

Cole Logistics Glossary

Note: Multiple definitions may be presented for additional clarity.

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E-H

E&O - Errors and Omissions Insurance.

E29B Canada Customs export form for shipments requiring specific evidence of export - e.g. exhibition or show goods which may be returned to the Country of Origin

EAI See Enterprise Application Integration.

EAN - 128 (or Commercial (or Logistics) Article Number) Bar code symbol identifying articles ordered, delivered, and billed between commercial partners. EAN - 128 is the code used in inventory management and storage. A commercial or logistics article identified by an EAN - 128 (for example, a parcel) includes several consumer articles identified by an EAN - 13

EAN - 13 (or Consumer Article Number) EAN barcodes are used when the country origin needs to be known. There are 13 digits in EAN 13, where the first two characters are used to define the country of origin, the next 10 are data, followed by the checksum. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

EAN - 8 EAN barcodes are used when the country origin needs to be known. There are 8 digits in EAN 8, where the first two characters are used to define the country of origin, the next 5 are data, followed by the checksum. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

EAN (European Article Numbering Association) 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 considered a subset of EAN).

EAN.UCC European Article Numbering/Uniform Code Council. The EAN.UCC System provides identification standards to uniquely identify trade items, logistics units, locations, assets, and service relations worldwide. The identification standards define the construction of globally-unique and unambiguous numbers.

EAON Except as Otherwise Noted

EAR Export after repair

EAR Export Administration Regulations

Early Supplier Involvement (ESI) The process of involving suppliers early in the product design activity and drawing on their expertise, insights, and knowledge to generate better designs in less time and ones that are easier to manufacture with high quality.

Earnings Income after a company's taxes and all other expenses have been paid. Also called profit or net income.

Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) A measure of a company's earning power from ongoing operations, equal to earnings (revenues minus cost of sales, operating expenses, and taxes) before deduction of interest payments and income taxes. Also called operating profit.

EBIT See Earnings Before Interest and Taxes.

EC See Electronic Commerce

ECE Economic Commission for Europe

ECI Export Consignment Identifier

ECO See Engineering Change Order

ECOFIN Economic and Financial Affairs Council (EC)

E-commerce The developing practice of transacting business by way of proprietary systems interface or via internet.

E-Commerce: See Electronic Commerce.

Econometric Models A system of simultaneous equations for forecasting, based on mutual dependency among the variables used.

ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY (EOQ) The stock level reorder point based on costs of acquisition, storage, handling, and inventory investment to determine the most cost effective time and quantity to reorder.

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ): An inventory model that determines how much to order by determining the amount that will meet customer service levels while minimizing total ordering and holding costs.

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 Value Added (EVA) A measure of the shareholder value as a company's operating profits after tax, less a charge for the capital used in creating the profits. EVA is a registered trademark of Stern & Co. in the USA.

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.

Economy of Scale: A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity.

Economy three to five day Also referred to as deferred air usually moves on a space available basis and is not guaranteed to arrive on a given date or time.

ECPD Export Cargo Packing Declaration

ECR See Efficient Consumer Response.

EDI Electronic Data Interchange. The automated exchange of any predefined and structured data for business among information systems of two or more organizations.

EDI See Electronic Data Interchange.

EDI EDI, Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Transportation, is an international syntax used in the interchange of electronic data. Customs uses EDI to interchange data with the importing trade community.

EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) 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.

EDI 322 EDI Terminal Operations Activity. This transaction set can be used to provide all the information necessary for a terminal operator or port authority to communicate terminal activities (e.g., ingates and outgates) to authorized parties to a shipment

EDI 404 EDI Bill of Lading The EDI transaction set used in transmitting bill of lading information. This transaction set can be used to transmit rail carrier-specific bill of lading information to a railroad. It is the initial tender of a shipment between a consignor and a rail carrier and can be used as notification of equipment release and/or a legal bill of lading.

EDI 410 EDI Rail Carrier Freight Details and Invoice. This transaction set can be used to provide detailed information of changes associated with a rail movement. The information is provided by a rail carrier and is sent to the freight payer.

EDI 417 EDI Rail Carrier Waybill Interchange The EDI transaction set used in transmitting rail carrier waybill interchange information. This transaction set can be used to provide the rail carrier with detailed movement instruction pertinent to a rail carrier shipment and is used by all Class 1 rail carriers in the United States and Canada. [Glossary Top](#)

EDI 418 EDI Rail Advance Interchange Consist The EDI transaction set can be used to transmit advanced information on equipment being interchanged to a connecting carrier, from a consignor or to a consignee.

EDI 456 EDI Railroad Equipment Inquiry or Advice The EDI transaction set providing multiple functions in support of a wide variety of tracing and monitoring functions including: Waybill Contents, Trip Plan Contents, and Event Data.

EDI 622 EDI Intermodal Ramp Activity This transaction set can be used to transmit specific intermodal ramp activities to consignors and other carriers or shipper agents, when the activity takes place. This activity includes in-gate, out-gate, train arrival, train departure and deramp.

EDI 821 EDI Payment Order/Remittance Advice This transaction can be an order to a financial institution to make a payment to a payee. The remittance advice can go directly from a payer to a payee through a financial institution, or through a third party agent.

EDI 824 EDI Application Advice This transaction set can be used to provide the ability to report the results of an application system's data content edits of the transaction sets. The results of editing transaction set can be reported at the functional group level or transaction set level in coded or free format.

EDI 997 Functional Acknowledgement This transaction set can be used to define the control structure of a set of acknowledgements to indicate the results of the syntactical analysis of the electronically encoded documents. [Glossary Top](#)

EDI For Administration, Commerce and Transport 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.

EDI Interchange Communication between partners in the form of a structured set of messages and service segments starting with an interchange control header and ending with an interchange control trailer. In the context of X.400 EDI messaging, the contents of the primary body of an EDI message.

EDI message An approved, published and maintained formal description of how to structure the data required to perform a specific business function in such a way as to allow for the transfer and handling of this data by electronic means.

EDI Standards Criteria that define the data content and format requirements for specific business transactions (e.g., purchase orders). Using standard formats allows companies to exchange transactions with multiple trading partners more easily.

EDI Transmission A functional group of one or more EDI transactions that are sent to the same location in the same transmission, and are identified by a functional group header and trailer.

EDI, Electronic Data Interchange In the broadest sense, the exchange of data directly from one business partner's computer to the other's another's.

EDIA See Electronic Data Interchange Association.

EDIFACT Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, commerce, and Transport. The United Nations' EDI standard.

EDR (Equipment Damage Report) Written statement concerning damage to equipment, based on a physical inspection.

Efficient Consumer Response (ECR) A consumer-driven system of replenishment in which high-quality products and accurate information flow through a paperless (EDI) system between all distribution points from the manufacturing line to the retail checkout counter.

Efficient Consumer Response (ECR) A demand-driven replenishment system designed to link all parties in the logistics channel to create a massive flow-through distribution network. Replenishment is based on consumer demand and point-of-sale information.

EFT Electronic Funds Transfer

EFT See Electronic Funds Transfer.

EFTA European Free Trade Association

EIN Exporter's identification number (Federal ID No.)

EIR Equipment Interchange Receipt. A document used to receive or deliver a full or empty container/chassis at any terminal or inland container pool/depot.

EIR Equipment Interchange Receipt. Documents used to receive or deliver a full or empty container/chassis at any terminal or inland container pool.

EIR (Equipment Interchange Receipt) Physical inspection and transfer receipt.

Electronic Business The process of transacting business electronically. This includes the sharing of unstructured or structured business information by any electronic means among suppliers, customers, governmental bodies, service providers and other parties in order to conduct and execute transactions in business, administrative and other activities.

Electronic Commerce (EC) Also written as e-commerce. Conducting business electronically via traditional EDI technologies, or online via the Internet. In the traditional sense of selling goods, it's possible to do this electronically because of certain software programs that run the main functions of e-commerce support, such as product display, ordering, shipment, billing, and inventory management. The definition of e-commerce includes business activity that is business-to-business (B2B) and/or business-to-consumer (B2C)

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Intercompany, computer-to-computer transmission of business information in a standard format. For EDI purists, computer to computer means direct transmission from the originating application program to the receiving or processing application program. An EDI transmission consists only of business data, not any accompanying verbiage or free-form messages. Purists might also contend that a standard format is one that is approved by a national or international standards organization, as opposed to formats developed by industry groups or companies.

Electronic Data Interchange Association A national body that propagates and controls the use of EDI in a given country. All EDIAs are nonprofit organizations dedicated to encouraging EDI growth. The EDI in the United States was formerly TDCC and administered the development of standards in transportation and other industries.

Electronic Data Processing (EDP) The computerized handling of information (e.g. business data).

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) Payment for goods or services via exchanges of electronic authorizations against bank accounts. Authorization is sent to an automated clearing house (usually a bank), which verifies the source of the transaction as having control over the accounts, and performs the fund transfer.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) A computerized system that processes financial transactions and information about these transactions or performs the exchange of value. Sending payment instructions across a computer network, or the company-to-company, company-to-bank, or bank-to bank electronic exchange of value.

Electronic Mail (E-Mail) The computer-to-computer exchange of messages. E-mail is usually unstructured (free-form) rather than in a structured format. X.400 has become the standard for e-mail exchange.

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.

E-Mail See Electronic Mail

Embargo In general, a governmental order prohibiting the shipment of goods to or from specified countries.

Embargo A prohibition upon exports or imports, either with specific products or specific countries.

Embargo A government order prohibiting the entry or departure of commercial vessels or goods at its ports.

Embargo 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 (air cargo).

Embargo To resist or prohibit the acceptance and handling of freight. An embargo may be caused by acts of God such as tornadoes, floods, inclement weather, congestion, etc.

EMC Export Management Company.

Emergency Purchase The immediate purchase of commodities or services caused by a sudden, unexpected turn of events beyond the control of the University involving public health, welfare, safety, injury, or loss.

EMERGENCY PURCHASE A purchase made without following normal purchasing procedures in order to obtain goods or services to meet an urgent and unexpected requirement where health and public safety or the conservation of public resources is at risk.

Empirical Pertaining to a statement or formula based on experience or observation rather than on deduction or theory.

EMS Emergency Medical Service. Medical procedures in case of emergencies on board of vessels.

Encryption A method of converting information into a form which can be transmitted over insecure channels such as phone lines so that confidentiality is preserved.

ENCUMBRANCE The recording of a commitment made against project funds to purchase material or services for which actual payment will not be made until materials are delivered or service rendered. Encumbrances are recorded when purchase orders, contracts, subcontracts, or other forms of purchase agreements are issued to the vendor.

End Item A product sold as a completed item or repair part; any item subject to a customer order or sales forecast. Synonym: Finished Goods Inventory.

End User The final buyer of the product who purchases the product for immediate use.

End-of-Life Inventory Inventory on hand that will satisfy future demand for products that are no longer in production at your company.

End-of-Train device (EOT) Device that is installed at the rear of the train to transmit information to the train engineer

Endorsee Person to whom a bill of exchange is transferred by the endorsement of a third party.

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.

Endorsement In general, an attachment to an insurance policy which adds, deletes or changes coverage provided by the basic policy form. An addendum.

Endorsement in Blank - 1. Commonly used on a bank check, an endorsement in blank is an endorsement to the bearer. It contains only the name of the endorser and specifies no particular payee. 2. Also, a common means of endorsing bills of lading drawn to the order of the shipper.

Endorser One who endorses a bill, and thereby accepts liability for it.

Engineer Person who drives the train

Engineer to Order A process in which the manufacturing organization must first prepare (engineer) significant product or process documentation before manufacture may begin.

Engineering Change Order (ECO) A documented and approved revision to a product or process specification.

Engineering Change A revision to a drawing or design released by engineering to modify or correct a part. The request for the change can be from a customer or from production, quality

control, another department, or a supplier. Synonym: Engineering Change Order

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

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.

En route A term used for goods in transit or on the way to a destination.

Ensign Flag declaring a ship's country of registry. Commissioned officer, lowest rank.

Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) A computer term for the tools and techniques used in linking ERP and other enterprise systems together. Linking systems is key for e-business. Gartner says "firms implementing enterprise applications spend at least 30% on point-to-point interfaces."

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System A class of software for planning and managing enterprise-wide the resources needed to take customer orders, ship them, account for them, and replenish all needed goods according to customer orders and forecasts. Often includes electronic commerce with suppliers. Examples of ERP systems are the application suites from SAP, Oracle, PeopleSoft, and others.

Entry Form The document that must be filed with Customs to obtain the release of imported goods and to allow collection of duties and statistics. Also called a Customs Entry Form or Entry.

Enveloping An EDI management software function that groups all documents of the same type, or functional group, and bound for the same destination into an electronic envelope. Enveloping is useful where there are multiple documents such as orders or invoices issued to a single trading partner that need to be sent as a packet.

Environmental Labeling: Any printed label on a package or product that provides environmental information regarding recycled content, recyclability, reduced packaging etc.

Environmentally Preferable Products (EPPs): Products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. Such products or services may include, but are not limited to, those which contain recycled content, minimize waste, conserve energy or water, and reduce the amount of toxics disposed or consumed.

Environmentally Sensitive Engineering Designing features in a product and its packaging that improve recycling, etc. It can include elimination of compounds that are hazardous to the environment.

EOQ See Economic Order Quantity.

EPC or ePC Electronic Product Code. An electronically coded tag that is intended as an improvement to the UPC bar code system. The EPC is a 96-bit tag which contains a number called the global Trade Identification Number (GTIN). Unlike a UPC number, which only provides information specific to a group of products, the GTIN gives each product its own specific identifying number, giving greater accuracy in tracking.

EPCI (US) Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative was implemented by Executive Order 12735 in late 1990 and was the basis for the end-user and end-use based controls found in Part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). Commonly referred to as the “catch-all provisions,” the purpose of EPCI was to prevent exports of all items subject to the EAR to end-users known to be involved with the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM A plan to include minority groups or other disadvantaged persons in the work force of businesses affected by the plan.

EQUAL, OR EQUAL A phrase used to indicate the acceptability of products of similar or superior function, purpose, design, and/or performance.

Equalization (1) Monetary allowance to a customer for picking up or delivering cargo to or from a point which is not the origin/destination shown on the B/L. (2) Compensation for additional charges incurred by the shipper for delivering cargo to port designated by the carrier other than the closest port to the supplier.

Equipment The rolling stock carriers use to facilitate the transportation services that they provide, including containers, trucks, chassis, vessels, and airplanes, among others.

EQUIPMENT Personal property of a durable nature which retains its identity throughout its useful life.

Equipment I.D. An identifier assigned by the carrier to a piece of equipment.

Equipment Positioning The process of placing equipment at a selected location.

Ergonomic The science of creating workspaces and products which are human friendly to use.

ERP Economic Recovery Programme for the cocoa industry in Ghana launched in 1983

ERP See Enterprise Resource Planning System.

Error List Report showing discrepancies (errors) in data input.

ERS See Evaluated Receipts Settlement.

ESCALATION CLAUSE See "Price Adjustment Provision."

ESI See Early Supplier Involvement.

Est. Estimated

ESTABLISHED CATALOGUE PRICE The price included in a catalogue, price schedule or other form that: (a) is regularly maintained by a manufacturer or contractor; (b) is either published or otherwise available for inspection by customers; and (c) states prices at which sales are currently or were last made to a significant number of any category of buyers, or to the general buying public, for the supplies or services involved.

ETA The Estimated Time of Arrival.

ETA Estimated Time of Arrival. Then, It normally takes 3 hours for carriers to Break Bulk then ready to be picked up by forwarders along with customs release notification.

ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival) The expected date and time of arrival in a certain (air)port.

ETC Export Trading Company.

ETD Estimated Time of Departure.

ETD Estimated Time of Departure.

ETD Estimated Time of Departure

ETD The Estimated Time of Departure.

ETD Estimated Time of Departure. The cut-off time for carriers' cargo ramp handling is normally two hours ahead of ETD. However, the freight forwarders' consolidation cut-off time may vary depending on each forwarder's operations respectively.

ETD (Estimated Time of Departure) The expected date and time when a certain (air)port is left.

Ethical Standards A set of guidelines for proper conduct by business professionals.

ETHICS See "Code of Ethics," "Purchasing Ethics."

ETS Estimated Time of Sailing

EU European Union

EUROFRET European system for International Road Freight Transport Operation, a DRIVE project Freight

European Binding Tariff Information (EBTI) Part of CADDIA Freight

European Network of Ocean Stations (ENOS) A COST project Freight

European Pallet Pool Pool for the exchange of standard size pallets (the so-called Europallets) in European cargo traffic, formed in 1961 by a number of European rail administrators.

European River Ocean System (EROS 2000) A MAST project Freight

EUV Exclusive Use Vehicle - a truck (usually 53ft) for the exclusive use of one customer. See also FTL

EVA See Economic Value Added.

Evaluated Receipts Settlement (ERS) A process for authorizing payment for goods based on actual receipts with purchase order data when price has already been negotiated. The basic premise behind ERS is that all of the information in an invoice has already been transmitted in the shipping documentation. Therefore, the invoice is eliminated and the shipping documentation is used to pay the vendor.

EVALUATION COMMITTEE A committee which advises and assists the purchasing office in evaluation and award, usually employed in high tech and purchase of services transactions.

EVALUATION OF BID The process of examining a bid after opening to determine the bidder's responsibility, responsiveness to requirements, and to ascertain other characteristics of the bid that relate to determination of the successful bidder.

Evaporating Clouds A problem of method used in Theory of Constraints. Same as conflict resolution

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.

Evidence Something which supports a claim or hypothesis.

Ex (Point of Origin) A pricing term under which the seller's only responsibility is to clear the goods for export and make them available to the buyer at an agreed upon location (factory, warehouse, ship, etc.). The buyer then bears the full cost and risk involved in transporting the goods to his desired location. Other terms used are "Ex Works," "Ex Ship," and "Ex Quay."

Ex Works The price that the seller quotes applies only at the point of origin. The buyer takes possession of the shipment at the point of origin and bears all costs and risks associated with transporting the goods to the destination.

Ex Works (...named place) (EXW) A term of sale in which for the quoted price, the seller merely makes the goods available to the buyer at the seller's "named place" of business. This trade term places the greatest responsibility on the buyer and minimum obligations on the seller. The Ex Works term is often used when making an initial quotation for the sale of goods without any costs included.

Ex Works (EXW) the seller/exporter makes the goods available to the buyer/importer at the seller's/exporter's door. Title, risk, payment of transportation and insurance pass to buyer at the seller's door.

Exception Rate A deviation from the class rate; changes (exceptions) made to the classification.

Exceptions Notations on a delivery receipt, made by the person receiving the merchandise, stating that the container or shipping package or merchandise was received in a damaged condition or that total quantity was not received. Establishes evidence that the shipment was not sound, or complete, at time of delivery. If no exceptions are taken during the course of shipment, it may be difficult for a claimant to prove that a loss actually occurred prior to their receiving the merchandise.

Exceptions Clause See Exemption Clause

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 Mileage Difference between the mileage from point of origin through points of diversion and re-consignment to final destination and the mileage from point of origin to final destination.
Freight

Excess Stock That portion of stock on hand which is over and above the desired stock level.

Exchange Permit A governmental permit sometimes required of an importer to enable him to convert his own country's currency into a foreign currency with which to pay a seller in another country.

Exchange Rate How much it takes of one country's currency to equate to or to buy another country's currency. For example Japanese Yen to U.S. Dollars, British Pounds to U.S. Dollars, etc.

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.

Exchange Regulations/Restrictions Restrictions imposed by an importing country to protect its foreign exchange reserves. See "Exchange Permit."

Excise Tax A domestic tax assessed on the manufacture, sale, or use of a commodity within a country. Usually refundable if the product is exported.

Exclusion A term used to denote certain types of losses or causes of loss which are not covered by an insurance policy. Exclusions may be expressed in a policy or implied by law or custom.

Exclusive Patronage Agreements A shipper agrees to use only a conference's member liner firms in return for a 10 to 15 percent rate reduction.

Exclusive Use Vehicles that a carrier assigns to a specific shipper for its exclusive use.

Execution The actual act of carrying out a task.

Exempt Carrier Company which transports commodities exempted from Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) economic regulation Freight

Exempt Carrier A for-hire carrier that is free from economic regulation. Trucks hauling certain commodities are exempt from Interstate Commerce Commission economic regulation. By far, the largest portion of exempt carriers transports agricultural commodities or seafood.

Exemption Clause A clause in a contract, which relieves the carrier's responsibility for certain events.

Eximbank The Export-Import Bank of the U.S. in Washington. See "Guide to Export Assistance."

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.

Expediting 1. Moving shipments through regular channels at an accelerated rate. 2. To take extraordinary action because of an increase in relative priority. Synonym: Stock chase

Expendable Pallet See Disposable Pallet

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY Specific or minor categories, such as chemicals, domestic travel, or research equipment.

Expenses Costs paid out in connection with booking of cargo and arranging transport (e.g. commission).

Expert System A computer program that mimics a human expert.

Expiration Termination of a certain period.

Expiration Date The final date upon which the presentation of documents and drawing of drafts under a letter of credit may be made.

Export An export includes all product, good, or commodity, transported from one country to another country in a legitimate manner. Export of goods requires involvement of Customs and other Government authorities in both the country of export and import. Important note to exporters: ISPM 15 requirements apply to all coniferous (softwood) and non-coniferous (hardwood) packing materials including dunnage. U.S. Inspection Agencies control the issuance of the ALSC Quality Mark and the presence of the Quality Mark ensures WPM produced in the U.S. and destined for export meets the importing countries regulations. Craters & Freighters are accredited agents for the ISPM 15 program.

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/Licensing/exportingbasics.htm>

Export To send goods to a foreign country or overseas territory.

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 To send goods and services to another country.

Export Broker An enterprise that brings together buyer and seller for a fee, then eventually withdraws from the transaction.

Export Broker One who brings together the exporter and importer for a fee and then withdraws from the transaction.

Export Compliance Complying with rules for exporting products, including packaging, labeling, and documentation.

Export Declaration Mandatory document indicating the contents, value, and destination of an export shipment. Customs

Export Declaration (1) Government document permitting designated goods to leave the country. Issued by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Includes complete particulars on the shipment.

Although customers can submit their declarations themselves to U.S. Customs, the carrier is still responsible for penalties if the documentation is not available by the time a vessel is "cleared" by customs for sailing. Also known as an ex-dec or SED (Shipper's Export Declaration). (2) Shippers need to obtain a Bureau of Census document which spells out shipment details for entry into a government statistical system. Documents for export shipping, declaring the value of the cargo to the U.S. Customs.

Export Declaration See "Shipper's Export Declaration."

Export Declaration A document required by the U.S. Treasury department and completed by the exporter to show the value, weight, consignee, destination, etc., pertinent to the export shipment. The document serves two purposes: to gather trade statistics and to provide a control document if the goods require a valid export license.

Export Licence Document granting permission to export as detailed within a specified time.

Export License A governmental permit required to export certain products to certain destinations.

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

Export Management Company A private firm that serves as the export department for several manufacturers, soliciting and transacting export business on behalf of its clients in return for a commission, salary, or a retainer plus commission.

Export Management Company (EMC) A firm which acts as local export sales agent for several non-competing manufacturers. (Term synonymous with "Manufacturer's Export Agent.")

Export Merchant A producer or merchant who sells directly to a foreign purchaser without going through an intermediate such as an export broker.

Export Packer Company, packing goods for export.

Export packing list An export packing list is more detailed than a domestic packing list. The list contains itemized information in each individual package and indicates the type of package such as a corrugated box, wood crate, or drum. The list also shows the individual net, legal tare and gross weights and measurements for each package. Package markings should be noted with shippers and buyers references. U.S. and foreign customs officials may refer to the list to check the accuracy of the cargo.

Export Sales Contract The initial document in any international transaction; it details the specifics of the sales agreement between the buyer and seller.

Export Trading Company A firm that buys domestic products for sale overseas. A trading company takes title to the goods; an export-management company usually does not.

Exporter The party responsible for the export of goods.

Exporter Identification Number (EIN) A number required for the exporter on the Shipper's Export Declaration. A corporation may use their Federal Employer Identification Number as issued by the IRS; individuals can use their Social Security Numbers.

Express 1. Carrier payment to its customers when ships, rail cars, or trailers are unloaded or loaded in less than the time allowed by contract and returned to the carrier for use. See Demurrage, Detention. **2.** The use of priority package delivery to achieve overnight or second-day delivery.

Extended 3 of 9 Similar to Code 3 of 9 except that it allows the full 128 ASCII character set to be encoded by printing two barcode characters for each text character.

Extended Code 93 Similar to Code 93 except that it allows the full 128 character ASCII character set to be encoded.

Extended Enterprise The notion that supply chain partners form a larger entity which works together as though it were a single unit.

Extended Producer Responsibility/Manufacturer's Responsibility A system whereby the Producers (or distributors/retailers) of a packaged consumer product assume primary responsibility for the management and recycling of the product packaging.

Extensible Markup Language (XML) A computer term for a language that facilitates direct communication of data among computers on the Internet. Unlike the older hypertext markup language (HTML) which provides data tags that give instructions to a web browser on how to display information, XML tags give instructions to a browser or to application software which help to define specifics about the category of information.

External Factory A situation where suppliers are viewed as an extension of the firm's manufacturing capabilities and capacities. The same practices and concerns that are commonly applied to the management of the firm's manufacturing system should also be applied to the management of the external factory.

Extra Loader Additional vessel brought into schedule to cope with exceptionally strong market conditions.

Extract Summary or copy of something written, e.g. used in connection with the log book.

Extranet A computer term describing a private network (or a secured link on the public Internet) that links separate organizations and uses the same software and protocols as the Internet. Used for improving supply chain management. For example, extranets are used to provide access to a supply chain partner's internal inventory data which is not available to unrelated parties. Antonym: Intranet.

EXW Ex works. The buyer receives the cargo directly from the factory and thereafter arranges shipment, insurance and other related services themselves.

EXW (Ex Works) An INCOTERM describing a term of sale that details the responsibilities of the buyer and seller for the international trade transaction. Under this term, the seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when he has made the goods available at his own premises to the buyer. 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.

EZC (European Zone Charge) A charge for inland haulage transport in case of carrier haulage in Europe.

F & D Freight and demurrage

F.&W. Feed and Water

F.A.S. Free Along Side, as in "F.A.S. (Vessel)," a pricing term under which the seller must deliver the goods to a pier and place them within reach of the ship's loading equipment.

F.C.A.—Free Carrier At —indicates that the seller delivers the goods to the named place 'free' of any transportation cost, having cleared the cargo for export. The seller accepts transportation costs, risks, and responsibilities until the cargo is handed over at the named place.

F.O.B. Free on Board, as in "F.O.B. (Vessel)," a pricing term under which the seller must deliver the goods on board the ship at the point named at his own expense. Similar terms are "F.O.B. (Destination)" and F.O.B. (Named Point of Exportation)."

FA See Functional Acknowledgement

FAA - Free of All Average Insurance term.

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

Fabricator A manufacturer that turns the product of a raw materials supplier into a larger variety of products. A fabricator may turn steel rods into nuts, bolts, and twist drills, or may turn paper into bags and boxes.

Facilitation The implementation of measures leading to the simplification, standardization and harmonization of the formalities, procedures, documents and operations inherent to international trade transactions.

Facilities The physical plant, distribution centers, service centers, and related equipment.

Factor/Factoring In general, a credit practice of advancing monies at a discount to a seller in return for title to the proceeds of sale. Usually involves lower value, short term obligations.

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.

Failure Modes Effects Analysis (FMEA) A pro-active method of predicting faults and failures so that preventive action can be taken.

Fair Return A profit level that enables a carrier to realize a rate of return on investment or property value that the regulatory agencies deem acceptable for that level of risk.

Fair Value The value of the carrier's property; the calculation basis has included original cost minus depreciation, replacement cost, and market value.

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

FAK Freight All Kinds. Usually refers to consolidated cargo.

FAK (Freight All Kinds) Single freight which is charged irrespective of the commodity.

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

FAL Facilitation Committee of the IMO.

FAS Free Along Side

FAS (Free Alongside Ship) An INCOTERM describing a term of sale that details the responsibilities of the buyer and seller for the international trade transaction. Under this term, the seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods have been placed alongside the vessel

on the quay or in lighters 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 moment. The buyer must clear the goods for export. Can only be used for sea or inland waterway transport.

FAS: See Final Assembly Schedule

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

FBY Free buyers yard: As FOT but also includes delivery to buyer's premises.

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

FCA Free Carrier

FCA (Free Carrier) An INCOTERM describing a term of sale that details the responsibilities of the buyer and seller for the international trade transaction. Under this term, the seller fulfills 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.

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

FCCOD Freight Charges Collect On Delivery - these would be the charges due to TBAC for transporting the freight

FCIA Foreign Credit Insurance Association.

FCL Full Container Load. Containers are charged a specific rate for ocean transit regardless of their (lack of) contents. A full container will thus offer a better price per unit shipped than will a LCL.

FCL Full Container Load - ocean freight term for FTL or EUV

FCL Full Container Load, Full Car Load.

FCL See Full Container Load.

FCL Full container load: A container with one shippers cargo only.

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

FCL or CY Full Container Load, also known as CY. CY is the abbreviation of Container Yard. When the term CY to CY, it means full container load all the way from origin to destination.

FDA Food & Drug Administration (USA) - government body responsible for the registration/safety of food and drugs

FEC - Foreign Exchange Contract or Forward Cover This is a Banking facility devised to allow (normally) importers to cost goods using a fixed exchange rate. What this allows is for the importer to calculate the landed cost of the goods and to therefore sell goods at the first available moment, well in advance of the due date for the supplier to be paid. In this way the importer will avoid having to bear the risk of exchange rate fluctuation. The rate of exchange used by the bank is one that they anticipate will apply on the due date i.e. the date that the supplier is to be paid. For example: If cargo arrives on day one and is due to be paid for on day 90, the importer contacts the bank and enters into a contract with them, where the importer undertakes to buy the required foreign exchange on day 90. In recognition of this undertaking, the bank then fixes a rate of exchange, which will stand for that future purchase of currency by the importer. The importer uses this exchange rate in the costing calculations. When day 90 arrives, the importer buys the exchange at the agreed rate (and pays his supplier). If the local currency has deteriorated against the foreign one, the importer has no risk equally if it has improved, he has no gain. However, it gives stability in markets where the local currency is volatile. Exporters also have a use for these contracts especially when they give their prices to foreign buyers in a currency other than their local currency. The scenario is now reversed as the exporter obtains a fixed rate at which the Bank will buy the foreign currency from the supplier when the supplier is paid. The exporter effectively 'fixes' their profit in this manner, and again avoids any consequence of exchange rate fluctuation.

Federal Aviation Administration The federal agency that administers federal safety regulations governing air transportation.

Federal Maritime Commission The FMC is an independent agency which regulates oceanborne transportation in the foreign commerce and in the domestic offshore trade of the United States.

Federal Maritime Commission Regulatory agency responsible for rates and practices of ocean carriers shipping to and from the United States.

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

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

Feeder Transportation conveyance utilized to relay cargo from the mother vessel to ultimate destination or from first receipt port to mother vessel.

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

Feeder Vessel A vessel that connects with a line vessel to service a port not directly served by that line vessel. **Flag Carrier** - An airline or vessel of one national registry whose government gives it partial or total monopoly over international routes. **Flat Rack** - A container without sides or frame members at the front and back. It can be loaded from the sides and top.

Feeder: Small container carrier.

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.

Ferry Ship carrying passengers and or vehicles engaged in regular short voyages, e.g. across a river or narrow body of water, between two or more places or ports.

FEU Forty foot equivalent unit - see TEU.

FEU Forty-foot equivalent unit, a standard size intermodal container.

FEU An abbreviation for forty-foot equivalent units which refers to the container carrying capacity of a vessel.

FEU - Forty foot Equivalent Unit See TEU.

FEU (Forty-foot Equivalent Unit) This is a container that is the same height and width as a TEU but twice the length. As a result, it has twice the capacity.

FFA Forward Freight Agreement.

FFE Forty-foot Equivalent Unit. The standard measurement unit of containerized cargo.

FG See Finished Goods Inventory.

FGI See Finished Goods Inventory.

FIATA International Federation of Freight Forwarders Association

FIDELITY BOND A bond which secures a employer up to an amount stated in the bond for losses caused by dishonesty or infidelity on the part of the employee.

Field Finished Goods Inventory which is kept at locations outside the four walls of the manufacturing plant (i.e., distribution center or warehouse).

Field Service Parts Parts inventory kept at locations outside the four walls of the manufacturing plant (i.e., distribution center or warehouse).

Field Services See After-Sale Service.

Field Warehouse A warehouse that stores goods on the goods' owner's property while the goods are under a bona fide public warehouse manager's custody. The owner uses the public warehouse receipts as collateral for a loan.

FIFO Inventory Term: First In First out; Free In Free Out. See also FIO.

FIFO An abbreviation for "First-in, First-out." An accounting method of valuing inventory based on the ending inventory cost of the most recent material received and the cost of goods sold as the cost of the oldest purchases including beginning inventory. Compare with LIFO.

FIFO See First In First Out.

FIFO (First In First Out) The method whereby the goods which have been longest in stock (first in) are used, delivered (sold) and/or consumed first (first out).

Fifth Wheel Circular or wheel-shaped bearing mechanism, secured on the rear of the chassis of a truck-tractor that engages the semi-trailer king pin with a spring lock device and supports the weight of the front end of the semi-trailer.

Fill Rate The percentage of order items that the picking operation actually found.

Fill Rates by Order Whether orders are received and released consistently, or released from a blanket purchase order, this metric measures the percentage of ship-from-stock orders shipped within 24 hours of order "release." Make-to-stock schedules attempt to time the availability of finished goods to match forecasted customer orders or releases. Orders that were not shipped within 24 hours due to consolidation but were available for shipment within 24 hours are reported separately. In calculating elapsed time for order fill rates, the interval begins at ship release and ends when material is consigned for shipment.

FILO Free in, liner out: Seafreight which the shipper pays load costs and the carrier pays discharge costs.

FILO (Free In Liner Out) 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.

Final Assembly The highest level assembled product, as it is shipped to customers. This terminology is typically used when products consist of many possible features and options that may only be combined when an actual order is received. Also see: End Item, Assemble to Order

Final Assembly Schedule (FAS) A schedule of end items to finish the product for specific customers' orders in a make-to-order or assemble-to-order environment. It's also referred to as the finishing schedule because it may involve operations other than just the final assembly; also, it may not involve assembly, but simply final mixing, cutting, packaging, etc. The FAS is prepared after receipt of a customer order as constrained by the availability of material and capacity, and it schedules the operations required to complete the product from the level where it is stocked (or master scheduled) to the end-item level.

Final Destination The last stopping point for a shipment.

Final Offer Arbitration This provision was also introduced in conjunction with the competitive access provisions in 1987 with a view to making another tool available to shippers in seeking rate relief. Under this provision, if a shipper is not satisfied with the rates or service offered by a carrier on a movement of goods, the shipper may apply to the Agency for arbitration. An independent arbitrator is then selected to decide the matter. Both the railway and the shipper present their final offer to the arbitrator who must select one of the offers and is not allowed to propose a compromise offer. The arbitrator's decision is binding.

Finance Lease An equipment-leasing arrangement that provides the lessee with a means of financing for the leased equipment; a common method for leasing motor carrier trailers.

Financial Responsibility Motor carriers must have bodily injury and property damage (not cargo) insurance of not less than \$500,000 per incident per vehicle; higher financial responsibility limits apply for motor carriers transporting oil or hazardous materials.

Finished Goods Inventory (FG or FGI) Products completely manufactured, packaged, stored, and ready for distribution. Also see: End Item

FIO Free In Free Out

FIO Free in and out: Freight booked FIO includes the seafreight, but not loading and discharging costs.

FIO - Free In and Out Ocean Loading/Unloading term. BEWARE, the term free is a dangerous one. In this term, free means that the cost of loading and unloading are for the account of the shipper, and not the carrier. For example, if you shipped a container from Hong Kong to Los Angeles for US\$1,000 FIO, you would have to pay the carrier US\$1,000 for the ocean freight, AND you would have to pay the Port tariff charges to load the container in Hong Kong plus the

Los Angeles port tariff charges to unload the container, which would about double your shipping cost. In other words, Free In and Out (FIO) means that the loading (in) charges, and unloading (out) charges are free as far as the carrier is concerned.

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

FIOS Free in and out and stowed: As FIO but includes stowage costs.

FIOT Free in and out and trimmed: As above but includes trimming, e.g. the levelling out of bulk cargoes.

FIPS: Federal Information Processing Standards.

Firewall A computer term for a method of protecting the files and programs on one network from users on another network. A firewall blocks unwanted access to a protected network while giving the protected network access to networks outside of the firewall. a company will typically install a firewall to give users access to the Internet while protecting their internal information.

FIRM BID A bid that binds the bidder until a stipulated time of expiration.

Firm Planned Order In a DRP or MRP system, a planned order whose status has been updated to a fixed order.

FIRMS Facility Information and Resources Management System. Code representing the location of the goods.

First article inspection First Article Inspection Report is a requirement placed on the supplier by the customer. The report documents and certifies that each first article unit delivered to the buyer was produced and inspected in accordance with the buyers specifications. The report includes all physical, material, and chemical test data associated with the part. These reports are provided to the buyer and kept on file by the supplier for a minimum of seven years or as required by the buyer.

First Carrier The carrier who actually performs the first part of the air transport (air cargo).

First In First Out (FIFO) In inventory control and financial accounting, this refers to the practice of using stock from inventory on the basis of what was received first and is consumed first.

First Mover Advantage Market innovator, putting the company in the leadership position.

First of Exchange First or principal copy of a bill of exchange to be presented and honoured the other copies then being automatically cancelled.

FISCAL YEAR A period of 12 consecutive months selected as a basis for annual financial reporting, planning, or budgeting.

FISH Inventory Term: First In Still Here

FIT Federation of International Traders

Five Freedoms A collective term which depicts the five areas of 'rights' for the air-transportation of passengers or cargo, viz. (expressed in terms of an airline of country A): Freedom 1: the right to overfly a foreign country. Freedom 2: the right to make a non-traffic stop at a foreign country C en route to foreign country B. Freedom 3: the right to set down (off loading) passengers or cargo in a foreign country B from home country A. Freedom 4: the right to pick up (loading) passengers/ cargo from a foreign country B to country A. Freedom 5: the right to carry passengers or cargo between two foreign countries.

Fixed Costs Costs which do not fluctuate with business volume in the short run. Fixed costs include items such as depreciation on buildings and fixtures.

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.

Fixed Order Quantity A lot-sizing technique in MRP or inventory management that will always cause planned or actual orders to be generated for a pre-determined fixed quantity, or multiples thereof, if net requirements for the period exceed the fixed order quantity.

Fixed Overhead Traditionally, all manufacturing costs, other than direct labor and direct materials, that continue even if products are not produced. Although fixed overhead is necessary to produce the product, it cannot be directly traced to the final product.

Fixed Platform Truck See Fixed Height Load-carrying Truck

FIXED PRICE CONTRACT A contract which provides for a firm price, subject to any contractual conditions allowing price adjustment, under which the contractor bears the full responsibility for profit or loss.

FIXED PRICE CONTRACT WITH ECONOMIC PRICE ADJUSTMENT A contract which provides (usually after an initial period) for price increase/decrease based upon an objective price index incorporated into the contract.

FIXED PRICE SALE An offering at a price established by the seller and not subject to negotiation.

Fixed Quantity Inventory Model A setup wherein a company orders the same (fixed) quantity each time it places an order for an item.

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 This is a piece of equipment equivalent to the bottom of a container without sides. Often used for stacking parcels of sawn timber and bags of cocoa. Otherwise known as a pontoon or bolster.

Flat Bed Truck designed to haul heavy or oversized non-containerizable cargo.

FLAT BED An open truck used for moving large or unwieldy pieces of freight that would not fit in an enclosed truck.

Flat Bed Trailer A wheeled trailer or a semi-trailer with a flat cargo carrying surface or deck and without any superstructure.

Flat Car Freight car that has a floor without any housing or body above. Frequently used to carry containers and/or trailers or oversized/odd-shaped commodities. Three types of flat cars used in intermodal transportation are conventional, spine and stack cars.

Flat Pack Garments packed in cardboard boxes.

Flat Rack An overseas container with four corner posts and no top or sides. Corner posts may be fixed or collapsible. Designed primarily for carrying odd shaped cargo and cargoes difficult to secure within a standard container.

Flat Rack Container A container with two end walls and open sides.

Flat Rack Containers Especially for heavy loads and over-dimensional cargo. Containers do not have sides or a top. This allows easy fork-lift and crane access.

Flatbed A flatbed, also called a haul brite, is a type of trailer on a truck that consists of a floor and no enclosure.

Flatcar A railcar without sides, used for hauling machinery.

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.

Flexibility Ability to respond quickly and efficiently to changing customer and consumer demands.

Flexible Specialization A strategy based on multi-use equipment, skilled workers, innovative senior management to accommodate the continuous change that occurs in the marketplace.

Flexible-Path Equipment Materials handling devices that include hand trucks and forklifts.

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

Flight Number An identifier associated with the air equipment (plane). Typically a combination of two letters, indicating the airline, and three or four digits indicating the number of the voyage.

Flip Transfer of a container from one chassis to another, from the ground to a chassis or from a chassis to the ground

Float The time required for documents, payments, etc. to get from one trading partner to another.

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 Cranes Heavy duty cranes that are able to handle exceptionally heavy cargo if unable to use conventional gantry cranes.

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

Floating Policy See "Open Policy."

Floating Stock See Pipeline Inventory

Floor-Ready Merchandise (FRM) Goods shipped by suppliers to retailers with all necessary tags, prices, security devices, etc. already attached so goods can be cross docked rapidly through retail DCs, or received directly at stores.

Flotsam Goods lost by shipwreck, found floating in the sea.

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

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

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

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

Flow Rack A storage method where product is presented to picking operations at one end of a rack and replenished from the opposite end.

Flow-Through Distribution A process in a distribution center in which products from multiple locations are brought in to the D.C. and are re-sorted by delivery destination and shipped in the same day. Also known as a "cross-dock" process in the transportation business. See Cross Docking.

FMC Federal Maritime Commission. U.S. Government agency responsible for overseeing regulatory aspects of the Shipping Act.

FMC Federal Maritime Commission (Control of Shipping acts USA)

FMC Federal Maritime Commission

FMCSA Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was established as a separate administration within the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. The Primary mission of the FMCSA is to reduce crashes, injuries and fatalities involving large trucks and buses. The FMCSA develops and enforces regulations for motor carrier (truck and bus) safety.

FOB Free On Board (occurs in two different sets of shipping terms: FOB terms and Incoterms - Note: they are not the same thing)

FOB An abbreviation for "Free on Board" and indicating the place where the title or ownership passes from the seller to the buyer.

FOB A term of sale defining who is to incur transportation charges for the shipment, who is to control the shipment movement, or where title to the goods passes to the buyer; originally meant "free on board ship." See Free on Board.

FOB Free on Board - Incoterm where seller is responsible for delivering goods to a specified port and the cost of loading goods onboard the vessel. This term must be clarified by stating a specific location and type of conveyance (i.e., FOB vessel, New Orleans, LA)

FOB (Free On Board) An INCOTERM describing a term of sale that details the responsibilities of the buyer and seller for the international trade transaction. Under this term, the seller fulfills 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 seller must clear the goods for export.

FOB Destination Title passes at destination, and seller has total responsibility until shipment is delivered.

FOB Origin Title passes at origin, and buyer has total responsibility over the goods while in shipment.

Fo'c's'le See Forecastle

FOR/FOT FOR and FOT mean "Free on Rail" and "Free on Truck." These terms are synonymous since the word "truck" relates to the railway wagons. They should only be used when the goods are to be carried by rail.

Force Majeure A state of emergency or condition that permits a company to depart from the strict terms of contract because of an event or effect that cannot be reasonably anticipated or controlled, i.e.: beyond human control (French superior or irresistible force). Compare: ACT OF GOD, INEVITABLE ACCIDENT, VIS MAJOR.

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.

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

FORCE MAJEURE A natural disaster, riot terrorist act, or war which is totally beyond a party's control, and prevents them from fulfilling obligations under a contract.

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

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

Forecast An estimate of future demand. A forecast can be constructed using quantitative methods, qualitative methods, or a combination of methods, and can be based on extrinsic (external) or intrinsic (internal) factors. Various forecasting techniques attempt to predict one or more of the four components of demand: cyclical, random, seasonal, and trend.

Forecasting Predictions of how much of a product will be purchased by customers. Relies upon both quantitative and qualitative methods. Also see: Forecast.

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

Foreign All other railroads or belonging to another railroad

Foreign Bill A bill of exchange drawn on an acceptor overseas.

Foreign Sales Representative A representative or agent residing in a foreign country who acts as a salesman for a U.S. manufacturer, usually for a commission. Sometimes referred to as a "sales agent" or "commission agent." See "Representative."

Foreign Trade Zone An area where goods of foreign origin may be brought in for re-export or transshipment without the payment of customs duty.

Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) An area or zone set aside at or near a port or airport under the control of the US Customs Service, for holding goods duty-free pending Customs clearance.

Forfeiting The selling, at a discount, of medium or longer term accounts receivable or promissory notes of a foreign buyer for immediate payment.

For-Hire Carrier A carrier that provides transportation service to the public on a fee basis.

For-Hire Carriers Persons or firms engaged in the transportation of goods or passengers for compensation. Classified into two general categories, specialised and general freight motor carriers.

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.

Forklift Truck A machine-powered device used to raise and lower freight and to move freight to different warehouse locations.

Form Utility The value the production process creates in a good by changing the item's form.

FORMAL ADVERTISING The placement of a notice in a newspaper or other publication according to legal requirement to inform the public that the government is requesting bids on a specific purchase it intends to make.

Formal Bid A sealed offer for commodities or services on a form provided by the University with the title, date, hour, and location of the public bid opening designated. The form will include printed instructions prescribing general rules for bidding and provide for a manual signature of the vendor's authorized representative.

FORMAL BID OR OFFER - A bid which must be submitted in a sealed envelope and in conformance with a prescribed format, to be opened at a specified time.

Formal Performance Evaluation Evaluation of carrier's performance as per agreed contract.

Formal Request for Proposal A sealed proposal for commodities or services including the title, date, hour, and location of the public opening. The Request for Proposal shall include printed instructions prescribing all general rules and provide for a manual signature of the vendor's authorized representative.

Forms EDI A screen presenting to a user the contents of an EDI message in a manner that is easy to use and interpret. The form may reside on a web site or the computer of the party viewing or completing the form. The form may be based on the UN Layout key (UNLK).

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

Fortnightly 14 days (every other week).

Fortuitous - In general, an accidental occurrence.

Forty Foot Equivalent Unit (FEU) Unit of measurement equivalent to one forty foot P&O Nedlloyd container.

Forty-Foot Equivalent Unit (FEU) FEU is a measure of a ship's cargo-carrying capacity. One FEU measures forty feet by eight feet by eight feet -- the dimensions of a standard forty-foot container. An FEU equals two TEUs.

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

FORWARD PURCHASING - The purchasing of quantities exceeding immediate needs, e.g., in anticipation of a price increase or future shortage.

FORWARD SUPPLY CONTRACT - A contract for future supply of definite quantities of materials or services over a fixed period. Quantity specified may be obtained by "draw-off orders," or be delivered at a fixed and predetermined rate set out in the contract.

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

Forwarder's Bill of Lading: See Consolidator's Bill of Lading.

Forwarder's Cargo Receipt A non-negotiable document issued by a forwarder which will satisfy the legal requirements of a letter of credit. Since a forwarder is not an NVOCC it cannot issue actual bills of lading. The FCR is legally binding upon the forwarder and is an industry standard.

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

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

FOT Free on truck: Includes all loading, discharging and seafreight costs. Also includes costs of placing goods onto trucks at the quay.

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

Four P's: A set of marketing tools to direct the business offering to the customer. The four P's are product, price, place, and promotion.

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.

Fourth Party Logistics (4PL): Differs from third party logistics in the following ways: 4PL organization is often a separate entity established as a joint venture or long-term contract between a primary client and one or more partners; 4PL organization acts as a single interface between the client and multiple logistics service providers; All aspects (ideally) of the client's

supply chain are managed by the 4PL organization; It is possible for a major third party logistics provider to form a 4PL organization within its existing structure (Strategic Supply Chain Alignment; John Gattorna).

Four-Wall Inventory: The stock which is contained within a single facility or building.

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

FPA: Free of Particular Average. See Marine Cargo Insurance.

FPSO: F(P)SO: Floating (Production) Storage Offloading Unit. Ship used as substitute for a conventional oil platform at oil fields that are either too deep in the ground or too small to justify the use of a conventional oil platform. If the ship is an FPSO the ship has oil (or gas) processing capabilities.

FRA Forward Rate Agreement

FRA Federal Railroad Administration. The FRA is the branch of the DOT that establishes safety standards for rail equipment. The FRA deals specifically with transportation policy as it affects the nation's railroads and is responsible for enforcement of rail safety laws.

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

Franc Poincar Unit of value in which the limitation of the carrier's liability is sometimes expressed. One francpoincar consists of 65.5 milligram of gold with a fineness of nine hundred thousandths.

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

Fraud Avoidance of payment of taxes and duties in full or in part or the claiming and obtaining of fictitious export refund claims. (Customs)

Free Along Side (FAS): The seller agrees to deliver the goods to the dock alongside the overseas vessel that is to carry the shipment. The seller pays the cost of getting the shipment to the dock; the buyer contracts the carrier, obtains documentation, and assumes all responsibility from that point forward.

Free Alongside Ship Free Alongside Ship, FAS, at a named port of export. Under FAS, the seller quotes a price for the goods that includes charges for delivery of the goods alongside a vessel at the port of departure. The seller handles the cost of unloading and wharfage; loading,

ocean transportation, and insurance are left to the buyer. FAS is also a method of export and import valuation.

Free Alongside Ship (FAS) The seller/exporter/manufacturer clears the goods for export and then places them alongside the vessel at the named port of shipment. The parties may stipulate in their contract that the buyer will clear the goods for export. Title, risk, payment of additional transportation and insurance pass to buyer once the goods are delivered alongside ship by the seller/exporter/manufacturer. Used only for sea and inland waterway transportation. Used only for ocean or inland waterway transport.

Free Alongside Ship: A term of sale indicating that the seller is liable for all changes and risks until the goods sold are delivered to the port on a dock that will be used by the vessel. Title passes to the buyer when the seller has secured a clean dock or ship's receipt of goods.

FREE ASTRAY Freight that is moved free of charge usually because it has become separated from the remainder of the shipment or was mis-shipped by the carrier.

Free Carrier (...named place) The seller must clear the goods for export, and deliver them to a carrier at a specific point determined by the buyer. The buyer then bears all costs and risks of transporting the goods to the desired destination. Also see "Named Point and "Specific Delivery Point."

Free Carrier (FCA) The seller/exporter delivers the goods export cleared to a carrier named by the buyer. Title, risk, transportation and insurance pass to buyer when the seller delivers the goods to the carrier named by the buyer.

Free Carrier (FCA) Free Carrier, FCA, to a named place. This term replaces the former "FOB named inland port" to designate the seller's responsibility for the cost of loading goods at the named shipping point. It may be used for multimodal transport, container stations, and any mode of transport, including air.

Free discharge Free out: Includes loading costs and seafreight only.

Free Domicile Is still a widely used pricing term to describe when the shipper pays all the applicable duties and all the transportation and other charges until delivered to the buyer's premises. The term is being replaced by Incoterm "DDP - Delivered Duty Paid ... named point of destination."

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 of Particular Average: See Marine Cargo Insurance.

Free On Board (FOB) Common price term used in international trade meaning seller's responsible for the cost of goods is to the point of loading it to the vessel deck or aircraft loading deck. The risk of loss of or damage to the goods is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods have been so delivered. FOB normally comes with port of loading either airport or sea port.

Free On Board (FOB) The seller/exporter/manufacturer clears the goods for export and is responsible for the costs and risks of delivering the goods past the ship's rail at a named port. Title, risk, payment of additional transportation and insurance pass to buyer once the goods are delivered on board the ship by the seller/exporter/manufacturer.

Free on Board (FOB): Contractual terms between a buyer and a seller that define where title transfer takes place.

Free Port An area generally encompassing a port and its surrounding locality into which goods may enter duty-free or subject only to minimal revenue tariffs.

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 Sale See "Certificate of Free Sale."

Free Time Time allowed for shippers or consignees/receivers to load or unload cargo before demurrage, detention and other charges accrue.

Free Time Period allowed the owner of a rail container or trailer to accept delivery before storage or detention charges begin to accrue

Free Time: The period of time allowed for the removal or accumulation of cargo before charges become applicable.

Free Trade Zone - A geographic area licensed by a government agency to which goods can be imported without payment of duty for the purposes of manufacturing, processing and assembly and eventual re-export. Goods entering domestic commerce from a FTZ must pay all applicable duties at the time of entry.

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).

Free Trade Zone (FTZ): See Foreign Trade Zone.

Freeboard Distance measured vertically from the freeboard deck accepted and indicated by the class bureau to the waterline under specified conditions.

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 Goods being transported from one place to another.

Freight Goods, cargo, product or lading transported for pay by land air or water. Goods or merchandise for transportation. Items shipped fall into various categories depending on item description, size and weight.

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

Freight Cargo or goods carried by a vehicle

Freight This is an excellent example of how difficult it is to 'crack the code' of the freight vocabulary. The word Freight is used in many different ways to describe many loosely associated things. The following is not intended as a definitive list but should indicate the need to be careful with the words you use in trade, given also that the party you are communicating with is not necessarily accomplished in English. (The English word Freight being "Fret", "Fracht", "Vracht", "Vrag" and "Nolo" in French German Dutch Afrikaans and Italian respectively). 1. Freight as an expression used to indicate the actual cost of movement. This would be in the context of a 'freight rate', but you will be asked, "how much freight did you pay?" which could actually be the total of all transport costs from A to B, whether called freight-rates or not. 2. Freight as the actual action of movement. This would be in the question "how do you want to freight this?" e.g. air or sea or land. 3. Freight used to describe the actual cargo itself. As in "I'm sorry, but we cannot find your freight!" or in the expression Freight Forwarder. 4. (To) Freight is used to indicate that the charges are to be shown on a given document. For example, to freight a bill of lading is to endorse it with the prepaid and/or collect charges due. Interestingly – and perhaps tellingly – the word derives from the Latin 'onus' meaning a burden!

Freight - The remuneration earned by a ship owner or manager for the carriage of goods; including the profit derived from carrying his own goods. **Freight Forwarder** - An independent business that dispatches shipments for exporters for a fee. The firm may ship by land, air, or sea, or it may specialize. Usually it handles all the services connected with an export shipment, including preparation of documents, booking cargo space, warehousing, pier delivery, and export clearance.

Freight Account The debit note received from the shipowner for freight due on goods shipped.

Freight All Kinds (FAK) Single freight which is charged irrespective of the commodity.

Freight All Kinds (FAK) General rate levels offered to various types of customers (domestic, international, contract/non-contract holders) for transporting intermodal shipments. Freight in mixed shipments. Commodities representing 2 or more major STCC groups, where it is impossible to determine the predominant group.

Freight Bill Statement given to the customer of charges for transportation. This is information taken from the waybill.

Freight Bill: The carrier's invoice for payment of transport services rendered. Destination (Collect) **Freight Bill:** Prepaid Freight Bill. (1) Bill rendered by a transportation line to consignee containing description of freight shipper name, point of origin and weight charges (if not prepaid). (2) Bill rendered by a transportation line to shipper containing description of freight, consignee, destination and weight charges.

FREIGHT BROKER A company that specializes in finding the most cost-effective way of moving freight for commercial companies - usually door-door and they look for "all-in" rates, often per skid rather than per pound. They do NOT issue their own Bill of Lading and, as such, the carrier they use is responsible for full legal liability insurance.

Freight Carriage (and insurance paid to) Like "Freight or Carriage paid to..." but with the addition that the seller has to procure transport insurance against the risk of loss of or damage to the goods during the carriage. The seller contracts with the insurer and pays the insurance premium.

Freight Carriage (paid to) Like C&F "Freight Carriage paid to..." means that the seller pays the freight for the carriage of the goods to the named destination. However, the risk of loss of or damage to the goods, as well as the risk of any cost increases, is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods have been delivered into the custody of the first carrier and not at the ship's rail.

Freight Carriage ... and Insurance paid to This term is the same as "Freight/Carriage Paid to ..." but with the addition that the seller has to procure transport insurance against the risk of

loss of damage to the goods during the carriage. The seller contracts with the insurer and pays the insurance premium.

Freight Carriage ... paid to Like C & F, "Freight/Carriage paid to ..." means that the seller pays the freight for the carriage of the goods to the named destination. However, the risk of loss or of damage to the goods, as well as of any cost increases, is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods have been delivered into the custody of the first carrier and not at the ship's rail. The term can be used for all modes of transport including multi-modal operations and container or "roll on-roll off" traffic by trailer and ferries. When the seller has to furnish a bill of lading, waybill or carrier's receipt, he duly fulfills this obligation by presenting such a document issued by the person with whom he has contracted for carriage to the named destination. (Also see incoterms)

Freight Carriers: Companies that haul freight, also called "for-hire" carriers. Methods of transportation include trucking, railroads, airlines, and sea borne shipping.

Freight Cashier Responsible for collections of freight/charges/release of cargo/release of bills of ladings.

Freight Charge: The rate established for transporting freight.

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

Freight Collect Forward Payable by consignee.

Freight Collect: The freight and charges to be paid by the consignee.

Freight Consolidation: The grouping of shipments to obtain reduced costs or improved utilization of the transportation function. Consolidation can occur by market area grouping, grouping according to scheduled deliveries, or using third party pooling services such as public warehouses and freight forwarders.

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 for All Kinds (FAK) FAK is a shipping classification. Goods classified FAK are usually charged higher rates than those marked with a specific classification and are frequently in a container which includes various classes of cargo.

Freight Forwarder (1) Person engaged in assembling, collecting, consolidating shipping and distributing less than trailer load freight. (2) Also, a person acting as an agent in the transshipping of freight to or from foreign countries and clearing freight through federal

customs. (3) An organization which provides logistics services as an intermediary between the shipper and the carrier, typically on international shipments. Freight forwarders provide the ability to respond quickly and efficiently to changing customer and consumer demands and international shipping (import/export) requirements.

Freight Forwarder Company or person who organizes transportation of cargo including one or all of the following:- sea, air or rail transport, haulage and customs clearance.

Freight Forwarder An agent who assists his exporter client in moving cargo to a foreign destination.

Freight Forwarder See Forwarder

FREIGHT FORWARDER A company that dispatches shipments on behalf of exporters for a fee. The forwarder may choose to ship by air, sea or land or a combination and usually handles all the services connected with the shipment to include preparation of documents, booking cargo, paying any fees due to warehouses etc.

Freight Forwarder An independent business which handles export shipments for compensation. At the request of the shipper, the forwarder makes the actual arrangements and provides the necessary services for expediting the shipment to its overseas destination. The forwarder takes care of all documentation needed to move the shipment from origin to destination, making up and assembling the necessary documentation for submission to the bank in the exporter's name. The forwarder arranges for cargo insurance, makes the necessary overseas communications, and advises the shipper on overseas requirements of marking and labeling.

Freight Forwarder Person or organization that assembles small shipments into one large shipment which is then tendered to a regulated over the road carrier. Upon reaching destination, the shipment is separated into small shipments and delivered.

Freight Forwarder - Firm specializing in arranging transport of merchandise and completing documentation required for the orderly transport of merchandise. Occasionally, they will take merchandise for the purpose of packing or consolidating with other cargo for export to the same country.

Freight Forwarders Institute: The freight forwarder industry association.

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 Payer The party which, by virtue of an agreement is responsible for the payment of freight charges to the carrier.

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

Freight Prepaid: The freight and charges to be paid by the consignor.

Freight Quotation: A quotation from a carrier or forwarder covering the cost of transport between two specified locations.

Freight rates The charge made by a shipping line for the transportation of freight aboard one of its ships from one place to another.

Freight Release Evidence that the freight charges for the cargo have been paid. If in writing, it may be presented at the pier to obtain release of the cargo. Normally, once the freight is paid, freight releases are arranged without additional documentation. Also known as freight bill receipt.

Freight Release Shipowner's authorization to captain to give delivery of goods, freight having been paid on them.

Freight Ton A unit of volume for freight that weighs one ton, varying with the type of freight measured, as 40 cubic feet of oak timber or 20 bushels of wheat.

Freight Ton A unit for freighting cargo according to weight and/or cubic measurement.

Freight-All-Kinds (FAK) An approach to rate making whereby the ante is based only upon the shipment weight and distance; widely used in TOFC service.

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

Fronthaul The first leg of the truck trip that involves hauling a load or several loads to targeted destinations.

FSAC Freight Station Accounting Codes. 5- or 6-digit reference numbers used by railroads in timetables to identify their stations

FTA Freight Transport Association or Free Trade Agreements

FTL Full Trailer Load

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

FTL See EUV

FTL See Full Truck Load.

FTZ See Foreign Trade Zone and Free Trade Zone.

FTZ - Foreign Trade Zone or Free Trade Zone An area where goods can enter the country duty free. The goods can be stored, used or sold while in the zone without incurring duties. Duties are only paid when the goods leave the Trade Zone FTZ as a FOREIGN Trade Zone. (see 19 USC 81a - The Foreign Trade Zone Act and 19 CFR part 146).

FTZ (Free Trade Zone) 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).

FUEL SURCHARGE A surcharge imposed to help offset increased fuel costs - applied as a percentage to freight charges

Fuel Surcharge Incremental charge added to a freight charge, separate from the line-haul charge, to offset increases in fuel price against the assumed cost of fuel in the initial freight charge

Fulfillment: The act of fulfilling a customer order. Fulfillment includes order management, picking, packaging, and shipping.

Full container load (FCL) A shipment of cargo that fills a container by bulk or load. The term typically refers to ocean containers.

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

Full Containerload (FCL) A term used when goods occupy a whole container.

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.

Full truckload (FTL) A shipment of cargo that fills a given container either by bulk or weight. Shipments larger than about 15,000 pounds are typically classified as "truckload" (TL). Truckload shipments may be up to 40,000 pounds or 53' long. Full truckload shipments typically travel as the only shipment on a trailer and deliver on the same trailer as they are picked up on.

Full Truckload (FTL) Same as Full Containerload, but in reference to motor carriage instead of containers.

Full Value Declared (FVD) - A notation on an air waybill which indicates that a specific value has been declared to the carrier for carriage of the merchandise.

Full Visible Capacity The trailer is loaded as full as the nature of the freight and other conditions permit, so that no more of the same type of freight can be loaded, consistent with safety and damage precautions.

Full-Service Leasing An equipment-leasing arrangement that includes a variety of services to support the leased equipment; a common method for leasing motor carrier tractors.

Full-time Connection A communication link between two (or more) entities which is normally maintained continuously.

Fully Allocated Cost The variable cost associated with a particular output unit plus a common cost allocation.

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

Fumigation To expose certain spaces to the action of fumes in order to disinfect or kill vermin. For containers done in line with national legislation.

Functional Acknowledgement (FA) A specific EDI Transaction Set (997) sent by the recipient of an EDI message to confirm the receipt of data but with no indication as to the recipient application's response to the message. The FA will confirm that the message contained the correct number of lines, etc., via control summaries, but does not report on the validity of the data.

Functional Group Part of the hierarchical structure of EDI transmissions, a functional group contains one or more related transaction sets preceded by a functional group header and followed by a functional group trailer.

Functional Silo A view of an organization where each department or functional group is operated independently of other groups within the organization. Each group is referred to as a "Silo." This is the opposite of an integrated structure.

G.T. Gross ton

G/A (General Average) Intentional act or sacrifice which 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.

Gain Sharing A method of incentive compensation where supply chain partners share collectively in savings from productivity improvements. The concept provides an incentive to both the buying and supplier organizations to focus on continually reevaluating, reenergizing, and enhancing their business relationship. all aspects of value delivery are scrutinized, including

specification design, order processing, inbound transportation, inventory management, obsolescence programs, material yield, forecasting and inventory planning, product performance, and reverse logistics. The focus is on driving out limited value cost while protecting profit margins.

Gal. Gallon

Gale Winds of at least Beaufort force 8 (34-40 knots) or gusts reaching 43-51 knots

GALENO 2000 An GAM '92. Established in 1992 to promote cooperation between customs officials to combat illegal trade, especially in armaments, pornography and strategic goods

Gang A number of workmen acting together especially for loading and/or discharging operations of a vessel in combination with the necessary gear. (On a vessel for instance 6 gangs can be ordered to discharge or load.)

Gangway Bridge laid from an opening in the railing or side of a vessel to the shore or to a platform with the purpose of giving access to and from the vessel.

Gantry Crane Port crane used to load and discharge containers from vessels, can be positioned by moving along rail tracks.

Gantry Crane A crane or hoisting machine mounted on a frame or structure spanning an intervening space, which often travels on rails.

Gantry crane A type of crane used to load and unload container ships. It lifts objects with a hoist and can move horizontally on a rail or pair of rails.

Gantry Crane A big ass crane used to lift cargo from the pier to a vessel or vice versa.

Garment-on-Hanger (GOH) Method of storing apparel in containers for garments that should not be folded.

Garments On Hangers Clothes in containers on hangers and hung from rails during transit, reducing the handling required for the garments.

Gateway Shipping: Point at which freight moving from one territory to another is interchanged between transportation lines. Computers: Computers, like bridges and routers, are a method of connecting two local area networks. Gateways translate between two LAN protocols. Gateways: are protocol-specific and can only translate between two types of networks, not directly to PCs.

Gateway 1. A point at which cargo is interchanged between carriers or modes of transport. 2. A means of access, an entry.

Gateway In the context of travel activities, gateway refers to a major airport or seaport. Internationally, gateway can also mean the port where customs clearance takes place.

Gateway Station or point through which freight commonly moves from one territory or carrier to another

Gathering Lines Oil pipelines that bring oil from the oil well to storage areas.

GATT See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Major international agreement on trade and tariffs between many nations all over the world. The discussions are now held by the WTO.

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

GB/L See Government Bill of Lading.

GCBS General Council of British Shipping

GCCSFA Ghana Cocoa, Coffee and Sheanut Farmers Association

GCR (General Cargo Rate) The rate for the carriage of cargo other than a class rate or specific commodity rate (aircargo).

Geared: Indicates that a vessel is equipped with a crane or other lifting device.

Gearless: Indicates that a vessel is not equipped with a crane or other lifting device.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) The General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade is a multilateral trade treaty among governments, embodying rights and obligations. The detailed rules set out in the Agreement constitute a code which the parties to the Agreement have agreed upon to govern their trading relationships.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) A multilateral trade agreement aimed at expanding international trade as a means of raising world welfare.

General Average General Average is defined in the York-Antwerp rules as: There is a General Average act when, and only when, any extraordinary sacrifice 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. When a cargo ship encounters a serious accident at sea, e.g. a grounding, the vessel owners may have to incur additional costs to salvage the ship and its cargo, and may resort to declaring General Average. General Average requires that all parties with an interest in saving ship, the cargo, etc. share proportionately the cost of saving the common adventure. This means that cargo owners would be responsible a proportion of the costs equal to the proportion of the value of the cargo to the common adventure. General Average is applied according to an internationally acknowledged set of rules, the York-Antwerp rules.

General Average A contribution made by each shipper, according to the value of his goods shipped, towards a loss or expense incurred in time of peril at sea by an act of sacrifice for the general good. Is usually recoverable under the ordinary marine insurance policy.

General Average See Marine Cargo Insurance.

General Average - Loss resulting from a voluntary sacrifice of any part of the vessel or cargo, or expenditure to safeguard the vessel and the rest of the cargo. When such a loss occurs, the ship owner and all cargo owners pay it on a pro rata basis.

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 Agreement Document signed by cargo owners by terms of which they agree to pay any General Average contribution properly due so that cargo may be released after a General Average loss has occurred.

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 Any cargo that is not carried in a container or vehicle/machinery that can be loaded/discharged using its own power, e.g. palletized, bagged, bales, bundles, crates, etc.

General Cargo 1. 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. 2. Any consignment other than a consignment containing valuable cargo and charged for transport at general cargo rates (air cargo).

General Cargo Rate (GCR) The rate for the carriage of cargo other than a class rate or specific commodity rate (air cargo).

General License (Export) Government authorization to export without specific documentary approval.

General Order (GO) A customs term referring to a warehouse where merchandise not entered within five working days after the carrier's arrival is stored at the risk and expense of the importer.

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.

General-Commodities Carrier A common motor carrier that has operating authority to transport general commodities, or all commodities not listed as special commodities.

General-Merchandise Warehouse A warehouse used to store goods that are readily handled, are packaged, and do not require a controlled environment.

Gen-set Generator sets which supply power to refrigerated containers when no external source is available. It is used to regulate the temperature in a reefer container. It can use its own power or plugs provided on the pier/vessel.

Gen-set Motor generator set as power source for, e.g., thermal containers.

Germanischer Lloyd German classification society.

GHA Ground Handling Agent - a Warehouse Operator that usually handles multiple airlines.

GINTRAP See European Guide to Industrial Trading Regulations and Practice

Global Positioning System (GPS) A system which uses satellites to precisely locate an object on earth. Used by trucking companies to locate over-the-road equipment.

Global Strategy A strategy that focuses on improving worldwide performance through the sales and marketing of common goods and services with minimum product variation by country. Its competitive advantage grows through selecting the best locations for operations in other countries.

Global Warming: Global warming refers to an average increase in the Earth's temperature, which in turn causes changes in climate. A warmer Earth may lead to changes in rainfall patterns, a rise in sea level, and a wide range of impacts on plants, wildlife, and humans. Greenhouse gases make the Earth warmer by trapping energy inside the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases are any gas that absorbs infra-red radiation in the atmosphere and include: water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), halogenated

fluorocarbons (HCFCs), ozone (O3), perfluorinated carbons (PFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

Globalization The process of making something worldwide in scope or application.

GNP Gross national product

GO See General Order.

GO General Order - warehouse authorized by US Customs. Freight that enters the US and remains uncleared (i.e. no duties/taxes paid) after 14 days has to be reported to US Customs and removed to **GO**. Freight can be subsequently claimed from GO by the consignee on payment of all charges, otherwise it is usually sold at auction.

Godown A warehouse or cargo shed. This term is often used in the Far East.

GOH Garment On Hangars - name for a special airline metal-framed unit to allow transportation of hanging garments

Going-Concern Value The value that a firm has as an entity, as opposed to the sum of the values of each of its parts taken separately; particularly important in determining a reasonable railroad rate.

Gondola A railcar with a flat platform and sides three to five feet high, used for top loading long, heavy items.

Gondola Freight car with sides and no roof

Good visibility Visibility more than 5 nautical miles

Goods 1. Common term indicating movable property, merchandise or wares. 2. All materials which can be used to satisfy demands. 3. Whole or part of the cargo received from the shipper, including any equipment supplied by the shipper.

Goods A term associated with more than one definition: 1) Common term indicating movable property, merchandise, or wares. 2) All materials which are used to satisfy demands. 3) 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.

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 Device for connecting a tugmaster to a mafi trailer. It is attached to the tugmasters 'fifth wheel'

Gooseneck 1. Gooseneck shaped front end of a trailer or chassis. 2. Recess front bottom of a container to reduce the total height of the chassis plus container.

Government Bill of Lading (GB/L) The bill of lading used for shipments made by U.S. Government agencies.

GPS See Global Positioning System

Grade Degree of inclination of a railroad track or slope

Grade crossing Crossing of highways, railroad tracks, or pedestrian walks or combinations of these on the same level

Grade Separation Highway or railroad crossing using an underpass or overpass
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Grandfather Clause A provision that enabled motor carriers engaged in lawful trucking operations before the passage of the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 to secure common carrier authority w/o proving public convenience and necessity; a similar provision exists for other modes.

Granger Laws State laws passed before 1870 in Midwestern states to control rail transportation.

GRATUITY - A payment, loan, subscription, advance, deposit of money, service, or anything of more than nominal value, present or promised, unless consideration of substantially equal or greater value is received.

Gravity: Volume weight ratio of a substance calculated against the same volume of water at normal temperature and pressure.

Great Lakes Carriers Water carriers that operate on the five Great Lakes.

Green Equipment Availability The availability of environmentally friendly equipment for transport.

GRI General Rate Increase

GRI - General Rate Increase An across the board rate increase by a carrier or a conference.

GRI - General Rules of Interpretation The universal rules governing the Harmonized Tariff System.

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.

Grid Technique A quantitative technique to determine the least-cost center, given raw materials sources and markets, for locating a plant or warehouse.

Gross Manifest A manifest containing freight details without any appropriate disbursements.

Gross Margin The difference between total revenue and the cost-of-goods sold. Synonym: Gross Profit Margin.

Gross National Product (GNP) A measure of a nation's output; the total value of all final goods and services a nation produces during a time period.

Gross Tonnage Total carrying capacity of a vessel in units of 100 cubic feet

Gross Tonnage (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 Vehicle Weight Rating Total weight a vehicle is rated to carry

Gross Weight Total weight of goods and packing.

Gross Weight 1. Weight (mass) of goods including packing, but excluding the carrier's equipment expressed in whole kilograms. 2. The weight of a shipment including materials necessary for blocking etc. (air cargo).

Gross Weight The total weight of the vehicle and the payload of freight or passengers.

Gross Weight of Container Total weight of container including cargo (in kilograms).

Groundage Charge for permission to anchor.

Groupage A container with cargoes from/for different shippers/receivers, i.e. containing more than one shipper's cargo. Otherwise known as LCL (Less than a container load)

Groupage The collection of several small consignments and the formation of one large shipment thereof (road cargo).

Groupage Centre A location where groupage activities take place (road-cargo).

GRT Gross registered tonnage

GRT (Gross Tonnage) 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.

GSA General Sales Agent - a freight company (usually neutral) that provides sales and service for airlines in specific markets.

GST Ghana Stock Exchange

GST Goods and Services Tax (Canada)

Gt: Gross Tons. Unit of 100 cubic feet or 2.831 cubic meters, used in arriving at the calculation of gross tonnage.

GTDI European Guidelines for Trade Data Interchange.

GTHC Guatemala Terminal Handling charge

GTIN Global Tracking Identification Number or Global Trade Item Number. GTIN is the globally-unique EAN.UCC System identification number, or key, used for trade items (products and services). It's used for uniquely identifying trade items (products and services) sold, delivered, warehoused, and billed throughout the retail and commercial distribution channels. Unlike a UPC number, which only provides information specific to a group of products, the GTIN gives each product its own specific identifying number, giving greater accuracy in tracking. Also see: EPC.

Guarantee for customs An enforceable legal instrument with which a customs administration can recover duties and taxes which become payable in the event of irregularities during a transit movement.

Guaranteed Loans Railroad loans that the federal government cosigns and guarantees.

GUI Graphical User Interface.

H.W.M. - High Water Mark

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

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

Hague Rules Ocean B/L terms covering carrier liability established 25 Aug. 1924. Incorporated into US law in 1936 through COGSA (Carriage of goods at sea act). Hague Visby amendments of 1968 are not included in COGSA. Read the fine print on the back of the B/L.

Hague Visby - see Hague rules.

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

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

Halyard Light rope or tackle fitted to a staff, spar or gaff used for flying flags.

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

HANDLING AGENT An agent appointed by another company to handle freight in cities where that company is not represented. Handling can include local pick-up and delivery, cross-dock, warehousing, etc.

Handling Charges The forwarder's fee to his shipper client.

Handling Costs The cost involved in transferring, preparing and otherwise contracting inventory.

Handling Costs: The cost involved in moving, transferring, preparing, and otherwise handling inventory.

Handling Instructions Indication how cargo is to be handled.

Handling Service Service concerning the physical handling of cargo.

Handy, tank: Crude oil tanker, product tanker or chemical tanker of between 10,000 and 25,000 dwt

Handymax Handymax or Supramax is a naval architecture term for a bulk carrier, typically between 35,000 and 60,000 metric tons deadweight (DWT). A handymax ship is typically 150–200 m (492–656 ft) in length, though certain bulk terminal restrictions, such as those in Japan, mean that many handymax ships are just under 190 meters (623 ft) in overall length. Modern handymax designs are typically 52,000-58,000 DWT in size, have five cargo holds, and four cranes of 30 tonnes (33.1 ST; 29.5 LT) lifting capacity.

Handymax, dry cargo Dry bulk carrier of between approximately 40,000 and 60,000 dwt.<

Handysize A dry bulk carrier smaller than 40,000 dwt.

Handysize, dry cargo Dry bulk carrier of between approximately 10,000 and 40,000 dwt.

Hangertainer Specialised container equipped with hanger beams for the purpose of stowing garments on hangers.

Harbour Place of shelter for vessels. Most of the time used as an indication for the geographic allocation.

Hard Copy: Computer output printed on paper.

Harmless Chemicals A cargo description, which is a contradiction of terms. A chemical is a substance and whether it is harmless or not, depends on the context in which the substance appears or is used. Many carriers do not accept 'harmless chemicals' as a valid cargo description on the shipping documents.

Harmonised System The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (or Harmonized System, HS) is a system for classifying goods in international trade, developed under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council. Beginning on January 1, 1989, the new HS numbers replaced previously adhered-to schedules in over 50 countries, including the United States.

Harmonized code A multipurpose international goods classification system used for classifying goods moving in international trade under a single commodity code.

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

Harmonized Commodity Description & Coding System (Harmonized Code): An international classification system that assigns identification numbers to specific products. The coding system ensures that all parties in int'l. trade use a consistent classification for the purposes of documentation, statistical control, and duty assessment.

Harmonized System (HS) It is a numeric multi purpose system, the international convention on the HS was established under auspices of the World Customs Organization in 1983, for the classification of goods with its six digits covering 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.

Harmonized Tariff System An international classification system designed to improve the collection of import and export statistics as well as provide a uniform tariff code structure for incorporation into national tariff systems. Promotes a high degree of international uniformity in the presentation of customs tariffs and foreign trade statistics. Consists of approximately 5,000 item descriptions, grouped into 21 sections and 97 chapters.

Harmonized Tariff System A comprehensive commodity classification system. Schedule B is the export classification system, and HTSUSA is the classification system used to classify cargo imported into the US, and assess duty thereon.

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

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

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

Haulage The inland carriage of cargo or containers between named locations/points. 1. Merchant inspired Carrier Haulage or customer nominated Carrier Haulage or shipper preferred Carrier Haulage service performed by a sub-contractor of the merchant. 2. Carrier inspired Merchant Haulage means Haulage service performed by a sub-contractor of the Carrier

Haulage: The inland transport service which is offered by the carrier under the terms and conditions of the tariff and of the relative transport document.

Haulier Road carrier.

HAWB See AWB/MAWB. A document that covers each individual shipment in a consolidation (MAWB). It is issued by the consolidator and contains instructions to the agent breaking down the freight

HAWB House Air waybill issued by carrying airlines' agent, normally freight forwarder.

HAWB - House Air waybill issued by carrying airlines' agent, normally freight forwarder.

HAWB/MAWB House Airwaybill/Master Airwaybill. Documents required for air transportation of cargo.

HAWB: See House Air Waybill.

Hawthorne Effect: From a study conducted at the Hawthorne Plant of Western Electric Company from 1927-1932 which found that the act of showing people that you are concerned usually results in better job performance. Studying and monitoring of activities are typically seen as being concerned and results in improved productivity.

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

Hazardous Material Haz Mat Substance or combination that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, may cause or significantly pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment when improperly packaged, stored, transported, or otherwise managed

Hazardous Material: A substance or material which the Department of Transportation has determined to be capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property when stored or transported in commerce.

HAZMAT See Dangerous Goods

Header Board See Bulkhead (road cargo)

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 Charge Charge for cargo which is too heavy to be lifted by standard cranes or ship's tackle.

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.

Heijunka In the just-in-time philosophy, an approach to level production throughout the supply chain to match the planned rate of end product sales. Keeping total manufacturing volume as constant as possible. (Same as product smoothing)

Held Covered - A provisional acceptance of risk, subject to confirmation at a later date that the agreed cover is needed. Where applicable to an existing insurance, cover is conditional, in practice, on prompt advice to the Underwriter as soon as the Assured is aware of the circumstances to be held covered coming into effect, and a reasonable additional premium is payable if the risk held covered comes into effect.

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

Hgt. Height

Hierarchy of Cost Assignability: In cost accounting, an approach to group activity costs at the level of an organization where they are incurred, or can be directly related to. Examples are the level where individual units are identified (unit level), where batches of units are organized or processed (batch level), where a process is operated or supported (process level), or where costs cannot be objectively assigned to lower level activities or processes (facility level). This approach is used to better understand the nature of the costs, including the level in the organization at which they are incurred, the level to which they can be initially assigned (attached), and the degree to which they are assignable to other activity and/or cost object levels, i.e., activity or cost object cost, or sustaining costs.

Highway Trust Fund: A fund into which highway users (carriers and automobile operators) pay; the fund pays for federal government's highway construction share.

Highway Use Taxes: Taxes that federal and state governments assess against highway users (the fuel tax is an example). The government uses the use tax money to pay for the construction, maintenance, and policing of highways.

Hi-Low: Usually refers to a forklift truck on which the operator must stand rather than sit.

Hinterland The inland area served by a certain port.

Hitchment Marrying 2 or more portions of one shipment that originate at different geographical locations, moving under one bill of lading, from one shipper to one consignee. Authority for this service must be granted by tariff publication.

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.

HL Heavy lift

HMC Her Majesty's Customs

HMC&E Her Majesty's Customs and Excise

HMF - Harbor Maintenance Fee Another accessorial charge.

HMSO Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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

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

Holds Section of vessel in which containers are stored. See also Bays.

Home Page: The starting point for a web site. It's the page that's retrieved and displayed by default when a user visits a web site. The default home-page name for a server depends on the server's configuration. On many web servers, it is index.html or default.htm. Some web servers support multiple home pages.

Home Port The port of registration of a vessel.

Hopper car Hopper car Freight car with its floor sloping to one or more doors designed for unloading the contents (such as coal or ore) by gravity

Hopper Cars: Railcars that permit top loading and bottom unloading of bulk commodities; some hopper cars have permanent tops with hatches to provide protection against the elements.

Horizontal Play/Horizontal Hub: This is a term for a function that cuts across many industries and usually defines a facility or organization that is providing a common service.

Horsepower (HP) Measure of power. One HP = The force that will raise 33,000 pounds by 1 foot in 1 minute.

Hoshin Kanri The selection of goals, projects to achieve goals, designation of people and resources for project completion, and establishment of project metrics. (Same as policy Deployment)

Hosting/Host Railway A host or hosting railway is the railway whose rail lines are being used by another railway as a result of the granting of running rights.

Hostler An individual employed to move trucks and trailers within a terminal or warehouse yard area.

Hot Hatch Sequenced on deck loading of containers to enable priority discharge at arrival port & usually required for direct discharge to vehicle to meet a Just In Time delivery.

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

House Air Waybill (HAWB): A bill of lading issued by a forwarder to a shipper as a receipt for goods that the forwarder will consolidate with cargo from other shippers for transport.

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

House to House: See Door to Door.

House to Pier: See Door to Port.

Household Goods Warehouse: A warehouse that stores household goods.

HR: See Human Resources.

HS (Harmonized System) It is a numeric multi purpose system, the international convention on the HS was established under auspices of the World Customs Organization in 1983, for the classification of goods with its six digits covering 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.

HTS Harmonized Tariff Schedule - US classification of products/commodities released by the US International Trade Commission. All shipments moving from Canada into the US MUST show the HTS code (HS Code).

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.

Hub Airport: An airport that serves as the focal point for the origin and termination of long-distance flights; flights from outlying areas meet connecting flights at the hub airport.

Hub: 1) A large retailer or manufacturer having many trading partners.

Hub: 2) A reference for a transportation network as a "hub and spoke" which is common in the airline and trucking industry. For example, a hub airport serves as the focal point for the origin and termination of long-distance flights where flights from outlying areas are fed into the hub airport for connecting flights.

Hub: 3) A common connection point for devices in a network.

Hub: 4) A web "hub" is one of the initial names for what is now known as a "portal." It came from the creative idea of producing a web site which would contain many different "portal spots" (small boxes that looked like ads with links to different, yet related content). This content, combined with Internet technology, made the idea a milestone in the development and appearance of web sites, primarily due to the ability to display a lot of useful content and store one's preferred information on a secured server. The web term "hub" was replaced with portal.

Hub: 5) An Internet web site that provides a central repository for data or a central planning capability in an industry or supply network.

Huckepack Carriage See Piggyback

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

Human Resources (HR): The function broadly responsible for personnel policies and practices within an organization.

Hump Yard Railroad classification yard in which the classification of cars is accomplished by pushing them over a summit, known as hump, beyond which they run by gravity

Hundredweight (CWT): A pricing unit used in transportation (equal to 100 pounds).

Hurricane force Winds of force 12 (64 knots or more) Note: The term used is 'hurricane force'; the term 'hurricane' on its own means a true tropical cyclone, not experienced in British waters.

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

Hustler Tractor that pulls containers around the pier for positioning. Also known as a yard hustler.

HVR Hague-Visby Rules <http://www.admiraltylaw.com/statutes/hague.html>