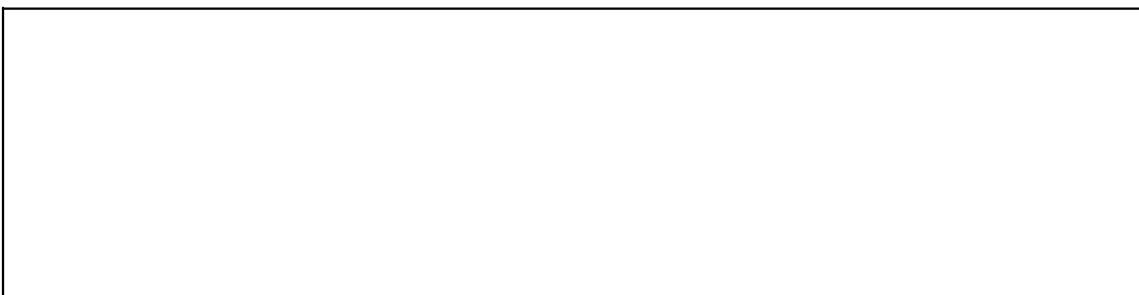




BlueMar Shipping

Logistics Dictionary

**2200+ words, terms, definitions and abbreviations used in
the Logistics and Freight Forwarding business**



BLUEMAR FREIGHT COMPANY

Date:

Note:

This document is a compilation of words from numerous sources. Please report any inaccuracy, breach or missing word to bluemar@blue-mar.com

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0-9

24/7	Around-the-clock access, every day of the week
3PL (Third-Party Logistics Provider)	An organization that manages and executes a particular logistics function, <u>using its own assets and resources, on behalf of another company.</u>
4PL (Fourth-Party Logistics Provider)	The term "4PL" was introduced into the supply chain to convey that deep informational technology skills and deeper analytical skills were required to achieve supply chain leadership. But the true evolution of the 4PL term is better defined in context of the global marketplace where outsourced logistics creates more of a partnership critical to success than a supplier/customer relationship. Companies in the global marketplace are finding that supply chain engineered logistics is not a commodity, and understand it is a vital means to boost their cost savings, enhancing their cash flow and improving servicing levels for getting their products to market.

A

A/C	for account of
A/M	Above Mention
A/N	Above Noted
A/or	and/or
A/P	account paid
A/R	all risks insurance
a/s	aftersight
A/S	alongside
aa	always afloat
aar	against all risks
ABC	Activity Based Costing
ABC Classification	The classification of inventory, after ABC analysis, into three basic groups for the purpose of stock control and planning. Active Inventory
ABC-ANALYSIS	Analysis of an activity according to the so called 80/20-rule, i.e. that in every series of elements a small element is responsible for a large part of the effect (Pareto's principle). 80/20 is a description of a ratio that could just as well be 90/10 or 70/30. An ABC-analysis can be made of products, customers, suppliers and means a division of the studied activity into a number of groups, often 3: A, B and C. The criteria which are used for division into groups vary partly according to what is to be analysed, e.g. products, customers or suppliers, and partly according to what sort of activity is to be analysed. The sales volume is often used as a basis for such a division. The sales volume includes value, sales and contribution. However other division criteria that also can be used are, for example, customers' growth potential, the strategic importance of a product or supplier etc.
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.
AC	account current
acc	acceptance: accepted
acc. cop	according to the custom of the port
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.
ACEP	See: Approved Continuous Examination Program
Acknowledgement of receipt	A notification relating to the receipt of e.g. goods, messages and documents.
Active Inventory	Covers raw material, work in progress, finished products that will be used or sold within a given period without extra cost or loss. This term does not cover the so-called reserve inventory. See also: cycle stock.
Activity Based Costing (ABC)	ABC seeks to relate all relevant revenue and costs to the value adding activities performed in the supply chain. Revenue and costs are applied to a relevant activity, independent of when and where they occur; they are not allocated to an organisational budget unit.
Actual Demand	Customers' 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.
acv	actual cash value

ad (a/d)	after date
ad val.	ad valorem: according to value
Added Value	The value attributed to products, and services as the result of a particular process (e.g. production process, storage, transport).
Added Value Services	Services which are often unique to a specific customer and which represent additional facets to the organisation's basic offer.
ADDITIONAL COST	Costs for a resource that is used (or procured) e.g. for a certain operation but which would not occur if there was no such operation.
ADDITIONAL ORDERING COSTS	Consist of the additional costs which occur when an order is placed for input into inventory, i.e. costs which would not have arisen if the order had not been placed. The additional ordering costs consist e.g. of tender invitations, order processing, telephone, postage and a fixed part of the transportation cost. The additional ordering costs of inventory replenishment orders within own production consist of administration costs for starting up the production, setup costs for setting up (engaging) the factory for the actual order, running-in costs because of lower production rate and higher scrap, levels when starting up a batch production.
ADDITIONAL REVENUE	Revenue received for a certain activity which one would not have been obtained if the activity had not been carried out.
ADDITIONAL SHIPPING COSTS	The additional cost for an extra shipment of goods.
Add-on	...tariff (also proportional rate or arbitrary (in USA))
ADP	automated data processing
ADR	European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road
Advance Arrangement	An agreement between the shipper and the carrier, concerning contacts between those parties prior to tendering the consignment.
Advance Notification of Delivery (AND)	The notification to a receiving warehouse, of an impending delivery. The message will be transmitted using EDI (qv) and give such details as consignment note number, order number, quantity and product description, delivery date and time.
Advanced Amount	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.
Advice Note	A written piece of information e.g. about the status of the goods.
Advisory Committee for Innovation & Tech Transfer	See Strategic Programme for Innovation and Technology Transfer
AETR	European Agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport
AFRA	average freight rate assessment
Aft	At, near or towards the stern or rear of a vessel or an aircraft.
Aftermarket Parts Distribution	The management, distribution, and delivery of aftermarket parts through dedicated logistics centers, and specialized transportation services.
Agcy	agency
Agency Fee	Fee payable by a shipowner or ship operator to a port agent.
Agents	Intelligent software that can be used in an exchange or auction to monitor prices and conditions on behalf of buyer and supplier, and in some cases to automatically execute trades.
Aggregate Inventory	The inventory for any group of items or products, involving multiple stock-

	keeping units. Synonym: Aggregate Stock.
Aggregate Inventory Management	The size of many inventories requires that they be broken down into groupings for the purpose of control. Aggregated inventory is the further collection of these groupings into a single entity to enable the establishment of operating policies, key performance indicators, targets and reports. Aggregate Inventory Management enables such things as the overall level of inventory desired to be established and then appropriate controls implemented to ensure that individual operating decisions achieve that goal, at optimum cost.
Agt.	agent
AGV	Automated Guided Vehicle
agwt	actual gross weight
AIM	See Automatic Identification Manufacturers.
Allocated Stock	A part that has been reserved, but not yet withdrawn or issued from stock, and is thus not available for other purposes.
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, e.g. a carrier or an agent, for the purpose of the booking of cargo for a specific voyage.
All-Time Order	The last order for a particular product in the last phase of its life cycle. This order is of such a size that the stock provided will satisfy all expected future demand (see all time requirement below) for the product concerned. Sometimes known as a life of type order.
All-Time Requirement	The total requirement for a particular product to be expected in the future. Normally used for products in the last phase of their life cycles, when production is (nearly) stopped.
All-Time Stock	The stock resulting from the assessment of an all-time requirement and delivery of an all-time order. If necessary, controls can be set for such stock to avoid consumption of items for reasons over and above those for which usage was predicted.
Amidships	At or in the middle of a vessel.
AMT	Air Mail Transfer
ANNUAL AGREEMENT	The period of validity relating to delivery and payment terms, approximate annual quantities per part, prices, blanket order procedure and invoicing. Annual agreements normally cover standard products which are not produced within the company. They are instead normal assortment products from different suppliers. The products are often cheap and irregularly bought in small quantities.
Anticipation Stock	Inventory held in order to be able to: Satisfy a demand with seasonal fluctuations with a production level that does not fluctuate at all or that varies to a lesser extent than the demand. Cope with erratic production or deficiencies in production capacity.
AO	account of
AOC	Agent of Change
APERAK	Definition: Application error and acknowledgement message.

The function of this message is:

a) to inform a message issuer that his message has been received by the addressee's application and has been rejected due to errors encountered during its processing in the application.

b) to acknowledge to a message issuer the receipt of his message by the addressee's application.

Apparel	A vessel's outfit, such as rigging, anchor and life boats. The term used in distribution/transport of clothing for a single piece of clothing, a garment.
Application service provider	An online outsourcer or hosting service for applications, letting Net market makers rent instead of buying applications and services such as auctions, exchanges and catalog aggregation. Many application vendors are moving to a hosting model, but ASPs are often application-agnostic, plugging a feature of one application into a marketplace when appropriate and using another feature from another vendor elsewhere.
Approved Continuous Examination Program (ACEP)	An agreement between the owners of the equipment and the responsible governmental body to allow continuous examination of the equipment (e.g. containers).
approx.	approximately
Apron	See Platform.
APRYCLEE	A network of national information centres of information technologies.
Area Code	A code for the area where a container is situated.
Area of Repair	Geographical 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	Geographical area where a subleased container becomes on hire.
arr.	arrival
arrd.	arrived
Arrival Notice	A notice sent by a carrier to a nominated notify party advising of the arrival of a certain shipment.
Articles Dangereux de Route (ADR)	An European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road.
AS/RS	Automatic Storage/Retrieval System
asap	as soon as possible
ass.	associate
Assembly	The stage of production in which components are put together into an end product appropriate to the process concerned.
Asset Management	A service designed to increase return on investment by managing, purchasing, and sustaining assets.
Asset Rationalization	A comparative analysis of transportation and distribution assets and optimal supply chain components.
Assignment	The transfer of certain rights from one party to another.
ASSORTMENT STRUCTURE	Structures over the product assortment in the company. It includes both the assortment range, i.e. the number of different product types, and the assortment variety, i.e. the number of different designs within every product type.
ATA	actual time of arrival
ATD	actual time of departure
ATP	Agreement of the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs
Atty	attorney
Auctions	Let multiple buyers bid competitively for products from individual suppliers. Suitable for hard-to-move goods such as used capital equipment (forklifts) and surplus or excess inventory. Prices only move up, but buyers can buy below list prices while sellers sell for more than a liquidator pays. Auctions are becoming a feature of many Net markets, but some use auctions as their primary market mechanism. Examples: AdAuction, TradeOut.com (used equipment).
Audit	A methodical examination and review of a situation or condition (as within a business enterprise) concluding with a detailed report of findings.
auth.	authorized

Authentication	Proof by means of a signature or otherwise that a certain document or certain data is of undisputed origin and genuine.
Authorisation levels	A definition of the information or documents a certain user is allowed to view, update or amend and what functionality he/she is entitled to access.
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.
Automatic Guided Vehicles (AGV)	These are battery electronic vehicles which follow a predetermined track within a warehouse operation.
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.
Automatic Identification Manufacturers (AIM)	International organization of companies and/or associations involved or interested in automatic identification.
aux.	auxiliary
Availability	The primary measure of system performance relating to the expected percentage of the supported system that will be available at a random point in time and not out of service for lack of spares.
Available Stock	The stock available to service immediate demand.
Available to Promise (ATP)	The uncommitted portion of a company's inventory and planned production, maintained in the master schedule to support customer order promising. The ATP quantity is the uncommitted inventory balance in the first period and is normally calculated for each period in which an MPS receipt is scheduled. In the first period, ATP includes on-hand inventory less customer orders that are due and overdue.
AWB	Air Waybill
Average	In marine insurance: a loss or damage to or in respect of goods or equipment. The numerical result obtained by dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities.
Average Adjusters	In general average affairs average adjusters are entrusted with the task of apportioning the loss and expenditure over the parties interested in the maritime venture and to determine which expenses are to be regarded as average or general average.
AVERAGE INVENTORY	Average inventory level measured over a certain period. It is calculated as follows: $(\text{Minimum inventory} + \text{maximum inventory}) / 2$

B

B/D	bank(er's) draft
B/G	bonded goods
B/L	See Bill of Lading.
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. 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.
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. Synonyms: Combined Transport Bill of Lading or Multimodal Transport document.
B2B	Business-to-business. Describes online transactions between one business, institution, or government agency and another. Differentiated from b2c (business-to-consumer) plays such as Amazon.com, eBay, and Yahoo.
BAC	bunker adjustment charge
BACAT	barge aboard catamaran
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's order or commitment that 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 in consistent with meeting that due date.
Backbone	A central high speed network that connects smaller, independent networks. the NSFnet is an example.
Back-end systems	Legacy enterprise systems that handle order processing, inventory, and receivables management for both buyers and suppliers. To deploy a digital trading platform, companies must often integrate new technologies with these older systems, which can include mainframe or ERP applications.
Backflushing	The deduction from inventory, after manufacture, of the component parts used in a parent by exploding the bill of materials by the production total of parents produced.
Back-handling	Use of delivery vehicles for return loads in order to optimise the utilisation of vehicle capacity.
Backhaul	The return movement of parts/material/containers from its original destination back to its point of origin.
Backlog	The quantity of goods still to be delivered, received, produced, issued, etc., for which the planned or agreed date has expired. The total number of customer orders which have been received but not yet been shipped. Synonym: Open Order.
BACKORDER	Order for a part in stock that cannot be or is not expected to be shipped directly.

BACKORDER ROUTINE	Those special administrative routines which are needed to handle an inventory shortage that has arisen.
BAF	See Bunker Adjustment Factor.
Bags/Bulk	part in bags. part in bulk
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.
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	Flat bottomed inland cargo vessel for canals and rivers with or without own propulsion for the purpose of transporting goods. Synonym: Lighter.
Bars	Special devices mounted on container doors to provide a watertight locking. Synonym: Door lock bars.
Base	Home depot of container or trailer.
Basic Stock	Items of an inventory intended for issue against demand during the resupply lead-time.
Batch	A collection of products or data which is treated as one entity with respect to certain operations e.g. processing and production.
Batch Lot	A definite quantity of some product manufactured or produced under conditions that are presumed uniform and for production control purposes passing as a unit through the same series of operations.
Batch Number	A code used to identify the specific production point, for a product or an assembly, in a manufacturing or assembly process.
BATCH PRODUCTION	Method for production of a wide assortment in common production equipment. The setup costs in production can be reduced by using batch 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 handling.
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.
Bay Plan	A stowage plan that shows the locations of all the containers on the vessel.
BC	bulk cargo
BC Code	Safe working practice code for solid bulk cargo.
bdi	both dates (days) inclusive
bdth.	breadth
Bdy.	boundary
Benchmarking	Using specific measurements to compare performance against another standard.

Bending-moment	It is the result of vertical forces acting on a ship as a result of local differences between weight and buoyancy. The 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 than 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.
Berth	A location in a port where a vessel can be moored, often indicated by a code or name.
Beyond Economic Repair (BER)	Where the projected cost of repair, normally for a repairable or rotatable item, exceeds a management set percentage of the replacement value of the item concerned.
Bilateral Transport Agreement	Agreement between two nations concerning their transport relation.
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 visa 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 are no questions of contagious disease and that all quarantine regulations have been complied with, so that people may embark and disembark.
Bill of Lading (B/L)	A document which evidences a contract of carriage by sea. The document has the following functions: 1. A receipt for goods, signed duly by a authorized person on behalf of the carriers. 2. A document of title to the goods described therein. 3 Evidence of the terms and conditions of carriage agreed upon between the two parties.
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 MATERIAL	A means of recording all goods, raw materials, semifinished goods and other components used in a company's production. This record can e.g. concern the number of parts, the number of versions of different parts, and the division of parts into standard and non standard items.
Bill of materials function	Ability to present predefined lists of items routinely required by buyers for a specific purpose. Can greatly reduce the planning process. In vertical markets, the challenge is developing a complete list of items that need to be purchased for specific products or projects. PartMiner (electronic components) uses this function to create a complete view of buyer activity, both purchases that go to contract suppliers and purchases made on itsanonymous spot market. Enables a market to combine a channel enabler approach with an exchange.
Bimodal Trailer	A road semi-trailer with retractable running gear to allow mounting on a pair of rail boogies. Synonym: Road-Rail trailer 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).
Bk.	bank
Bkge	bokerage
BLANKET RELEASE	A delivery condition which means that the buyer can require delivery of a consignment at any time after the purchasing agreement has been concluded. A blanket release can involve a whole consignment or parts thereof.
BLANKET RELEASE SCHEDULE	A schedule that includes dates when different call offs will be made and describes the goods and the quantities to be called off.
BL-EFFICIENCY	This can be divided into internal and external efficiency. Internal BL-efficiency is efficiency in the control and handling of the materials flow. External BL-efficiency is the contribution to the company's results from the control and handling of the materials flow measure as a percentage of the

	possible contribution.
BL-FUNCTION	All activities in a company, both operational and administrative, aiming at fulfilling the company's BL administrative targets, such as low costs for material control and material handling, good customer service, high inventory turnover. A BL-function is not necessarily the same as an organizational department.
blk.	bulk
BL-OBJECTIVES	Objectives which are formulated from a BL-perspective. They can be divided into four groups; 1. Reduction of BL-costs, 2. Ensuring material supply for manufacturing, 3. Adapting customer services to meet customer needs, 4. Increasing inventory turnover. Every group of BL-objectives consists of a number of subtargets such as low transportation costs, low inventory costs, short delivery times, high service level, low shortage costs, low tied up capital etc.
BL-PERSPECTIVE	Frame of reference for the coordination of the following targets in the company: to reduce transportation, storing and packing costs, to increase readiness for deliveries to the market, to guarantee the material supply to the manufacturing operation, to improve inventory turnover.
BL-SYSTEMS	A comprehensive term for all activities, resources, relations between different activities, management and objectives in a company which are connected with the material flow from a supplier through the company and to the end customer. The company's BL-systems can e.g. be divided into the three sub-systems: the Material Supply System, the Production Control System and the Distribution System. They are working to support the overall BL-function to enable it to fulfil its purpose. A BL-system is always unique for the situation. The person who is going to use the system decides the definitions of the system. He/she will then determine what the system will focus on from the perspective of the targets to be achieved by the system.
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.
BOM	Bill Of Materials
Bona Fide	In good faith; without dishonesty, fraud or deceit.
Bonded	Booking
Booking Reference Number	The number assigned to a certain booking by the carrier or his agent.
Bookmark	Saved link to a resource, typically a Web page, that allow you to quickly retrieve a particular resource in the future without the need to retype the URL. Many browsers allow you to manage and structure a collection of bookmarks according to individual preferences. A bookmark is also referred to as a favorite. Synonym: Favourites
Bottleneck	A stage in a process that limits performance. Note: Generally this is interpreted as a facility, function, department etc. that impedes performance, for example a warehouse or distribution centre 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 this 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.
BPO	Rail Tariff Balkans - Near East (Balkan Proche Orient)
BPR	Business Process Re-engineering

BRANCH WAREHOUSE	A facility for holding a common stock for a smaller geographical environment, which acts as a subsidiary to a central warehouse.
Break Bulk	To commence discharge.
Break Bulk Cargo	General cargo conventionally stowed as opposed to unitized, containerized and Roll On-Roll Off cargo. Synonym: Conventional Cargo.
BREAK POINTS	Break points where there is manufacturing, storing or re-loading.
brl.	barrel
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	Person who acts as an agent or intermediary in negotiating contracts.
Browser	Application that provides a way to look at and interact with all the information on the Web. It uses the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to request resources from Web servers throughout the Internet on behalf of the browser user. The browser then receives that resource - typically an HTML document - which is displayed by the browser. Popular browsers are the Netscape Navigator and the Internet Explorer.
Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN)	The old Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature for the classification of goods. Now replaced by the Harmonized System.
BSI Specification	British Standards Institution Specification for freight containers.
BTN	See Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.
BUDGET	The company's action plan for the future expressed in economic terms, e.g. production budget or purchasing budget. General description of inventory which releases the input and output stages from direct dependence on one other. The term is used both for cycle stock and safety stock when attention is directed to the released function.
BUFFER STOCK	General description of inventory which releases the input and output stages from direct dependence on one other. A quantity of goods or articles kept in store to safeguard against unforeseen shortages or demands. The term is used both for cycle stock and safety stock when attention is directed to the released function.
Build Stock	See Anticipation Stock
Bulk Bags	A large polythene liner that can be fitted to a 20'GP as an alternative to bulk containers.
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.
Bulk Container	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.
Bulkhead	Upright partition dividing compartments on board a vessel. The functions of bulkheads are: 1. To increase the safety of a vessel by dividing it into watertight compartments. 2. To separate the engine room from the cargo holds. 3. To increase the transverse strength of a vessel. 4. A vertically mounted board to provide front wall protection against shifting cargo and commonly seen on platform trailers (road cargo). Synonym: Header Board.
Bull rings	Rings for lashing the cargo in containers.
Bunker	(Tank) spaces on board a vessel to store fuel.
Bunker Adjustment Factor (BAF)	Adjustment applied by shipping lines or liner conferences to offset the effect of fluctuations in the cost of bunkers.
BUP	Bulk Unit Programme
Bureau Veritas	French classification society.

BUSINESS CONCEPT	A clear statement of how the company is trying to create profitability. The main components of the business concept are: the niche in, the business area that the company specializes in, the products or systems offered in that niche, and the resources and internal relations in the company by whose help success is achieved.
Business Intelligence	Usage of timely and accurate information to base decisions upon. Typically, includes a broad category of applications and technologies for gathering, storing, analyzing, and providing access to data. Activities include decision support, query and reporting, online analytical processing, statistical analysis, forecasting, and data mining.
BUSINESS LOGISTICS (BL)	Strategic, tactical and operational approaches and principles applied to increase the return on investment by developing the cost efficiency of the material flow, the return on capital in the material flow and the service to the customers. The BL-principles are the basis for development, planning, coordination and control of the material flow from raw material supplier to end customer.
BUSINESS LOGISTICS COSTS	All costs that can be related to the material flow in a company. In the first instance it is the following costs that are usually regarded as BL costs: transportation costs, inventory costs, packing costs, administrative costs, order processing, inventory control, transport administration, additional purchasing costs, setup costs and shortage costs.
Business Process Improvement (BPI)	Business process improvement can be an effective strategy; when conducted as an integrated process to redesign the nature of the work, the information systems support that work and the organisation around that work. BPI is a means of process improvement.
Business Process Re-engineering (BPR)	The fundamental analysis and radical redesign of everything: business processes and management systems, job definitions, organizational structures and beliefs and behaviors to achieve dramatic performance improvements to meet contemporary requirements. Information technology (IT) is a key enabler in this process.
Buyer's Market	A 'buyer's market' is considered to exist when goods can easily be secured and when the economic forces of business tend to cause goods 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.
BW	bonded warehouse
bxs	boxes

C

c&d	collection and delivery
C&F	cost and freight (CFR)
C&F	Cost and Freight
C&I	cost and insurance
C/D	customs declaration
C/N	consignment note
C/N (2)	Credit Note
C/O	certificate of origin
C/P	charter party
C/P blading	charter party bill of lading
C/T	Container Terminal
CAC	currency adjustment charge
CAD	See Cash Against Documents.
CAF	See Currency Adjustment Factor.
Call	The visit of a vessel to a port.
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.
CALS Test Network (CTN)	The CALS Test Network (CTN) is a confederation of hundreds of industry and government organizations that have agreed to evaluate and demonstrate the interchange and functional use of digital technical information using CALS standards. This is accomplished through a collaborative multi-service effort.
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.
Capacity Control	Process of registering and steering of capacity.
CAPACITY MANAGEMENT	Planning of machines and personnel in order to achieve the most efficient utilization of resources.
CAPITAL COSTS	Costs of using capital as a production factor. Capital costs are considered to include depreciation and interest. They are normally expressed per year and are defined as the yearly cost return on investment and depreciation of an investment cost for e.g. a building, a machine or an increase in inventory.
CAPITAL RATIONALIZATION	Means of improving the rate of return mainly by a faster return on capital. It is often used as a working title for a change in production methods which releases capital without decreasing production.
Cargo	Goods transported or to be transported, all goods carried on a ship covered by a B/L. 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). Any property carried on an aircraft, other than mail, stores and accompanied or mishandled baggage Also referred to as 'goods' (ICAO).
Cargo Handling	All procedures necessary to enable the physical handling of goods.
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.
Carriage	The process of transporting (conveying) cargo, from one point to another. Synonym: Transport.
Carriage and Insurance Paid To..	Carriage and insurance paid to... means that the seller has the same obligations as under CPT but with the addition that the seller has to procure cargo insurance against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage. The seller contracts for insurance and pays the insurance premium. The buyer should note that under the CIP term the seller is only required to obtain insurance on minimum coverage. The CIP term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term may be used for any mode of transport including multimodal transport.
Carriage Paid To (...named place of destination)	Carriage paid to... means that the seller pays the freight for the carriage of the goods to the named destination. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods, as well as any additional costs due to events occurring after the time the goods have been delivered to the carrier, is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods have been delivered into the custody of the carrier.
Carrier	The party undertaking transport of goods from one point to another.
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.
Carriers Bill of Lading Ports	Terminal, Pre-terminal port or Post-terminal Port as per tariff, indicated on the Bill of Lading and which is not the port physically called at by Carriers' ocean vessels. Note: Under normal circumstances in the B/L only ports should be mentioned which are actually called at.
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 COST	See stockroom cost.
Carrying Temperature	Required cargo temperature during transport and storage. See also Setting/Air Delivery Temperature.
Cartage	See Haulage.
CAS	currency adjustment surcharge
Cash Against Documents (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 (COD)	Terms of payment: if the carrier collects a payment from the consignee and remits the amount to the shipper.
CASS	Cargo Accounts Settlement System (IATA)
Catalog aggregation	Normalizing product data from multiple vendors so it can be easily compared. Virtual distributors and content aggregators often provide this service to buyers. Most valuable when products are complex and have many attributes. Prices are set, sometimes on contract.
Catalog aggregators	Make sense of buying options by aggregating catalogs from multiple vendors with relatively static prices. Act as a neutral intermediary but help buyers make sense of multiple vendors. Also normalize information coming from diverse sources to enable comparisons of similar products and services. Typically function as virtual distributors but don't take possession of goods themselves. Collect transaction fees on purchases but can generate additional revenue via credit checks, logistics, fulfillment, insurance, or other parts of the transaction process. Must satisfy suppliers' needs for differentiation while making comparisons possible for

	buyers. Examples: Chemdex , PlasticsNet, Sciquest (scientific equipment), Testmart (test equipment). <u>Synonym: Virtual distributor.</u>
Category Management	The management of groups of products that are interchangeable, or substitutable, in meeting consumer needs as opposed to the traditional concentration on individual products and brands.
CB	container base
cbd	cash before delivery
cbm	cubic metre
cc	charges collect
CCL	customs clearance
CCS	consolidated cargo (container) service
Cell	Location on board of a container vessel where one container can be stowed.
Cell Position	The location of a cell on board of a container vessel identified by a code for successively the bay, the row and the tier, indicating the position of a container on that vessel.
Cell-guide	Steel bars and rails used to steer containers during loading and <u>discharging whilst sliding in the ship.</u>
Cellular Vessel	A vessel, specially designed and equipped for the carriage of containers.
CEM	European Conference on Goodstrain time-tables
CENSA	Council of European and Japanese National Shipowner's Associations. The main objectives of this organization are to promote and protect sound shipping policies in all sectors of shipping, to coordinate and present the views of its members and to exchange views with other shipowner groups.
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE	A common inventory location for a large geographical area, often used to <u>supply smaller branch warehouses.</u>
Centre 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 <u>equilibrium in any position.</u>
CEO	chief executive officer
Certificate	A document by which a fact is formally or officially attested and in which <u>special requirements and conditions can be stated.</u>
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 conform to the specifications.
Certificate of Classification	A certificate, issued by the classification society and stating the class <u>under which a vessel is registered.</u>
Certificate of Delivery	A certificate indicating the condition of a vessel upon delivery for a charter <u>including ballast, available bunkers and fresh water.</u>
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 <u>authorities in the country of origin.</u>
Certificate of Origin	A certificate, showing the country of original production of goods. Frequently used by customs in ascertaining duties under preferential tariff <u>programs or in connection with regulating imports from specific sources.</u>
Certificate of Redelivery	A certificate, indicating the condition of a vessel upon redelivery from a charter <u>including ballast, available bunkers and fresh water.</u>
CET	Contraband Enforcement Team

	Used to explain the type of customs hold a container may have upon arrival into the USA.
	Example: Container has been placed on CET hold
CFD	Continuous Flow Distribution
CFR	See Cost and Freight (...named port of destination).
CFS	See Container Freight Station.
CH	carriers haulage
Ch.fwd.	charges forward
Chain Conveyor	A conveyor consisting of two or more strands of chain running in parallel tracks with the loads carried directly on the chains.
Channel enablers	Marketplaces friendly to existing distribution channels rather than trying to create a new channel. Maintain relationships for the traders rather than in the Net market itself. Examples: IMXchange.com (market for mortgage lenders and brokers), Channelpoint (market between insurance brokers and carriers).
Channel Structure	The method by which goods move from the producer to the customer. This will range from direct selling with no intermediaries to a structure involving agents, wholesales, retailers, etc.
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.
Charge Type	A separate, identifiable element of charges to be used in the pricing/rating of common services rendered to customers.
Charter Contract	See Charter Party.
Charter Party	A contract in which the ship owner 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.
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	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
CHC	cargo handling charges
Churn	The relentless cycle of acquiring new customers and losing others that characterizes consumer e-commerce and reduces lifetime customer value because switching is so easy. (See switching costs, lifetime value of the customer.)
CI	Corporate Information. A news category on Wilnet that reaches out to all staff
cia	cash in advance
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight means that the seller has the same obligations as under CFR but with the addition that he has to procure marine insurance against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage. The seller contracts for insurance and pays the insurance premium. The buyer should note that under the CIF term the seller is only required to obtain insurance on minimum coverage. The CIF term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term can only be used for sea and inland waterway transport. When the ship's rail serves no practical purposes such as in the case of roll-on/ roll-off or container traffic, the CIP term is more appropriate to use.
cif& e	cost, insurance, freight and exchange

cif& i	cost, insurance, freight and interest
CIFC	cost, insurance, freight and commission
cifc&e	cost, insurance, freight, commission and exchange
cifc&i	cost, insurance, freight, commission and interest
cifi&e	cost, insurance, freight, interest & exchange
cific	cost, insurance, freight, interest, commission
cifLt	cost, insurance and freight. London terms
cifw	cost, insurance and freight/war
CIM	International Convention concerning the Carriage of Goods by Railway
CIM (2)	Computer Integrated Manufacturing, an ESPRIT project on the use of information technology in industrial environments.
CIP	See Carriage and Insurance Paid To (...named place of destination).
CIV	cm
	International Convention on the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Railway
CKD	completely knocked down/unassembled
CLAIM	The buyer's claim notification indicating wrong or defective parts delivered, delay or other shortcomings in a delivery.
Classification	Arrangement according to a systematic division of a number of objects into groups, based on some likenesses or some common traits.
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.
clean B/L	see: clean bill of lading
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 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 (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. Synonym: Customer.
Clip on Unit (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 carriage of cargo where ventilation, either natural or mechanical (forced), is necessary.
CLP	Cargo Loss Prevention
CLP (2)	See Container Load Plan.
cm	centimeter(s)
CMR	Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road
CNC	See Compagnons Nationales des Conteneurs.
cnee	consignee
cnmt	consignment

Coalition	Coalitions are either buy-side or sell-side and are generally groups of buyers or sellers who agree to channel procurement through a single marketplace. They operate a marketplace without having a third party, neutral Net market as the hub. Many claim to be neutral--that anyone can join--but, by the nature of their partnership their first audience is either buyers or sellers. The advantage of coalitions, particularly buy-side coalitions, is they can do a lot of transactions, which creates marketplace liquidity. However, the problem with coalitions is they have several challenges to overcome--political challenges, both from regulators and relationships between powerful companies, as well as technology challenges of integrating legacy systems. Due to the complexity of these issues, none are operational yet. If they do in fact successfully overcome these obstacles and operationalize, we expect they will conduct a large number of transactions because they can force their suppliers to go through this marketplace t
COC	Carrier Owned Container
COD	See Cash On Delivery.
COFC	Container-on-Flat-Car (Rail flatcar)
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.
Collaboration	Interaction of two or more parties - people and companies - related to a common topic. This includes sharing information and doing business. Characteristic of collaboration, instead of integration and cooperation, is the loose coupling of the parties involved and the fast, flexible, ad hoc approach to successful interaction.
Collapsible Container	Container which can be easily folded, disassembled and reassembled.
Co-loading	The loading, on the way, of cargo from another shipper, having the same final destination as the cargo loaded earlier.
Coltrainer	collapsible container
Co-makership	The long-term relationship between e.g. a supplier or a carrier and a customer, on the basis of mutual confidence. Synonym: Co-shippership.
Co-Managed Inventory	A support arrangement similar to Vendor Managed Inventory but where replacement orders for the vendor-owned stock are agreed by the user prior to delivery.
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.
Combined 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. Synonym: Multimodal Transport
Combined Transport Document (CTD)	Negotiable or non-negotiable document evidencing a contract for the performance and/or procurement of performance of combined transport of goods. Synonym: Multi modal transport document.
Combined Transport Operator (CTO)	A party who undertakes to carry goods with different modes of transport. Synonym: Multimodal Transport Operator.
COMBITERMS	Delivery terms for intermarional groupage traffic (among forwarders)
Commercial Invoice	A document showing commercial values of the transaction between the buyer and seller.
Commodity	Indication of the type of goods. Commodities are coded according to the harmonized system.
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.
Common Access Reference	A key to relate all subsequent transfers of data to the same business case

	or file.
COMMON COSTS	Shared costs which are independent of individual activities, whether they are carried out or not. A shared cost is thus common for many activities in a company.
Compagneurs Nationales des Conteneurs	Abbreviation: CNC affiliate of the French National Railways for Container traffic.
COMPETITIVE DEVICES	Comprehensive description of different sales promotional tools used by a business to improve its competitiveness. A company's competitive devices consist principally of the product, pricing, product mix, distribution systems, advertising, PR and customer service.
Complete Knock-Down (CKD)	A form of manufacturing, involving the deconstruction of vehicles into kit form for subsequent re-assembly at a chosen destination. SKD (Semi Knock-Down) is a diluted version of CKD.
Complete Software Solutions	These solutions are applied within an industrial environment, providing manufacturers with real time information and a clear overview of its operations. Various management tools are offered through a common interface for all users and other systems throughout the company, with functions, such as order processing, accounting & billing, inventory and production planning being typical solution inclusions.
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. Note: A component for one organizational group may be the final assembly of another group (e.g. electric motor).
Component Manufacturer (CM)	A manufacturer of automotive components and supplier to vehicle assemblers (see Vehicle Manufacturers).
Component Part	Raw material, ingredient, part, or subassembly that goes into a higher level assembly, compound, or other part.
Compradore	A local advisor or agent employed by a foreign party or company who acts as an intermediary in transactions with local inhabitants.
Computer Virus	A program that can infect other programs by modifying them to include a possibly evolved copy of itself.
Conair Container	Thermal container served by an external cooling system (e.g. a vessel's or Clip On Unit), which regulates the temperature of cargo. Note: Conair is a brand name.
Conditions	Anything called for as requirements before the performance or completion of something else. 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. Synonym: Locating pin.
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 Road Haulage	See Drayage.
consgt	consignment
Consignee	The party such as mentioned in the transport document by whom the goods, cargo or containers are to be received.
Consignment	A separate identifiable number of goods (available to be) transported from one consignor to one consignee via one or more than one modes of transport and specified in one single transport document. Synonym for the USA: Shipment.
Consignment Instructions	Instructions from either the seller/consignor or the buyer/consignee to a freight forwarder, carrier or his agent, or other provider of a service, enabling the movement of goods and associated activities. The following functions can be covered: 1. Movement and handling of goods (shipping, forwarding and stowage) 2. Customs formalities 3. Distribution of

	documents 4. Allocation of documents (freight and charges for the connected operations) 5. Special instructions (insurance, dangerous goods, goods release, additional documents required)
Consignment Note	A document prepared by the shipper and comprising a transport contract. It contains details of the consignment to be carried to the port of loading and it is signed by the inland carrier as proof of receipt.
Consignment Stock	The stock of goods with an external party (customer) which is still the property of the supplier. Payment for these goods is made to the supplier at the moment when they are sold (used) by this party.
Consignor	See Shipper.
Consolidate	To group and stuff several shipments together in one container.
Consolidated Container	Container stuffed with several shipments (consignments) from different shippers for delivery to one or more consignees.
Consolidation	The grouping together of smaller consignments of goods into a large consignment for carriage as a larger unit in order to obtain a reduced rate.
Consolidation Point	Location where consolidation of consignments takes place.
Consolidator	A firm or company which consolidates cargo.
Consortium	Consortium is a form of cooperation between two or more carriers to operate in a particular trade.
Consular Invoice	An invoice covering shipment of goods certified by a consular official of the destination country, and used normally by customs or officials concerned with foreign exchange availability to ascertain the correctness of commercial invoice values.
Consumable	A classification of stock used to describe items or products that are totally consumed in use (eg paper, oil, grease etc).
Container	An item of equipment as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for transport purposes. It must be of: 1. a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use 2. specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more modes of transport without intermediate reloading 3. fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly from one mode of transport to another 4. so designed as to be easy to fill and empty 5. having an internal volume of 1 m ³ or more. The term container includes neither vehicles nor conventional packing. Synonym: Freight Container.
Container Bolster	A container floor without sides or end walls which does not have the ISO corner fittings and is generally used for Ro/Ro operations. Synonym: Bolster. Note: A bolster cannot be handled either full or empty by a container spreader without special gear.
Container Chassis	A vehicle specially built for the purpose of transporting a container so that, when container and chassis are assembled, the produced unit serves as a road trailer.
Container Check Digit	The 7th digit of the serial number of a container used to check whether prefix and serial number are correct.
Container Depot	Storage area for empty containers.
Container Freight Station (CFS)	A facility at which (export) LCL cargo is received from merchants for loading (stuffing) into containers or at which (import) LCL cargo is unloaded (stripped) from containers and delivered to merchants.
Container Lease	The contract by which the owner of containers (lessor) gives the use of containers to a lessee for a specified period of time and for fixed payments.
Container Load Plan	A list of items loaded in a specific container and where appropriate their sequence of loading.
Container Logistics	The controlling and positioning of containers and other equipment.
Container Manifest	The document specifying the contents of particular freight containers or other transport units, prepared by the party responsible for their loading

	into the container or unit. Synonym: Unit packing list, Container Load Plan.
Container Moves	The number of actions performed by one container crane during a certain period.
Container Number	Identification number of a container consisting of prefix and serial number and check digit. (e.g. KNLU 123456-7, see also container serial number and container prefix.)
Container Owner	A party who has a container at his disposal and who is entitled to lease or sell the container.
Container Platform	A container floor without sides or end walls which can be loaded by spreader directly and is generally used for Lo-Lo operations.
Container Pool	A certain stock of containers which is jointly used by several container carriers and/or leasing companies.
Container Prefix	A four letter code that forms the first part of a container identification number indicating the owner of a container. Synonym: Owner's Container Code.
Container Safety Convention (CSC)	International convention for safe containers.
Container Serial Number	A seven digit serial number (6 plus 1 Check Digit) that forms the second part of a container identification number.
Container Service Charges	Charges to be paid by cargo interests as per tariff.
Container Size Code	An indication of 2 digits of the nominal length and nominal height. See also Size/Type ISO6346.
Container Size/Type	Description of the size and type of a freight container or similar unit load device as specified in ISO6346.
Container Stack	Two or more containers, one placed above the other forming a vertical column. See also stack.
Container Sublease	Contract by which a carrier gives the use of containers to another carrier for a specified period of time and for fixed payments.
Container Terminal	Place where loaded and/or empty containers are loaded or discharged into or from a means of transport.
Container Type Code	Two digits, the first of which indicates the category and the second of which indicates certain physical characteristics or other attributes. See also container Size/Type ISO6346.
Container Yard (CY)	A facility at which FCL traffic and empty containers are received from or delivered to the Merchant by or on behalf of the Carrier. Note: Often this yard is used to receive goods on behalf of the merchant and pack these in containers for FCL traffic. Synonym: Marshalling Yard.
Containerized	Indication that goods have been stowed in a container.
Contingency Stock	Stock held to cover potential system failure situations which can be mathematically modelled.
Continuous Improvement (CI)	A term that describes the many management practices and techniques used to find and eliminate waste and to general improvements in business processes, quality or costs.
Continuous Replenishment (CRP)	CRP is based on the supplier delivering replenishment shipments triggered by the demand communicated by the retailer – either based directly on EPOS data from stores, or based on shipments out of the distribution centres (which should correlate closely with sales). Key rules for the process must be agreed i.e. frequency, minimum quantities etc.
Contraband	Goods forbidden by national law to be imported or exported.
Contract	An agreement enforceable by law between two or more parties stipulating their rights and obligations which are required by one or both parties to acts or forbearance by the other or both.
Contract Carrier	A third party carrier contracted to manage relationships with suppliers.
Contract Logistics	The contracting out of all the warehousing, transport and distribution

	activities or a part thereof by manufacturing companies.
Contract of Affreightment	An agreement whereby the ship owner agrees to carry goods by water, or furnishes a vessel for the purpose of carrying goods by water, in return for a sum of money called freight. There are two forms: the charter party and the contract contained in the Bill of Lading.
Contractor Integrated Tech Info Service	A technical information service based on the integration of databases (contractor , subcontractor, and government) contractually established and managed by the defense contractor to receive, maintain, and provide access to technical and support information on a defense system.
Contractual Port of Loading	A port at which an ocean vessel does not call, but which is equalized with the actual port of call and upon which inland haulage services and inland tariffs are based. Synonym: Commercial POL/POD. Note: Generally speaking it is seen as the port to be mentioned on the B/L from which cargo is accepted (e.g delivered by the consignee for sea transport).
CONTRIBUTION	The difference between additional revenue and additional cost. It can relate to a product group, a single product, a customer or a group of customers.
CONTRIBUTION DEGREE	Economic key data defined as the contribution as a percentage of the total revenues.
Control	The registration and check on data and activities as well as determining supervising procedures and changes related to procedures.
Control Group Cycle Counting	The repeated physical inventory taking of a small "control group" of parts, in the same locations, within a very short time frame to verify the design of a new inventory process. It is the only form of cycle counting not truly used to measure inventory record accuracy.
Conventional Cargo	See Break Bulk Cargo.
Convertor Dolly	An auxiliary undercarriage assembly consisting of a chassis, fifth wheel and towbar used to convert a semitrailer or a container chassis to a full trailer.
Conveyance	Transport of goods from one place to another.
Conveyor	A mechanical device in the form of a continuous belt for transporting cargo.
COP	customs of port
COQ	Cost of Quality
Core Competence	The combination of individual skills and use of technologies that underlay the various products and or services of a business.
Corner Fittings	Fittings located at the corners of containers providing means of supporting, stacking, handling and securing the container. Synonym: corner casting.
Corner Post	Vertical structural member at either side of an 'end frame' of a container joining a top and a bottom corner fitting (and thereby forming a 'corner structure').
Correction Message	A substitution for what has been wrong in a prior data interchange between computers in accordance with interchange agreements.
COS	cash on shipment
Co-shippership	See Co-makership.
Cost and Freight...	Cost and Freight means that the seller must pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination but the risk of loss of or damage to the goods, as well as any additional costs due to events occurring after the time the goods have been delivered on board the vessel, is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment. The CFR term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term can only be used for sea and inland waterway transport. When the ship's rail serves no practical purpose, such as in the case of roll-on/roll-off or container traffic, the CPT term is

	more appropriate to use.
COST INTEREST	Is an interest rate decided by the management to be used internally in calculations of rate of return, calculations of costs for work-in-progress, storage and inventory costs etc. The calculation expresses the desired return on investment, i.e. the alternative value of the capital. Different calculation interest rates can be used for different uses of capital.
COT	The customer arranges his own transport of the container to and from the terminal or depot but agrees to reconstitute the container back to the terminal or depot.
COTIF	Convention Concerning International Carriage by Rail (CIM-CIV)
COU	See Clip On Unit.
Country of Departure	Country from which a certain means of transport is scheduled to depart or has departed.
Country of Despatch	Country from which the goods are shipped.
Country of Origin	Country in which the goods have been produced or manufactured, according to criteria laid down for the purpose of application of the customs tariff, of quantitative restrictions, or of any other measure related to trade.
Country of Provenance	The country from which goods or cargo are sent to the importing country.
CP	customs of Port
CP (2)	carriage paid
CPLTC	Conference Port Liner Term Charges
CPT	See Carriage Paid To (...named place of destination).
Crane	A machine designed for moving and lifting weight by means of a movable projecting arm or a horizontal beam which is able to travel over a certain distance.
Crew Member	Any person actually employed for duties on board during a voyage in the working or service of a ship and included in the crew list (IMO).
Critical mass	When enough buyers and sellers participate in a Net market so goods or services change hands efficiently. Also, the time when a market gains momentum, achieves liquidity, and becomes a more efficient way to buy or sell than the traditional physical market or channel. (See network effect, liquidity.)
Critical Path Method	A network planning technique used for planning and controlling the activities in a project. By showing each of these activities and their associated times, the 'critical path' can be determined. The critical path is the series of successive activities which takes up most time and is therefore decisive for the total lead time of the project.
CRM	See: Customer Relationship Management
Cross Trades	Term used in shipping for the services of a vessel between nations other than the nation in which the vessel is registered (UNCTAD).
Cross-Docking	Trans shipment of goods at various points along the supply chain . It relates to the physical receipt of goods and their immediate transfer to the next onward phase without being brought into inventory - e.g. from the supplier to a customer's central warehouse, configured in the correct way to allow onward movement to regional warehouses.
CRP	Continuous Replenishment Programme
Cruise Ship	A ship on an international voyage carrying passengers participating in a group programme and accommodated on board, for the purpose of making scheduled temporary tourist visits at one or more different ports, and which during the voyage does not normally: (a) embark or disembark any other passengers; (b) load or discharge any cargo.
CS	Customer Service
CSC	See Container Safety Convention.

CSR	corporate social responsibility
CST	Container Service Tariff
CT	conference terms
CT (2)	combined transport
CTD	See Combined Transport Document.
CTO	See Combined Transport Operator.
CTPC	Cargo Traffic Procedures Committee (IATA)
cu.ft	cubic foot (feet)
cu.in	cubic inch(es)
Currency	A medium of exchange of value, defined by reference to the geographical location of the authorities responsible for it ISO4217. In general, the monetary unit, involved in a transaction and represented by a name or a symbol.
Currency Adjustment Factor (CAF)	Adjustment applied by shipping lines or liner conferences on freight rates to offset losses or gains for carriers resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates of tariff currencies.
Customer	See Client.
CUSTOMER ORDER POINT (COP)	The point in the manufacturing process when the product becomes customer order oriented. The COP marks the changeover in the process from forecast and inventory control to customer order control.
CUSTOMER ORDER PRODUCTION	Production for a specific customer order as opposed to inventory production.
Customer Pick Up	Cargo picked up by a customer at a warehouse.
Customer Relationship Management (CRM)	Set of methodologies, software, and usually Internet capabilities that help an enterprise manage customer relationships in an organized way. It includes all business processes in sales, marketing, and service that touch the customer. For example, an enterprise might build a database about its customers that describes relationships in sufficient detail so that management, salespeople, people providing service, and even the customer can access information, match customer needs with product plans and offerings, remind customers of service requirements, know what other products a customer has purchased, and so on. In contrast to customer care, Customer Relationship Management tends to be used to deal more specifically with the integration of all business functions with each other.
Customer Response Centres (CRC)	CRC's are local centres where products may be picked-up or delivered locally to customers. CRC's can be owned/managed by third parties, or co-owned by several companies (often manufacturers) serving the same customer base in a local market area.
CUSTOMER SERVICE	An element in the combination of the company's competitive means which includes service factors before, during and after purchasing. Product availability is one of the most important customer service elements.
Customer Service Level	A performance measure of customer service. Note: generally this is seen as the degree with which customer orders can be executed, in accordance with the terms which are generally accepted in the market.
CUSTOMER SERVICE MIX	Those service elements which are included in customer mix service primarily influenced by the unique circumstances of each case. They can therefore vary between business, line of business and situation etc.
CUSTOMER STRUCTURE	Information about a company's customers which includes e.g. the number of customers, the customer's size in relation to sales or given contribution, the geographical structure relating to location and distance, etc.
Customs	The department of the Civil Service that deals with the levying of duties and taxes on imported goods from foreign countries and the control over the export and import of goods e.g. allowed quota, prohibited goods.

Customs Broker	An authorized agent specialized in customs clearance procedures on account of importers/exporters. Customs Clearance Agent
Customs Invoice	Document required by the customs in an importing country in which an exporter states the invoice or other price (e.g. selling price, price of identical goods), and specifies costs for freight, insurance and packing etc., terms of delivery and payment, for the purpose of determining the customs value in the importing country of goods consigned to that country.
Customs Management	The import and export management of materials throughout the world
Customs Value	The worth of an item or group of items expressed in a monetary amount, within a consignment declared to Customs for duty and statistical reasons.
CWE	See Cleared Without Examination.
CVGK	customs value per gross kilogram
CVGP	customs value per gross pound
CWO	cash with order
cwt	hundredweight
CY	See Container Yard.
cy (2)	currency
Cybernetics	The study of control processes in mechanical, biological, electrical and information systems.
CYC	Container Yard Charges - Charges at destination
Cycle Counting	Cycle counting is the physical counting of stock on a perpetual basis, rather than counting stock periodically. A cycle is the time required to count all items in the inventory at least once. The frequency of cycle counting can be varied to focus management attention on the more valuable or important items or to match work processes. Some of the systems used are: ABC system with the highest count frequency for items with the highest annual usage value. Reorder system when stocks are counted at the time of order. Receiver system with counting when goods are received. Zero balance system to count items when a backorder situation is reached to confirm that no stock is held. Transaction system where stocks are counted after a specified number of transactions.
Cycle Stock	One of the two main components of any item of inventory, the cycle stock is the most active part ; i.e. that which depletes gradually and is replenished cyclically when orders are received. Another part of the item inventory is the safety stock which is a cushion of protection against uncertainty in the demand or in the replenishment lead time.
CYCLE STOCK/LOT SIZE INVENTORY	Occurs when the input into stock is different from the output. A certain minimum material quantity must be taken into stock and used gradually or one has to take out a certain quantity from the stock and the stock will gradually consist of smaller lots. The goods that in the meantime are in stock are called cycle stock.
CYCLE TIME	Available working time divided by the number of units needed.
CYCLIC PLANNING	Planning data which can be used several times for a production operation which is to be repeated in exactly the same way from time to time.
CYCLIC PRODUCTION	Describes a production series which is repeated according to a fixed timetable.

D

D/A	documents against acceptance
D/O	delivery order
D/P	documents against payment
D2D	Design to Distribution
DAF	Delivered at frontier (Incoterms)
Damaged Cargo Report	Written statement concerning established damages to cargo and/or equipment.
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.
DAS	delivery resp. delivered alongside ship
Data Plate	A metal identification plate affixed to a container which displays among others the gross and tare weights and external dimensions.
Dbk	drawback
DCAS	Distribution Cost Analysis System
DCP	Freight Carriage paid to (Incoterms)
DDP	See: Delivered duty paid
DDU	Delivered Duty Unpaid (...named place of destination).
Deadload	The difference between the actual and calculated ship's draft.
Deadweight (DWT)	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 <u>deadweight is expressed in tons.</u>
Decision Support System (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	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 <u>applicable valuation charges.</u>
Decoupling Inventory	A stock retained to make the independent control of two successive <u>operations possible.</u>
Decoupling Point	The point in the supply chain which provides a buffer between differing input and output rates.

Decoupling Point Position	The position of the decoupling point determines the way in which the business is managed and controlled and how various partners communicate along the supply chain. DP position for a particular product/market combination is determined in a trade off between market requirements and stock investment requirements, within the constraints of business characteristics such as lead time and flexibility of the supply organisation. Five different DP positions representing five basic logistic structures cover all possible product/market situations : Make and ship to stock Make to stock Assemble to order Make to order Purchase and make to order
De-Coupling Stock	Inventory accumulated between dependent activities in the goods flow to reduce the need for completely synchronised operations.
Dedicated Contract Carriage	Specialized transportation services customized to meet customers' carriage needs.
Dedicated Logistics Centers	The management of warehouses and processing centers dedicated to the flow-through distribution of parts and products.
Deduct Point	The point in the production process up to which all the parts assumed to have been used (as defined in the bill of material) are "backflushed", (automatically deducted) from the inventory records. Also see Backflushing.
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 oil-tight 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.
DEGREE OF CENTRALIZATION	The BL-system contains a number of "keypoints" where manufacturing, storing or reloading take place. The structure of the BL-system is dependent on the geographical location of these points. The degree of centralization will increase if the number of "keypoints" on one or several levels decreases, and vice versa. The BL-system can also be physically centralized while at the same time administration and decision-making can be decentralized.
Degroupage	Splitting up shipments into small consignments.
Delivered At Frontier ...	Abbreviation: DAF
Delivered Duty Paid ...	The seller fulfils his obligation to deliver when the goods have been made available at the named place in the country of importation. The seller has to bear the risks and costs, including duties, taxes and other charges of delivering the goods thereto, cleared for importation. If the parties wish to exclude from the seller's obligations some of the costs payable upon importation of the goods (such as value added tax (VAT)), this should be made clear by adding words to this effect: "Delivered duty paid, VAT unpaid (...named place of destination)". This term may be used irrespective of the mode of transport. Abbreviation: DDP
Delivered Duty Unpaid ...	Abbreviation: DDU
Delivered Ex Quay ...	Abbreviation: DEQ
Delivered Ex Ship ...	Abbreviation: DES
Delivering Carrier	The carrier who delivers the consignment to the consignee or his agent (aircargo).
Delivery	The process of delivering the consignment to the consignee at the agreed place.
DELIVERY ACCURACY	The number of complete orders that are delivered on time.
DELIVERY CLAUSES	Please see "terms of delivery".

DELIVERY FLEXIBILITY	The degree to which you can meet customers' special requirements regarding e.g. packing, mode of transport, order quantity, etc.
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	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).
Delivery Party	The party to which goods are to be delivered.
DELIVERY RELIABILITY	Indicates the extent to which specified order quantities have been delivered in accordance with the agreed delivery time, compared to the total number of orders delivered. For example 85% of the total number of orders have e.g. been delivered according to the agreed delivery time.
Delivery Schedule	The required and/or agreed time of delivery of goods or services, purchased for a future period.
DELIVERY SERVICE	Activities during the purchasing process aimed at the maximum use of time and space. Delivery service includes a great number of elements of which the most important ones are: delivery time, delivery reliability, order fulfilment rate and delivery flexibility.
DELIVERY STATUS	Information on how far a delivery has progressed, i.e. where it is situated in the chain from manufacturing, via loading and transportation to the customer's goods received department.
DELIVERY TIME	Promised delivery time is the time within which the vendor, according to the contract of sale (or practice), should deliver the goods to the customer. The time which passes from order to delivery is real delivery time. Please compare with lead time and order cycle time.
DELIVERY TIME SETTING	This means that the delivery time for an order is set with regard to total order situation, available capacity etc.
Demand	The quantity of goods required by the market to be delivered in a particular period or at a specific date.
Demand Forecast	See Forecast Demand.
Demand Satisfaction Rate	See Fill Rate.
Demise Charter	A contract whereby the ship owner 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'.
Denomination of Quantity	See Unit of Measure.
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	The place designated by the carrier where empty containers are kept in stock and received from or delivered to the container operators or merchants.
DEQ	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	Delivered Ex Ship (...named port of destination).
Despatch	The process of sending goods. Synonym: Dispatch.
Despatch Advice	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. Synonym: Despatch note.
Despatch Days	The days gained if the free time included in the rate and allowed for the use of certain equipment is not fully used.
Destination	Place for which goods or a vehicle is bound. The ultimate stopping place according to the contract of carriage
DET	Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions
Det Norske Veritas	Norwegian classification society.
Detention	Keeping equipment beyond the time allowed. See demurrage.
Detention Charge	Charges levied on usage of equipment exceeding free time period as stipulated in the pertinent inland rules and conditions.
Deterioration	The downgrading of a product due to long storage, damage to packing or other external influences.
Deterministic Inventory Control Models	An inventory control system where all the variables and parameters used are known, or can be calculated with certainty. The rate of demand for items, and the associated inventory costs, are assumed to be known with assurance and the replenishment lead time is assumed to be constant and independent of demand.
Devanning	See: Stripping, Unpacking.
Deviation from a Route	A divergence from the agreed or customary route.
DGSA	Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor
dia	diameter
Dimensions	Measurements in length, width and height, regarding cargo.
dir	direct
Direct Delivery	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. 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.
Disbursement	Sums paid out by a ship's agent at a port and recovered from the carrier.
Discharge	The unloading of a vehicle, a vessel or an aircraft. The landing of cargo.
DISCOUNTING	Recalculation of one or more payment's value to another point in time than the agreed-on date of payment, usually with regard to the certain interest rate.
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.
Disintermediation	When a Net market bypasses a traditional channel, more directly linking buyers with suppliers
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	Pallet intended to be discarded after a single cycle of use. Synonym: One-way pallet, Expendable pallet.
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.

DISTRIBUTION	All activities, both physical and administrative, which contribute to making the company's products available on the market. The concept also includes e.g. marketing, selection of distribution concepts and physical distribution. See also "physical distribution".
DISTRIBUTION BY VALUE	Please see "ABC-analysis".
Distribution Centre	A warehouse for the receipt, the storage and the dispersal of goods among customers. Synonym: Branch Warehouse.
Distribution Channel	The route by which a company distributes goods.
Distribution Requirement Planning DRP-1	The function of determining the need to replenish inventory at branch warehouses over a forward time period. A time-phased order point approach is used where planned orders at branch warehouse level are exploded via MRP logic to become gross requirements on the supplying source enabling the translation of inventory plans into material flows. In the case of multi-level distribution networks, this explosion process can continue down through the various levels of regional warehouses, master warehouse, factory warehouse, etc., and become input to the master production schedule.
Distribution Requirements Planning	Abbreviation: DRP-I. The function of determining the need to replenish stock at branch warehouses.
Distribution Resource Planning	The set of concepts, procedures and techniques, being an extension of DRP-I, for the effective planning and control of the physical distribution.
Distribution Resource Planning DRP1.1	The extension of MRP into the planning of the key resources contained in a distribution system.
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	Comprehensive term for all activities, relations between the different activities, resources, management and objectives in a company which aim to make the company's products available on the market. An important objective for the distribution system is to create maximum availability for the company's products on the market at the lowest possible cost. Maximum availability is achieved by, among other things, choosing the right distribution concept, the right marketing concept and an efficient physical distribution system.
Divider	A vertically mounted partition in a compartment on board. Synonym: Partition.
DIVISIONALIZATION	Division of a group or a company into several more or less independent units/divisions. These can be legally separate subsidiaries which are not necessarily 100 percent owned by the parent company.
Dock Receipt	Document issued by a shipping line acknowledging that goods are received for shipment.
Document	Anything printed, written, relied upon to record or prove something.
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 of Title	A term to mean that possession of the specified document entitles the holder to control of the goods listed in that document.
Documentary Credit	The basis of international trade by means of which payment is made against surrender of the specified documents.
Door Lock Bars	See Bars.
Double Banking	Two vessels moored alongside each other on a certain berth.
Double-deck Pallet	Flat pallet with a top and bottom deck.
Down Time	The period of time when a machine is not available for production due to a functional failure or maintenance.
Draft	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 stem, the stern and amidships. Synonym: Draught.
Draught	See Draft.

Drawback	Repayment of any part of customs or excise duties previously collected on imported goods, when those goods are exported again.
Drayage	The hauling of a load by a cart with detachable sides. (dray). Road transportation between the nearest railway terminal and the stuffing place. Synonym: Connecting Road Haulage
Drilling Rig	A structure, which drills wells in the bottom in order to search for oil.
DRIVE	Dedicated Road Infrastructure for Vehicle Safety in Europe, a major initiative begun in 1988 to apply information technology to the improvement of road safety and the reduction of environmental pollution by road traffic. Acronym: DRIVE
Drop off Charge	Charge made by container owner and/or terminal operators for delivery of a leased, or pool container into depot stock. The dropoff charge may be a combination of actual handling and storage charges with surcharges.
DRP	Distribution Requirement Planning
DRP II	Distribution Resource Planning
DRP-I	See Distribution Requirements Planning.
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.
DSS	See Decision Support System.
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
Dunnage	Stowage material, mainly timber or board, used to prevent damage to cargo during carriage.
DU-PONT CHART	Graphical chart for relating different cost/revenue concepts to each other. Originates from the multinational enterprise Du-Pont's organization of a budget and calculation system. It can simply be expressed as a graphical basis for the Du-Pont formula.
DU-PONT FORMULA	The formula presents a way of calculating a company's rate of return for a certain period. Rate of Return = Surplus degree x Return on Capital. Surplus degree = Surplus / Turnover. Turnover = sales / invested capital
Duty Free Zone	An area where goods or cargo can be stored without paying import customs duties awaiting further transport or manufacturing.
DWCC	dead weight cargo capacity
DWT	See Deadweight.

E

E&OE	errors and omissions excepted
e.g.	for example
EAN	See: European Article Numbering Association
EBCS	european barge carrier system
E-business	Exchange of business information on the Web.
ECE Convention	International Convention for the Harmonization of Frontiers. Controls of goods
E-Commerce	The end-to-end digital exchange of all information needed to conduct business. Examples include EDI transactions, electronic mail, archives, audit trails, and all forms of records, including graphical images.
Econometric Models	A system of simultaneous equations for forecasting, based on mutual dependency among the variables used.
Economic Order Interval (EOI)	In fixed order interval systems, the interval between orders that will minimise the total inventory cost, under a given set of circumstances, obtained by trade off analysis between the cost of placing an order and the cost of holding stock.
ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY	Is the optimum order quantity which ensures that the total of purchasing, order and additional shortage costs is kept to a minimum. Please also see "square root formula".
Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)	In fixed order quantity systems, the size of an order that minimises the total inventory cost, under a given set of circumstances, obtained by trade off analysis between cost of placing an order and cost of holding stock.
Economic Speed	That speed of a means of transport which produces the best possible financial result for the owner. Such speed should not be in excess of the maximum or minimum output allowed for the engine(s).
Economic Stock	The sum of the physical stock and the goods ordered but not yet received, minus the goods sold but not yet delivered for which a company carries risk in respect of a drop in price and unmarketability.
Economy of Scale	A phenomenon which encourages the production of larger volumes of a commodity to reduce its unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a greater quantity.
ECR	See: Efficient Consumer Response
ECR Scorecard	The ECR scorecard is a tool to enable organisations to assess the ECR performance of both itself and its trading partners. It can be applied by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The scorecard covers 14 improvement concepts adopted by the European ECR Board and provides the basis for companies to drive ECR improvement programmes. These improvement concepts fall across Demand Management, Supply Management and Enabling Technologies to optimise performance.
ECSI	Export Cargo Shipping Instruction/Preadvice. Instructions from shipper with details of all parties involved and description of goods.
EDC	European Distribution Centre
EDI	See Electronic Data Interchange.
EDIFACT	See Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport.
EDP	See Electronic Data Processing.
EDR	See Equipment Damage Report.
Effective Stock	The sum of the physical stock of a particular product and the quantity of that product ordered for a particular period, but not yet received.
Effectiveness	Doing the right things - understanding what, at a strategic, tactical and operational level, should be done to optimise resource use.

Efficiency	Doing things right - doing those things which are deemed to be effective as well as possible.
Efficient Consumer Response (ECR)	An initiative whereby elements of the supply chain work together to fulfill consumer wishes better, faster and at less cost.
EFR	Efficient Foodservice Response
EFTA - European Free Trade Association	Comprising Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.
EHA (Equipment Handover Agreement), Interchange (Fr)	An agreement acknowledging the condition of the carrier's equipment when handed over and returned, which includes the terms of contract under which the equipment was taken over.
E-invoicing	An administrative service that involves creating, sending and handling customers' commercial invoices electronically.
EIR	See Equipment Interchange Receipt.
ELASTICITY OF SERVICE	The connection between service level and demand. The greater effect service level has on demand the higher the value of service elasticity.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	The transfer of structured data, by agreed standards from applications on the computer of one party to the applications on the computer of another party by electronic means.
Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport	Abbreviation: EDIFACT. The ISO application level syntax rules for the structuring of user data and of the associated service data in the interchange of messages in an open environment. United Nations rules for EDIFACT. They comprise a set of internationally agreed upon standards, directories and guidelines for the electronic interchange of structured data related to trade in goods and services between independent computerized information systems.
Electronic Data Processing (EDP)	The computerized handling of information (e.g. business data).
Electronic Point of Sale (EPOS)	EPOS equipment can collect and store data related to sales information at the point of sale. The introduction of EPOS systems linked to bar coding and article numbering laser scanners can provide the information that is required to operate ECR.
Elevator	Equipment used to discharge some bulk cargoes such as grain which is removed from the hold by a continuous line of buckets or by suction and carried on a conveyor belt to store.
Embargo	A government order prohibiting the entry or departure of commercial vessels or goods at its ports. The refusal by a carrier, for a limited period, to accept for transport over any route or segment thereof, and to or from any area or point, of a connecting carrier, any commodity, type of class of cargo duly tendered.
EMEA	Europe, Middle East & Africa
Emergency Medical Service (EMS)	Medical procedures in case of emergencies on board of vessels.
EMS	See Emergency Medical Service.
Endorsement	The transfer of the right to obtain delivery of the goods of the carrier by means of the consignee's signature on the reverse side of a bill of lading. If the name of the new consignee (transferee) is not stated, the endorsement is an open one which means that every holder of the document is entitled to obtain delivery of the goods.
Enquiry	Document issued by a party interested in the purchase of goods specified therein and indicating particular, desirable conditions regarding delivery terms, etc., addressed to a prospective supplier with a view to obtaining an offer.
Enterprise	An organization created to provide products and/or services to customers.
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	Complex applications used by large enterprises to manage inventory and integrate business processes across multiple divisions and organizational boundaries, often the application backbone in many large enterprises.

EOQ	Economic Order Quantity
Equipment	Material resources necessary to facilitate the transport and handling of cargo. Transport equipment does under the given circumstances not have the ability to move by its own propulsion (e.g. sea container, trailer, unit load device, pallet).
Equipment Damage Report (EDR)	Written statement concerning damage to equipment, based on a physical inspection.
Equipment Interchange Receipt (EIR)	Physical inspection and transfer receipt.
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning. A business software system. Computerised information support for a company's business processes.
E-services	Web-based service offerings - via a website or by Internet access to systems and applications.
Estimated Delivery Date (EDD)	The date and time a package or shipment is expected to be delivered to a given destination.
Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA)	The expected date and time of arrival in a certain port. Synonym: Expected time of arrival.
Estimated Time of Departure (ETD)	The expected date and time when a certain port is left. Synonym: Expected time of departure.
ETA	See: Estimated Time of Arrival
ETD	See: Estimated Time of Departure
ETS	expected time of sailing
Europallet(s)	The Europallet is the supposedly standard pallet for the European Union countries. It covers an area of 1 metre x 1 metre and is therefore smaller than the pallets currently in use in most other parts of the world (e.g. Australia where the standard pallet is 1.17 x 1.17 metres). The ability/inability of some destinations to handle one or other of the types of pallets can cause needless added expense (unless we're doing the re-palletisation, then it's good for the profit margin!).
European Article Numbering Association (EAN)	An international body responsible for administering the European Article Numbering system. It has affiliates in many countries such as: CCG in West Germany, DCC in Japan, ANA in the United Kingdom. Note: The North American body responsible for the Uniform Product Code (UPC) coding is the Uniform Code Council. (UPC is a subset of EAN).
European Pallet Pool	Pool for the exchange of standard size pallets (Europallets) in European cargo traffic, formed in 1961 by a number of European rail administrators.
European Zone Charge (EZC)	A charge for inland haulage transport in case of carrier haulage in Europe.
EVA	Economic Value Added
Even Keel	Said of a vessel which is balanced in such a way that the draft forward and aft is the same as the draft in the midship of the vessel on both sides.
Event	An occurrence.
Ex Works ...	Ex works means that the seller fulfils his obligation to deliver when he has made the goods available at his premises (i.e. works, factory, warehouse, etc.) to the buyer. In particular, he is not responsible for loading the goods on the vehicle provided by the buyer or for clearing the goods for export, unless otherwise agreed. The buyer bears all costs and risks involved in taking the goods from the seller's premises to the desired destination. This term thus represents the minimum obligation for the seller. This term should not be used when the buyer cannot carry out directly or indirectly the export formalities. In such cases, the FCA term should be used.
Excess	Going over the prescribed amount or degree e.g. excess luggage is luggage of which the weight is over the weight for free carriage.
Excess Stock	That portion of stock on hand which is over and above desired stock level.
Exchange Rate	The rate at which one currency can be exchanged for another, usually expressed as the value of the one in terms of the other.

Exchanges	Two-sided marketplaces where buyers and suppliers negotiate prices, usually with a bid and ask system, and where prices move both up and down. Work best with easily definable products without complicated attributes--commodities, perishable items such as food, or intangibles such as electric power. Produce fluctuating, sometimes volatile prices. Particularly appropriate if a true market price is difficult to discover. Also work where brokers make high margins by buying low and selling high to purchasers who don't know the original sellers. Examples: Altra (energy), Paper Exchange (paper products), GoFish.com (frozen fish), Arbinet (telecommunications bandwidth). Synonyms: digital exchange, online exchange, dynamic exchange, dynamic trading exchange.
excl.	excluding
Execution	The actual act of carrying out a task.
Exempt Carrier	Company which transports commodities exempted from Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) economic regulation.
Exemption Clause	A clause in a contract, which relieves the carrier's responsibility for certain events. Synonym: Exceptions Clause.
Expected	Likely to occur or appear.
Expediting	The 'rushing' or 'chasing' of production or purchase orders which are needed in less than the normal lead time.
Expendable Pallet	See disposable pallet. Synonym: One Way Pallet.
Expenses	Costs paid out in connection with booking of cargo and arranging transport (e.g. commission).
Expiration	Termination of a certain period.
Exponential market	Where one party can be both a buyer and seller. Both buyers and sellers benefit when a new participant joins because fewer participants are needed to create higher volumes. Grow faster than linear markets. Require well-defined or commoditized products to make purchase and sale easy. Transaction costs must be low to keep the market liquid. Examples: Altra (energy), e-Steel, MetalSite. Synonym: circular market. Antonym: linear market.
Export	The process of carrying or sending goods to another country or countries, especially for purposes of use or sale in the country of destination. The sale of products to clients abroad.
Export Declaration	A document required by the U.S. Treasury Department and completed by a shipper indicating the contents, value, and destination of an export shipment.
Export Licence	Document granting permission to export as detailed within a specified time.
Export Packer	Company, packing goods for export.
Export Parts Consolidation	The unification process of shipments being exported and transported to locations throughout the world.
Exporter	The party responsible for the export of goods.
EXQ	ex quai -costs and risks to be accepted ex (from) wharf at named port (port of destination discharge port) (Incoterms)
EXS	ex ship (Incoterms)
EXTERNAL STORAGE	Buying of a storage service which includes renting cost and input/output of material.
EXTERNAL TRANSPORTATION	Transportation between different companies, facilities etc. Often a description of transportation outside the gates of the company. Please compare with "internal transportation".
Extract	Summary or copy of something written, e.g. used in connection with the log book.
EXW	See Ex Works (...named place).
EZC	See European Zone Charge.

F

F&D	freight and demurrage
f.a.c	fast as can (loading or discharge)
f.i	free in
FAA	free of all average
FAB	Forwarder Air Bill
Fabrication	A term used to distinguish manufacturing operations for components as opposed to assembly operations.
FAC	forwarding agents commission
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.
FAF	Fuel Adjustment Factor
Fairway	A navigable channel for vessels, often the regular or prescribed track a vessel will follow in order to avoid dangerous circumstances.
FAK	See Freight All Kinds.
FAL	Facilitation Committee of the IMO.
FALPRO	Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (UNCTAD)
Family Group	A group of related products for which demand can be aggregated in order to assess overall demand for the material or parts which make up the family group products.
Fantainer	Identical to a GP but is fitted with an electric extraction fan for carriage of cargoes prone to condensation. 20' only
FAQ (1)	Frequently Asked Questions
FAQ (2)	free along side quay or free at quay
faq (3)	free average quality
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. FCA See Free Carrier (...named place).
Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG)	FMCG are a product group of retail goods, such as food and drinks.
fbh	free on board harbour
FBL	FIATA Negotiable Combined Transpon Bill of Lading
FCC	See Fully Cellular Containership.
FCL	See full container load.
Fco.	franco free
FCR	Forwarders Certificate of Receipt (FIATA Document)
FCSR & CC	free of capture. seizure, riots and civil commotions
FCT	Forwarders Certificate of Transport (FIATA Document)
Feed Back	The flow of information back into the control system so that actual performance can be compared with planned performance.
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.
FEU	See Forty Foot Equivalent Unit.
fga	free of general average

FHEX	Friday and Holidays excepted
fias	free in and stowed
fib	free into barge
fic	freight, insurance, carriage
FIFO	See First In First Out.
Fifth Wheel	Circular or wheel-shaped bearing mechanism, secured on the rear of the chassis of a truck-tractorm that engages the semi-trailer king pin with a spring lock device and supports the weight of the front end of the semi-trailer.
fih	free in harbour
FILL RATE	Describes the relationship between the volume of goods and available storage or transport space.
FILO	See Free In Liner Out.
Finished Goods	Inventory to which the final increments of value have been added through manufacturing.
Finished Goods Stock	Stock that is available for supply to an external consumer, including items that have been supplied but not invoiced to an external consumer.
FIO	See Free In and Out.
firavv	first available vessel
First In First Out (FIFO)	The method whereby the goods which have been longest in stock (first in) are used, delivered (sold) and/or consumed first (first out).
First Pick Ratio	During order picking, the percentage of orders or lines for which 100% completion was achieved from the primary location or picking face.
FIS	freight, insurance and shipping charges
fiw	free into waggon
FIXED ASSETS	Resources for long-term ownership, e.g. machines, premises, subsidiaries.
FIXED COST	A cost which will be unchanged even if the operation volume is changed.
Fixed Crane	A crane of which the principal structure is mounted on permanent or semi permanent foundations.
Fixed Height Load-carrying Truck	Truck carrying its load on a non-elevating platform. Synonym: Fixed platform truck.
Fixed Order Interval	An inventory control system for which a maximum stock level has been calculated based on usage during the lead time and order interval. Stock is reviewed at specified time periods and subsequent order size equates to the difference between the maximum stock level and the current inventory position. Thus, the order size will vary according to usage between reviews.
Fixed Order Quantity (Fixed Order Size)	An inventory control system where stock is reviewed continuously and, whenever the inventory falls to a predetermined point, an order for a fixed quantity of stock is generated.
Fixed Platform Truck	See Fixed Height Load-carrying Truck.
FIXED-T-SYSTEM	This is an inventory control system which means that inventory volume is checked at regular dates and orders are placed systematically. The order quantity is equal to the capacity level, minus the volume of goods already in stock.
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 IMO DGS).
Flash Point	The lowest temperature at which a good produces enough vapour to form a flammable mixture with air.
Flat	See Flat Rack.
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 flat bed with fixed ends suitable for the carriage of cargo of excessive width and plated for carriage of heavy loads. 20' and 40'
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.
Flexible Computer Integrated Manufacturing (FCIM)	FCIM is the integration of equipment, software, communication, human resources, and business practices within an enterprise to rapidly manufacture, repair, and deliver items on demand with continuous improvements in the processes. The FCIM initiative is a Joint Service and Agency effort to establish and implement the procedures and processes needed.
Flexitanks	A large polythene liner which can be fitted inside a 20'GP for the transportation of non-hazardous liquids
Flight Member	A licensed crew member charged with duties essential to the operation of an aircraft during flight time.
Flight Number	A combination of two letters, indicating the airline, and three or four digits indicating the number of the voyage. Synonym: Line Number.
FLM	First Line Management
Floating	Freely suspending in water of an object.
Floating Crane	A crane mounted on a barge or pontoon, which can be towed or is self propelled.
Floating Dock	A floating structure that 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.
Floor Ready Merchandise (FRM)	FRM; are goods prepared ready to go directly to the sales floor in a retail operation. Goods can be made floor-ready at any stage in the supply chain, because the process is not complex – adding product labels, price labels, and security tags, and pre-assorting and packaging.
FLOW CHANGE COSTS	Costs which occur when there is a change in the manufacturing rate, e.g. with seasonal fluctuations.
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 CYCLE TIME	Gives information about the time that is needed for production and distribution of products. Please also see "throughput time".
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.
FLOW ORIENTED LAYOUT	Production equipment is placed in flow lines, so called manufacturing cells. A manufacturing cell consists of a primary machine operating at full capacity and a number of secondary machines.
Flow-Through Distribution	An inventory reduction strategy in which parts are received from multiple locations at one facility, consolidated by destination, and delivered within the same day.
FLT	forklift truck
FMC	Federal Maritime Commission (Control of shipping acts USA)
FMC (2)	Fully Mission Capable
FMCG	Fast Moving Consumer Goods
FOB	See Free On Board (...named port of shipment).
FOC	flags of convenience
Fo'c's'le	See Forecastle.

FOD	free of damage
foq	free on quay
FOR	free on rail (Incoterms)
Force Majeure	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. Synonym: Act of God.
Fore and Aft Stowage	Stowage from the bow to the stern (lengthwise), as opposed to stowage athwartships.
Forecast	An estimation or calculation in advance; a prediction. The amount of cargo expected to be booked for a certain sailing of a vessel. The number of containers expected to be used in a certain area, for steering purposes.
Forecast Demand	The prediction, projection or estimation of expected demand over a specified future time period.
Forecastle	Abbreviation: Fo'c's'le. Forward part of a vessel where stores, ropes and anchor chains are located.
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	The party arranging the carriage of goods including connected services and/or associated formalities on behalf of a shipper or consignee. Synonym: Freight Forwarder.
Forwarding Instruction	Document issued to a freight forwarder, giving instructions to the forwarder for the forwarding of goods described therein.
fos	free on steamer or ship
FOT	free on truck (rail) (Incoterms)
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.
FOW	free on wharf
fow (2)	first open water
fpa	free of particular average
FPAD	freight payable at destination
FR	flat rack (container)
Fragile	Easily breakable. Term denoting that goods should be handled with care.
Fragmentation	Market condition when there is no dominant group of buyers or suppliers, but where many buyers are chasing many suppliers, often inefficiently.
Franchise	Amount which in case of damage will have to be borne by the assured.
FRC	Free Carrier (named point) (Incoterms)
Free Airport	See Free Trade Zone.
Free Alongside Ship ...	Abbreviation: FAS
Free Carrier ...	"Free Carrier" means that the seller fulfils his obligation to deliver when he has handed over the goods, cleared for export, into the charge of the carrier named by the buyer at the named place or point. If no precise point is indicated by the buyer, the seller may choose within the place or range stipulated where the carrier shall take the goods into his charge. When, according to commercial practice, the seller's assistance is required in making the contract with the carrier (such as in rail or air transport) the

	seller may act at the buyer's risk and expense. This term may be used for any mode of transport, including multimodal transport. "Carrier" means any person who, in a contract of carriage, undertakes to perform or to procure the performance of carriage by rail, road, sea, air, inland waterway or by a combination of such modes. If the buyer instructs the seller to deliver the cargo to a person, e.g. a freight forwarder who is not a "carrier", the seller is deemed to have fulfilled his obligation to
Free Circulation, Libre Circulation	The movement of goods within the European Community without the need to pay any duty.
Free House Unclear	Delivered at a certain destination without payment of certain duties or incurred costs.
Free In and Out (FIO)	Transport condition denoting that the freight rate excludes the costs of loading and discharging and, if appropriate, stowage and lashing.
Free In Liner Out (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 On Board ...	Free on Board means that the seller fulfils his obligation to deliver when the goods have passed over the ship's rail at the named port of shipment. This means that the buyer has to bear all costs and risks of loss of or damage to the goods from that point. The FOB term requires the seller to clear the goods for export. This term can only be used for sea or inland waterway transport. When the ship's rail serves no practical purpose, such as in the case of roll-on/roll-off transport, the FCA term is more appropriate to use
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 Stock	See Available Stock.
Free Trade Zone	(FTZ) 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). Synonym: Free Port, Free Airport.
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.
Freight	The amount of money due for the carriage of goods and payable either in advance or upon delivery.
Freight All Kinds (FAK)	Single freight which is charged irrespective of the commodity.
Freight Collect	Freight and charges 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	Forwarders provide shipping, documentation, customs clearance and brokerage, consolidation, storage and insurance.
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	A unit for freighting cargo according to weight and/or cubic measurement.

	Synonyms: Revenue ton, Bill of Lading ton.
Freighter	A vessel or an aircraft used for the carriage of cargo.
FREQUENCY STORAGE LOCATION	In an inventory part numbers with high input/output frequency are located in such a way that the work cycle time in collecting and delivering these parts is kept to a minimum.
frt. ton	freight ton
Frft.fwd.	freight forward
FSC	Fuel Surcharge
ft	foot (feet)
ft.ppd.	freight prepaid
FTA	Freight Transport Association
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 (FCL)	A container stuffed or stripped under risk and for account of the shipper and/or the consignee. 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 (FCC)	A vessel specially designed to carry containers, with cell-guides under deck and necessary fittings and equipment on deck.
Fumigation	Treating of cargoes with gases to exterminate unwanted life forms.
FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT	Machines of the same type are grouped together, e.g. lathes with lathes and milling machines with milling machines.
FWC	full loaded weight & capacity (container)
fwdr.	forwarder
FWR	FIATA Warehouse Receipt

G

GA	general average
GAA	General Average Agreement (bond)
GAC	general average contribution
GAM	Global Account Manager
Gantry Crane	A crane or hoisting machine mounted on a frame or structure spanning an intervening space, which often travels on rails.
GANTT-CHART	A planning chart which describes the sequence and time frame for the different stages in a project.
Gateway	A point at which cargo is interchanged between carriers or modes of transport. A means of access, an entry.
GATT	See General Agreement On Tariffs and Trade.
GBL	Government Bill of Lading
GC	general cargo
GCR	See General Cargo Rate and General Commodity Rate.
GDP	gross domestic product
GENERAL AGREEMENT	An agreement between buyer and vendor includes, besides the agreement text, a delivery schedule which specifies the buyer's needs in relation to every detail included per unit of time (e.g. week) during a longer time period, normally 1-2 years ahead. In addition, a detailed specification is included which describes all parts included, the price per unit and the annual quantity from which the price is calculated. Finally, there is a "fixed time" notice given in weeks, which means that every blanket release in the delivery schedule within this time should be regarded as a fixed order.
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Abbreviation: GATT. Major international agreement on trade and tariffs between many nations all over the world.
GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH SCHEDULE	In an agreement, besides the agreement text itself, there is also a part description included which contains price and the approximate quantity for which the price has been calculated, for all products included. The buyer's need for call off is specified in separate delivery schedules that are distributed to the supplier at regular intervals or when a major shift in demand occurs. The delivery schedules show the due dates and the quantity per part number during the period of the agreement. The forthcoming blanket order is a fixed order, the others are a forecast for the supplier's capacity reservation. The first and last validity dates should also be included in the agreement text.
General Average (G/A)	Intentional act or sacrifice that is carried out to safeguard vessel and cargo. When a vessel is in danger, the master has the right to sacrifice property and/or to incur reasonable expenditure. Measures taken for the sole benefit of any particular interest are not considered general average.
General Average Act	(York-Antwerp Rules) There is a general average act when, and only when any extraordinary sacrifice or expenditure is intentionally and reasonably made or incurred for the common safety for the purpose of preserving from peril the property involved in a common maritime adventure.
General Average Statement	This shows in detail all general average costs and expenses and the contribution of each interest in the general average in proportion to its value.
General Cargo	Cargo, consisting of goods, unpacked or packed, for example in cartons, crates, bags or bales, often palletized. General cargo can be shipped either in breakbulk or containerized. Any consignment other than a consignment containing valuable cargo and charged for transport at

	general cargo rates (aircargo).
General Cargo Rate	Abbreviation: GCR.Synonym: General Commodity Rate. The rate for the carriage of cargo other than a class rate or specific commodity rate.
General Commodity Rate	See General Cargo Rate.
General Purpose Container	A container used for the carriage of general cargo without any special requirements for the transport and or the conditioning of the goods.
Gen-set	Motor generator set as power source for e.g. thermal containers.
Germanischer Lloyd	German classification society.
GFA	general freight agent
Global Supply Chain Management Services	The management and integration of customized logistics solutions that enable customers to distribute products in global markets.
GM	General Maintenance
GMT	Greenwich Meantime
GNP	gross national product
GNVQ	General National Vocational Qualification
Godown	A warehouse or cargo shed. This term is often used in the Far East.
Goods	Common term indicating movable property, merchandise or wares. All materials which can be used to satisfy demands. Whole or part of the cargo received from the shipper, including any equipment supplied by the shipper.
Goods Control Certificate	Document issued by a competent body evidencing the quality of goods described therein, in accordance with national or international standards, or conforming to legislation in the importing country, or as specified in the contract.
Goods Flow	The direction and path of the movement of goods and sequence of placement of those goods in a supply chain.
Goods in Transit	The goods which have departed from the initial loading point and not yet arrived at the final unloading point. Synonyms: Stock in Transit, In Transit Inventory, Transportation Inventory.
Goods Item	A separate identifiable quantity of products or articles of a single type.
Goods Receipt	Document issued by a port, warehouse, shed, or terminal operator acknowledging receipt of goods specified therein on conditions stated or referred to in the document.
Gooseneck	Gooseneck shaped front end of a trailer or chassis. Recess front bottom of a container to reduce the total height of the chassis plus container.
Graphical User Interface (GUI)	Graphical rather than text-based user interface to an application on a computer. The term came into existence because the first interactive user interfaces to computers were not graphical; they were text-and-keyboard oriented and usually consisted of commands you had to remember and computer responses that were very brief. Elements of a GUI include windows, pull-down menus, pushbuttons, scroll bars, icons, wizards and more.
Grid Number	An indication of the position of a container in a bay plan by means of a combination of page number, column and line. The page number often represents the bay number.
Gross Manifest	A manifest containing freight details without any appropriate disbursements.
Gross Tonnage	Abbreviation: GRT. The measure of the overall size of a vessel determined in accordance with the provisions of the international convention on measurement of vessels usually expressed in register ton.
Gross Weight	Weight (mass) of goods including packing, but excluding the carrier's equipment expressed in whole kilograms. The weight of a shipment including materials necessary for blocking etc.
Gross Weight of Container	Total weight of container including cargo (in kilograms).

Groupage	The collection of several small consignments and the formation of one large shipment thereof (road cargo).
Groupage Agent, Groupeur (Fr)	One who consolidates LCL consignments to offer to a carrier as an FCL
Groupage Centre	A location where groupage takes place (roadcargo).
GRT	gross registered tonnage
GSA	General Sales Agent
GST	General Systems Theory
GUI	See: Graphical User Interface
GUS Classification	A classification of products into three categories for the benefit of goods flow control and stock control, based on a products area of application within a product division. G = General products that may be required in several main article groups or operations centres and are administered centrally in the division U = Unique products that are used uniquely in one main article group or operations centre but in several of its products, and administered locally in the division. S = Specific products that are used exclusively in one higher level product, and whose procurement is effected per individual order.
GW	gross weight

H

H/C-High Cube	Identical to the GP, but with 9'6" sides and not the standard 8'6". 40' only
h/lift	heavy lift
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	Identical to the open top, but with 4'3" ends and not the standard 8'6". Suitable for the carriage of heavy cargo as the box weight is considerably less. 20' only
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.
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. It is designed for customs services, but can also be used for statistics, transport purposes, export, import and manufacturing.
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 Waybill
hdlg	handling
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.
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.
HERMES	Handling European Railway Message Exchange System
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.
hgt	height
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.
HMCE	Her Majesty's Customs & Excise
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.

Holding Cost	
Home Port	The port of registration of a vessel.
Homepage	First Web page a user sees in its Web browser when surfing the Web. Browsers allow users to select their homepage according to their individual needs. Typically, a homepage contains a collection of links to other resources and serves as a structured first entry point to the Web. Because the homepage is visible to users each time they start browsing the Web, many companies and communities battle for this popular bookmark with their portal.
Horizontal market	Sell materials or services that any company needs, not those used for manufacturing or production. Services include MRO, benefits management, and procurement process management. Examples: Ariba Network, CommerceOne's MarketSite.net, EmployEase. Synonyms: functional market, hub. (See MRO.)
House Address	Place of receipt respectively delivery (name and address) in case of carrier haulage.
hp	horse power
HQ	headquarters
HR	Human Resources
HS	See Harmonized System.
HTML	HyperText Markup Language. The universal Internet language for browser use, enabling links and including code instructions for the browser to display text and images correctly on a Web page.
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.
Husbanding	Taking care of a vessel's non cargo related operations as instructed the by the master or owner of such vessel.
Hyperlink	Selectable connection from one word, picture, or information object that is typically embedded in a hypertext to other resources on the Web. The most common form of a hyperlink is an underlined word or highlighted picture that can be selected by the user - typically clicked with a mouse - resulting in the immediate request for another resource such as a another hypertext document, graphics or an application.

I

i.e.	that is
i.o.u	I owe you
IACS	See International Association of Classification Societies.
IATA	See 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).
iaw	in accordance with
ICAO	See International Civil Aviation Organization.
ICC	Institute Cargo Clauses
ICD	See Inland Clearance Depot.
ICHCA	International Cargo Handling Coordinating Association.
ICS	See International Chamber of Shipping.
ICS (2)	Information & Communication Services
ICT	Information Communication Technology
Identification	The unique data, e.g. name, number or code, determining a certain object or person.
Idle Time	The amount of ineffective time whereby the available resources are not used e.g. a container in a yard.
IFTMCS	Instruction contract status message. A message from the party providing the transport/forwarding services to the party that issued the instructions for those services stating the actual details, terms and conditions (charges when applicable) of the service and of the consignment involved. In addition it can be used for the exchange of contract information between carriers mutually.
IFTMIN	Instruction message. Instruction message (IFTMIN) used in Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) between trading partners involved in administration, commerce and transport. A message from the party issuing an instruction regarding forwarding/transport services for a consignment under conditions agreed, to the party arranging the forwarding and/or transport services.
IFTSTA	International multimodal status report message. A message to report the transport status and/or a change in the transport status (i.e. event) between agreed parties.
Ignition	Setting on fire or catching fire. The point at which a market gains momentum, liquidity is achieved, and the Net market becomes a more efficient means of buying and selling than the traditional physical market or channel. (Related term: Critical mass, liquidity, network effect.)
ILO	See International Labour Organization.
IM	Intermediate Maintenance
IMDG Code	See International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
IMGS	See International Medical Guide for Ships.
IMI	Innovative Manufacturing Initiative

IMO	See International Maritime Organization.
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.
Imports Parts Management	The management of parts and products imported from various countries.
In Process Goods	Partially completed final products that are still in the production process either as an accumulation of partially completed work or the queue of material awaiting further processing.
In Transit	The status of goods or persons between the outwards customs clearance and inwards customs clearance.
in.	inch (es)
Inactive Inventory	Stock of items that have not been used for a defined period.
incl.	including
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 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.
Infomediary (business)	Third party that provides research, competitive information, and advice on products or services to help buyers make informed buying decisions. TestMart, for example, tells engineers whether a test and measurement device is Y2K compliant, whether manuals are in stock, warranties available on secondary equipment, etc. Synonyms: lead generator, vertical portal.
Infomediary (consumer)	Trusted third parties that act as custodian, agent, or broker of customer information, marketing it to businesses on the consumer's behalf while protecting consumer privacy
Information portal	Create, install, and host personalized Yahoo-like information portals for enterprises and their employees. Suppliers: Aeneid, Moreover. Synonym: vertical portal.
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	A comprehensive term for all activities, relationships between different activities, resources, management and objectives in a system for the collection, coordination and dissemination of information. Some common overall information systems are forecasting systems, resource coordination systems, operational systems and follow up systems.
Infrastructure	System of roads, waterways, airfields, ports and/or telecommunication networks in a certain area.
Inland Clearance Depot (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.
INMARSAT	International Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization
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	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.
Insurance Certificate	Proof of an insurance contract.

Insurance Company	The party covering the risks of the issued goods and/or services that are insured.
Integrated Logistics	The management and integration of the complete logistics channel, creating a seamless flow of processes rather than the administration of individual components.
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.
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).
Intercontainer	A co-operative formed by 19 European Railways, for the management of international rail container traffic in Europe.
Interline	Two or more road transport companies joining operations to bring cargo to a certain destination.
Intermediary	Aggregates data and facilitates transactions by bringing buyers and sellers together. Internet-based intermediaries create multivendor, multiproduct marketplaces.
Intermediate Product	A product for which independent demand can exist and for which there is also demand as part of another higher level product (eg a single can and a multi-can pack or a sub-assembly spare and the major assembly of which it forms part).
Intermediate Stock	See Decoupling Stock
Intermediate Warehouse	Intermediate warehouses are predominantly in place to facilitate the physical movement of goods through the supply chain. Sometimes referred to as Transshipment Points, they are usually stockless and contribute to effective transport operations.
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.
INTERNAL INTERESTRATE	The interestrate at which the calculated present value of all payments that an investment is causing will be equal to zero. The internal interest rate provides a measure of the profitability of an investment.
INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION	Transportation within a company, facility etc. Often relates to transportation and handling within the company's gates. Please compare with "external transportation".
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.
INTIS	See International Transport and Information System.
Intranet	The main purpose of an intranet is to share company information and computing resources among employees.
INTRM	intermediate point
inv.	invoice
Inward Processing Relief / Drawback (IPR/D)	Customs dues are paid upon import with the proviso that they will be reclaimed (drawback) when the goods are re-exported from the community.
Inward Processing Relief / Suspension (IPR/S)	Customs dues are NOT paid at time of import as the goods are due to be re-exported from the community. This can be done with a specific authority or as a simplified procedure.
Inventory	A detailed list of goods located in a certain space or belonging to a specified object. 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. Synonym: Stock.
INVENTORY CONTROL	Tactical and operational activities undertaken within the management, ordering and control of inventory in order to increase inventory efficiency. Tactical and operational activities dealing with material control (stock and other material flow resources, transportation etc).
INVENTORY COSTS	Costs which are related to storing material. They are divided into stockroom costs and stock-keeping costs.
INVENTORY INTEREST	Yearly inventory cost as a percentage of the average inventory value.
Inventory Management	The administration and distribution of parts and products, according to availability and production specifications.
Inventory Modelling	The evaluation of alternative inventory design characteristics or inventory parameters using analytical or simulation processes to assist management decisions.
Inventory Policy	A statement of a company's goals and approach to inventory management.
Inventory Process	Any business process that involves inventory. Includes the receiving of parts, putting them away, and their storage, withdrawal, issue, and movement through work-in process, while simultaneously tracking their movement and maintaining records of those events and their effects.

Inventory Procurement	A logistics service in which the purchasing and procurement of inventory is managed.
Inventory Records	Records that reflect how much and what kind of inventories a company has on hand, committed (allocated) to work in process, and on order.
Inventory Shrinkage	Losses resulting from scrap, deterioration, pilferage, etc.
INVENTORY STRUCTURE	Organization of a company's inventory. This concerns, among other things, the number of parts kept in stock, different parts' average stock levels, turnover, quantity, volume value etc.
INVENTORY TURNOVER	Is a measure of how fast goods are replaced in stock and is measured as the output per unit of time divided by the average inventory. The company's total material turnover normally means the annual turnover divided by the balance stock of goods in store, in the workshop and in stock. It can be measured in two ways: physically and financially.
Inventory Usage	The value of the number of units, or quantity, of an inventory item (stock usage) consumed over a period of time.
Inventory Value	The value of inventory at either cost or market value. The value of the inventory is usually computed on a First In First Out (FIFO), Last In First Out (LIFO) or average cost basis.
Invitation to Tender (ITT)	A document received from potential client or consultant, which invites the service provider to tender for the detailed business. A response in the form of a proposal document is required from the service provider. The proposal can be considered as a binding agreement.
Invoice	An account from the supplier, for goods and/or services supplied by him.
IPA	including particular average
IPI	Integrated Product Intelligence
IPR/D	See: Inward Processing Relief / Drawback
IPR/S	See: Inward Processing Relief / Suspension
IS	Information System
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISO	See International Organization for Standardization.
Issue List	A document that states all the parts to be issued.
issue Tickets	An authorisation to withdraw allocated stock items from the stockroom. When presented to the stockroom, they can be exchanged for the parts designated.
Issuing Documents	The physical documents that communicate specifically how much of what needs to be issued to where. Issue lists, issue tickets, and issue decks are all forms of issuing documents.
IT	Information Technology
Item	Separate article or unit.
ITI	Customs Convention on the International Transit of Goods (CCC)
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.
I-TV	In-transit Visibility
IUV	Unit of value (IATA)

J

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	Projecting arm of a crane. Attachment connected to the top of a crane boom.
JIG	an outline to confirm an aircraft interior contour when building up pallet loads.
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.
JOB PRODUCTION	Planning in production based upon customer order production. Job production is often used in conjunction with customer order control.
JOB STATUS	Is a means of describing how far an order has progressed from order reception through the production process and shipment, up to and including receipt by the customer.
Joint Venture	A joint activity of two or more companies, usually performed under a common name.
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-Case (JIC)	Stocks held in quantities to guarantee continuous production. As opposed to JIT production technique.
Just-in-Sequence (JIS)	A derivative of JIT, with components picked and packed in the appropriate order in which they are to be assembled, thus saving time and improving on-line efficiency.
Just-In-Time (JIT)	Scheduled, sequenced delivery of parts and products designed to create a smooth flow of in-bound materials received at assembly and manufacturing plants.

K

KAM	Key Account Manager
KANBAN	An order system whereby an order is put into effect by means of a card which is attached to an empty box or pallet returned from the buyer to the stock warehouse. From there, the filled box or pallet is returned to the buyer. The Kanban system is often used together with JIT-transportation. "Kanban" is a Japanese word which means "visible proof".
Keel	Longitudinal girder at the lowest point of a vessel from which the framework is built.
KEY DATA	Economic key data are comparative figures which provide a measure of the economic situation in a company, indicating the company's efficiency, financial status, liquidity, solidity and rate of return.
kg(s)	kilogram(s)
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.
Kit	A number of separate Stock Keeping Units that are supplied or used as one item under its own Part Number.
Kitting	The selecting, packaging and delivery of unassembled parts, with the goal of minimizing production/installation time.
km	kilometer
km.p.h.	kilometers per hour
kn	knot(s)
Knot	Unit of measurement for the speed (of a vessel) equal to a nautical mile (= 1852 metres) per hour.
Knowledge Management	Enterprises consciously and comprehensively gathers, organizes, shares, and analyze their knowledge with Knowledge Management tools to further its aims.
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
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

I&d	loss and damage
I&u	loading and unloading
L/C	See Letter of Credit.
L/T	liner terms
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.
Labour Costs	The costs associated with having employees.
Laden Vessel	See Loaden Vessel.
Land Bridge	Overland transport between following and/or preceding sea transport of goods and/or containers.
Lash	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 In First Out	Abbreviation: LIFO. A method of which the assumption is that the most recently received (last in) is the first 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 or both sides of the driving 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').
Lattice vortex network	Term coined by Mohanbir Sawhney and Steven Kaplan to describe how vertical and functional markets intersect and partner.
Lay Days	The number of days allowed in a charter party for the loading and discharging of cargo. 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.
lb(s)	pound(s)
LCL	See Less than Container Load.
LDG	leading
Lead generation	Typically seller-driven, they derive revenue from ads, commissions on sales, or fees for delivering qualified leads to suppliers. Also may generate RFPs (requests for proposals) and RFQs (requests for quotes) for buyers. Provide value by understanding information needs of their users and integrating and aggregating content, information and transactions for buyers and sellers. Most lead generation markets seek to migrate to transaction-oriented catalog aggregation model. Examples: PhotonicsOnline.com (lasers), SolidwasteOnline.com (sewage treatment systems), PlasticsNet.com, Questlink.com (electronic components).
Lead Logistics Provider	A logistics service provider that provides a wide range of logistics services often, though not exclusively, through the use of subcontracted logistics providers.
Lead Logistics Provider (LLP)	The LLP concept is based upon the principle of the total management of the logistics supply chain utilised in the movement of products from source of supply to the customer. The LLP manages the whole process, using a mixture of service providers.
LEAD TIME	The length of time between the placing of an order and the completion of the delivery in full. Please also compare with delivery time and order cycle time.
LEAD TIME VARIATION	Variation between real and estimated lead time. It can be measured statistically.
Leakage	See Shrinkage

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.
LEL	lower explosive limit
Less than Container Load	Abbreviation: LCL. A general reference for identifying cargo in any quantity intended for carriage in a container, where the Carrier is responsible for packing and/or unpacking the container. 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 a standard truck.
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 for the receipt of rent.
Less-Than-Truckload (LTL) Carriers	Transportation providers that use a network of terminals to process and transport small shipments.
Letter of Credit	Abbreviation: L/C. A written undertaking by a bank (issuing bank) given to the seller (beneficiary) at the 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 and against stipulated documents.
LFL	lower flammable limit
Igt.	long ton(s)
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.
Lifed Item	A consumable or repairable product for which the manufacturer has specified a finite life in either some form of time period or in a number of cycles or activities.
Lifetime value of the customer	The amount a customer spends over time with a supplier minus the cost of acquiring the customer. Both vertical and horizontal Net markets have promised investors they will "own" the b2b customer, become the default buying option, and thus have customers with a higher lifetime value than consumer e-commerce businesses. That promise has slowed development of partnerships between vertical and horizontal markets.
LIFO	See Last In First Out. 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 and derricks.
Lighter	See Barge.
Lighter Aboard Ship	To hold goods in position by the use of e.g. wires, ropes, chains and straps. Abbreviation: Lash. A vessel which carries barges.
Lighterage	The carriage of goods within a port area by a barge, e.g. from a vessel to a quay.
Lightweight	Weight of an empty vessel including equipment and outfit, spare parts required by the 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 market	When products move from one end of the supply chain to the other, typical of traditional markets and manufactured goods. Adding a seller

	primarily benefits buyers, and adding a buyer mainly benefits sellers. Antonym: exponential market.
LINEAR PROGRAMMING	A mathematical optimization method whereby target function as well as restrictions are expressed as linear mathematical connections. The method is appropriate when risk-free decisions must be made leading towards clear-cut solutions. Problems with product selection, investment, raw materials and product mix are examples of those which can be solved by this method.
Linehaul	See Trunking.
Liner Conference	A group of two or more vessel-operating carriers, which provides international liner 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 the 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 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 the custom of the port concerned.
Lineside Warehouse	A supplier warehouse positioned as close as possible to the production location to facilitate Just In Time manufacture.
Liquidity	Volume of transactions. With enough buyers and sellers, a market has continuous bidding, offers, and consummated transactions, and market liquidity is achieved. (See critical mass, network effect.)
Live Stock	Cargo consisting of live animals, such as horses, cows, sheep and chickens.
Lkg/Bkg	leakage & breakage
LL/LL2	Lean Logistics
LNG	liquified natural gas
LOA	length over all
Load	Quantity or nature of what is being carried. This term normally refers to transport by truck.
Load Factor Management	The process of maximising the utilization of the (slot) capacity of vessels and or other means of transport.
Loaden Vessel	Vessel where cargo has been put on board. Synonym: Laden Vessel.
Loading	The process of bringing cargo into a means of transport or equipment.
Loading Platform	A flat surface to facilitate loading usually alongside a warehouse.
Loadmaster	A loadcalculator designed for a vessel approved by a classification bureau for the calculation of the vessels stability.
Locating Pin	See Cones.
Location	Any named geographical place, recognized by a competent national body, with permanent facilities used for goods movements associated with international trade, and used frequently for these purposes. 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 any other place where customs clearance and/or regular receipt or delivery of goods can take place. An area (e.g.in a warehouse) marked off or designated for a specific purpose.
Location Checking	The systematic physical checking of warehouse stock against location records to ensure location accuracy.
LOCATION EVALUATION	Evaluation in order to locate breakpoints for production, storing and reloading. In these evaluations input, inventory and output costs are

	considered.
Lock	For marine purposes: A space, enclosed at the sides by walls and at each end by gates, 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 stow 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 the proper authorities as a true record.
LOGISTICS	Is often regarded as a concept synonymous with materials management but is just as often regarded as a description for analytical techniques and methods connected with materials management. The planning, execution and control: 1. of the movement and placement of people and/or goods. 2. and of the supporting activities related to such movement and placement within a system organized to achieve specific objectives
Logistics chain	All successive links involved in the logistic process.
Logistics Channel	A system-wide network of the supply chain with components that create a seamless flow of materials.
Logistics Consulting	An extensive review and partnership with customers focused on the development of innovative solutions aimed at customers' targeted logistics requirements.
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 180o 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 maximum laden weight.
Lost Sales	A customer demand for which no stock is available and where the customer is not prepared to wait for the item to arrive in stock but goes to another supplier.
Lost Sales	A customer demand for which no stock is available and where the customer is not prepared to wait for the item to arrive in stock but goes to another supplier.
Lot Number	The allocation of a unique number, to one or more of a product during manufacture or assembly, to provide traceability
LPG	liquified petrochemical gas
LSD	landing, storage and delivery charges
LT	letter telegram
LT (2)	local time
LTA	lighter than air system (airships)
ltge	lighterage
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 often 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

m	meter(s)
M/R	mate's receipt
M/S	Motor Ship
M/V	Motor Merchant Vessel
M+R	maintenance and repair (center)
MACH	modular automated container handling
MAD	Mean absolute deviation - a scatter chart which demonstrates how well the forecasting line corresponds to real outcomes.
Mafi Trailer	German brand name of a roll trailer used for RoRo purposes.
Maiden Trip	First voyage of a vessel or aircraft after delivery from new-building to her owner(s).
Main-line Operator (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.
Make or Buy	Defining core business, organisations are driven to determine their key objectives. This will then determine the extent to which non-core services are bought in.
Make to Order	A manufacturing or assembly process established to satisfy customer demand only after an order has been placed.
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.
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	MRP 2 - A method for the effective planning of all the resources of a manufacturing company. Ideally it addresses operational planning in units, financial planning in money and has a simulation capability to answer 'what if' questions. It is made up of a variety of functions, each linked together : business planning, master (or production) planning, master production scheduling, material requirements planning, capacity requirements planning and the execution systems for capacity and priority. Outputs from these systems would be integrated with financial reports such as the business plan, purchase commitment report, shipping budget, stock projections in money, etc. Manufacturing resource planning is a direct out-growth and extension of material requirements planning (MRP 1).
Marine Insurance Policy	An insurance policy protecting the insured against loss or damage to his goods occurred during ocean transport.
Market Analysis	Systematic investigation of the growth and the composition of a market.
Market maker	In a stock exchange, market makers take ownership of shares, allowing people to buy and sell those goods from them. They also can make or lose money from price movements. Outside the financial community, market makers help match buyers and sellers, regardless of whether or not they take possession or own goods. (See Net market maker.)
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.
MARKETING STRATEGY	Description of that part of the company's strategy which is directed towards the market. It consists e.g. of product range, target group, marketing, sales and distribution.
Marks	See Shipping Marks.
MASTER PRODUCTION SCHEDULE (MPS)	Involves all tasks which in different ways have an influence on the company's production flow: from arranging for construction drawings through the purchasing, manufacturing and tool procurement functions etc. to the delivery of finished products.
MASTER PRODUCTION SCHEDULING	Is a means of defining whether the company has the scope to accept new orders. Consists of the calculation of total capacity, load, (i.e. the capacity which is used), predicting when new orders can be accepted and finalized, and ensuring that the plans are followed.
Material Requirements Planning	Abbreviation: MRP-I. An inventory and purchasing planning system that integrates product components, lead times and deadlines.
MATERIAL SUPPLY	A comprehensive description of all activities in the company designed to take care of its material supply from the suppliers, including purchasing, transportation, inventory, inventory assets, materials handling equipment, etc.
MATERIAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS	A comprehensive description of all activities, relations between different activities, resources, management and objectives in a company which are connected with material supply from the suppliers. An important objective for the company's material supply system is to secure the necessary raw materials and assembly parts at the lowest possible overall cost.
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.
MAWB	Master Air Waybill
Maximum Order Quantity	An order quantity which, in principle, must not be exceeded.
Maximum Stock	The upper limit, expressed in quantitative, financial or time-based terms, to which the stock of an item should normally be allowed to rise.
MCO	See Miscellaneous Charge Order.
Mdse	merchandise
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 meter water.
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.
Memo Bill	See Service Bill of Lading.
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.
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.
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.
Metamediary	Besides providing a multi-vendor, multi-product marketplace, the metamediary provides additional services for market participants. These services can be offered directly by the metamediary, or the metamediary can invite third party service providers into its marketplace. Services provided could include quality assurance, procurement management, fulfillment, or payment settlement.
MFAG	See Medical First Aid Guide.
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MH	Merchants Haulage
MIC	Mature industrialized country
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.
Minimum Order	The smallest order quantity which, in principle, is allowed.
Minimum Stock	A control limit within a stock control system which could indicate the point at which an order should be placed, or indicate if stocks are too low, for a specific item.
Minor Unit	Unit of recorded value (i.e. as recorded by banks) which is a division of the respective unit of currency. 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.
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.
Mixed Consignment	A consignment of different commodities, articles or goods, packed or tied together or contained in separate packages (aircargo).
MIXED SYSTEM	A system for placing goods in stock whereby a number of goods are stored at fixed picking places. A buffer stock is kept in a random stock system. The system demands more handling work than the system for floating placement. This means that the inventory volume in the buffer stock is used well but not as well in the picking stock, which requires simple administration and lot wise FIFO. Please see also "permanent storage location" and "random storage location".
MNC	Multinational Corporation
Mode	The method by which goods and materials are moved through the supply chain, e.g. road, rail, air, sea, etc.
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.
Module	A separate and distinct unit of hardware or software that may be used as a component in a system.
Movement	The act or process of changing the position of an object and or people.
Movement Inventory	The inventory during a production process caused by the time required to

	move goods from one place to another.
Moving the World	A partnership between TNT and World Food programme (WFP), set to fight global hunger
MPC	See Multi Purpose Carrier.
MPS	Master Production Schedule
MRO	(Maintenance, repair, and operating equipment) Routine purchases such as office supplies, travel services, or computers needed to run a business but not central to the business's output. Ariba and CommerceOne sell buy-side procurement software for MRO. (See horizontal market.)
MRP-I	See Material Requirements Planning.
MRP-II	See Manufacturing Resource Planning.
msbl	missing bill of lading
msca	missing cargo
MT	motor tanker
MTD	multimodal transport document
MTO/Carrier	See Multimodal Transport Operator/Carrier.
Multi Purpose Carrier	See Multi Purpose Vessel.
Multi Purpose Vessel	Vessel designed for the carriage of different types of cargo: general, bulk, heavy and/or containerized cargo. Synonym: Multi Purpose Carrier (MPC).
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	Abbreviation: MTO/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.

N

n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.l.t.	not later than
n.o.e.	not otherwise enumerated
n.o.p.	not otherwise provided
N.O.R.	not otherwise rated
N.O.S	not otherwise specified
n.v.d.	no value declared
n/n	non-negotiable
N/O	no orders
N/R	note of readiness
NAABSA	not always afloat but safely aground
NAOCC	Non Aircraft Operating Common Carrier
National Distribution Centre (NDC)	Term usually applied to a Supplier's sole warehouse which is strategically placed to deliver product to customers. (Often these will be RDC's).
Navigation	The act of determining position, location and course to the destination of an aircraft or a vessel.
ncv	non customs/commercial value
NEGATIVE INVENTORY	Order queue, i.e. back ordering. In some cases one does not want negative inventories, but in other cases they are used deliberately in order to reduce the inventory cost.
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.
Net Manifest	A manifest containing all freight details including negotiated disbursements.
Net Market	An online intermediary that connects fragmented buyers and sellers. Net markets eliminate inefficiencies by aggregating offerings from many sellers or by matching buyers and sellers in an exchange or auction. For buyers, they lower purchasing costs while reaching new suppliers. For suppliers, they lower sales cost and reach new customers. A central hub where a trusted intermediary integrates both procedures and technology can save costs. Synonyms: infomediary, metamediary, electronic markets, e-markets, Internet markets, I-markets, vertical hubs, e-hubs, butterfly markets, vortex businesses, digital exchanges, online exchanges, fat butterfly.
Net market maker	A company creating an Internet market to match buyers and sellers. Doesn't necessarily own goods. (See market maker.)
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.
Network	The structure of the total of the distribution channels between factories and distribution centres along which the goods flow takes place.
Network effect	Describes how all buyers and sellers benefit when a new market participant is added. The network effect produces a cycle with more buyers attracting more sellers and more sellers attracting more buyers. Robert Metcalfe created the notion that the value of a network grows by the square of the number of participants. Synonym: Metcalfe's Law. (See

	liquidity, critical mass.)
Network Planning System	A technique for making a time schedule for the implementation of a project.
nfo	not free out
NGO	non governmental organization
NMC	Not Mission Capable
no show	a person who reserves space on an aircraft but neither uses or cancels the reservation
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-sked	non-scheduled airline or flight
Normal Charge	The specified general cargo rate without any quantity discount (aircargo).
NORMAL DISTRIBUTION	Symmetrical division of measuring values around an average value. The number of measuring values is at a maximum around the average value and decreases away from the average value. The division can be presented in a so-called normal distribution curve.
Normal General Cargo Rate	The under 45 kgs rate or, if no under 45 kgs rate exists, the under 100 kgs rate (aircargo). Synonym: Normal Rate.
NORMAL INVENTORY	The inventory level which is needed in order to meet the customers' normal demands.
Normalize	To create a consistent set of terms and product descriptions, often using industry-specific translation software. Primarily used by catalog aggregators, normalization technology requires translating schema or structures in product databases. (See ontology.)
Notice of Readiness	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. 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.
Nouvelles Frontières	A 1986 ruling by the Court of Justice which ruled that air transport was not exempt from EC competition policy.
Nr (N)	number
NRT	net registered ton
NSM	National Sales Manager
Nt.	net weight
NVOCC	See Non Vessel Operating Common Carrier.
NVQ	National Vocational Qualifications

O

O/P	on deck
OBJECTIVE FULFILMENT	A productivity measure which assesses the real result of an activity in relation to the defined objectives for that activity.
OBO	Ore Bulk Oil Carriers
OBS	Oil Bunker Surcharge
OBSOLESCENCE	A situation in which a product has for various reasons, become unsalable or unusable for its original purpose.
OBSOLETE INVENTORY	Parts stored which are no longer in demand.
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.
Oc. B/L	Ocean Bill of Lading
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
ODETTE	Organization for Data Exchange by Tele Transmission in Europe.
ODS	operating differential subsidy
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OFA	Ocean freight agreement
Off the Shelf Satisfaction	See Fill Rate
Offshore	Contracting work carried out at sea (e.g. drilling for oil).
OFTP	Odette File Transfer Protocol
Oil Bulk Ore Vessel	Abbreviation: OBO-Vessel. A vessel, designed for the carriage of either dry or liquid bulk cargo.
OM	Organisational Maintenance
On Time In Full (OTIF)	A criterion by which customers measure suppliers performance with reference to the delivery of goods.
On-Board Computer	Cab-mounted device which electronically or mechanically records data such as truck speed, engine rpm, idle time and other information useful to trucking management.
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-hand Balance	The quantity of an item shown in the inventory records as being physically in stock.
Ontology	A Yahoo-like hierarchy of relationships and a glossary used as a standardization device to describe goods and services and to facilitate commerce in a Net market. (See normalize.)
Open Order	See Backlog.
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.
Opening Stock	The stock of an item at the beginning of an inventory accounting period of time.

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 ware-houses, terminals and vessels.
OPPORTUNITY COST	Measures the potential revenues lost when using a resource for one particular purpose instead of another.
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).
OPTION AGREEMENT	This means that the buyer has the right to increase the quantity of an order at a previously determined price for a quantity that is agreed upon in the option.
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.
OR	owner's risk
ORB	owner's risk of breakage
ORD	owner's risk of damage
Order	A request to deliver specified quantities of goods or to render specific services.
ORDER ACCUMULATION	A process of adding orders to each other for the purpose of achieving a certain shipping quantity, joint cargo system, quantity discount etc.
ORDER CYCLE	The time which passes between two orders. The concept appears in connection with cyclic planning.
ORDER CYCLE TIME	The time which passes from identification of the order need until the delivery has been fully received. It consists of the time for requirement identification, order accumulation, order placing and order transfer, order reception and order processing, further ordering (or back ordering), loading, transportation to customer and arrival in the customer's goods received department.
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 management	A system in Wilson E-services. Order management offers monitoring and control of purchase orders, ensuring a transparent flow from initial order placement to POD. Order information is searched using a number of parameters, making it easy to enter, review and amend order details.
ORDER MONITORING	A means of ensuring that orders given are effected in accordance with the agreement. Order monitoring consists of following up to ensure that the delivery agreements have been effected, providing information to the functions involved about delays in deliveries which cannot be avoided, ensuring co-operation within the company and with the suppliers in order to keep delays as short as possible and to mitigate the related consequences.
Order Picking	Collecting items from storage location to satisfy a shop or customer order.
ORDER POINT	Critical level in storage and stock-keeping. A replenishment order should

	be placed when this level is reached.
Order Point Inventory System	An inventory control system for independent demand items where a reorder requirement is generated and sent to a supplier when the on-hand inventory balance reaches a specified level.
ORDER POINT SYSTEM	This is a type of inventory control system which ensures that every time inventory has fallen to a specified level (the order point), a new order will be placed for a fixed quantity.
ORDER QUEUE	Please see "negative inventory".
ORDER SEQUENCING	The process whereby the different order positions within an order are arranged in such a way that the picker can collect the goods within the shortest possible walling distance. He will then have to pick the order positions in the same sequence as they are presented in the picking list which has been produced.
ORDER STRUCTURE	Describes the relative position of a company's customer orders. This takes account of e.g. order quantity, the number of order lines per order, division of the order size regarding number of parts or value, division of number of orders in time or per customer or per customer category.
ORF	owner's risk of fire
Organization	An identifiable social unit with a particular responsibility which endeavour to achieve multiple goals by coordinated activities and relationships between members and objects.
OT	open top (container)
otor	on truck or railway
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.
Outsourcing	An arrangement where a service provider offers services for another company that may have been provided in-house.
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.
Overcarrier	A carrier within a consortium who carries cargo beyond the allotment distributed to him.
Overhaul	To extensively inspect and repair a system or component.
Overheight Cargo	Cargo, exceeding the standard height.
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).
Oversold	Either origin or destination agent revenue amount included in the sell rate for sea/air cargo. Origin Oversold or Destination Oversold
Overtime	Work beyond normal established working hours that 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.
Owner-Operator	Trucker who owns and operates his own truck(s).
Owner's container Code	See Container Prefix.

P

P&D	pick up and delivery
P&I	Protection and Indemnity Association
P&I clause	Protection and Indemnity clause
P&I Club	Protection and Indemnity Club
P&L	profit and loss
p.a.	per annum - per year
p.D.	partial delivery
P.O.B.	post-office-box
p.t.	per ton
p.t.w.	per ton weight
P/C	Paramount Clause
P/N	promissory note
P+L	Profit and Loss
PA	particular average
Package	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. The final product of the packing operation consisting of the packing and its contents to facilitate manual or mechanical handling. Synonym: Parcel.
Packaging	Materials used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods and the activities of placing and securing goods in those materials.
Packaging and Design	Managing the process of designing and manufacturing packaging and containers which help improve the method of transporting parts and products to final destinations.
Packing	Any container or other covering in which goods are packed.
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.
Pallet	A platform on which goods can be stacked in order to facilitate the movement by a fork lift or sling.
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.
Panamax Size	The maximum measurements and dimensions of a vessel capable to pass the Panama Canal.
Para	paragraph
Parcel	See Package.
Parent Part	Any finished goods, end item, or part that is mixed, fabricated, assembled, stirred, or blended from one or more other components.
Pareto Principle	The heuristic rule which states that where there is a large number of contributors to a result, the majority of the result is due to a minority of the contributors.. Sometimes known as the 80/20 rule) which states that, in many cases, approximately 80% of the turnover (stock etc.) can be ascribed to approximately 20% of the customers, articles or orders. The

	actual ratio in a particular case can be determined by ranking the customers and products etc. in order of magnitude and then calculating what percentage of the turnover (stock etc.) corresponds to 10%, 20% 30% etc. of the customer and products etc. The basis of ABC analysis.
Part Number	A unique identification number allocated to a specific part either by the manufacturer or user of the part.
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.
Partition	See Divider.
Partnership	A joint approach by organisations to identifying and addressing mutual supply chain issues to bring long term business benefit to all involved.
Payee	A party to whom a payment is made or owed.
Payer	A party who pays or is to pay.
Payload	The revenue-producing load carried by a means of transport.
Payment	That which discharges a debt.
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.
payt.	payment
PBA	paid by agent
pd.	paid
PDP	Product Delivery Process
PERCENTAGE OF ORDER FULFILMENT	Indicates the probability that the requested product is in stock. It can e.g. be defined as the number of orders or order lines (parts) which can be delivered from stock as a percentage of the total number of orders or order lines (parts). It can also be the time taken to deliver from stock as a percentage of the total time.
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.
Periodic Inventory	An inventory control system classification for independent demand items where the number of items held is reviewed at a fixed time interval and the size of any resultant order depends on the stock on hand at the time of the review.
PERMANENT STORAGE LOCATION	Means that every part number has a fixed place reserved in stock. This place must be big enough to store the maximum quantity of goods of all the actual part numbers simultaneously. What typifies the system is that it needs minimum administration, large volume, and that it cannot operate FIFO. Please also see "Random Storage Location".
Perpetual Inventory System	An inventory control system where a running record is kept of the amount of stock held for each item. Whenever an issue is made, the withdrawal is logged and the result compared with the re-order point for any necessary re-order action.
phd	per hatch / per day
PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION	All activities, both physical and administrative, which are connected with the transportation of products from the producer to the end customer. The concept includes word processing, transportation, packing, handling, storing and related administrative activities.
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.

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	A composite term for all activities, relations between different activities, resources, management and objectives of a company which are connected with transferring products from the company to the end customer. An important objective for the physical distribution system is to secure a customer service level that satisfies the customers.
PHYSICAL TRANSPORTATION	Physical movement of goods from point A to point B.
Pick and Pack	Taking goods out of a stock and packing them according to customer conditions.
Pick by Branch	Assembly of customer orders (usually for Retailer RDC's) by branch outlet. This reduces the work required at RDC's to prepare and deliver branch orders and will also reduce lead times.
Pick by Line	Assembly of Retailer RDC orders in individual product format by a supplier. This operation will facilitate Retailer Warehousing activity and on-shipment to branch outlets.
Pick Face	The primary location in a warehouse at which order picking, of less than pallet loads, is undertaken.
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.
Picking	Taking products or components out of a stock.
Picking List	A list used to collect items from stores needed to fulfil an order. Synonym: Material issue list, Kitting list.
Pier	See quay.
Piggyback	The carriage of road vehicles and trailers on railway wagons. Synonym: Huckepack Carriage.
Pilferage	Petty stealing of goods from a ship's hold, cargo shed or warehouse.
PIM	International prescription for handling of rail consignments (CIT)
PIP	Product Introduction Process
Pipeline	A line of pipes for conveying liquids and gasses. The physical goods flow from a supplying organization to a receiving organization.
Pipeline Inventory	The amount of goods in a pipeline: the sum of loading stock, goods in transit and receiving stock. Synonym: Floating Stock.
Pipeline Management System (PLMS)	The integration of supply chain management involves tightening the linkages, among production and logistics functions and include purchasing, finance and other elements. To accomplish integration in the order cycle, tightly linked 'pipelines' of information flows. The pipeline for managing the materials flows is supported by an information systems pipeline, or pipeline management system (PLMS). The PLMS utilises electronic data interchange and other forms of computer-to-computer interconnections.
Pipeline Stocks	The products which are currently being moved from one location to another.
pkge	package
PL	partial loss
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	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. Synonym: Place of Acceptance.
Planning	The setting of goals over a certain time and the determination of how to achieve these goals and with what resource.
Planning Horizon	The period of time to which a certain particular plan relates.

Platform	The bare floor of a container, suitable for the carriage of uncontainerable cargo, as several platforms can be placed together to provide a larger base. Plated for the carriage of heavy goods. 20' and 40'.
Platform (2)	The area on an airport where aircrafts are parked for embarkation and/or loading and discharging purposes (aircargo). Synonym: Apron, Ramp.
Platform Body	A truck or trailer without ends, sides or top but with only a floor.
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.
PLP	parcel post
PLTC	port liners term charges
pmt	prompt
POD (1)	payment on delivery; paid on delivery
POD (2)	port of debarkation (or disembarkation)
POD (3)	Proof of delivery
POE	port of embarkation
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.
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.
POR	port of refuge
Port	Harbour having facilities for vessels to moor and load or discharge. Left side of a vessel when facing towards the front or forward end.
Port of Call	Place where a vessel actually drops anchor or moors during a certain voyage.
Port of Discharge	The port where the cargo is actually discharged (unloaded) from the sea (ocean) going vessel.
Port of Loading	The port where the cargo is actually loaded on board the sea (ocean) going vessel.
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.
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
POSITIVE INVENTORY	Existing in a positive sense, e.g. finished products inventory. The opposite of negative inventory.
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 Netherlands the code consists of 4

	figures and 2 characters.
ppd.	prepaid
Practice	That what has become customary as a result of repeated acts.
Prealert	Message advising complete shipping information
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.
Pre-Merchandising	An example of an added value service. Suppliers prepare products for retailer outlets, for example by price- tagging or on-shelf tray preparation.
PRESENT VALUE	The discounted value of future surplus payment for an investment.
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-trip Inspection	Abbreviation: PTI. A technical inspection of Reefer containers prior to positioning for stuffing.
Price transparency	When both buyer and seller know pricing. Net markets can eliminate arbitrage situations when only a broker knows the price. Net markets can result in sellers making more money and buyers paying a lower price, since broker margins are reduced.
PRIMARY SUPPLIER	Indicates that a company is the major supplier of one or more products which are used in another company's production. Companies which are primary suppliers often develop strong ties through a high degree of integration with a small number of important customers.
Principal	Person for whom another acts as agent.
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.
Priority Order	An order which is identified as taking precedence over other orders to ensure its completion in the minimum time. Synonym: Urgent order, Rush order.
Private Carrier	Business which operates trucks primarily for the purpose of transporting its own products and raw materials. The principle business activity of a private carrier is not transportation.
Private Warehouse	A warehouse operated by the owner of the goods stored there.
Privatization	The private management of public services developed to assist in the cost and service efficiencies of the public sector.
PRN	Packaging Recovery Notes
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.
Probabilistic (or Stochastic) Inventory Control Models	An inventory control system where all the variables and parameters used are treated as random variables. It is assumed that the average demand for items is approximately constant over time and that it is possible to state the probability distribution of the demand, particularly during the lead time for replenishment.
Process Re-engineering	A management improvement of processes and operations developed from an analysis of existing procedures.

Procurement	The activities which ensure the availability of the material and or services in the desired quantity, quality, place and time from the supplier.
Procurement hub	An MRO procurement marketplace for routine purchases such as office supplies, travel services, or computers needed to run a business but not central to the business's output. A type of horizontal or functional market. Examples: Ariba, Commerce One. (Related terms: MRO, horizontal market)
Procurement Logistics	Control of the flow of materials up to the manufacturing process.
Product	A result, end item or output from a certain process.
Product Chain	All phases in the transformation- or production process of one product.
Product Group	See Family Group
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 STRUCTURE	The inter-relationship of a company's products. The product structure can be described partly from a design and engineering viewpoint and partly from a manufacturing viewpoint. The description from a design and engineering viewpoint relates to the product's functional construction and design. The description from a manufacturing viewpoint demonstrates the physical construction of the product and thus helps to provide information for those on the shop floor about the most suitable manufacturing method. This is called the manufacturing oriented viewpoint.
Production	The conversion of materials and or assembly of components to manufacture goods, products or services. 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).
PRODUCTION AVAILABILITY	Indicates the probability that the required product can be produced in such a way that the agreed delivery time can be fulfilled. It can e.g. be defined as the number of orders or order lines completed on time as a percentage of the total number of orders or order lines.
PRODUCTION CONTROL	Tactical and operational control activities undertaken in order to use production resources more efficiently (machines, personnel, work-in-progress etc.).
PRODUCTION ENGINEERING	Preparation of the technical documents such as work operation description, tool requirements, operation times etc. which are needed in the production process.
PRODUCTION PLANNING	The function within a company that controls the production process and at the same time collects basic data for making evaluations of long-term production prospects.
PRODUCTION WITH REDUCED NUMBER OF OPERATORS	Production achieved using a smaller labour force.
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.
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.
Proper Shipping Name	A name to be used to describe particular goods on all shipping documents and notifications and, if appropriate, on the goods.
Propriety Standard	A standard which has been endorsed by industry or government as the accepted international standard, but not officially approved by an accredited standards body such as ISO.
Protection and Indemnity Club	Abbreviation: P & I club. A mutual association of shipowners who provide protection against liabilities by means of contributions.

Protocol	A statement drawn up to attest certain events.
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
pt/dest	port of destination
pt/disch	port of discharge
PTL	partial total loss
ptly pld	partly plaid
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.
Pull Distribution System	A system to provide warehouses with new stock on request of the warehouse management.
Pull System	A system where orders for an end item are pulled through the facility to satisfy demand for the end item. An examples of pull system is the JIT Kanban process.
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.
PURCHASE REQUISITION	A form which is used internally by a department to request the purchasing department to supply goods or services.
Purchasing hub	Buyer-centric mediators that aggregate demand from small buyers to negotiate better terms with large sellers. Can be horizontal (operating supplies) or vertical manufacturing. Used for spot purchasing (using exchange or auction) or systematic purchasing (catalog mechanism). The horizontal purchasing hubs use horizontal logistics (UPS, for example), while the vertical purchasing hubs generally need vertical logistics (for hazardous chemicals, for example) work with existing distributors.
Purchasing Lead Time (PLT)	The length of time between the decision to purchase an item and its actual addition to stock.
Push Distribution System	A system to provide warehouses with new stock upon decision of the supplier of the goods.
Push System	A system where orders are issued for completion by specified due dates, based on estimated lead times, or where the flow of material in a product structure is controlled and determined by the lower levels.
Put Away Rules	The internal rules and procedures for positioning stock in a warehouse or store after goods inward processing.

Q

Q	Quantity (rate classification)
q.v.	quod vide (which see)
Q/E	Quality and Environment
Qco.	quantity at captain's option
Qn	Quotation
QR	Quick Response
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 (ISO8402)	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 (ISO8402)	All those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a product or service will satisfy given requirements for quality.
QUALITY CIRCLES	A description of a concept designed to improve companies' quality and quality control. The concept has been developed in Japan and includes: product quality, product development, cost management, intercompany communication, delivery reliability and safety. The basic idea is that those who are close to a certain task have an important skill within this area and are best suited to identify and solve the problems within it. Quality circles normally consist of 5-6 persons and there are some fundamental criteria which have to be fulfilled if they are to work, such as emphasis on self-development, a willingness to be involved, total commitment, application of techniques for problem identification and problem solving.
Quality Control (ISO8402)	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.
Quarantine Stock	On-hand stock which has been segregated and is not available to meet customer requirements.
Quay	That part of a wharf which is intended for the mooring of vessels. Synonym: pier.
Queue	A stored arrangement of computer data, programs or messages, waiting to be processed in the order in which they were submitted.
Quick Response	A concept aimed at enabling producers to meet customer (primarily retailers) needs quickly. It relies on fast and accurate information at the point of sale to 'trigger' quick response replenishment from manufacturers.
Quick Response (QR) Delivery	An information technology system that generates rapid response for customer's immediate delivery demands.
Quoin	Timber wedge used to secure drums against movement.
QUOTA AGREEMENTS	Under quota agreements, the buyer reserves capacity with a supplier without specifying which products he/she will buy. The capacity may be

	given in tons, machine hours, man hours etc.
Quota Restrictions	Restraints upon trade which limit the volume of exports into a country, abolished within the EC by 1968, and removed in many of the international agreements to which the EC is party.
Quotas	A system of controlling imports, exports or production by specifying a certain limitation.
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.
Quotation expiration date	The date as from which a quotation price is no longer valid.

R

R	reduced class rate (rate classification)
r/c	return cargo
R/O	routing order
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.
Rail Support Service	The logistics support of operational and manufacturing requirements for the rail industry.
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.
Random Sample Cycle Counting	A method in which the particular parts to be counted is selected from the population of part numbers in a manner that has no inherent bias. In this selection process, each part number has equal chance of being selected.
RANDOM STORAGE LOCATION	This means that goods delivered will be unloaded at the first available place for delivery. The location is described together with the part number in the administrative system. The system requires sophisticated administration. The advantages of the system are that inventory volume is better utilized and there is minimum inventory maintenance. It automatically gives a zero-physical inventory, a safer frequency placing and FIFO on lots. Please also see "permanent storage location".
Rapid Acquisition of Manufactured Parts (RAMP)	A make to order process to reduce the purchasing lead time for long lead time manufactured parts whereby Product Data is held in STEP (the international standard for exchange of manufacturing product data) by the customer and exchanged, in electronic format, when an order is placed.
Rate	Price of a transport service. Quantity/amount/degree measured or applied.
Rate of Calculation	A factor for the calculation of an amount.
RATE OF RETURN	A key ratio which shows the relationship between returns (surplus, profit) and total capital. It is given as a percentage and is calculated by dividing surplus by own or total capital. Please also see "return on investment".
Rate of Turn	The figure indicating the speed of a change of course of a means of transport expressed in degrees per minute.
Rating	A class to which an article is assigned.
Raw Material	Stock/items purchased from suppliers, to be input to a production process, and which will subsequently modified or transformed into finished goods.
Rcd.	received
RCU	rate construction unit
RDC	Regional Distribution Centre
RDT	Radio Data Terminal
Real-Time	The description for an operating system that responds to an external event within a short and predictable time frame. Unlike a batch or time-sharing operating system, a real-time operating system provides services or control to independent ongoing physical processes
Rebate	That part of a transport charge which the carrier agrees to return.
Receipt	A written acknowledgement, that something has been received.
Receiving Carrier	The carrier receiving a consignment on behalf of a carrier, agent or shipper for onward transport (air cargo).
RECEIVING INSPECTION	The inspection process relating to received materials, dealing with quality, colour, quantity etc.
RECEIVING REPORT	Written report containing information about consignments received which often is printed out from the supplier's packing slip.

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.
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.
Reconditioning of Garments	The act of bringing garments after transport in shop's condition.
Redelivery	Return of a shipment to the party who originally delivered it to the carrier (aircargo). Return of a charter vessel to the owners.
REDUCTION OF VARIETY	Reduction of the number of parts, part versions and sizes in a range of purchases designed to reduce tied-up capital and administrative costs.
Reefer	Refrigerated trailer with insulated walls and a self-powered refrigeration unit. Most commonly used for transporting food.
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.
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.
Region	Specified geographical area for operational purposes.
Regional Distribution Centre (RDC)	Term usually applied to Retailer Warehouses which are strategically placed around the UK. Their purpose is to facilitate delivery of product to branch outlets within their catchment areas.
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).
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.
Relay	Common practice in the less-than-truckload industry, in which one driver takes a truck for 8 to 10 hours, then turns the truck over to another driver, pony express style.
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.
REMCE	remittance
Rentcon	rent-a-Container
Reorder Costs	The total cost of placing a repeat order for an item either externally on a supplier or for internal manufacture. The costs may include elements to cover: order preparation, administration, IT overheads, correspondence, telephone, transportation, goods inward processing, inspection and for manufacture, batch et up costs and other production overheads.
Re-Order Level (ROL) (or Re-Order Point - ROP)	The calculated level of stock within an inventory control system to which the quantity of a specific item is allowed to fall before replenishment order action is generated.
Re-Order Quantity,	The calculated order quantity necessary to replenish stocks at a given

Replenishment Order Quantity	point in time. The method of calculation, and the timing of the order, will vary depending on the type of inventory control system in use. Quantity based systems are checked continually to determine if an order should be placed; time based systems only have a count of stock at predetermined intervals and orders placed as required; a distribution system plans orders to meet distribution needs; and production based systems only order stock to meet manufacturing requirements.
Repairable Item	An inventory item that is not normally consumed in use but one which will be repaired and re-used as part of the normal stock policy for that item. Such items have a repair lead time as well as a procurement lead time.
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.
Replenish to Demand	See Make to Order.
Replenishment	Completion of stock.
REPLENISHMENT ORDER	An order placed with the manufacturing department for renewing or increasing the inventory.
Request for Information (RFI)	A document received from a potential client or consultant, which requests the service provider to provide detailed information regarding the services provided and a Company profile. This information is then used to make a short list selection of service providers.
Request for Proposals (RFP)	Invitation to suppliers to bid on supplying products or services that are difficult to describe for a company or public agency.
Request for Quotation (RFQ)	Invitation to suppliers to bid on supplying easily described products or services needed by a company or public agency.
Reservation	Allotment in advance of space or weight capacity. Also referred to as 'booking'.
Reserve Inventory	See Safety Stock.
Responsible Carrier	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). Synonym: Principal Carrier.
rest.	restricted
retd.	returned or retired
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	A measure of the profitability of the company. The calculation formula is profit divided by capital invested. See also "rate of return".
Returnable Container Management	The management of packaging materials moved from suppliers to facilities and returned to original locations.
Returns	Goods returned to their place of acceptance.
Revenue	Amounts of income stemming from the provision of transport services.
Reverse auctions	Buyers post their need for a product or service, then suppliers bid to fulfill that need. Unlike an auction, prices only move down. FreeMarkets (industrial parts, raw materials) uses reverse auctions as its primary market mechanism, serving large buyers. Since buyer power is key to reverse auctions, they work either for large enterprises or when practiced by intermediaries like KillerBiz and BizBuyer, which aggregate demand of many small buyers. Reverse auctions also are becoming common features of many Net markets.
Reverse Distribution	The collection of used, damaged, or outdated products and/or packaging from end-users.
Reverse Logistics	The recycling, and disposal of finished products, with the goal of conserving raw materials.
Review Interval	The time between assessing order requirements in a fixed order interval system.
RF	Radio Frequency

RFDC	Radio Frequency Data Communication
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RFP	See: Request for Proposals
RFQ	Se: Request for Quotation
RHA	Road Haulage Association
RI	reinsurance
RID	international regulations concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail
Rinacertificate	Certificate issued by the Italian Government for carrying dangerous goods in Italian Waters.
RMD	Rhine-Main-Danube Navigation System
RNR	rate not reported
Road Carrier	Party undertaking transport by road of goods from one point to another such as indicated in the contract. Synonym: Haulier.
Road Vehicle	A means of transport capable and allowed to move over public roads and other landways.
RoadRailer	Semitrailer specially designed to travel both on highway and on rails. Manufactured by Wabash Corp.
ROG	receipt of goods
ROI	See: RETURN ON INVESTMENT
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 tyre, a set of tyres or all the tyres 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.
RoRo (RO/RO)	See Roll-on Roll-off.
ROT	reference our telex
Rotable	See Repairable Item
Rotation	Sequence in which a vessel calls at the ports on her itinerary.
round C/P	round charter party
Round Trip	A voyage, a journey etc. to a certain place, port or country and back again.
Rounding Order Quantity	That element of an order that has been added to the basic order quantity to meet a constraint imposed by the manufacturer or to optimise overall supply chain costs.
Route	The track along which goods are (to be) transported.
Routing	The determination of the most efficient route(s) that people, goods, materials and or means of transport have to follow. 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. 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.
RP	reply paid
rtba	rate to be arranged
RTFM	Acronym for "Read The Fine Manual".
RUSH ORDER	An order which is handled and forwarded more quickly than normal.
Ry.	railway

S

S	surcharge (rate classification)
s&c	shipper and carrier
S&FA	shipping and forwarding agent
S.d.	small damage
S/C	surcharge
S/D	sailing date
S/d	sight draft
S/S	steamship
SAD	See Single Administrative Document.
Safe Working Load	Abbreviation: SWL The maximum load any lifting appliance may handle.
Safety Stock	In general, a quantity of stock planned to be in inventory to protect against fluctuations in demand and/or supply. 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'. Synonym: Reserve Inventory.
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.
Sales Forecast	The prediction, projection or estimation of expected sales over a specified future time period.
Salvage	The saving or rescue of a vessel and/or the cargo from loss and/or damage at sea.
Sample Stability	if a sample produces a particular result, and by increasing the sample size it continues to produce the same result, the sample has stability and can be assumed to be representative of the population. This is an important characteristic when the population size is unknown or extremely large.
SAMPLE, RANDOM	Spot checking of production. Different kinds of random sample methods may be used.
Scale Ton	Freighting measurement used in certain trades for various commodities.
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.
SCM	Supply Chain Management. Strategies and operations aimed at optimising productivity and efficiency along the supply chain, reducing lead times and cost.
SCOMA	Supply-Chain Optimisation Modelling Architecture
SCP Simplified Clearance Procedure	A procedure covering non-restricted goods which enables approved exporters or agents to export goods on presentation of minimum information. The full statistical information is supplied within 14 days of shipment.
SCR	See Specific Commodity Rate.
SDR	See Special Drawing Rights.
SDT	Shippers Declaration for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (FIATA approved)
Seal	A device used for containers, lockers, trucks or lorries to proof relevant parties that they have remained closed during transport.

Seal Log	A document used to record seal numbers.
SEASONAL FLUCTUATION	Fluctuation in demand according to different seasons, e.g. great demand for skis during the winter season.
SEASONAL INVENTORY	A kind of cycle stock. Usually occurs when levelled production builds up the inventory during the low season for use during the high season.
Seasonal Stock	See Anticipation Stock.
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).
SED	See Shipper's Export Declaration.
Segregation	Distance required by the rules of IMDG or BC codes between the various commodities of dangerous and or bulk cargoes.
Selective inventory Control	The application of varying levels of control to the total inventory to enable managers to concentrate on significant matters (see ABC analysis and ABC classification).
SELECTIVE STOCK KEEPING	The situation in which only certain warehouses maintain the full inventory range.
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 favourable to the seller, with relatively great demand and high prices of something for sale.
SEMI FINISHED GOODS	A part or a product which is intended to be included in a finished product.
SEMI FIXED COST	Cost which is fixed within certain limits of volume changes.
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.
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: 1. Name of Carrier on whose behalf the original document (Way Bill, Bill of Lading, etc.) was issued. 2. The original document number. 3. The agent who issued the original document and his opponent at the discharging side. 4. The number of packages, weight and measurement, marks and numbers and goods description. 5. Further mandatory details in case of special cargo. 6. No freight details will be mentioned and the Memo Bill is not a contract of carriage. See Bill of Lading.
SERVICE COST	The cost that arises as a result of a poor service level. It is thus synonymous with shortage cost. Please also see "shortage cost".
SERVICE DIFFERENTIATION	Different service levels set for different customers, products, markets etc. based on a conscious choice of priorities.
SERVICE ELEMENTS	Items included in customer service, e.g. delivery time, order status information, percentage of orders met from stock.
SERVICE LEVEL	Measures the extent to which the right product is shipped and received undamaged. Can be presented as a percentage of the number of orders forwarded, e.g. 99% or better in general. Please also see percentage of order fulfilment.
Service Level	The desired probability that a demand can be met from stock (for an individual item, group of items or a system) which can be expressed in a number of ways: Percentage of orders completely satisfied from stock.

	Percentage of units demanded which are met from stock. Percentage of units demanded which are delivered on time. Percentage of time there is stock available. Percentage of stock cycles without shortages. Percentage of item-months there is stock available.
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.
SETUP COST	The costs which occur when production machines have to be setup or reset for a new job operation, including, of among other things the working hours needed to set up the machines and the downtime costs incurred during the setup time. There can also be setup costs for tools, adjustment of a machine etc. for a job operation. Includes e.g. the working hours cost for adjustment and lower production efficiency until normal production efficiency is achieved.
SETUP TIME	The time needed to prepare a machine or a machine group.
Shed	See Warehouse.
Shelf 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. <u>Synonym: Storage life.</u>
SHEX	Sundays and Holidays excepted
Shift	Part of the work-program of a stevedoring company (a working day can have up to 3 shifts {24 hours}).
Ship	See Vessel.
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.
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.
SHIPMENT STRUCTURE	Arrangements for the shipment of different products, raw materials, semifinished goods or finished products between different places in a company's material flow. These relationships can include e.g. the shipment structure to customers, the number of shipments, the size division of the shipment according to volume or weight, the type of goods etc.
Shipoperator	A ship operator is either the shipowner or the (legal) person responsible for the actual management of the vessel and its crew.
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	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. <u>Synonym: Consignor, Sender.</u>
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 Letter of Instruction	Abbreviation: SLI. A document containing instructions given by the shipper or the shipper's agent for preparing documents and forwarding (aircargo).
SHIPPING	The professional activity whereby one receives and ships goods on other

	companies' behalf and, when appropriate, is responsible for a joint cargo system, reloading, customs clearance, insurance, storage etc.
Shipping Container	Standard-sized rectangular box used to transport freight by ship, rail and highway. International shipping containers are 20 or 40 feet long, conform to International Standards Organization (ISO) standards and are designed to fit in ships' holds. Containers are transported on public roads atop a container chassis towed by a tractor.
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.
Shipping Weight	Dry weight of a truck including all standard equipment, but excluding fuel and coolant.
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.
SHOP FLOOR CONTROL	Planning of the production process in detail. Includes among other things specification of materials needed, the capacity different operations will need, the time at which different job operations should be undertaken. Provides information about production results etc.
SHOP FLOOR STOCK	That part of the stock which consists of parts in frequent use and which are not normally recorded when handed out (normally additional material).
Shortage	The negative difference between actual available or delivered quantity and the required quantity.
Shortage (or Stockout Costs)	The economic consequences of an external or internal inability to meet a demand from stock. External impacts can include backorder costs, present profit loss from lost sales and future profit loss from loss of goodwill and reputation. Internal impacts can include lost production, production rescheduling and delays in completion dates.
SHORTAGE COST	Arises when a requested part cannot be delivered. It can be a notional cost related to loss of custom and the resulting reduction in revenues. It can also be a question of real cost, for example for a shut-down in one's own production or penalties to be met according to contract for delays in deliveries to a customer, shipment, backorder booking etc. Also includes additional costs in order to avoid shortage as e.g. extra administration costs for backorder handling, increased transportation costs etc.
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.
Shrinkage	The decrease in inventory quantities over time from loss or theft.
Shut-out	Containers not carried on intended vessel.
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.
Simulation	The imitation of the reality for studying the effect of changing parameters in a model as a means of preparing a decision.

SIMULATION MODEL	Calculation model intended to assist in the evaluation of alternative solutions. Simulation models are used for sensitivity analysis before a system's change is carried through.
Single Administrative Document	Abbreviation: SAD. A set of documents, replacing the various (national) forms for customs declaration within European Community, implemented on January 1st, 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 Market	In which the twelve member states of the European Community form a Single Market in which there is free movement of goods, persons, services and capital. Came into being 01 01 1993, when export and import Custom entries were abolished for intra-community trade.
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
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').
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.
SKU	Stock Keeping Unit
sl&c	shippers load and count
SL/NL	ship lost or not lost
SLA	Service Level Agreement
Sleeper	Sleeping compartment mounted behind a truck cab, sometimes attached to the cab or even designed to be an integral part of it.
Sleeper Team	Team of two drivers who alternative driving and resting.
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	The space on board a vessel, required by one TEU, mainly used for administrative 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.
SM	Selling Manager
SMED (SINGLE MINUTE EXCHANGE OF DIES)	General description of an approach which aims to minimize the time for replacing machine tools by e.g. preparing a tool change as far as possible without stopping the machine and by keeping the tools in close proximity to the machine in order to minimize the time for the change.
SOB - Shipped on board	An endorsement on a B/L confirming loading of goods on the vessel. See also Cell Position.
SOL	shipowner's liability
SOLAS	International Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea
SPA	subject to particular average
Space Charter	A voyage charter whereby the shipowner agrees to place part of the vessels capacity at the charterers disposal.
Spares (Spare Parts)	Components or parts, either consumable or repairable, from the associated bill of material used to maintain or repair machinery or equipment.

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 carrier's liability.
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).
SPECULATION INVENTORY	Relates to the storage of material which for some reason can be bought or produced particularly profitably at a certain time.
Speedability	Top speed a vehicle can attain as determined by engine power, engine governed speed, gross weight, driveline efficiency, air resistance, grade and load.
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.
Spot market	A market for unplanned purchases not made under contract terms. Transactions usually made on a one-time basis. Related terms: spot buy, spot demand.
Spreader	Device used for lifting containers and unitized cargo. Beam or frame that holds the slings vertical when hoisting a load, to prevent damage to cargo.
sq.cm(s)	square centimeter
sq.ins(s)	square inch(s)
SQUARE ROOT FORMULA	A formula that is used for calculating the optimal purchasing quantity. This is done by balancing the additional purchasing costs and carrying costs. It can also be used for calculation of optimal lot size. In its most simple form the formula is the root of: twice the annual consumption times additional purchasing costs, divided by the additional carrying cost per unit and year. The square root formula is also described as the EOQ-formula or the Wilson-formula.
SRCC	strike, riots, civil commotions
SSCC	Serial Shipping Container Code
S-s-SYSTEM	This is a type of inventory control system which means that for every part two limits are set, namely S and s. If the part in physical inventory has a balance greater than s, no order is made. If the balance is less than s, a new order corresponding to S minus the balance is placed.
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 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.
Standards	Efforts to create wide use of specific protocols so software from different vendors can interoperate more easily, particularly within a vertical industry. Standards bodies or efforts often work more slowly than entrepreneurial companies in setting up interoperable terms of trade. Many e-commerce standards today are based on XML (eXtensible Markup Language), which provides a flexible way to describe product specifications or business terms. Relevant b2b e-commerce standards efforts include BizTalk, promoted by Microsoft so different industries can communicate online with each other; Open Buying on the Internet (OBI), overseen by trade group CommerceNet; and RosettaNet, an effort within the computer manufacturing industry.
Standards Testing	Determines whether the national, international, or military standards and specifications) are viable and implementable.
Starboard	Right side of a vessel when facing towards the front or forward end.
STC	See Said To Contain.
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.
Sticky, stickiness	The ability to retain participants. (See switching costs, lifetime value of the customer.)
STOCK	Products for sale or raw material, material, equipment, semifinished goods or goods intended for own use. The concept can also mean the place/location where products are stored. The concept is often synonymous with stock keeping.
Stock Analysis	The process of analysing the stock position and the stock pattern as well as signaling differences with regard to the stock norms.
Stock Control	The systematic administration of stocklevels with respect to quantity at all times.
Stock Cover	The current stock divided by the average weekly demand (weekly demand can be based on either past history or forward forecast).
Stock Difference (or Stock Discrepancy)	The difference between the actual stock held and the calculated stock or registered stock.
STOCK HOTEL	Building where storage services are offered for several companies.
Stock in Transit/ Clearing	All materials, components or finished products in transit from one point in a supply chain to another supply chain destination, expressed in quantitative or financial terms.
Stock Investment	The amount of money that invested in all levels of stock at any given point in time.
STOCK KEEPING	A goods reserve kept in the company in order to meet irregularities in consumption, procurement disturbances or to make cost savings through purchasing larger quantities on one occasion. It can consist of raw material (raw material stock), semi-finished goods (semi-finished goods stock) or several finished products (finished products stock). Please also compare with stock.
STOCK KEEPING COST	Investment - and risk costs related to the material stored, i.e. capital costs and waste costs, insurance, destruction.
Stock Keeping Unit	The description of the unit of measurement by which the stock items are recorded on the stock record.
Stock Location System	A system where all places within a warehouse are identified in some way to facilitate storage and retrieval of stock.
Stock Locator System	A system in which all places within a warehouse are named or numbered.
Stock Management	The planning and control of the quantities, qualities and location of stocks.

Stock Norm	A ratio of stock to e.g. sales, set as a standard and expressed as a percentage, or as a factor or as a number' of days, weeks or months. The stock norm is determined by taking into account the:
Stock on Order	The quantity represented by the total of all out-standing orders for a particular item. The on order balance increases when a new order is released and decreases when an order is received or cancelled.
Stock Out Percentage	A measure of the effectiveness with which a company responds to actual demand. The stock-out percentage can be a measurement of total stock-outs to total orders, or of line items incurring stock-outs during a period of total line items ordered.
Stock Point	A point in the supply chain meant to keep materials available.
Stock Policy	The policy with regard to the level and location of stock to be held and where and how this should be done.
Stock Position	The situation of a particular product, at a particular time, with regard to the relationship between the expected demand and/or requirement, the physical stock and the outstanding procurement orders.
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 Site	A location at which stock is held.
Stock Turn	The number of times that an inventory turns over during the year and normally obtained by dividing the average inventory value into the annual cost of sales.
Stock Turnover (or Stock Turn)	A widely used measure of inventory performance expressed as the ratio of the cost of units sold to the average value of stock
Stock Types	The products which are determined for delivery from stock.
Stock-Out	The situation when demand for a stock item is received but there is insufficient stock to satisfy the demand.
Stock-Out Costs	The economic consequences of an internal or external stockout such as missed sales, delayed deliveries, anticipated lower sales in the future because of loss of goodwill, costs resulting from production stoppages and all kinds of associated costs.
Stock-Out Risk	The accepted risk of having a shortage of stock of an item which is used in calculating the required level of safety stock.
STOCKROOM COST	Costs related to physical handling, i.e. costs for stock personnel, stock equipment, stock buildings etc. Also known as stock-keeping cost.
Stocktaking	A physical count of products actually held in stock as a basis for verification of the stock records and accounts.
Storage	The activity of placing goods into a store or the state of being in store (e.g. a warehouse).
Storage Charge	The fee for keeping goods in a warehouse.
Stores	Provisions and supplies on board required for running a vessel.
Stowage	The placing and securing of cargo or containers on board a vessel or an aircraft or of cargo in a container.
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.
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 Truck	Vehicle which carries cargo in a body mounted to its chassis, rather than on a trailer towed by the vehicle.
Strange attractor	A key feature that causes buyers and sellers to use a Net market, often eliminating a transaction cost in a specific industry. Examples: CarStation (locating, then obtaining auto body parts), e-Chemical (distributing industrial chemicals), Chemdex (comparing chemical reagents from different vendors), Floraplex (paying sellers in seven days, not 45).
Strap	A band of metal, plastic or other flexible material used to hold cargo or cases together.
Strategic Stock	The stock of goods of essential importance for the continuation of the production process and which is built up in order to compensate for long hold-ups of incoming goods (caused by strikes and political difficulties etc. in a particular country or region).
STRATEGY	Line of action prepared in order to achieve and maintain an agreed business concept.
Stretch	The leg between two points.
Stripping	The unloading of cargo out of a container. Synonym: Devanning, Unstuffing, Unpacking.
STRUCTURE	A stable pattern of physical relations or actions in a process. In a materials management connection the concept is used to describe a company's customer structure, order structure, supplier structure, part structure, shipment structure, distribution structure, purchasing structure, supplying structure.
Stuffing	The loading of cargo into a container. Synonym: Vanning, Packing.
stvdrs	stevedores
sub L/C	subject to letter of credit being opened
sub licence	subject to licence being granted
Subassembly and Manufacturing	The building and assembling of component parts designed to aid in the manufacturing process of finished goods.
SUBCONTRACTING	Production by a subcontractor according to a buying company's product specification. Includes both machining and finished product.
SUBCONTRACTOR	Independent company which has undertaken to manufacture parts (assembly parts etc.) on another company's behalf to be used in that company's range of goods/ production.
SUBOPTIMIZATION	Optimization of a problem by optimizing its parts. The concept is often used in relation to wrongful suboptimization, which means optimization of parts of a problem which is producing negative effects on other parts of the problem and thus prevents the overall problem being optimised. Please compare with "total optimization".
Substretch	Part of a stretch. This term is used if it is necessary to distinguish between a stretch and a part thereof.
Supercargo	Experienced officer assigned by the charterer of a vessel to advise the management of the vessel and protect the interests of the charterer.
SUPPLIER FOLLOW -UP	The real performances of the supplier are measured and compared with the previously agreed objectives. Examples of such performances can be delivery time, delivery reliability, service level and quality.
SUPPLIER INSTRUCTIONS	Written instructions provided to the supplier. The instructions can be in the form of quality specifications, freight instructions, packing instructions, control instructions etc.
SUPPLIER RATING	Evaluating of different suppliers in order to select those most suitable for the company. Factors which should be considered for the rating are price, product quality, customer service, company history, size, location,

	organization, finance, manufacturing capacity, factory facilities, workshop equipment, store and inventory. Special qualities such as the willingness and possibility to develop with the customer are also important.
Supply Chain	A sequence of events in a goods flow which adds to the value of a specific good. These events may include: 1. conversion. 2. assembling and/or disassembling. 3. movements and placements
Supply chain management	An attempt to coordinate processes involved in producing, shipping and distributing products, generally with large suppliers. Net markets can extend supply chain management to all trading partners regardless of size because they provide a central hub to integrate information from buyers and sellers.
Supply Vessel	Vessel which carries stock and stores to offshore drilling rigs, platforms.
Surcharge	An additional charge added to the usual or customary freight.
Survey	An inspection of a certain item or object by a recognized specialist.
Surveyor	A specialist who carries out surveys. Note: A surveyor is quite representing a classification bureau or a governmental body.
Switching costs	Costs incurred in changing suppliers or marketplaces. Net markets often seek to re-architect procurement, search, and other processes so buyers stay put, a key reason switching costs are higher in business-to-business than consumer e-commerce. (See lifetime value of the customer, churn).
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.
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
Synergy	The simultaneous joint action of separate parties which, together, have greater total effect than the sum of their individual effects.
System	A whole body of connected elements which influence each other and have specific relations with the environment.
SYSTEM	A comprehensive description of a number of components which form a unit. Relations between the components, resources, management and objectives are also included in the concept.

T

T/C	time charter
T1	Goods that are not in free circulation are assigned the EC Customs code T1.
T2	Goods that are in free circulation are assigned the EC Customs code T2.
TA	telegraphic address
TACT	the air cargo tariff
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.
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	A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk.
Tare Mass of Container	See Tare Weight of Container.
Tare Weight of Container	Mass of an empty container including all fittings and appliances associated with that particular type of container on its normal operating condition. <u>Synonym: Tare Mass of Container.</u>
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.
Taxonomy	A classification system for items based on their relationship to one another. <u>Related terms: ontology, normalize.</u>
TBL	through bill of lading
TBN	to be named (ship)
TC	traffic conference area (IATA)
TC (2)	transcontainer
TD	time of departure
TDI	Trade Data Interchange (EDP)
TDO	telegraph delivery order
TEC	Trans-European Combined rail service
TECE	Trans-European-Container Express rail service
TEEM	Trans-European-Express Marchandises rail service
TEN	Trans-European Network
TERMINAL	A place where goods may be reloaded or where passengers may change mode of transportation.
TERMS OF DELIVERY	Provisions in a purchasing agreement which regulate the seller's and the buyer's obligations and rights in connection with delivery/transportation of goods. The terms of delivery mainly regulate who is responsible for paying transportation costs, who will bear the risks for the goods during delivery and who is responsible for insurance. <u>The definitions of different terms of delivery can be seen in Incoterms or Combiterms.</u>
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.
TEU	See Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit.
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.

Third Party Logistics	See: 3PL
Third-Party Provider	An organization selected to provide logistics management services.
Through Charge	The total rate from point of departure to point of destination. It may be a joint rate or a combination of rates (aircargo). Synonym: Through Rate.
Through Rate	See Through Charge.
THROUGHPUT TIME	Is the time which is needed to manufacture a detail or a product from the first to the last job operation in the overall time-frame. The throughput time for an order is the time period which is needed to produce the products included in the order, i.e. the time from receiving the order until delivery has been effected.
TIED UP CAPITAL	The total of capital tied up i.e. invested in the company, e.g. capital, fixed assets, inventory and customer claims. It can also include work in progress, premises, machines, etc.
TIED UP CAPITAL CHART	A chart showing how much capital is tied up in stores, manufacturing, inventory during the whole material flow in a company. It is also divided into different types of cost.
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.
TIF	international transit by rail
Tilt Transport	Roadtransport whereby the cargo area is protected against the elements by means of a tilt made of canvas or other pliable material.
TIME AND PLACE USE	A part has this characteristic only when it is in the place where it is needed at the right time. The part normally does not have this capacity when held in stock.
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 Compression	The reduction of the time consumed by business processes through elimination of non value-adding process time.
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.
TIR	Transport International by Road. Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets
TIS	International declaration of goods carried by rail (customs)
TL	total loss
TLF	tariff level factor
tng	tonnage
TNT	Thomas Nationwide Transport
TOD	time of dispatch
TOFC	See Trailer on Flat Car.
Ton	Unit of weight measurement: 1000 kilograms (metric ton) or 2,240 lbs (long ton). Unit of cubic measurement, mainly used to express the cubic capacity of a vessel. Unit of weight or measurement used as a basis for the calculation of freights (freight ton).
Tonnage	Cubic capacity of a merchant vessel. Total weight or amount of cargo expressed in tons. The displacement of a vessel in tons of water; or a duty charged per ton of cargo at a port, pier, dock or canal.
TOR	time of receipt
TOT	time of transmission

TOTAL COST ANALYSIS	Is a balance of the sub-costs, aimed at reducing the total cost. This analysis is built on the thesis that an activity which causes an increase in a certain sub-cost still can be valuable if the total cost can be reduced.
TOTAL OPTIMIZATION	Optimization of a problem by balancing between the parts of the problem. This means that an activity that does not lead to an optimization of a part of a problem can still be valuable.
TOW	tier on weight (container stacking according to weight)
TPAC	Shortform for Transpacific route as in: Sea/Air TPAC route
TPG	TNT Post Group. TPG is a publicly listed global company providing premium mail, express and logistics services under the Royal TPG Post and TNT brands. TPG employs over 160,000 people in 64 countries and serves over 200 countries. In 2003, TPG reported sales of € 11.9 billion.
TPND	theft, pilferage, non delivery
TQM	Total Quality Management
Traceability	The identification of goods or material used in manufacturing or processing to enable the relevant production batch and material source to be traced in case of subsequent defects.
Tracing	The action of retrieving information concerning the whereabouts of cargo, cargo items, consignments or equipment.
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)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.
Trade-Off	A benefit obtained within the supply chain through the balanced evaluation of actions which will bring an overall business benefit, in terms of reduced cost and/or increased customer service. This benefit can accrue both within an organisation and between organisations.
TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS	A balancing analysis achieved by using a total cost estimate of different alternatives in order to reach an optimal solution.
Traffic	The number of passengers, quantity of cargo etc. carried over a certain route.
Trailer	A vehicle without motive power, designed for the carriage of cargo and to be towed by a motor vehicle.
Trailer on Flat Car	Abbreviation: TOFC. Carriage of piggyback highway trailers on specially equipped railway wagons.
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).
Transaction	Recording of a material movement or an adjustment event that impacts on a stock position.
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).
Transit Cargo	Cargo between outwards customs clearance and inwards customs clearance. Cargo arriving at a point and departing there-from by the same through flight (aircargo).
Transit Shipment	A shipment passing between one port and another, or between a port and a final destination.
TRANSIT TIME	The total time taken from the point when the supplier makes the material ready for delivery to the time when the same material arrives at the

	customer's premises.
Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol	A compilation of network and transport level protocols that allow a PC to speak the same language as other PCs on the Internet or other networks. Acronym: TCP/IP
Transponder	A device (chip) used for identification, which automatically transmits certain coded data when actuated by a special signal from an interrogator.
Transport	The assisted movement of people and or goods. Synonym: Carriage. 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.
Transport Documents	See Shipping Documents.
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-carnets.
Transport Policy	The subject of several legislative decisions since 1983, but while regulations apply to several different transport sectors, there is as yet no common transport policy.
TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY	Inventory held during transportation. Transportation inventories are often necessary as it takes time to transport.
Transportation Management	The management of customers' logistics requirements.
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM	A comprehensive description of all activities, relations between the different activities, resources, management and objectives in a system for internal and external transportation.
Trip	See Voyage.
Trip Leasing	Leasing a company's vehicle to another transportation provider for a single trip.
Trip Recorder	Cab-mounted device which electronically or mechanically records data such as truck speed, engine rpm, idle time and other information useful to trucking management.
Truck	Class of automotive vehicles of various sizes and designs for transporting goods.
Truckload	The quantity of freight required to fill a trailer; usually more than 10,000 pounds. Acronym: TL
Truly Productive Organisation (TPO)	To guide strategy, one way is to build a 'truly productive organisation' (TPO). This is an organisation which utilises its resources effectively over the long term and is able to deal with new and novel situations efficiently.
Trunk	The stretch between two hubs mutually.
Trunking	Movement of containers between terminal and carrier's inland facilities.
TT	terms of trade
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.
TUPE	Transfer of Undertakings Protection of Employment
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.
Twenty-Eighty Rule	See Pareto Principle.
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	Description of the packaging material used to wrap, contain and protect goods to be transported. Synonym: Kind of Packing, Package Type.
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.

U

U.D	under deck
U.Dk.	upper deck
U/w	Underwriter
uc	usual conditions
UCP 500	See Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits.
UIC	See Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer.
ULCC	See Ultra Large Crude Carrier.
ULD	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.
UNCTAD	See United Nations Conference on Trade And Development.
Undercarriage	A supporting frame or structure of a wheeled vehicle. 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 Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits	The in 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	The standard size or quantity of a stock item.
Unit Load	A number of individual packages bonded, palletized or strapped together to form a single unit for more efficient handling by mechanical equipment.
Unit Load Device	Abbreviation: ULD. 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. Any type of air freight container, aircraft container, aircraft pallet with a net, or aircraft pallet with a net over an igloo.
Unit of Measure	The standard unit of an item used in the stock account and to construct order quantities.
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Abbreviation: UNCTAD. 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 11 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: UNLK. A standard (ISO6422) which lays down the basic

	principles for the design of the image area on documents for use in international trade. Synonym: Layout Key.
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 (ISO9735).
UNLK	See United Nations Layout Key.
UNSM	See United Nations Standard Message.
USC	United States Currency
User Network	A public network made up of thousands of newsgroups and organized by topic. Acronym: USENET
UTILIZATION	A measure of productivity which is defined as: Used input/available input.
UTILIZATION PERIOD	Describes the time (period) and the extent to which the capacity within the factory or a part of this, such as the machinery or the production (group), has been used or reserved.
Utilization Rate	The quotient of used capacity and available capacity.

V/W

W.A	with average (Institute Cargo Clause)
w.e.f.	with effect from
w.p.a.	with particular average
W/B	Waybill
W/d	working day(s)
w/t	weight tons
w/v	weight/volume
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.
val.	value
Walk the World	A fund-raising event within the Moving the World programme to support WFP's school feeding projects. Money is raised through people sponsoring the walkers. Typically, participants ask their family, friends and colleagues to make a donation for completing the walk.
Valuable Cargo	A consignment which contains one or more valuable articles (aircargo).
Valuation	A clause in a marine policy that fixes the insured value.
Valuation Charge	Transport charges for certain goods, based on the value declared for the carriage of such goods (aircargo).
Value Added Logistics (VAL)	Adding value means incorporating our operational skills into a contract and utilising them to the best of our ability. This may involve providing additional services and or improving the lead times and stock reduction.
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).
Value-Added Services	A range of additional services that a provider can offer their client. Usually offered as an attractive and cost effective alternative to in-house or competitor equivalents.
WAM	Wilson Account Manager
Vanning	See Stuffing.
Warehouse	A building specially designed for receipt, storage and handling of goods. Synonyms: Shed, Store.
Warehouse Keeper	Party who takes responsibility for goods entered into a warehouse.
Warehouse Receipt	Receipt for products deposited in a warehouse.
Warehousing	Those activities of holding and handling goods in a warehouse (store).
VARIABILITY ACCOUNTING	An accounting system which contains a new dimension for registering objectives as well as type of cost and cost centre. The objective explains why resource consumption occurs. This accounting form is suitable for use in following up BL-costs.
VARIABLE COST	A cost which is continuously changing with the activity volume during a certain period.
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	The collection of used, damaged, or outdated products and or packaging from designated users. Synonym: Reverse Distribution.
VAT	See Value Added Tax.
Waybill	Non-negotiable document evidencing the contract for the transport of cargo.
VC	vessels convenience
wcon.	whether cleared customs or not
wdt/wth	width
Wear and Tear	Loss or deterioration resulting from ordinary use.
Web page	A hypertext page accessible via the Web.
Web server	A computer on the Internet that is hosting Web sites and handles requests by serving the required resource. A Web browser is typically used as the Web client that requests the resources.
Vehicle Manufacturer (VM)	An automobile manufacturer, assembler and buyer of automotive components.
Weight Ton	A ton of 1000 kilos.
Vendee	Buyer.
Vendor	Seller.
Vendor Hub	Third party operation of a warehouse, funded by suppliers, containing Vendor-Owned stock for delivery to a customer (See Lineside Warehouse).
Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI)	An element of inventory stocked by one organisation but where the forecast demand, and required stock levels to meet that demand, are calculated by the manufacturer or distributor of the stock items concerned.
Ventilated/Coffee	Identical to the GP, except for the inclusion of full length ventilation galleries sited along the top and bottom side rails, and thus ideal for the carriage of coffee, as condensation is prevented from accumulating. 20' only
Very Easy Rodent-Oriented Netwide Index to Computerized Archives	A search tool (like archie) that searches text that appears in Gopher menus. Acronym: VERONICA
Very Large Crude Carrier	Abbreviation: VLCC. A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk with a loading capacity from 50.000 till 250.000 DWT.
Ves.	Vessel
Vessel	A floating structure designed for the transport of cargo and/or passengers. Synonym: Ship. Boiler, drum.
WFP	See: World Food Programme
Wharf	A place for berthing vessels to facilitate loading and discharging of cargo.
Wharfage	The fee charged for the use of a wharf for mooring, loading or discharging a vessel or for storing goods.
whf	wharfage
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.
Whse	Warehouse
VIC	Very Important Cargo
Wilearn	Wilson Logistics E-learning platform, accessible for all employees
Wilmanagement	Wilmanagement is an umbrella name for several of Wilsons e-business modules, offered on a Key Account or Global Account level.
Wilnet	The name of the intranet on Wilson Logistics. The aim of Wilnet is to let all Wilson employees share strategic information, information that makes

	day-to-day work easier and information with an interactive potential. Wilnet is the leading internal information channel within the Wilson Logistics Group.
Wilpoint	A system in Wilson E-services. Wilpoint is a stand-alone cost calculation tool, taking your sales pitch from buzzwords to actual figures. By, for instance, showing that shorter lead times can lead to lower cost.
Wilshipper	A system in Wilson E-services. Wilshipper is the first integrated, global, online time/price-book application in our industry. It's a public tool, accessible on our website - and an internal source of ready and accurate information.
WILSON FORMULA	Please see "square root formula".
Wilson Global Services	WGS describes our value proposition and the service modules involved. Our services are divided into five modules in order to match various customer classes and typical customer needs. These services are standardised globally.
Wiltrack	A system in Wilson E-services. Wiltrack is a tool that covers the entire logistics chain, from initial order to final delivery. It allows the whole international chain of events to be monitored. It's an advanced logistics control tool and it's also the backbone of our information management offering.
VIO	Very Important Object
VIP	Very Important Person
WIP	An abbreviation for "work-in-progress" which relates to products which are in the manufacturing process. They can e.g. be in some job operation or in a buffer stock waiting for a job operation.
WIPON	whether in port or not
Viral	A self-propagating practice or pattern of Internet use that moves from person to person. Works best in consumer e-commerce because of easy adoption. Longer sales cycle for b2b e-commerce makes viral practices less important. Example: HotMail's explosive growth
Virtual Logistics	A phrase coined by David Frentzel of Mercer Management Consulting to describe the disappearance of the in-house logistics function by name and traditional description. In this scenario, logistics will be managed by many individuals throughout the supply chain, or be outsourced altogether.
Virtual private marketplace	A private market to enable approved suppliers to bid on a large buyer's business or to enable more cost-effective transactions under negotiated terms. Can be a hosted extranet or a feature a larger Net market. For example, National Transportation Exchange sets VPMs for large shippers to schedule and obtain bids from approved carriers, in addition to NTE's main spot market. FreeMarkets sets up VPMs for large buyers to interact with their suppliers through reverse auctions.
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	Size or measure of anything in three dimensions.
Volume Charge	A charge for carriage of goods based on their volume (aircargo).
Work in Progress Stock	The stock of products and/or materials and components which are still in the production department and are not, or are no longer, included in the stock in the store.
Work in Progress WIP	The total amount of work in processing, between production stages or subject to a waiting time.
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 SAMPLING	A measuring method using random sample observations, e.g. in order to

	investigate the output frequency of different parts from inventory.
Workflow Marketplace	Provides project tracking or collaboration services for complex, iterative, multi-party projects in construction, syndicated bank debt, or licensed trademarks. Charge subscriptions but add transaction fees, such as Bidcom.com charging a contractor to print project blueprints. Create an information-sharing network that gives all parties an appropriate view of the project. Examples: Bidcom (construction), Hurricane (intellectual property). Also, many Net markets incorporate workflow to hold onto users. Once a Net market becomes part of everyday business processes, the switching to another Net market becomes much harder.
Working Stock	The stock of materials, components and sub-assemblies (excluding safety stock) held in advance of demand so that ordering can done on a lot size rather than on an as needed basis. In other words, the normal stocks formed by products arriving in large regular orders to meet smaller, more frequent customer demand. Also known as cycle stock or lot size stock.
World Food Programme	United Nations' front-line food aid agency. WFP has grown to become the largest humanitarian aid agency in the world. In turn, it has also become the UN's logistics arm, delivering food aid where and when it's most needed to fight hunger and malnutrition.
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 (WWW)	The definition of the World Wide Web - popularly known as the Web - varies depending on whom you ask. It can be seen as the collection of resources that can be accessed via a Web browser with specific protocols over the Internet. The resources are hypertext and multimedia documents interconnected with hyperlinks.
Voucher	A receipt, entry or other document which establish the accounts.
Voyage	A journey by sea from one port or country to another one or, in case of a round trip, to the same port. Synonym: Trip.
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.
WP	weather permitting
VPN	Virtual Private Network. Imitation of a secluded intranet on the Web, enabling secure traffic of encrypted data.
WR	Warehouse Receipt
WRI	War Risk Insurance
WTO	World Trade Organization (FN)
w	vice versa
WW	warehouse warrant
Wwd	weather working days
WWW	See: World Wide Web

X

X.25	International standard of the CCITT for packet switching.
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 (ISO9594) for the structure of directories for the maintenance of addresses used in electronic mail.
xl & ul	exclusive of loading and unloading
XML	Extensible Markup Language. A way to create common information formats and share both the format and the data on the Internet or an intranet. "The EDI of the Internet era" allows companies to share information consistently. XML can be used to present information directly to a web page.
xp	express paid
xpri	without privileges
X-ray	High frequency electromagnetic ray of short wave-length, capable of penetrating most solid substances.

Y

y/c	your cable
y/l	your letter
y/o	your order
Yard	Fenced off, outdoor storage and repair area.
Yawl	A vessel's small boat moved by one oar. Synonym: a jolly-boat. A small sailboat rigged fore-and-aft, with a short mizzenmast astern of the cockpit; distinguished from ketch.
yday	yesterday
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 maximising 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 maximise revenue or yield. The concept should be used in combination with load factor management.
York-Antwerp Rules	See General Average Act.

Z

Zero Inventories	Part of the principles of just-in-time which relates the elimination of waste by having only required materials when needed.
ZERO POINT	Describes the sales size when the contribution exactly covers the fixed costs. There will be neither a surplus nor a loss.
Zodiac	A rubber dinghy. An inflatable craft for the transport of people.
Zone	Area, belt or district extending about a certain point defined for transport and/or charge purpose.
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 ZIP-code) for identification of the state, city or district, and the postal zone in the U.S.A. delivery areas.
