

## Cole Logistics Glossary

*Note: Multiple definitions may be presented for additional clarity.*

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## U-Z

**U.F.C.** Uniform Freight Classification

**U.S. Customs** A division of the Department of Treasury is in charge of controlling the admissibility of goods into the country, and collecting duty and taxes thereon. Customs also enforces laws and regulations otherwise applicable to imported goods.

**U.S. Standard Master** A single business form with combined stencil which includes space for information required on many different export forms. Use of this form eliminates multiple typing.

**U/D** Under deck

**Ubiquity:** A raw material that is found at all locations.

**UCC** An abbreviation for Uniform Commercial Code. The UCC is an act passed with slight modifications by each state in the United States that establishes legal guidelines for commercial transactions.

**UCC:** See Uniform Code Council. Also see: EAN.UCC.

**UCC-128** This barcode is a specially defined subset of Code 128 that is used mostly on shipping containers. It is numeric only, having a fixed length of 19 digits.

**UCP 500** Uniform Customs and Practices for Documentary Credits, is a document published by the International Chamber of Commerce setting forth standard rules and conditions under which Documentary Letters of Credit are to be drafted, issued, notified, amended, negotiated, interpreted and paid by commercial banks. These rules reflect general consensus among banks worldwide, and provide a common basis on which to conduct business.

**UDEAC** Central African Customs and Economic Union

**UDEAO** Union Douance et Economique d'Afrique Occidentale

**UIC (Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer)** International railway union, in which most of the European national railway companies are united.

**ULCC (Ultra Large Crude Carrier)** A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk with a loading capacity from 250,000 till 500,000 DWT.

**ULCC:** Ultra Large Crude Carrier. Crude oil tanker above 320,000 dwt.

**ULD** Unit Load Device - enclosed metal containers of various sizes used by airlines for loading cargo

**ULD (Unit Load Device Abbreviation)** Any type of container or pallet, in which a consignment can be transported by air whether or not such a container is considered aircraft equipment. Any type of air freight container, aircraft container, aircraft pallet with a net, or aircraft pallet with a net over an igloo.

**ULD:** See Unit Load Device.

**Ullage** Free space above a liquid contained in a tank, drum or tank-container, expressed as a percentage of the total capacity. Ullage is often used to leave room for possible expansion of the liquid.

**Ultimate Consignee** Party who has been designated on the invoice or packing list as the final recipient of the stated merchandise.

**Ultra Large Crude Carrier Abbreviation: ULCC** A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk with a loading capacity from 250,000 till 500,000 DWT.

**Umbrella Rate:** An ICC ratemaking practice that held rates to a particular level to protect another mode's traffic.

**UN** United Nations

**UN/CEFACT** United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business. The worldwide facilitation of international transactions through the simplification and harmonization of procedures and information flows.

**UN/ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)** The UN/ECE is one of a number of Economic and Social Commissions established by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Despite its name it embraces both Europe and North America. The UN/ECE comprises twenty nine core member states, as well as any country which is a member of the United Nations and which applies under Article 11 of the United Nations constitution for delegate status. The aim is to advance the economic development of Europe and associated countries through trade facilitation and common agreements.

**UN/EDIFACT** United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport.

**UN/EDIFACT** See EDI For Administration, Commerce and Transport

**UN/SPSC:** See United Nations Standard Product and Service Code.

**Unaccompanied Baggage** Luggage not accompanied by a passenger.

**Unbundled Payment/Remittance:** The process where payment is delivered separately from its associated detail.

**UNCITRAL** The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

**UNCTAD** The United Nations Conference on Trade & Development

**UNCTAD** (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) A United Nations agency whose work in Shipping includes the liner code involving the sharing of cargoes between the Shipping lines of the importing and exporting countries and third countries in the ratio 40:40:20.

**Undercarriage** A supporting frame or structure of a wheeled vehicle. The landing gear of an aircraft.

**Undercarrier** A carrier in a conference or consortium who carries less cargo than the allotment distributed to him.

**UNDG Number** (United Nations Dangerous Goods Number Abbreviation) The four-digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods to classify a substance or a particular groups of substances. Note: The prefix 'UN' must always be used in conjunction with these numbers.

**UNECE:** United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

**Uniform** The in 1993 revised rules of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) governing a letter of credit issued in respect of goods shipped applicable as from 1-1-1994.

**Uniform Code Council (UCC):** A US association that administrates UCS, WINS, and VICS and provides UCS identification codes and UPC codes. Also, a model set of legal rules governing commercial transmissions, such as sales, contracts, bank deposits and collections, commercial paper, and letters or credit. Individual states give legal power to the UCC by adopting its articles of law.

**UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE -** Uniform statute law adopted by states for consistency and modernity in law governing commercial transactions.

**Uniform Product Code (UPC):** A standard product numbering and bar coding system used by the retail industry. UPC codes are administered by the Uniform Code Council. They identify the manufacturer as well as the item, and are included on virtually all retail packaging. Also see: Uniform Code Council.

**Uniform Resource Locator (URL):** A string that supplies the Internet address of a web site or resource on the World Wide Web, along with the protocol by which the site or resource is accessed. The most common URL type is http://, which gives the Internet address of a web page. Some other URL types are gopher:/, which gives the Internet address of a Gopher directory, and ftp://, which gives the network location of an FTP resource.

**Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act:** The act that sets forth the regulations governing public warehousing. The regulations define a warehouse manager's legal responsibility and define the types of receipts he or she issues.

**Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer Abbreviation: UIC** International railway union, in which most of the European national railway companies are united.

**Unit** Carload unit (for non-intermodal traffic). Trailer or container unit (for intermodal traffic). Measure of rail volume

**Unit Cost** The cost associated with a single unit of product; it is calculated as the total cost of producing a product or service divided by the number of units in the run or lot.

**Unit Cost:** The cost associated with a single unit of product. The total cost of producing a product or service divided by the total number of units. The cost associated with a single unit of measure underlying a resource, activity, product, or service. It's calculated by dividing the total cost by the measured volume. Unit cost measurement must be used with caution as it may not always be practical or relevant in all aspects of cost management.

**Unit Load** A number of individual packages bonded, palletized or strapped together to form a single unit for more efficient handling by mechanical equipment.

**Unit Load Device (ULD):** Refers to airfreight containers and pallets.

**Unit Load Device Abbreviation: ULD** Any type of container or pallet, in which a consignment can be transported by air whether or not such a container is considered aircraft equipment. Any type of air freight container, aircraft container, aircraft pallet with a net, or aircraft pallet with a net over an igloo.

**Unit of Measure (UOM):** The unit in which the quantity of an item is managed, e.g., pounds, each, box of 12, package of 20, or case of 144. Various UOMs may exist for a single item. For example, a product may be purchased in cases, stocked in boxes, and issued in single units.

**Unit Train** Freight trains moving great tonnages of a single bulk product between two points without intermediate yarding and switching. Such trains cut costs because they eliminate intermediate stops in yards and reduce cycle times. Also known as a shuttle.

**Unit Train:** An entire, uninterrupted locomotive, car, and caboose movement between an origin and destination.

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Abbreviation: UNCTAD** A United Nations agency whose work in Shipping includes the liner code involving the sharing of cargoes between the Shipping lines of the importing and exporting countries and third countries in the ratio 40:40:20.

**United Nations Dangerous Goods Number Abbreviation: UNDG Number** The four-digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods to classify a substance or a particular groups of substances. Note: The prefix 'UN' must always be used in conjunction with these numbers.

**United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Abbreviation: UN/ECE** The UN/ECE is one of a number of Economic and Social Commissions established by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Despite its name it embraces both Europe and North America. The UN/ECE comprises twenty nine core member states, as well as any country which is a member of the United Nations and which applies under Article 11 of the United Nations constitution for delegate status. The aim is to advance the economic development of Europe and associated countries through trade facilitation and common agreements.

**United Nations Layout Key Abbreviation: UNLK** A standard (ISO6422) which lays down the basic principles for the design of the image area on documents for use in international trade.

**United Nations Standard Message Abbreviation: UNSM** A collection of structured data that is exchanged to convey information related to a specific transaction between partners engaged in electronic data interchange. Messages are composed of logically grouped segments required for the type of message transaction covered. Note: A set of segments in the order specified in a message directory starting with the message header and ending with the message trailer (ISO9735).

**United Nations Standard Product and Service Code (UN/SPSC):** Developed jointly between the United Nations and Dun & Bradstreet (D&B). It has a five-level coding structure (segment, family, class, commodity, business function) for nearly 9,000 products.

**United States Railway Association:** The planning and funding agency for Conrail; created by the 3-R Act of 1973.

**Unitization** The packing of single or multiple consignments into pallets.

**Unitization:** In warehousing, the consolidation of several units into larger units into larger units for fewer handlings.

**Unitize:** To consolidate several packages into one unit; carriers strap, band, or otherwise attach the several packages together.

**Units of Measure** The system that determines how measurements will be conducted. It determines how quantity, weight, volume, price are computed.

**UNIVERSAL AWB** See Neutral AWB

**University Contract** Enhanced contracts that Procurement establishes with selected suppliers in order to maximize the purchasing power of the University while reducing the overall cost of goods and services.

**UNLK (United Nations Layout Key)** A standard (ISO6422) which lays down the basic principles for the design of the image area on documents for use in international trade.

**Unpack and dunnage removal** The process of unpacking, removal and disposal of the packaging (dunnage) materials that were used to protect the cargo during transit, completed at the destination.

**Unplanned Order:** Orders which are received that do not fit into the volumes prescribed by the plans developed from forecasts.

**UNSM (United Nations Standard Message)** A collection of structured data that is exchanged to convey information related to a specific transaction between partners engaged in electronic data interchange. Messages are composed of logically grouped segments required for the type of message transaction covered. Note: A set of segments in the order specified in a message directory starting with the message header and ending with the message trailer (ISO9735).

**UNSUCCESSFUL BIDDER OR OFFEROR** - One whose bid proposal is not accepted and award is made to another.

**UOM:** See Unit of Measure.

**UPC:** See Uniform Product Code.

**UPCA** UPC (Universal Product Code) version A is used to encode an 11 digit number. The first digit is the system number and the rest are data characters. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

**UPCE 11-Digit** UPCE is a zero suppressed version of the UPCA barcode. This version allows 11 digits to be encoded. The first digit must be zero. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

**UPCE0 6-Digit** UPCE is a zero suppressed version of the UPCA barcode. This version allows 6 digits to be encoded. The first digit must be zero. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

**UPCE1 6-Digit** UPCE is a zero suppressed version of the UPCA barcode. This version allows 6 digits to be encoded. The first digit must be zero. Both 2 and 5 digit supplementals are also supported.

**Upsell:** The practice of attempting to sell a higher-value product to the customer.

**Upside Production Flexibility:** The number of days required to complete manufacture and delivery of an unplanned sustainable 20% increase in end-product supply of the predominant product line. The one constraint that is estimated to be the principal obstacle to a 20% increase in end-product supply as represented in days is Upside Flexibility: Principal Constraint. Upside flexibility can affect three possible areas: direct labor availability, internal manufacturing capacity, and key components or material availability.

**Upstream:** Principal direction of movement for customer orders which originate at point of demand or use, as well as other flows, such as return product movements, payments for purchases, etc. Opposite of downstream.

**Urban Mass Transportation Administration:** A U.S. Department of Transportation agency that develops comprehensive mass transport systems for urban areas and for providing financial aid to transit systems.

**URL:** See Uniform Resource Locator.

**US CUSTOMS** See also CBP - a division of the Department of Treasury that regulates goods, people and vehicles entering or leaving the US in an effort to prevent smuggling and terrorism and many other federal laws. They are also responsible for levying and collecting taxes on imported goods.

**US Customs – Trade Partner Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)** A voluntary supply chain security programme led by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and focused on improving the security of companies' supply chains with respect to terrorism.

**USDA** United States Department of Agriculture

**USDA - United States Department of Agriculture** US Government agency in charge of regulating agricultural plants & animals. USDA oversees the import/export of agricultural products, and issues animal health certificates, (plant) phytosanitary certificates, and (meat & dairy) sanitary certificates on products within its jurisdiction, as required by foreign governments for exports. This is done respectively, through the USDA veterinary service for live animals, the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for non food animal products, plants, and plant products, and the Food Safety Inspection Service for meat & dairy products.

Comprehensive & current information on destination country documentation requirements for agricultural products is maintained on the USDA sponsored EXCERT system.

**Usufruct** The legal right of using and enjoying the profits of something belonging to another party.

**Utc** Abbreviation of Coordinated Universal Time, the standard measurement of time. Universal time (UT), based on the Earth's actual rotation, was replaced by coordinated universal time (UTC) 1972, the difference between the two involving the addition (or subtraction) of leap seconds on the last day of June or Dec. National observatories (in the UK until 1990 the Royal Greenwich Observatory) make standard time available, and the BBC broadcasts six pips at certain hours (five short, from second 55 to second 59, and one long, the start of which indicates the precise minute). Its computerized clock has an accuracy greater than 1 second in 4,000 years. From 1986 the term Greenwich Mean Time was replaced by UTC. However, the Greenwich meridian, adopted 1884, remains that from which all longitudes are measured, and the world's standard time zones are calculated from it.

**Utilization Rate** The quotient of used capacity and available capacity.

**Vacuum Packing** A packaging technique that sucks all the air and moisture from a product, packing the goods in a vacuum. This reduces the size of the product, allowing more goods to be packed.

**Valid Response** A responsive offer in full compliance with bid specifications and conditions.

**Validated License** A government document authorizing the export of commodities within the limitations set forth in the document.

**Validation Rule** The validation rules are a subset of the business rules defining constraints on the logical data model. They are expressed in the definitions of entities, domains and attributes.

**Valuable Cargo** A consignment which contains one or more valuable articles.

**Valuation Charge** Transport charges for certain goods, based on the value declared for the carriage of such goods.

**Valuation Charges** Transportation charges assessed shippers who declare a value of goods higher than the value of carriers' limits of liability.

**Valuation Charges:** Transportation charges to shippers who declare a value of goods higher than the value of the carriers' limits of liability.

**Value Added Tax (VAT)** VAT is a consumption tax levied on value added. In contrast to sales tax, VAT is neutral with respect to the number of passages that there are between the producer and

the final consumer; where sales tax is levied on total value at each stage, the result is a cascade Freight

**Value Added Tax Abbreviation: VAT** A form of indirect sales tax paid on products and services at each stage of production or distribution, based on the value added at that stage and included in the cost to the ultimate customer.

**Value Added:** Increased or improved value, worth, functionality, or usefulness.

**Value Adding/Non-Value Adding:** Assessing the relative value of activities according to how they contribute to customer value or to meeting an organization's needs. The degree of contribution reflects the influence of an activity's cost driver(s).

**Value Analysis** A method of looking at incremental cost of a product or service with the objective of reducing the cost by substituting material or changing design, while accomplishing the same function or purpose. Sometimes referred to as Value Engineering.

**Value Analysis:** A method to determine how features of a product or service relate to cost, functionality, appeal and utility to a customer (i.e., engineering value analysis). Also see: Target Costing.

**Value Based Return (VPB):** A measure of the creation of value. It's the difference between economic profit and capital charge.

**Value Chain** A series of activities, which combined, define a business process; the series of activities from manufacturers to the retail stores that define the industry supply chain  
Warehousing and distribution

**Value Chain Analysis:** A method of identifying all the elements in the linkage of activities a firm relies on to secure the necessary materials and services starting from their point of origin to manufacture, and to distribution of their products and services to an end user.

**Value Chain Management Definition** Maximizing total performance and added value across an entire process by reviewing each internal and external operation, and the links between these operations. The process will be reviewed in a systematic and standard way in order to optimize speed, certainty, and cost effectiveness for the parties involved. The process review can be achieved through established procedures and existing techniques such as value chain analysis and activity based costing.

**Value Chain:** A series of activities, when combined, define a business process; the series of activities from manufacturers to the retail stores that define the industry supply chain.

**Value Proposition:** What the hub offers to members. To be truly effective, the value proposition has to be two-sided - a benefit to both buyers and sellers.

**Value Stream** The set of specific actions required to bring a specific product through three critical management tasks of any business: problem-solving, information management and physical transformation

**Value-Added Network (VAN):** A company that acts as a clearinghouse for electronic transactions between trading partners. A third party supplier that receives EDI transmissions from sending trading partners and holds them in a mailbox until retrieved by the receiving partners.

**Value-Added Productivity Per Employee:** Contribution made by employees to total product revenue minus the material purchases divided by total employment. Total employment is total employment for the entity being surveyed. This is the average full-time equivalent employee in all functions, including sales and marketing, distribution, manufacturing, engineering, customer service, finance, general and administrative, and other. Total employment should include contract and temporary employees on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis. Calculation:  $\text{Total Product Revenue} - \text{External Direct Material} / [\text{FTEs}]$

**Value-of-Service Pricing:** Pricing according to the value of the product the company is transporting; third-degree price discrimination; demand-oriented pricing; charging what the traffic will bear.

**VAN:** See Value-Added Network.

**Vanning** See Stuffing

**Variable Cost:** A cost that fluctuates with the volume or activity level of business.

**VAT** Value Added Tax

**VAT (Value Added Tax)** A form of indirect sales tax paid on products and services at each stage of production or distribution, based on the value added at that stage and included in the cost to the ultimate customer.

**VBR:** See Value-Based Return.

**VCI** Vapor Corrosion Inhibitors release vapor into an enclosed package. The vapor mixes with all of the accessible air inside of the package, and then the VCI condense on the surface of the part and form a molecular corrosion inhibiting layer.

**Velocity:** Rate of product movement through a warehouse.

**Vendee** Buyer.

**Vendor** External supplier of merchandise.

**VENDOR** A company that supplies goods and services to another company.

**Vendor** Same as supplier or seller.

**Vendor**            **Seller.**

**Vendor Code:** A unique identifier, usually a number and sometimes the company's DUNS number, assigned by a customer for the vendor it buys from. Example: a grocery store chain buys Oreo cookies from Nabisco. For accounting purposes, the grocery store chain identifies Nabisco as Vendor #76091. One company can have multiple vendor codes. Example: Welch's Foods sells many different products - frozen grape juice concentrate, chilled grape juice, bottled grape juice, and grape jelly. Because each of these items is a different type of product (frozen food, chilled food, beverages, dry food), they may also have a different buyer at the grocery store chain, requiring a different vendor code for each product line.

**VENDOR FILE** - The accumulated record maintained by the central purchasing authority of information relevant to a bidder's or contractor's business relationship with the jurisdiction, including application for inclusion on the bidders list, record of performance under contracts, pertinent correspondence, and the results of any inquiries or analyses made for specific purposes.

**Vendor:**            The manufacturer or distributor of an item or product line. Also see: Supplier.

**Vendor-Managed Inventory (VMI):**      The practice of retailers making suppliers responsible for determining order size and timing, usually based on receipt of retail POS and inventory data. Its goal is to increase retail inventory turns and reduce stock outs.

**Vendor-Owned Inventory (VOI):**        See Consignment Inventory.

**Ventilated Container**    A container with holes or grills along the top and bottom side rails to provide continuous ventilation to cargoes with high moisture content or which give off heat.

**Vertical Hub/Vertical Portal:**    Serving one specific industry. Vertical portal web sites are ones that cater to customers within a particular industry. Similar to the term "vertical industry," these web sites are industry specific, and, like a portal, they make use of Internet technology by using the same kind of personalization technology. In addition to industry-specific vertical portals that cater to consumers, another definition of a vertical portal is one that caters solely to other businesses.

**Vertical Integration:**      The degree to which a firm has decided to directly produce multiple value-adding stages, from raw material to the sale of the product to the ultimate consumer. The more steps in the sequence, the greater the vertical integration. A manufacturer that decides to begin producing parts, components, and materials that it normally purchases is said to be backward integrated. Likewise, a manufacturer that decides to take over distribution and perhaps sale to the ultimate consumer is said to be forward integrated.

**Very Large Crude Carrier Abbreviation: VLCC** A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk with a loading capacity from 50.000 till 250.000 DWT.

**Very poor visibility** Visibility less than 1,000 metres

**Vessel** Another word for a boat or ship. Container ships are sometimes referred to as vessels.

**Vessel** A floating structure designed for the transport of cargo and/or passengers. Boiler, drum.

**Vessel Manifest:** A list of all cargoes on a vessel.

**Vessel Sharing Agreement (VSA)** A term agreement between two or more carriers in which a number of container positions ("slots") equal in space are reserved on particular vessels for each of the participants. The number of slots (space) on different vessels on the same route can vary by vessel type and direction but may also be expressed as each party's capacity use of the vessels employed jointly.

**Vessel Ton** A unit of interior capacity of ships equal to 100 cubic feet or 2,832 cubic meters; register ton.

**Vessel:** A floating structure designed for transport.

**Vetting:** Approval procedure whereby e.g. the technical standards of a ship are surveyed.

**Violent storm** Winds of force 11 (56-63 knots) or gusts of 69 knots or more

**Viral Marketing:** The concept of embedding advertising into web portals and pop ups, and as e-mail attachments to spread the word about products or services that the target audience may not otherwise have been interested in.

**Virgin Product:** Products that are made with 100 percent new raw materials and contain no recycled materials.

**Virtual Corporation:** The logical extension of outpartnering. With the virtual corporation, the capabilities and systems of the firm are managed with those of the suppliers, resulting in a new type of corporation where the boundaries between the suppliers' systems and those of the firm seem to disappear. The virtual corporation is dynamic in that the relationships and structures formed change according to the changing needs of the customer.

**Virtual Factory:** A changed transformation process most frequently found under the virtual corporation. It's a transformation process that involves merging the capabilities and capacities of the firm with those of its suppliers. Typically, the components provided by the suppliers are those that are not related to a core competency of the firm, while the components

managed by the firm are related to core competencies. One advantage found in the virtual factory is that it can be restructured quickly in response to changing customer demands and needs.

**Visa** An invoice properly validated by the Minister of Trade in regard to quota entries.

**Visa:** A signature of formal approval on a document. Obtained from Consulates.

**Visibility:** The ability to access or view pertinent data or information as it relates to logistics and the supply chain, regardless of the point in the chain where the data exists.

**Vision:** The shared perception of the organization's future - what the organization will achieve and a supporting philosophy. This shared vision must be supported by strategic objectives, strategies, and action plans to move in in the desired direction. Synonym: Vision Statement.

**VLCC (Very Large Crude Carrier)** A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk with a loading capacity from 50,000 till 250,000 DWT.

**VLCC:** Very Large Crude Carrier. Crude oil tanker of between approximately 200,000 and 320,000 dwt.

**VLGC:** Very Large Gas Carrier. LPG ship with capacity above 60,000 cbm.

**VMI:** See Vendor-Managed Inventory

**VOI:** See Vendor-Owned Inventory

**Voice Activated:** Systems which guide users such as warehouse personnel via voice commands.

**Vol.** Volume

**Volatility Allowance** The largest difference in container availability taking into account past peaks in net demand after having removed the trend in container demand during the repositioning trade-off period.

**Volume** Size or measure of anything in three dimensions.

**Volume Charge** A charge for carriage of goods based on their volume (air cargo).

**Volume Rate** Rate applicable in connection with a specified volume (weight) of freight.

**VOLUME WEIGHT** See Chargeable weight

**Volume Weight** Used when calculating airfreight when the size of the carton is greater than the average weight. It is calculated by multiplying the length times the width times the height and dividing by 166.

**von Thunen's Belts:** A series of concentric rings around a city to identify where agricultural products would be produced according to von Thunen's theory.

**Voucher** A receipt, entry or another document which establishes the accounts.

**Voyage** A journey by sea from one port or country to another one or, in case of a round trip, to the same port.

**Voyage Charter** A contract under which the shipowner agrees to carry an agreed quantity of cargo from a specified port or ports to another port or ports for a remuneration called freight, which is calculated according to the quantity of cargo loaded, or sometimes at a lump sum freight.

**Voyage Number** Reference number assigned by the carrier or his agent to the voyage of the vessel.

**Voyage:** The trip designation (trade route and origin/destination) identifier, usually numerically sequential.

**VSA:** Vessel Sharing Agreement.

**VUS** Vessel Operating Cost Surcharge

**W.B.** Waybill

**W.W.& I.B.** Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau

**Waiting Time** The period of time between the moment at which one is ready for an activity to start and the moment at which this activity can actually begin. See also: Queue Time

**Waiver** Document used to allow cargo carriage by different flag vessels other than original destination country vessels. Also for government cargo where vessels under certain flags cannot carry the shipments.

**Waiver Clause** Clause in a marine insurance policy stating that no acts of the insurer or insured in recovering, saving or preserving the property insured, shall be considered a dismissal from or acceptance of abandonment.

**WAIVER OF BID(S) -** A process authorized by law or rule whereby a government purchasing office may procure items without competitive bidding procedures because of unique circumstances related to a particular need or procurement.

**Wall-to-Wall Inventory:** An inventory management technique in which material enters a plant and is processed through the plant into finished goods without ever having entered a formal stock area.

**WAN:** Wide Area Network.

**Want Date** Date and time that a rail shipment is wanted at a customer location

**War Risk** Surcharge for covering additional insurance premium incurred by a vessel entering a war zone.

**War Risk** Perils of war or warlike operations, such as capture, seizure, arrests, restraints of kings, princesses and people, hostilities, civil war, mines, torpedo's. War risks are not covered under a policy for marine perils and must therefore be covered under a separate policy for war risks.

**War Risk** The possible aggressive actions against a ship and its cargo by a belligerent government. This risk can be insured by a marine insurance policy with a war risk clause.

**War Risk Insurance** Insurance issued by marine underwriters against war-like operations specifically described in the policy.

**Warehouse** A building specially designed for receipt, storage and handling of goods.

**Warehouse** Storage place for products. Principal warehouse activities include receipt of product, storage, shipment, and order picking.

**Warehouse Keeper** Party who takes responsibility for goods entered into a warehouse.

**Warehouse Management System (WMS):** The systems used in effectively managing warehouse business processes and direct warehouse activities, including receiving, putaway, picking, shipping, and inventory cycle counts. Also includes support of radio frequency communications, allowing real-time data transfer between the system and warehouse personnel. they also maximize space and minimize material handling by automating putaway processes.

**Warehouse Receipt** Receipt for products deposited in a warehouse.

**Warehouse Receipt** A receipt of commodities deposited in a warehouse identifying the commodities deposited.

**Warehouse-to-Warehouse** A clause in marine insurance policy whereby the underwriter agrees to cover the goods while in transit between the initial point of shipment and the point of destination with certain limitations, and also subject to the law of insurable interest. The

warehouse-to-warehouse clause was once extremely important, but marine extension clauses now often override its provisions.

**Warehousing** Those activities of holding and handling goods in a warehouse (store).

**Warehousing** The storage (holding) of goods.

**Warranties** Expressed Warranty: An agreement written in a marine underwriter's insurance policy which must be strictly and literally complied with. A violation voids the insurance, e.g., trading warranties. Implied Warranty: Fundamental conditions implied in a contract of marine insurance are seaworthiness of the vessel and the legality of the venture.

**WARRANTY** A representation of utility, condition, and durability made by a bidder or offeror for a product offered.

**Warranty Costs:** Includes materials, labor, and problem diagnosis for products returned for repair or refurbishment.

**Warsaw Convention** The Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw, 12 October 1929, or that Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol, 1955, stipulating obligations or parties and limitations and/or exonerations of carriers (aircargo).

**WARSAW CONVENTION INSURANCE** Legal liability insurance (US\$20/kg or US\$9.07/lb) established by the airlines. It is the global standard for all airlines.

**Waste** Anything that uses resources but does not add value to the product or service. In just-in-time, any activity that does not add value to the good or service in the eyes of the consumer. A by-product of a process or task with unique characteristics requiring special management control. Waste production can usually be planned and controlled. Scrap is typically not planned and may result from the same production run as waste.

**Waste Disposal** Processing and or removal to final resting place or transfer to a place for re-use or recovering of waste.

**Waste Logistics** The collection of used, damaged, or outdated products and or packaging from designated users.

**Waste prevention** Also known as source reduction, means any change in the design, manufacturing, purchase, or use of materials or products (including packaging) to reduce their level or toxicity before they become municipal solid waste. Waste prevention also refers to the reuse of products or materials.

**Waste reduction** Means preventing or decreasing the quantity of waste being generated through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products.

**Waterway Use Tax** A per-gallon tax assessed barge carriers for waterway

**Wave Picking** A method of selecting and sequencing picking lists to minimize the waiting time of the delivered material. Shipping orders may be picked in waves combined by a common product, common carrier, or destination, and manufacturing orders in waves related to work centers.

**Waybill** See also Seawaybill.

**Waybill** Document containing description of goods that are part of common carrier freight shipment. Shows origin, destination, consignee/consignor, and amount charged. Copies travel with goods and are retained by originating/delivering agents. Used by carrier for internal record and control, especially during transit. Not a transportation contract.

**Waybill** Non-negotiable document evidencing the contract for the transport of cargo.

**Waybill** This is a term for a non-negotiable "straight" bill of lading. It represents a contract for carriage.

**Waybill** Document covering a shipment. A waybill shows the forwarding and receiving station, the names of consignor and consignee, the car initials and number, the routing, the description and weight of the commodity, instructions for special services, the rate, total charges, advances and waybill reference for previous services and the amount prepaid. Created from shipping instructions.

**WBENC** The Women's Business Enterprise National Council (WBENC) certification for women-owned businesses is one of the most widely recognized and respected certifications in the nation. Accepted by over 700 major corporations across the country and a number of federal and government agencies, the WBENC certification expands your visibility among decision makers in corporate supplier diversity and procurement.

**Wear and Tear** Loss or deterioration resulting from ordinary use.

**Web** A computer term used to describe the global Internet. Synonym: World Wide Web

**Web Browser** A client application that fetches and displays web pages and other World Wide Web resources to the user.

**Web Lashing** Webbing made of artificial fibre which is tightened and locked with a winch.

**Web Services** A computer term for information processing services that are delivered by third parties using Internet Portals. Standardized technology communications protocols; network

services a collections of communication formats or endpoints capable of exchanging messages.

**Web Site** A location on the Internet.

**Weight Break** The shipment volume at which the LTL charges equal the TL charges at the minimum weight.

**Weight Charge** The charge for carriage of goods based on their weight (air cargo).

**Weight Confirmation** The practice of confirming or validating receipts or shipments based on the weight.

**WEIGHT FACTORS** Various factors used to determine the dimensional weight (length x width x height) of a piece or pieces of freight. Most commonly used factors are: 166 cu in/lb (airfreight); 194 cu in/lb (truck)

**Weight Ton** A ton of 1000 kilos.

**Weight Unit Qualifier** The unit of measure that the user wants to see for weight.

**Weight-Losing Raw Material** A raw material that loses weight in processing.

**Weight-Point Plan** A supplier selection and rating approach that uses the input gathered in the categorical plan approach and assigns weights to each evaluation category. A weighted sum for each supplier is obtained and a comparison made. The weights used should sum to 100% for all categories. Also see: Categorical Plan.

**Weights** Gross/Long Ton: 2,240 lbs. (1016 kg). Net/Short Ton: 2,000 lbs (907.19 kg). Metric/Kilo Ton: 2,204.6 lbs (1,000 kg)

**Wharf** A structure built along a shore, and often into the water, at which boats can be docked and loaded or unloaded; Also known as pier or quay.

**Wharf** A place for berthing vessels to facilitate loading and discharging of cargo.

**Wharfage** Charge for handling traffic on the wharf or for docking vessels at the wharf.

**Wharfage** Fees for use of wharf in discharging cargo.

**Wharfage** A charge assessed by a pier or dock owner against the cargo or a steamship company for use of the pier or dock for the handling of incoming or outgoing cargo.

**Wharfage** A charge assessed by a pier or dock owner against the cargo or a steamship company for use of the pier or dock.

**Wharfage** The fee charged for the use of a wharf for mooring, loading or discharging a vessel or for storing goods.

**Wharfage (WFG)** A wharf is a landing place or pier where ships may tie up and load or unload.

**What You See Is What You Get (WYSIWYG)** An editing interface in which a file created is displayed as it will appear to an end user.

**White glove (service)** White Glove Services are designed around your custom critical needs and may include the following services; same day pick-up, crating and packaging, transportation and delivery. The service may also include 2-man or additional manpower at the origin or destination, lift-gate, inside delivery, floor and room specific, stairs, specialized equipment, unpack and debris removal, and placement of the products.

**WHO (World Health Organization)** The global agency linked with the United Nations and co-operating with other technical agencies relating to health matters at sea and on land.

**Wholesaler** An intermediary between manufacturers and retailers in various activities such as promotion, warehousing, and the arranging of transport and or distribution.

**Wholesaler** See Distributor

**Whse.** Warehouse

**Wide-Area Network (WAN)** A public or private data communications system for linking computers distributed over a large geographic area.

**Wind - Backing** The changing of the wind in the opposite direction to veering (anticlockwise), e.g. SE to NE

**Wind - Becoming cyclonic** Indicates that there will be considerable change in wind direction across the path of a depression within the forecast area

**Wind - Direction** Indicates the direction from which the wind is blowing

**Wind - Veering** The changing of the wind direction clockwise, e.g. SW to W

**Win-Win** A method of negotiating where each party to the negotiation obtains something he wants and gives the other party something he wants. Everybody wins.

**WIP** See Work in Process.

**With Average (WA)** A marine insurance term meaning that shipment is protected for partial damage for certain named perils whenever the damage exceeds a stated percentage.

**Without Prejudice** The claim is paid on this occasion, although the Underwriter feels it does not attach to the policy, but this action must not be treated as a precedent for future similar claims.

**WMO (World Meteorological Organization)** The United Nations agency dealing with meteorological issues.

**WMS** Warehouse Management System. Computer application, and components of SCE packages, with the goal of managing and optimizing warehouse operations.

**WMS** See Warehouse Management System

**WOMEN OWNED SMALL BUSINESS** A business that is at least 51 percent owned by women who are United States citizens and who also control and operate the business.

**Wood crates** A wood crate is a structural framework of members fastened together to form a rigid enclosure, which protects the contents during handling, shipping and storage. The enclosure is usually of square or rectangular design and may or may not be sheathed. With design and structural criteria based on strength, transportation hazards, lumber, fasteners, and space for product requirements, the effective engineering of crates for specific purposes becomes effective.

**Work in Process (WIP)** Parts and subassemblies in the process of becoming completed finished goods. Work in process generally includes all of the material, labor, and overhead charged against a production order which has not been absorbed back into inventory through receipt of completed products.

**Work Load** The quantity of work ahead assigned to a certain facility such as a work station, capacity group or a department respectively staff-member.

**World Bank** International bank for reconstruction and development

**World Customs Organization (WCO)** An intergovernmental organization that helps its members - customs administrations from 170 countries – to communicate and co-operate on customs issues.

**World Health Organization Abbreviation: WHO** The global agency linked with the United Nations and co-operating with other technical agencies relating to health matters at sea and on land.

**World Meteorological Organization Abbreviation: WMO** The United Nations agency dealing with meteorological issues.

**World Shipping Council** A members' organization which collaborates with governments on actionable solutions for some of the world's most challenging transportation problems. Its goal

is to provide a coordinated voice for the liner shipping industry in its work with policymakers and other industry groups with an interest in international transportation.

**World Trade Organization (WTO)** An organization established on January 1, 1995 replacing the previous General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade GATT that forms the cornerstone of the world trading system.

**World Wide Web (WWW)** A "multi-media hyper-linked database that spans the globe" providing information on desktop and handheld computers and other devices such as web compliant phones and televisions. Unlike earlier Internet services, the "web" provides more than just text combining text, pictures, sounds, and even animation in a graphical user interface for ease of navigation.

**WPA** With particular average. See Marine Cargo Insurance.

**WRS** War Risk Surcharge

**Wt.** Weight

**WTI:** West Texas Intermediate. Oil price benchmark in the USA.

**WTO** See World Trade Organization

**WVB** Water Vapor Barrier foils are used to create air tight bags surrounding the product to protect the cargo from water and moisture.

**WWW** See World Wide Web.

**X.25** International standard of the CCITT for packet switching.

**X.400** A CCITT recommendation designed to facilitate international message and information exchange between subscribers of computer based store-and-forward services and office information systems in association with public and private data networks.

**X.500** The CCITT now ITU recommendations (ISO9594) for the structure of directories for the maintenance of addresses used in electronic mail.

**X12** The ANSI standard for inter-industry electronic interchange of business transactions.

**X12 ANSI** Standard for inter-industry electronic interchange of business transactions.

**Xeric** Requiring a miniscule amount of moisture.

**XML** See Extensible Markup Language

**XML** Extensible mark-up language is an official recommendation by the World Wide Web Consortium as a successor of HTML (Hyper Text Mark-up language) it can be used to convey documents layout and contents from one computer application to another. XML is a subset of SGML.

**XML/EDI** The exchange of structured information over the Internet using XML as the syntax.

**X-ray** High frequency electromagnetic ray of short wave-length, capable of penetrating most solid substances.

**Y/A** York/Antwerp Rules

**Y/A (York-Antwerp Rules)** A code of rules adopted by an international convention in 1890, amended in 1924 and again in 1950, for the purpose of establishing a uniform basis for adjusting general average. Certain nationalities decline to observe some of the rules adopted.

**Yard** Fenced off, outdoor storage and repair area.

**Yard** System of tracks with defined local boundaries, which provides for the making up of trains, storing of cars and other related functions

**Yard Block** Group of cars classified for movement to the same yard

**Yard Move** Train or rail cars ordered to move from one location to another in a rail yard

**Yaw** Variation of the course of a ship to port or starboard caused by the action of waves or wind.

**Yawl** A vessel's small boat moved by one oar. A small sailboat rigged fore-and-aft, with a short mizzenmast astern of the cockpit -distinguished from ketch.

**Yd.** Yard Abbreviations

**Yield** The ratio of usable output from a process to its input.

**Yield Bucket** The remaining slot capacity for a trade/voyage in a certain port of loading after deduction of the allowance for specific contracts.

**Yield Management** The process of maximizing the contribution of every slot, vessel, trade and network. Basically it should be seen as the process of allocating the right type of capacity to the right kind of customer at the right price as to maximize revenue or yield. The concept should be used in combination with load factor management.

**York-Antwerp Rules** See General Average Act

**YTD** Year To Date

**Zero Mileage** Car hire for privately owned freight cars that do not earn any mileage allowance to be paid to the private car owner

**ZIP (Zone Improvement Plan)** System to simplify sorting and delivery of mail, consisting of a number of five digits (the so-called ZIP-code) for identification of the state, city or district, and the postal zone in the U.S.A. delivery areas.

**Zodiac** A rubber dinghy. An inflatable craft for the transport of people.

**Zone** Area, belt or district extending about a certain point defined for transport and/or charge purpose.

**Zone Haulage Rate** The rate for which the carrier will undertake the haulage of goods or containers between either the place of delivery and the carrier's appropriate terminal. Such haulage will be undertaken only subject to the terms and conditions of the tariff and of the carrier's Combined Transport Bill of Lading.

**Zone Improvement Plan Abbreviation: ZIP** System to simplify sorting and delivery of mail, consisting of a number of five digits (the so-called ZIP-code) for identification of the state, city or district, and the postal zone in the U.S.A. delivery areas.

**Zone of Rate Flexibility** Railroads may raise rates by a percentage increase in the railroad cost index that the ICC determines; the railroads could raise rates by 6 percent per year through 1984 and 4 percent thereafter.

**Zone of Rate Freedom** Motor carriers may raise or lower rates by 10 percent in one year without ICC interference; if the rate change is within the zone of freedom, the rate is presumed to be reasonable.

**Zone of Reasonableness** A zone or limit within which air carriers may change rates without regulatory scrutiny; if the rate change is within the zone, the new rate is presumed to be reasonable.

**Zone Picking** A method of subdividing a picking list by arrears within a storeroom for more efficient and rapid order picking. A zone-picked order must be grouped to a single location and the separate pieces combined before delivery, or must be delivered to different locations such as a work center.

**Zone Price** The constant price of a product at all geographic locations within a zone.