

## **A**

### **ABS**

See *American Bureau of Shipping*

### **ACEP**

See *Approved Continuous Examination Program*

### **ADR**

See *Articles Dangereux de Route*

### **AGVS**

Automated guided vehicle system.

### **ASYCUDA**

Automated System for Customs Data. This program dealing with customs declarations has been developed by UNCTAD and is presently used by some 75 countries.

### **Abeam**

1. Alongside, near amidships.
2. For navigational purposes in the direction of a right angle to the ship's heading.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Accommodation ladder**

Movable steps arranged temporary alongside e.g. a quay to allow access on board for officials, crew or passengers.

### **Accompanied Transport**

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

### **Accord Relatif aux Transports Internationaux de Denrees Perissables et aux Engins Speciaux a Utiliser pour ces Transports**

Abbreviation: ATP

Agreement on the international carriage of perishable foodstuffs and on the special equipment to be used for such carriage.

### **Acknowledgement of Receipt**

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

### **Act of God**

Accidents of a nature beyond human control such as flood, lightning or hurricane usually quoted as 'force majeure'.

### **Active Inventory**

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

### **Actual Demand**

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

### **Actual Voyage Number**

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

### **Ad Valorem**

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

### **Added Value**

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

### **Advance Arrangement**

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

### **Advanced Amount**

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

### **Advanced Charge**

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

### **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.

### **Aeroquip System**

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

### **Aft**

At, near or towards the stern or rear of a vessel or an aircraft.

### **Agency Fee**

Fee payable by a ship owner or ship operator to a port agent.

### **Agent**

1. A person or organisation authorised to act for or on behalf of another person or organisation.
2. In P&O Nedlloyd, an Agent is a corporate body with, which there is an agreement to perform particular functions on behalf of them at an agreed payment. An Agent is either a part of the P&O Nedlloyd organisation or an independent body. The following functions and responsibilities may apply to the activities of an agent.
  1. Sales : Marketing, acquisition of cargo, issuing quotations, concluding contracts in co-ordination with P&O Nedlloyd. Basically the agent is the first point of entry into the P&O Nedlloyd organisation for a shipper.
  2. Bookings : Booking of cargo in accordance with allotments assigned to the agent for a certain voyage by P&O Nedlloyd.
  3. Customs : Dealing with the national customs administration for cargo declarations, manifest alterations and cargo clearance on behalf of P&O Nedlloyd.
  4. Documentation : Responsible for timeliness and correctness of all documentation required, regarding the carriage of cargo.
  5. Handling : Taking care of all procedures connected with physical handling of cargo.
  6. Equipment control : Managing of all equipment stock in a particular area.
  7. Issuing : Authorised to sign and issue Bills of Lading and other transport documents.
  8. Collecting : Authorised to collect freight and charges on behalf of P&O Nedlloyd.
  9. Delivery : The agent who releases the cargo and is responsible for its delivery to the consignee.
  10. Handling of cargo claims : Handling of cargo claims as per agency contract.
  11. Husbanding : Handling non cargo related operations of a vessel as instructed by the master, owner or charterer.

### **Aggregate Inventory**

The inventory for any group of items or products, involving multiple stock-keeping units.

### **Air Container**

Any unit load device, primarily intended for transport by air, having an internal volume of 1 m<sup>3</sup> or more, incorporating restraint provisions compatible with an aircraft restraint system, and an entirely flush base bottom to allow handling on roller-bed cargo handling systems.

### **Air Waybill**

Abbreviation: AWB

A document made out by or on behalf of the carrier(s) confirming receipt of the goods by the carrier and evidencing the contract between the shipper and the carrier(s) for the carriage of goods as described therein.

### **Allocation**

The process of assigning activities, costs or facilities e.g. space to a certain organisational 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.

### **Always Afloat (AA)**

Provision in a charter party, that the vessel must remain afloat at all times when unloading and discharging.

### **American Bureau of Shipping**

Abbreviation: ABS

American classification society which has established rules and regulations for the classification of seagoing vessels or equipment.

### **Amidships**

At or in the middle of a vessel.

### **Anchor**

Device for temporary securing a ship or floating structure to the seabed by means of a chain or cable and a weight with movable extensions (arms)

### **Apparel**

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

### **Approved Continuous Examination Program**

Abbreviation: ACEP

An agreement between the owners of the equipment and the responsible governmental body to allow continuous examination of the equipment (e.g. containers).

### **Apron**

See *Platform*

### **Arbitration**

The process of referring to an agreed person for judgement on issues of dispute, without requiring the use of courts.

### **Area Code**

A code for the area where a container is situated.

### **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.

### **Area of Repair**

Geographical area where a container is under repair.

### **Arrival Date**

The date on which goods or a means of transport is due to arrive at the delivery site of the transport.

### **Arrival Notice**

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

### **Articles Dangereux de Route**

Abbreviation: ADR

A European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road.

### **Assembly**

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

### **Assignment**

The transfer of certain rights from one party to another.

### **Astern**

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

### **Athwartships**

Across the vessel, that is, from side to side. Said of cargo stowed in this way, as opposed to length-wise.

### **Audit**

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

### **Audit Trail**

A record of events, such as system access, network load, unsuccessful log-on attempts, that might have some significance for an investigation.

### **Authentication**

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

### **Authorised Consignee / Consignor**

A trader authorized by the European Commission (regulation 2454/93) to receive or dispatch consignments under transit procedures without having to present goods and documents directly at the customs office.

#### **Authorization**

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

#### **Auto Container**

Container equipped for the transportation of vehicles.

#### **Automated Guided Vehicle System**

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

#### **Automatic Identification**

A means of identifying an item e.g. a product, parcel or transport unit by a machine (device) entering the data automatically into a computer.

The most widely used technology at present is bar code; others include radio frequency, magnetic stripes and optical character recognition.

#### **Automatic Identification Manufacturers**

Abbreviation: AIM

International Organization of companies and/or associations involved or interested in automatic identification.

#### **Average**

1. In marine insurance: a loss or damage to or in respect of goods or equipment.
2. 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.

#### **Aweigh**

Description of the situation when the anchor has just been lifted from the seabed

#### **Awning**

Light structure with canvas or wooden covering rigged above an open space to provide protection from sun or rain.

B

#### **BC Code**

Safe working practice code for solid bulk cargo.

#### **BSI Container Specification**

British Standards Institution Specification for freight containers.

#### **Back Haul**

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

#### **Back Letter**

Back letters are drawn up in addition to a contract in order to lay down rights and/or obligations between both contracting parties, which, for some reason cannot be included in the original contract.

This expression is sometimes used for letters of indemnity, which are drawn up if the condition of the goods loaded gives rise to remarks and, nevertheless, the shipper insists upon receiving clean Bills of Lading. Letters of indemnity are only allowed in very exceptional circumstances.

#### **Back Order**

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

#### **Back Scheduling**

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

#### **Backlog**

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

#### **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 meters 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.

### **Bank Guarantee**

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

### **Banking System**

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

### **Baplie**

An EDI message to convey the Bayplan on occupied and empty slots in a certain vessel at a particular time.

### **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.

### **Bars**

Special devices mounted on container doors to provide a watertight locking.

### **Base**

Home depot of container or trailer.

### **Basic Stock**

Items of an inventory intended for issue against demand during the re-supply 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 which are presumed uniform and for production control purposes passing as a unit through the same series of operations.

### **Batch Production**

The production process where products/components are produced in batches and where each separate batch consists of a number of the same products/components.

### **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 which shows the locations of all the containers on the vessel.

### **Behältertragwagen**

Abbreviation: B.T. Wagen

A container wagon of the German Railways.

### **Benchmarking**

The measurement and comparison with a standard or others of efforts and results in the business process for e.g. input, output, reliability, quality and customer satisfaction.

*Note:* For P&O Nedlloyd it is the comparative search for the best practices (processes) that will lead to superior

performance of the company.

It must be seen as a positive and pro-active process to make the company's operations lean and improve quality and productivity.

### **Bending-moment**

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.

### **Berne Gauge**

The most restrictive loading gauge (standard measure) or the lowest common denominator of loading gauges on the railways of continental Europe.

### **Berth**

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

### **Best Practice**

The provision to a client of examples and constructive consultation for improved logistics processes in the delivery of goods and services.

### **Bilateral Transport Agreement**

Agreement between two nations concerning their transport relations.

### **Bill of Exchange**

An unconditional order in writing to pay a certain sum of money to a named person.

### **Bill of Health**

The Bill of Health is the certificate issued by local medical authorities indicating the general health conditions in the port of departure or in the ports of call. The Bill of Health must have been visaed before departure by the Consul of the country of destination.

When a vessel has free pratique, this means that the vessel has a clean Bill of Health certifying that there is no question of contagious disease and that all quarantine regulations have been complied with, so that people may embark and disembark.

### **Bill of Lading**

Abbreviation: B/L, plural Bs/L

A document which evidences a contract of carriage by sea.

The document has the following functions:

1. A receipt for goods, signed by a duly authorised 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.

At the moment 3 different models are used:

1. A document for either Combined Transport or Port to Port shipments depending whether the relevant spaces for place of receipt and/or place of delivery are indicated on the face of the document.
2. A classic marine Bill of Lading in which the carrier is also responsible for the part of the transport actually performed by himself.
3. Sea Waybill: A non-negotiable document, which can only be made out to a named consignee. No surrender of the document by the consignee is required.

### **Bill of Lading Clause**

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

### **Bill of Material**

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

### **Bimodal Trailer**

1. A road semi-trailer with retractable running gear to allow mounting on a pair of rail bogies.
2. A trailer which is able to carry different types of standardised unit loads, (e.g. a chassis which is appropriate for the carriage of one FEU or two TEU's).

**Binnacle**

Support mounted on the bridge deck to hold the compass.

**Block Train**

A number of railway wagons (loaded with containers), departing from a certain place and running straight to a place of destination, without marshalling, transshipping or any coupling or de-coupling of wagons.

**Boat**

A small open decked craft carried on board ships for a specific purpose e.g. lifeboat, workboat.

**Boatman**

Person who attends to the mooring and unmooring of vessels.

**Bollard**

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

**Bolster**

See *Container Bolster*

**Bona Fide**

In good faith; without dishonesty, fraud or deceit.

**Bonded**

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

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

**Booking**

1. The offering by a shipper of cargo for transport and the acceptance of the offering by the carrier or his agent.

**Booking Reference Number**

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

**Bordereau**

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

**Bottleneck**

A stage in a process which limits performance.

*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).

**Bottomry**

Money borrowed against a ship, or its equipment, repaid with interest upon the ship's arrival at port, and forfeited should the ship sink

**Bow-truster**

Machine located towards the forward end of a ship below the waterline, which can produce a lateral thrust mostly by means of a propeller.

**Box**

Colloquial name for container (e.g. Box-club)

**Box Pallet**

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

**Branch Warehouse**

See *Distribution Centre*

**Break Bulk**

1. To commence discharge.
2. To strip unitised cargo.

**Break Bulk Cargo**

General cargo conventionally stowed as opposed to unitised, containerised and Roll On-Roll Off cargo.

**Break-even Weight**

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

**Breakwater**

A structure on board a ship, fixed to an open deck forward intended to deflect and disperse head seas shipped over the bow.

**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.

**Brussels Tariff Nomenclature**

The old Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature for the classification of goods. Now replaced by the Harmonised System.

**Buffer Stock**

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

**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**

A 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**

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

**Bull Rings**

Rings for lashing the cargo in containers.

**Bulletin**

Specialised reports for specific activity related events.

**Bunker**

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

**Bunker Adjustment Factor**

Abbreviation: BAF

Adjustment applied by P&O Nedlloyd or liner conferences to offset the effect of fluctuations in the cost of bunkers.

**Bunkers**

Quantity of fuel on board a vessel.

**Buoyancy**

The upward force extended by the vertical component of integrated pressure acting on the hull below the waterline; usually calculated as being equal to the weight of the water displaced by the hull.

**Bureau Veritas**

French classification society.

**Business Analyses**

The process of investigating and evaluating an organisation to clarify processes and procedures.

**Business Data Repository (BDR)**

The accumulation of business data taken from a system to reuse this data in other systems.

**Business Function**

An upper level business activity that is achieved via the performance of component activities. Examples: Manufacturing, Shipping

**Business Logistics**

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

**Business Process**

A business process is the action taken to respond to particular events, convert inputs into outputs, and produce particular results. Business processes are what the enterprise must do to conduct its business successfully.

**Business Process Model**

The business process model provides a breakdown (process decomposition) of all levels of business processes within the scope of a business area. It also shows process dynamics, lower-level process interrelationships. In Summary it includes all diagrams related to a process definition that allows for understanding what the business process is doing (and not how).

**Business Process Redesign (BPR)**

The process of redesigning business practice models including the exchange of data and services amongst the stakeholders (i.e. finance, merchandising, production, distribution) involved in the lifecycle of a client's product.

**Business Rule**

A Business Rule is a business condition under which data items are created, related and maintained.

**Buyer**

Party to which merchandise is sold.

**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.

**C****CAD**

See *Cash Against Documents*

**CAF**

See *Currency Adjustment Factor*

**CENSA**

Council of European and Japanese National Shipowner's Associations.

**Cabotage**

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

**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.

*Note:* The code structure is based on a three digit designation series assigned by the ITU and a one digit assigned by the country of registration. (PDHP =P&O Nedlloyd Rotterdam)

**Camber**

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

**Capacity**

1. The ability, in a given time, of a resource measured in quality and quantity.
2. 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.

**Capstan**

Mechanical device with drum having a vertical spindle used to tighten or slacken mooring ropes or to haul an anchor.

**Cargo**

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

**Cargo Assembly**

The separate reception of parcels or packages and the holding of them for later despatch as one consignment (air cargo).

**Cargo Disassembly**

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

**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 over-landed.

**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.

**Carriage Paid To (...named place of destination)**

Abbreviation: CPT

See *Inco Terms*

**Carriage and Insurance Paid To (...named place of destination)**

Abbreviation: CIP

See *Inco Terms*

**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 Temperature**

Required cargo temperature during transport and storage.

See also: Setting/Air Delivery Temperature

### **Cartage**

See *Haulage*

### **Cash Against Documents**

Abbreviation: CAD

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

### **Cash On Delivery**

Abbreviation: COD

Terms of payment: if the carrier collects a payment from the consignee and remits the amount to the shipper (air cargo).

### **Caveat Emptor**

Let the buyer beware, purchaser must ascertain the condition of the goods to be purchased prior to the purchase.

### **Cavitation**

The formation of partial vacuum bubbles on submerged surfaces caused by low pressure arising from a hydrodynamic flow as a result of mechanical force, usually associated with the use of propellers. The collapse of the bubbles causes surface damage and pits.

### **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 discharging whilst sliding in the ship.

### **Cellular Vessel**

A vessel, specially designed and equipped for the carriage of containers.

### **Central Warehouse**

A warehouse which performs central functions for a number of warehouses.

### **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 equilibrium in any position.

### **Certificate**

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

### **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 authorised 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 under which a vessel is registered.

### **Certificate of Delivery**

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

### **Certificate of Free Sale**

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

### **Certificate of Origin**

A certificate, showing the country of original production of goods. Frequently used by customs in ascertaining duties under preferential tariff programmes or in connection with regulating imports from specific sources.

### **Certificate of Redelivery**

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

### **Certification Authority (Key Management)**

The certification authority is the central party of a key management system. It provides certificates to the users so that 'trust' can be established between different users based on the 'trust' between the Registration Authority and users.

These certificates are furthermore made available in one or more directories which can be accessed by all users.

### **Chain Conveyor**

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

### **Chain-Locker**

Compartment at the forward part of the ship designed for the storage of the anchor chain.

### **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**

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

### **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.

### **Claim**

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

### **Classification**

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

### **Classification Society**

An Organisation, 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 P&O Nedlloyd containers.

### **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**

Abbreviation: CWE

Cleared by customs without inspection.

### **Client**

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

### **Clip on Unit**

Abbreviation: COU

Detachable aggregate for a temperature controlled container (Conair).

### **Closed Ventilated Container**

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

**Co-loading**

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

**Co-makership**

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

**Co-shippership**

See *Co-makership*

**Coaming**

Structure around the hatch or door opening of a ship intended to provide seating for the cover, to stiffen the deck or plates and to prevent the ingress of water.

**Coaster**

A relative small ship plying between coastal ports.

**Code**

A character string that represents a member set of values.

**Code List**

The complete set of code values for a data item.

**Cofferdam**

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

**Collapsible Container**

Container which can be easily folded, disassembled and reassembled.

**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.

**Combined Transport Bill of Lading**

See *Bill of Lading R302*

**Combined Transport Document**

Abbreviation: CTD

Negotiable or non-negotiable document evidencing a contract for the performance and/or procurement of performance of combined transport of goods.

Thus a combined transport document is a document issued by a Carrier who contracts as a principal with the Merchant to effect a combined transport often on a door-to-door basis.

**Combined Transport Operator**

Abbreviation: CTO

A party who undertakes to carry goods with different modes of transport.

**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 harmonised system.

**Commodity Box Rate**

A rate classified by commodity and quoted per container.

**Commodity Code**

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

**Commodity Item Number**

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

**Common Access Reference**

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

**Compagnons Nationales des Conteneurs**

Abbreviation: CNC affiliate of the French National Railways for Container traffic.

### **Compass**

Instrument used for showing the direction of north and the relative heading of the ship compared with this direction.

### **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 organisational group may be the final assembly of another group (e.g. electric motor).

### **Compradore**

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

### **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 cooling system or a Clip On Unit), which regulates the temperature of the cargo.

*Note:* Conair is a brand name.

### **Conditions**

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

### **Conditions of Carriage**

The general terms and conditions established by a carrier in respect of the carriage (air cargo).

### **Conditions of Contract**

Terms and conditions shown on the Air Waybill (air cargo).

### **Cones**

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

### **Conference**

See *Liner conference*

### **Congestion**

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

### **Connecting Carrier**

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

### **Connecting Road Haulage**

See *Drayage*

### **Consensus**

General agreement, characterised by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments. Consensus needs not to imply unanimity.

### **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.

### **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:

- Movement and handling of goods (shipping, forwarding and stowage).
- Customs formalities.
- Distribution of documents.
- Allocation of documents (freight and charges for the connected operations).

- 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 co-operation 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.

**Container**

An item of equipment as defined by the International Organisation for Standardisation (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<sup>3</sup> or more.

The term container includes neither vehicles nor conventional packing.

**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.

*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**

Abbreviation: 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 (CLP)**

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.

**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.

**Container Safety Convention**

Abbreviation: 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**

Abbreviation: 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.

**Containerised**

Indication that goods have been stowed in a container.

**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 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 shipowner 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.

**Contractual Port of Loading**

A port at which an ocean vessel does not call, but which is equalised with the actual port of call and upon which inland haulage services and inland tariffs are based.

*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).

**Control**

The registration and check on data and activities as well as determining supervising procedures and changes related to procedures.

**Convention Internationale Concernant le Transport des Marchandises par Chemin de Fer**

Abbreviation: CIM

International agreement, applied by 19 European railway companies, setting out conditions for international railway transport of goods and the liabilities of the carrier.

**Convention Relative au Contrat de Transport International de Marchandise par Route**

Abbreviation: CMR

Convention for the international carriage of goods by road, setting out the conditions of carriage and the liabilities of the carrier.

*Note:* Adherence to this set of regulations reflects a desire to standardise items such as documentation and rules on the carriers liability.

**Conventional Cargo**

See *Break Bulk Cargo*

**Convertor Dolly**

An auxiliary undercarriage assembly consisting of a chassis, fifth wheel and towbar used to convert a semi-trailer 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.

**Core Competence**

The combination of individual skills and use of technologies that underlay the various products and or services of a business.

**Core Data**

The fundamental set of data that is needed to convey the essential minimum detail for a specific transaction type. Ideally the detail should be all required pieces of information with no, or at least the very minimum of, options.

**Core Master Data**

The fundamental set of data that is needed to establish sufficient (but minimum) reference material to support the maximum use of pre-code, pre-agreed information enabling simple (minimum required content) transaction messaging.

**Core Systems**

Systems which are corporately owned and used globally. The systems are managed and controlled by a global team of

specialists. The systems are considered as key for the general functioning of the entire company.

### **Corner Fittings**

Fittings located at the corners of containers providing means of supporting, stacking, handling and securing the container.

### **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.

### **Cost and Freight (...named port of destination)**

Abbreviation: CFR

See *Inco Terms*

### **Cost, Insurance and Freight (...named port of destination)**

Abbreviation: CIF

See *Inco Terms*

### **Council of European and Japanese National Shipowner's Associations**

Abbreviation: CENSA

The main objectives of this Organisation are to promote and protect sound Shipping policies in all sectors of shipping, to co-ordinate and present the views of its members and to exchange views with other shipowner groups.

### **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.

### **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 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.

### **Cross Trades**

Term used in P&O Nedlloyd for the services of a vessel between nations other than the nation in which the vessel is registered (UNCTAD).

### **Cruise Ship**

A ship on an international voyage carrying passengers participating in a group program 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.

### **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**

Abbreviation: CAF

Adjustment applied by P&O Nedlloyd 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 Pick Up**

Cargo picked up by a customer at a warehouse.

### **Customer Service**

1. The way in which during a commercial relationship the wishes and demands of the (prospective) client are catered for.
2. Supporting activities at the customer interface adding value to a product (CEN273).

### **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.

### **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 authorised agent specialised in customs clearance procedures on account of importers/exporters.

### **Customs Clearance Agent**

Customs broker or other agent of the consignee designated to perform customs clearance services for the consignee.

### **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 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.

### **Cybernetics**

The study of control processes in mechanical, biological, electrical and information systems.

### **Cycle Stock**

That portion of stock available or planned to be available in a given period for normal demand, excluding excess stock and safety stock.

D

### **Damage Report**

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

### **Damaged Cargo Report**

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

### **Dangerous Goods**

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.

### **Data**

A re-interpretable representation of information in a formalised manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing.

### **Data Carrier**

Medium designed to carry records of data entries.

### **Data Plate**

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

### **Deadfreight**

Slots paid for but not used.

**Deadload**

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

**Deadweight**

Abbreviation: 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 dead-weight is expressed in tons.

**Decision Support System**

Abbreviation: DSS

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

**Deck**

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

**Declaration of Origin**

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

**Declared Value for Carriage**

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

**Decoupling Inventory**

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

**Decoupling Point**

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

**Dedicated Service**

1. A service specially designed for the use by one or more particular customers.
2. A service (e.g. feeder) totally under control of the P&O Nedlloyd Line

**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 (P&O Nedlloyd).

**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.

**Degroupage**

Splitting up shipments into small consignments.

**Delay in Transit (DIT)**

Delay of shipment at the customer's request.

**Delivered At Frontier (...named place)**

Abbreviation: DAF

See *Inco Terms*

**Delivered Duty Paid (...named place of destination)**

Abbreviation: DDP

See *Inco Terms*

**Delivered Duty Unpaid (...named place of destination)**

Abbreviation: DDU

See *Inco Terms*

**Delivered Ex Quay (...named port of destination)**

Abbreviation: DEQ

See *Inco Terms*

**Delivered Ex Ship (...named port of destination)**

Abbreviation: DES

See *Inco Terms*

### **Delivering Carrier**

The carrier who delivers the consignment to the consignee or his agent (air cargo).

### **Delivery**

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

### **Delivery Instruction**

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

### **Delivery Note**

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

### **Delivery Order**

1. A carrier's delivery order (negotiable document) is used for splitting a B/L (after surrender) in different parcels and have the same function as a B/L.
2. The authorisation of the entitled party for the shipment to a party other than the consignee showed on the Air Waybill (air cargo).

### **Delivery Party**

The party to which goods are to be delivered.

### **Delivery Reliability**

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

### **Delivery Schedule**

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

### **Delivery Service**

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

### **Delivery Time**

The time between order and delivery.

### **Demand**

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

### **Demise Charter**

A contract whereby the shipowner leases his vessel to the charterer for a period of time during which the whole use and management of the vessel passes to the charterer, which involves that the charterer is to pay all expenses for the operation and maintenance of the vessel. Officers and crew will become servants of the charterer.

A demise charter whereby the charterer has the right to place his own master and crew on board of the vessel is also called 'bareboat charter'.

### **Demurrage**

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

### **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.

### **Depot Location**

The geographical place where one or more P&O Nedlloyd depots are situated.

### **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.

**Despatch**

The process of sending goods.

**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.

**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.

**Despatch Note (for post parcels)**

Document which, according to the agreement concerning postal parcels, is to accompany post parcels.

**Destination**

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

**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.

**Devanning**

See *Stripping, Unpacking*

**Deviation from a Route**

A divergence from the agreed or customary route.

**Dimensions**

Measurements in length, width and height, regarding cargo.

**Direct Delivery**

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

**Direct Interchange**

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

**Direct Product Profitability**

Abbreviation: DPP

System employed mainly within the retail sector for calculating the profit from any given product in any given position within the supply chain, requiring transparency and management of all logistic costs.

**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**

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

**Discrepancy**

Difference between the particulars given and the particulars found.

**Discrete Code**

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

**Dispatch**

See *Despatch*

**Displacement**

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

**Disposable Pallet**

Pallet intended to be discarded after a single cycle of use.

**Disposal Chain**

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

**Disposal of Goods**

The act of getting rid of goods.

**Dispositioning**

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

**Distribution**

The set of activities which ensure the availability of goods in the desired quality, quantity, place and time for the customer.

See also: *Physical Distribution*

**Distribution Centre**

A warehouse for the receipt, the storage and the dispersal of goods among customers.

**Distribution Channel**

The route by which a company distributes goods.

**Distribution Requirements Planning**

Abbreviation: DRP-I

The function of determining the need to replenish stock at branch warehouses.

**Distribution Resource Planning**

Abbreviation: DRP-II

The set of concepts, procedures and techniques, being an extension of DRP-I, for the effective planning and control of the physical distribution.

**Divider**

A vertically mounted partition in a compartment on board of an aircraft.

**Dock Bumpers**

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

**Dock Receipt**

Document issued by P&O Nedlloyd 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.

**Domestic Carriage**

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

**Domestic Rate**

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

**Door Lock Bars**

See *Bars*

**Door to Door Transport**

See *House to House Transport*

**Double Banking**

Two vessels moored alongside each other on a certain berth.

**Double Stack Train**

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

**Double bottom**

Construction of the bottom of a ship whereby a generally watertight space is formed between the shell and an inner bottom placed at a sufficient height above the baseline to allow access and to reduce risks due to grounding or colliding.

**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.

**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**

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

**Drilling Rig**

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

**Drop off Charge**

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

**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**

P&O Nedlloyd container which is designed for the carriage of goods other than liquids.

**Dunnage**

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

**Duty Free Zone**

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