mix and resource availability on a given day. In addition, new service patterns have emerged, new strategic alliances among shippers have taken place, and new trade routes for different types of cargo have been established for the Canal route.

Recent changes in market conditions, mainly in the full container vessel segment, led to a revision of the toll rates offered to carriers in this segment. The ACP sought to encourage the transit of container vessels in both directions and, for this reason, the proposal included more attractive rates on the southbound return voyage for this segment.

The implemented adjustments provided added benefits to the full container segment in the backhaul (return voyage) through de Panama Canal. The container/breakbulk vessels were reassigned from the “others” segment to the general cargo segment for billing and market

analysis purposes. Also, LPG and LNG carrier's tolls were adjusted to reflect the changing demand for the route, the utilization levels and the productivity of the neopanamax locks.

The proposed changes were based on industry feedback, as one of the Canal's policies is to be receptive to clients' needs. For instance, the full container vessel segment received further benefits by way of more attractive tariffs for loaded containers in the backhaul return voyage if they met certain conditions.

The proposed modifications ensured that the Canal competitiveness was maintained, while adapting to the current market situation, thereby allowing the Canal to continue providing a safe, reliable and efficient service to world trade.

Reformulation of the full container vessel segment

The tolls proposal for the full container vessels segment established a differentiated tariff for total TEU loaded (TTL – loaded containers onboard) on neopanamax container ships while encouraging backhaul transits heading south. This strategy pursued the following objectives:

- Maintain the competitiveness of liner services using the Panama Canal,
- Respond to customers' needs
- Encourage the return transit of neopanamax container ships transiting southbound
- Attract the deployment of new liner services through the Panama route,
- Foster an increase in cargo capacity volumes and the transportation of containers loaded with cargo through the interoceanic way, and
- Promote an increase in the average vessels' size of current and future liner services.

The existing tariff structure applied to container vessels is maintained, with the inclusion of the new tariff for total TEU loaded (TTL – loaded containers onboard) in the return voyage for container vessels that comply with the following conditions:

- The vessel size must be neopanamax. The vessel must perform a northbound transit and return in the southbound direction through the Panama Canal.
- On the northbound transit, the vessels must carry 70 percent or more of total TEU loaded (TTL – loaded containers onboard) of the Total TEU Allowed (TTA - maximum capacity) at the Panama Canal. Empty containers (empty TEU) on board during the northbound transit will not be taken into consideration when determining the percentage utilization of the vessel.
- The vessel must transit in both directions (northbound and southbound) in a time period no greater than 28 days. The time spent by a vessel at the anchorage or in port activities in the Atlantic side of the Canal (including Manzanillo, Colon Container Terminals, Panama Ports) will be discounted from this time.
- This tariff became effective October 1, 2017 for all vessels transiting southbound which comply with the aforementioned conditions.

The loyalty program for full container vessels remained in force under the same parameters and conditions under which it currently operates.

The following table describes the approved structure for the container vessel segment.

Container Vessel Tolls effective October 1, 2017				
Locks	TEU Range	Tariff for TTA maximum capacity	Tariff for loaded containers on board (TEU)	Tariff for loaded containers on board in return voyage (TEU) 1/
Panamax	< 1,000	\$60	\$30	N/A
	>= 1,000 < 2,000	\$60	\$30	
	>= 2,000 < 3,500	\$60	\$30	
	>= 3,500	\$60	\$30	
Neopanamax	< 6,000	\$60	\$40	N/A
	>= 6,000 < 7,000	\$50	\$40	\$30
	>= 7,000 < 8,000	\$50	\$40	\$30
	>= 8,000 < 9,000	\$50	\$40	\$25
	>= 9,000 < 10,000	\$50	\$35	\$25
	>= 10,000 < 11,000	\$50	\$35	\$20
	>= 11,000 < 12,000	\$50	\$35	\$20
	>= 12,000	\$50	\$35	\$20

1/ • The vessel size must be neopanamax. The vessel must perform a northbound transit and return in the southbound direction through the Panama Canal.

- On the northbound transit, the vessels must carry 70 percent or more of total TEU loaded (TTL – loaded containers onboard) of the Total TEU Allowed (TTA - maximum capacity) at the Panama Canal. Empty containers (empty TEU) on board during the northbound transit will not be taken into consideration when determining the percentage utilization of the vessel.

- The time from vessel's departure from Canal waters (sea buoy) after completion of the northbound transit and its arrival to Canal waters (sea buoy) prior to the southbound transit should not be greater than 28 days. The time spent by a vessel at the anchorage or in port activities in the Atlantic side of the Canal will be discounted from this time.

- The proposed tariff will be effective October 1, 2017 for all vessels transiting southbound which comply with the aforementioned conditions.

The tariff structure for container vessels continued to encourage the deployment of neopanamax ships, providing customers with savings in their total travel costs through the economies of scale provided by larger ships. The application of a reduced rate to containers with cargo onboard neopanamax vessels in the southbound transit improved the competitiveness of the Panama Canal route in the main trade routes.

Reassignment of Container/Breakbulk vessels from the segment “others” to the general cargo segment

The objectives of the approved tolls for container/breakbulk are:

- To encourage container/breakbulk vessel traffic through the panamax locks.
- To respond to customers' needs.

When incorporating container/breakbulk vessels into the general cargo segment, an appropriate toll rate was applied, since the route value is the same for both vessel types. With this measure, container/breakbulk ships benefited from toll schemes and services consistent with their operating modes.

Tolls per PC/UMS Ton effective October 1, 2017				
Market Segment		Proposed Tariff		
Reassignment of Container/Breakbulk vessels from Others to the General Cargo Segment		1st	2nd	Rest
		10 K	10K	
Container / Breakbulk vessels	Laden	\$5.25	\$5.14	\$5.06
	Ballast	\$4.19	\$4.12	\$4.05

Reformulation for liquid bulk vessels

Liquid bulk vessels are divided by specific ship types: tankers, which transport crude oil and oil products; chemical tankers, utilized to carry chemicals and petrochemicals, LPG carriers, which transport liquefied petroleum gas and LNG carriers that transport liquefied natural gas.

Adjustment for tolls and a tariff structure for each set of locks were implemented for the LPG gas carriers. In addition, an increase was implemented for LNG gas carriers. The changes reflected the changing nature of the demand in the main routes, utilization levels and productivity of the neopanamax locks. This adjustment led to the assessment of a fair price while maintaining the competitiveness of the route. The adjustments were as follows:

Tolls adjustment for the LPG carrier vessel segment:

The toll adjustment of the LPG gas carrier vessel segment takes into account the traffic behavior of the panamax and neopanamax vessels and therefore introduced a separation of the toll structure, creating a new tariff for the panamax locks and another for the neopanamax locks. In addition, an increase in toll rates for panamax and neopanamax locks was approved.

This toll adjustment for the LPG gas carrier vessel segment maintains the cubic meter (m³) of cargo capacity for the collection of tolls for the panamax and neopanamax locks, as well as the four bands that includes the first 5,000 cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity, the following 20,000

cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity, the following 30,000 cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity and a last band for the rest of the cargo capacity, as illustrated in the following table:

Tolls - LPG Vessels effective October 1, 2017				
Bands in m3	Panamax Locks		Neopanamax Locks	
	Laden	Ballast	Laden	Ballast
First 5,000	\$6.49	\$5.19	\$8.25	\$6.60
Next 20,000	\$2.70	\$2.16	\$3.06	\$2.44
Next 30,000	\$2.60	\$2.08	\$2.88	\$2.30
Rest	\$2.25	\$1.80	\$2.21	\$1.77

m³: carrying capacity in cubic meters

The ballast rate applies to LPG gas carriers carrying up to a maximum of 2 percent of the total cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity. This condition applies to panamax and neopanamax locks.

Tolls adjustment for the LNG gas carrier vessel segment:

The new toll adjustment for the LNG gas carrier vessel segment encompasses an increase in toll rates, but maintains the cubic meter (m³) of cargo capacity for the collection of tolls, as well as the four bands, which includes the first 60,000 cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity, the following 30,000 cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity, the following 30,000 cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity and a last band for the rest of the cargo capacity, as illustrated in the table below. This toll structure applies to panamax and neopanamax locks.

Tolls - LNG Vessels effective October 1, 2017			
Bands in m³	Laden	Ballast	Ballast (Roundtrip)
First 60,000	\$2.88	\$2.56	\$2.30
Next 30,000	\$2.47	\$2.16	\$2.01
Next 30,000	\$2.38	\$2.07	\$1.84
Rest	\$2.25	\$1.97	\$1.73

m³: carrying capacity in cubic meters

The ballast rate applies to the LNG gas carriers transporting up to a maximum of 10 percent of the total cubic meters (m³) of cargo carrying capacity. In addition, shippers that use the

same vessel for a voyage to and return from an specific place through the Panama Canal, pay the tariff for laden vessels and have the option to receive a special roundtrip ballast fee, if the transit in ballast through the Panama Canal is made within 60 days after the laden transit was completed.

On September 3, 2019, the Government of Panama's Cabinet Council, approved via Resolution No. 78, the following tolls adjustments:

Approved toll modifications to the containers segment:

Loyalty Program update to the container vessels:

Modifications approved to update the loyalty program includes the current category 1 and includes two new loyalty categories:

- **Category 1:** The upper limit of the cumulative volume of Total TEU Allowance (TTA) is modified, and applies to all customers with a registered Total TEU Allowance (TTA) cumulative volume from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. This category maintains the \$3.00 reduction in the Total TEU Allowance (TTA) tariff.
- **Category 1a:** Applies to all customers with a registered cumulative volume of Total TEU Allowance (TTA) of 2,000,001 to 3,000,000. This category reflects a \$3.25 reduction in the Total TEU Allowance (TTA) tariff.
- **Loyalty Plus:** Applies to all customers with a registered cumulative volume of Total TEU Allowance (TTA) over 3,000,000. This category reflects a \$5.00 reduction in the total TEU allowance (TTA) tariff and only applicable to TEU exceeding 3,000,000 TEU. To calculate this benefit, the program will use the total exceeding TEU registered during the corresponding month according to the guidelines established in the current loyalty program. The exceeding cumulative TEU registered at the end of each month will be divided by 12, equivalent to the 12 consecutive months used by the program to determine the categories.

To determine the customer category, the cumulative TEU volume of total TEU allowance (TTA) transited by a customer through the Panama Canal during a maximum period of 12 consecutive months is used, starting from the approval date of the Panama's Cabinet Council. The result is applied during a one-month period, allowing a one-month break starting from the moment a category is achieved and the moment that the preferential tariff is applied. Example: If a customer reaches during the month of July (whether it happens at the beginning or at the end of the month) 500,000 TEU allowing him to qualify for category 3, he will pay the category 3 tariff during the month of September, being August the intermediate month used to confirm and carry out the necessary processes.

The following tables illustrate how tariffs are modified under the new toll structure:

Tolls - Full Container Vessels - Effective January 1st 2020

Category 1: reflects a price reduction amounting to \$3.00 in the capacity tariff

"Category 1 Tariff (from 1,500,000 - 2,000,000 TEU)"				
Locks	TEU Range	Tariff for Total TEU Allowance (TTA)	Tariff for Total TEU Loaded on board (TTL)	Tariff for Total TEU Loaded on board in the return voyage (TTLR)
Panamax	< 1,000	\$57	\$30	N/A
	>= 1,000 < 2,000	\$57	\$30	
	>= 2,000 < 3,500	\$57	\$30	
	>= 3,500	\$57	\$30	
Neopanamax	< 6,000	\$57	\$40	N/A
	>= 6,000 < 7,000	\$47	\$40	\$30
	>= 7,000 < 8,000	\$47	\$40	\$30
	>= 8,000 < 9,000	\$47	\$40	\$25
	>= 9,000 < 10,000	\$47	\$35	\$25
	>= 10,000 < 11,000	\$47	\$35	\$20
	>= 11,000 < 12,000	\$47	\$35	\$20
	>= 12,000	\$47	\$35	\$20

Tolls - Full Container Vessels - Effective January 1st 2020

Category 1a: reflects a price reduction amounting to \$3.25 in the capacity tariff

"Category 1a Tariff (from 2,000,001 - 3,000,000 TEU)"				
Locks	TEU Range	Tariff for Total TEU Allowance (TTA)	Tariff for Total TEU Loaded on board (TTL)	Tariff for Total TEU Loaded on board in the return voyage (TTLR)
Panamax	< 1,000	\$56.75	\$30	N/A
	>= 1,000 < 2,000	\$56.75	\$30	
	>= 2,000 < 3,500	\$56.75	\$30	
	>= 3,500	\$56.75	\$30	
Neopanamax	< 6,000	\$56.75	\$40	N/A
	>= 6,000 < 7,000	\$46.75	\$40	\$30
	>= 7,000 < 8,000	\$46.75	\$40	\$30
	>= 8,000 < 9,000	\$46.75	\$40	\$25
	>= 9,000 < 10,000	\$46.75	\$35	\$25
	>= 10,000 < 11,000	\$46.75	\$35	\$20
	>= 11,000 < 12,000	\$46.75	\$35	\$20
	>= 12,000	\$46.75	\$35	\$20

Tolls - Full Container Vessels - Effective January 1st 2020

Category Loyalty Plus: reflects a price reduction amounting to \$5.00 in the capacity tariff and only applicable to TEU exceeding 3,000,000

"Category Loyalty Plus (only applicable to TEU exceeding 3,000,000)"				
Locks	TEU Range	Tariff for Total TEU Allowance (TTA)	Tariff for Total TEU Loaded on board (TTL)	Tariff for Total TEU Loaded on board in the return voyage (TTLR)
Panamax	< 1,000	\$55	\$30	N/A
	≥1,000 < 2,000	\$55	\$30	
	≥ 2,000 < 3,500	\$55	\$30	
	≥ 3,500	\$55	\$30	
Neopanamax	< 6,000	\$55	\$40	N/A
	≥6,000 < 7,000	\$45	\$40	\$30
	≥ 7,000 < 8,000	\$45	\$40	\$30
	≥8,000 < 9,000	\$45	\$40	\$25
	≥9,000 < 10,000	\$45	\$35	\$25
	≥10,000 < 11,000	\$45	\$35	\$20
	≥11,000 < 12,000	\$45	\$35	\$20
≥ 12,000	\$45	\$35	\$20	

Differentiation of the TEU on-deck tariff applicable to non-container vessels carrying containers on-deck:

The approved modification is to apply a differentiated TEU toll tariff for Empty, Loaded Dry and Loaded Reefer TEU for non-container vessels that carry containers on-deck.

TEU tariff effective April 1st, 2020			
TEU tolls for non-container vessels that carry containers on deck	Empty TEU	Dry TEU	Reefer TEU
	\$60.00	\$100.00	\$110.00

TEU Loaded Dry: general cargo, dangerous cargo, full flat rack.

TEU Empty: includes empty containers and empty flat racks.

Approved toll modifications for tanker vessels:

The toll modifications (tariff per PC/UMS) for tanker vessels in the Panamax locks are:

Tolls - Tanker Vessels effective April 1, 2020 Panamax Locks		
PC/UMS Bands	Laden	Ballast
First 10,000	\$5.50	\$4.55
Next 10,000	\$5.39	\$4.39
Next 15,000	\$5.34	\$4.18
Next 10,000	\$5.23	\$3.96
Rest	\$5.01	\$3.80

The toll modifications (tariff per PC/UMS and MT of loaded cargo) for tanker vessels in the Neopanamax locks are:

Tolls - Tanker Vessels effective April 1, 2020 Neopanamax Locks				
PC/UMS Bands	Laden Vessels			Ballast Tariff per PC/UMS
	Capacity tariff \$ per PC/UMS	Cargo Bands in metric tons (mt)	Cargo Transported \$/mt (cargo)	
First 10,000	\$5.58	First 20,000	\$0.34	\$4.64
Next 10,000	\$5.40	Next 20,000	\$0.22	\$4.47
Next 15,000	\$5.51	Next 20,000	\$0.39	\$4.26
Next 10,000	\$4.32	Next 20,000	\$0.20	\$4.03
Rest	\$3.51	Rest	\$0.11	\$3.86

Approved toll modifications for chemical tanker vessels:

The toll modifications (tariff per PC/UMS) for chemical tanker vessels are:

Tolls - Chemical Tanker Vessels effective April 1, 2020		
PC/UMS Bands	Laden	Ballast
First 10,000	\$5.73	\$4.88
Next 10,000	\$5.65	\$4.80
Rest	\$5.54	\$4.71

Approved toll modifications for LPG Gas carriers:

The toll modifications (tariff per cubic meters-m³) for Panamax and Neopanamax LPG gas carriers are:

Tolls - LPG Vessels effective April 1, 2020				
Bands in m³	Panamax Locks		Neopanamax Locks	
	Laden	Ballast	Laden	Ballast
First 5,000	\$7.01	\$5.61	\$9.49	\$7.59
Next 20,000	\$2.92	\$2.33	\$3.52	\$2.81
Next 30,000	\$2.81	\$2.25	\$3.31	\$2.65
Rest	\$2.43	\$1.94	\$2.54	\$2.04

The ballast rate will apply to LPG gas carriers carrying up to a maximum of 2% of total cubic meters (m³) of cargo capacity, of spaces designed and certified for that matter

Approved toll modifications for LNG gas carriers:

The toll modifications (tariff per cubic meters-m³) for LNG gas carriers are:

Tolls - LNG Vessels effective April 1, 2020			
Bands in m³	Laden	Ballast	Ballast (Roundtrip)
First 60,000	\$3.12	\$2.79	\$2.48
Next 30,000	\$2.68	\$2.35	\$2.17
Next 30,000	\$2.58	\$2.26	\$1.99
Rest	\$2.44	\$2.15	\$1.87

The ballast rate applies to the LNG gas carriers transporting up to a maximum of 10% of the total cubic meters (m³) of cargo carrying capacity, of spaces designed and certified for that matter. The roundtrip ballast rate applies for shippers that use the same vessel for a voyage to and return through the Panama Canal, pay the tariff for laden vessels and have the option to receive a reduced tariff per roundtrip ballast fee, if the transit in ballast through the Panama Canal is made within 60 days after the laden transit was completed.

Approved toll modifications for vehicle carriers and Ro-Ro:

The modification to the current tolls structure expands the PC/UMS range and differentiate between the Panamax and Neopanamax locks. The toll modifications (tariff per PC/UMS) for vehicle carriers and Ro-Ro are:

Tolls - Vehicle Carrier and Ro-Ro Segment effective April 1, 2020						
Load Factor (Cargo Weight MT/DWT)		Capacity Tariff (\$ per PC/UMS)				
Start	Finish	PC/UMS Ranges				
		Panamax				Neopanamax
		Start →	0	25,001	64,501	
Finish →	25,000	64,500	Over			
0.00%	9.99%		\$4.22	\$3.63	\$3.60	\$3.85
10.00%	19.99%		\$5.22	\$4.47	\$4.42	\$4.73
20.00%	29.99%		\$5.26	\$4.53	\$4.49	\$4.81
30.00%	39.99%		\$5.31	\$4.56	\$4.56	\$4.88
40.00%	49.99%		\$5.41	\$4.60	\$4.57	\$4.89
50.00%	Over		\$5.47	\$4.67	\$4.65	\$4.98

Approved toll modifications for dry bulk vessels:

Tolls - Dry Bulk effective April 1, 2020						
DWT MT Bands 1/		Laden Transits By Commodity				Ballast Tariff (\$/DWT MT)
		Panamax locks				
		Grains	Coal	Iron Ore	ODB	
		\$/DWT MT				
1st	5,000	\$4.09	\$3.42	\$3.40	\$4.09	\$2.75
Next	5,000	\$3.23	\$2.74	\$2.52	\$3.23	\$2.40
Next	10,000	\$2.57	\$2.45	\$2.13	\$2.57	\$2.00
Next	20,000	\$2.38	\$2.15	\$2.04	\$2.38	\$1.80
Next	20,000	\$2.09	\$2.05	\$1.94	\$2.09	\$1.75
Next	25,000	\$1.71	\$1.96	\$1.84	\$1.71	\$1.25
Next	35,000	\$1.28	\$1.47	\$0.97	\$1.28	\$1.00
Rest		\$0.86	\$0.78	\$0.49	\$0.86	\$0.75

1/ DWT: Deadweight ton, equivalent to the ship's summer loaded deadweight or timber summer deadweight, whichever is higher.

Tolls - Dry Bulk effective April 1, 2020										
DWT MT Bands 1/	Laden Transits By Commodity									Ballast Tariff (\$/DWT MT)
	Neopanamax locks									
	Grains		Coal		Iron Ore		ODB			
	Capacity Tariff (\$/DWT MT)	Cargo Tariff (\$/ Cargo MT) 2/	Capacity Tariff (\$/DWT MT)	Cargo Tariff (\$/ Cargo MT)	Capacity Tariff (\$/DWT MT)	Cargo Tariff (\$/ Cargo MT)	Capacity Tariff (\$/DWT MT)	Cargo Tariff (\$/ Cargo MT)		
1st	5,000	\$5.74	\$0.35	\$5.15	\$0.30	\$5.74	\$0.35	\$5.74	\$0.35	\$2.75
Next	5,000	\$4.97	\$0.34	\$4.12	\$0.29	\$4.97	\$0.34	\$4.97	\$0.34	\$2.40
Next	10,000	\$4.21	\$0.33	\$3.61	\$0.28	\$4.21	\$0.33	\$4.21	\$0.33	\$2.00
Next	20,000	\$2.68	\$0.30	\$3.09	\$0.27	\$2.68	\$0.30	\$2.68	\$0.30	\$1.80
Next	20,000	\$1.91	\$0.25	\$2.06	\$0.26	\$1.91	\$0.25	\$1.91	\$0.25	\$1.75
Next	25,000	\$0.77	\$0.20	\$0.82	\$0.25	\$0.77	\$0.20	\$0.77	\$0.20	\$1.25
Next	35,000	\$0.38	\$0.15	\$0.26	\$0.20	\$0.38	\$0.15	\$0.38	\$0.15	\$1.00
Rest		\$0.38	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.38	\$0.10	\$0.38	\$0.10	\$0.75

1/ DWT: Deadweight ton, equivalent to the ship's summer loaded deadweight or timber summer deadweight, whichever is higher.
2/MT: Metric Ton.

Tolls for neopanamax vessels carrying iron ore will be matched with those currently applied to vessels that transport grain and other dry bulk. The tolls for grains, coal, other dry bulk and deadweight tonnage bands are maintained according to the current tolls structure.

Approved modifications to small vessels minimum tolls:

Minimum Tolls - Effective on January 1st 2020		
Length Range (actual)		Approved Tariff
Meters	Feet	
< 19.812	<65	\$1,600
≥19.812 ≤ 24.384	≥65 ≤80	\$2,400
> 24.384 ≤ 30.480	> 80 ≤100	\$3,500
> 30.480	> 100	\$4,100

New upper maximum tonnage limits are defined for small vessels that pay tolls based on length overall by means of a fixed fee:

- Up to 863 PC/UMS net tons when transporting passengers or cargo (previously 583).
- Up to 990 PC/UMS net tons when in ballast (previously 735).
- Up to 1,067 PC/UMS maximum displacement tons (previously 1,048).

Small vessels, which apply for minimum tolls category, are vessels with a maximum length of 38.1 meters (125 feet), and transit the Panama Canal using lines that are handled manually at the locks, without the use of locomotives.

Approved modification for the intra-maritime cluster – local tourism segment:

Minimum Tolls*	
Intra-maritime cluster – local tourism	
Effective May 1st 2020	
Market segment	Tariff per transit
Local tourism	\$2,500

*Small vessels, which apply for minimum tolls category, are vessels with a maximum length of 38.1 meters (125 feet), and transit the Panama Canal using lines that are handled manually at the locks, without the use of locomotives.

On December 15, 2021, through Cabinet Resolution No. 127, the Cabinet Council approved the adjustment of tolls for passenger vessels through which the PC/UMS (Panama Canal Universal Measurement System) was adopted as the sole billing measure for the segment, taking into consideration the locks utilized, tonnage ranges and cargo condition of the vessel (laden or ballast). The billing unit was standardized, eliminating the billing unit based on maximum berth capacity. The current rates were maintained so as not to impact the passenger vessel industry, which had been affected by the worldwide crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic. The objective was to maintain a more simplified and unified structure for the benefit of the Panama Canal and its customers, as shown in the table below:

Tolls - Passenger Vessels effective February 1st, 2022							
Market Segment		Tolls per PC/UMS					
		Panamax locks			Neopanamax locks		
		1st	Next	Rest	1st	Next	Rest
		10K	10K		10K	10K	
Passenger Vessels	Laden	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.58	\$5.08	\$4.98	\$4.90
	Ballast	\$3.81	\$3.72	\$3.67	\$4.07	\$3.98	\$3.92

On July 12, 2022, the Cabinet Council issued Cabinet Resolution No. 75, thereby approving the following modifications to the tolls for the use of the Panama Canal:

A. Tolls adjustments for container vessels:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced, which depends on the locks utilized and the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax). Neopanamax vessels are further differentiated in vessels of less than 10,000 TEU of TTA capacity, and vessels equal or greater than 10,000 TEU of TTA capacity to reflect the value provided by the Canal to these clients.
- b. The TEU is maintained as the unit of measurement for the calculation of tolls.

- c. The current pricing bands are replaced with capacity tariffs by vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax) based on the total TEU allowed (TTA), which is intrinsically related to the value that the Canal provides to each market segment and size category.
- d. Tariffs of loaded TEU (TTL) are maintained; a new tariff that recognizes the repositioning value of empty containers is introduced (TTE); and the return voyage tariff for loaded containers (TTLR) is eliminated.
- e. The loyalty program is simplified by reducing its six loyalty categories to one, replacing the use of tariffs by category with a percentage applied to the tolls, applicable to clients that accumulate more than 1.5 million TEU capacity (TTA) per year. This is a level equivalent to the category “1” of the current loyalty program.
- f. Starting January 1, 2023, the loyalty category is determined based on the accumulated volume of maximum TEU capacity registered for Canal transits during 12 consecutive months, like the current calculation.
- g. Starting January 1, 2023, clients deploying more than 1.5 million TEU capacity (TTA) per year, pay 95% of their regular tolls; starting January 1, 2024, such clients will pay 97.5% of their regular tolls.
- h. Starting January 1, 2025, the loyalty program will be eliminated.
- i. The calculation of allowed containers on deck is adjusted to a visibility condition of 2 ship lengths, which will also result in the adjustment of the calculation of total TEU allowed (TTA), which will result in the eventual elimination of the visibility charge in Other Marine Services (OMS).

The following table shows the new tolls for the container vessels segment:

Container	Effective January 1, 2023				Effective January 1, 2024				Effective January 1, 2025			
	Fixed Tariff (per transit)	Capacity TTA (per TEU)	Loaded TTL (per TEU)	Empty TTE (per TEU)	Fixed Tariff (per transit)	Capacity TTA (per TEU)	Loaded TTL (per TEU)	Empty TTE (per TEU)	Fixed Tariff (per transit)	Capacity TTA (per TEU)	Loaded TTL (per TEU)	Empty TTE (per TEU)
Regular	\$60,000	\$40.00	\$30.00	\$2.00	\$60,000	\$40.00	\$32.50	\$4.00	\$60,000	\$40.00	\$35.00	\$6.00
Super	\$100,000	\$40.00	\$30.00	\$2.00	\$100,000	\$40.00	\$32.50	\$4.00	\$100,000	\$40.00	\$35.00	\$6.00
Neo TEU < 10,000	\$200,000	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$2.00	\$200,000	\$30.00	\$32.50	\$4.00	\$200,000	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$6.00
Neo TEU ≥ 10,000	\$300,000	\$30.00	\$40.00	\$2.00	\$300,000	\$30.00	\$42.50	\$4.00	\$300,000	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$6.00

B. On board TEU applicable to vessels which are not container vessels that transport containers on deck:

On deck TEU tariffs are adjusted for vessels other than container vessels.

On deck TEU on vessels other than container vessels	Effective January 1, 2023 Tariff per TEU	Effective January 1, 2024 Tariff per TEU	Effective January 1, 2025 Tariff per TEU
TEU reefer	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$120.00
TEU dry	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$110.00
TEU empty	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00

The calculation of tolls for vessels in ballast, applying 85% to their laden tolls, will only apply to the components of fixed and capacity tariffs. This calculation will not apply to the tariffs of TEU reefer, TEU dry nor TEU empty on deck which vessels in ballast might transport.

C. Tolls adjustments for passenger vessels:

The adjustments to the tolls of passenger vessels are as follow:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced which depends on the locks utilized and the vessels size category (regular, super or neopanamax).
- b. The PC/UMS ton is maintained as the capacity measurement unit for the calculation of tolls.
- c. Separate tariffs are established for regular vessels of less than 10,000 PC/UMS tons and for those equal to or greater than 10,000 PC/UMS tons of capacity.
- d. A capacity tariff is established according to the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax) based on its PC/UMS ton capacity.
- e. The tolls for vessels in ballast will be 85% of the laden toll.
- f. The adjustments for the passenger vessels will be effective January 1, 2024, and January 1, 2025.

Passengers	Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)
Regular < 10,000 CP/SUAB	\$25,000	\$3.20	\$25,000	\$4.25
Regular ≥ 10,000 CP/SUAB	\$60,000	\$3.80	\$60,000	\$5.00
Super	\$100,000	\$5.15	\$100,000	\$5.50
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$4.65	\$300,000	\$5.50

D. Tolls adjustments for Vehicle Carriers/RoRo:

The tolls adjustments for vehicle carriers/RoRo are as follow:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced which depends on the locks utilized and the vessels size category (regular, super or neopanamax).
- b. The PC/UMS ton is maintained as the capacity measurement unit for the calculation of tolls.
- c. A capacity tariff is established according to the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax) based on its PC/UMS tons of capacity.
- d. The tolls for vessels in ballast will be 85% of the laden toll.
- e. The use of the concept of utilization percentage of the structure (metric tons divided by dead weight) is eliminated.

Vehicle Carriers/RoRo	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)
Regular	\$60,000	\$2.00	\$60,000	\$4.00	\$60,000	\$6.00
Super	\$100,000	\$3.40	\$100,000	\$4.10	\$100,000	\$4.75
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$2.00	\$300,000	\$2.50	\$300,000	\$2.75

E. Tolls adjustments for tanker vessels:

The adjustments to the tolls of tanker vessels are as follow:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced which depends on the locks utilized and the vessels size category (regular, super or neopanamax).
- b. The PC/UMS ton is maintained as the capacity measurement unit for the calculation of tolls.
- c. A capacity tariff is established according to the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax) based on its PC/UMS tons of capacity.
- d. The metric tons of cargo tariff for laden neopanamax vessels is eliminated.
- e. The tolls for vessels in ballast will be 85% of the laden toll.

Tankers	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)
Regular	\$60,000	\$2.50	\$60,000	\$4.25	\$60,000	\$6.00
Super	\$100,000	\$3.15	\$100,000	\$4.10	\$100,000	\$5.25
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$1.30	\$300,000	\$2.25	\$300,000	\$3.25

F. Tolls adjustments for chemical carriers:

The adjustments to the tolls of chemical carriers are as follow:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced which depends on the locks utilized and the vessels size category (regular, super or neopanamax).

- b. The PC/UMS ton is maintained as the capacity measurement unit for the calculation of tolls.
- c. A capacity tariff is established according to the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax) based on its PC/UMS tons of capacity.
- d. The tolls for vessels in ballast will be 85% of the laden toll.

Chemical Carriers	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)
Regular	\$60,000	\$4.45	\$60,000	\$5.00	\$60,000	\$5.50
Super	\$100,000	\$3.00	\$100,000	\$4.00	\$100,000	\$5.25
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$1.30	\$300,000	\$2.25	\$300,000	\$3.25

G. Tolls adjustments for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vessels:

The adjustments to LPG vessels tolls are as follow:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced which depends on the locks utilized and the vessels size category (regular, super or neopanamax).
- b. The cubic meter (m³) is maintained as the capacity measurement unit for the calculation of tolls.
- c. A capacity tariff is established according to the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax), based on the cubic meters (m³) of capacity.
- d. The tolls for vessels in ballast are 85% of the laden toll and apply to vessels which transit with a maximum cargo of 2% of the total cubic meter (m³) of cargo capacity.

LPG	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (m ³)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (m ³)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (m ³)
Regular	\$60,000	\$1.60	\$60,000	\$2.55	\$60,000	\$3.50
Super	\$100,000	\$2.75	\$100,000	\$3.25	\$100,000	\$3.85
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$0.90	\$300,000	\$1.85	\$300,000	\$2.75

H. Tolls adjustments for liquefied natural gas (LNG) vessels:

The adjustments to the LNG tolls are as follow:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced which depends on the locks utilized and the vessels size category (regular, super or neopanamax).
- b. The cubic meter (m³) is maintained as the capacity measurement unit for the calculation of tolls.
- c. A capacity tariff is established according to the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax), based on the cubic meters (m³) of capacity.
- d. The tolls for vessels in ballast are determined to be 85% of the laden toll and apply to vessels which transit with a maximum cargo of 10% of the total cubic meter (m³) of cargo capacity.

- e. The special ballast tariff applied in the roundtrip (return trip) is eliminated.

LNG	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (m ³)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (m ³)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (m ³)
Regular	\$60,000	\$1.60	\$60,000	\$2.55	\$60,000	\$3.50
Super	\$100,000	\$2.75	\$100,000	\$3.25	\$100,000	\$3.85
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$1.35	\$300,000	\$1.70	\$300,000	\$2.05

I. Tolls adjustments for dry bulk vessels:

The adjustments to the tolls of dry bulk vessels are as follow:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced which depends on the locks utilized and the vessels size category (regular, super or neopanamax).
- b. The deadweight ton (DWT) is maintained as the unit of capacity measurement for the calculation of tolls. The toll will be determined according to the summer deadweight tons (DWT) of the vessel. If the vessel is carrying timber above deck during the transit, the unit of measurement of timber summer deadweight tons (TDWT) or DWT, whichever is greater, shall be used.
- c. A capacity tariff is established according to the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax), based on its DWT capacity.
- d. The metric tons of cargo tariffs for laden neopanamax vessels are eliminated.
- e. The tariff groups of four commodities (grains, coal, iron ore and other dry bulk) are consolidated into a single tariff group.
- f. The tolls for vessels in ballast is 85% of the laden toll.

Dry Bulk	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (DWT)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (DWT)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity tariff (DWT)
Regular	\$60,000	\$1.00	\$60,000	\$1.25	\$60,000	\$1.65
Super	\$100,000	\$1.10	\$100,000	\$1.15	\$100,000	\$1.50
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$0.25	\$300,000	\$0.50	\$300,000	\$0.80

J. Tolls adjustments for reefers, general cargo and other vessels:

The adjustments to the tolls of reefer, general cargo and other vessels are as follow:

- a. A fixed tariff per transit is introduced which depends on the locks utilized and the vessels size category (regular, super or neopanamax).
- b. The PC/UMS ton is maintained as the capacity measurement unit for the calculation of tolls.
- c. A capacity tariff is established according to the vessel size category (regular, super or neopanamax) based on its PC/UMS ton capacity.

- d. In the case of reefers and general cargo regular vessels, separate tariffs are established, for vessels of less than 10,000 and for vessels equal to or greater than 10,000 PC/UMS tons of capacity.
- e. In the case of regular vessels in the “others” segment, separate tariffs are established, for vessels of less than 7,500 and for vessels equal to or greater than 7,500 PC/UMS tons of capacity.
- f. The tolls for vessels in ballast is 85% of the laden toll.

Reefers	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)
Regular < 10,000 CP/SUAB	\$25,000	\$2.25	\$25,000	\$2.75	\$25,000	\$3.50
Regular ≥ 10,000 CP/SUAB	\$60,000	\$1.40	\$60,000	\$2.35	\$60,000	\$3.25
Super	\$100,000	\$1.75	\$100,000	\$2.40	\$100,000	\$3.00
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$0.75	\$300,000	\$1.15	\$300,000	\$1.50

General Cargo	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)
Regular < 10,000 CP/SUAB	\$25,000	\$2.75	\$25,000	\$3.15	\$25,000	\$3.50
Regular ≥ 10,000 CP/SUAB	\$60,000	\$1.65	\$60,000	\$2.45	\$60,000	\$3.25
Super	\$100,000	\$2.00	\$100,000	\$2.50	\$100,000	\$3.00
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$0.75	\$300,000	\$1.15	\$300,000	\$1.50

Others	Effective January 1, 2023		Effective January 1, 2024		Effective January 1, 2025	
	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)	Fixed Fee (per transit)	Capacity Tariff (PC/UMS)
Regular < 7,500 CP/SUAB	\$15,000	\$2.00	\$15,000	\$2.50	\$15,000	\$3.00
Regular ≥ 7,500 CP/SUAB	\$60,000	\$1.65	\$60,000	\$2.40	\$60,000	\$3.25
Super	\$100,000	\$1.50	\$100,000	\$2.25	\$100,000	\$3.00
Neopanamax	\$300,000	\$0.75	\$300,000	\$1.15	\$300,000	\$1.50

K. Tolls adjustments for vessel that are charged by displacement

- a. Vessels with a displacement tonnage above 1,000 tons will be assessed tolls based on the tariff for displacement ton.
- b. The modifications to small vessel tolls involve adjustments to the maximum limits of displacement tonnage established by tolls based on length overall (1,000 displacement tons).

Displacement	Effective January 1, 2023	Effective January 1, 2024	Effective January 1, 2025
Per displacement ton	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$5.50

L. Adjustments to small vessels tolls:

The modifications to small vessel tolls involve adjustments to the maximum limits of displacement tonnage established by tolls based on length overall as follow:

- a. These tolls apply to all small vessels (length overall up to 125 feet).
- b. Vessels of length overall greater than 125 feet, of any market segment, with PC/UMS tonnage up to 999 as the maximum limit, will be applied the small vessels tolls in the length overall range greater than 100 feet, in addition to all related charges for other maritime services.
- c. The proposed modifications to small vessel tolls involve adjustments to the maximum limits of displacement tonnage established by tolls based on length overall (1,000 displacement tons). Vessels with a displacement tonnage greater than 1,000 will be assessed tolls based on the proposed displacement tolls.

Length overall range		Small Vessels Tolls		
Meters	Feet	Effective January 1, 2023	Effective January 1, 2024	Effective January 1, 2025
< 19.812	< 65	\$1,760	\$1,935	\$2,130
> 19.812 < 24.384	> 65 < 80	\$2,640	\$2,905	\$3,200
> 24.384 < 30.480	> 80 < 100	\$3,850	\$4,235	\$4,660
> 30.480	>100	\$5,000	\$5,500	\$6,000

M. Adjustments to the structure of the intra-maritime cluster:

The distribution of length overall ranges for small vessel in the marine bunkering sector is adjusted, for consistency purposes in structure and length overall ranges relative to small vessels. The current tariffs are not being adjusted.

The structure of and tariffs of the marine bunkering market will be as follow:

Length overall range		Tolls
Meters	Feet	
< 19.812	<65	\$800
> 19.812 < 24.384	> 65 < 80	\$1,300
> 24.384 < 30.480	> 80 < 100	\$2,000
> 30.480	>100	\$3,200

Implementation of approved adjustments:

Implementation of the adjustments in the above tables are effective January 1, 2023, January 1, 2024, and January 1, 2025, except for the passenger vessels segment. The adjustments for passenger vessels will be effective January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2025.