

A.S.M.: Agency System Management. A computer system used at airports in the UK, as an intermediary between airlines, airports, agents and customs.

AIR WAYBILL: A document used for carriage by air, which serves as evidence of the conclusion of a contract of carriage.

BILL OF LADING: Document that establishes the terms of contract between a shipper and a transportation company under which freight is to be moved between specified points for a specified charge.

BONDED SHIPMENTS: Shipments which are permitted to travel to inland destinations before customs clearance.

BONDED WAREHOUSE: Warehouse authorised by customs authorities for storage of uncleared goods.

BOOKING REFERENCE NUMBER: Number assigned to a certain booking by the carrier or his agent, air waybill number, bill of Lading number etc.

C&F: Additional abbreviation for CFR, "Cost and Freight"

CAD: See cash against documents.

CAF: See currency adjustment factor.

CARGO: Goods to be transported.

CARGO ACCOUNTS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM: System for automated account settlement between participating IATA airlines, more and more airlines are using and developing this method of payment.

CARGO AIRCRAFT: Any aircraft other than a passenger aircraft or Combi.

CARNET ATA: Customs document permitting the holder to carry or send merchandise temporarily into certain foreign countries without completing normal customs formalities. Usually only used for display, demonstration or similar purposes.

CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS (CAD): Payment condition which implies transfer of title against at time of payment.

CASH IN ADVANCE (CIA): Payment condition which implies upfront payment before transfer of title of goods.

CASH ON DELIVERY (COD): Payment condition which implies payment of goods at the time of physical transfer.

CASH WITH ORDER (CWO): Payment condition which implies payment when order is placed.

CASS: See cargo accounts settlement system.

CELLULAR VESSEL: A vessel specifically designed and equipped for the carriage of containers.

CFR: Incoterm for "cost and freight"

CIF: Incoterm for "cost insurance and freight"

CIP: Incoterm for "carriage and insurance paid to"

CLASS RATE: Rate applicable to a specifically designated class of goods.

COMBI: Aircraft, carrying passengers and cargo upper deck.

COMMODITY: Indication of the type of goods. Commodities are coded according to the Harmonised System.

CONTAINER NUMBER: Identification number of a container consisting of a prefix and serial number: Example SEA> COSU 123456-7 AIR> AKA 99999

CPT: Incoterm for "carriage paid to"

CROSS TRADE: Term used in shipping for the services of a vessel between nations other than the nation in which the vessel is registered.

DAF: Incoterm for "delivered at frontier"

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 and any property whatsoever.

DDP: Incoterm for "delivered duty paid"

DDU: Incoterm for "delivered duty unpaid"

DEQ: Incoterm for "delivered ex quay"

DES: Incoterm for "delivered ex ship"

DEMURRAGE: A variable fee charged to carriers and customers for the use of ULD'S owned by a carrier beyond the free time of a shipment or holding goods in a bonded warehouse past the allotted time.

ETA: Estimated time of arrival.

ETD: Estimated time of departure.

ENHANCED REMOTE TRANSIT SHED: (ERTS) Term used in the U.K.: Warehouse where agents can transfer incoming groupage/consolidations for customs clearance purposes.

FLAG: Indication of the country in which a means of transport is registered through a reference to the ensign of this country.

FLIGHT NUMBER: Combination of two letters and three/four numbers. Letters indicate the Airline, Number indicate the flight.

FMC: Federal Maritime Commission. A governing agent in the USA.

FOB: Incoterm "free On board"

GATT: General Agreement on tariffs and trade. Covering 103 governments this binding contract made in 1947 and re-assessed in 1992 has provided the legal framework for reducing trade barriers.

GEN-SET: Motor generator set as power source for e.g. thermal containers.

GODOWN: Warehouse or cargo shed. This term is often used in the far-east.

HARMONIZED SYSTEM: Numeric multipurpose system, developed by the customs co-operation council, for the classification of goods.

HOUSE AIR WAYBILL: Air waybill issued by a freight-forwarder usually supplementary to a master air waybill issued by the carrier.

INCOTERMS: In 1936, the international chamber of commerce first published a set of international rules for the interpretation of trade terms. These rules became known as incoterms. Amendments were subsequently made in 1953.1967.1976.1980.1990.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): International organization of airlines, founded in 1945, with the aim of promoting commercial air traffic.

JURISPRUDENCE: Juridical decisions used for explanation and meaning of law.

KANBAN: A method which during storage uses standard units or lot sizes with a single card attached to each. Can also mean a pull system used at a stock point in which a supply batch is ordered only when a previous batch is withdrawn.
In Japanese the loose translation is "card or sign"

LCL, LESS THAN CONTAINER LOAD: A container in which multiple consignments or parts thereof are shipped, usually from multi-suppliers.

LETTER OF CREDIT: Method of payment between buyer and seller. The transition of goods for purchase is made using legalised documents which are presented to the bank after payment to ensure that payment is made before release of goods.

LIEN: Legal claim upon real or personal property to pay a debt of duty

LIGHTERAGE: Carriage of goods within a port area by a barge, Usually between a vessel and a quay but not always.

LOAD FACTOR MANAGEMENT: Process of maximising the utilization of the capacity of vessels and or other means of transport

LOAD MASTER: Person supervising process of loading and unloading.

M.V.: Motor Vessel

MASTER AIR WAYBILL: Air Waybill issued by the originating forwarder when more than one shipment is travelling, i.e. a consolidation.

META_CENTRIC HEIGHT: Distance between the centre of gravity and a fictitious point on the vessel. If the meta-centric point is zero, or lower, the vessel will capsize.

N.A: Net Absolutely, no deductions from gross premium for brokerage or discount.

N.R.A.D.: No risk after discharge, especially in use for merchandise consigned to an area where conditions are unsettled, politically or otherwise.

NARROW BODY AIRCRAFT: Aircraft with one corridor. Such as a 737 or dc9

NVOCC: Non Vessel Operating Common Carrier, Party who undertakes to carry goods in his own name without having own means of transport.

OCEAN BILL OF LADING: Bill of Lading issued by the actual shipping Line.

OPTIMISATION: Achieving the best possible solution to a problem in terms of a specified objective function.

OUTSIDER: Shipping line which operates on a route served by a liner conference but which is not a member of that conference.

OVERTIME: Work beyond the formal established working hours

PACKING INSTRUCTION: Document issued within an enterprise giving instructions on how goods are to be packed.

PANAMAX SIZE: Maximum measurements and dimensions of a vessel which is able to pass through the Panama Canal.

PAYLOAD: Maximum amount of cargo weight which can be loaded on a particular means of transport.

PIGGYBACK: Carriage of road vehicles and trailers on railway wagons.

PIVOT WEIGHT: Minimum chargeable weight of a unit load device (air cargo)

PLIMSOL MARK: Mark, welded on both sides of the vessel, which gives a visual sign to the limit which the vessel can be loaded, depending on the specific gravity of the water in which the vessel is situated.

QUARANTINE: Period during which an arriving vessel, including its equipment, cargo, crew and passengers are detained in strict isolation on suspicion of carrying a contagious disease.

QUAY: that part of a wharf which is intended for the mooring of vessels.

QUOTAS: System of controlling imports, exports or production by specifying a certain limitation.

RATING: Classification.

REEFER CARGO: Cargo requiring temperature control

REEFER CONTAINER: Thermal container with refrigerating appliances to control the temperature of the cargo.

ROTATION: Sequence in which a vessel calls at the ports on her itinerary

SACRIFICE: Deliberate casting away or destruction of property to prevent greater loss.

SEAL: Device used for containers, lockers, trucks etc. to ensure that they have remained closed during transit.

SEGREGATION: Distance required by the rules of IMDGor BC codes between the various commodities of dangerous and or bulk cargoes.

SITPRO: National organization for the Simplification of International Trade Procedures in the United Kingdom.

SLOT: Space required on a vessel for one TEU.

SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS: Unit of account from the International Monetary Fund used to express the amount of the limitations of a carriers liability.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: Method, used in the United States, to categorize companies into different industrial groupings.

STEVEDOR: Company which executes the loading, stowing and discharging of vessels.

TALLYMAN: 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 or container.

TARIFF: Schedule of rates, charges and related transport conditions.

TEU: twenty foot equivalent unit, size of a twenty foot sea-freight container

THERMAL CONTAINER: Container built with insulating walls, doors, floor and roof to prevent heat increases, NOT A REEFER.

TWISTLOCK: Device which has to be inserted into the corner fittings of a container and is turned or twisted, thus locking the container for the purposes of securing or lifting.

UNIT LOAD DEVICE (ULD): Any type of container or pallet, in which a consignment can be transported. There are several industry standard ULD's in existence.

UNITED NATIONS DANGEROUS GOODS NUMBER: Four-digit number assigned by the U.N. committee of experts on the transport of dangerous goods to classify a substance or a particular group of substances.

VALUATION CHARGE: Transport charges for certain goods, based on the value declared for the carriage of such goods.

VOYAGE NUMBER: Reference number assigned by the carrier or his agent to the voyage of a vessel.

WARSAW CONVENTION: Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw, 12th October 1929, or that convention as amended by the Hague protocol, 1955.

WAYBILL: Non-negotiable document evidencing the contract for the transport of cargo

X-RAY: High frequency electromagnetic ray of short wave-lengths, capable of penetrating most solid substances.

YIELD MANAGEMENT: Process of maximising the contribution of every slot, vessel, trade and network.