

What does “write-off/consumption” of CHEDs / GGBs mean?

- **partial deliveries** (splitting a lot),
- **partial clearance** or phased arrivals,
- mismatches between **commercial documents** (B/L, invoice, packing list) and **actual received quantity**,
- **re-allocation** due to repacking, blending, or resale before physical discharge.

How it works (conceptually):

- The CHED/GGB contains a **declared quantity** (mass/units).
- Upon release, that quantity may be consumed in one go (fully written off), or (depending on regime/configuration) **partly** used, leaving a **remaining balance** still open.
- Authorities/systems ensure you **cannot release/move more** than what was approved under that CHED/GGB.

Why this exists:

- To prevent one approval (one CHED) from being used to “pull through” **multiple consignments** or extra volumes.
- For traceability and risk control (especially for SPS/high-risk goods).

Typical pain points:

- If the CHED is for “1,000 MT” but you want to release 1,050 MT (due to weighing differences or B/L tolerance), you can get blocked and may need a **correction/amendment** or separate handling.
- If you want to split a cargo across multiple consignees/warehouses, the administrative chain (and sometimes the CHED structure) must support that.

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