

glossario
di tecnica, informatica,
documentazione e contrattualistica
per i trasporti
in particolare marittimi

il glossario è stato ricavato mediante fusione di diverse fonti, le cui rispettive voci rimangono riconoscibili mediante i colori associati:

UTi dictionary - UTi Worldwide Inc. (ex UNION TRANSPORT)
<http://www.utrac.com/dictionary/a.htm>

LIBRO VERDE SULLA POLITICA DI SPETTRO RADIO
nel contesto delle politiche della Comunità europea: telecomunicazioni, radioemissioni, trasporti e R&S

Glossary of Terms - Philadelphia Ports & international trade - resource library
<http://ppc.org/pahouse/glossary.html>

Glossario dei termini doganali
(Ministero delle Finanze) <http://www.finanze.it/dogane/italiano/xglossario.htm>

INCOTERMS - A set of international rules for the uniform interpretation of common contract clauses in international trad.

MARITIME project - Definitions and abbreviations
(AP 218, Ship Structures)

VTMIS Glossary of Terms
compiled in the Concerted Action VTMIS or in related R&D actions.

4S Transponder Ship/ship and ship/shore radio TDMA transponder

AAM Application Activity Model

ABI Automated Broker Interface. An electronic link between an entry filer and US Customs, used to transmit entry documentation to and receive release documentation from Customs.

ABI-Automated Broker Interface A system available to brokers with the computer capabilities and customs certification to transmit and exchange customs entries and other information, facilitating the prompt release of imported cargo.

ABS See American Bureau of Shipping

Absorption Acceptance by the carrier of a portion of a joint rate or charge which is less than the amount which it would receive for the service in the absence of such joint rate or charge (aircargo).

Acceptance

1. A time draft (or bill of exchange) which the drawee has accepted and is unconditionally obligated to pay at maturity.
2. Drawee's act in receiving a draft and thus entering into the obligation to pay its value at maturity.
3. Broadly speaking, any agreement to purchase goods under specified terms.

Acceptance of Goods The process of receiving a consignment from a consignor usually against the issue of a receipt. As from this moment and on this place the carrier's responsibility for the consignment begins.

Acceptance A draft, payable at a determinable future date, upon the face of which the drawee acknowledges his obligation to pay it at maturity. (Broadly speaking, any agreement to purchase goods under specified terms. An agreement to purchase goods at a state price and under stated terms.)

Accident See marine accident

Accompanied Transport The transport of complete road vehicles by another means of transport (e.g. train, ferry) accompanied by the driver.

ACEP [See Approved Continuous Examination Program](#)

ACH Automated Clearing House. The US Customs electronic funds transfer system for payment of import duties.

Acknowledgement of receipt A notification relating to the receipt of e.g. goods, messages and documents.

ACP90 AirCargo Process. A Computer system used at UK airports as an intermediary between airlines, airports authorities, agents and customs declarations.

Act of God A natural event, not preventable by any human agency, such as flood, storms, or lightning. Forces of nature that a carrier has no control over, and therefore cannot be held accountable for. Accidents of a nature beyond human control such as flood, lightning or hurricane, usually quoted as "force majeure".

Active inventory Covers raw material, work in progress, finished products which will be used or sold within a given period without extra cost or loss. This term does not cover the so-called reserve inventory.

ACTS Advance Communications Technology Systems (tecnologie e servizi di comunicazione avanzate)

Actual Demand Customer orders and often also the allocation of items, ingredients and/or raw materials to production or distribution.

Actual Voyage Number A code for identification purposes of the voyage and vessel which actually transports the container/cargo.

Ad Hoc Charter A one-off charter operated at the whim of an airline or charterer.

Ad Valorem - Latin for "according to the value."

1. An ad valorem duty is an import duty based on the value of an article as defined in the customs law of a particular country, rather than on weight or volume. A percentage of that value is charged, for example, 5% ad valorem.

2. A freight rate set at a certain percentage of the value of an article is known as an ad valorem rate.

Ad Valorem In proportion to the value: A phrase applied to certain freight or customs duties levied on goods, property, etc. Set as a percentage of their value.

Added Value The value attributed to products and services as the result of a particular process (e.g. production process, storage, transport).

Admiralty Court A court having jurisdiction over maritime questions pertaining to ocean transport, including contracts, charters, collisions, and cargo damages.

ADR [See Articles Dangereux de Route.](#)

Advance Against Documents A loan made on the security of the documents covering a shipment.

Advance Arrangement An agreement between the shipper and the carrier, concerning contacts between those parties prior to tendering the consignment.

Advance Freight Partial payment of the bill of lading freight in advance; in other respects is the same as guaranteed freight.

Advanced Amount Quantity of cash or cash equivalents expressed in a monetary amount given to a driver to cover expenses during a trip.

Advanced Charge A charge paid by a carrier to an agent or to another carrier which the delivering carrier then collects from the consignee. Such charges are usually for agents' forwarding fees and incidental expenses paid out of pocket for account of the shipment by an agent or other carrier (aircargo).

Advanced Interline An interline carrier that picks up cargo from the shipper and delivers it to another carrier for shipment to the consignee.

Advantis A VAN (Value Add Network) owned by IBM that transports data from one organization to another.

Advice Note A written piece of information, e.g. about the status of the goods.

Advice SMCP message marker, indicating that the following message implies the intention of the sender to influence others by recommendation. The decision whether to follow stays with the recipient [SMCP]

Advising Bank A bank operating in the exporter's country that handles letters of credit for a foreign bank by notifying the exporter that the credit has been opened in his favor.

Advisory Capacity A term indicating that a shipper's agent or representative is not empowered to make definitive decisions or adjustments without approval of the party represented.

Aeroquip System Special accessories in a container consisting of among others the attachment rails on the inside walls to provide facilities for lashing and separation of the cargo.

Affiliate A company that controls, or is controlled by another company, or is one of two or more commonly controlled companies.

Affreightment, Contract of - An agreement by a steamship line to provide cargo space on a vessel at a specified time and for a specified price to accommodate an exporter or importer who then becomes liable for payment even though he is later unable to make the shipment.

Aft At, near or towards the stern or rear of a vessel or an aircraft. Fee payable by a shipowner or ship operator to a port agent

Agency Agreement An agreement whereby the steamship line appoints the steamship agent and defines the specific duties and areas of responsibility of that agent.

Agent 1. A person or organization authorized to act for or on behalf of another person or organization. 2. In shipping, an agent is a corporate body with which UNION-TRANSPORT has an agreement to perform particular functions on behalf of UNION-TRANSPORT at an agreed payment. An agent is either part of the UNION-TRANSPORT network or an independent body. The following functions and responsibilities may apply to the activities of an agent. 1. SALES Marketing, acquisition of cargo, issuing quotations, concluding contracts in coordination with UNION-TRANSPORT. In essence the agent is the first point of entry into the UNION-TRANSPORT organization for a shipper. 2. BOOKINGS Booking of cargo in accordance with allotments assigned to the agent for a certain voyage by UNION-TRANSPORT. 3. DOCUMENTATION Responsible for timeliness and correctness of all documentation required, regarding the carriage of cargo. 4. HANDLING Taking care of all procedures connected with physical handling of cargo. 5. EQUIPMENT CONTROL Managing of all equipment stock in a particular area. 6. ISSUING Authorized to sign and issue Bills of Lading and other transport documents. 7. COLLECTING Authorized to collect freight and charges on behalf of UNION-TRANSPORT. 8. DELIVERY The agent who releases the cargo and is responsible for its delivery to the consignee. 9. HANDLING OF CARGO CLAIMS Handling of cargo claims as per agency contract. 10. HUSBANDING Handling non cargo related operations of a vessel as instructed by the master, owner or charterer.

Aggregate Inventory The inventory for any group of items or products, involving multiple stock-keeping units. Synonym: Aggregate Stock.

AGVS Automated guided vehicle system.

AIM Application Interpreted Model

AIM [See Automatic Identification Manufacturers.](#)

Air Cargo Agent A type of freight forwarder who specializes in air cargo and acts for airlines that pay him a fee (usually 5%). He is registered with the International Air Transport Association (IATA). (See also Air Freight Forwarder and Forwarder, Freight Forwarder, Foreign Freight Forwarder)

Air Commuter A class of airline that generally serves smaller market cities with a small aircraft.

Air Consignment Note [See Air Waybill.](#)

Air Container Any unit load device, primarily intended for transport by air, having an internal volume of 1 cubic metre or more, incorporating restraint provisions compatible with an aircraft restraint system, and an entirely flush base bottom to allow handling on rollerbed cargo handling systems.

Air Freight Forwarder A type of freight forwarder who specializes in air cargo. He usually consolidates the air shipments of various exporters, charging them for actual weight and deriving his profit by paying the airline the lower consolidated rate. He issues his own air waybills to the exporter and has the status of an indirect air carrier. (See also Air Cargo Agent and Forwarder, Freight Forwarder, and Foreign Freight Forwarder)

Air Waybill Abbreviation: AWB. A bill of lading that covers both domestic and international flights transporting goods to a specified destination. This is a non-negotiable instrument of air transport that serves as a receipt for the shipper, indicating that the carrier has accepted the goods listed and obligates itself to carry the consignment to the airport of destination according to specified conditions. A document made out by or on behalf of the carrier(s) confirming receipt of the goods by the carrier and evidencing the contract between the shipper and the carrier(s) for the carriage of goods as described therein.

- Air Waybill** A non-negotiable contract for carriage of air transportation between an air carrier and a shipper, or an air carrier and an air freight forwarder. In the latter case the forwarder, as an indirect air carrier, issues his own house air waybill to the shipper.
- Air Waybill** A bill of lading (see bill of) that covers both domestic and international flights transporting goods to a specified destination. This is a non-negotiable instrument of air transport that serves as a receipt for the shipper, indicating that the carrier has accepted the goods listed and obligates itself to carry the consignment to the airport of destination according to specified conditions.
- AIS** Automatic Identification System, a term for radio transponders which provide identification and additional data
- AITA** The French and German acronym for the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
- All Risk** The broadest form of coverage available, providing protection against all risks of physical loss or damage from any external cause. Does not cover loss or damage due to delay, inherent vice, pre-shipment condition, inadequate packaging, or loss of market.
- Allied Services** Services actively involved in the safe and efficient passage of a vessel through a VTS area [IMO 857(20)]
- Allocation** The process of assigning activities, costs or facilities, e.g. space to a certain organizational units.
- Allotment** A share of the capacity of a means of transport assigned to a certain party, i.e. a carrier or an agent, for the purpose of the booking of cargo for a specific voyage.
- All-Risk Insurance** The broadest form of coverage available, providing protection against all risk of physical loss or damage from any external cause. Does not cover loss or damage due to delay, inherent vice, per-shipment conditions, inadequate packaging, or loss of market. Loss must be fortuitous to be covered.
- Alongside** The side of the ship. Goods to be delivered alongside are to be placed on the dock or lighter within reach of the ship's tackle from which they can be loaded aboard the ship.
- Alongside** A phrase referring to the side of a ship. Goods to be delivered "alongside" are to be placed on the dock or barge within reach of the transport ship's tackle so that they can be loaded aboard the ship.
- America On-Line** An online information service that provides e-mail, discussion groups, file downloading, and partial Internet access for a monthly fee.
- American Bureau of Shipping** Abbreviation: ABS. American classification society which has established rules and regulations for the classification of seagoing vessels or equipment.
- Amidships** At or in the middle of a vessel.
- An independent business that dispatches shipments for exporters for a fee. The firm may ship by land, air, or sea, or it may specialize. Usually it handles all the services connected with an export shipment, including preparation of documents, booking cargo space, warehousing, pier delivery, and export clearance. The firm may also handle banking and insurance services on behalf of a client. The U.S. forwarder is licensed by the Federal Maritime Commission for ocean shipments.
- ANSI** American National Standards Institute.
- ANSI X12** An EDI standard developed by ANSI.
- Answer** SMCP message marker, indicating that the following message is the reply to a previous question
- Anti-Trust Exemption** The immunity from prosecution under the Sherman Act, granted to steamship companies in 1916, in recognition of the special services and value American Flag merchant vessels provide in the defense of the country in time of war.
- AP** Application Protocol

Apparel 1.A vessel's outfit, such as rigging, anchor and life boats.
2.The term used in distribution/transport of clothing for a single piece of clothing, a garment.

application

application activity model
application interpreted model
application object
application protocol
application reference model
see [ISO 10303-1](#).

Approved **Continuous Examination Program** Abbreviation: ACEP. An agreement between the owners of the equipment and the responsible governmental body to allow continuous examination of the equipment (e.g. containers).

Apron See Platform

Arbitrage The buying of foreign exchange, securities, or commodities in one market and the simultaneous selling in another market, in terms of a third market. By this manipulation a profit is made because of the difference in the rates of exchange or in the prices of securities or commodities involved.

Arbitration Clause A standard clause to be included in the contracts of exporters and importers, as suggested by the American Arbitration Association. It states that any controversy or claim will be settled by arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association.

Area Code A code for the area where a container is physically located.

Area of Repair Geographic area where a container is under repair.

Area off Hire Lease Geographical area where a leased container becomes off hire.

Area Off Hire Sublease Geographical area where a subleased container becomes off hire.

Area On Hire Lease Geographical area where a leased container becomes on hire.

Area On Hire Sublease Geographic area where a subleased container becomes on hire.

ARM Application Reference Model

ARPA Automatic Radar Plotting Aid [IMO]

Arrival Notice A notice sent by a carrier to a nominated notify party advising of the arrival of a certain shipment.

Article A posting in a USENET newsgroup.

Articles Dangereux de Route Abbreviation: ADR. A European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road.

ASCII Stand for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard for computer generated characters, such as numbers, letters, and symbols.

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

assembly A unit of functionality that defines the information requirements necessary to develop a hierarchical, building block view of individual structural parts comprising a ship. These parts are joined together to form building blocks who, in turn, are joined together to form larger blocks, and so on. These interim products are referred to as assemblies.

Assembly The state of production in which components are put together into an end product appropriate to the process concerned.

Assignment The transfer of certain rights from one party to another.

Astern 1.Behind a vessel or an aircraft. 2.Backward; in a reverse direction.

Async Asynchronous, a communications protocol.

AT (American Terms) A marine insurance term used to differentiate between the conditions of American policies and those of other nations, principally England.

ATA Actual Time of Arrival

ATA Admission (Temporaire - Temporary) Admission

ATC Air Traffic Control

ATD Actual Time of Departure

Athwartships Across the vessel, that is, from side to side. Said of cargo stowed in this way, as opposed to lengthwise.

ATP See Accord Relatif aux Transports Internationaux de Denrees Perissables et aux Engins Speciaux a Utiliser pour ces Transports.

ATP The abbreviation of Accord Relatif aux Transports Internationaux de Denrees Perissables et aux Engins Speciaux a Utiliser pour ces Transports. This is an agreement on the international carriage of perishable food-stuffs and on the special equipment to be used for such carriage.

Audit A methodical examination and review of a situation or condition (as within a business enterprise) concluding with a detailed report of findings.

Authentication Proof by means of a signature or otherwise that a certain document or certain data is of undisputed origin and genuine.

Authorization The commission to a certain person or body to act on behalf of another person or body. The person or body can be authorized e.g. to issue Bills of Lading or to collect freight.

Auto Container Container equipped for the transportation of vehicles.

Automated Broker Interface (See *ABI*)

Automated Commercial System (ACS) The electronic system of the U.S. Customs Service, encompassing a variety of industry sectors, that permits on-line access to information in selected areas.

Automated Manifest System (AMS) The electronic system allowing a manifest inventory to be transmitted to the U.S. Customs Service data center by carrier, port authority, or service center computers.

Automated Guided Vehicle System Unmanned vehicles equipped with automatic guidance equipment which follow a prescribed path, stopping at each necessary station for automatic or manual loading or unloading.

Automatic Identification A means of identifying an item e.g. a product, parcel or transport unit by a machine (device) entering the data automatically into a computer. The most widely used technology at present is bar code; others include radio frequency, magnetic stripes and optical character recognition.

Availability Probability that a system fulfils its objectives

Average Any loss or damage due to insured perils that is less than a total loss. Two types of average occur: Particular Average and General Average.

AWB Air Waybill. Primary document of carriage for an air shipment.

B A F [See Bunker Adjustment Factor](#)

B. T. Wagen See Behältertragwagen

b.t. Berth terms.

B/B (Breakbulk) (See *Breakbulk Cargo*)

B/L (Bill of Lading) (See *Bill of Lading*)

B/s Bags; bales.

B/S (Bunker Surcharge) (See *BAF*)

BAA British Airports Authority.

BACA Baltic Air Charter Association.

Back Haul The return movement of a means of transport which has provided a transport service in one direction.

Back Letter Back letters are drawn up in addition to a contract in order to lay down rights and/or obligations between both contracting parties, which, for some reason cannot be included in the original contract. This expression is sometimes used for Letters of Indemnity which are drawn up if the condition of the goods loaded gives rise to remarks and, nevertheless, the shipper insists upon receiving clean Bills of Lading. Letters of Indemnity are only allowed in very exceptional circumstances.

Back Order A customer order or commitment, which is unfilled due to insufficient stock.

Back Scheduling A method of obtaining a production schedule by working backwards from the required due date in order to predict the latest start date consistent with meeting that due date.

Backhaul A carrier's return movement; low-revenue direction (*LandAc93*).

Backlog Synonym: Open Order 1. The quantity of goods still to be delivered, received, produced, issued, etc., for which the planned or agreed date has expired. 2. The total number of customer orders which have been received but not yet been shipped.

BAF (Bunker Adjustment Factor) An adjustment in shipping charges to offset price fluctuations in the cost of bunker fuel. Also known as a Bunker Surcharge (B/S).

Balespace The balespace of a vessel is the capacity of cargo spaces under deck (including hatchways but excluding void spaces behind cargo battens and beams) expressed in cubic metres or cubic feet.

Ballast Materials, solely carried to improve the trim and the stability of the vessel. In vessels usually water is carried as ballast in tanks, specially designed for that purpose.

Bandwidth A measurement of the amount of data that can be transferred by a line at a time. The wider the bandwidth, the more data that can move at once.

Bank Guarantee An undertaking by a bank to be answerable to payment of a sum of money in the event of non performance by the party on whose behalf the guarantee is issued.

Banking System For marine purposes the practice of always keeping more than one piece of cargo on the quay or in the vessel ready for loading or discharging in order to avoid delays and to obtain optimal use of the loading gear.

Bar Coding A method of encoding data for fast and accurate electronic readability. Bar codes are a series of alternating bars and spaces printed or stamped on products, labels, or other media, representing encoded information which can be read by electronic readers, used to facilitate timely and accurate input of data to a computer system. Bar codes represent letters and/or numbers and special characters like +, /, -, ., etc.

Bare Boat Charter A charter whereby the charterer leases the bare ship and appoints the master and crew himself.

Barge Synonym: Lighter. Flat bottomed inland cargo vessel for canals and rivers with or without own propulsion for the purpose of transporting goods.

Bars Synonym: Door lock bars. Special devices mounted on container doors to provide watertight locking.

Barter The direct exchange of goods and/or services without the use of money as a medium of exchange and without third party involvement.

- Base** Home depot of container or trailer.
- baseline** Virtual horizontal line used in design and production to which measures do reference. (baseline is measure zero vertically)
- Basic Stock** Items of an inventory intended for issue against demand during the re-supply lead time.
- Batch Lot** A definite quantity of some product manufactured or produced under conditions which are presumed uniform and for production control purposes passing as a unit through the same series of operations.
- Batch Production** The production process where products/components are produced in batches and where each separate batch consists of a number of the same products/components.
- Batch** A collection of products or data which is treated as one entity with respect to certain operations, e.g. processing and production.
- Battens** Members protruding from the inside walls of a vessel's hold or a (thermal) container to keep away the cargo from the walls to provide an air passage. They may be integral with the walls, fastened to the walls or added during cargo.
- Baud** The speed at which a modem can physically transfer data. The maximum baud rate for most modems and PCs is 28800 Baud. Contrast this to bps.
- Bay Plan** A stowage plan which shows the location of all the containers on the vessel.
- Bay** A vertical division of a vessel from stem to stern, used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers. The numbers run from stem to stern; odd numbers indicate a 20 foot position, even numbers indicate a 40 foot position.
- BBS** Bulletin Board System. A computer system, often local, where users can dial in with their modems to share information, play games, download files, and so forth.
- BC Code** Safe working practice code for solid bulk cargo.
- beam** One type of structural stiffener which may or may not lie on a surface and may or may not be a profile.
- Behältertraggwagen** Abbreviation: B. T. Wagen, A container wagon for the German Railways.
- Belly Cargo** Freight accommodation below the main deck.
- Belly** A term applied to the underfloor area of an aircraft.
- Benchmarking** The measurement and comparison with a standard of efforts and results in the business process for e.g. input, output, reliability, quality and customer satisfaction.
- Bending-moment** Is the result of vertical forces acting on a ship as a result of local differences between weight and buoyancy. A total of these forces should be zero, otherwise change of draft will occur. At sea the bending moment will change as a result of wave impact which then periodically changes the buoyancy distribution.
Note: The maximum allowed bending moment of a vessel is restricted by the class bureau to certain limits which are different under port and sea conditions.
- Beneficiary** The person in whose favor a draft is issued or a letter of credit opened.
- BENELUX** An economic union among Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.
- Bermuda Agreement** An agreement concluded in 1946 between the U.K. and the U.S.A. designed to regulate future international air traffic. Most governments accept its principles and follow it by limiting traffic rights on international routes to one or two carriers.
- Berne Gauge** The most restrictive loading gauge (standard measure) or the lowest common denominator of loading gauges on the railways of continental Europe.
- Berth** The place beside a pier, quay, or wharf where a vessel can be loaded or discharged.

Berth The water area, at the waterfront edge of a wharf, reserved for a vessel, including the accessories such as bollards a.s.o. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Berth Liner Service A regularly scheduled steamship line with regularly published schedules (ports of call) from and to defined trade areas.

Berth or Liner Terms An expression covering assessment of ocean freight rates generally implying that loading and discharging expenses will be for the ship owner's account, and usually applying from the end of the ship's tackle in the port of loading to the end of the ship's tackle in the port of discharge.

Berth A location in a port where a vessel can be moored, often indicated by a code or name.

Bilateral Rights Agreements on traffic rights concluded between two governments.

Bilateral Transport Agreement Agreement between two nations concerning their transport relations.

Bill of Health The Bill of Health is the certificate issued by local medical authorities indicating the general health conditions in the port of departure or in the ports of call. The Bill of Health must have been visaed before departure by the Consul of the country of destination. When a vessel has free pratique, this means that the vessel has a clean Bill of Health certifying that there is no question of contagious disease and that all quarantine regulations have been complied with, so that people may embark and disembark.

Bill of Lading A document issued by a common carrier to a shipper that serves as:
1. A receipt for the goods delivered to the carrier for shipment.
2. A definition of the contract of carriage of the goods from the port of shipment to the port of destination listed in the bill of lading.
3. Evidence of title to the relative goods.
When in order form, a bill of lading is negotiable. (See specific types of Bill of Ladings below)

Bill of lading Receipt of goods shipped signed by the person or agent who contracts to carry them that states the terms on which the goods are carried (*LandAc93*).

Bill of Lading Synonyms: Combined Transport Bill of Lading or Multimodal Transport document. Abbreviation: B/L, plural Bs/L. A document which evidences a contract of carriage by sea. The document has the following functions: 1. Evidence of the terms and conditions of carriage agreed upon between the two parties. At the moment 3 different models are used.:
1. B/L R 302. A modern document for either Combined Transport or Port to Port shipments depending whether the relevant spaces for place of receipt and/or place of delivery are indicated on the face of the document
2. B/L R 300: A classic marine Bill of Lading in which the carrier is also responsible for the part of the transport actually performed by himself.
3. Sea Waybill: A non negotiable document, which can only be made out to a named consignee.
No surrender of the document by the consignee is required.
See also Service Bill.

Bill of Lading Clause A particular article, stipulation or single proviso in a Bill of Lading. A clause can be standard and can be preprinted on the B/L..

Bill of Lading, Claused A bill of lading which has exemptions to the receipt of merchandise in "apparent good order" noted.

Bill of Lading, Clean
1. A bill of lading which bears no superimposed clause or notation which expressly declares a defective condition of the goods and/or the packaging (Article 18, Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits). A bill of lading that contains a clause declaring defective goods is called a Foul Bill of Lading.
2. A bill of lading that is silent as to the place of storage, indicating that the goods have been stowed under deck. (See *Bill of Lading, Unclean*)

Bill of Lading, Forwarder's A bill of lading issued by a forwarder to a shipper as a receipt for merchandise that the forwarder will consolidate with cargo obtained from other exporters and ship to his agent at the port of destination. In most cases, the Forwarder's Bill of Lading has legal standing for banking purposes. Also called House Bill of Lading.

Bill of Lading, Foul A receipt for goods issued by a carrier bearing a notation that the outward containers or the goods have been damaged.

Bill of Lading, Inland A bill of lading used in transporting goods overland to the exporter's international carrier.

Bill of Lading, Ocean A document defining the terms and conditions of carriage for transport of cargo by sea freight.

Bill of Lading, On Board A bill of lading acknowledging that the relative goods have been received on board for shipment on a specified vessel.

Bill of Lading, Order A negotiable bill of lading. There are two types:

1. A bill drawn to the order of a foreign consignee, enabling him to endorse the bill to a third party.
2. A bill drawn to the order of the shipper and endorsed by him either "in blank" or to a named consignee. The purpose of the latter bill is to protect the shipper against the buyer's obtaining the merchandise before he has paid or accepted the relative draft. (See also *Endorsement in Blank*)

Bill of Lading, Received for Shipment A bill of lading acknowledging the receipt of goods by a carrier for shipment on a specified vessel. This type of bill of lading is not acceptable under a letter of credit unless it is specially authorized. English law does not regard these bills as a valid tender under CIF contracts because the CIF seller is obligated to ship the goods, and a Received for Shipment Bill of Lading is not considered proof of shipment.

Bill of Lading, Straight A non-negotiable bill of lading whereby the consignee named in the bill is the owner of the relative goods.

Bill of Lading, Through A bill of lading that covers transportation by more than one carrier from the point of issue to the final destination (e.g., a bill from New York, via Curaçao, to Pampatar, Venezuela).

Bill of Lading, Through Railway Export A bill of lading showing the place of receipt by the carrier at an inland point, with transport to the port of exit accomplished using rail/intermodal connections.

Bill of Lading, Unclean A bill containing reservations as to the good order and condition of the goods or the packaging or both. Examples: "bags torn," "drums leaking," "one case damaged," and "rolls chafed."

Bill of Material A list of all parts, sub-assemblies and raw materials that constitute a particular assembly, showing the quantity of each required item.

Bill of Sight A written description of goods given by an importer to a customs officer in the event shipping documents have not arrived in time and the importer wishes to avoid delayed entry charges. When an importer enters goods on a bill of sight, he usually must make a cash deposit covering the estimated amount of duty. When the shipping documents are received and a correct entry is made, the exact amount of duty is levied.

Billing Participant A party who is neither a CASS airline nor a part participant and who submits, in an electronically readable form, to the Settlement Office Air Waybill data of transactions made on its behalf by agents (aircargo).

Bimodal Trailer Synonym: Road-Rail trailer.

1. A road semi-trailer with retractable running gear to allow mounting on a pair of rail boogies.

2. A trailer which is able to carry different types of standardized unit loads, (e.g. a chassis which is appropriate for the carriage of one FEU or two TEU's).

Bisync (3780) A communications standard similar to Async.

Block Train A number of railway wagons (loaded with containers), departing from a certain place and running straight to a place of destination, without marshalling, transhipping or any coupling or decoupling of wagons.

Bloodstock Pedigreed livestock. Often race horses or cattle for breeding.

Boatman Person who attends to the mooring and unmooring of vessels.

Bollard Post, fixed to a quay or a vessel, for securing mooring ropes.

Bolster See Container Bolster

Bona Fide In good faith; without dishonesty, fraud or deceit.

Bonded Goods Dutiable goods upon which excise duty has not been paid: i.e. goods in transit or warehouse pending use. The bond is the agreement entered into by the owner of the dutiable goods with the Customs and Excise Authority in which he promises to pay the duty when the goods are released for final distribution or use or in the event of them being lost or stolen.

Bonded Warehouse A building authorized by Customs authorities for storage of goods on which payment of duties is deferred until the goods are removed.

Bonded Warehouse A warehouse authorized by customs authorities for storage of goods on which payment of duties is deferred until the goods are removed.

Bonded Warehouse A storage facility certified by U.S. Customs as meeting the standards of security for storage of goods in bond. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Bonded The storage of certain goods under charge of customs viz. customs seal until the import duties are paid or until the goods are taken out of the country.

1. Bonded warehouse (place where goods can be placed under bond).
2. Bonded store (place on a vessel where goods are placed behind seal until the time that the vessel leaves the port of country again).
3. Bonded goods (dutiable goods upon which duties have not been paid i.e. goods in transit or warehoused pending customs clearance).

Booking Arrangements with steamship companies for the acceptance and carriage of freight.

Booking Reference Number The number assigned to a certain booking by the carrier or his agent.

Booking

1. The offering by a shipper of cargo for transport and the acceptance of the offering by the carrier or his agent.
2. For aircargo the equivalent would be "Reservation".

Bordereau Document used in road transport, listing the cargo carried on a road vehicle, often referring to appended copies of the road consignment note.

Bottleneck A stage in a process which limits performance. Generally, this is interpreted as a facility, function, department, etc. that impedes performance. For example, a warehouse or distribution center where goods arrive at a faster rate than they can be transported or stored, thus causing stock-piling at improper moments or in unwanted areas.

Bottom Fittings Special conical shaped devices inserted between a container and the permanent floor on the deck of a vessel in order to avoid shifting of the container during the voyage of the vessel.

Bottom Lift Handling of containers with equipment attached to the four bottom corner fittings (castings).

Box Pallet Pallet with at least three fixed, removable or collapsible, vertical sides.

BPS Bits per second. A measurement of the number of bits that can be transferred per second over a line. Up to 9600, baud and bps are the same. For bps rates higher than

9600, the transfer is happening at 9600 baud, but the data is being compressed so that the number of bits transferred per second increases.

Branch Warehouse See Distribution Center

Break Bulk 1. To commence discharge.
2. To strip unitized cargo (aircargo).
3. Loose cargo, such as cartons, stowed directly in the ship's hold as opposed to containerized or bulk cargo.
See "Containerization."

Break Bulk Cargo General cargo conventionally stowed as opposed to unitized, containerized and Roll On / Roll Off cargo. (See also Conventional Cargo)

Breakbulk Cargo Cargo which is shipped as a unit (e.g., palletized cargo, boxed cargo, large machinery, trucks, and pre-slung cargo).

Break-bulk cargo Heterogeneous items of general cargo that are packed and moved as single parcels (drums, sacks, coils, cartons, crates, etc.), or assembled together onto pallets or rope cargo slings cocoa beans as a means of lifting on and off of a vessel by ship's gear or by wharf cranes (*PPCGlobal*). General cargo conventionally stevedored and stowed as opposed to bulk, unitized, or containerized cargo. Cargo is off-loaded by crane and resorted for movement by another mode of transportation (*LandAc93*).

Breakbulk Vessel A vessel designed to handle palletized, pre-slung, boxed, and unitized cargo. Holds can be at the open bay or between deck type. Between deck means the hold can be converted from multi levels to open bay. This type of vessel is usually self-sustaining.

Break-even Weight The weight at which it is cheaper to charge the lower rate for the next higher weight-break multiplied by the minimum weight indicated, than to charge the higher rate for the actual weight of the shipment (aircargo).

Breakpoint The weight at which freight charges change, e.g., 100 kilos.

B-rep Boundary Representation

Broken Stowage The cargo space which is unavoidably lost when stowing cargo. The percentage of wasted space depends upon e.g. the kind of cargo, the packing and the used spaces.

Broker A person or firm that establishes a connection between a buyer and a seller. Brokers operate in many fields: insurance, steamship transport, securities, drafts, and other phases of foreign trade. Not only do brokers bring buyers and sellers together, but they help to negotiate and close contracts and agreements between them.

Broker Person who acts as an agent or intermediary in negotiating contracts.

Brussels Nomenclature-Kennedy Round A standardized system, established in 1950, for classifying commodities for customs purposes. The ECU common external tariff and the tariffs of other major trading nations, except the U.S.A., are based on this nomenclature. The U.S. tariff schedule (TSUS) contains about 5,000 items compared to 2,800 in the Brussels Nomenclature.

Brussels Tariff Nomenclature Abbreviation: BTN
The old Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature for the classification of goods. Now replaced by the Harmonized System.

BSI Specifications British Standards Institution Specification for freight containers.

BT British Telecom

BTN [See Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.](#)

Buffer Stock A quantity of goods or articles kept in store to safeguard against unforeseen shortages or demands.

builder The company that built the ship. The builder may be further categorised as either the leadyard builder (that has constructed the first ship in a series or class) or a followyard builder.

Bulk Cargo Loose cargo that is loaded directly into a ship's hold.

Bulk cargo Off-loaded by conveyor belt, pipeline, or crane (*LandAc93*).

Bulk Cargo Unpacked homogeneous cargo poured loose in a certain space of a vessel or container e.g. oil and grain.

Bulk Carrier Single deck vessel designed to carry homogeneous unpacked dry cargoes such as grain, iron ore and coal. Shipping container designed for the carriage of free-flowing dry cargoes which are loaded through hatchways in the roof of the container and discharged through hatchways at one end of the container.

Bulk Carrier There are two types of bulk carriers, the dry-bulk carrier and the liquid-bulk carrier, better known as a tanker. Bulk cargo is a shipment such as oil, grain, or one which is not packaged, bundled, bottled, or otherwise packed and is loaded without counting or marking.

Bulk commodity Usually a homogeneous raw material shipped in ship-load lots, for example, grain, chemicals, petroleum products. Usually differentiated as dry and liquid (*LandAc93*).

Bulk Shipments Shipments which are not packaged, but are loaded directly into the vessels holds. Examples of commodities that can be shipped in bulk are ores, coal, scrap, iron, grain, rice, vegetable oil, tallow, fuel oil, fertilizers, and similar commodities.

Bulk Solids Dry cargo shipped in containers, loose and in bulk, without counting or marking.

Bulk Unitization Charge Charge which applies to consignments carried from airport of departure to airport of arrival, entirely in Unit Load Devices (aircargo).

bulkhead One type of hullform element representing a transverse division of the internal space of a ship, equivalent to the function of a wall in a building. It may extend completely or partly between certain decks. Likewise it may extend the complete length of a ship or only between certain transverse bulkheads. It may be planar and parallel to the centreline (in which case its shape may be implicitly defined by a single transverse measurement), completely flat (i.e. planar) and not aligned with the centreline, or non-planar (i.e. 3-dimensional). Longitudinal bulkheads are usually classified by their tightness.

Bulkhead Synonym: Header Board; 1. Upright partition dividing compartments on board a vessel. The functions of bulkheads are: - To increase the safety of a vessel by dividing it into watertight compartments. - To separate the engine room from the cargo holds. - To increase the transverse strength of a vessel. - To reduce the risk of spreading fire to other compartments. 2. A vertically mounted board to provide front wall protection against shifting cargo and commonly seen on platform trailers (road cargo). 3. A partition in a container, providing a plenum chamber and/or air passage for either return or supply air. It may be an integral part of the appliance or a separate construction. 4. A vertically mounted wall separating the fore respectively aft compartment from the rest of the aircraft (aircargo).

Bull Rings Rings for lashing the cargo in containers.

Bunker Adjustment Factor Abbreviation: BAF
Adjustment applied by shipping lines or liner conferences to offset the effect of fluctuations in the cost of bunkers.

Bunker (Tank) spaces on board a vessel to store fuel.

Bunkers Quantity of fuel on board a vessel.

Bureau of Standards A bureau of the U.S Department of Commerce that maintains research and testing laboratories, working standards, weights, measurements, and norms by which business and government are guided. The Bureau of Standards furnishes development

and consulting services to the government and helps business to establish quality standards in all industries other than food and drugs.

Bureau Veritas French classification society.

Business Logistics 1. Logistics within a business system. 2. The coordinating function of material management and physical distribution, which executes the integral control of the goods flow.

buttock One type of hullform element representing the intersection of a vertical, longitudinal plane with the hull shell.

Buyers Market A "buyer's market" is considered to exist when goods can easily be secured and when the economic forces of business tend to be priced at the purchaser's estimate of value. In other words, a state of trade favourable to the buyer, with relatively large supply and low prices.

C & F (Cost and Freight) Seller owns goods until they are loaded on vessel; selling price includes all costs so far plus cost of freight. The buyer is responsible for insurance.

C&F (Cost and Freight) An INCOTERM.

C&I The cost of goods and insurance. (See *INCOTERMS on pages 20-21*)

C.I.F. A(Cost, Insurance and Freight.) Seller owns goods until they are loaded on vessel; selling price includes cost of goods, insurance, and freight.

CAA (Civil Aviation Authority) The government body responsible for regulating U.K. airlines.

Cabotage Where cargo is carried on what is essentially a domestic flight and therefore not subject to international agreements that fix set rates. Cabotage rates are negotiable between shipper and airline and apply on flights within a country and to its overseas territories.

Cabotage 1. Transport of goods between two ports or places located in the same country. 2. Transport of cargo in a country other than the country where the vehicle is registered (roadcargo). 3. The carriage of a container from a surplus area to an area specified by the owner of that container, in exchange for which and during which the operator can use this container.

CAD (Cash Against Documents) A method of payment for goods in which documents transferring title are given to the buyer upon payment of cash to an intermediary acting for the seller.

CAD [See Cash Against Documents.](#)

CAF (Currency Adjustment Factor) A surcharge on freight charges by a carrier to offset foreign currency fluctuations.

CAF See Currency Adjustment Factor.

Call Sign A code published by the International Telecommunication Union in its annual List of Ships' Stations to be used for the information interchange between vessels, port authorities and other relevant participants in international trade.

Call The visit of a vessel to a port.

CAM Collision Avoidance Manoeuvre

camber The change in vertical measurement of a deck relative to the deck at centreline. A 6" camber would mean that the deck at side is 6" lower than the deck at centreline. Sometimes this value is expressed as a slope (such as \$n\$ mm per \$x\$ m) or as an angle. While not directly supported by this AP, these representations are derivable.

Camber Slightly arched form of container floors to strengthen the construction.

Capacity Control Process of registering and steering of capacity.

Capacity The ability, in a given time, of a resource measured in quality and quantity. The quantity of goods which can be stored in or loaded into a warehouse, store and/or loaded into a means of transport at a particular time.

cargo A type of solid/non-solid cargo that is stored in bulk. Dry cargo can be described by a type, a capacity and a density. Liquid cargo can be described by a type, a percentage full, a capacity and a density.

Cargo Merchandise/commodities carried by means of transportation.

Cargo Accounts Settlement System Abbreviation: CASS. A system of accounting and settling accounts between CASS airlines, Billing Participants and Part Participants, on the one hand and their appointed IATA cargo agents on the other hand (aircargo).

Cargo Aircraft Any aircraft other than a passenger aircraft or a combi.

Cargo Assembly The separate reception of parcels or packages and the holding of them for later dispatches one consignment (aircargo).

Cargo Disassembly The separation of one or more of the component parts of a consignment (from other parts of such consignment) for any purpose other than that of presenting such part or parts to customs authorities at the specific request of such authorities (aircargo).

Cargo Handling All procedures necessary to enable the physical handling of goods.

Cargo IMP See Cargo Interchange Message Procedures (next listing)

Cargo Insurance Insurance to protect the financial interest of the cargo owner during transportation in the event of a loss.

Cargo Interchange Message Procedures Abbreviation: Cargo IMP Procedures developed by the member airlines of the Air Transport Association of America (ATA) and the international Air Transport Association (IATA).

Cargo Receipt Receipt of cargo for shipment by a consolidator (used in ocean freight).

Cargo Restriction Code A code indicating that the use of a certain container is restricted to particular cargo.

Cargo Tracer A document sent by the agent to all relevant parties, stating that certain cargo is either missing or overlanded.

Cargo Unit A vehicle, container, pallet, flat, portable tank or any other entity or any part thereof which belongs to the ship but is not permanently attached to that ship.

Cargo 1. Goods transported or to be transported, all goods carried on a ship covered by a B/L. 2. Any goods, wares, merchandise, and articles of every kind whatsoever carried on a ship, other than mail, ship's stores, ship's spare parts, ship's equipment, stowage material, crew's effects and passengers' accompanied baggage (IMO). 3. Any property carried on an aircraft, other than mail, stores and accompanied or mishandled baggage. Also referred to as "goods" (ICAO).

CARICOM Caribbean Common Market.

Carnet A customs document permitting the holder to carry or send merchandise temporarily into certain foreign countries without paying duties or posting bonds.

Carnet A customs document permitting the holder to carry or send merchandise temporarily into certain foreign countries (for display, demonstration, or similar purposes) without paying duties or posting bonds.

Carriage and Insurance Paid To (place of destination) Abbreviation: CIP

Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (C.O.G.S.A.) 1936 U.S. Statute that governs the acts that a carrier is responsible for and defines the terms used in shipping. The act provides that the shipowner's liability will be limited to \$500 per shipping package, and it stipulates a one-year time limit for filing suit against the carrier. This act automatically applies to

international ocean movements but not to domestic ocean transits unless the carrier agrees to be bound by it.

Carriage Paid To (*place of destination*) Abbreviation: CPT

Carriage Synonym: Transport
The process of transporting (conveying) cargo, from one point to another.

Carrier Any person who, through a contract of carriage, undertakes to perform or procure the performance of carriage by rail, road, sea, air, inland waterway, or by a combination of modes. (See also *Common Carrier*)

Carrier Container/Shipper Container A container over which the carrier or the shipper has control either by ownership or by the acquisition thereof under lease or rental from container companies or container suppliers or from similar sources. Carriers are prohibited from purchasing, leasing, or renting a shipper-owned container.

Carrier Haulage The inland transport service which is performed by the sea-carrier under the terms and conditions of the tariff and of the relevant transport document. Note: under normal circumstances in the B/L only ports should be mentioned which are actually called at.

Carrier Usually means Steamship Company, but can also refer to trucking company, airline, or railroad as transporter of cargo.

Carriers' Lien When the shipper ships goods "collect", the carrier has a possessory claim on these goods, which means that the carrier can retain possession of the goods as security for the charges due.

Carrying Temperature Required cargo temperature during transport and storage. See also Setting/Air Delivery Temperature.

Cartage See Haulage

Cartel An association of several independent national or international business organizations that regulates competition by controlling the prices, the production, or the marketing of a product or industry.

Cash Against Documents Abbreviation: CAD. Terms of payment: if the buyer of goods pays for the goods against transfer of the documents, entitling him to obtain delivery of the goods from the carrier.

Cash On Delivery Abbreviation: COD. Terms of payment: if the carrier collects a payment from the consignee and remits the amount to the shipper (aircargo).

CASS Airline An airline, fully participating in the CASS.

CASS [See Cargo Accounts Settlement System](#)

cc:Mail An electronics mail system developed by Lotus Corporation and used by most UNION-TRANSPORT offices.

CCEF *Customs Centralized Examination Facility.*

CCITT Committee de Communications International Telephone & Telegraph. An international standards setting body, similar to ANSI.

CE (Communauté Européene) Mark A "passport" that allows manufacturers to trade industrial products freely within the internal EU market. The CE Mark is not a quality mark, but indicates conformity to the legal requirements of the EU Directives. It is mandatory for a wide range of products sold in the EU.

Cell Position The location of a cell on board a container vessel identified by a code for successively by the bay, the row and the tier, indicating the position of a container on that vessel.

Cell Location on board of a container vessel where one container can be stowed.

Cell-guide Steel bars and rails used to steer containers during loading and discharging while sliding in the ship.

CENSA See Council of European and Japanese National Shipowner's Associations.

Center of Gravity Point at which the entire weight of a body may be considered as concentrated so that if supported at this point the body would remain in equilibrium in any position.

Central Warehouse A warehouse which performs central functions for a number of warehouses. (e.g. keeping capacity stock).

centreline Virtual horizontal line used in design and production to which measures do reference. It divides the ship longi-tudinally into port and starboard.

centroid The centre of an item, area or volume measured with respect to some defined location. Within shipbuilding it is expressed as a vertical component measured above the baseline, a transverse component measured from the centreline, and a longitudinal component measured from either Amidships or the Forward Perpendicular.

CEPT European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations

Certificate of Analysis A certificate issued by a recognized organization or government authority confirming the quality and composition of goods. This is often required in importing countries for animal and plant products for consumption as well as pharmaceuticals.

Certificate of Analysis A document, often required by an importer or governmental authorities, attesting to the quality or purity of commodities. The origin of the certification may be a chemist or any other authorized body such as an inspection firm retained by the exporter or importer. In some cases the document may be drawn up by the manufacturer certifying that the merchandise shipped has been tested in his facility and found to conform to specifications.

Certificate of Classification A certificate, issued by the classification society and stating the class under which a vessel is registered.

Certificate of Delivery A certificate, indicating the condition of a vessel upon delivery for a charter including ballast, available bunkers and fresh water.

Certificate of Free Sale A certificate, required by some countries as evidence that the goods are normally sold on the open market and approved by the regulatory authorities in the country of origin.

Certificate of Inspection A certificate usually required for industrial equipment and meat products. There are companies in every port city that specialize in issuing certificates of inspection for machinery. The Meat Inspection Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture issues certificates of inspection for meat products that are recognized throughout the world.

Certificate of Inspection A document often required with shipments of perishable or other goods, when certification notes the good condition of the merchandise immediately prior to shipment.

Certificate of Manufacture A document used under a letter of credit containing an affidavit that goods have been manufactured and are being held for the account and risk of the buyer. In war times when transportation facilities are disrupted, it is common for letters of credit to be paid against presentation of a certificate of manufacture. This is rare in ordinary times, except in the case of specially manufactured goods.

Certificate of Manufacture A statement sometimes notarized by a producer, usually also the seller, or merchandiser that indicates the goods have been manufactured and are at the disposal of the buyer.

Certificate of Origin A certificate, showing the country of original production of goods. Frequently used by customs in ascertaining duties under preferential tariff programs or in connection

with regulating imports from specific sources.
Sometimes requires the signature of the consul of the country to which it is destined.

Certificate of Origin A document containing an affidavit to prove the origin of imported goods. It is used for customs or foreign exchange purposes or both. Certificates of origin are commonly certified by an official organization in the country of origin such as a consular office or a chamber of commerce.

Certificate of Redelivery A certificate, indicating the condition of a vessel upon redelivery from a charter including ballast, available bunkers and fresh water.

Certificate A document by which a fact is formally or officially attested and in which special requirements and conditions can be stated.

CFR See Cost and Freight

CFS (Container Freight Station) The term CFS at loading port means the location designated by carriers for the receiving of cargo to be packed into containers by the carrier. At discharge ports, the term CFS means the bonded location designated by carriers in the port area for unpacking and delivery of cargo.

CFS Charge (Container Freight Charge) The charge assessed for services performed at the loading or discharging port in the packing or unpacking of cargo into/from containers at CFS.

CFS Receiving Services The service performed at the loading port in receiving and packing cargo into containers from CFS to CY or shipside. "CFS Receiving Services" referred herein are restricted to the following:

1. Moving empty containers from CY to CFS.
2. Drayage of loaded containers from CFS to CY and/or ship's tackle.
3. Tallying.
4. Issuing dock receipt/shipping order.
5. Physical movement of cargo into, out of, and within CFS.
6. Stuffing, sealing, and marking containers.
7. Storage.
8. Ordinary sorting and stacking.
9. Preparing carrier's internal container load plan.

CFS See Container Freight Station

CFS/CFS (Pier to Pier) The term CFS/CFS means cargo delivered by breakbulk to carrier's container freight station (CFS) to be packed by carrier into containers and to be unpacked by carrier from the container at carrier's destination port CFS.

CFS/CY (Pier to House) The term CFS/CY means cargo delivered breakbulk to carrier's CFS to be packed by carrier into containers and accepted by consignee at carrier's CY and unpacked by the consignee off carrier's premises, all at consignee's risk and expense.

Chain Conveyor A conveyor consisting of two or more strands of chain running in parallel tracks with the loads carried directly on the chains.

Charge Type A separate, identifiable element of charges to be used in the pricing/rating of common services rendered to customers.

Charge An amount to be paid for carriage of goods based on the applicable rate of such carriage, or an amount to be paid for a special or incidental service in connection with the carriage of goods.

Chargeable Kilo Rate for air freight goods where volume exceeds six cubic meters to the tonne.

Charter Originally meant a flight where a shipper contracted hire of an aircraft from an airline, but has usually come to mean any non-scheduled commercial service.

Charter Agreement/Charter Party A lease or agreement to hire an airplane, vessel, or other means of conveyance to transport goods to one or more designated locations. Among other specifications, the contract usually stipulates the exact obligations of the vessel owner (loading the goods, carrying the goods to a certain point, returning to the charterer with other goods, etc.), or it provides for an outright leasing of the vessel to the charterer, who then is responsible for his own loading and delivery. In either case, the charter party sets forth the exact conditions and requirements agreed upon by both sides.

Charter Contract See Charter Party (next listing below)

Charter Party 1. A contract in which the shipowner agrees to place his vessel or a part of it at the disposal of a third party, the charterer, for the carriage of goods for which he receives a freight per ton cargo, or to let his vessel for a definite period or trip for which a hire is paid. 2. For aircargo: synonym: Charter Contract.

Charter Party Bill of Lading A bill of lading issued under a charter party. It is not acceptable by banks under letters of credit unless so authorized in the credit.

Charterer The legal person who has signed a charter party with the owner of a vessel or an aircraft and thus hires or leases a vessel or an aircraft or a part of the capacity thereof.

Chassis A wheel assemble including bogies constructed to accept mounting of containers.

Chassis 1. A wheeled carriage onto which an ocean container is mounted for inland conveyance. 2. The part of a motor vehicle that includes the engine, the frame, suspension system, wheels, steering mechanism, etc., but not the body.

Chat To talk ... er, write, interactively online with another user. When you chat with someone, your typed words appear on his screen (nearly) simultaneously with your own.

CIA (Cash in Advance) A method of payment for goods whereby the buyer pays the seller prior to shipping the goods.

CIF An INCOTERM.

CIF See Cost, Insurance and Freight

CIM See Convention Internationale Concernant le Transport des Marchandises par Chemin de Fer.

CIP See Carriage and Insurance Paid

CITES Committee on International Trade of Endangered Species.

City Terminal Service The transport between the relevant city handling station and the airport of departure or destination (aircargo).

Claim A charge made against a carrier for loss, damage or delay.

class The grouping of multiple ships built from a single design recognised by a class name.

Class 1 Railroad A railroad with an annual gross operating revenue in excess of \$250 million based on 1991 dollars. (National Transportation Statistics, 1996)

Class Rate A rate applicable to a specifically designated class of goods (aircargo).

Class Rates A class of goods or commodities is a large grouping of various items under one general heading, and all items in the group make up a class. The freight rates that apply to all items in the class are called class rates.

Classification A customs term for the placement of an item under the correct number in the customs tariff for duty purposes. At times this procedure becomes highly complicated; it is not uncommon for importers to resort to litigation over the correct duty to be assessed by customs on a given item.

Classification Societies Societies which perform quality control of vessels according to commonly agreed ship building rules. Roof organisation: IACS (International Association of Classification Societies)

Classification Society An organization, whose main function is to carry out surveys of vessels, its purpose being to set and maintain standards of construction and upkeep for vessels, their engines and their safety equipment. A classification society also inspects and approves the construction of shipping containers.

Classification Arrangement according to a systematic division of a number of objects into groups, based on some likenesses or some common traits.

Classification - Location of a target including a detailed description of the type of vessel [COST 301]
- Statistically: Assignment of a target to a certain class of vessels according to various criteria, e.g. type, size.
- Also used for quality control by certain Classification Societies

Clean Bill of Lading A Bill of Lading which does not contain any qualification about the apparent order and condition of the goods to be transported (it bears no stamped clauses on the front of the B/L) It bears no superimposed clauses expressly declaring a defective condition of the goods or packaging (resolution of the ICS 1951).

Clean Draft A draft to which no documents have been attached.

Clean on Board When goods are loaded on board and the document issued in respect to these goods is clean. Note: Through the usage of the UCP 500 rules the term has now become superfluous.

Clearance Terminal Terminal where Customs facilities for the clearance of goods are available.

Cleared without Examination Abbreviation: CWE. Cleared by customs without inspection.

Client A party with which a company has a commercial relationship concerning the transport of e.g. cargo or concerning certain services of the company concerned, either directly or through an agent.

Client/Server A recent database technology that separates the access to the database into distinct sections for speed improvement.

Clip on Unit Abbreviation: COU. Detachable aggregate for a temperature controlled container (Conair).

Closed Ventilated Container A container of a closed type, similar to a general purpose container, but specially designed for cargo where ventilation, either natural or mechanical (forced), is necessary.

CLP See Container Load Plan

cm Centimeters.

CMR See Convention Relative au Contrat de Transport International de Marchandises par Route

CNC See Compagnes Nationales des Conteneurs

CNS (Cargo Network Services) An agency to which IATA forwarders pay their freight bills.

COD [See Cash On Delivery](#)

Cofferdam An empty space on board of a vessel between two bulkheads or two decks separating oil tanks from each other and/or the engine room or other compartments.

Collapsible Container Container which can be easily folded, disassembled and reassembled.

Collect Freight Freight payable at destination provided the vessel delivers the goods as specified.

Collective Paper All documents (commercial invoices, bills of lading, etc.) submitted to a buyer for the purpose of receiving payment for a shipment.

Collision Striking another ship, regardless of whether underway, anchored or moored, striking underwater wrecks

Co-loading The loading, on the way, or cargo from another shipper, having the same final destination as the cargo loaded earlier.

Co-makership Synonym: Co-shippership. The long-term relationship between e.g. a supplier or a carrier and a customer, on the basis of mutual confidence.

Combi An aircraft with pallet or container capacity on its main deck as well as in its belly holds.

Combi An aircraft, carrying passengers and cargo upperdeck (aircargo).

Combination Charge An amount which is obtained by combining two or more charges.

Combination Chassis A chassis which can carry either one forty foot or thirty foot container or a combination of shorter containers e.g. 2 x 20 foot.

Combination Joint Rate A joint rate which is obtained by combining two or more published rates (aircargo).

Combination of Rate An amount which is obtained by combining two or more rates (aircargo).

Combination Vessels A type of ship that accommodates both container and breakbulk cargo. It can be either self-sustaining or non-self sustaining. Also known as a Container/Breakbulk Vessel.

Combination The establishment of a rate or charge by addition or sectional rates or charges (aircargo).

Combined Transport Synonym: Multimodal Transport
Intermodal transport where the major part of the journey is by one mode such as rail, inland waterway or sea and any initial and/or final leg carried out by another mode such as road.

Combined Transport Bill of Lading See: Bill of Lading R302

Combined Transport Document Abbreviation: CTD
Synonym: Multimodal Transport Document Negotiable or non-negotiable document evidencing a contract for the performance and/or procurement of performance of combined transport of goods.

Combined Transport Operator Abbreviation: CTO. Synonym: Multimodal Transport Operator. A party who undertakes to carry goods with different modes of transport.

Comm. Software A program that controls the serial port/modem for remote access.

Commercial Aviation Transport of persons or cargo via air routes operated as a business enterprise (aircargo).

Commercial Invoice A statement of transaction between a seller and buyer prepared by the seller, and a description of the merchandise, price, terms, etc.

Commercial Invoice An itemized list of goods shipped that is usually included among an exporter's collection papers.

Commercial Set Set of four "negotiable" documents that represents and takes the place of the goods themselves in the financing of the cargo sales transaction.

Commodity Box Rate A rate classified by commodity and quoted per container.

Commodity Code Code used in the harmonized System for the classification of goods which are most commonly produced and traded.

Commodity Item Number Specific description number required in air transport to indicate that a specific freight rate applies.

Commodity Specialist An official authorized by the U.S. Treasury to determine the proper tariff and value of imported goods.

Commodity Indication of the type of goods. Commodities are coded according to the harmonized system.

Common Access Reference A key to relate all subsequent transfers of data to the same business case or file.

Common Carrier A publicly or privately owned firm or corporation that transports the goods of others over land, sea, or through the air, for a stated freight rate. By government regulation, a common carrier is required to carry all goods offered if accommodations are available and the established rate is paid.

Common Carrier Transporter who holds himself out to the general public for the transportation of goods over a definite route and according to a regular schedule.

Common External Tariff (CET or CXT) A uniform tariff adopted by a customs union or common market on imports from countries outside the union. It is often a required part of the entry process.

Compagnes Nationales des Conteneurs Abbreviation CNC. Affiliate of the French National Railways for Container traffic.

compartments One type of space that represents the spatial partitioning of the interior of the ship for the purposes of segregating dry and liquid cargo, passengers, crew, machinery, equipment, etc. A compartment is represented by a closed, bounded volume defined in one of three ways:

1. topologically by a collection of hullform elements (such as longitudinal and transverse bulkheads, decks, hull shell, etc.) and/or non structural joiner bulkheads;
2. geometrically by one or more surfaces;
3. by a combination of both.

Compensazione per equivalenza Modalità del regime di perfezionamento attivo che consente di ottenere i prodotti compensatori da merci equivalenti invece che dalle merci di importazione.

Competent Authority Authority made responsible, in whole or in part, by the Government for the safety, including environmental safety, and efficiency of vessel traffic and the protection of the environment [IMO 857(20)]

Component A uniquely identifiable product that is considered indivisible for a particular planning or control purpose, and/or which cannot be decomposed without destroying it. A component for one organization group may be the final assembly of another group (e.g. electric motor).

Compradore A local advisor or agent employed by a foreign party or company who acts as an intermediary in transactions with local inhabitants.

Compressed File A file that is shrunken to take up less space or to transfer faster. You must decompress the file with a decompression utility before you can use

CompuServe An online information service that offers e-mail, forums, file downloading, news, and more. CompuServe is known for being more business-oriented than other online services. CompuServe offers Internet e-mail and USENET newsgroups and may be offering more Internet features in the near future.

Computer Virus A program that can infect other programs by modifying them to include a possibly evolved copy of itself. Some can destroy data, prohibit restart of equipment and in general cause extreme havoc. Recommended solution is to continually run Anti-Virus software.

Conair Container Thermal container served by an external cooling system (e.g. a vessel's cooling system or a Clip On Unit), which regulates the temperature of the cargo. Conair is a brand name.

Concerted Action Co-ordination of research projects and demonstrations in a particular sector, bringing together EU national administrations and interested parties
- to summarize the knowledge on the state of art

- to monitor the progress of the research actions
- to prepare analyses, reports on certain issues and recommendations

Conditions of Carriage The general terms and conditions established by a carrier in respect of the carriage (aircargo).

Conditions of Contract Terms and conditions shown on the Air Waybill (aircargo).

Conditions 1. Anything called for as requirements before the performance or completion of something else. 2. Contractual stipulations which are printed on a document or provided separately.

Cones Devices for facilitating the loading, positioning and lashing of containers. The cones insert into the bottom castings of the container.

Conference A group of vessel operators joined together for the purpose of establishing freight rates.

Conference Association of shipowners operating in specific areas and routes, who agree to operate under collective conditions of carriage and rates. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Conference See Liner Conference

Confirmed Letter of Credit (*See Letter of Credit, Confirmed*)

Confiscation The taking and holding of private property by a government or an agency acting for a government. Compensation may or may not be given to the owner of the property.

Congestion Accumulation of vessels at a port to the extent that vessels arriving to load or discharge are obliged to wait for a vacant berth.

Connecting Carrier A carrier to whose services the cargo is to be transferred for onward connecting transport (aircargo).

Connecting Road Haulage See Drayage

connections/joints A unit of functionality that contains the information requirements necessary to represent connectivity between structural parts and other structural parts where the geometry and topology of the connection is static and does not change as a result of the connection. A connection represents a requirement that two parts be joined and may decompose into lower level connection requirements. Eventually, a connection requirement is fulfilled by a joint which represents a physical realisation of the connection requirement.

Consignee The individual or company to whom a seller or shipper sends merchandise and who, upon presentation of necessary documents, is recognized as the merchandise owner for the purpose of declaring and paying customs duties.

Consignee Mark A symbol placed on packages for identification purposes generally consisting of a triangle, square, circle, diamond, or cross, with letters or numbers as well as the port of discharge.

Consignee The party such as mentioned in the transport document by whom the goods, cargo or containers are to be received.

Consignment The physical transfer of goods from a seller (consignor) with whom the title remains until the goods are sold, to another legal entity (consignee) who acts as a selling agent. Only if there is a subsequent sale does the seller receive any payment.

Consignment Merchandise shipped to a foreign agent or customer when an actual purchase has not been made, but under an agreement obliging the consignee to pay the consignor for the goods when sold.

Consignor A term used to describe any person who consigns goods to himself or to another party in a bill of lading or equivalent document. A consignor might be the owner of the goods, or a freight forwarder who consigns goods on behalf of his principal.

Consolidated Cargo To combine more than one shipment in a container unit, or pallet for more than one consignee. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Consolidated Shipment An arrangement whereby various shippers pool their boxed goods on the same shipment, sharing the total weight charge for the shipment.

Consolidation The Consolidation Endorsement may be added to an Open Cargo Policy at an agreed premium, to provide coverage on merchandise while in transit to, and while at, a common consolidation point for the purpose of preparing or consolidating the merchandise for export.

Consolidator A contractor who assembles small shipments which are less than container loads (LCL) into full containers to be stripped by the receiving agent in the destination area. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Consolidator An agent who brings together a number of shipments for one destination to qualify for preferential rates.

Consortium The name for an agreement under which several nations or nationals (usually corporations) of more than one nation join together for a common purpose (e.g., a shipping consortium).

Consul A government official residing in a foreign country charged with representing the interests of his or her country and its nationals.

Consular Documents Bills of lading, certificates of origin or special invoice forms that are officially signed by the consul of the country of destination.

Consular Documents Special forms signed by the consul of a country to which cargo is destined.

Consular Invoice A detailed statement of goods shipped certified by the consul at the point of shipment.

Consular Invoice A document required by some countries describing a shipment of goods and showing information such as the consignor, consignee, and value of the shipment. Certified by a consular official, a consular invoice is used by the country's customs officials to verify the value, quantity, and nature of the shipment.

Container A single, rigid, sealed, reusable metal "box" in which merchandise is shipped by vessel, truck, or rail. Container types include standard, high cube, hardtop, open top, flat, platform, ventilated, insulated, refrigerated, or bulk. Containers (except for flat-rack vehicle rack and portable liquid tank types) have a closure or permanently hinged door that allows ready access to cargo. All containers have constructions, fittings, and fastenings able to withstand, without permanent distortion, all stresses that may be applied in normal service use of continuous transportation. Containers must bear the manufacturer's specifications.

Container (Air Cargo) Air cargo containers are designed in various sizes and irregular shapes to conform to the inside dimensions of a specific aircraft.

Container (Ocean) Designed to be moved inland on its own chassis, an ocean container can be loaded at the shipper's plant for shipment overseas. The average outside dimensions are generally 20, 35, and 40 feet in length, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high.

Container Equivalents (FEU/TEU) FEU -- Forty foot equivalent or TEU -- Twenty foot equivalent are descriptions of the size of the container.

Container Ship An ocean-going ship designed to carry containers both internally and on deck. Some are self sustaining.

Container A single, rigid, non-disposable cargo box and as the case may be: ventilated, insulated, reefer, flat rack, vehicle rack or open top container with or without wheels or bogies attached not less than 20 feet in length, having a closure or permanently-hinged door, that allows ready access to the cargo. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Containerization A concept for the ultimate unitizing of cargo used by both steamship lines and air cargo lines. Containers allow a greater amount of cargo protection from weather, damage, and theft.

Containerization Shipping systems based on large cargo-carrying containers ranging up to 48 feet long that can be easily interchanged between trucks, trains and ships without rehandling the contents.

Continuous Bond An annual customs bond insuring compliance with all regulations and requirements.

Contraband During the time of war, materials carried aboard a vessel that could aid a belligerent in the process of the war, such as arms, weapons or munitions.

Contract Rate This can refer to "service contract" rates which are low, favorable rates fixed over an extended period of time in exchange for which the carrier receives a volume commitment from the shipper.

Co-operation with Allied Services, Emergency Services, adjacent VTS A supporting activity of a VTS involving data exchange and action agreement [IALA VTS Man.]

Co-operative System - System where two entities co-operate on a manual or automatic basis, e.g. location and possibly identification
- polling system based on special shipborne equipment

Countertrade A reciprocal trading arrangement in which the seller is required to accept goods or other instruments or trade in partial or whole payment for its products. Common transactions include: barter, buyback, counterpurchase, offset requirements, swap, switch; or triangular trade, evidence, or clearing accounts.

Countervailing Duties Special duties imposed on imports to offset the benefits of subsidies to producers or exporters of the exporting country.

CPA Closest point of approach

CPS Collective Protective Systems

Crossing Encounter Encounter of two vessels neither being a head-on nor an overtaking encounter [COLREG Convention]

CSG Constructive Solid Geometry

Custom Duty Tax assessed against all merchandise imported into the U.S., unless specifically exempted. Rates of duties are classified as ad valorem, specific, or compound and vary according to commodity. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Customhouse Broker A party licensed by the Bureau of Customs to handle all details of documentation for import shipments. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Customs Broker An individual or service company that transacts customhouse formalities on behalf of an importer. In the U.S.A., a customs broker must be licensed by the Treasury Department and pass a government examination covering a broad range of knowledge, including all phases of import regulations, rates of duties, and customs law. Licensing and requirements vary from country to country, so check with your local United Shipping Partner for details.

Customs Broker Licensed by U.S. Customs to clear shipments for clients, also can forward goods "In Bond" to your port.

Customs Court The court to which importers must appeal or protest decisions made by customs officers.

Customs Tariff A schedule of charges assessed by a federal government on imported goods.

Customs Union An agreement between two or more countries in which they arrange to abolish tariffs and other import restrictions on each other's goods and establish a common tariff for the imports of all other countries.

cutouts The removal of a portion of a structural part, usually along one of its edges, to allow a stiffener to pass through the part. Typically, these cutouts have standard patterns and are parametrically defined based on the type and size of the penetrating stiffener.

CWO (Cash With Order) A method of payment for goods where cash is paid at the time of order and the transaction becomes binding on both buyer and seller.

d.w. (deadweight) The maximum carrying capacity of a ship expressed in tons of cargo, stores, provisions, and bunker fuel.

d.w.c. (deadweight cargo) Cargo of such weight and volume that a long ton (2,240 lbs) is stowed in an area of less than 70 cubic feet.

D/A - Documents Against Acceptance Instructions from a shipper to his bank that the documents attached to a time draft for collection are deliverable to the drawee against his acceptance of the draft.

D/P - Documents Against Payment Instructions a shipper gives to his bank that the documents attached to a draft for collection are deliverable to the drawee only against his payment of the draft.

DAF [See Delivered At Frontier \(...named place\).](#)

Damage Report Form on which physical damage is recorded (e.g.containers).

Damaged Cargo Report Written statement concerning established damages to cargo and/or equipment.

Dangerous Goods Articles or substances capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety, or property, and that ordinarily require special attention when being transported.

Dangerous Goods Goods are to be considered dangerous if the transport of such goods might cause harm, risk, peril, or other evil to people, environment, equipment or any property whatsoever.

Dangerous Goods Declaration Document issued by a consignor in accordance with applicable conventions or regulations, describing hazardous goods or materials for transport purposes, and stating that the latter have been packed and labelled in accordance with the provisions of the relevant conventions or regulations.

Dangerous Goods Packing Certificate A document as part of the dangerous goods declaration in which the responsible party declares that the cargo has been stowed in accordance with the rules in a clean container in compliance with the IMDG regulations and properly secured.

Dangerous Goods Report (DG) Report to be sent when an incident takes place involving the loss or likely loss of packaged dangerous goods [IMO 648(16)]

DAT Dangerous Articles Tariff.

DAT Digital Audio Tape, a computer tape backup technology that typically stores 4 GB natively.

Data Bits Number of bits that make up the smallest data unit. Generally 7 or 8 bits.

Data Plate A metal identification plate affixed to a container which displays among others the gross and tare weights and external dimensions.

Date Draft A draft that matures in a specified number of days after issuance without regard to date of acceptance.

DAU Documento amministrativo unico, il modulo ufficiale utilizzato per le dichiarazioni in Dogana

Dazio all'importazione Per "dazio all'importazione" s'intende ogni dazio doganale, compresi i dazi antidumping e di compensazione, ed ogni imposizione all'importazione istituita nel quadro della politica agricola comune. Sono escluse le accise e l'IVA all'importazione.

DCA (Department of Civil Aviation) Denotes the government department of any foreign country that is responsible for aviation regulation and granting traffic rights.

DCAGP Direzione Centrale degli Affari Generali, del Personale e dei Servizi Informatici e Tecnici

DCAMLC Direzione Centrale per l'Analisi Merceologica e il Laboratorio Chimico

DCCC Direzione Compartimentale per le Contabilità Centralizzate

DCPC Direzione Centrale per l'imposizione indiretta sulla produzione e sui consumi

DCSD Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Doganali

DDC Destination Delivery Charge.

DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) Also known as "free domicile."

DDP [See Delivered Duty Paid \(... named place of destination\).](#)

DDU (Delivered Duty Unpaid) This reflects the emergence of "door-to-door" intermodal or courier contracts or carriage where only the destination customs duty and taxes (if any) are paid by consignee.

DDU [See Delivered Duty Unpaid \(... named place of destination\).](#)

Dead Freight Freight charges paid by the charterer of a vessel for the contracted space which is left partially unoccupied.

Dead Heading Moving containers in one direction without revenue cargo in container. Standard term throughout U. S. transportation industry. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Dead Leg A sector flown without payload.

Deadload The difference between the actual and calculated ship's draft.

deadrise One of two ways of defining the linear change in the vertical measurement of the bottom of the ship from some inboard point to some outboard point (traditionally from the keel to the turn of bilge). A \$n\$ deadrise would mean that the bottom of the ship would be \$n\$ mm higher at the outboard location than it was at the centre line. It is sometimes expressed as a slope (such as \$n\$ mm per \$x\$ m). While not directly supported by this AP it is derivable.

Deadweight The total weight of cargo, cargo equipment, bunkers, provisions, water, stores and spare parts which a vessel can lift when loaded to her maximum draught as applicable under the circumstances. The deadweight is expressed in tons.

Decision Support System Abbreviation: DSS An interactive computer-based system which generates a number of alternatives to solve an unstructured problem. These alternatives are being interpreted by the manager (decision-maker), whereafter he decides which alternative is to be used to solve the problem.

deck One type of hullform element representing a vertical division of the internal space of a ship, equivalent to the function of a floor in a multi-storied building. It may extend completely or only partially across the ship. Like-wise it may extend the complete length of the ship or only over selected portions of the length. It may be planar and orthogonal to the baseline (in which case it's shape may be implicitly defined by a single vertical measurement), completely flat (i.e. planar) and not aligned with the baseline, or non-planar (i.e. 3-dimensional). Decks are usually designated by their location as boat deck, bridge, deck, etc. or by functional purpose such as free-board deck, subdivision deck, etc.

Deck Cargo Cargo carried on deck rather than stowed under deck. On-deck carriage is required for certain commodities, such as explosives.

Deck Cargo Cargo carried outside rather than within the enclosed cargo spaces of a vessel.

Deck Any extended horizontal structure in a vessel or an aircraft, serving as a floor and structural support, covering, partially or fully, a portion of the vessel or aircraft.

Declaration of Origin Appropriate statement as to the origin of the goods, made in connection with their exportation by the manufacturer, producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person on the commercial invoice or any document relating to goods..

Declared Value for Carriage The value of the goods declared to the carrier by the shipper for the purpose of determining charges or of establishing the limit of the carrier's liability for loss, damage or delay. It is also the basis for possible applicable valuation charges (aircargo).

Decoupling Inventory A stock retained to make the independent control of two successive operations possible.

Decoupling Point The point in the supply chain which provides a buffer between differing input and output rates.

DECT Digital European Cordless Telecommunications

Dedicated Line A high-speed telephone line that is permanently wired into the Internet. This moves information directly from your computer to the rest of the Internet.

Dedicated Service 1. A service specialty designed for the use by one or more particular customers.
2. A service (e.g. feeder) totally under control of UNION-TRANSPORT Lines.

Deep Tank Tank fitted and equipped for the carriage of vegetable oil (e.g. palm oil and coconut oil) and other liquids in bulk. By means of oiltight bulkheads and/or decks it is possible to carry different kinds of liquid in adjacent tanks. Deep tanks may be equipped with heating facilities in order to carry and discharge oil at the required temperature (shipping).

Default Charge A (standard) charge applicable for a trade, stretch or location. In the absence of specifics (not otherwise %specified/enumerated) a general amount has been set.

Deferred Rebate The return of a portion of the freight charges by a carrier or a conference shipper in exchange for the shipper giving all or most of his shipments to the carrier or conference over a specified period of time (usually six months). Payment of the rate is deferred for a further similar period, during which the shipper must continue to give all or most of his shipments to the rebating carrier or conference. The shipper thus earns a further rebate which will not, however, be paid without an additional period of exclusive or almost exclusive patronage with the carrier or conference. In this way, the shipper becomes tied to the rebating carrier or conference. Although the deferred rebate system is illegal in U.S. foreign commerce, it generally is accepted in the ocean trade between other countries.

definition The specification of the shape of a plate or stiffener part that is independent of any specific geometric modelling representation. It is defined by a minimal set of geometry elements and attributes such that an explicit shape could be derived from it.

Degroupage Splitting up shipments into small consignments.

Delay Even under All Risk coverage, damage due to delay is not recoverable. Most underwriters have inserted a "Delay Cause" in the Open Cargo Policy, which states specifically that damage caused by delay is not recoverable even if the delay was due to a peril insured against.

Delivered At Frontier (... named place) Abbreviation: DAF

Delivered Duty Paid (... named place of destination) Abbreviation: DDP

Delivered Duty Unpaid (... named place of destination) Abbreviation: DDU

Delivered Ex Quay (... named port of destination) Abbreviation: DEQ

Delivered Ex Ship (... named port of destination) Abbreviation: DES

Delivering Carrier The carrier who delivers the consignment to the consignee or his agent (aircargo).

Delivery Instruction Document issued by a buyer giving instructions regarding the details of the delivery of goods ordered.

Delivery Note A document recording the delivery of products to a consignee (customer).

Delivery Order 1. A document issued by or on behalf of the carrier authorizing the release of import cargo identified thereon and manifested under a single Bill of Lading (shipping). 2. The authorization of the entitled party for the shipment to a party other than the consignee showed on the Air Waybill (aircargo).

Delivery Party The party to which goods are to be delivered.

Delivery Reliability The proportion of total delivery occasions in which the time, place, quality and quantity of products delivered accords with the order.

Delivery Schedule The required and/or agreed time of delivery of goods or services, purchased for a future period.

Delivery Service The carriage of inbound consignments from the airport of destination to the address of the consignee or his designated agent or to the custody of the appropriate custom department agency when required (aircargo).

Delivery Time The time between order and delivery.

Delivery The process of delivering the consignment to the consignee at the agreed place.

Demand The quantity of goods required by the market to be delivered in a particular period or at a specific date.

Demise Charter A contract whereby the shipowner leases his vessel to the charterer for a period of time during which the whole use and management of the vessel passes to the charterer, which involves that the charterer is to pay all expenses for the operation and maintenance of the vessel. Officers and crew will become servants of the charterer. A demise charter whereby the charterer has the right to place his own master and crew on board of the vessel is also called 'bareboat charter'.

Demonstrator Activities to make research results visible,, to demonstrate technical feasibility, to indicate potential cost, to assess the resulting benefits

Demurrage A penalty for exceeding free time allowed for loading or unloading at a pier or freight terminal. Also a charge for undue detention of transportation equipment or carriers in port while loading or unloading.

Demurrage 1. A variable fee charged to carriers and/or customers for the use of Unit Load Devices (ULD's) owned by a carrier beyond the free time of shipment (aircargo). 2. Additional charge imposed for exceeding the free time which is included in the rate and allowed for the use of a certain equipment at the terminal.

Demurrage Penalty charged shippers or receivers of freight, usually at a stated sum per day for detention beyond the free provided for loading and unloading. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Density Density means pounds per cubic foot. The cubage of loose articles or pieces, or packaged articles of a rectangular, elliptical, or square shape on one plane, shall be determined by multiplying the greatest straight line dimensions of length, width, and depth in inches, including all projections, and dividing the total by 1728 (to obtain cubic feet). The density is the weight of the article divided by the cubic feet thus obtained.

Density of Commodity The mass of a commodity to its volume.

Dependent Demand A demand directly related to or derived from the demand for other items or end products. Dependent demands are therefore calculated, and need not and should not be forecast.

Depot Location The geographical place where one or more UNION-TRANSPORT depots are situated.

Depot The place designated by the carrier where empty containers are kept in stock and received from or delivered to the container operators or merchants.

depth The vertical distance between the ship's baseline and a horizontal level in the ship. (for example the depth to a specific waterline, depth to the main deck, to the uppermost continuous deck)

DEQ Delivered Ex Quay (duty paid).

DEQ [See Delivered Ex Quay \(... named port of destination\).](#)

Derrick Lifting equipment on board a conventional vessel for loading and discharging cargo, consisting of a post attached to the deck and an inclined spar.

DES [See Delivered Ex Ship \(... named port of destination\).](#)

Despatch Advice Synonym: Despatch note. Information sent by shippers to the recipient of goods informing- that specified goods are sent or ready to be sent advising the detailed contents of the consignment.

Despatch Days The days gained if the free time included in the rate and allowed for the use of a certain equipment is not fully used.

Despatch Note (for post parcels) Document which, according to the agreement concerning postal parcels, is to accompany post parcels.

Despatch Synonym: Dispatch. The process of sending goods.

Destination 1. Place for which goods or a vehicle is bound. 2. The ultimate stopping place according to the contract of carriage (aircargo).

Destinazione doganale Vedi art.4, punto 15, CDC.

Det Norske Veritas Norwegian classification society.

Detection To discover the existence of an object. In case of radar systems: detection and location of a target without knowledge of its identity and characteristics

Detention Charge Charges levied on usage of equipment exceeding free time period as stipulated in the pertinent inland rules and conditions.

Detention Keeping equipment beyond the time allowed. See demurrage. [See demurrage.](#)

Deterioration The downgrading of a product due to long storage, damage to packing or other external influences.

Devanning See: Stripping, Unpacking.

Deviation from a Route A divergence from the agreed or customary route.

Deviation Report (DR) Report to be sent when position varies from that predicted from previous reports, when changing reported route, or as decided by the master [IMO 648(16)]

DF Dead Freight.

DF Radio Direction Finder

DGPS Differential Global Positioning System

DGR Dangerous Goods Requirement.

diagonal One type of hullform element representing the intersection of a longitudinally oriented plane --inclined to both the vertical and transverse global co-ordinate system axes-- with the hull shell.

Dial-up A connect to a host computer using your modem and some phone lines. Contrast this to a dedicated connection.

Dial-up Direct A connection type that connects your computer directly to the Internet, passing through the host computer. From the computer's point view of it is the same as a

dedicated connection, which means you can use all the cool graphical software. Contrast this to dial-up terminal.

Dial-up Terminal A connection type that connects your computer to the host computer as a "dumb terminal". In other words, your keyboard and monitor become your means of accessing the host computer, and your own computer's brain sits dumbly by and watches. Dial-up terminal is a rather limited way of connecting to the Internet, since it doesn't let you use graphics.

Digital Site Defined geographical area providing common telematic infrastructure and a critical mass of end-users committed to the validation of applications in real life situations

Dim Weight (Dimensionalized Weight) An international airfreight formula determined by calculating length x width x height and dividing by 166. It is charged when the actual weight is less than the dimensionalized weight.

Dimensions Measurements in length, width and height, regarding cargo.

Direct Delivery 1. The conveyance of goods directly from the vendor to the buyer. Frequently used if a third party acts as intermediary agent between vendor and buyer. 2. Direct discharge from vessel onto railroad car, road vehicle or barge with the purpose of immediate transport from the port area (usually occurs when ports lack adequate storage space or when ports are not equipped to handle a specific cargo).

Direct Interchange Transfer of leased equipment from one lessee to another (container).

Direct Route The shortest operated route between two points (aircargo).

Disbursement Sums paid out by a ship's agent at a port and recovered from the carrier.

Discharge 1. The unloading of a vehicle, a vessel or an aircraft. 2. The landing of cargo.

Discrepancy Difference between the particulars given and the particulars found.

Discrete Code A bar code in which the spaces between characters (intercharacter gaps) are not part of the code as each character begins and ends with a bar. The spaces can therefore vary in width, specified tolerances. An example is Code 39.

Dispatch [See Despatch.](#)

Displacement The weight of the quantity of water displaced by the vessel. The displacement of the vessel on her light draft represents the weight of the vessel ready for use including stores etc.

Disposable Pallet Synonym: One-way pallet, Expendable pallet. Pallet intended to be discarded after a single cycle of use.

Disposal Chain A sequence of events in a goods-flow which gets rid of a specific good. This may include removal, recycling, waste dumping etc.

Disposal of Goods The act of getting rid of goods.

Dispositioning All activities relating to the inland movement of empty and or full containers.

Distributed Processing The use of multiple, networked computers to distribute a workload, as opposed to centralized processing.

Distribution Centre Synonym: Branch Warehouse. A warehouse for the receipt, the storage and the dispersal of goods among customers.

Distribution Channel The route by which a company distributes goods.

Distribution Requirements Planning Abbreviation: DRP-1 The function of determining the need to replenish stock at branch warehouses.

Distribution Resource Planning Abbreviation: DRP-11 The set of concepts, procedures and techniques, being an extension of DRP-I, for the effective planning and control of the physical distribution.

Distribution The set of activities which ensure the availability of goods in the desired quality, quantity, place and time for the customer. See also: physical distribution.

Divider Synonym: Partition. A vertically mounted partition in a compartment on board of an aircraft (aircargo).

DO **Delivery Order.**

Dock Bumpers Cushioning devices (rubber, plastic, wood, etc.) mounted at the extreme rear of a chassis or trailer to take the impact when it backs into a loading dock or platform (road cargo).

Dock Receipt Document issued by a shipping line acknowledging that goods are received for shipment.

Dock Receipt **When cargo is delivered to a steamship company at the pier, the receiving clerk issues a dock receipt.**

Document Holder Usually fastened to the door on the front of a container. May contain e.g. a certificate of approval of the container.

Document Papers customarily attached to foreign drafts, consisting of ocean bills of lading, marine insurance certificates, and commercial invoices, and where required, including certificates of origin and consular invoices. Anything printed, written, relied upon to record or prove something.

Documentary Credit A commercial letter of credit providing for payment by a bank to the name beneficiary, usually the seller of merchandise, against delivery of documents specified in the credit.

Domain **The area around a ship which the navigator attempts to keep clear of other ships or stationary / drifting objects**

Domestic Carriage Carriage whereby the place of departure and the place of destination are situated within one country (aircargo).

Domestic Rate Rate applicable within a country, and in most cases subject to special conditions other than those of IATA (aircargo).

Door Lock Bars See Bars.

Door to Door Transport See House to House Transport.

DOS Disk Operating System, developed by Microsoft.

DOT **U.S. Department of Transportation.**

Double Banking Two vessels moored alongside each other on a certain berth.

Double Stack Train A number of railway wagons, usually a block train, on which containers can be stacked two-high.

Double-deck Pallet Flat pallet with a top and bottom deck.

Doubles **Doubles, double-bottom, tandem or twin trailers are vehicle configurations in which one power unit hauls two trailers (EDPart88).**

Double-stack **High a wide clearance for rail cars, which accommodates a double stack of containers. Pennsylvania's double stack initiative was completed in 1995 (DVRPC-IFP95).**

Down Time The period of time when a machine is not available for production due to a functional failure or maintenance.

Download To transfer files from one computer to another. When the file is coming to your computer, you are downloading it. When it is moving from your computer to someone else's you are uploading it.

Draft **An unconditional order in writing from one person (the Drawer) to another (the Drawee), directing the drawee to pay a specified amount to a named drawer on a fixed date. Also known as a Bill of Exchange.**

Draft 1. The draft of a vessel is the vertical distance between the waterline and the underside of the keel of the vessel. During the construction of a vessel the marks showing the draft are welded on each side of the vessel near the stern, and amidships. 2. Buyer's payment for goods.

Draught See Draft (listing above).

Drawback A remission of duty or charges paid, in whole or in part, when imported goods are re-exported or used in the manufacture of exported goods.

Drawback Repayment of any part of customs or excise duties previously collected on imported goods, when those goods are exported again.

Drawee The individual or firm on whom a draft is drawn and who owes the stated amount to the drawer.

Drayage Charge assessed or service for local hauling of cargo. Landside movement, short trips to and from the dock. Moving goods from rail to ship and ship to rail usually requires drayage (*LandAc93*).

Drayage Synonym: Connecting Road Haulage. 1. The hauling of a load by a cart with detachable sides. (dray) 2. Road transportation between the nearest railway terminal and the stuffing place.

Drilling Rig A structure, which drills wells in the bottom in order to search for oil.

Drop off Charge Charge made by container owner and/or terminal operators for delivery of a leased, or pool container into depot stock. The drop-off charge may be a combination of actual handling and storage charges with surcharges.

DRP-1 [See Distribution Requirements Planning.](#)

DRP-11 [See Distribution Resource Planning.](#)

DRPs Delaware River ports (*Mercer93*).

Dry Bulk Container Container consisting of a cargo-carrying structure, firmly secured within a framework, for the carriage of dry solids in bulk without packaging. Containers of this type have type codes 80 and 81.

Dry Cargo Container Shipping container which is designed for the carriage of goods other than liquids.

Dry Lease The rental of a "clean" aircraft without crew, ground staff, or supporting equipment.

Drybulk Loose, granular, free-flowing, or solid cargo that is not packaged (*EDPart88*).

DSC Transponder A radio transponder making use of Digital Selective Calling, which may be a part of a shipborne GMDSS equipment

DSI Detailed Spectrum Investigation

DST (Double Stack Train) The transport by rail between two points of a trainload of containers with two containers per chassis, one on top of the other.

Dumb Terminal A computer terminal without a CPU.

Dunnage Stowage material, mainly timber or board, used to prevent damage to cargo during carriage.

Duration Time required to complete an activity

Duty Free Zone An area where goods or cargo can be stored without paying import customs duties awaiting further transport or manufacturing.

Duty 1. Ad valorem duty means an assessed amount at a certain percentage rate on the monetary value of an import. 2. Specific duty: an assessment on the weight or quantity of an article without preference to its monetary value or market price. 3. Drawback: a

recovery in whole or in part of duty paid on imported merchandise at the time of exportation, in the same or different form.

DVB Digital Video Broadcasting

Dwell time Time a ship spends in port. The high cost of capital of modern sea-going vessels makes dwell time a major expense (*LandAc93*).

DWT [See Deadweight.](#)

EAON Except As Otherwise Noted.

ECDIS Electronic Chart Display Information System

ECP European Common Proposals (CEPT)

ECTRA European Committee for Telecommunications Regulatory Affairs (Comitato europeo per le questioni regolamentari in materia di telecomunicazioni) (del CEPT)

edge One type of hullform element representing aspects of the moulded hullform that are highly visible to distant observers of the ship. For this reason, their shape is controlled, to a great extent, by appearance and aesthetic appeal. They are typically associated with hullform wireframe definitions.

EDI Electronic Data Interchange (*LandAc93*).

EDI or EDIFACT (Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport)

From the United Nations-backed electronic data interchange standards body, this is used to create electronic versions of common business documents that will work on a global scale.

EDI Record A specific EDI document type

EDI Electronic Data Interchange. An international standard for exchanging documents electronically.

EDI Electronic Data Interchange

EDIFACT An international EDI standard developed by the CCITT.

Effectiveness - For traffic: cost effective, undelayed.

- For aids to navigation with reference to shipping: availability under stated conditions in a particular locality to enable mariners safely to proceed along a predetermined track

- For aids to navigation and VTS with respect to operation: Provision of a service complying with the safety requirements in a given area at minimum costs

EFT Electronic Fund Transfer. Movement of money between two entities by electronic means.

element A classification of ship structure associated with a particular system view of the ship.

Email Address An electronic address that allows senders on a similar email system to send an email to the recipient.

Email Electronic mail. A system by which people send and receive messages using their computers over a network (such as the Internet!).

Emergency Services Services which become active in case of an incident or accident (SAR, Pollution Combating, Fire Fighting, Medical Service)

Empty Leg Results from an aircraft primarily chartered outbound having cargo capacity inbound or vice versa. A cheap form of airfreight.

Emulation The hardware/software that allows one computer system to simulate the functionalities of another computer system.

ENC Electronic Navigation Chart

Encounter Meeting of two vessels (in COST 301 restricted to the penetration of a ship into the domain of another ship or a fixed maritime structure)

Endorsement in Blank

1. Commonly used on a bank check, an endorsement in blank is an endorsement to the bearer. It contains only the name of the endorser and specifies no particular payee.
2. Also, a common means of endorsing bills of lading down to the order of the shipper. The bills are endorsed "For..." (See Bill of Lading, Order)

EO Earth Observation

ERC European Radiocommunications Committee (CEPT)

ERMES European Radio Messaging System (sistema europeo di radioavviso)

ERO European Radiocommunications Office (CEPT)

Error Circle (Ellipse) Circle (Ellipse) which contains a specified statistical amount of all possible measurements [COST 301]

ESA European Space Agency

Esportazione anticipata Consente di esportare dal territorio doganale della Comunità i prodotti ottenuti da merci equivalenti, prima che le merci di importazione vengano vincolate al regime nel quadro del sistema della sospensione

ETA Estimated time of arrival

ETD Estimated time of departure

Ethernet A common networking scheme used to link used to link computers together so they can share data.

ETSI European Telecommunications Standards Institute

ETTM Electronic Toll and Traffic Management (ETTM) technology will reduce or eliminate the time required to collect tolls and facilitate the members' ability to enhance the operational efficiency and safety of their respective highway networks through the cooperative sharing of information related to incident management. Initially the purpose of ETTM is to permit motorists using the highway network in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York to pay tolls electronically (*Mercer93*).

Eudora An e-mail program for Mac/Windows that can be used with a direct Internet connection (dedicated or SLIP/PPP). Eudora has a graphical interface that allows the user point and click accessibility.

EUMETSAT European Meteorological Satellite (Organizzazione europea per l'esercizio di satelliti meteorologici)

EUROREP European Vessel Reporting System

EWTIS The European Waters Traffic Information System project (DG XIII)

EX (Point of Origin) From the point where the shipment begins movement, e.g., "Ex Factory" "Ex Mine" or "Ex Warehouse." See "Terms of Sale."

Ex. BL Exchange Bill of Lading.

Examples are the cent being a one hundredth part of the US Dollar. Note: Some countries have minor units that are used in low-value coinage within a country or locality, but which are not used by the international banking system in making formal records of value. Examples: Belgium, Greece and Spain.

ExDec Export Declaration. A Customs-required document used for shipping goods overseas.

Ex-Dock (From dock.) Seller owns goods until they are unloaded on dock at port of discharge; selling price includes all costs so far plus cost of unloading from vessel.

Ex-Factory Seller owns goods until they are picked up at his factory; selling price is the cost of the goods.

Export Broker The individual who brings together buyer and seller for a fee, eventually withdrawing from any transaction.

Export Declaration A form completed by the exporter or its authorized agent and filed in triplicate by a carrier with the U.S. Collector of Customs at the point of exit. It serves a twofold purpose:

1. Primarily, it is used by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the compilation of export statistics on U.S. foreign trade. (For this reason, an export declaration is required for practically all shipments from the U.S.A. to foreign countries and the U.S. possessions, except for mail shipments of small value or for those of a non-commercial character.)
2. The declaration also serves as an export control document because it must be presented, together with the export license, to the U.S. Customs at the port of export. If the goods may be exported under general export license, this fact must be stated on the export declaration.

Export License A document secured from a government authorizing an exporter to export a specific quantity of a particular commodity to a certain country. An export license is often required if a government has placed embargoes or other restrictions upon exports. (See *General Export License*.)

Export Trading Company A corporation or other business unit organized and operated primarily for the purpose of exporting goods and services, or of providing export-related services to other companies.

Express Premium-rated service for urgent deliveries.

EXW (Ex-Works) An INCOTERM.

F&D Freight and Demurrage.

F.A.S. Vessel (Free alongside steamer.) Seller owns goods until they are delivered alongside vessel; selling price includes all costs so far plus cost of transportation to dock.

F.C.&S. Free of Capture & Seizure - Clause excluding war risks from the Marine Policy; war risks can be covered by issuing a separate War Policy with an additional premium being charged.

F.c.s. Free of capture and seizure.

f.c.s.r.c.c. Free of capture, seizure, riots, and civil commotions.

F.i.b. Free in bunkers; free into barge.

F.O.B. Truck (Free on board truck.) Seller owns goods until they are loaded on truck at his factory; selling price includes all costs so far plus cost of loading on truck.

F.O.B. Vessel (Free on board vessel.) Seller owns goods until they are loaded on vessel; selling price includes all costs so far plus cost of loading on vessel.

F.O.B. Warehouse (Free on board warehouse.) Seller owns goods until they are delivered to buyer's warehouse at final destination; selling price includes all costs so far plus transportation to final warehouse.

F.O.B./F.A.S. Endorsement If a merchant sells on F.O.B., F.A.S., C&F or similar terms, it is the buyer's responsibility to place the insurance.

F.o.d. Free of damage.

FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) The U.S. federal agency responsible for promulgating operational standards and procedures for U.S. aviation.

Fabrication A term used to distinguish manufacturing operations for components as opposed to assembly operations.

Factory Delivery The delivery of goods by a factory whereby the goods are put at the disposal of another (internal) party such as a commercial department.

Fairway A navigable channel for vessels, often the regular or prescribed track a vessel will follow in order to avoid dangerous circumstances.

FAK (Freight All Kinds) A carrier's tariff description for products pooled and all shipped at one rate. FAK cargo is usually shipped in a container filled with different merchandise or commodities.

FAK [See Freight All Kinds.](#)

FAL Facilitation Committee of the fMO.

FAQ Frequently Asked Questions. A document about a given topic in a question/answer form.

FAS (Free Alongside) An INCOTERM.

FAS [See Free Alongside Ship \(... named port of shipment\).](#)

Fashion Transport Transport of clothing and/or garments including shoes, belts and handbags in dedicated means of transport.

FastShip FastShips are smaller than traditional ships, but gain their increased speeds through the use of marinized jet engines and a modified hull design. The overall concept of FastShip is door-to-door logistics design. The Philadelphia Navy Yard is a possible terminal (DVRPC-IFP95).

Fathom A nautical measurement with the following conversion equivalents: 6 feet; 1.83 meters.

FAX Facsimile, electronic transmission of a document. FlameAn offensive newsgroup posting or piece of e-mail.

FCA [See Free Carrier \(... named place\).](#)

FCC [See Fully Cellular Containership.](#)

FCL Full Container Load, Full Car Load.

FCL [See full container load.](#)

features Design or manufacturing characteristics of some aspect of a structural part or a hullform geometry element. Typical examples of part features are holes, cutouts, edge bevels, fillets, etc. while examples of hullform geometry element features are camber, sheer, flare, deadrise, tumblehome, etc.

Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) The U.S. Federal agency responsible for overseeing rates and practices of ocean carriers that handle cargo at U.S. ports.

Feed Back The flow of information back into the control system so that actual performance can be compared with planned performance.

Feeder Vessel A vessel that connects with a line vessel to service a port not directly served by that line vessel.

Feeder A vessel normally used for local or coastal transport (for carriage of cargo and/or containers) to and from ports not scheduled to be called by the main (ocean) vessel, directly connecting these ports to the main (ocean) vessel.

Fender An appliance made of rubber, timber and/or rope or other materials normally attached to a dock or quay used to prevent damage to the hull of a vessel especially during mooring and un-mooring operations.

FEOGA Fondo Europeo di Orientamento e Garanzia per l'Agricoltura

FEU Forty foot equivalent.

FEU [See Forty Foot Equivalent Unit.](#)

- FIATA** International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations.
- FIFO** [See First In First Out.](#)
- Fifth Wheel** Circular or wheel-shaped bearing mechanism, secured on the rear of the chassis of a truck-tractor that engages the semi-trailer king pin with a spring lock device and supports the weight of the front end of the semi-trailer.
- FILO** [See Free In Liner Out.](#)
- Final Report (FR)** Report to be sent on arrival at a destination and when leaving an area covered by a system [IMO 648(16)]
- FIO** [See Free In and Out.](#)
- First Carrier** The carrier who actually performs the first part of the air transport (aircargo).
- First In First Out** Abbreviation: FIFO. The method whereby the goods which have been longest in stock (first in) are used, delivered (sold) and/or consumed first (first out).
- Five Freedoms** A collective term which depicts the five areas of 'rights' for the air transportation of passengers or cargo, viz.: (expressed in terms of an airline of country A. Freedom 1:the right to overfly a foreign country. Freedom 2:the right to make a non-traffic stop at a foreign country C enroute to foreign country B. Freedom 3:the right to set down (off loading) passengers or cargo in a foreign country B from home country A. Freedom 4:the right to pick up (loading) passengers/ cargo from a foreign country B to country A. Freedom 5:the right to carry passengers or cargo between two foreign countries.
- Fixed Crane** A crane of which the principal structure is mounted on permanent or semi permanent foundations.
- Fixed Height Load-carrying Truck** Synonym: Fixed platform truck. Truck carrying its load on a non-elevating platform.
- Fixed Platform Truck** See Fixed Height Load-carrying Truck. (listing above)
- Flag Carrier** An airline or vessel of one national registry whose government gives it partial or total monopoly over international routes. Flat Bed Chassis - A semi-trailer with a level bed and no sides or tops. The floor is a standard height from the ground.
- Flag** An indication of the country in which a means of transport is registered through a reference to the ensign of this country.
- Flammable** Capable to be set on fire under given circumstances. (Amendment 25 [MO DGS]).
- flare** The transverse measurement indicating how much greater a waterline's half-breadth is compared to the half-breadth of the design waterline -- measured at the same longitudinal reference-- A \$n\$ mm flare for a waterline means that the moulded hullform is \$n\$ mm wider at that waterline than it is at it's design waterline.
- Flash Point** The lowest temperature at which a good produces enough vapour to form a flammable mixture with air.
- Flat Bed Trailer** A wheeled trailer or a semi-trailer with a flat cargo carrying surface or deck and without any superstructure.
- Flat Pack** Garments packed in cardboard boxes.
- Flat Rack** A container without sides or frame members at the front and back. It can be loaded from the sides and top.
- Flat Rack Container** Synonym: Flat. A container with two end walls and open sides.
- Flat** [See Flat Rack.](#)
- Fleet** Any group of means of transport acting together or under one control.
- Flexibility** The extent to which and the rate at which adjustments to changed circumstances are possible.

Flight Member A licensed crew member charged with duties essential to the operation of an aircraft during flight time.

Flight Number Synonym: Line Number. A combination of two letters, indicating the airline, and three or four digits indicating the number of the voyage.

Floating Crane A crane mounted on a barge or pontoon, which can be towed or is self propelled.

Floating Dock A floating structure which can be partially submerged to enable vessels to enter and to leave and which can be raised for use as a dry dock.

Floating Stock See Pipeline Inventory.

Floating Freely suspending in water of an object.

Flow Chart A diagram, using symbols and depicting the sequence of events that should take place in a complex set of tasks.

Flow control A term often used to describe a specific production control system.

Flow Line The direction of flow in which e.g. pallets have been positioned and stowed.

Flow of materials The flow of materials and components which goes to and through the factory for the production process.

FMC *(See Federal Maritime Commission)*

FMC Federal Maritime Commission (Control of shipping acts USA)

FOB (Free on Board) An INCOTERM.

FOB [See Free On Board \(... named port of shipment\).](#)

Fo'c's'le [See Forecastle.](#)

Force Majeure Synonym: Act of God. Circumstance which is beyond the control of one of the parties to a contract and which may, according to the terms and conditions, relieve that party of liability for failing to execute the contract.

Force Majeure The title of a standard clause found in marine contracts exempting the parties for nonfulfillment of their obligations by reasons of occurrences beyond their control, such as earthquakes, floods, or war.

Fore and Aft Stowage Stowage from the bow to the stern (lengthwise), as opposed to stowage athwartships.

Forecast 1. An estimation or calculation in advance; a prediction. 2. The amount of cargo expected to be booked for a certain sailing of a vessel. 3. The number of containers expected to be used in a certain area, for steering purposes.

Forecastle Abbreviation: Fo'c's'le. Forward part of a vessel where stores, ropes and anchor chains are located.

Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) A port designated by the government for duty-free entry of any non-prohibited goods. Merchandise may be stored, displayed, and used for manufacturing within the zone and re-exported without duties being paid. Duties are imposed only when the original goods or items manufactured from those goods pass from the zone into an area of the country subject to customs authority. Also called a Free Trade Zone.

Foreign Trade Zone Entry A form declaring goods which are brought duty free into a Foreign Trade Zone for further processing or storage and subsequent exportation from the zone into the commerce of another country.

Fork Lift Pockets [See Fork Pockets.](#)

Fork Lift Truck A three or four wheeled mechanical truck with forks at the front designed for lifting, carrying and stowing cargo.

Fork Pockets Openings or recesses in a side of a container for the entry of the forks of a fork lift truck. Synonym: Fork Lift Pockets.

Formula of Camp A mathematical formula on behalf of inventory management for calculating the optimum order quantity.

Forty Foot Equivalent Unit Abbreviation: FEU. Unit of measurement equivalent to one forty feet shipping container.

Forward At, near or towards the bow or front of a vessel or an aircraft.

Forwarder Synonym: Freight Forwarder. The party arranging the carriage of goods including connected services and/or associated formalities on behalf of a shipper or consignee.

Forwarder, Freight Forwarder, Foreign Freight Forwarder

Forwarding Charge Charges paid or to be paid for preliminary surface or air transport to the airport of departure by a forwarder, but not by a carrier under an Air Waybill (aircargo).

Forwarding Instruction Document issued to a freight forwarder, giving instructions to the forwarder for the forwarding of goods described therein.

Four Way Pallet A pallet of which the frame permits the entry of forks of e.g. a fork lift truck at all four sides.

FPA *(See Free of Particular Average)*

FPAAC *(See Free of Particular Average, American Conditions)*

Fractional T1 Telecommunications standard for transporting network data.

Fragile Easily breakable. Term denoting that goods should be handled with care.

frame a term used to designate one of the transverse members that make up the riblike part of the skeleton of a ship. The frames act as stiffeners, holding the outside plating in shape and maintaining the transverse form of the ship.

Frame Relay Telecommunications standard for transporting network data.

Franc Poincare Unit of value in which the limitation of the carrier's liability is sometimes expressed. One franc poincare consists of 65.5 milligram of gold with a fineness of nine hundred thousands.

Franchise Amount which in case of damage will have to be borne by the assured.

Free Airport [See Free Trade Zone.](#)

Free Alongside Ship (... named port of shipment) Abbreviation: FAS

Free Carrier (... named place) Abbreviation: FCA

Free House Unclear Delivered at a certain destination without payment of certain duties or incurred costs.

Free In (FI) - Means the cost of loading a vessel is borne by the charterer.

Free In and Out Abbreviation: FIO. Transport condition denoting that the freight rate excludes the costs of loading and discharging and, if appropriate, stowage and lashing.

Free In and Out (FIO) - Means the cost of loading and unloading a vessel is borne by the charterer.

Free In Liner Out Abbreviation: FILO Transport condition denoting that the freight rate is inclusive of the sea carriage and the cost of discharging, the latter as per the custom of the port. It excludes the cost of loading and, if appropriate, stowage and lashing.

Free Lift The maximum elevation of the forks of a fork lift truck.

Free of Capture and Seizure (FC&S) An insurance clause providing that loss is not insured if due to capture, seizure, confiscation, and like actions, whether legal or not, or from such acts as piracy, civil war, rebellion, and civil strife.

Free of Particular Average (FPA) A marine insurance clause relating to the recoverability of partial and total losses from perils of the sea. The American and English coverages vary as follows:

1. American Conditions (FPAAC). The underwriter does not assume responsibility for partial losses unless caused by sinking, stranding, burning, or colliding with another vessel.

2. English Conditions (FPAEC). The underwriter assumes responsibility for partial losses if the vessel is sunk, stranded, burned, on fire, or in collision, even though such an event did not actually cause the damage suffered by the goods.

Free On Board (... named port of shipment) Abbreviation: FOB

Free Out (FO) The cost of unloading a vessel is borne by the charterer.

Free Port A port which is a Foreign Trade Zone open to all traders on equal terms, or more specifically a port where merchandise may be stored duty-free pending reexport or sale within that country.

Free Port An international port or an area within an international port at which, crew, passengers, baggage, cargo, mail and stores may be disembarked or unloaded, may remain and may be transhipped, without being subjected to any customs charges or duties. (Examination is possible for instance to meet security or narcotics control requirements.) Source: IMO.

Free Pratique Permission granted by local medical authorities, denoting that the vessel has a clean Bill of Health so that people may embark and disembark.

Free Trade Zone (*See Foreign Trade Zone*)

Free Trade Zone Abbreviation: FTZ. Synonym: Free Port, Free Airport. A part of the territory of a state where any goods introduced are generally regarded, in so far as import duties and taxes are concerned, as being exempted (Kyoto Convention). A port designated by the government of a country for duty-free entry of any non-prohibited goods. Merchandise may be stored, displayed, used for manufacturing, etc., within the zone and reexported without duties being paid. Duties are imposed on the merchandise (or items manufactured from the merchandise) only when the goods pass from the zone into an area of the country subject to the Customs Authority. Also called Foreign Trade Zone

Free Trade Zone (FTZ) Provides duty-free access for goods to be manufactured and distributed nationally and internationally (*EDPart88*).

Freeboard of a Vessel Vertical distance from the main deck to the surface of the water measured at the middle of the vessel's length.

Freenet A community-based network providing various electronic services to local users, such as Internet access.

Freeware Software that is distributed free of charge by the author (bless his or her heart), who retains the copyright.

Freight All Kinds Abbreviation: FAK. Single freight which is charged irrespective of the commodity.

Freight Collect Freight and charges to be paid by the consignee.

Freight Container See Container.

Freight Costs Costs incurred by the merchant in moving goods, by whatever means, from one place to another under the terms of the contract of carriage. In addition to transport costs this may include such elements as packing, documentation, loading, unloading and transport insurance.

Freight Forwarder Party licensed by the United States Department of Customs to handle documentation for export shipments.

Freight Forwarder [See Forwarder](#)

Freight Invoice An itemized list of goods shipped and services rendered stating fees and charges.

Freight Manifest A (cargo) manifest including all freight particulars.

Freight Prepaid Freight and charges to be paid by the consignor.

Freight Ton Synonyms: Revenue ton, Bill of Lading ton. A unit for freighting cargo according to weight and/or cubic measurement.

Freight The amount of money due for the carriage of goods and payable either in advance or upon delivery.

Freighter A vessel or an aircraft used for the carriage of cargo.

FTL Full Truck Load, an indication for a truck transporting cargo directly from supplier to receiver.

FTP File Transfer Protocol.

FTZ [See Free Trade Zone.](#)

Full Container Load Abbreviation: FCL. 1.A container stuffed or stripped under risk and for account of the shipper and/or the consignee. 2.A general reference for identifying container loads of cargo loaded and/or discharged at merchants'premises.

Full Trailer A truck trailer constructed in such way that its own weight and that of the cargo rest upon its own wheels, instead of being supported by e.g. a tractor.

Fully Cellular Containership Abbreviation: FCC A vessel specially designed to carry containers, with cell-guides under deck and necessary fittings and equipment on deck.

Functional Ack A confirmation by the EDI trading partner stating the receipt of an electronic document.

FWIW For What It's Worth

Gang A group of stevedores, usually four to five members, with a supervisor assigned to a hold or portion of the vessel being loaded or unloaded.

Gateway A port of entry into a country or region.

Gateway A computer system that transfers data between computers that are running different operating systems. Also a brand name for a DOS compatible computer.

GATS General Agreement on Trade in Services (WTO)

GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) A multilateral treaty intended to help reduce trade barriers and promote tariff concessions.

GB Gigabytes or 1024 x 1024 x 1024 bytes. (term used often when discussing computer disk storage). A Gigabyte is 1000 Megabytes of storage.

GCR (General Cargo Rate) The basic tariff category which was originally introduced to cover most air cargo. It now covers only a minority, the remainder being under SCR or class rates.

GEIS A VAN (Value Add Network) owned by GE that transports data from one organization to another.

General Average (G.A.) Ancient principle of equity in which all parties in a sea adventure (ship, cargo, and freight) proportionately share losses resulting from a voluntary and successful sacrifice of part of the ship or cargo to save the whole adventure from an impending peril, or extraordinary expenses necessarily incurred for the joint benefit of ship and cargo.

General Average Security Documents the cargo owner presents to the General Average Adjuster to replace the vessel owner's maritime lien on cargo for its share of General Average and to obtain release of the goods by the Steamship Company. G.A.. Security consists of a G.A. Bond and either a cash deposit or an Underwriter's Guarantee.

General cargo A variety of consumer goods, mostly manufactured or processed, and usually shipped on liner cargo or air freight services (*LandAc93*).

General Export License Any of various export licenses covering export commodities for which validated export licenses are not required.

General Order Warehouse A government contract warehouse for the storage of cargoes left unclaimed for a designated number of days after availability. Unclaimed cargoes may later be auctioned publicly.

Generic VTS Hypothetical VTS based on typical operation, providing a general frame of reference

Genie An online information service that offers all the usual online service stuff, plus some Internet access.

geometry The collection of geometry-elements that define the shape of the watertight envelope of the ship. This typically includes the underwater shell, the uppermost watertight deck or decks, and the internal watertight transverse and longitudinal bulkheads.

GIS Geographic Information System

GLONASS Global Orbiting Navigation Satellite System (Sistema globale di navigazione via satellite della federazione russa)

GMDSS Global Maritime Distress and Safety System

GMPCS Global Mobile Personal Communications Services

GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System

GNSS Global Navigation Satellite Systems

Goods Cargo shipped by sea or air.

Gopher A piece of Unix software that allows you to tunnel through the Internet and retrieve information. When entering Gopher, you encounter a menu that helps you navigate the Internet.

Gopherspace The arena you are playing in when you fire up your Gopher program.

GPS Global Positioning System

GR Wt./GW Gross Weight.

Gross Weight The full weight of a shipment, including containers and packaging materials.

GSM Global System for Mobile communications

Guaranteed Freight Freight payable whether the goods are delivered or not, provided the failure to deliver the goods resulted from causes beyond the carrier's control.

GUI Graphical User Interface, e.g., Microsoft Windows, MacOS

Hague Protocol Amendment of the Warsaw convention at The Hague, September 28, 1955 (aircargo).

Hague Rules International convention for the unification of certain rules, relating to Bills of Lading (1924). These Rules include the description of responsibilities of ocean carriers.

Hague-Visby Rules Set of rules, published in 1968, amending the Hague Rules.

Half Height Container An open top container, fitted with or without soft or hard cover, 4'3" in height.

Hamburg Rules United Nations Convention on the carriage of goods by sea of 1978 adopted in 1992.

Handling Instructions Indication how cargo is to be handled.

Handling Service Service concerning the physical handling of cargo.

Harbour Place of shelter for vessels. Most of the time used as an indication for the geographical location.

Harmful Substances Report (HS) Report to be sent when an incident takes place involving discharge or probable discharge of oil or noxious liquid substances in bulk [IMO 648(16)]

Harmonized Code An internationally accepted and uniform description system for classifying goods for customs, statistical, and other purposes.

Harmonized System Abbreviation: HS. A numeric multi purpose system, developed by the Customs Cooperation Council, for the classification of goods with its six digits it covers about 5000 descriptions of the products or groups of products most commonly produced and traded. The system was adopted by the United States in 1989 and increasingly is the most widely accepted import/export classification methodology. It replaces Schedule B export codes and Tariff's Schedule of the import codes. It is designed for customs services, but can also be used for statistics, transport purposes, export, import and manufacturing.

Harmonized System (HS) A key provision of the international trade bill, effective January 1, 1989, that established international uniformity for classifying goods moving in international trade under a single commodity code.

Hatch The cover of, or opening in, the deck of a vessel through which cargo is loaded.

Hatch Cover Watertight means of closing the hatchway of a vessel.

Hatch Way Opening in the deck of a vessel through which cargo is loaded into, or discharged from the hold and which is closed by means of a hatch cover.

Haulage The inland carriage of cargo or containers between named locations/points. Synonym: Cartage.

Haulier Road carrier.

HAWB House Air Way Bill.

Hayes A major modern equipment manufacturer that set the basic standard for communications. A modem may be said to be Hayes compatible.

Hazardous Cargoes Summarizing term for the following goods:

- goods classified in the IMDG Code
- substances classified in chapt.17 of the IBC and chapt.19 of the IGC Code
- oils as defined in MARPOL Annex I
- noxious liquid substances as defined in MARPOL Annex II
- harmful substances as defined in MARPOL Annex III
- radioactive materials specified in the INF Code

HazMat Hazardous Materials

Header Board See Bulkhead (roadcargo).

Head-on encounter An encounter where both ships are on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses [COLREG Convention, COST 301]

Heated Container Thermal container served by a heat producing appliance.

Heavy Lift Single commodity exceeding the capacity of normal loading equipment and requiring special equipment and rigging methods for handling.

Heavy Lift Vessel A vessel specially designed and equipped for the carriage of heavy cargo.

Heavy Lift Vessel A vessel specifically designed to be self-sustaining with heavy lift cranes to handle unusually heavy or oversized cargoes.

Heavy Lifts Freight too heavy to be handled by regular ship's tackle.

Hedging Buying or selling earlier and more than really needed in order to protect the company against price increases or shortages of commodities or components to realize profits when prices fluctuate.

Heuristic The process of solving problems by evaluating each step in the progress, searching for satisfactory solutions rather than optimal solutions. It comprises a form of problem solving where the results are determined by experience or intuition instead of by optimization.

Hi (or High) Cube Any container exceeding 102 inches in height.

High-cube container 9'6" high. 48% of ports have adequate bridge and tunnel clearances (*LandAc93*). Used for coal (*DVRPC-IFP95*).

Hinterland The inland area served by a certain port.

Hitchment Cargo An amount of goods which is added to an original consignment as the owner and the destination are the same as those of the original consignment.

HMI Human Machine Interface

Hogged Loading condition of a vessel in such a way that the centre of the vessel is slightly raised (arch-wise in the centre).

Hold The space below the deck of a vessel, used to carry cargo.

holds Compartments in a ship that are assigned to carry cargo. Examples of cargo are dry, liquid and gaseous.

Home Page The first page others see when they visit your web site.

Home Port The port of registration of a vessel.

homeport The name of the city (naval base) the ship is assigned to operate from.

House Address Place of receipt respectively delivery (name and address) in case of carrier haulage.

House Air Waybill An air waybill issued by a freight consolidator. (*See also Air Waybill*)

House to House Transport Synonym: Door to Door Transport, Point to Point Transport. The transport of cargo from the premises of the consignor to the premises of the consignee. Note: In the United States the term 'Point to Point Transport' is used instead of the term 'Door to Door Transport', because the term 'house' may mean 'customs house' or 'brokers house', which are usually located in the port.

HP Hewlett Packard. A major computer manufacturer of cpu's and peripherals.

HP9000 A popular mid range business computer from Hewlett Packard that runs HP-UX, or the HP version of the Unix operating system.

HS [See Harmonized System.](#)

HTML Hyper Text Markup Language. It's simple programming language used in creating World Wide Web Home Pages. Text based it is a moderately difficult acquired skill. There are new HTML editors that allow the creation of simple "Home Pages" through a "GUI" (graphical user interface).

Hub A central location to which traffic from many cities is directed and from which traffic is fed to other areas.

Hub and spoke operations Commodities are shipped to a locale outside the port, and the port then assumes responsibility for subsidization of costs and responsibility to expedite services for meeting shipping schedules (*EDPart88*).

Hub The central transshipment point in a transport structure, serving a number of consignees and/or consignors by means of spokes. The stretches between hubs mutually are referred to as trunks.

Huckepack Carriage See Piggyback.

Hull Outer shell of a vessel, made of steel plates or other suitable material to keep water outside the vessel.

hullform The idealised, zero-thickness representation of a ship's hullform.

Hundredweight (cwt.) Short ton hundredweight = 100 pounds. Long ton hundredweight = 112 pounds.

Husbanding A term used by steamship lines, agents, or port captains who are appointed to handle all matters in assisting the master of the vessel while in port to obtain such services as bunkering, fresh water, food and supplies, payroll for the crew, doctors appointments, and ship repair.

Husbanding Taking care of a vessel's non cargo related operations as instructed the by the master or owner of such vessel.

HVTS High-value, time-sensitive cargo, such as cargo envisioned for FastShip (*PPCGlobal*).

hydrodynamic Resulting from the flow of liquid around a body (ship) Compliant to the laws by Newton.

hydrostatic Resulting from a body (ship) in a liquid Compliant to the laws by Archimedes.

Hypertext A system by which users can jump from site to site around the Internet by means of hyperlinks. Using these links, a user can hop around the Internet connecting to a variety of sites around a topic of interest. The world Wide Web is the Internet's best example of a hypertext based system.

i.p.a. Including particular average.

I.t. or I.tn. Long ton (2240 lbs).

IACS See International Association of Classification Societies.

IATA International Air Transport Association.

IATA Cargo Agent An agent approved by IATA and registered in the IATA Cargo Agency List. This enables the agent, upon authorization of the IATA carrier, to receive shipments, to execute Air Waybills and to collect charges (aircargo).

IATA Member An airline which is a member of IATA (aircargo).

IATA See International Air Transport Association.

IBC Code International Code for Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk

IBM Profs An Email product from IBM.

IBM International Business Machines. A major manufacturer of computer hardware.

ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) A specialized agency of the United Nations headquartered in Montreal. It promotes general development of civil aviation such as aircraft design and operation, safety procedures, and contractual agreements.

ICAO See International Civil Aviation Organization.

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organisation

ICC (International Chamber of Commerce) A non-governmental organization serving as a policy advocate on world business.

ICD [See Inland Clearance Depot.](#)

ICHCA International Cargo Handling Coordinating Association.

ICS [See International Chamber of Shipping.](#)

ICTF (Intermodal Container Transfer Facility) An on-dock facility for moving containers from ship to rail or truck.

IDDE International Distribution and Data Exchange. An IBM proprietary system for voice and data transfer.

Identification The unique data, e.g. name, number or code, identifying a certain object or person.

Identification Acquiring the identity of an unknown object on a known position [IALA]

Idle Time The amount of ineffective time whereby the available resources are not used e.g. a container in a yard.

IFF Institute of Freight Forwarders.

IGC Code International Code for Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk

Igloo A container designed to occupy the full main deck width of carrying aircraft.

Ignition Setting on fire or catching fire.

ILO See International Labour Organization.

IMDG Code [See International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.](#)

IMDG Code International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

IMGS [See International Medical Guide for Ships.](#)

IMO [See International Maritime Organization.](#)

IMO International Maritime Organisation

IMO International Maritime Organization

Implementation Guide A written guide provided by an EDI trading partner stating the details on how a particular transaction should be implemented.

Import License A certificate issued by countries exercising import controls that permits importation of the articles stated in the license. The issuance of such a permit frequently is collected with the release of foreign exchange needed to pay for the shipment for which the import license has been requested.

Importer The party responsible for the import of goods. For customs purposes it is the party who makes, or on whose behalf an agent makes, an import declaration. This party may be the party who has possession of the goods or to whom the goods are consigned.

IMT International Mobile Telecommunications

In Bond A term applied to the status of merchandise admitted provisionally to a country without payment of duties -- either for storage in a bonded warehouse or for trans-shipment to another point, where duties will eventually be imposed.

In Bond Term applied to the status of merchandise admitted provisionally to a country without payment of duties either for storage in a bonded warehouse or for transshipment to another point where duties will eventually be imposed. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

In Transit The status of goods or persons between the outwards customs clearance and inwards customs clearance.

In-Bond A customs program for inland ports that provides for cargo arriving at a seaport to be shipped under a customs bond to a more conveniently located inland port where the entry documents have been filed. Customs clears the shipment there and the cargo is trucked to its destination, which normally is close to the inland port.

INCOTERMS A set of international rules for the uniform interpretation of common contract clauses in international trad.

Incoterms Trade terms in coded form as established by the International Chamber of Commerce in 1953, whereafter they have been regularly updated. (Last update 1990). The terms represent a set of international rules for the interpretation of the principal terms of delivery used in trade contracts.

Indemnification Compensation for a loss and/or the expenses incurred.

Independent Action - A move whereby a member of a shipping conference elects to depart from the specific freight rates, terms, or conditions set forth by the conference. No prior approval of the conference is needed.

Independent Demand A demand which is unrelated to demand for other products. Demand for finished goods, parts required for destructive testing and service parts requirements are examples of independent demand.

Indirect Route Any route other than the direct route (aircargo).

Inducement When steamship lines publish in their schedules the name of a port and the words "by inducement" in parentheses, this means the vessel will call at the port if there is a sufficient amount of profitable cargo available and booked.

INF 1 Il bollettino d'informazione INF 1 è utilizzato quando le merci in perfezionamento attivo nel quadro del sistema della sospensione vengono trasportate da uno Stato membro all'altro. Fornisce ragguagli sulle merci, come erano al momento del primo vincolo al regime di perfezionamento attivo nella Comunità. Non sostituisce il D.A.U.

INF 5 Il bollettino d'informazione INF 5, utilizzato per il traffico triangolare, consente di effettuare un'importazione "a reintegro" delle merci comunitarie in precedenza esportate sotto forma di prodotti compensatori.

INF 7 Il bollettino d'informazione INF 7 è utilizzato ove le merci in perfezionamento nel quadro del sistema del rimborso siano vendute, senza il rimborso del dazio, a un operatore di perfezionamento attivo stabilito in un altro Stato membro. Consente al venditore di chiedere il rimborso del dazio quando le merci vengano successivamente esportate.

INF 9 Il bollettino d'informazione INF 9 serve in caso di autorizzazione unica (valida per tutta la Comunità), quando l'importazione delle merci non comunitarie avvenga in uno Stato membro diverso da quello della successiva esportazione dei prodotti compensatori.

INF Code International Code for the Safe Carriage of Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High Level Radioactive Wastes in Flasks on Board Ships

Information Broadcast Broadcast of general information about the traffic and fairway situation by the Information Service of a VTS at fixed times or when deemed necessary

Information Service A service of a VTS to ensure that essential information becomes available in time for on-board navigational decision making [IMO 857(20)]

Information SMCP message marker, indicating that the following message is restricted to observed facts. Consequences are up to the recipient.
Also used in a general meaning (involving a content)

Infrastructure System of roads, waterways, airfields, ports and/or telecommunication networks in a certain area.

Inherent Vice A loss caused by the inherent nature of the thing insured and not the result of a casualty or external cause.

Inland Bill of Lading A bill of lading used in transporting goods overland to the exporter's international carrier.

Inland Carrier A transportation line which hauls export or import traffic between ports and inland points.

Inland Clearance Depot Abbreviation: ICD. Inland location where cargo, particularly containerized, may be cleared by customs.

Inland Waterways Bill of Lading Transport document made out to a named person, to order or to bearer, signed by the carrier and handed to the sender after receipt of the goods.

Inspection Certificate A document certifying that merchandise (such as perishable goods) was in good condition immediately prior to shipment.

Instruction SMCP message marker, indicating that the following message implies the intention of the sender to influence others by regulation. The recipient has to follow this legally binding message unless he reports contradictory safety reasons [SMCP]

Insulated Container Thermal container without the use of devices for cooling and/or heating.

Insulated Tank Container Container frame holding one or more thermal insulated tanks for liquids.

Insurance Certificate Proof of an insurance contract.

Insurance Company The party covering the risks of the issued goods and/or services that are insured.

Insurance A system of protection against loss under which a party agrees to pay a certain sum (premiums) for a guarantee that they will be compensated under certain conditions for loss or damage.

Integrated Carrier A forwarder that uses its own aircraft, whether owned or leased, rather than scheduled airlines.

Integrated Logistics Support The systematic approach applied to simultaneous management and acquisition of equipment and related logistics support, in order to provide the customer with a desired level of availability. Resulting in an optimum life cycle cost and to maintain this level through the entire life cycle.

Intellectual Property Ownership of the legal rights to possess, use, or dispose of products created by human ingenuity, including patents, trademarks and copyrights.

Intention SMCP message marker, indicating that the following message informs others about immediate navigational actions intended to be taken [SMCP]

Interchange Reciprocal exchange of e.g. information between two or more parties.

Intercoastal As opposite to coastal water operations, intercoastal refers to water transport carried out between coasts (e.g. between pacific and atlantic coasts).

Interim Receipt A receipt given by a carrier pending execution of an Air Waybill (aircargo).

Interline A mutual agreement between airlines to link their route network.

Interline Agreement The cooperation between two or more airlines for the carriage over particular routes (aircargo).

Interline Carriage The carriage over the routes of two or more parties of an interline agreement (aircargo).

Interline Carrier A carrier with whom another carrier has an interline agreement.

Interline Two or more road transport companies joining operations to bring cargo to a certain destination.

Intermodal Carriage by more than a single mode. The transfer of containers from ship to rail. Includes transfers between all freight modes (*LandAc93*).

Intermodal This refers to the capacity to go from ship to train to truck or the like. The adjective generally refers to containerized shipping or the capacity to handle the same.

Intermodal Transport The movement of goods (containers) in one and the same loading unit or vehicle which uses successively several modes of transport without handling of the goods themselves in changing modes.

International Air Transport Association Abbreviation: IATA An international organization of airlines, founded in 1945, with the aim of promoting the commercial air traffic. This should be achieved by cooperation between parties concerned and by performance of certain rules, procedures and tariffs, regarding both cargo and passengers, by those parties.

International Association of Classification Societies Abbreviation: IACS An organization in which the major classification societies, among others American Bureau of Shipping,

Lloyd's Register of Shipping and Germanischer Lloyd, are joined, whose principal aim is the improvement of standards concerning safety at sea.

International Carriage Carriage whereby the place of departure and any place of landing are situated in more than one country (aircargo).

International Chamber of Shipping Abbreviation: ICS A voluntary organization of national shipowner' associations with the objective to promote interests of its members, primarily in the technical and legal fields of shipping operations.

International Civil Aviation Organization Abbreviation: ICAO. An international organization of governments, dealing with search and rescue in distress, weather information, telecommunications and navigational requirements.

International Labour Organization Abbreviation: ILO. An United Nations agency, dealing with employment rights and working conditions, covering work at sea and in ports.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code Abbreviation: IMDG Code. A code, representing the classification of dangerous goods as defined by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in compliance with international legal requirements.

International Maritime Organization Abbreviation: IMO An United Nations agency concerned with safety at sea. Its work includes codes and rules relating to tonnage measurement of vessels, load lines, pollution and the carriage of dangerous goods. Its previous name was the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

International Medical Guide for Ships Abbreviation: IMGS. 'The doctor at sea'.

International Organization for Standardization Abbreviation: ISO. A worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies).

International Safety Management code This international standard for the safe management and operation of ships prescribes rules for the organization of a shipping company management in the context of safety and pollution prevention and requires the development and implementation of a safety management system.

International Transport and Information System Abbreviation: INTIS An organization with the aim to improve the position of the port of Rotterdam by the development, realization and exploitation of a communication- and information network for computers.

Internet A massive international network connecting both private and public sectors. Through a system of landline (telephone), microwave and satellite services internet traffic is dispersed throughout the world.

INTIS See International Transport and Information System. (See listing above)

Inventory Synonym: Stock. 1.A detailed list of goods located in a certain space or belonging to a specified object. 2.Goods available for satisfying certain demands. Inventories may consist of finished goods ready for sale, they may be parts or intermediate items, they may be work in process, or they may be raw materials.

Invoice An account from the supplier, for goods and/or services supplied by him.

IP Internet Protocol . the standard set of rules by which information zips over the network and lands in the right place (most of the time).

Irrevocable Letter of Credit A letter of credit in which the specified payment is guaranteed by the bank if all terms and conditions are met by the drawee.

ISDN Integrated Service Digital Network. ISDN is a digital telephone service - the telephone lines of the future. Most standard phone lines can't carry digital information (they carry sounds), so digital information from your computer has to pass through a modem on both ends to be translated. An ISDN line eliminates the need for a modem, which in turn speeds up the data transfer. The next generation telephone system that also supports data at faster transmission rates than the standard analog phone lines.

ISO 9000 A series of voluntary international quality standards.

ISO [See International Standards Organization.](#)

ISP	Internet Service Provider. A local or national company which provides local dial-up service to access the Internet.
Issuing Carrier	The carrier whose Air Waybill is issued (aircargo).
IT	Information Technology
Item	Separate article or unit.
Itinerary	The route of a means of transport, indicated by the names of the ports of call or other locations, often including estimated arrival and departure dates.
ITU RR	Norme radio dell'ITU
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
IVA	Imposta sul valore aggiunto
J&WO	Jettison and Washing Overboard.
Jetsam	Goods from a ship's cargo or parts of its equipment that have been thrown overboard to lighten the load in time of danger or to set a stranded ship adrift.
Jettison	The act of intentionally throwing cargo overboard e.g. with the objective of lightening a vessel, which has run aground, such for the common good of all interests: vessel, crew and remaining cargo (see GA).
Jetty	A mole or breakwater, running out into the sea to protect harbour or coast. It is sometimes used as a landing-pier.
Jib	1. Projecting arm of a crane. 2. Attachment connected to the top of a crane boom.
JIT	See Just In Time.
Job	That work which is undertaken to meet a customer or production order and, for production control purposes, has a unique identification.
Joint Charge	A charge which applies to the carriage over the lines of two or more carriers and which is published as a single amount (aircargo).
Joint Rate	A rate which applies for carriage over the lines of two or more carriers and which is published as single amount (aircargo).
Joint Venture	A joint activity of two or more companies, usually performed under a common name.
Joint Venture	A term of business partnership involving joint management and the sharing of risks and profits between enterprises sometimes based in different countries.
Jones Act	An act of the U.S. Congress prohibiting foreign flag carriers from participating in the U.S. intercoastal trade by water. It currently is applicable in such trade lanes as the U.S. continental states to and from Hawaii and Alaska.
Jurisprudence	Juridical decisions used for explanation and meaning of law.
Just In Time	Abbreviation: JIT. The movement of material/goods at the necessary place at the necessary time. The implication is that each operation is closely synchronized with the subsequent ones to make that possible. A method of inventory control that brings stock into the production process, warehouse or to the customer just in time to be used, thus reducing stock piling.
Just in Time (JIT)	The principle of production and inventory control in which goods arrive when needed for production or use.
Just-in-Time deliveries	Reduce inventory and storage costs (<i>JFA94</i>).
Kanban	The Japanese word referring to the manufacturing control system in which suppliers deliver needed parts just in time to the assembly line for use.

- Kanban** A method which during storage uses standard units or lot sizes with a single card attached to each. A pull system used at a stock point in which a supply batch is ordered only when a previous batch is withdrawn. Note: Kanban in Japanese means loosely translated 'card or sign'.
- KD Flat** An article taken apart, folded, or telescoped to reduce its bulk at least 66-2/3% below its assembled size.
- KDCL** Knocked Down in Carload Lots.
- KDLCL** Knocked Down in Less than Carload Lots.
- Keel** Longitudinal girder at the lowest point of a vessel from which the framework is built.
- keellaying** The date in time that the first section of the ships hull was erected on the building ways. It has significance with regard to regulatory body and international laws concerning the applicable design criteria and regulations, such as the double hull tanker requirement.
- Kermit** A popular frog on the television program Sesame Street; also a popular downloading protocol used to move files between computers via modems and phone lines.
- Kind of Packing** Description of the packaging material used for goods to be transported.
- King pin** The coupling pin, welded or bolted in the centre of the front underside of a semi-trailer chassis, which couples to the fifth wheel of the towing tractor or dolly convertor.
- Knocked Down (KD)** An article taken apart, folded, or telescoped in such a manner as to reduce its bulk at least 33-1/3% below its assembled bulk.
- Knot** Unit of measurement for the speed (of a vessel) equal to a nautical mile (= 1852 metres) per hour.
- Knot, Nautical** - The unit of speed equivalent to one nautical mile: 6,080.20 feet per hour or 1.85 kilometers per hour.
- knuckle** One type of hullform element representing a mathematical 1st order (i.e. tangency) discontinuity between adjoining portions of the hullform, such as a chine. It is most commonly encountered in wireframe descriptions of a moulded hullform.
- Kyoto** **Convention** The convention for the International Customs Cooperation Council held in Kyoto in 1973 for the simplification and harmonization of national customs procedures.
- L&D** Loss and Damage.
- L/C** (See Letter of Credit)
- L/C** [See Letter of Credit.](#)
- Label** A slip of e.g. paper or metal attached to an object to indicate the nature, ownership destination, contents and/or other particulars of the object.
- Laden Vessel** [See Laden Vessel.](#)
- Lagan** Cargo or equipment to which an identifying marker or buoy is fastened and thrown overboard in time of danger to lighten a ship's load. Under maritime law, if the goods are later found they must be returned to the owner whose marker is attached. The owner must make a salvage payment.
- LAN** Local Area Network
- Land Bridge** Overland transport between following and/or preceding sea transport of goods and containers.
- Land use plan** Guides the development of land in a county or municipality (*LandAc93*).

Land-bridge The provision of a cargo movement overland between two separate voyages by sea (sea-land-sea). Often, moving cargo across the country by rail. Most originates in Asia and is bound for the Midwest and East Coast (*LandAc93*).

LASH Lighter Aboard Ship. (See Lighter)

Lash Vessels Barges specifically designed to load on a vessel internally and for quick vessel turnaround. The concept is to quickly float the barges to the vessel (using tugs or ships wenchers), load the barges through the rear of the vessel, then sail. Upon arrival at the foreign port, the reverse happens. Barges are quickly floated away from the vessel and another set of waiting barges quickly are loaded. Usually crane-equipped, these barges handle mostly breakbulk cargo.

Lash 1.To hold goods in position by the use of e.g. wires, ropes and chains. 2.See Lighter Aboard Ship.

Lashing Point Point on a means of transport to which wires, chains, ropes or straps, which are used to hold goods in position, are attached.

Last Carrier The participating airline over which air routes the last section of carriage under the Waybill is undertaken or performed (aircargo).

Last In First Out Abbreviation: LFFO A method of which the assumption is that the most recently received (last in) is the to be used or sold (first out).

Lateral and Front Stacking Truck High-lift stacking truck capable of stacking and retrieving loads ahead and on either both sides of the driving direction.

Lateral Distribution Distribution of the paths of vessels on a route in a lateral direction

Latitude The angular distance of a position on its meridian north or south from the equator, measured in degrees ('a vessel at 25 degrees north latitude').

launching The date in time that the hull was transferred from the building ways to the water.

Lay Days The dates between which a chartered vessel is to be available in a port for loading of cargo.

Lay Days The number of days allowed in a charter party for the loading and discharging of Lay days may be indicated in different ways e.g. consecutive days, working days weather working days.

Lay Up a Vessel Temporary cessation of trading of a vessel by the shipowner.

Layout Key See United Nations Layout Key.

LCL Less than Container Load; Less than Car load.

LCL [See Less than Container Load.](#)

Lead Time 1. The amount of time between the request of a service and the actual provision of this service. 2.A span of time required to perform an activity. In a logistics context, the time between the initiation of a process and its completion.

Lease A contract by which one party gives to another party the use of property or equipment, e.g. containers, for a specified time against fixed payments.

Leasing Company The company from which property or equipment is taken on lease.

Leasing Contract A contract for the leasing of property or equipment.

Legal Weight The weight of the goods plus any immediate wrappings that are sold along with the goods, e.g., the weight of a tin can as well as its contents. (See also Gross Weight)

Less than Container Load Abbreviation: LCL. 1 .A general reference for identifying cargo in any quantity intended for carrying in a container, where the Carrier is responsible for packing and/or unpacking the container. 2 .For operational purposes a LCL (Less than full

container load) container is considered a container in which multiple consignments or parts thereof are shipped.

Less than Truck Load Abbreviation: LTL. A term used if the quantity or volume of one or more consignment(s) does not fill standard truck.

Less than Truckload (LTL) Rates applicable when the quantity of freight is less than the volume or truckload minimum weight.

Lessee The party to whom the possession of specified property has been conveyed for a period of time in return for rental payments.

Lessor The party who conveys specified property to another for a period of time in return receipt of rent.

Letter of Credit Abbreviation: L/C. A written undertaking by a bank (issuing bank) given to the seller (beneficiary) at request, and on the instructions of the buyer (applicant) to pay at sight or at a determinable future date up to a stated sum of money, within a prescribed time limit against stipulated documents.

Letter of Credit (L/C) A document issued by a bank per instructions by a buyer of goods authorizing the seller to draw a specified sum of money under specified terms. Issued as revocable or irrevocable.

Letter of Credit, Confirmed A letter of credit containing a guarantee on the part of both the issuing and advising banks of payment to the seller, provided the seller's documentation is in order and the terms of the letter of credit are met.

Letter of Indemnity Written statement in which one party undertakes to compensate another for the consequences of carrying out a certain act. The issue of a letter of indemnity is sometimes used for cases when a shipper likes receiving a clean Bill of Lading when the carrier is not allowed to do so.

Liability Legal responsibility for the consequences of certain acts or omissions.

Libera pratica Le merci importate da paesi terzi sono in libera pratica nella Comunità quando:
- siano state espletate tutte le formalità di importazione e
- tutti i dazi all'importazione siano stati versati e non interamente o parzialmente rimborsati.

Lien A legal claim upon real or personal property to pay a debt or duty.

Life Cycle Cost Encompasses all costs associated with the product's life cycle. These include all costs involved in acquisition (research & development, design, production & construction and phase-in), operation, support and disposal of the product.

LIFO [1. See Last In First Out](#) [2. See Liner In Free Out.](#)

Lift-On Lift-Off Vessel Abbreviation: LOLO. Vessel of which the loading and discharging operations are carried out by cranes or derricks.

Lighter An open or covered barge equipped with a crane and towed by a tugboat. Used mostly in harbors and inland waterways.

Lighter Aboard Ship Abbreviation: Lash A vessel which carries barges.

Lighter See Barge.

Lighterage The cost of loading or unloading a vessel by means of barges alongside.

Lighterage The carriage of goods within a port area by a barge, e.g. from a vessel to a quay.

Lightering The transfer of crude oil from the deep draft vessel onto barges or small tankers, to lighten the load of the big vessel and reduce the draft to less than 40' (*PCCGlobal*).

Light-loaded When deep-draft ships are loaded at less than capacity to call at shallow ports (*LandAc93*).

Lightweight Weight of an empty vessel including equipment and outfit, spare parts required by regulatory bodies, machinery in working condition and liquids in the systems, but excluding liquids in the storage tanks, stores and crew.

Line Item See order line.

Line Number See Flight Number.

Linear Programming A mathematical procedure for minimizing or maximizing a linear function of several variables, subject to a finite number of linear restrictions on these variables.

Linehaul The management of freight between cities, usually more than 1000 miles.

Liner The word "liner" is derived from the term "line traffic," which denotes operation along definite routes on the basis of definite, fixed schedules. A liner thus is a vessel that engages in this kind of transportation, which usually involves the haulage of general cargo as distinct from bulk cargo.

Liner Conference A group of two or more vessel-operating carriers, which provides international line services for the carriage of cargo on a particular trade route and which has an agreement or arrangement to operate under uniform or common freight rates and any other agreed conditions (e.g. FEFC = Far Eastern Freight Conference).

Liner In Free Out Abbreviation: LIFO. Transport condition denoting that the freight rate is inclusive of the sea carriage and cost of loading, the latter as per the custom of the port. It excludes the cost of discharging.

Liner Service The connection through vessels between ports within a trade.

Liner service The type of service offered by regular line operators of vessels. The itineraries and sailing schedules are predetermined and fixed, and most of the cargo is containerized general cargo (*LandAc93*).

Liner Shipping Company A company transporting goods over sea in a regular service.

Liner Terms Condition of carriage denoting that costs for loading and unloading are borne by the carrier subject to the custom of the port concerned.

Liquidation The finalization of a customs entry.

Live Stock Cargo consisting of live animals, such as horses, cows, sheep and chickens.

Livestock Common farm animals.

Lkg. & Bkg. Leakage and Breakage.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping British classification society.

Intercontainer A co-operative formed by 19 European Railways, for the management of international rail container traffic in Europe.

Lo/Lo (Lift-On/Lift-Off) Denotes the method by which cargo is loaded onto and discharged from an ocean vessel, which in this case is by the use of a crane.

load The weight of all elements used during design to calculate the ship. It is used to for instance present the design-displacement, design strength.

Load center Concentration of cargo at fewer terminals--ones with better services. Ports that have priority as transfer points for cargo moving inland to destinations formerly served by other ports. Increase demand for landside transportation systems (*LandAc93*).

Load Factor Capacity sold as against capacity available and expressed as a percentage.

Load Factor Management The process of maximizing the utilization of the (slot) capacity of vessels and or other means of transport.

Load Quantity or nature of what is being carried. This term normally refers to transport or truck.

Loaden Vessel Synonym:Laden Vessel. Vessel where cargo has been put on board.

Loading Platform A flat surface to facilitate loading usually alongside a warehouse.

Loading The process of bringing cargo into a means of transport or equipment.

Loadmaster A load calculator designed for a vessel approved by a classification bureau for the calculation of the vessels stability.

loads Loads to a hullgirder that are the result of the forces that occur from the applicable surrounding structural elements.
Loads to structural elements due to the take-off or landing of aircraft on the ship. For example the downward pressure of helicopter propellers, downward force due to landing speed, weight of the aircraft when stationed or moving.
Loads to the structural elements of the ship that are the result of the forces that occur when:
- docking the ship, by the presence and/or use of equipment on the ship
- flooding compartments or spaces in the ship
- liquid cargo is stored in the cargo holds
- items are movable and/or are being moved (like (liquid-) cargo, crew, passengers, cargo on a crane)
- wind and water work on the ship
- the ship moves in the water. (i.e. rolling, heeling and pitching)
- a ship end (stem or stern) rises above the water surface and than falls back into it. The forces are extreme when a flat part of the ship slams on the water
- a tank in the ship being filled above the maximum volume. The above-maximum-volume will leave through the tank-overflow-pipe, rising the pressure in the tank to the head of the overflow-pipe-level. When the tank-overflow- pipe is (too) small to let the liquid escape then the pressure rises up to the level of that of the filling-device
- differences in temperature arise
- one ship is tied-up to another during operation (while moving) as to "hand-over" goods
- the "elements" (weather) react on the ship. (i.e. wind, rain, snow, ice)

Loan Receipt Document signed by the Assured where he acknowledges receipt of money advanced by the insurance company as an interest-free loan (instead of payment of a loss) repayable to the insurance company only if the loss is recovered from a third party and then only to the extent of the recovery.

Local Charge See On-line Charge.

Local Rate See On-line Rate.

Locating Pin See Cones.

Location 1. Any named geographical place, recognized by a competent national body permanent facilities used for goods movements associated with international trade, and used frequently for these purposes. 2. Geographical place such as a port, an airport, an inland freight terminal, a container freight station, a container yard, a container depot, a terminal or other place where customs clearance and/or regular receipt or delivery of goods can take place. 3 . An area (e.g.in a warehouse) marked off or designated for a specific purpose.

Lock For marine purposes: A space, enclosed at the sides by walls and at each end by which a vessel can be floated up or down to a different level.

Locker A compartment, in a shed or on board of a vessel, used as a safekeeping place to store valuable goods, which can be secured by means of a lock.

Log Book The daily report of all events and other relevant particulars of a vessel and attested by proper authorities as a true record.

Login The procedure of making a connection with your host computer. This procedure includes filling in your name and password. Login also refers to the name you use when accessing your host computer.

Logistics (CEN) The planning, execution and control of the movement and placement of people and/or goods and of the supporting activities related to such movement and placement.

Logistics chain All successive links involved in the logistic process.

Logistics Company Company that offers multiple shipping services.

Logistics Management The efficient and cost-effective management of the physical movement of goods from supply points to final sale and the associated transfer and holding of such goods at various intermediate storage points.

Logoff/Logout Disconnects from the systems.

LOLO [See Lift-On Lift-Off Vessel.](#)

Longitude The angular distance of a position on the equator east or west of the standard Greenwich meridian up to 180° east or west.

Lorry Motor truck used for transport of goods. Note: Motor truck is an American term. British synonym for motor truck is Heavy Goods Vehicle. This British term means any vehicle exceeding 7.5 metric tons in laden weight.

Loss of Market A situation in which, for one reason or another, sound cargo is no longer wanted by the consignee when it arrives. This is a "business loss" not recoverable under a Marine Cargo Policy; e.g., Christmas trees arriving in January undamaged.

Ltge. Lighterage.

LTL *(See Less than Truckload)*

LTL [See Less than truck load.](#)

Luffing Crane A crane with which the load can be moved to or from the crane horizontally.

Luggage Travellers' baggage, suitcases, boxes etc., normally accompanied by a passenger.

Lump-sum An agreed sum of money, which is paid in full settlement at one time. This term is used in connection with charter parties.

Lump-sum Charter A voyage charter whereby the shipowner agrees to place the whole or a part of the vessel's capacity at the charterer's disposal for which a lump-sum freight is being paid.

M/R Mate's Receipt.

M/T Metric Ton (2204 lbs).

M/V or MV Motor Vessel.

machinery 1. A type of general characteristic that categorises the elements that are contained in the class main machinery. The main machinery comprises all equipment used in primary systems (i.e. propulsion, steering, diving)
2. The total of the weight of the (main) machinery that is on the ship. During the various lifecycle-phases this may vary from an estimated value (design) to a measured value (construction)

Maiden Trip First voyage of a vessel or aircraft after delivery from new-building to her owner(s).

Main-line Operator Abbreviation: MLO. A carrier employing vessel(s) in the main or principal routes in a trade but not participating within a consortium.

Maintenance Chain A sequence of events in a goods flow which preserves and/or restores the value of a specific good. This may include: Repair.

management It addresses the specific needs of the shipbuilding community with regards to the version control, approval status, product structure, and "as-built" condition of ship structure product model data.

Manifest A list of the goods being transported by a carrier.

Manifest Document which lists the specifications of goods loaded in a means of transport or equipment for transportation purposes. As a rule cargo manifests are drawn up by the agents in the place of loading. Note: For shipping a manifest represents a cumulation of Bills of Lading for official and administrative purposes.

manufacturer A company or organisation that makes/delivers parts or material for the ship.

Manufacturers Plate A plate indicating the name and address of the container manufacturer and particulars of the container.

Manufacturing Process The producing of goods or wares by manual labour or machinery, often on a large scale and with division of labour.

Manufacturing Resource Planning Abbreviation: MRP-II. A method for the effective planning of a manufacturing company, being a direct out-growth and extension of MRP-1.

Maquiladora A foreign plant operating under an in-bond program whereby components may be shipped into Mexico duty-free for assembly and subsequent reexport. Maquiladora plants are also known as Twin Plants.

Mari Trailer German brand name of a roll trailer used for RoRo purposes.

Marine Accident Any incident to a ship in which the condition of the ship suffers adversely

Marine Insurance Policy An insurance policy protecting the insured against loss or damage to his goods occurred during ocean transport.

Marine Pollutants Report (MP) Report to be sent in case of loss or likely loss overboard of harmful substances in packaged form [IMO 648(16)]

Maritime Administration (MARAD) A U.S. government agency, while not actively involved in vessel operation, that administers laws for maintenance of merchant marine for the purposes of defense and commerce.

Mark (See *Consignee Mark, Markings, Port Marks*)

Mark All-embracing term for lighthouses, buoys, beacons, day marks etc. [COST 301]

Market Analysis Systematic investigation of the growth and the composition of a market.

Marketing The process of organizing and directing all the company activities which relate to determining the market demand and converting the customers buying power into an effective demand for a service and bringing that service to the customer.

Markings The physical markings on a product indicating the country of origin where the article was produced.

Marks See Shipping Marks.

MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships

Master Production Schedule Abbreviation: MPS. A realistic, detailed, manufacturing plan for which all possible demands upon the manufacturing facilities (such as available personnel, working hours, (management) policy and goals) have been considered and are visualized. The MPS is a statement of what the company expects to produce and purchase expressed in selected items, specific quantities and dates.

Master Captain of a vessel, whom decisions concerning the actual navigation and the manoeuvring of the vessel remain with [IMO 578(14)]

material A list of all raw material stock required to fabricate the entity. The BOM may be for an individual part, for an aggregation of parts (i.e. an assembly), or for a selected volumetric region (i.e. a zone) of the ship.

Material Requirements Planning Abbreviation-. MRP-1. An inventory and purchasing planning system that integrates product components, lead times and deadlines.

Materials Handling The activities of loading, unloading, placing and manipulating material and of in-process movement.

Materials Management The planning and control of the activities related to the materials flow from the suppliers up to the end of the conversion/production process.

Mate's Receipt A document signed by the chief officer of a vessel acknowledging the receipt of a certain consignment on board of that vessel. On this document, remarks can be made as to the order and condition of the consignment.

Mate's Receipt Receipt of cargo by the vessel, signed by the mate (similar to a dock receipt).

MAWB Master Air Waybill. An air waybill covering multiple shipments, each of which is identified by its own air waybill.

MB Megabytes or 1024 x 1024 bytes. (Term used often when discussing computer memory or RAM or disk space)

MCI Long distance telephone company who also provide network services.

MCIMail A VAN (Value Add Network) owned by MCI that transports data from one organization to another.

MCO [See Miscellaneous Charge Order.](#)

Means of Transport Type of vehicle used for the transport of goods (e.g. aircraft, barge, truck, vessel or train).

Measurement Ton A ton of one cubic metre water.

Measurement Ton The measurement ton (also known as the cargo ton or freight ton) is a space measurement, usually 40 cubic feet or one cubic meter. Cargo is assessed a certain rate for every 40 cubic feet or one cubic meter it occupies.

Mechanics Lien The legal enforceable claim which a person who has performed work or provided materials is permitted to make against title to the property or as a preferential person in the event the estate or business is liquidated.

Medical First Aid Guide Abbreviation: MFAG. Instructions to be consulted in case of accidents involving dangerous goods.

Mega-containerships Mega-containerships: 6,000-7,000 TEUs, require a draft of from 42'6" to 46', and may carry 18-containers across (*PPCGlobal*).

Memo Bill See Service Bill of Lading.

Merchant Haulage Inland transport of cargo in shipping containers arranged by the Merchant. It includes empty container-moves to and from hand-over points in respect of containers released by the Carrier to Merchants. Note: Carrier's responsibility under the Bill of Lading does not include the inland transport stretch under Merchant Haulage.

Merchant Inspired Carrier Haulage Carrier haulage by a carrier, which is nominated by the shipper or receiver of the goods, but paid by the carrier.

Merchant For cargo carried under the terms and conditions of the Carrier's Bill of Lading and of a tariff, it means any trader or persons (e.g..Shipper, Consignee) and including anyone acting on their behalf, owning or entitled to possession of the goods.

Merci comunitarie Vedi art. 4, punto 7, CDC.

Merci equivalenti Merci comunitarie che vengono utilizzate al posto delle Merci di importazione per la fabbricazione di prodotti compensatori. Tali merci devono: essere classificate nello stesso codice NC a 8 cifre essere della stessa qualità commerciale e possedere le medesime caratteristiche tecniche

MERCOSUR A trade alliance between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, with Chile and Bolivia as associate members.

Message Marker Specified words introducing a message to make clear its status (information, warning, advice, instruction, request, intention, question, answer, SMCP)

Meta-centric Height The distance between the centre of gravity of a vessel and a fictitious point. If the meta-centric height is zero or negative, the vessel will heel or capsize.

MFAG [See Medical First Aid Guide.](#)

MHS Message Handling System, a Novell email standard.

midship A vertical transverse plane through the ship hull dividing the ships length between perpendiculars into two. In some cases the frame the nearest to this plane is assigned to be the "amidships- frame".

Mileage Proration Proration on the basis of the applicable local mileage (aircargo).

MIME Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension, the latest Internet email standard.

Min. B/L [Minimum Bill of Lading.](#)

Minimum Charge The lowest amount which applies to the transport of a consignment, irrespective of weight or volume (aircargo, shipping).

Minimum Inventory The planned minimum allowable inventory for an independent demand item.

Minor Unit Unit of recorded value (i.e. as recorded by banks) which is a division of the respective unit of currency.

Miscellaneous Charge Order Abbreviation: MCO A document issued by a carrier or his agent requesting the issue of an appropriate passenger ticket and baggage cheque or revision of services to the person named in such document (aircargo).

Mixed Consignment A consignment of different commodities, articles or goods, packed or tied together or contained in separate packages (aircargo).

MM [Mercantile Marine.](#)

Mode of Transport Method of transport used for the conveyance of goods, (e.g. by rail, by road, by sea).

Model A representation of a process or system that attempts to relate the most important variables in the system in such a way that analysis of the model leads to insights into the system.

Modem A device that enables a computer to send and receive data over regular phone lines. A modem converts analog (sound) signals to digital (computer) information, and vice versa. Modems can be built into your computer or sit as another box on your desk connected to your computer by a cable.(Just what we needed, more cables.)

Module A separate and distinct unit of hardware or software that may be used as a component in a system.

Most Probable Position [Best estimate of ship's position from all available data](#)

Movement Inventory The inventory during a production process caused by the time required to move goods from one place to another.

Movement The act or process of changing the position of an object and or people.

MPC [See Multi Purpose Carrier.](#)

MPO [Metropolitan Planning Organization \(MPO\). MPO plans must conform to the Clean Air Act amendments of 1990 \(Mercer93\).](#)

MPS [See Master Production Schedule.](#)

MRP-1 [See Material Requirements Planning.](#)

MRP-11 [See Manufacturing Resource Planning.](#)

MS Mail An email product from Microsoft.

MS Network A private information network provider with links to the Internet.

MSS [Mobile Satellite Services](#)

mt. Empty.

MTO/Carrier [See Multi Transport Operator/Carrier.](#)

Multi Purpose Carrier See Multi Purpose Vessel. (listing below)

Multi Purpose Vessel Synonym: Multi Purpose Carrier (MPC). Vessel designed for the carriage of different types of cargo: general, bulk, heavy and/or containerized cargo.

Multimodal Transport The carriage of goods (containers) by at least two different modes of transport.

Multimodal Transport Document See Combined Transport Document.

Multimodal Transport Operator/Carrier The person on whose behalf the transport document or any document evidencing a contract of multimodal carriage of goods is issued and who is responsible for the carriage of goods pursuant to the contract of carriage.

Multiple Sourcing Selecting of and working with more than two equivalent suppliers for a certain product.

MW Minimum Weight Factor.

n.e.m. Not elsewhere mentioned.

n.e.s. Not elsewhere specified.

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) A free trade agreement comprising the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico.

Named Perils Policy Any marine policy limiting coverage to perils specifically listed in the policy; opposed to All Risks policy. See "All Risks."

Narrow Body An aircraft with one corridor, such as a DC-9 and a Boeing 737.

National Carrier A flag carrier owned or controlled by the state.

Navigation The act of determining position, location and course to the destination of an aircraft or a vessel.

Navigational Assistance Service A service of a VTS to assist the on-board navigational decision making and to monitor the effects, especially during difficult circumstances, with messages updated in appropriate intervals [IMO 857(20), IALA VTS Man.]

Navigator A popular Web browsing software developed by Netscape Systems. The software allows a user to graphically interface to the World Wide Web.

Negligence Imprudent action or omission which may cause injury, damage or loss.

Negotiable In terms of documents, 'negotiable means that e.g. a Bill of Lading is handed over/transferred in the right manner (viz. proper endorsement) to another person either endorsed in blank or endorsed to a person and that person acquires, by this transfer certain rights vis-a-vis the goods e.g. is entitled to take possession of the goods.

Neo-bulk General cargoes that do not fit into ocean containers because of dimensions or weight, such as lumber, paper, steel, cars (*PPCGlobal*). Refers to processed or manufactured goods that move by ship load lots, such as automobiles or lumber (*LandAc93*).

Nested - When three or more different sizes of an article are placed within each other so that each article will not project above the next lower article by more than 33-1/3% of its height.

Nested Solid - When three or more different sizes of an article are placed within each other so that each article will not project above the next lower article by more than 1/4 inch.

Net Manifest A manifest containing all freight details including negotiated disbursements.

Net Present Value The aggregate of future income (benefits] and expenditure (capital investment, running costs) discounted back to the present at a given compound interest rate

Net Terms Free of charters' commission.

Net Tonnage The measure of the useful capacity of a vessel determined in accordance with the provisions of the international convention on tonnage measurement of vessels.

Net Weight The weight of the goods, excluding all packing.

Net Weight (Actual Net Weight) The weight of the goods alone without any immediate wrappings; e.g., the weight of the contents of a tin can without the weight of the can.

Netscape A California company that designed the first graphical computer interface (browser) to the World Wide Web. It supports graphics, sounds, and video files and requires a direct connection (dedicated or SLIP/PPP) to work. It's very popular, and with good reason—check this one out.

Network Planning System A technique for making a time schedule for the implementation of a project.

NMFC National Motor Freight Classification.

No Objection Certificate A document provided by scheduled or national airlines of many countries declaring no objection to a proposed charter flight operated by another airline. It is often demanded by government authorities before they grant permission for a charter flight to take place.

No Objection Fee A sum of money normally paid by a charter airline to a scheduled airline in order that it waives its right of objection to its government, thus allowing a charter to take place. The amount is usually a fixed percentage of the gross cost of a charter. Tantamount to a bribe, this is common practice in the Middle East and Africa.

NOE Not Otherwise Enumerated.

NOHP Not Otherwise Herein Provided.

NOI Not Otherwise Indicated.

NOIBN Not Otherwise Indicated By Number; Not Otherwise Indicated By Name.

Non Vessel Operating Common Carrier Abbreviation: NVOCC. A party who undertakes to carry goods and issues in his own name a Bill of Lading for such carriage, without having the availability of any own means of transport.

Non-co-operative System Location and possibly identification system not based on special shipborne co-operating equipment

Non-IATA Member An airline company which is not a member of IATA but which may work on terms of IATA as an interline partner.

Non-Scheduled Flight (See *Scheduled Flight*)

Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC) An FMC-licensed cargo consolidator of small shipments in ocean trade, generally soliciting business and arranging for or performing containerization functions at the port.

Normal Charge The specified general cargo rate without any quantity discount (aircargo).

Normal General Cargo Rate Synonym: Normal Rate. The under 45 kgs rate or, if no under 45 kgs rate exists, the under 100 kgs rate (aircargo).

Normal Rate See Normal General Cargo Rate. (listing above)

NOS Not Otherwise Specified.

Notice of Readiness 1. Written document or telex issued by the master of a vessel to the charterers advising them the moment when a vessel is ready to load or discharge. 2. Document advising a consignee or his agent that cargo has arrived and is ready for delivery.

Notify Address Address of the party other than the consignee to be advised of the arrival of the goods.

Notify Party The party to be notified of arrival of goods.

Novell Maker of the popular Netware server operating system software.

NT Net Tons.

number 1. A number assigned to the ship for its life. When combined with a "naval ship type abbreviation", it uniquely identifies the vessel, such as "DDG 51, CVN 68, SSN 21, M 806".
2. The unique serial number assigned to the ship by the shipbuilder indicating where this ship stands with respect to all the hulls built by this yard. The first hull would be 1 the tenth would be 10, etc. This hull number also serves as a reference to the design information generated during the construction process.

NVOCC *(See Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier)*

NVOCC [See Non Vessel Operating Common Carrier.](#)

O&R Ocean and Rail.

O.R. Det. Owner's Risk of Deterioration.

O.r.b. Owner's risk of breakage.

O/N Order Notify; Own Name.

O/o Order of.

O/R Owner's Risk.

Obsolete Stock The products or materials that cannot be or is unlikely to be used in future processes and which is to be sold or disposed of through the usual outlets.

occurrence A collection of information common to all parts that have been defined in and/or stored in a library or catalogue that can only be determined when the instance is placed in the ship. A structural part occurrence may be associated with only one specific structural part which represents a single, consistent partial definition.

Ocean Bill of Lading Bill of lading indicating that the exporter consigns a shipment to an international carrier for transportation to a specified foreign market. Unlike an inland BAL, the ocean B/L also serves as a collection. If it is a straight B/L, the foreign buyer can obtain the shipment from the carrier by simply showing proof of identity. If a negotiable BAL is used, the buyer must first pay for the goods, post a bond, or meet other conditions agreeable to the seller.

OD Outside Diameter.

ODS (Operating Differential Subsidy) A payment to an American-flag carrier by the U.S. federal government to offset the difference in operating costs between U.S. and foreign vessels.

Off-Line An airline that sells in a market to which it does not operate. An off-line carrier will use another operator to link with its network.

offset A point used for the co-ordinates of a ship's form, deck heights, etc.

Offshore Contracting work carried out at sea (e.g. drilling for oil).

Oil Bulk Ore Vessel Abbreviation: OBO-Vessel. A vessel, designed for the carriage of either dry or liquid bulk cargo.

Oncarriage The carriage of goods (containers) by any mode of transport to the place of delivery after discharge from the ocean vessel (main means of transport) at the port (place) of discharge.

One Way Pallet See disposable pallet. Note: The addition 'One Way' has nothing to do with the number of pallet sides in which the forks of e.g. a fork lift can enter, as opposed to the two and four way pallets.

On-line When you have a connection to another computer, you are said to be ON-LINE. OFF-LINE is the rest of your life.

On-line Charge Synonyms: Local Charge, Local Rate, On-line Rate. The charge which applies to carriage over the lines of a single carrier (aircargo).

On-line Rate See On-line Charge. (listing above)

ONP Open Network Provision

Open Account A trade arrangement in which goods are shipped to a foreign buyer without guarantee of payment such as a note, mortgage, or other formal written evidence of indebtedness.

Open Mail An email product from HP for its Unix based computers.

Open Order See Backlog.

Open Policy A cargo insurance policy that is an open contract; e.g., it provides protection for all of an exporter's shipments afloat or in transit within a specified geographical trade area for an unlimited period of time, until the policy is cancelled by the insured or by the insurance company. It is "open" because the goods that are shipped are also detailed at that time. This usually is shown in a document called a marine insurance certificate.

Open Policy A cargo policy with no expiration date that provides automatic coverage of cargo to or from an Assured in a specified trade at agreed rates, terms, and conditions. Usually consists of separate Marine and War policies.

Open Sided Container Shipping container with frames with wire-mesh at the sides covered by means of a tarpaulin which can be dropped down to give unrestricted access to the sides of the container for loading or discharging.

Open Top Container A freight container similar in all respects to a general purpose container except that it has no rigid roof but may have a flexible and movable or removable cover, for example one made of canvas or plastic or reinforced plastic material normally supported on movable or removable roof bows.

openings An opening in a structural part to allow penetration of another structural part, penetration of a distribution system part, passage of air and/or liquid, access through a structural part, lightening of a structural part to improve efficiency, or clearance between joined structural parts.

Operating Efficiency A ratio of the actual output of a piece of equipment, department, or plant as compared to the planned or standard output.

Operations Research The development and application of quantitative techniques to the solution of problems. More specifically, theory and methodology in mathematics, statistics, and computing are adapted and applied to the identification, formulation, solution, validation, implementation, and control of decision making problems.

Operator The party responsible for the day to day operational management of certain premises such as warehouses, terminals and vessels.

Optimal Trim The best calculated TRIM related to speed engine capacity, fuel consumption for a specific sailing condition.

Optimization Achieving the best possible solution to a problem in terms of a specified objective function.

Option One of a limited range of choices or features that is offered to a customer when purchasing an otherwise basic standard product and that has to be an integral part of the product (used in commercial trading).

Optional Cargo Cargo of which the final destination is not known at the moment of booking but will be indicated during the transport.

Optional Port A port of which it is not known whether or not it will be called by a vessel during a voyage.

Oracle A major developer of Client/Server database technology.

Order line Each line on a customer's purchase order. An order line always contains one Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) only, but the number may vary.

Order A request to deliver specified quantities of goods or to render specific services.

ORF *Owner' Risk of Fire or Freezing.*

Organization An identifiable social unit with a particular responsibility which endeavour to achieve multiple goals by coordinated activities and relationships between members and objects.

ORL *Owner's Risk of Leakage.*

ORW *Owner's Risk of Becoming Wet.*

OS&D *Over, Short and Damaged.*

Out of Gauge Cargo Cargo which dimensions are exceeding the normal dimensions of a 20 or 40 feet container, e.g. overlength, overwidth, overheight, or combinations thereof.

Outsider A carrier, which operates on a route served by a liner conference but which is not a member of that conference.

Outturn Report Written statement by a stevedoring company in which the condition of cargo discharged from a vessel is noted along with any discrepancies in the quantity compared with the vessel's manifest.

Outward Handling The operations to be performed on outgoing goods from a production unit, both administrative and physical, starting at the moment forwarding orders can be executed to the moment of actual departure of the goods.

Over Pivot Rate The rate per kilogram to be charged for the over pivot weight (aircargo).

Over Pivot Weight The weight in excess of the pivot weight (aircargo).

Overcarrier A carrier within a consortium who carries cargo beyond the allotment distributed to him.

Overheight Cargo Cargo, exceeding the standard height.

Overlength Cargo Cargo, exceeding the standard length.

Overpack A unit used by a single shipper to contain one or more packages and to form one handling unit for convenience of handling and stowage. Dangerous goods packages contained in the overpack must be properly packed, marked, labelled and in proper condition as required by the Regulations regarding dangerous goods (aircargo).

Overtaking Encounter *Encounter where the overtaking ship has a relative bearing between 112,5° and 247,5° measured from the ship considered [COLREG Convention]*

Overtime Work beyond normal established working hours which usually requires a premium to be paid to the employees concerned.

Overwidth Cargo Cargo, exceeding the standard width.

Owner The legal owner of cargo, equipment or means of transport.

Owners Container Code See Container Prefix

P & I Club [See Protection and Indemnity Club.](#)

PA *(See Particular Average)*

PA Perfezionamento attivo

PAC Politica Agricola Comunitaria

Package Synonym: Parcel. 1.Any physical piece of cargo in relation to transport consisting of the contents and its packing for the purpose of ease of handling by manual or mechanical means. 2.The final product of the packing operation consisting of the packing and its contents to facilitate manual or mechanical handling.

Packaging Materials used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods and the activities of placing and securing goods in those materials.

Packing Instruction Document issued within an enterprise giving instructions on how goods are to be packed.

Packing List Document specifying the contents of each individual package.

Packing Unit A type of package where a standard quantity of products of a specific product type can be packed and that requires no additional packaging for storage and shipment.

Packing Any container or other covering in which goods are packed.

PAIRED (Port of Arrival Immediate Release and Enforcement Determination) A U.S. Customs program that allows entry documentation for an import shipment to be filed at one location, usually an inland city, while the merchandise is cleared by customs at the port of entry, normally a seaport. May be ineffective with certain types of high-risk cargoes, such as quota-regulated textiles or shipments from drug production regions. Cities where there is a natural flow of cargo are actually "paired" in the program; e.g., Atlanta, an inland city, is linked with Savannah, a seaport.

Pallet A load-carrying platform to which loose cargo is secured before placing aboard the aircraft.

Pallet Convertor Superstructure which can be applied to a pallet to convert it into either a box or post pallet.

Pallet Rack A skeleton framework, of fixed or adjustable design, to support a number of individual pallet loads.

Pallet Truck Pedestrian- or rider-controlled non-stacking lift truck fitted with forks.

Pallet A platform on which goods can be stacked in order to facilitate the movement by a fork lift or sling.

Panama Canal class ships Panama Canal Vessel size general limitations: draft, 45'; length, 1,000'; breadth, 106' maximum (*PPCGlobal*).

Panamax Size The maximum measurements and dimensions of a vessel capable to pass the Panama Canal.

Paperless Release Under ABI, certain commodities from low-risk countries not designated for examination may be released through an ABI-certified broker without the actual submission of documentation.

Parcel [See Package.](#)

Parity A method of data communication that allows the receiver to detect any transmission errors from the sender.

Part Charter Where part of an airline's scheduled flight is sold as if it were a charter in its own right. Often incorrectly used as a synonym for split charter.

Part Load Charter Where a part of an aircraft's load is discharged at one destination and a part of it at another. This is distinct from a split charter where a number of consignments are carried to the same destination. Inbound, part loads are treated as single entity charters under the regulations in most countries.

Participating Carrier 1. A carrier participating in a tariff and who therefore applies the rates, charges, routing and regulations of the tariff (aircargo). 2. A carrier over whose air routes one or more sections of carriage under the Air Waybill is undertaken or performed (aircargo).

Particular Average A fortuitous partial loss to the subject matter insured, proximately caused by an insured peril but which is not a general average loss. Particular average only relates to damage and/or expenses which are exclusively borne by the owners of a vessel which has sustained damage as a result of e.g. heavy weather or by the owners of the cargo, which has been damaged in transit,

Particular Average (PA) Partial loss or damage to goods.

Partition See Divider.

Part-Participant Neither a CASS Airline nor a billing participant, which advises the Settlement Office of amounts due to it from agents.

parts 1. A type of discrete part which attaches to either a structural and/or a piping element for the purpose of supporting, restraining, operation, or insulating that part or the interconnection;
2. Ship parts that are formed by forging or casting processes.

Passenger Aircraft An aircraft which carries any person other than a crew member, an operator's employee in an official capacity, an authorized representative of an appropriate national authority or a person accompanying a consignment (aircargo).

Payee A party to whom a payment is made or owed.

Payer A party who pays or is to pay.

Payload The carrying capacity of a container. (Ocean Shipping Glossary)

Payload The revenue-producing load carried by a means of transport.

Payment Against Documents Instructions given by a seller to a bank to the effect that the buyer may collect the documents necessary to obtain delivery of the goods only upon actual payment of the invoice.

Payment That which discharges a debt.

pcAnywhere A remote control program that allows a computer to take over another computer via modem and see the information displayed on the computer being called.

PDN Public Data Network.

penetrations The intersection of a Distributed System Occurrence with a Structural Part (i.e. non-structural system penetration) or the intersection of one structural part with another structural part (i.e. a structural system penetration). These penetrations are important in configuration management of a design between disciplines. Depending on their location, they may require that compensation should be added to the structural part being penetrated.

Pentium Fifth generation general purpose CPU from Intel corporation.

Perfezionamento Ogni operazione che modifica lo stato delle merci di importazione, comprende:
- la lavorazione di merci (montaggio, assemblaggio, adattamento ad altre merci)
- la trasformazione di merci
- la riparazione di merci (riadattamento e messa a punto);
- l'utilizzazione di talune merci, considerate aiuti alla produzione.

Performance Indicator A variable indicating the effectiveness and/or efficiency of a process.

Performance Measurement The comparison of the results of business processes with each other or with standards in order to know the effectiveness of these processes and/or the supportive actions.

Perils of the Sea - Fortuitous accidents or casualties peculiar to transportation on navigable water, such as sinking, collision of vessel, striking a submerged object, or encountering heavy weather or other unusual forces of nature.

Perils Of The Sea Fortuitous accidents or casualties, peculiar to transportation on a navigable water, such as stranding, sinking, collision of the vessel, striking a submerged object, or encountering heavy weather or other unusual forces of nature.

Perishables Any cargo that loses considerable value if it is delayed in transportation. This usually refers to fresh fruit and vegetables.

perpendicular 1. A vertical line at the intersection of the foreside of the stem profile and the summer load (i.e. design) waterline. It is commonly used as a reference point for measuring or locating items longitudinally on a ship.
2. A vertical line located at the intersection of the summer load (design) waterline and the after side of the rudder post or sternpost, or the centreline of the rudderstock if there is no rudder post or sternpost.

perpendiculars The horizontal, longitudinal distance measured between the forward and after perpendiculars.

Phase 1. Stage within the ship-life-cycle where the ship is being designed. A subdivision can be made into preliminary design, detailed design, production design.
2. The lifecycle-phase where a first estimation of main characteristics for the ship are established, mostly based on former designs.
3. The lifecycle-stage where the ship is in operation and maintenance is carried out.

Physical Distribution Those activities related to the flow of goods from the end of conversion to the customer.

Physical Distribution Management The planning execution and control of those activities which are related to the flow of goods from the end of conversion to the customer.

Phytosanitary Inspection Certificate A certificate issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicating that a shipment has been inspected and is free of harmful pests and plant diseases.

Phytosanitary Inspection Certificate A certificate, issued by the US Department of Agriculture to satisfy import regulations for foreign countries, indicating that a US shipment has been inspected and is free from harmful pests and plant diseases.

Pick and Pack Pick Order

Pick Order An order to pick certain quantities of goods out of a stock.

Pick Up and Delivery A service concerning the collection of cargo from the premises of the consignor and the delivery to the premises of the consignee.

Pick Up Service The carriage of outbound consignments from the point of pick up to the airport of departure (aircargo).

Picking List Synonym: Material issue list, Kitting list. A list used to collect items from stores needed to fulfil an order.

Picking Taking products or components out of a stock.

Pier See quay.

Piggyback Synonym:Huckepack Carriage. The carriage of road vehicles and trailers on railway wagons.

Pilferage As used in marine insurance policies, the term denotes petty thievery-the taking of small parts of a shipment-as opposed to the theft of a whole shipment or large unit. Many ordinary marine insurance policies do not cover against pilferage, and when this coverage is desired it must be added to the policy.

Pilferage Petty stealing of goods from a ship's hold, cargo shed or warehouse.

Pilot In Command The pilot responsible for the operation and safety of the aircraft during flight time (aircargo).

Pilot 1. Local expert advising a vessel's captain on safe navigation in those areas where the captain is ignorant of local circumstances or where it is obligatory to take a pilot. 2. A person qualified to operate the controls of an aircraft (aircargo).

Pilotage A voluntary or compulsory service to provide a master with assistance in manoeuvring his vessel, in communication ship/shore, based on local knowledge

Pipeline Inventory Synonym: Floating Stock. The amount of goods in a pipeline: the sum of loading stock, goods in transit and receiving stock.

Pipeline 1. A line of pipes for conveying liquids and gases. 2. The physical goods flow from a supplying organization to a receiving organization.

Pivot Weight Minimum chargeable weight of a Unit Load Device (aircargo).

Pivot Weights That weight of a ULD above which a higher tariff applies. In effect, it is an incentive to maximize cargo density.

Place A particular street address or other designation of a factory, store, warehouse, place of business, private residence, construction camp, or the like at a point.

Place of Acceptance [See Place of Receipt.](#)

Place of Delivery The location where a consignment (shipment) is delivered to the consignee viz. the place where the carrier's liability ends for the transport venture.

Place of Receipt Synonym: Place of Acceptance. The location where a consignment (shipment) is received by the carrier from the shipper viz. the place where the carrier's liability for transport venture commences.

Place of Rest This term, as used in the Containerized Cargo Rules, means the location of the floor, dock, platform, or doorway at the CFS to which cargo is first delivered by the shipper or agent thereof.

Placement The activity of positioning an object or goods in a chosen location or position.

Planning Horizon The period of time to which a certain particular plan relates.

Planning The setting of goals over a certain time and the determination of how to achieve these goals and with what resource.

plate A type of structural shape part that forms a separation between compartments. it is defined to lie on a ship sur-face.

Platform Body A truck or trailer without ends, sides or top but with only a floor.

Platform Handling Synonym: Ramp Handling. All activities connecting with an aircraft during the time it is on the platform (aircargo).

Platform Synonym: Apron, Ramp. The area on an airport where aircraft are parked for embarkation and/or loading and discharging purposes (aircargo).

Plimsoll Mark A mark, welded on both sides of the vessel, which gives the limit to which a vessel may be loaded, depending on the specific gravity of the water in which the vessel is situated.

Plot Indication of the unfiltered (unsmoothed) central position of a detected object regarded as a target

POD Proof of delivery. A document in paper or electronic form certifying the date, time, and recipient of a shipment.

Point A particular city, town, village, or other community or area which is treated as a unit for the application of rates.

Point to Point Transport See House to House Transport.

Point Value The point value can be seen as the relative value of an empty container of a certain size type in a depot location. The system serves to quantify the imbalance costs resulting from a full container move and are the result of empty optimization calculations. Point values are created on forecasted container flows between depot locations. They are calculated taking into account a.o. the forecasted imbalances plus repositioning, storage and container costs for empty moves and expressed in USD. Note: In the various computer systems point values are used to calculate the imbalance charge or credit for a particular container flow. This charge or credit is the difference in point values between start and end depot location.

Political Risk In export financing the risk of loss due to such causes as currency inconvertibility, government action preventing entry of goods, expropriation or confiscation, war, etc.

Pontoon A vessel with flat deck and a shallow draft.

Pool The shared use of e.g. equipment by a number of companies, which make together the investments in the equipment mentioned.

Poop Aft part of a vessel where the steering engine is located.

Port Authority A government body (city, county, or state) which in international shipping maintains various airports and/or ocean cargo pier facilities, transit sheds, loading equipment, or warehouses for air cargo. It has the power to levy dockage and wharfage charges, landing fees, and other costs.

Port Marks An identifying set of letters, numbers, or geometric symbols followed by the name of the port of destination that are placed on export shipments. Foreign government requirements may be exceedingly strict in the matter of port marks.

Port of Call Place where a vessel actually drops anchor or moors during a certain voyage.

Port of Discharge A port where a vessel is off-loaded and cargo discharged.

Port of Discharge The port where the cargo is actually discharged (unloaded) from the sea (ocean) going vessel.

Port of Entry A port at which foreign goods are admitted into the receiving country.

Port of Loading A port where cargo is loaded aboard the vessel, lashed, and stowed.

Port of Loading The port where the cargo is actually loaded on board the sea (ocean) going vessel.

Port 1. Harbour having facilities for vessels to moor and load or discharge. 2. Left side of a vessel when facing towards the front or forward end.

Portal Crane A type of gantry crane with vertical legs of sufficient height and width to permit vehicles or railroad equipment to pass between the legs.

Portlog A statement concerning a vessel containing the actual arrival and departure time used tugs, draft, deadweight, quantity of discharged and loaded goods/containers and any other important particulars.

Position Report (PR) Report to be sent when passing certain positions to ensure effective operation of a system [IMO 648(16)]

Positioning The transport of empty equipment from a depot to shipper's premises or from consignee's premises back to a depot as the empty leg of a carrier haulage transport.

Postal Code A national code maintained by the Postal Authorities designed to indicate areas and accumulated addresses to facilitate sorting and the delivery of mail and other goods. Note: The coding system is different in the various countries throughout the world. In the United States the code consists of a minimum of 5 digits and extensions of an additional 4..

Power of Attorney A document that authorizes a customs broker to sign all customs documents on behalf of an importer or exporter.

PowerPC A next generation computer based on the MacOS (Macintosh) cpu. Compares favorably and in some cases improves on the Intel standard DOScompatible cpu technology.

Practice That what has become customary as a result of repeated acts.

Precarriage The carriage of goods (containers) by any mode of transport from the place of receipt to the port (place) of loading into the ocean vessel (main means of transport).

Precarrier The carrier by which the goods are moved prior to the main transport.

Prepaid Charge The charges entered on the Air Waybill for payment in advance by the shipper (aircargo).

Prepaid Freight Generally speaking, freight charges both in ocean and air transport may be either prepaid in the currency of the country of export or they may be billed collect for payment by the consignee in his local currency. On shipments to some countries, however, freight charges must be prepaid because of foreign exchange regulations of the country of import or rules of steamship companies or airlines.

Preshipment Inspection Abbreviation: PSI. The checking of goods before shipment for the purpose of determining the quantity and/or quality of said goods by an independent surveyor (inspection company) for phytosanitary, sanitary and veterinary controls. Presently there is a tendency by developing countries to use the inspection also for the purpose of determining whether the price charged for certain goods is correct.

Pre-slinging The act of placing goods in slings which are left in position and used for loading into and discharging from a conventional vessel.

Pre-Slung Cargo - Cargo shipped already in a cargo sling or net, such as coffee in bags or coconut shells. It is usually prepared and loaded at the pier, ready for the vessel's arrival and subsequent loading.

Pre-trip Inspection Abbreviation: PTI. A technical inspection of Reefer containers prior to positioning for stuffing.

Prima Facie - A Latin term frequently encountered in foreign trade that means "on first appearance." When a steamship company issues a clean bill of lading, it acknowledges that the goods were received "in apparent good order and condition" and this is said by the courts to constitute prima facie evidence of the conditions of the containers; that is, if nothing to the contrary appears, it must be inferred that the cargo was in good condition when received by the carrier.

Principal Carrier See Responsible Carrier.

Principal Corporate Body The company that owns the various subsidiary companies or branches acting as customers on their own and is registered as the corporate customer for statistical purposes.

Principal Person for whom another acts as agent.

Priority Order Synonym: Urgent order, Rush order. An order which is identified as taking precedence over other orders to ensure its completion in the minimum time.

Private Warehouse A warehouse operated by the owner of the goods stored there.

Pro Forma Invoice Draft invoice sent to an importer by the exporter prior to order confirmation and shipment to assist in matters relating to obtaining import licences or foreign exchange allocations, or simply to advise the value of a consignment so that letters of credit can be opened.

Pro Number A number assigned by the carrier to a single shipment, used in all cases where the shipment must be referred to.

Probability Likelihood of a figure or event based on available statistical information and represented by a number lying between zero and one [COST 301]

process The processing of a formal request for change to one or more configuration items during the design-phase.

Procomm (Plus) A popular PC based data communications software.

Procurement Logistics Control of the flow of materials up to the manufacturing process.

Procurement The activities which ensure the availability of the material and or services in the desired quantity, quality, place and time from the supplier.

Prodigy A private information network provider with links to the Internet.

Prodotti compensatori Tutti i prodotti risultanti dalle operazioni di perfezionamento

Product Chain All phases in the transformation- or production process of one product.

Product Life Cycle The period of time between the introduction date and end date of a product in the market. Note: Phases are introduction, growth, maturity, saturation, decline & end.

Product A result, end item or output from a certain process.

Production 1. The conversion of materials and or assembly of components to manufacture goods, products or services. 2. The total quantity of goods manufactured or to be manufactured in a particular period of time expressed in quantitative or financial terms. (The term manufacturing is often used specifically for physical operations resulting in a product).

Productivity Relative measure of output of labour hour or machine hour.

Profit Centre An organizational unit which will be held responsible for its own profits and losses.

Proforma When used with the title of a document, the term refers to an informal document presented in advance of the arrival or preparation of the required document, in order to satisfy a customs requirement.

Project Cargo Quantity of goods connected to the same project and often carried on different moments and from various places.

Proof of Delivery The receipt signed by the consignee upon delivery.

Proof of Delivery (POD) The delivery receipt copy of a freight bill indicating the name of the person who signed for a package with the date and time of delivery.

Proper Shipping Name A name to be used to describe particular goods on all shipping documents and notifications and, if appropriate, on the goods.

Proportional Rate A rate which is used in combination with other rates to establish a through rate (aircargo),

Prorate A portion of a joint rate or charge obtained by proration (aircargo).

Proration Division of a joint rate or charge between the carriers concerned on an agreed basis (aircargo).

Protection and Indemnity Club Abbreviation: P & I club. A mutual association of shipowners who provide protection against liabilities by means of contributions.

Protest U.S. Customs Form 19 allows for a refund of an overpayment of duty if filed within 90 days of liquidation.

Protocol 1. A statement drawn up to attest certain events. 2. A group of standards and rules which govern the communication between computers.

Public Authorities The agencies or officials in a state responsible for the application and enforcement of the laws and regulations of that state. Source: IMO.

Public Warehouse A warehouse which is available to all companies and persons who wish to make use of the services offered.

Published Charge A charge, the amount of which is specifically set forth in the carrier's rates tariff (aircargo). Synonym: Published Rate.

Published Rate See Published Charge. (listing above)

Pull Distribution System A system to provide warehouses with new stock on request of the warehouse management.

Purchase Order A definite order for one or more deliveries by the supplier to the customer of a specific quantity of goods, materials, services or products under agreed terms of delivery and prices.

Push Distribution System A system to provide warehouses with new stock upon decision of the supplier of the goods.

PW Packed Weight.

Qualifier A data element whose value shall be expressed as a code that gives specific meaning to the function of another data element or a segment.

Quality (IS08402) The totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs. Note: The ISO9000 standards on quality management and quality assurance consists of 4 standards: 9000 guidelines for selection and use, 9001 model for quality assurance in design/development 9002 model for quality assurance in production and installation, 9003 model for quality assurance in final inspection and test, and 9004 guidelines for quality management and quality system elements, part 2 are guidelines for services.

Quality Assurance (IS08402) All those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a product or service will satisfy given requirements for quality.

Quality Control (IS08402) The operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfill requirements for quality. Quantity Charge The unit rate which is lower than the normal rate and applies to shipments meeting specific weight requirements (aircargo).

Quantity Discount A proportional reduction of a rate based on quantity (aircargo).

Quarantine The period during which an arriving vessel, including its equipment, cargo, crew or passengers, suspected to carry or carrying a contagious disease is detained in strict isolation to prevent the spread of such a disease.

Quay Synonym: pier. That part of a wharf which is intended for the mooring of vessels.

Query SQL Term, accessing a database for the desired information.

Question SMCP message marker, indicating that the following message is of interrogative character [SMCP]

Queue A stored arrangement of computer data, programs or messages, waiting to be processed in the order in which they were submitted.

Quoin Timber wedge used to secure drums against movement.

Quotas A system of controlling imports, exports or production by specifying a certain limitation.

Quotation expiration date The date as from which a quotation price is no longer valid

Quotation Amount stated as the price according to tariff for certain services to be provided or issued to a customer with specification on conditions for carriage.

R&C Rail and Canal.

r.&c.c. Riots and civil commotions.

r.c.c.&s. Riots, civil commotions, and strikes.

R/C Reconsigned.

RACE Research and technology development in advanced communications in Europe (Programma di ricerca e sviluppo sulle tecnologie di telecomunicazioni avanzate per l'Europa)

Rackmount Computer equipment designed for mounting in special 19" racks.

Racon Radar responder beacon to mark a position of navigational importance

Radar Transponder Transponder which is interrogated by radar

Radio Transponder Transponder which is interrogated or broadcasts by radio

Rail Car A wheeled wagon used for the carriage of cargo by rail.

Rail Consignment Note A document evidencing a contract for the transport of goods by rail.

RAM Random Access Memory. With this type of memory you are able to run software programs. The more RAM you have the more programs you are able to run at the same time. See also ROM.

Ramming jargon, equivalent to collision

Ramp Handling See Platform Handling.

Ramp An artificial inclined path, road or track along which wheeled vehicles, cargo and trailers may pass for the purpose of changing their elevation and facilitating the loading and unloading operation (e.g. an entrance way into a Roll-on Roll-off vessel). For air cargo see Platform.

range A measure of a naval ships ability to remain at sea in order to perform a mission. It typically refers to a combination of a distance and speed.

Rate of Calculation A factor for the calculation of an amount.

Rate of Turn The figure indicating the speed of a change of course of a means of transport expressed in degrees per minute.

Rate Proration Proration on the basis of the applicable local rates (air cargo).

Rate 1. The price of a transport service. 2. Quantity, amount or degree measured or applied.

ratholes Removal of portions of a structural part, usually in the shape of a semi-circle, along one of its edges in order to provide clearance between the part and a seam weld on an abutting part.

Rating A class to which an article is assigned.

Rationalization The winnowing of the marketplace, as the result of economic forces, such as competition and alliances, generally resulting in fewer, larger entities (*RPPIGMTF*).

Rebate A deduction taken from a set payment or charge. Because a rebate is given after payment of the full amount has been made, it differs from a discount which is deducted in advance of the payment. In foreign trade, a full or partial rebate may be given on import duties paid on goods which are later reexported.

Rebate That part of a transport charge which the carrier agrees to return.

Receipt A written acknowledgement, that something has been received.

Receiver ID A number that identifies a party participating in EDI exchange as the receiver, usually the D&B number of the corporation.

Receiving Carrier The carrier receiving a consignment on behalf of a carrier, agent or shipper for onward transport (air cargo).

Receiving Stock The stock comprising all the goods that have arrived at the door of the receiving organization and which is not yet available in the stock of that organization.

Reciprocity A practice by which governments extend similar concessions to one another.

Recognition Location including identity of a vessel

Reconditioning of Garments The act or process of bringing garments after transport in shop's condition.

Reconditioning All activities connected with restoring and or adjusting the packaging of a product. In such manner that it can be presented to the customer in the requested form.

Redelivery 1.Return of a shipment to the party who originally delivered it to the carrier (aircargo).
2.Return of a charter vessel to the owners.

Reefer A refrigerated trailer or railcar for hauling perishables.

Reefer Temperature-controlled containers (DVRPC-IFP95).

Reefer Cargo Cargo requiring temperature control.

Reefer Container A thermal container with refrigerating appliances (mechanical compressor unit, absorption unit etc.) to control the temperature of cargo.

reference One type of hullform element representing information symbolically defined in the hullform model and not in-tended to be an exact or complete geometric definition. This entity may be used when the relationship between product model components is being stressed, not the geometric description. An example would be the outline of the propeller blade or the shaft centreline for a moulded hullform.

REFG Refrigerating; Refrigeration.

Reforwarding Charge Charges paid or to be paid for subsequent surface or air transport from the airport of destination by a forwarder, but not by a carrier under the Air Waybill (aircargo).

Refund The repayment to the purchaser of the total charge or a portion of that charge for unused carriage.

Regime doganale Immissione in libera pratica

- Transito
- Deposito doganale
- Perfezionamento attivo
- Trasformazione sotto controllo doganale
- Ammissione temporanea
- Perfezionamento passivo
- Esportazione

Region Specified geographical area for operational purposes.

Region A predetermined coherent area of land or sea which can be considered as a geographical unit and may consist of sub-regions

Register Ton The unit of measurement for the internal capacity of a vessel whereby one register ton equals 100 cubic feet (2.83 cubic meter). The gross (bruto) tonnage comprises all spaces below the main (tonnage) deck and the enclosed spaces above the main (tonnage) deck less exempted spaces. The net tonnage consists of the gross tonnage less exemptions like ballast tanks, engine room, living quarters etc. The register tonnages are mentioned on the tonnage certificate.

Regroupage The process of splitting up shipments into various consignments (degroupage) and combining these small consignments into other shipments (groupage).

Regs. Registered Tonnage.

Re-invoicing The procedure whereby goods shipped directly from a supplier to the customer are invoiced in two stages: at first by the supplier to an intermediary and subsequently by the intermediary to the customer.

Rejection Non-acceptance of e.g. cargo.

Reliability of Delivery The reliability of a supplier concerning the agreed terms of delivery with regard to the quality, quantity, delivery time, conditions and price.

Replacement Indicating that a subject is interchangeable with another subject, but which differs physically from the original subject in that the installation of the replacement subject requires extra machining or provisions in addition to the normal application and methods of attachment.

Replenishment Completion of stock.

Request SMCP message marker, indicating that the following message is asking for action from others with respect to the ship. The recipient should confirm or answer in the negative [SMCP]

Rerouting The route to be followed as altered from the one originally specified in the Air Waybill (aircargo).

Reservation Allotment in advance of space or weight capacity. Also referred to as 'booking' (aircargo).

Reserve Inventory See Safety Stock.

Resource Planning Advance allocation of resources to satisfy given objectives

Resource Means (personnel, equipment) required to carry out an activity

Responsible Carrier Synonym: Principal Carrier. 1. The carrier liable under the terms of a consortium Bill of Lading. 2. The carrier liable under the terms of a consortium Bill of Lading. Carrier responsible for the transport of goods as indicated in the transport document (aircargo).

Retaliation - An action taken by a country to restrain imports from another country that has increased a tariff or imposed other measures that adversely affect the first country's exports.

Returns Goods returned to their place of acceptance.

Revenue Amounts of income stemming from the provision of transport services.

Reverse Distribution The collection of used, damaged, or outdated products and/or packaging from end-users.

Rimborso Modalità del regime di perfezionamento attivo per la quale i diritti versati all'importazione vengono rimborsati dopo l'esportazione dei prodotti compensatori

Rinacertifcate Certificate issued by the Italian Government for carrying dangerous goods in Italian waters

Ro/Ro (Roll-on/Roll-Off) Vessel A ship designed to accommodate cargo that is rolled on and rolled off. Some Ro/Ro vessels can accommodate containers and/or breakbulk cargo. A Ro/Ro Vessel can be self-sustaining.

Road Carrier Synonym: Haulier. Party undertaking transport by road of goods from one point to another such as indicated in the contract.

Road Railer A truck which converts to a rail car and back to a truck (EDPart88).

Road Vehicle A means of transport capable and allowed to move over public roads and other landways.

Roll Trailer Special trailer for terminal haulage and stowage on board of Roll-on Roll-off vessels. Also referred to as Mafi Trailer.

Rolling Resistance The total frictional force that a tire, a set of tires or all the tires on a vehicle is developing with the road.

Roll-on Roll-off Abbreviation: RoRo. System of loading and discharging a vessel whereby the cargo is driven on and off by means of a ramp.

ROM Read Only Memory. Typically a set of memory chips that are soldered to the motherboard of a computer. This type of memory will generally contain specific operating system instructions which guide the computer central processing unit (CPU) in how to address tasks.

RoRo See Roll-on Roll-off. (listing above)

Rotation Sequence in which a vessel calls at the ports on her itinerary.

Round Trip A voyage, a journey etc. to a certain place, port or country and back again.

Route An established air passage, from the point of departure to the terminating station.

Route The track along which goods are (to be) transported.

Route Intended or chosen path between two points or ports

Routers A hardware/software system that moves data from one network to another.

Routing 1.The determination of the most efficient route(s) that people, goods, materials and or means of transport have to follow. 2 .The process of determining how a shipment will be moved between consignor and consignee or between place of acceptance by the carrier and place of delivery to the consignee. 3 .The process of aiding a vessel's navigation by supplying long range weather forecasts and indicating the most economic and save sailing route.

Row A vertical division of a vessel from starboard to portside, used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers. The numbers run from midships to both sides.

Royalty A charge on charter flights levied by some governments before traffic rights are granted. Sometimes called a "no objection fee." It is usually a fixed proportion of a total charter value.

RTIS The Regional Traffic Information System project (DG VII)

RTTE Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment (Direttiva sulle apparecchiature terminali radio e di telecomunicazione)

Rush Baggage See Expedite Baggage

S&FA Shipping and Forwarding Agent.

S. tn. Short ton.

S/N Shipping Note.

SAD [See Single Administrative Document.](#)

Safe Working Load Abbreviation: SWL. The maximum load any lifting appliance may handle.

Safety Stock Synonym: Reserve Inventory. 1 .In general, a quantity of stock planned to be in inventory to protect against fluctuations in demand and/or supply. 2.In the context of master production scheduling, safety stock can refer to additional inventory and/or capacity planned as protection against forecast errors and/or short terms changes in the backlog. Also referred to as 'overplanning' or a 'market hedge'.

Said to Contain Abbreviation: STC Term in a Bill of Lading signifying that the master and the carrier are unaware of the nature or quantity of the contents of e.g. a carton, crate, container or bundle and are relying on the description furnished by the shipper.

Sailing Plan (SP) Report to be sent before departure from a port within a system or when entering the area covered by a system [IMO 648(16)], normally including ETA or ETD, may be amplified at request of a VTS [IMO 857(20)]

Salvage The rescue of goods from loss at sea or by fire. Also, goods so saved, or payment made or due for their rescue.

Salvage The saving or rescue of a vessel and/or the cargo from loss and/or damage at sea.

SAR Search and Rescue [SAR Convention]

Scale Ton Freight measurement used in certain trades for various commodities.

Scenario An hypothetical set of conditions and sequence of events constructed for the purpose of analysing or training a problem

Schedule B Refers to "Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities exported from the U.S.A." This is being replaced under the Harmonized System.

Schedule A timetable including arrival/departure times of ocean- and feeder vessels and also inland transportation. It refers to named ports in a specific voyage (journey) within a certain trade indicating the voyage number(s). In general: The plan of times for starting and/or finishing activities.

Scheduled Flight Any service that operates under a set timetable.

SCR (Specified Commodity Rate) A rate applied to narrowly specified commodities and usually granted on relatively large shipments. Theoretically, it is of limited time duration.

SCR [See Specific Commodity Rate.](#)

SDR [See Special Drawing Rights.](#)

Seal Log A document used to record seal numbers.

Seal A device used for containers, lockers, trucks or lorries to proof relevant parties that they have remained closed during transport.

Seasonal Inventory Inventory built up in anticipation of a seasonal peak of demand in order to smooth production.

Seaworthiness Fitness of a vessel to travel in open sea mostly related to a particular voyage with a particular cargo.

Sectional Rate The rate established by scheduled air carrier(s) for a section of a through route (aircargo).

sections Entities indicating whether or not the hullform section has been faired. If the section is faired, then all hullform elements contained in the section are assumed to be faired. A complete moulded hullform is fair if all its hull-form sections are fair.

Sector The distance between two ground points within a route.

SED *(See Shipper's Export Declaration)*

SED [See Shipper's Export Declaration.](#)

Segment ID An ID code that identifies a particular section of an EDI file and its data.

Segregation Distance required by the rules of IN4DG or BC codes between the various commodities of dangerous and or bulk cargoes.

Self-Sustaining A vessel that has its own cranes and equipment mounted on board for loading and unloading. Used in ports where shore cranes and equipment are lacking.

Seller's Market A 'seller's market' is considered to exist when goods cannot easily be secured and when the economic forces of business tend to be priced at the vendor's estimate of value. In other words, a state of trade favorable to the seller, with relatively great demand and high prices of something for sale.

Semi Trailer A vehicle without motive power and with one or more axles designed to be drawn by a truck tractor and constructed in such way that a portion of its weight and that of its load rest upon e.g. the fifth wheel of the towing vehicle.

Sender [See Shipper.](#) **Sender ID** A number that identifies a party participating in EDI exchange as the sender, usually the D&B (Dun & Bradstreet) number of the corporation.

Server A computer or program that offers a service to another computer or program. For example, if you might use your Gopher client software (the software on your hard drive) to access the Gopher server software to retrieve information. The computer containing the information you want "serves" it up to you, so it's the server. Your computer takes what is offered, so it's the client.

Service The defined, regular pattern of calls made by a carrier in the pick-up and discharge of cargo.

Service Bill A service Bill (of Lading) is a contract of carriage issued by one carrier to another for documentary and internal control purposes. -For internal documentary and control purposes a so-called participating agent in a consortium uses some kind of document which, depending on the trade, is referred to as 'Memo bill' which will among others state: -Name of Carrier on whose behalf the original document (Way Bill, Bill of Lading, etc.) was issued. -The original document number. -The agent who issued the original document and his opponent at the discharging side. -The number of packages, weight and measurement, marks and numbers and goods description. - Further mandatory details in case of special cargo. - No freight details will be mentioned and the Memo Bill is not a contract of carriage. See Bill of Lading.

Service Contract A contract between a shipper and an ocean carrier of conference, in which the shipper makes a commitment to provide a minimum quantity of cargo over a fixed time period.

Service Craft Vessels which provide services other than those specified in ship classes (e.g. tugs, dredgers, tenders, naval vessels)

Service Level A measure for the extent to which the customer orders can be executed at delivery conditions normally accepted in the market.

Setting/Air Delivery Temperature An indication in the documents (B/L) stating the air supply temperature to the container. Note: No other details than this temperature shall be included in the Bill of Lading.

Settlement Office The institution to issue billing to and receive remittances from agents and to distribute the monies to CASS airlines, Billing Participants and Part Participants (aircargo).

Set-Up Articles in their assembled condition.

shape

1. A collection of geometry defining the shape of a structural part for use in performing an interference analysis. This shape may include allowances for access and removal, insulation, shock clearances, etc.
2. The collection of geometry, conforming to specific geometric modelling representations such as CSG or B-rep, defining the shape of a structural part. There may be more than one explicit shape for a single part. The explicit shape may have embedded in it the geometry associated with the part's features.

Shareware Software posted in a try before you buy mode. This software is frequently free for the downloading, but if you continue to use it you are honor bound to compensate the author.

Shed See Warehouse.

sheer The change in height of a deck as it progresses from the bow to the stern. It is most commonly used on ships to counter the pitching motion effects by providing more freeboard near the ends of the vessel. Sheer for a deck is the measure on the centreline and always constrained to be linear and intermediate sheer measurements are determined by interpolation. Each deck is limited to one sheer definition at the bow and one at the stern.

Shelf Life Synonym: Storage life. The specified length of time prior to use for which items which are inherently subject to deterioration are deemed to remain fit for use under prescribed conditions.

shell One type of hullform element representing the outermost, watertight envelope of a hullform section, hence, a moulded hullform. Depending on the context of hullform section, this shell may represent the outer boundary of the ship itself, the rudder, sonar dome, etc.

Shift Part of the work-program of a stevedoring company (a working day can have up to 3 shifts (24 hours).

Ship Broker Acts as intermediary between shipowners or carriers by sea on the one hand and cargo interests on the other. The functions are to act as forwarding agent or custom broker, fixing of charters, and acting as chartering agent.

Ship Classes Tankers, Gas Carriers, Bulk Carriers, Ferries, Passenger Vessels, Ro-Ro and Container Vessels, Car Carriers, General Cargo Ships, Supply Vessels, Fishing Vessels, Small Craft, Pleasure Craft

Ship Operator A ship operator is either the shipowner or the (legal) person responsible for the actual management of the vessel and its crew.

Ship Reporting System System according to IMO Res. A.648(16) where ships make mandatory or voluntary reports (e.g. AMVER)

Ship See Vessel.

Shipment Freight tendered to a carrier by one consignor at one place at one time for delivery to one consignee at one place on one bill of lading.

Shipment A separately identifiable collection of goods to be carried. See Consignment. Note: In the United States of America the word shipment is used instead of the word consignment.

Shipowner The (legal) person officially registered as such in the certificate of registry where the following particulars are contained. Name of vessel and port of registry. Details contained in surveyors certificate. The particulars respecting the origin stated in the declaration of ownership. The name and description of the registered owner, if more than one owner the proportionate share of each.

Shipper Term used to describe an exporter (usually a manufacturing company).

Shipper Synonym: Consignor, Sender. The merchant (person) by whom, in whose name or on whose behalf a contract of carriage of goods has been concluded with a carrier or any party by whom, in whose name or on whose behalf the goods are actually delivered to the carrier in relation to the contract of carriage.

Shipper's Export Declaration Abbreviation: SED. A United States customs form to be completed for all exports to assist the government in compiling export statistics.

Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) A form required by the U.S. Treasury Department and completed by a shipper showing the value, weight, consignee, and destination of export shipments as well as the Schedule B identification number.

Shipper's Letter of Instruction Abbreviation: SLI. A document containing instructions given by the shipper or the shipper's agent for preparing documents and forwarding (aircargo).

Shipper's Load and Count Note on bill of lading indication that the contents of a container were loaded and counted by the shipper and not checked or verified by the Steamship Company.

Shipping Act Created in 1916 and revised in 1984, the Shipping Act is a comprehensive legislative act defining the U.S. ocean freight industry. This legislation defines the rules and regulations governing the business practices of steamship companies, non vessel operating carriers, and freight forwarders.

Shipping Documents Documents required for the carriage of goods. Synonym: Transport Documents.

Shipping Instruction Document advising details of cargo and exporter's requirements of its physical movement.

Shipping Label A label attached to a shipping unit, containing certain data.

Shipping Marks The identification shown on individual packages in order to help in moving it without delay or confusion to its final destination and to enable the checking of cargo against documents. Synonym: Marks.

Shipping Note Document provided by the shipper or his agent to the carrier, multimodal transport operator, terminal or other receiving authority, giving information about export consignments offered for transport, and providing for the necessary receipts and declarations of liability.

Ship's Manifest An instrument in writing containing a list of the shipments constituting the ship's cargo.

Ship's Protest Statement of the master of a vessel before (in the presence of) competent authorities, concerning exceptional events which occurred during a voyage.

Ship's Tackle All rigging, etc., utilized on a ship to load or discharge cargo.

Shore Based Pilotage Remote pilotage provided by a VTS Centre under specified conditions within Navigational Assistance Service

Shortage The negative difference between actual available or delivered quantity and the required quantity.

Short-Shipped Cargo manifested but not loaded.

Shrink Wrapping Heat treatment that shrinks an envelope of poly-ethylene or similar substance around several units, thus forming one unit, It is used e.g. to secure packages on a pallet.

Shuttle Service The carriage back and forth over an often short route between two points.

SIC See Standard Industrial Classification.

Siding A short railroad track connected with a main track by a switch to serve a warehouse or an industrial area.

Sight Draft A draft payable upon presentation to the drawee. *(Compare with Date Draft and Time Draft.)*

Signage Directional signs needed by truckers to find their way *(EDPart88)*.

Simulation The imitation of the reality for studying the effect of changing parameters in a model as a means of preparing a decision.

Single Administrative Document Abbreviation: SAD. A set of documents, replacing the various (national) forms for customs declaration within European Community, implemented on January 1 st, 1988. The introduction of the SAD constitutes an intermediate stage in the abolition of all administrative documentation in intra European Community trade in goods between member states.

Single Entry Charter A non-scheduled flight carrying the cargo of one shipper.

SIP A state's plan for clean air is called the State Implementation Plan (SIP). TIPs must conform to SIPs *(Mercer93)*.

SIP (Solicitud de Inspección Pre-Embarque) A pre-inspection order.

SIT Stopped in Transit.

SITA Societe Internationale De Telecommunications Aeronautiques. An international data network provider.

Site A particular platform or location for loading or unloading at a place.

SITPRO National organization for the Simplification of International Trade PROCedures in the United Kingdom (e.g. in The Netherlands SITPRO is called 'Sitproneth', in France 'Simprofrance' and in Japan 'Jastpro').

size The number and make-up of the crew for a ship. There may exist various lists of crew-size, depending on the mission of a ship, there will be a minimum and a maximum size of crew.

Skeleton Trailer Road trailer consisting of a frame and wheels, specially designed to carry containers. See chassis.

Skids Battens fitted underneath frames, boxes or packages to raise them off the floor and allow easy access for fork lift trucks, slings or other handling equipment.

SL&C [Shipper's Load and Count.](#)

SL&T [Shipper's Load and Tally.](#)

SLI [See Shipper's Letter of Instruction.](#)

Sliding Tandem An undercarriage with a subframe having provision for convenient fore and aft adjustment of its position on the chassis/semi-trailer. The purpose being to be able to shift part of the load to either the king pin or the suspension to maximize legally permitted axle loads (road cargo).

Sling Special chain, wire rope, synthetic fibre strap or ropes used for cargo handling purposes.

Slot Charter A voyage charter whereby the shipowner agrees to place a certain number of container slots (TEU and/or FEU) at the charterer's disposal.

Slot The space on board a vessel, required by one TEU, mainly used for administrative purposes.

SMCP [Standard Marine Communication Phrases of the IMO, a further development of the Standard Marine Navigational Vocabulary \(SMNV\)](#)

SMNV [Standard Marine Navigational Vocabulary, see SMCP](#)

SMTPS Simple Mail Transport Protocol, an Internet email standard.

SOL [Ship Owner's Liability.](#)

SOLAS [Safety of Life at Sea \(Convention, IMO\)](#)

Sospensione [Modalità di perfezionamento attivo nella quale le imposizioni sospese all'importazione vengono annullate al momento dell'esportazione dei prodotti compensatori](#)

Sourcing 1.The management on purpose of the various origins of products or materials on behalf of the recipient of these products or materials. 2.In some industries sourcing is seen as the change from push to pull delivery for a number of fast moving items. 3.Within UNION-TRANSPORT sourcing is specially dedicated to the retail industry acting as an intermediary between suppliers and the market with an integrated service for e.g. supermarkets or large department stores.

Space Charter A voyage charter whereby the shipowner agrees to place part of the vessels capacity at the charterers disposal.

spares [The total of the weight of the spare-parts that are on the ship. During the various lifecycle-phases this may vary from an estimated value \(design\) to a measured value \(operation\)](#)

S-PCS [Satellite Personal Communications Services](#)

Special Drawing Rights Abbreviation: SDR Unit of account from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), i.a. used to express the amount of the limitations of a cartier's liability.

Special Policy of Insurance Document issued on behalf of the Underwriter stating the terms and conditions of the marine insurance. Issued when evidence of insurance is required, as by the bank issuing the Utter of Credit.

Special Rate A rate other than a normal rate (aircargo).

Specific Commodity Rate Abbreviation: SCR. A rate applicable to carriage of specifically designated commodities (aircargo).

Specified Rate A rate specified in an IATA Cargo Tariff Coordination Conference resolution (aircargo).

Split Charter Where a number of consignments from different shippers are carried on the same non-scheduled aircraft. Under U.K. regulations a non-scheduled flight chartered by a single forwarder or agent on behalf of a number of shippers is still classified as a split charter. Under U.S. regulations, a forwarder-chartered flight is classified as a single entity although it can consolidate.

Spoke The stretch between a hub and one of the group of consignees and/or consignors being served by the hub.

Spontaneous Ignition Temperature The lowest temperature at which a substance will start burning spontaneously without an external source of ignition.

Spreader 1.Device used for lifting containers and unitized cargo. 2.Beam or frame that holds the slings vertical when hoisting a load, to prevent damage to cargo.

SQL Sequenced Query Language, a modern database manipulation language.

SR Shipping Receipt.

SR&CC Strikes, riots, and civil commotions.

SS - Steamship; Steam-powered Ship (steam-driven turbines).

Stability The capacity of a vessel to return to its original position after having been displaced by external forces. The stability of a vessel depends on the meta-centric height.

Stack An identifiable amount of containers stowed in a orderly way in one specified place on an (ocean) terminal, container freight station, container yard or depot (see container stack).

Stacking To pile boxes, bags, containers etc. on top of each other.

Stackweight The total weight of the containers and cargo in a certain row.

Standard Costs A carefully prepared estimate of the cost of performing a given operation under specified conditions. Note: A standard work order describes a standard operation for which a standard cost is to be established.

Standard Industrial Classification Abbreviation: SIC. A method, used in the United States, to categorize companies into different industrial groupings.

Standard International Trade Classification Abbreviation: SITC. A standard numerical code system developed by the United Nations to classify commodities used in international trade.

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) A standard numerical code system developed by the United Nations to classify commodities used in international trade.

Standard Product Module Abbreviation: SPM The building blocks used by business management to define services (shipment products) which can be offered to customers. They describe a more or less isolated set of activities with a standard cost attached to it. For operations management each module defines a combination of standard operations that needs to be carried out for a customer. Note: SPM's can be regarded as the interface between business and operations management.

Starboard Right side of a vessel when facing towards the front or forward end.

State Infrastructure Banks (SIBs) U.S. DOT sponsored infrastructure funding program that permits states to establish a bank-like financing procedures to encourage additional investment. Structured by States, SIBs can offer letters of credit, make loans, provide capital reserve for bond or debt financing, subsidize interest rates, finance purchase and lease agreements, and other forms of financing for qualified projects. (Federal Register/Vol. 61, No 216,Wednesday, November 6, 1996/ Notice)

State of Origin The state in the territory in which the cargo was first loaded on board of an aircraft (aircargo).

State of the Operator The state in which the operator has his principal place of business or, if he has no such place of business, his permanent residence (aircargo).

station The intersection of a transverse plane with the moulded hullform. Typically the shape of the ship is defined by 20 stations equally spaced along the length of the vessel. These stations define the cross-sectional shape and are used along with the waterlines and buttocks to represent the 3-dimensional wireframe shape of the ship.

Status of a Message Degree of intensity of intended interaction, made clear by introducing message markers

STC [See Said To Contain.](#)

STCW Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for seafarers (IMO)

Steamship Agent A duly appointed and authorized representative in a specified territory acting on behalf of a steamship line or lines and attending to all matters relating to the vessels owned by his principals.

Steamship Line A company usually having the following departments: vessel operations, container operations, tariff department, booking, outbound rates, inward rates, and sales. The company can maintain its own in-country offices to handle regional sales, operations, or other matters, or appoint steamship agents to represent them doing the same. Some lines have liner offices in several regions and appointed agents in others.

steel The total of the weight of the structural-steel-parts that are on the ship. During the various lifecycle-phases this may vary from an estimated value (design) to a measured value (construction)

Steering of Containers The function, with the aid of specific software for tracking and forecasting (IRMA, MINKA), to direct empty containers to demanding areas at minimum costs.

Stem The foremost part of a vessel.

Sterling A software manufacturer of a popular EDI software package.

Stern The aftermost part of a vessel.

Stevedore A party running a business of which the functions are loading, stowing and discharging vessels.

stiffener A type of structural shape part that serves to locally stiffen a structural plate part, hence, it must be defined to lie on a ship surface. As such, the surface normal and the trace tangent are used to establish the plane for the cross-section. The cross-section is always placed on this plane based on the occurrence's vertex/point.

STIP If a Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) conforms to the State Implementation Plan (SIP), the state DOTs must base their selection of projects on the state TIP (STIP), which will be submitted to US DOT for approval at least every two years. The STIP must be consistent with the metropolitan TIPs in the state (*Mercer93*).

stock The plate and structural shape material that is purchased from either a steel mill or distributor, from which structural parts are cut. Typically, catalogues identify the range of sizes and cross-sectional shapes that can be selected. This raw material stock is associated with a specific certification, heat treatment and chemical composition by the mill at the time of its creation.

Stock Control The systematic administration of stocklevels with respect to quantity at all times.

Stock Keeping Unit The description of the unit of measurement by which the stock items are recorded on the stock record.

Stock Locator System A system in which all places within a warehouse are named or numbered.

Stock Point A point in the supply chain meant to keep materials available.

Stock Record A record of the quantity of stock of a single item, often containing a history of recent transactions and information for controlling the replenishment of stock.

- Stock** Synonym: Inventory when used as a generic term, common in the USA and extensive in the UK. The materials in a supply chain or in a segment of a supply chain, expressed in quantities, locations and or values.
- Stop bit** A method of data communications that allows the receiver to detect that the sender has finished sending an unit of data.
- Storage Charge** The fee for keeping goods in a warehouse.
- Storage** The activity of placing goods into a store or the state of being in store (e.g. a warehouse).
- Stores** Provisions and supplies on board required for running a vessel.
- Stowage** **The lacing of cargo in a vessel in such a manner as to provide the utmost safety and efficiency for the ship and the goods it carries.**
- Stowage Factor** Ratio of a cargo's cubic measurement to its weight, expressed in cubic feet to the ton or cubic metres to the tonne, used in order to determine the total quantity of cargo which can be loaded in a certain space.
- Stowage Instructions** Imperative details about the way certain cargo is to be stowed, given by the shipper or his agent.
- Stowage Plan** A plan indicating the locations on the vessel of all the consignments for the benefit of stevedores and vessel's officers.
- Stowage** The placing and securing of cargo or containers on board a vessel or an aircraft or of cargo in a container.
- Stowaway** An unwanted person who hides on board of a vessel or an aircraft to get free passage, to evade port officials etc.
- Straddle Carrier** Wheeled vehicle designed to lift and carry shipping containers within its own framework. It is used for moving, and sometimes stacking, shipping containers at a container terminal.
- Straddle Crane** A crane usually running on rails and spanning an open area such as rail-tracks or roadways.
- Straight Bill of Lading** A nonnegotiable bill of lading in which the goods are consigned directly to a named consignee.
- Stranding** **Any contact between a ship and the sea bottom**
- Strap** A band of metal, plastic or other flexible material used to hold cargo or cases together.
- Strategical Level** **Level involving general features of the mission of a vessel in terms of sailing plan, destination, cargo (long time period, decisions on route and schedule) [COST 301]**
- Stretch** 1. Part of the total transport chain (trade route) including overland transport identified by place of receipt, ports of call and place of delivery i.e. it has one location or an address as a starting and or ending point. 2.The leg between two points.
- Strikes, Riots, and Civil Commotions** **An insurance clause referring to loss or damage directly caused by strikers, locked-out workmen, persons' participation in labor disturbances, and riots of various kinds. The ordinary marine insurance policy does not cover this risk. Coverage against it can be added only by endorsement.**
- Stripping** Synonym: Devanning, Unstuffing, Unpacking. The unloading of cargo out of a container.
- Stuffing** Synonym: Vanning. The loading of cargo into a container.
- Suboptimizing** Striving for optimum performance in one element of an organization disregarding the effects this may cause to the performance of the other elements. In other words, a solution for a problem that is best from a narrow point of view but not from a higher or overall company point of view.

Subrogation The operation by which the insurance company (on payment of a claim) assumes all of the assured's rights to recovery from any third parties; substitution of one creditor for another.

Subsidy An economic benefit granted by a government to producers of goods or services, often to strengthen their competitive position. Sue & Labor Clause - A provision in marine insurance obligating the assured to do things necessary after a loss to prevent further loss and to act in the best interests of the insurer.

Substretch Part of a stretch. This term is used if it is necessary to distinguish between a stretch and a part thereof.

Suezmax Characteristics of a Suezmax tanker is 150,000 max DWT, carries 1 million barrels of oil and arrives at Delaware Bay at 55' draft (*PPCGlobal*).

Supercargo Experienced officer assigned by the charterer of a vessel to advise the management of the vessel and protect the interests of the charterer.

superstructure a decked-over structure above the upper deck, the outboard sides of which are formed by the shell plating a distinguished from a deckhouse that does not extend outboard to the ship's sides.

Supply Chain A sequence of events in a goods flow which adds to the value of a specific good. These events may include: -conversion -assembling and/or disassembling -movements and placements

Supply Vessel Vessel which carries stock and stores to offshore drilling rigs, platforms.

Surcharge An additional charge added to the usual or customary freight.

Surety Bond A bond insuring against loss or damage or for the completion of obligations.

Surety Company - An insurance company.

Survey An inspection of a certain item or object by a recognized specialist.

Surveyor A marine specialist who examines damaged property and determines the cause, nature, and extent of damage and methods of repair and/or replacement. He is not an adjuster, and all his actions are without prejudice to policy terms and conditions.

SW Shipper's Weights.

Swept Path Path limited by the boundaries of the path of one or the superposition of paths of several vessels on a certain route

SWL [See Safe Working Load.](#)

Swop Body Separate unit without wheels to carry cargo via road sometimes equipped with legs to be used to carry cargo intermodal within Europe. The advantage being that this unit can be left behind to load or discharge whilst the driver with the truck/chassis can change to another unit. These units are not used for sea transport.

Symptomatic Event Event which should initiate a corresponding decision of an operator

Synergy The simultaneous joint action of separate parties which, together, have greater total effect than the sum of their individual effects.

system

1. The system used to move the ship through the water. This can either be in a longitudinal (like the main propeller) or in a transverse (like bow-thruster) direction or a combination of both. (Voith-Schneider)
2. Systems on board naval ships used for Communication and Battle. Communication is carried out for detection of targets, disturbing enemy communication signals and with weapon systems on board the ship. Battle-systems are the weapon-systems on board the ship.

System A whole body of connected elements which influence each other and have specific relations with the environment.

T1 Telecommunications standard for transporting network data. Sometimes called "The Pipe". It refers also to the size of the data link. A T3 can transport more data faster than a T1.

Tactical Level Level involving actual features of the navigation of a vessel (short time period, decisions on position, course and speed) [COST 301]

Tally Sheet A list of incoming and outgoing cargo checked by the tally clerk on the dock.

Tallyman A person who records the number of cargo items together with the condition thereof at the time it is loaded into or discharged from a vessel.

tangent A type of hullform element representing a path where portions of the moulded hullform are specified/known to meet such that their 1st derivate is constant. They are typically associated with hullform wireframe definitions.

Tank Container A tank, surrounded by a framework with the overall dimensions of a container for the transport of liquids or gasses in bulk.

Tanker Ship for moving dry or liquid bulk commodities (*LandAc93*).

Tanker A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk.

tanks A type of cargo hold especially meant for liquids.

Tare Mass of Container See Tare Weight of Container. (next listing)

Tare Weight The weight of packing and containers without the goods to be shipped.

Tare weight Weight of a container when empty, 5,070 lb. (*DVRPC-IFP95*).

Tare Weight of Container Synonym: Tare Mass of Container. Mass of an empty container including all fittings and appliances associated with that particular type of container on its normal operating condition,

Tariff A general term for any listing of rates or charges. The tariffs most frequently encountered in foreign trade are: tariffs of international transportation companies operating on sea, land, and in the air; tariffs of international cable, radio, and telephone companies; and the customs tariffs of the various countries that list goods that are duty free and those subject to import duty, giving the rate of duty in each case. There are various classes of customs duties.

Tariff The schedule of rates, charges and related transport conditions.

Tarpaulin Waterproof material, e.g. canvas, to spread over cargo to protect it from getting wet.

Tasso di rendimento Il quantitativo di prodotti compensatori ottenuto dal perfezionamento di merci di importazione o di merci equivalenti

TBL (*See Bill of Lading, Through*)

TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol. It's an agreed upon system of tranfering data over the internet. To use a dedicated or dial up direct connection, you must run a TCP/IP program, unless TCP/IP support is built into your operating system.

TCPA Time to closest point of approach

TDCC An aging EDI standard decreasing in popularity.

TDMA Transponder Time division multiple access radio transponder, making efficient use of a radio channel based on a common time and fixed time slots

TDNI Transport Data Network International. A VAN that transports data from one entity to another.

Telex Old fashion teletype equipment.

Telix A popular PC based data communications software.

Telnet A means of logging into other computers on the Internet, as if you were a local user on that system. When telnetting to another computer, you frequently will be asked to provide a login name and password.

Temperature Controlled Cargo Any cargo requiring carriage under controlled temperature.

Tenor The term fixed for payment of a draft.

Terminal Synonym of a container terminal. A location on either end of a transportation line including servicing and handling facilities.

Terms of Delivery All the conditions agreed upon between trading partners regarding the delivery of goods and the related services. Note: Under normal circumstances the INCO terms are used to prevent any misunderstandings.

Terms of Freight All the conditions agreed upon between a carrier and a merchant about the type of freight and charges due to the carrier and whether these are prepaid or are to be collected. Note: The so-called Combi terms based on the INCO terms do make a distinction what of the freight and related costs is to be paid by the seller and what by the buyer. In the UN recommendation 23 a coding system is recommended to recognize the various items.

Terms of Sale The invoice is the sales contract between buyer and seller and indicates the Terms of Sale.

TEU A twenty-foot equivalent unit (6.1m). A standard unit for counting containers of various lengths and for describing container ship or terminal capacity. A standard 40' container equals 2 TEUs.

TEU [See Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit.](#)

TEUs Twenty-foot equivalent units. A means of expressing containers of various sizes, such as 20, 40 or 48-foot equivalent units (*LandAc93*).

THC (Terminal Handling Charge) A charge made for certain handling services performed at terminals.

Thermal Container A container built with insulating walls, doors, floor and roof by which heat exchange with the environment is minimized thus limiting temperature variations of the cargo.

Thin Client/Server Favoring to place more demand on the Server side of the database accessing to reduce the load on the client side.

Third Freedom Right Where cargo is carried by an airline from the country in which it is based to a foreign country.

Third Party Logistics Supply of logistics related operations between traders by an independent organization.

Through Bill of Lading A single bill of lading converting both the domestic and international carriage of an export shipment. An air waybill is essentially a through bill of lading used for air shipments. However, ocean shipments usually require two separate documents -- an inland B/L for domestic carriage and an ocean B/L for international carriage. Through bills of lading are insufficient for ocean shipments.

Through capacity Affected by: Combination of labor-management relations; local work rules; cooperation among users of port terminals; terminal physical and operating design; loading schedules of shipping lines (*LandAc93*).

Through Charge Synonym: Through Rate. The total rate from point of departure to point of destination. It may be a joint rate or a combination of rates (aircargo).

Through Rate See Through Charge. (listing above)

Through rates Point-to-point (*LandAc93*).

Through Route The total route from point of departure to point of destination (aircargo).

TIB (Temporary Importation Under Bond) A U.S. Customs' temporary admission into the U.S.A. under a conditional bond for articles not imported for sale or for sale on approval.

Tier A horizontal division of a vessel from bottom to top. The numbers run from bottom to deck and from deck upwards and are used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers.

Tilt Transport Road transport whereby the cargo area is protected against the elements by means of a tilt made of canvas or other pliable material.

Time Charter A contract whereby a vessel is let to a charterer for a stipulated period of time or voyage, for a remuneration known as hire, generally a monthly rate per ton deadweight or a daily rate. The charterer is free to employ the vessel as he thinks fit within the terms as agreed, but the shipowner continues to manage his own vessel through the master and crew who remain his servants.

Time Draft A draft that matures in a certain number of days, either from acceptance or the date of the draft.

Time Sheet Statement, drawn-up by the ship's agent at the loading and discharging ports, which details the time worked in loading and discharging the cargo together with the amount of laytime used.

TIP Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). TIPs are documents listing all transit and highway projects proposed for federal funding. To be included in the TIP, a project must meet several tests: be based on the long-term transportation plan (LRP) for the area; the public must have an opportunity to comment; the TIP must reflect LRP priorities, and only projects for which full funding has been identified can be included (*Mercer93*). Transportation Improvement Plan is a prioritized, intermodal listing of highway, bridge and public transit projects that will be implemented in PA urban areas (*PDOTInt94*).

TIR Transport International des Merchandises par la Route.

Title, Passing The passing of title to exported goods is determined in large measure by the selling terms and must be clearly specified and understood by both parties.

TL - Truckload.

TOFC [See Trailer on Flat Car.](#)

Ton - Freight rates for liner cargo generally are quoted on the basis of a certain rate per ton, depending on the nature of the commodity. This ton, however, may be a weight ton or a measurement ton.

Ton Expressed in maritime trade as long, short, or metric. A long ton equals 1016 kg (2,240 lb). A short ton equals 2,000 lb. A metric ton equals 1000 kg (2,205 lb.) (*LandAc93*).

Ton 1. Unit of weight measurement: 1000 kilograms (metric ton) or 2,240 lbs (long ton).
2. Unit of cubic measurement, mainly used to express the cubic capacity of a vessel.
3. Unit of weight or measurement used as a basis for the calculation of freights (freight ton).

Ton-Deadweight The carrying capacity of the ship in terms of the weight in tons of the cargo, fuel, provisions, and passengers which a vessel can carry.

Ton-Displacement The weight of the volume of water which the fully loaded ship displaces.

Ton-Kilometer A measure of airline freight capacity.

Tonnage 1. Cubic capacity of a merchant vessel. 2. Total weight or amount of cargo expressed in tons.

Tracing The action of retrieving information concerning the whereabouts of cargo, cargo items, consignments or equipment.

Track -VTS: successive Indication of the filtered (smoothed) central positions of a detected object regarded as a target, possibly including a speed vector and a label
- Navigation: chart course [DIN 13312]

Tracking A carrier's system of recording movement intervals of shipments from origin to destination.

Tracking The function of maintaining status information, including current location, of cargo, cargo items, consignments or containers either full or empty.

TRACS Transport Release Automated Cargo Status system (TRACS) (*EDPart88*). TRACS, the Port's automated customs clearance system, is located at the Maritime Exchange, and was funded by DRPA (cited as an incomplete project in *LandAcN&S*).

Traction The power to grip or hold to a surface while moving without slipping.

Tractor A powered vehicle designed and used for towing other vehicles.

Trade A term used to define a geographic area or specific route served by carriers.

Trade 1. A trade is a liner service (e.g. NEFES) or a cargo flow between two individual markets (e.g. North Atlantic Trade). 2 .a)The exchange of goods, funds, services or information with value to the parties involved. This value is either previously agreed or established during business. b)A commercial connection between two or more individual markets.

Trading Partner EDI partner with whom you are exchanging electronic documents.

Traffic FlowNumber of ships on a route within a predetermined lane width

Traffic Image Surface image of vessels and their movements in an area (fairway situation, traffic situation), resulting from data collection

Traffic Organization Service A service of a VTS to prevent the development of dangerous maritime traffic situations and to provide for the safe and efficient movement of vessel traffic within the VTS area [IMO 648(16)]

Traffic Separation Scheme A fixed space allocation as a passive measure to separate traffic flows [COST 301]

Traffic The number of passengers, quantity of cargo etc. carried over a certain route.

Traffico triangolare Nell'ambito del perfezionamento attivo modalità che consente di vincolare le merci di importazione al regime presso un ufficio doganale comunitario diverso da quello attraverso il quale è avvenuta l'esportazione anticipata dei prodotti compensatori

Trailer on Flat Car Abbreviation: TOFC. Carriage of piggyback highway trailers on specially equipped railway wagons.

Trailer A vehicle without motive power, designed for the carriage of cargo and to be towed by a motor vehicle.

Tramp A vessel that does not operate along a definite route on a fixed schedule, but calls at any port where cargo is available.

Tramp Irregular service afford by vessels, other than tankers, that are chartered or other wise hired for the carriage of foods on special voyages. Service is not predetermined or fixed. Most of the cargo is dry bulk, but it also includes general cargo moved in ship-load lots (*LandAc93*).

Tramp Vessel A vessel not operating under a regular schedule.

Trans Siberian Landbridge Overland route from Europe to the Far East via the Trans Siberian Railway (TSR).

Transfer Cargo Cargo arriving at a point by one flight and continuing there-from by another flight (aircargo).

Transferring Carrier A participating carrier who delivers the consignment to another carrier at a transfer point (aircargo).

Transshipment 1. A shipment under one Bill of Lading, whereby sea (ocean) transport is 'broken' into two or more parts. The port where the sea (ocean) transport is 'broken' is the transshipment port. 2. Transfer of cargo from one means of transport to another for oncarriage during the course of one transport operation. 3. Customs: Customs procedure under which goods are transferred under customs control from the importing means of transport to the exporting means of transport within the area of one customs office which is the office of both importation and exportation.

Transit Cargo 1. Cargo between outwards customs clearance and inwards customs clearance. 2. Cargo between outwards customs clearance and inwards customs clearance. Cargo arriving at a point and departing there-from by the same through flight (aircargo).

Transponder A device (chip) used for identification, which automatically transmits certain coded data when actuated by a special signal from an interrogator.

Transponder Co-operative device capable to transmit autonomously (broadcast) or on interrogation certain data (identification, position, additional data) and possibly also to receive such data

Transport Documents See Shipping Documents.

Transport Index The number expressing the maximum radiation level in a package or ULD.

Transport International by Road Abbreviation: TIR. A set of rules following a customs convention to facilitate the international, European transport of goods by road with minimal interference under cover of TIR-camets.

Transport Synonym: Carriage. The assisted movement of people and or goods. Note: Transport is often used as a generic term for various means of transport, and is distinguished from 'movement' in that it requires such means.

Transshipment The transfer of a shipment from one carrier to another in international trade, most frequently from one ship to another. Because the unloading and reloading of delicate merchandise is likely to cause damage, transshipments are avoided whenever possible.

Transverse Distribution Distribution of the paths of vessels on a route in a transverse direction

Trip See Voyage.

Truck Class of automotive vehicles of various sizes and designs for transporting goods.

Truckload Truckload rates apply where the tariff shows a truckload minimum weight. Charges will be at the truckload minimum weight unless weight is higher.

Trunk The stretch between two hubs mutually.

Trust Receipt The release of merchandise by a bank to a buyer for manufacturing or sales purposes in which the bank retains title to the merchandise.

TSMT The Tri-state Transportation Management System is a cooperative regional highway group, which includes DRPA the state departments of transportation in Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (*Mercer93*).

Tugmaster Brand name of tractor unit used in ports to pull trailers. They are equipped with a fifth wheel or a gooseneck type of coupling.

tumblehome One type of moulded hullform feature that is a collection of measurements representing the amount the moulded hullform's beam narrows above the design waterline (as opposed to a flare feature). It varies both vertically and longitudinally along the ship. A frame or station may have one or more tumblehome features defined on it. A tumblehome feature may apply to one or more frames or stations.

Tweendeck Cargo carrying surface below the main deck dividing a hold horizontally in an upper and a lower compartment.

Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit Abbreviation: TEU. Unit of measurement equivalent to one twenty foot shipping container.

Twin Plant *See Maquiladora.*

Twistlock Device which has to be inserted into the corner fittings of a shipping container and is turned or twisted, thus locking the container for the purpose of securing or lifting.

Two Way Pallet A pallet of which the frame permits the entry of forks of (e.g. a fork lift at two opposite sides).

Type of Cargo An indication of the sort of cargo to be transported, (e.g. Break Bulk, Containerized, RoRo).

Type of Equipment The type of material used, e.g. 40 feet container, four way pallet or mafi trailer.

Type of Load indicator A general reference or a classification of loads of cargo like 'FCL', 'LCL', 'unpacked' and even ship's convenience container, though this is rarely used nowadays.

Type of Means of Transport The type of vehicle used in the transport process, e.g. wide-body aircraft, tank truck or passenger vessel.

Type of Movement Description of the service for movement of containers. Note: The following type of movement can be indicated on B/L and Manifest all combinations of FCL and LCL and break bulk and RoRo. Whilst only on the manifest combinations of House, Yard and CFS can be mentioned.

Type of Packing Synonym: Kind of Packing, Package Type. Description of the packaging material used to wrap, contain and protect goods to be transported.

Type of Transport The indication whether the carrier or the merchant effects and bears the responsibility for inland transport of cargo in containers i.e. a differentiation between the logistical and legal responsibility. Note: Values are Carrier haulage and Merchant haulage, whilst in this context special cases are carrier-nominated merchant haulage, and merchant nominated carrier haulage.

Type of Vessel The sort of vessel used in the transport process e.g. Container, RoRo, or Multi Purpose.

UCP 500 [See Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits.](#)

UER *Unione Europea di Radiodiffusione*

UHF Ultra High Frequency (300 - 3,000 MHz)

UIC [See Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer.](#)

UKACC *United Kingdom Air Cargo Club.*

ULCC [See Ultra Large Crude Carrier.](#)

ULD (Unit Load Device) *A pallet or container for freight.*

ULID [See Unit Load Device.](#)

Ullage Free space above a liquid contained in a tank, drum or tank-container, expressed as a percentage of the total capacity. Ullage is often used to leave room for possible expansion of the liquid.

Ultra Large Crude Carrier Abbreviation: ULCC. A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk with a loading capacity from 250.000 till 500.000 DWT.

UMTS *Universal Mobile Telecommunications System*

Unaccompanied Baggage Luggage not accompanied by a passenger.

Unclean Bill of Lading *(See Bill of Lading, Unclean)*

UNCTAD [See United Nations Conference on Trade And Development.](#)

Undercarriage 1.A supporting frame or structure of a wheeled vehicle. 2.The landing gear of an aircraft.

Undercarrier A carrier in a conference or consortium who carries less cargo than the allotment distributed to him.

UNDG Number See United Nations Dangerous Goods Number.

UNECE [See United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.](#)

Uniform Commercial Code The Uniform Commercial Code, or Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits ICC Publication No. 500, was first established and published in 1933 by the International Chamber of Commerce. Revisions were made in 1951, 1962, 1974, 1983, and 1993. The code defines documentation standards to be followed by international banks when negotiating letters of credit. The code is binding, and seeks to define a worldwide standard applicable to all involved in international trade, exchanging goods and money using the international letter of credit.

Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits The 1993 revised rules of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) governing a letter of credit issued in respect of goods shipped applicable as from 1-1-1994.

Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer Abbreviation: UIC. International railway union, in which most of the European national railway companies are united.

Unit Load A number of individual packages bonded, pelletized or strapped together to form a single unit for more efficient handling by mechanical equipment.

Unit Load Device Abbreviation: ULID. 1. Any type of container or pallet, in which a consignment can be transported by air whether or not such a container is considered aircraft equipment. 2.Any type of air freight container, aircraft container, aircraft pallet with a net, or aircraft pallet with a net over an igloo.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Abbreviation: LTNCTAD. A United Nations agency whose work in shipping includes the liner code involving the sharing of cargoes between the shipping lines of the importing and exporting countries and third countries in the ratio 40:40:20.

United Nations Dangerous Goods Number Abbreviation: UNDG Number. The four-digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods to classify a substance or a particular groups of substances. Note: The prefix 'UN' must always be used in conjunction with these numbers.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Abbreviation: UN/ECE. The UN/ECE is one of a number of Economic and Social Commissions established by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Despite its name it embraces both Europe and North America. The UN/ECE comprises twenty nine core member states, as well as any country which is a member of the United Nations and which applies under Article II of the United Nations constitution for delegate status. The aim is to advance the economic development of Europe and associated countries through trade facilitation and common agreements.

United Nations Layout Key Abbreviation: LTNLK - Synonym: Layout Key. A standard (IS06422) which lays down the basic principles for the design of the image area on documents for use in international trade.

United Nations Standard Message Abbreviation: UNSM. A collection of structured data that is exchanged to convey information related to a specific transaction between partners engaged in electronic data interchange. Messages are composed of logically grouped segments required for the type of message transaction covered. Note: A set of segments in the order specified in a message directory starting with the message header and ending with the message trailer (IS09735).

Unitization The packing of single or multiple consignments into ULDs or pallets.

Unitized The aggregation of cargo into a uniform unit (*LandAc93*).

Universal Postal Union The organization which negotiates international mail charges.

UNIX A popular operating system widely used on the Internet. Many hosts use UNIX as their operating system that requires a basic knowledge of UNIX commands to get around on them.

UNLK [See United Nations Layout Key.](#)

UNSM See United Nations Standard Message. (listing above)

Upload To transfer a file from your local computer to a remote one. The opposite of download.

Utilization Rate The quotient of used capacity and available capacity.

Valuable Cargo A consignment which contains one or more valuable articles (aircargo).

Valuation Charge Transport charges for certain goods, based on the value declared for the carriage of such goods (aircargo).

Valuation Charges Transportation charges assessed shippers who declare a value of goods higher than the value of carriers' limits of liability.

Valuation Clause The clause in the Marine Policy that contains a fixed basis of valuation agreed upon by the Assured and the Underwriter and the insured which establishes the insured value of the merchandise. The Clause determines the amount payable under any recoverable loss or General Average contribution.

Value Added Information Service Additional information services which result when several sources of information are interlinked in a common network

Value Added Tax Abbreviation: VAT. A form of indirect sales tax paid on products and services at each stage of production or distribution, based on the value added at that stage and included in the cost to the ultimate customer.

Value Surcharge A surcharge for the carriage of cargo having a value in excess of a specified amount per kilogram (aircargo).

Vanning See Stuffing.

VAT [See Value Added Tax.](#)

Vendee Buyer.

Vendor Seller.

Very Large Crude Carrier Abbreviation: VLCC. A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk with a loading capacity from 50.000till 250.000 DVVT.

Ves. Vessel.

Vessel Traffic Management and Information Services see VTMS

Vessel Traffic Management Set of efforts (measures, provisions, services and related functions) which, within a given area and under specified circumstances, intend to minimize risks for safety and the environment, whilst maximizing the efficiency of waterborne transport

Vessel Synonym: Ship. 1.A floating structure designed for the transport of cargo and/or passengers. 2.Boiler, drum.

VHF Very High Frequency (30 - 300 MHz)

Virus A potentially damaging program that can be transferred from computer by shared floppy disks or via phone. These programs replicate themselves and spread. Virus scanning software and regular backups of your data can prevent you from becoming their victim.

Visa An invoice properly validated by the Minister of Trade in regard to quota entries.

VLCC See Very Large Crude Carrier.

Volatility Allowance The largest difference in container availability taking into account past peaks in net demand after having removed the trend in container demand during the repositioning trade-off period.

Volume Charge	A charge for carriage of goods based on their volume (aircargo).
Volume Weight	Used when calculating air freight when the size of the carton is greater than the average weight. It is calculated by multiplying the length times the width times the height and dividing by 166.
Volume	Size or measure of anything in three dimensions.
Voucher	A receipt, entry or other document which establish the accounts.
Voyage Charter	A contract under which the shipowner agrees to carry an agreed quantity of cargo from a specified port or ports to another port or ports for a remuneration called freight, which is calculated according to the quantity of cargo loaded, or sometimes at a lumpsum freight.
Voyage Number	Reference number assigned by the carrier or his agent to the voyage of the vessel.
Voyage	Synonym: Trip. A journey by sea from one port or country to another one or, in case of a round trip, to the same port.
Voyage	A movement of a ship between the harbour of departure and the harbour of destination
VSAs	Vessel Sharing Agreements (VSAs) were first permitted in 1985. These global alliances range from ocean carriers merging their vessel fleets into a single service and sharing space on vessels, to ocean carriers sharing terminals, equipment, and information (PPCGlobal).
VT100	The standard mode of a terminal emulation used by many hosts. Also a product name of a DEC computer.
VT220	Similar to VT100, but emulates the more advanced functions of a VT220 terminal.
VTIS	Vessel Traffic Information System, applied for certain VTS, no internationally standardized term.
VTMIS	Vessel Traffic Management: the set of efforts (measures, provisions, services and related functions) which, within a given area and under specified circumstances, intend to minimize risks for safety and the environment, whilst maximizing the efficiency of waterborne and connecting modes of transport. Vessel Traffic Management and Information Services intend to respond to public and private demand for facilitating Vessel Traffic Management. Vessel Traffic Management and Information Services include services distributing in given areas (at regional, national or transnational level) the pertinent information to be used both in real time and in retrieval modes by actors involved. The implementation of or participation in a VTMIS in a given area does not presuppose the existence of any specific type of equipment as long as it is adequate for the tasks to be performed. However it implies that all services which are or will be implemented in the area, such as VTS, Allied Services and other information services, are interlinked and co-operate according to commonly harmonized procedures.
VTMS	Vessel Traffic Management System, applied for certain VTS, no internationally standardized term
VTS Area	Delineated, formally declared service area of a VTS
VTS Authority	Authority responsible for the management, operations and co-ordination of the VTS, the interaction with participating vessels and the safe and effective provision of the service [IMO 857(20)]
VTS Centre	Centre from which a VTS is operated [IMO 857(20)]
VTS Communication	Link between VTS and VTS Users, can be verbal or non-verbal
VTS Elements	Elements required to perform the VTS tasks: The 3M: Man, machine, method (VTS operators, housing and instrumentation including software, operating procedures) [IALA VTS Man.]

VTS Functions Fundamental VTS functions to be performed: Data collection, data evaluation, data dissemination [IALA VTS Man.]

VTS Operator Appropriately qualified person performing one or more tasks contributing to the services of a VTS [IMO 857(20)]

VTS Publication for Users Promulgation of local rules and regulations, services offered and area concerned by a VTS authority (e.g. World VTS Guide)

VTS Sailing Plan Plan which is mutually agreed between a VTS Authority and the master of a Vessel concerning the movement of the vessel in a VTS area [IMO 857 (20)]

VTS Services Services provided by a VTS centre, partly facilities (placed at the disposal of the mariner, optional), partly measures (adherence is mandatory):

- Information Service
- Navigational Assistance Service
- Traffic Organization Service
- Co-operation with allied services, emergency services [IALA VTS Man.]

VTS Users Vessels using the VTS and other users (allied services, emergency services, adjacent VTS, other traffic related organizations)

VTS Vessel Traffic Services, according to IMO Res.A.857(20) 'a service implemented by a Competent Authority, designed to improve the safety and efficiency of vessel traffic and to protect the environment.
The service should have the capability to interact with the traffic and to respond to traffic situations developing in the VTS area'

VTSC Vessel Traffic Services Centre

W&I Weighing and Inspection.

w.g. Weight guaranteed.

W/M Weight and/or Measurement.

W/R Warehouse Receipt.

WA (See *With Average*)

Waiting Time The period of time between the moment at which one is ready for an activity to start and the moment at which this activity can actually begin. See also queue time.

Waiver **Clause** Clause in a marine insurance policy stating that no acts of the insurer or insured in recovering, saving or preserving the property insured, shall be considered a dismissal from or acceptance of abandonment.

WAN Wide Area Network

War Risk Perils of war or warlike operations, such as capture, seizure, arrests, restraints of kings, princesses and people, hostilities, civil war, mines, torpedo's. War risks are not covered under a policy for marine perils and must therefore be covered under a separate policy for war risks.

War Risk The possible aggressive actions against a ship and its cargo by a belligerent government. This risk can be insured by a marine policy with a risk clause.

War Risk Insurance Insurance issued by marine underwriters against war-like operations specifically described in the policy. In former times, war risk insurance was taken out only in times of war, but currently many exporters cover most of their shipments with war risk insurance as a protection against losses from derelict torpedoes and floating mines placed during former wars, and also as a safeguard against unforeseen warlike developments. In the U.S.A., war risk insurance is written in a separate policy from the ordinary marine insurance; it is desirable to take out both policies with the same underwriter in order to avoid the ill effects of a possible dispute between underwriters as to the cause (marine peril or war peril) of a given loss.

Warehouse Keeper Party who takes responsibility for goods entered into a warehouse.

Warehouse Receipt A receipt of commodities deposited in a warehouse identifying the commodities deposited. It is non-negotiable if permitting delivery only to a specified person or firm, but it is negotiable if made out to the order of a person or firm or to a bearer. Endorsement (without endorsement if made out to bearer) and delivery of a negotiable warehouse receipt serves to transfer the property covered by the receipt. Warehouse receipts are common documents in international banking.

Warehouse Receipt Receipt for products deposited in a warehouse.

Warehouse to Warehouse Clause terminates. It The clause in the Cargo Policy that defines when coverage commences and terminates. It is the policy to attach at the time the goods leave the warehouse of origin named in the Policy.

Warehouse Synonyms: Shed, Store. A building specially designed for receipt, storage and handling of goods.

Warehouse-to-Warehouse A clause in marine insurance policy whereby the underwriter agrees to cover the goods while in transit between the initial point of shipment and the point of destination with certain limitations, and also subject to the law of insurable interest. The warehouse-to-warehouse clause was once extremely important, but marine extension clauses now often override its provisions.

Warehousing Those activities of holding and handling goods in a warehouse (store).

Warning SMCP message marker, indicating that the following message implies the intention of the sender to inform others about danger. Consequences are up to the recipient [SMCP]

Warranties

1. **Expressed Warranty:** An agreement written in a marine underwriter's insurance policy which must be strictly and literally complied with. A violation voids the insurance, e.g., trading warranties.
2. **Implied Warranty:** Fundamental conditions implied in a contract of marine insurance are seaworthiness of the vessel and the legality of the venture.

Warsaw Convention The Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw, 12 October 1929, or that Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol, 1955, stipulating obligations or parties and limitations and/or exonerations of carriers (aircargo).

Waste Disposal Processing and or removal to final resting place or transfer to a place for re-use or recovering of waste.

Waste Logistics Synonym: Reverse Distribution. The collection of used, damaged, or outdated products and or packaging from designated users,

waterline The line of the water's edge when the ship is afloat. Technically, it refers to the intersection of any horizontal plane with the moulded hullform.

Way Point A point where either the traffic flow changes its direction or a point related to the intended track of a vessel

Waybill Non-negotiable document evidencing the contract for the transport of cargo.

Wear and Tear Loss or deterioration resulting from ordinary use.

Web Site A WWW address that allows others to locate the particular WWW. UNION-TRANSPORT's web site is located at: <http://www.uniontrans.com>.

Weight

- **Gross** - The weight of the goods including packing, wrappers, or containers, both internal and external. The total weight as shipped.
- **Net** - The weight of the goods themselves without the inclusion of any wrapper.
- **Tare** - The weight of the packaging or container.
- **Weight/Measurement Ton** - In many cases, a rate is shown per weight/measurement ton, carrier's option. This means that the rate will be assessed on either a weight ton or

measurement ton basis, whichever will yield the carrier the greater revenue. For example, the rate may be quoted on the basis of 2,240 pounds, 40 cubic feet, one metric ton, or one cubic meter.

- **Weight Ton** - There are three types of weight ton: the short ton, weighing 2,000 pounds; the long ton, weighing 2,240 pounds; and the metric ton weighing 2,204.68 pounds. The last is frequently quoted for cargo being exported from Europe.

Weight Charge The charge for carriage of goods based on their weight (aircargo).

Weight Load Factor Payload achieved as against available, expressed as a percentage. Cargo is frequently limited by volume rather than weight; load factors of 100 percent are rarely achieved.

Weight Ton A ton of 1000 kilos.

Weight, Legal Net weight of goods plus the inside packing.

Wet Lease An arrangement for renting an aircraft under which the owner provides crews, ground support equipment, fuel and so on (of dry lease).

Wharf A place for berthing vessels to facilitate loading and discharging of cargo.

Wharfage A charge assessed by a pier or dock owner against the cargo or a steamship company for use of the pier or dock.

Wharfage The fee charged for the use of a wharf for mooring, loading or discharging a vessel or for storing goods.

WHO [See World Health Organization.](#)

Wholesaler An intermediary between manufacturers and retailers in various activities such as promotion, warehousing, and the arranging of transport and or distribution.

Wide Body An aircraft with two corridors, such as a Boeing 747 and a DC-10.

With Average (WA) A marine insurance term meaning that shipment is protected for partial damage whenever the damage exceeds a stated percentage.

With Particular Average (WPA) An insurance term meaning that partial loss or damage of goods is insured. The damage generally must be caused by sea water, and many terms specify a minimum percentage of damage before payment. It may be extended to cover loss by theft, pilferage, delivery, leakage, and breakage.

Without Reserve A term indicating shipper's agent or representative is empowered to make definitive decisions and adjustments abroad without approval of the group or individual represented. (*See Advisory Capacity*)

WLL **Wireless Local Loop**

Work Load The quantity of work ahead assigned to a certain facility such as a work station, capacity group or a department respectively staff-member.

Work Package A sub-division of a task, the execution of which commences and finishes at specified events

Workshop Meeting to provide information, demonstration and discussion on a certain topic

World Health Organization Abbreviation: WHO. The global agency linked with the United Nations and cooperating with other technical agencies relating to health matters at sea and on land.

World Wide Web A system of navigating the Internet via pre established links. The Web operates on a series of home pages set up by schools, governmental and commercial entities, and individuals around the world. These pages include links to other Internet sites and resources.

WPA (*See With Particular Average*)

WR War Risk.

WRC World Radiocommunications Conference

WWW World Wide Web, an electronic publication medium on the Internet.

X HEAVY Extra Heavy.

X STRONG Extra Strong.

X.25 International standard of the CCITT for packet switching and for transporting network data.

X.400 A CCITT recommendation designed to facilitate international message and information exchange between subscribers of computer based store-and-forward services and office information systems in association with public and private data networks.

X.500 The CCITT now ITU recommendations (IS09594) for the structure of directories for the maintenance of addresses used in electronic mail.

X-ray High frequency electromagnetic ray of short wave-length, capable of penetrating most solid substances.

XX HEAVY Double Extra Heavy.

XX STRONG Double Extra Strong.

Y/A (York-Antwerp Rules) A code of rules adopted by an international convention in 1890, amended in 1924 and again in 1950, for the purpose of establishing a uniform basis for adjusting general average. Certain nationalities decline to observe some of the rules adopted. U.S. shipping interests generally abide by general rule "F" and numbered rules 1 to 15 and 17 to 22, inclusive, and specifically set this forth in a bill of lading clause.

Yawl 1. A vessel's small boat moved by one oar. Synonym: a jolly-boat. 2. A small sailboat rigged fore-and-aft, with a short mizzenmast astern of the cockpit; distinguished from ketch.

Yield - Revenue, not necessarily profitable, per unit of traffic.

Yield Bucket The remaining slot capacity for a trade/voyage in a certain port of loading after deduction of the allowance for specific contracts.

Yield Management The process of maximizing the contribution of every slot, vessel, trade and network. Basically it should be seen as the process of allocating the right type of capacity to the right kind of customer at the right price as to maximize revenue or yield. The concept should be used in combination with load factor management.

York-Antwerp Rules See General Average Act.

Zona franca Zona geografica circoscritta nella quale le merci possono essere introdotte senza che le stesse si considerino situate nel territorio doganale della comunità

zone

1. A region of a ship completely isolated from the outside environment for the purposes of protecting the crew from breathing toxic or germ infected air. This is accomplished by maintaining a positive air pressure with respect to non-protected regions.
2. An abstract boundary defining a region of a ship with special design and/or production requirements with regard to criteria for use on a submersible vessel.
3. An abstract boundary identifying a region of a ship with unique requirements or characteristics which must be specially treated in the design and/or manufacturing process. Typically, these zones carry designations as Design Zone, Fire Zone, CPS Zone, Subsafe Zone, Ship Work Authorisation Boundary Zone, etc.

Zone Haulage Rate The rate for which the carrier will undertake the haulage of goods or containers between either the place of delivery and the carrier's appropriate terminal. Such haulage will be undertaken only subject to the terms and conditions of the tariff and of the carrier's Combined Transport Bill of Lading.

Zone Improvement Plan Abbreviation: ZIP. System to simplify sorting and delivery of mail, consisting of a number of five digits (the so-called ZEP-code) for identification of the state, city or district, and the postal zone in the U.S.A. delivery areas.

Zone Area, belt or district extending about a certain point defined for transport and/or charge purpose.