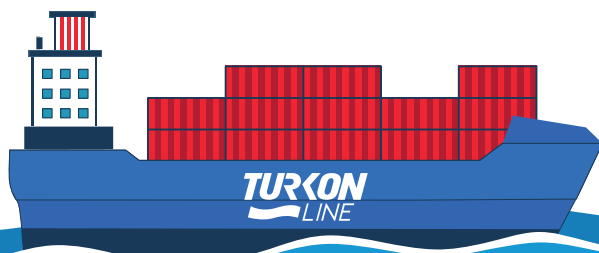


Shipping Terms



Aa

A.TR Movement Certificate

It is a certificate used for the movement of goods between the European Union and Türkiye. An agreement is the EU-Türkiye Customs Union, which covers mainly industrial products. Steel, coal, and most agricultural products are covered. The free trade agreement between the EU and Türkiye. It provides exemption from customs duty on the export and import of industrial and processed agricultural products.

ATA Carnet

It is a document that allows temporary acceptance of goods without being subject to customs duties and is issued for use instead of a national customs document.

Acceptance Credit

It is a form of paying that undertakes to pay the cost of goods for a certain period of time, and a policy is a means of paying

for this payment.

- a) Acceptance Letter of Credit
- b) Acceptance of Documents with Credit
- c) Acceptance of Goods with Credit

Acceptance Letter of Credit

It is a form of payment that undertakes that, in accordance with the instructions provided by the importer, the bank in which the importer works will pay the exporter in exchange for fulfilling the desired conditions up to a certain amount and for a certain term, as well as paying the exporter for the delivery of documents on the export of goods exported by the exporter.

Advising Bank

The advising bank is responsible for the transfer of documents to the issuing bank on behalf of the exporter and is generally located in the country of the exporter.

Against All Risks (AAR)

An insurance policy which provides coverage against all types of loss or damage as opposed to

specific ones.

Agency Agreement

The carrier line appoints the port agent and defines the specific duties and areas of responsibility of that agent.

Agency Fee

This is the fee payable by a ship-owner or ship operator to a port agent.

Agency Tariff

The tariff that an organization publishes on behalf of many carriers.

Agent

A person or institution authorized to issue and act on behalf of someone else or a company on the basis of a contract or power of attorney.

All In

This is the freight price, which includes all the fees required to transport the cargo from the point of origin to the destination.

All-Risk Insurance

A clause included in marine insurance policies to cover loss

and damage from external causes, such as fire, collision, pilferage, etc. but not against innate flaws in the goods, such as decay, germination, nor against faulty packaging, improper packing/loading or loss of market, nor against war, strikes, riots and civil commotions.

Reserve in the Letter of Credit

Reserve in the letter of credit

It is a change in the terms and conditions of the letter of credit. Changes however, it can be done with the agreement of all parties to the transaction.

American Bureau of Shipping (ABS)

The American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) is an American maritime classification organization established in 1862. It aims to promote the safety of life, property and the natural environment, primarily through the development of standards for the design, construction and operational maintenance of

marine and offshore assets. The standards, known as the ABS Rules and Guidelines, are the basis for the design and construction of new ships and for the assessment of the integrity of existing ships and marine structures.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) is a non-profit organization responsible for developing U.S. business competition globally by providing and promoting conformity assessment systems and voluntary consensus standards.

ANSI X-12

The American Standards Committee, An organization responsible for setting standards for electronic data exchange in the United States.

Applicant

Applicant (buyer) is a person who requests his bank to issue a letter of credit.

Appraisalment

Determination of the taxable value of imported goods by customs authorities.

Arbitrary

Putting a discretionary price on top of a fixed price.

Arrival Date

It is the date on which the goods or a transport vehicle will arrive at the place of delivery.

Arrival Notice

A note that the carrier sends to the buyer or his agent when the goods reach the specified point.

Asylum Harbour

It is the port used for shelter in the storm.

Automated Commercial System (ACS)/Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)

The ACE (Automated Commercial Environment) is a system for data exchange between trade participants and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. ACE is

one of the CBP's automated systems that aim to streamline trade processing and bring it into the digital age. The ACE system accepts all data transmissions related to trade processing, including electronic manifests, cargo release, post release, export, and Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) information.

Automated Manifest System (AMS)

The Automated Manifest System or the AMS System is an integral part of the United States' efforts to clamp down on potential security threats. The system was incorporated in the year 2004 and since its inception has streamlined the marine inventorying aspects. Apart from the marine domain, this freight tracking system is also applicable in the areas of air, rail and road cargo transference.

Bb

Ballast bonus (BB)

Special payment above the chartering price when the ship has to sail a long way on ballast to reach the loading port.

Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO)

BIMCO is one of the largest of the international shipping associations representing shipowners. BIMCO states that its membership represents approximately 60 percent of the world's merchant shipping tonnage and that it has members in more than 130 countries, including managers, brokers and agents. BIMCO states that its primary objective is to protect its global membership through the provision of information and advice, while promoting fair business practices and facilitating harmonisation and standardisation of commercial shipping practices and contracts.

Baplie

The BAPLIE message is a widely used EDIFACT message in the shipping industry. It is used by and between various parties to advise the exact stowage positions of the cargo on board of an ocean vessel for container transportation.

Bareboat Charter

A charter in which the bare ship is chartered without crew. The charterer, for a stipulated sum taking over the vessel for a stated period of time, with a minimum of restrictions; the charterer appoints the master and the crew and pays all running expenses.

Barge

It is a long, narrow boat with a flat bottom. Barges are used to transport heavy loads, especially in canals and river transport.

Bay Plan

A stowage plan which shows the locations of all the containers on the vessel.

Beneficiary

Beneficiary is the seller who receives his payment under the process.

Berth

Berthing of the ship at the dock.

Bill of Lading

A bill of lading proves that a contract of carriage has been concluded, that the goods have been delivered by the carrier, loaded onto the ship, and that the carrier is obliged to deliver the goods only in exchange for his submission. At the request of the carrier, it is arranged by the ship's operator or his authorized agent and given to the carrier. With this document, the carrier declares that he has received the goods from the sender for shipment and undertakes to deliver the cargo to the authorized bearer by law at the end of the voyage (at the port of destination).

Booking

Reservation a container in a vessel.

Breakbulk Cargo

Breakbulk cargo is general cargo or goods that do not fit in standard shipping containers.

Broker

They are the persons and firms that act as intermediaries between

the shipowner and the charterer and earn commissions from it, find cargo to the ship, find ship to the cargo, bring the carrier and the shipper together for the contract of carriage.

Buffer Stock

A large supply of a commodity that is bought and stored when extra is available, and sold when there is not enough, in order to control its price and quantity in the economy.

Bulk Cargo

Cargo loaded directly into the hold of a ship.

Bunker Adjustment Factor (BAF)

It is a adjusted to account for increasing in the price of the ship's fuel.

Buoy

A floating object of defined shape and colour, which is anchored at a given position and serves as an aid to navigation.

Bureau Veritas

Founded in Antwerp in 1828, it is a global organization of French

origin working in the fields
of independent supervision,
supervision, certification and risk
prevention. The headquarters of
the organization is located in Paris
today.

Cc

Cabotage

Cabotage is the transport of goods or passengers between two points in the same country by a vessel or an aircraft registered in another country. Originally a shipping term, cabotage now also covers aviation, railways, and road transport. Most countries do not permit aviation cabotage, for reasons of economic protectionism, national security or public safety.

Captain Receipt

This document certifies that the captain has received the export documents that must accompany the goods and that they will be delivered to the buyer.

Cargo Insurance

Cargo insurance protects the value of goods against potential losses that may occur during air, sea, land, or rail transportation..

Cargo Manifest

It is an official document containing data on the type of goods, pieces, weight, etc. belonging to all cargo found on a cargo ship and prepared by the loading agent and submitted to customs.

Carriage and Insurance Paid to (CIP)

The exporter assumes the responsibility of paying the freight up to the pre-agreed destination. From the moment the seller transfers the goods to the supervision of the first carrier, all risks associated with the goods, except freight, are transferred to the buyer. The insurance belongs to the seller.

Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (COGSA)

A United States statute governing the rights and responsibilities between shippers of cargo and ship-owners regarding ocean shipments to and from the United States.

Carriage Paid to (CPT)

The exporter assumes the responsibility of paying the freight up to the pre-agreed destination. From the moment the seller transfers the goods to the supervision of the first carrier, all risks associated with the goods, except freight, are transferred to the buyer. There is no obligation to have insurance. Insurance transactions are subject to mutual agreement of the parties.

Carrier

Any person or organization that undertakes to perform or supply transport performance in the contract of carriage.

Cash Against Documents

A form of pay that allows the delivery of shipment documents representing them to the importer via a bank in exchange for paying or accepting a policy or issuing a bond after the exporter has shipped the goods in accordance with the sales agreement with the importer. After the bank has collected the export fee and delivers the contents to the importer.

Cash Against Goods

A form of payment in which the paid of the exported good is paid after the goods have been delivered by the importer. After the exporter has shipped his goods, he sends it to the importer through a bank, provided that the documents related to the shipment are delivered directly or free of charge. It is the form of pay in which the exporter assumes the most risks. Since paying for the goods occurs after the goods are delivered, there is a risk that the cost of the goods will not be paid.

Cash Payment

It is a form of payment in which the importer pays the cost of the goods paid to the exporter before the actual export. In this form of payment, the exporter does not assume any risks, while the importer risks paying losses for reasons such as the fact that the goods were not sent or the goods did not meet the order requirements.

Certificate of Analysis

It is an official document that shows the results of scientific tests

on a product such as a food or drug, listing the chemicals.

Certificate of Origin

It is a document declaring in which country a commodity or good was manufactured.

Change of Destination (COD)

A Change of Destination is an application requesting the shipping line to discharge or transport the container to a location other than that specified in the Bill of Lading's Port of Discharge or Place of Delivery areas.

Charter Party

A document recording an agreement between a ship owner and someone who rents all or part of the ship for a particular voyage or period of time.

Chassis

Trailer or wheeled unit on which a container is placed in order to move container over the road.

Clean on Board

The goods have been loaded on board of vessel in good order

without any damage.

Combined Bill of Lading

A document issued by the carrier to the carrier in cases where there is more than one transport for transporting the goods, transport container unchanged, indicating that the goods will be transported from the place of delivery to the destination.

Combined Transport

Combined Transport means the transportation of goods, transport container unchanged from the point of origin to the destination by at least two transport (road, rail, sea and air).

Commercial Invoice

It is a certain sales invoice issued at the location showing information such as the type, name, quantity, unit sale price and total price of the product sold.

Commodity

The thing that has commercial value is the object that is bought and sold with money. A certain type of product or goods.

Conference

A shipping conference, known as a liner conference, is an association of several shipping companies that follow certain terms and then provide services. It is an arrangement between two or more than two shipping lines to provide regular service on certain trade routes at uniform freight rates and common business terms.

Confirming Bank

The confirming bank provides an additional guarantee to the undertaking of the issuing bank.

Congestion Surcharge

An additional charge that the ship lines add to freight when calling at congested ports.

Consignee

The consignee, In a contract of carriage is the person to whom the shipment is to be delivered whether by land, sea or air.

Consignor

The consignor is the party that delivers the goods to the carrier. In sales transactions, the seller or exporter is usually the sender.

Consolidation

The combining of less than full load (LCL) shipments of cargo into one shipment at a centrally located point of origin by a freight consolidator and transporting them as a single shipment to a destination point.

Consortium

A consortium is an association of two or more individuals, companies, organizations or governments with the objective of participating in a common activity or pooling their resources for achieving a common goal. Consortium is a Latin word, meaning “partnership”.

Consular Invoice

Invoice is in which the origin of the goods, unit price and value of the goods are approved by the consulate of the country where the goods will go.

Container

Weatherproof box designed for the shipment of freight, generally used for overseas shipments.

Container Depot

Storage of empty or full

containers. Empty or full containers have different names for storage, repair, maintenance, etc. purposes.

Container Seals

They are one-time locks used to ensure the security of the goods loaded into the container. Numbered for registration and security purposes.

Container Yard (CY)

A Container Yard is a designated storage area for containers in terminal before they are loaded or offloaded from a ship.

Cost and Freight / C&F (CFR)

The exporter loads the goods on the delivery vehicle, enters the goods into the port by customs clearance, loads them on board and pays all costs and freight until unloading at the designated port of destination. Shipment and customs clearance in the buyer's country is the buyer's responsibility. There is no obligation to have insurance. Insurance transactions are left to the mutual agreement of the parties.

Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF)

The exporter loads the goods on the delivery vehicle, enters the goods into the port by customs clearance, loads them on board and pays all costs and freight until unloading at the designated port of destination. Shipment and customs clearance in the buyer's country is the buyer's responsibility. The insurance belongs to the seller.

Cross Trade

Foreign-to-foreign trade carried by ships from a nation other than the two trading nations.

Customs Clearance

Customs clearance is the act of transferring (importing or exporting) goods through customs for safely entering another country.

Customs Declaration Form

It is a customs declaration containing all the information about the goods prepared by the customs broker of the shipper or receiver during export and import operations.

Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorist (CTPAT)

C-TPAT is a voluntary initiative between government and industry with the goal of strengthening and improving the overall international supply chain and bolster U.S. border security.

Cut Off Time

The last time when containers can be delivered to a ship or a designated point.

D d

Dangerous Goods (DG)

They are flammable, explosive and chemicals that can pose a significant risk to health, and therefore their transportation is subject to special regulatory regimes. These regulations for maritime transport are made by the IMO (International Maritime Organization).

Dangerous Goods Declaration (DGD)

A declaration of the content of dangerous goods made by the shipper.

Deadweight (DWT)

The weight of a vehicle or vessel in an unloaded position.

Deck Cargo

Cargo carried on the deck of the ship.

Delivered at Place (DAP)

The exporter loads the goods and passes them through the customs of his country, he loads them to the main carrier and delivers them to the agreed destination and leaves the unloading to the buyer. Customs clearance, customs duty and other costs in the importer's country belong to the importer. Transportation Costs are the seller's responsibility. There is no obligation to have insurance. Insurance transactions are left to the mutual agreement of the parties.

Delivered at Place Unloaded (DPU)

The exporter loads the goods and completes customs procedures in his country, he loads them on the main carrier and unloads them at the agreed destination. Customs clearance, customs duty and other costs in the importer's country belong to the importer. Transportation costs belong to the seller. There is no obligation to have insurance. Insurance transactions are left to the mutual agreement of the parties.

Delivered Duty Paid (DDP)

Unloading belongs to the buyer. Taxes and charges on both customs, freight, carrier organization and costs belong to the exporter. In the EXW, the importer's responsibility passes to the exporter in the DDP. Transportation costs are the seller's responsibility. There is no obligation to have insurance. Insurance transactions are left to the mutual agreement of the parties.

Delivery

The last place where the cargo will be delivered. After the discharging port, it is made in the form of road, railway, river road (then road).

Delivery Order

A Cargo Delivery Instruction Form is a document required for the importing company to pick up the goods from customs. It is issued by carrier.

Demurrage

The extra charges paid to carrier when a specified period for loading or unloading is exceeded.

Detention

Detention refers to the time outside the port. If the consignee holds on to the carrier's container beyond the allowed free days, detention will be imposed.

Dimension

Each of the units of length, width and depth, size – basic dimensions of a physical quantity.

Door-to-Door

A transport service covering carriage from seller's premises to the buyer's premises.

Dry Dock

It is the area where the preparatory processes for the repair of ships are carried out.

Duty

A tax levied by governments on the import, export or consumption of goods. Usually tax is based on the value of goods (ad valorem).

Ee

Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI number)

Economic Operator Registration and Identification The EORI number is a kind of ID number of a (shipping) company, which allows the customs office to identify the company concerned. For ICS2 Declaration you must have EORI number, for getting MRN Number.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

EDI, which means electronic data exchange, provides internal communication of business documents in a standard format.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

EFT is an abbreviation consisting of the initials of the words “Electronic Funds Transfer”, which means electronic funds

Transfer in English. An interbank money transfer transaction made within the same country is called an EFT.

Entry Summary Declaration (ENS Declaration)

The “Entry Summary Declaration” (ICS2) consists of all relevant cargo information that must be submitted in advance to the customs office of first entry in case of import of goods to the EU. The ICS2 allow customs office to carry out a risk assessment of the cargo to be imported in the EU.

ETA

Estimated Time of Arrival.

ETB

Estimated Time of Berthing.

ETS

Estimated Time of Sailing.

EUR.1. Movement Certificate

It is a document that informs customs services that the product to be exported is coming from

the European Community and is destined for a country that has made preferential agreements with the EC. It certifies the origin of goods.

Ex Works (EXW)

The seller (exporter) delivers the goods at the place of work specified in the contract and agreed with the buyer (factory, warehouse, etc.) delivers the goods to the buyer (importer). The place of delivery is located in the exporter's country, and delivery takes place without customs clearance related to export. In this form of delivery, the seller's responsibility is to deliver the agreed amount of goods to the buyer by making it available at the place and time specified in the contract. After delivery, all responsibilities pass to the buyer. Therefore, the buyer is responsible for customs clearance related to export, as well as transportation and insurance of the goods from the place of delivery to the destination, and all costs associated with them also belong to the buyer. This delivery method is the delivery method that places the least responsibility on the seller and the most responsibility on the buyer.

In terms of customs legislation, it is not suitable for use by exporter companies in Türkiye. If used, it actually constitutes the FCA delivery term.

Export License

Permission to export goods in order to sell to other countries.

Express Release Bill of Lading (Surrendered Bill of Lading)

Full set of bills of lading or 1 original bill of lading endorsed by the shipper have been surrendered at the carrier's office of origin, the original of the bill of lading will not be required to receive the shipment at the destination. After surrendering bill of lading, making a payment to the carrier, carrier at the port of loading sends a copy bill of lading and electronic release message to the agent at the port of discharge. The Consignee can get delivery order without any original bill of lading.

Ff

FCL/FCL

Indicates that it is loaded by a single shipper, that it will be sent to a single consignee.

FCL/LCL

Indicates that it is loaded by a single shipper, that it will be sent to more than a consignee.

Federal Maritime Commission (FMC)

The Federal Maritime Commission of the United States of America (FMC) is an independent federal agency based in Washington, DC that is responsible for regulating the international transportation of the United States by ocean.

Feeder Vessel

Ships are used for transfer services.

FI – FO / Free In – Free Out

In container port-to-port

transportation, the term used to indicate that the freight offer provided by the carrier does not cover the costs of loading containers on board at the port of loading and unloading from the ship at the port of discharge is called.

FI – LO / Free In – Liner Out

In container port-to-port transportation, the term used to indicate that the freight offer provided by the carrier does not cover the costs of loading containers on board at the port of loading, but covers the costs of unloading from the ship at the port of discharge is called.

Force Majeure

An emergency that allows a company to leave strict contractual terms due to a reasonably expected or uncontrollable event or impact.

Free Alongside (FAS)

The seller delivers the goods to the buyer at the port designated by the buyer, next to the ship specified by the buyer, after the export customs clearance has been completed. The seller's

responsibilities end with preparing the goods next to the ship. From this point on, all responsibilities belong to the buyer. The buyer is responsible for loading the goods on board, unloading it at the port of destination, import customs clearance, transporting it from there to the destination, and all insurance operations after receiving the goods.

Free Carrier (FCA)

The seller delivers the goods that have been cleared for export to the carrier specified by the buyer at the place specified by the buyer. The place of delivery is again in the exporter's country. But in this form of delivery, the seller is responsible for performing export customs clearance and delivering the goods to the carrier intact. All subsequent responsibilities belong to the buyer. The buyer pays the transportation fee and the insurance fee until the destination of the goods. If the goods are in a place belonging to the seller (workplace, factory, warehouse, etc.) if it is delivered to the vehicle, the seller is responsible for loading the goods, otherwise the seller is not responsible for loading.

Free on Board (FOB)

The seller is responsible for transporting the export cargo to the port and loading the cargo onto the ship's deck, including port costs.

Free on Rail (FOR)

Specifies that the pre-carriage or on-carriage will be done by train. By whom the payment will be paid depends on the freight agreement.

Free on Truck (FOT)

The seller's responsibility is until the container is loaded onto the truck. The freight is paid by the buyer. Specifies that the pre-carriage or on-carriage will be done by truck. By whom the payment will be paid depends on the freight agreement.

Free Time

- It is called the free period during which containers are waiting without incurring demurrage costs inside or outside the port (by the line)
- The free period also applies to storage by the terminal authorities (port free days for port storage).

Free Trade Zone

It is a special trade zone, usually located near ports/airports, where foreign and domestic goods and materials can be brought without paying customs duties. The goods can be stored within the zones without paying taxes.

Freight

Cost of transport, Carrying expenses.

Freight Collect

Indicates that the freight will be paid by the buyer.

Freight Forwarder

A freight broker (the broker of the transport business) is a person or an organisation that assists shippers in moving shipments from the point of origin to their destinations in exchange for a certain commission.

Freight Invoice

It is a cost of transporting the goods in freight, sea and/or inland waterway transport.

Freight Manifest

Freight Manifest contains freight and additional charges all the

cargo that is on board a cargo vessel.

Freight Prepaid

Indicates that the freight has been paid or will be paid by the exporter.

Full Container Load (FCL)

A container with a single shipper. A container that is loaded and unloaded entirely under the risk and account of the merchant.

Fumigation Certificate

Fumigation certificate is an approval document issued by the licensing authority to indicate that shipment and shipping materials have been properly fumigated. All the countries that require the certificate will not clear any shipment without it.

Gg

Gantry Crane

It is the port crane used to load or discharge containers on ships. They can move along the rail paths.

Gate-In

It is a term used to indicate that a container has entered the terminal.

Gate-Out

It is a term used to indicate that the container has left the terminal.

General Average

If an expense is incurred in order to protect them from a danger that threatens the ship and cargo together, provided that it is in a reasonable manner of movement, there is a Joint Idler movement, and the damage or costs that are a direct result of such a movement are a Joint Idler. Losses and expenses covered by the Joint Idler are divided between the owners of

the ship and shippers, this process is called adjustment.

General Rate Increase (GRI)

It is the freight Increase regulation applied by shipowners.

Genset

The generator that supplies power to the reefer containers. It is used to regulate the temperature. It can use its own electricity, plugs located on the port or ship.

Gross Weight

The weight of the goods, including packaging.

Hh

Harmonized System (HS)

The Harmonized System (HS) has been developed by the World Customs Organization as a multi-purpose international product classification system covering all products that can be traded internationally. It determines import duties. It groups and categorizes the different exported goods in the customs of the countries. The Harmonized Systems (HS) is linked with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). It is The numerical identification of goods.

Halal Certificate

It is a document that shows that the cuts requested by Islamic countries for meat imports are in accordance with Islamic rules.

Hitchment

Two or more shipments from different places are combined at one destination and transported to

a consignee under a bill of lading.

House Bill of Lading

Forwarder Bill of Lading, Bill of Lading is issued by Freight forwarder, which contains the terms of the contract of carriage.

I1

IMDG Code

It is a system of rules containing technical provisions developed by the International Maritime Organization IMO for the safe transportation of dangerous goods by sea in a packaged.

The International Maritime Organization has two main conventions on dangerous goods cargoes. The Safety of the Life at Sea (SOLAS) and The International conventions for the Prevention of pollution from Ships (MARPOL). IMO has developed IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods), the international code for dangerous goods transported by sea, in order to support these two articles of association.

Import License

Permission to import in order to purchase goods from other countries.

Importer Security Filing (ISF)

Importer Security Filing is required by the United States Customs and Border Protection (CPB) for import containerized cargo information. The information must be transmitted to the agency at least 24 hours before goods are loaded onboard a vessel to the USA. The ISF is also known as a “10+2” or “5+2” as it requires importers to provide 10 or 5 data elements to CBP and 2 other documents from the carrier of goods (shipping line).

Inspection Certificate

A document certifying that merchandise was in good condition at the time of inspection, usually immediately prior to shipment. Pre-shipment inspection is requirement for importation of goods into many developing countries.

Insurance Policy

It is a formal contract between an insurance company and the insured wherein the former party agrees to provide a certain service or pay out a certain amount of money in the event the latter experiences a form of loss covered in the policy.

International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations (FIATA)

FIATA is a non-governmental organisation founded in 1926. It represents the freight forwarding and logistics companies globally. Basically, FIATA is trying to create a unified transport standard around the world.

Intermodal Transport

Intermodal freight transport, involves the transportation of cargo in an intermodal container or vehicle, using multiple modes of transportation, without any handling of cargo itself when changing modes.

International Commercial Terms (INCOTERMS)

These are the terms of trade published by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and widely used in both international and local trade agreements. It is used to facilitate international trade. It shows the rights and obligations of exporters and importers.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is an organization of the United Nations established to improve the safety and security of international shipping and to prevent marine pollution from ships. The IMO establishes standards for the safety and security of international transport. It oversees all aspects of dangerous goods shipping regulations worldwide, including legal issues and shipping efficiency.

International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS)

The International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code is an amendment to the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention (1974/1988) on Maritime security including minimum, intermediate and advanced level security arrangements for ships, ports and government agencies. Having come into force in 2004. It takes preventive measures against security threats affecting ships

and ship personnel or port facilities in international trade.

International Standard Banking Practice (ISBP)

International Standard Banking Practice (ISBP) the purpose of the publication is to explain the definitions made in UCP in more detail. ISBP is the publication that explains how documents should be examined under UCP. Currently, the publication in the application is called ISBP 745 or ISBP 2013.

International Standard Organization (ISO)

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an international standard development organization composed of representatives from the national standards organizations of member countries. Founded on 23 February 1947, the organization develops and publishes standardization in all technical and nontechnical fields other than electrical

and electronic engineering. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Its purpose is to accelerate the exchange of goods and services internationally and to develop cooperation in the field of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activities.

Issuing Bank

The issuing bank (also called an opening bank) is responsible for issuing the letter of credit at the request of the buyer.

LI

LCL/FCL

Indicates that it is loaded by more than a shipper, that it will be sent to a single consignee.

LCL/LCL

Indicates that it is loaded by more than a shipper, that it will be sent to more than a consignee.

Less Than Container Load (LCL)

It is a combination of loads that will not fill standard containers with other company loads in one container.

Letter of Credit (LC)

It is the letter that guarantees the payment of the paid for the exported goods after the fulfillment of certain conditions.

Letter of indemnity (LOI)

A Letter of Indemnity (LOI) in shipping is a document that exempts carriers from any form of liability and possible claims that arise through contractual changes, possible damage to the cargo, additional expenses or other

negative impacts. Shipper gives an LOI, when it's requesting a carrier to operate out of standard practices.

LI – FO / Liner In – Free Out

In container port-to-port transportation, the term used to indicate that the freight offer provided by the carrier covers the costs of loading containers on board at the port of loading, but does not cover the costs of unloading from the ship at the port of discharge is called.

Loading fee at the port of loading belong to the shipowner, discharging fee at the discharging port of belong to the buyer.

LI – LO / Liner In – Liner Out

In container port-to-port transportation, the term used to indicate that the freight offer provided by the carrier covers the costs of loading containers on board at the port of loading and unloading from the ship at the port of discharge is called.

Logistics

It refers to all the processes of transportation, storage, customs clearance, packaging, distribution of a product from the first manufacturer to the last consumer.

Mm

Marks and Numbers

A special name, number, or sign that serves to identify a commercial good, any object, or to distinguish it from a similar one.

Master Bill of Lading

Carrier Bill of Lading, Bill of Lading is issued by Carrier, which contains the terms of the contract of carriage.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

MSDS handling and storage of chemicals that may occur during situations that may pose a risk to health and safety prepared to eliminate or minimize the disclosure document. It contains detailed information about the dangers and risks of chemical substances and first aid methods.

Mother Vessel

It is the ship that completes its voyage by unloading its

cargo from the first port till last port from in regular line transportation.

Movement Reference Number (MRN Number)

When cargo information is declared in advance to the customs office, the person who made this declaration will receive from the customs office a confirmation receipt, which is called the “Movement Reference Number”. It is a unique number that is automatically allocated by the customs office that receives an ICS2.

Multimodal transport

It is the use of more than one mode of transport for the purpose of transferring cargo from the transport unit in which it is located. This transportation model, which facilitates the functioning of global trade, is a method used especially for the transportation of bulk cargoes.

Nn

Negotiating Bank

The negotiating bank negotiates the documents related to the LC submitted by the exporter. It makes payments to the exporter.

Net Weight

The weight of goods without packaging.

Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC)

A Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC) which also has its own container is an ocean carrier that transports goods under its own House Bill of Lading, or equivalent documentation, without operating ocean transportation vessels.

Notify Party

Notify party is any party notified with shipment information by carrier upon the arrival of cargo at its destination.

O o

On-Carriage

Transportation that takes place after the container has been delivered to the port of destination.

Out-of-Gauge Cargo (OOG)

Out of Gauge (OOG) refers to shipments that exceed standard container dimensions and require special handling or transport arrangements.

Overheight Cargo

Cargo which exceeds the height of an open-top container.

Pp

Packing List

A seller-prepared commercial document indicating the net and gross weights, dimensions and contents of all shipping pieces (boxes, crates, bundles, etc.) in a shipment. Each packing list should reference the shipment for which is made, and the line item totals should agree with the relevant commercial invoice.

Pallet

The pallet is the most effective packaging that ensures the storage, protection and transfer of cargo in the Supply Chain.

Partial Shipments in Letter of Credit

Partial shipment is the delivery of an order in more than one shipment. All the goods are not shipped at once, they are sent to the buyer in parts. To make a partial shipment, it must be

agreed upon by the buyer in a letter of credit.

Phytosanitary Certificate

Phytosanitary certificate is an inspection certificate issued by a competent governmental authority to show that a particular shipment has been treated to be free from harmful pests and plant diseases.

Place of Delivery

Place where cargo leaves the care and custody of carrier. The last place of delivery of the goods.

Place of Receipt

Location where cargo enters the care and custody of carrier. First place of receipt of the goods.

Plimsoll Mark

The depth at which a ship can safely load. It is indicated max depth on the side of the ship for summer and winter.

Port

It allows ships to shelter, load and discharge.

Port of Discharge (POD)

A port where cargoes and containers are unloaded from a vessel.

transportation; war risks; and environmental damage risks such as oil spills and pollution.

In the United Kingdom, P&I clubs are governed by the Marine Insurance Act 1906.

Port of Loading (POL)

A port where cargoes or containers are loaded onto a vessel.

Positioning

Moving empty equipment from areas that are not needed to areas that are needed.

Pre-Carriage

Transportation that takes place before the container is delivered to the port of loading.

Proforma Invoice

It is a preliminary bill or estimate sent to a customer prior to delivery to ask for payment for goods or services.

Protection and Indemnity Insurance (P&I)

P&I insurance includes third-party risks to a carrier related to damage to cargo during

Rr

Received for Shipment Bill of Lading

It is the bill of lading that proves that the goods have been received by the carrier for loading on the ship.

Reimbursing Bank

The reimbursing bank is where the paying account is set up by the issuing bank.

Restow

It means loading again.

Return Cargo

Goods that are shipped back to their original point of shipment after arriving the destination.

Ro-Ro

Ships used to transport cars and light trucks.

Route

A particular way or direction.

Ss

Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)

SOLAS is an international convention adopted in 1974 that contains rules governing issues related to the ability to stay alive at sea, life saving and safety.

The main purpose of the SOLAS Agreement is to establish maximum safety standards related to the construction, equipment and operation of commercial vessels.

Said to Contain (STC)

According to the shipper declaration.

Salvage

It means rescuing a ship, its cargo and its crews from danger, fire, and accidents.

Seawaybill

A Sea Waybill is issued as a copy; there are no originals. It serves only as proof and does not grant ownership rights to the goods. It

is used when the shipper decides on the immediate release of the cargo.

It means that the goods can be released to the person, firm specified in the document, and instead of presenting a printed document (original bill of lading) to claim freight, it is sufficient for the consignee to verify their identity so that they can collect the container from the port of destination.

There are no originals for this type of document. It is used when it is decided by the shipper to immediately release the cargo.

It means that the goods can be delivered to the person specified in the document in question, and instead of presenting a printed document (original bill of lading) to request freight, it will be enough for the buyer to verify its identity so that the container can withdraw from the port of destination.

Shipment

A load of goods that is transported by ship, train, aeroplane, or some other vehicle.

Shipped on Board

It simply states that the container has been loaded onto the ship.

Shipper

Shipper is the person, company, forwarder who is the supplier or owner of commodities shipped.

Shipper Owned Container (SOC)

Container used for cargo shipment is owned by shipper.

Shippers Load Stow and Count

The goods are loaded, stowed and counted by the shipper.

Shipping Advice

It is the alert given by shipper to consignee before arrival of goods at destination containing the details of shipment.

Shipping Instruction

Loading instruction or Bill of Lading instruction. It contains the shipping details.

Ship's Chandlers

A person who supply services or goods to the ship.

Short Sea Shipping

Short Sea Shipping means the transport of cargo by sea between ports situated in geographical Europe or between those ports situated in non-European countries having a coastline on the enclosed seas bordering Europe (Baltic, Mediterranean and Black).

Short Shipped

This term is used for cargo that is on the ship's loading list but is not loaded onto the ship for any reason, or cargo that is loaded onto the ship but is not unloaded at the discharging port by the shipper upon arrival at the discharging port and is to be returned to the loading port.

Slot

Carrier charters a part of the place on other carrier's vessel. The space occupied by one 20-foot container on the container ship.

Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC)

The SCAC code is primarily used by U.S. government agencies, including the Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The code

helps the customs to monitor the carriers entering the country by accessing necessary information from the documents. So, all the carriers crossing the border need SCAC code to identify themselves to CBP. Shipping carriers, Forwarders and NVOCCs are required to obtain SCAC codes.

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

Standard International Trade classification is a standard numeric code developed by the United Nations to classify commodities used in international trade, based on a hierarchy.

Storage in Terminal Fee

A fee for protecting containers at terminals inside the port that are under the control of the port operator for Import and export operations.

Stuffing

The loading of cargo into a container.

Surcharges

Additional charges other than freight.

Survey

Inspection of goods to establish the extent and cause of damage.

SWIFT

SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication) provides a network that enables financial institutions worldwide to send and receive information about financial transactions in a secure.

Tt

Tare Weight

The weight of an empty container.

Terminal

Part of a port with special equipment to berth ships for loading and discharging of goods from them.

Terminal Handling Charge (THC)

The fee charged for the stowing and handling of containers before they are loaded on board.

TEU

TEU: Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit. A twenty foot unit measures about 6 meters, a forty foot about 12 meters. A forty foot container is regarded as two twenty foot containers or 2 TEU.

The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

MARPOL is the main

international convention covering prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes. Amended in 1978, signed in 1973, is briefly referred to as MARPOL 73/78. The convention consists of rules on pollution prevention, on how to store and dispose of waste.

TIR Carnet

It is a customs transit document that allows making international land transportation safer and facilitating international trade. A document issued pursuant to the TIR (Transport International Routier) permitting sealed road transport shipments to traverse European TIR-members countries without undergoing customs inspection until reaching the destination country. Each TIR Carnet has a unique reference number and is used for only one TIR transport.

Transshipment

Transshipment is a process in which a cargo or container is moved from one mode of transport to another while in transit to its final destination.

Uu

UNCITRAL

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) established in 1966. UNCITRAL promotes harmonization and unification of international trade law through conventions, model laws, that address key areas of commerce, from dispute resolution to the procurement and sale of goods.

Under Deck

Shipment

Shipment carried under the main deck of the ship.

Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 600)

UCP 600 (Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits) has been published in 1 July 2007 and will remain until the next revision. Letter of Credits rules are published by the Banking Commission of the

ICC (International Chamber of Commerce). In order for the UCP 600 rules to be applicable, it must be stated in the letter of credit that the letter of credit is subject to UCP 600 (UCP latest version). Letters of credits are issued between banks, through the Swift system, with Swift messages. The SWIFT message used is MT700, in the article “40E” it is indicated according to which rule the Letter of credit is issued.

Unstuffing

The unloading of cargo from a container.

Vv

Value of the Good is Unknown

The Carrier does not know value of the good.

VAT (Value Added Tax)

A value added tax is a form of consumption tax. From the perspective of the buyer, it is a tax on the purchase price. From that of the seller, it is a tax only on the value added to a product, material, or service, from an accounting point of view, by this stage of its manufacture or distribution.

Verified Gross Mass (VGM)

VGM (Verified Gross Mass) Net weight of cargo + packing weight + weight of load protection boards + total weight of container tare is called VGM Weight. It is an application made mandatory for member states by the “International Convention for the

Safety of Life at Sea” (SOLAS) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). According to this agreement, it is not possible to load containers with no Verified Gross Mass (VGM) information on ships as of July 1, 2016. This application provides the most accurate planning of ship loads and ensures that the transportation activity is carried out at the maximum security level from start to finish.

Vessel Operating Common Carrier (VOCC)

A Vessel Operating Common Carrier (VOCC) is shipping company that own and operate vessels, and lease them to other entities. Ship operators are responsible for the cargo and for transporting it to the right destination at the designated time.

Vessel Sharing Agreement (VSA)

A Vessel Sharing Agreement (VSA) is usually reached between various partners within a shipping consortium who agree to operate a liner service along a specified route using a specified number of

vessels. It is not necessary for each of the partners to have an equal number of vessels. Space that each partner gets may vary from port to port and could depend on the number of vessels operated by the different partners.

Voyage Number

The reference number given by the carrier or his agent to the voyage of the vessel.

Ww

War Risk Surcharge (WRS)

Ships sometimes, could involve the transit through areas affected by war and other risk. The ship operator needs to cover themselves against any exigencies such as cargo claims, damage, loss due to the situation of war. This surcharge is usually charged with the freight charges.

Warehouse

A warehouse is a dedicated area or space use for the management and storage of goods. These goods could be raw materials, components or finished products.

World Shipping Council (WSC)

The World Shipping Council (WSC) is the primary industry trade association representing the international liner shipping industry, which offers regularly scheduled service on fixed schedules. Most of the carriers are

container ships. It works to shape the future growth of a sustainable, and secure shipping industry.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that regulates and facilitates international trade. Governments use the organization to establish, revise, and enforce the rules that govern international trade.

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