



Glossary of terms 1.1

Industry Blueprint - Container shipping 1.0

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS 1.1

No	TERM	DEFINITION	SYNONYM
1	Actual event	The time stamp associated with the actual event, is the point in time, where the event is completed in accordance with the definition of the event.	
2	Approved	A document is approved once the approving party has sent an affirmative message to the party requesting the approval.	
3	Arrival notice	Notification to the notifying party (often the consignee and/or notify party) on the estimated arrival time of the shipment.	
4	Arrival	<p>Arrival is the event which occurs, when a mode of transport reaches its final or intermediate destination, and the mode of transport is ready for load/discharge operations to begin at the specified location. Depending on the mode of transport arrival will have different definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel: A vessel has arrived once the vessel is berthed at the port terminal. • Rail: A rail transport has arrived once the transport is stationary at the intended platform or rail head. • Truck: A truck has arrived once the truck is stationary in front of the loading dock or other loading facility. 	
5	Bayplan	<p>The bayplan is the complete overview of containers stowed on the vessel. This includes slots for each container. It is provided by the terminal to the vessel operator, who will distribute it further, if needed.</p> <p>The associated EDI-message, BAPLIE, is often used instead of the term bayplan.</p>	BAPLIE
	Bill of Lading (B/L)	<p>Legal document issued to the customer which confirms the carrier's receipt of the cargo from the customer acknowledging goods being shipped and specifying the terms of delivery. There are many different types of Bs/L.</p> <p>The Industry Blueprint 1.0 considers the Bill of Lading finalized (no longer draft), when the draft has been approved by the customer.</p>	
7	Booking	A reservation of space and/or equipment for a particular vessel/voyage and possibly inland transport with a specific origin/destination/equipment type and commodity.	
8	Booking request	A request for reservation of space and equipment for a particular vessel/voyage and possibly inland transport.	Consignment
9	Border crossing	The point on a border between two countries, where people, transports or goods can cross. This may or may not include a customs checkpoint.	
10	Cargo release	The action of allowing cargo to leave the container yard typically authorized by the carrier. This is often confused with gate-out, but cargo release is the authorization necessary before shipments can be allowed to gate-out.	
11	Cargo survey	The act of documenting details on the cargo on behalf of the carrier, customer or authorities. This could be the measurement of an out of gauge shipment, packing of dangerous goods or any element which requires specific documentation of the physical condition of the cargo.	
12	Carrier	Carrier means any person, organization or government undertaking the transport of dangerous goods by any means of transport. The term includes both carriers for hire or reward (known as common or contract carriers in some countries) and carriers on own account (known as private carriers in some countries).	Shipping line
13	Carrier haulage	The inland transport service, which is performed by or on behalf of the ocean carrier under the contract of carriage terms and conditions (TBL: 'through bill of lading')	
14	Commodity	Description of the cargo loaded into a container. Often described using the Harmonized System-classification system.	Cargo
15	Confirmed	A document or request is confirmed once an affirmative message is registered and sent from the confirming party.	
16	Confirmed bookings	All bookings intended for a specific vessel. This also includes transshipments and roll-overs from previous vessels. For all confirmed bookings a booking confirmation have been issued.	
17	Consignee	The party to whom a cargo is consigned under a contract of carriage or a transport document or electronic transport record. Also known as the receiver.	
18	Container freight station	A facility where LCL (Less Than Container Load) shipments are consolidated or deconsolidated and where cargo is stuffed into containers prior to shipment or stripped from containers prior to release to consignee.	
19	Container grade	The classification system used by carriers internally to define the general appearance and condition of a piece of equipment.	

20	Container packing certificate	A certificate that documents that the cargo has been stored and stowed in a manner which is compliant with existing standards and rules. This could also contain a verification of weight and measurements of the given cargo. This is issued as a result of a cargo survey.	Dangerous goods certificate
21	Container Yard	A facility in the relative proximity to a port – or inland terminal, with the purpose of intermediate storage of equipment. This facility provides intermediate storage of equipment, as an alternative to storing equipment at the port – or inland terminal until loading for the next transport leg can commence. This is also known as off dock storage.	
22	Customer	The entity who purchases goods or services from the carrier.	Payer
23	Customer location	The premises of the customer. This can be the premises of either the shipper or the consignee.	
24	Customs and transit documentation	Official paper work used for customs clearance in relation to the end-to-end transportation.	
25	Customs manifest	Document that lists in detail all the bills of lading issued by a carrier, its agent or master for a specific voyage and port call. It is a detailed summary of the total cargo of a vessel and is used principally for customs purposes.	
26	Cut-off	The latest point in time where a container has to be delivered to a terminal to be loaded on a vessel, or where certain documentation has to be provided by the Shipper. Example: CY cut-off, FCL cut-off, VGM cut-off, DG cut-off."	Cut-off time, closing date
27	Dangerous goods	Dangerous goods mean the substances, materials and articles covered by the IMDG Code	Dangerous cargo, DG
28	Dangerous goods certificate	A certificate that documents that the underlying cargo has been stored and stowed in a manner which is compliant with existing standards and rules. This could also contain a verification of weight and measurements of the given cargo. This is issued as a result of a cargo survey.	
29	Dangerous goods declaration	Document issued by a consignor in accordance with applicable conventions or regulations, describing hazardous goods or materials for transport purposes, and stating that the latter have been packed and labelled in accordance with the provisions of the relevant conventions or regulations.	
30	Data object	Process inputs/outputs. Events in the Industry Blueprint 1.0 have been defined as something which happens strictly internally with a carrier.	
31	Delivery	The action of delivering a container to a customer location. The delivery is completed once the possession of the container is legally transferred to the customer from the haulier.	
32	Departure	Departure is the event which occurs, when a mode of transport leaves a place of operations. Depending on the mode of transport departure will have different definitions: • Vessel: Departure has been completed once the last mooring has been released. • Rail: Departure has been completed once the rail transport is no longer stationary in front of the platform or rail head. • Truck: Departure has been completed once the truck is no longer stationary in front of the loading dock or loading facility.	
33	Depot	A designated area where empty equipment is stored between use.	
34	Discharge	The action of lifting cargo or containers off a mode of transport. Discharge is the opposite of load.	
35	Discharge instructions	The list of containers that should be unloaded during a port call. This list is provided by a carrier to a terminal. The terminal is consolidating the Discharge Instructions from all container operators that have slots on the vessel.	COPRAR
36	EDI booking	A booking received via electronic data interchange, meaning that the booking data flows automatically into the carriers booking system.	
37	Empties	Container or equipment currently not stuffed.	
38	Empty	Containers are considered empty once all cargo have been removed and cleaning has been performed according to carrier standards, this includes the period before stuffing occurs.	
39	Equipment	Used for storing cargo in/on during transport. The equipment "size/type" is defined by the ISO 6346 code. The most common equipment size/type is 20'/40'/45' Dry Freight Container, but a number of different versions exists.	Container (only sub-part of equipment)
40	Equipment discharge/loading report	Confirmation & receipt of the equipment loaded/discharged on a vessel during a port call. This information is recorded by the terminal operator and sent to the carrier. This is often done using the EDI message - COARRI. The COARRI message reports that the equipment specified have been discharged from a seagoing vessel (discharged as ordered, over landed or short landed), or have been loaded into a seagoing vessel.	COARRI

41	Equipment journey	Pick-up-to-Return covers all activities and documentation processes directly related to containers and/or physical container movements - Equipment driven processes - Carrier driven processes	
42	Estimated event	The estimated time is the forecasted time of completion of an event at any given time after confirmation and until the event is completed. The estimated event is a dynamic value, which will change in accordance with the running forecast of the time of completion.	
43	Event (Shipment Journey)	The event in the Shipment Journey is the active occurrence, which is being reported on. For the Shipment Journey several events exist some with similar meaning, but with different ties to the associated document.	
44	Event (Transportation Journey)	The event in the Transportation Journey is the active occurrence, which is being reported on. For the Transportation Journey this is a binary parameter, which can take the values "Arrival" or "Departure".	
45	Exception	A series of activities not included in the general process flow as they illustrate the handling of situations that does not follow the rules for the general flow. These are handled in the exception flow.	
46	Feeder operator	An entity operating a feeder service - ref. Feeder vessel.	
47	Feeder vessel	Small vessel which connects the main ports (hubs) with small ocean or inland ports. A feeder vessel only operates in a small, defined regional area.	
48	Financial clearance status	Financial check performed by carrier to ensure outstanding balance has been paid.	
49	Full	Containers are considered full once the stuffing is complete regardless of, whether or not the container have room for additional cargo. This means the container is considered full even if it is only stuffed with less than full load or partial loads. The event is completed once a valid seal has been applied to the container doors	
50	Gate in	The action, when a container is introduced into a controlled area like a port - or inland terminal. Gate in has been completed once the operator of the area is legally in possession of the container.	
51	Gate-out	The action, when a container is removed from a controlled area like a port – or inland terminal. Gate out has been completed once the possession of the container has been transferred from the operator of the terminal to the entity, who is picking up the container.	
52	Haulage equipment	Gear used to do inland transportation of a container. This can include tools and apparatus used to load/discharge the container onto the intermodal type.	
53	Haulage requirements	Specifications for a haulier set by a carrier in regards to a specific work order, e.g. timeline, capabilities.	
54	Haulage type	The joint term for merchant and carrier haulage. It should be noted that a shipment can have several types of haulage throughout the transport from origin to destination.	
55	Haulier	A firm or a person engaged in road transport.	
56	In gauge cargo	Cargo, which has been loaded into special equipment, but does not exceed the dimensions of a standard 20', 40', or high cube container.	
57	Inland terminal	Inland terminal is a facility where containers are loaded, moved or discharged. The inland terminal can be serviced by trucks, rail and barges (at river terminals).	
58	Inland transport request	Internal work document/file facilitating the collection of necessary data prior to issuing the carrier haulage work order.	
59	Issued	A document is issued once it has been released or made available to the receiving party by the issuing party.	
60	Late submission	When a shipper submits documentation after a defined deadline set by the carrier.	
61	Leg	A leg can be defined as two things: 1. A sea passage in the rotation of ports in a voyage. 2. A specific section of an complete transport of a shipment.	
62	Load	The action of lifting cargo or a container on board of the mode of transportation. Load is complete once the cargo or container has been lifted on board the mode of transport and secured.	
63	Load / discharge confirmation	This is the confirmation sent to the customer, shipper or consignee, that the equipment have been loaded/discharged. This message is based on the "equipment discharge/load report".	
64	Load / Loading of container	The action of lifting any cargo or container on board of the vessel for transportation	
65	Load list	List of containers sent by the carrier or its agent to the terminal to instruct which containers must be loaded on a specific vessel/voyage. Each vessel can have several load lists in case of vessel sharing agreements.	Vessel load list
66	Location type	The Location Type provides the locational context to the event, which is being reported on. The Location Types are defined as unique types of areas, where a container can be located for a specific period of time. The location identifier will be based on UN locodes at country, city and subarea level	

67	Manifest corrector	The manifest corrector is used to make changes to a manifest after the manifest in question has been submitted to the relevant authorities.	
68	Message	The transfer of information from one stakeholder to another and/or between software systems. In the Industry Blueprint the focus is on information flow to parties outside of the carrier organization (e.g. carrier to customers, etc.).	
69	Milestone	A significant occurrence or change of status affecting the process flow of physical or immaterial equipment or documents.	
70	Network	Refers to the network of vessels deployed globally.	
71	Off dock storage	A container yard (CY) that is situated outside of the port premises.	
72	Out-of-gauge cargo	Cargo, which has been loaded into special equipment that exceed the dimensions of a standard 20', 40', or high cube container. E.g. Out-of-gauge cargo is overlength, over width, over height, or combinations thereof.	
73	Partner	Every entity delivering transportation services within an agreement, e.g. VSA, 3PL.	
74	Pick-up	The action of collecting a container from a customer location. The Pick up is completed once the possession of the container is legally transferred from the customer to the haulier.	
75	Planned Event	The planned time is the point in time, where completion is planned to be completed in accordance with the original route – or transportation plan. The time of the planned event will not change after the confirmation has been sent to the customer regardless of operational execution. The transportation plan is generated when the carrier sends the booking confirmation to the customer and will not change afterwards unless a revised plan is agreed by stakeholders.	
76	Port	A facility with piers or docks. Ports are accessed by vessels and barges and represent the destinations of a voyage. Ports can contain one or more terminals.	
77	Port call	A port call is defined as a unique intermediate stop of a vessel in the rotation of ports on the voyage. A vessel may have several terminal calls during a single port call.	
78	Port terminal	A facility located adjacent to a waterway, where containers will be loaded, moved or discharged onto/from sea-going vessels and barges.	
79	Process Level 1	End-to-end process stream. Consists of several journeys.	End-to-end process
80	Process Level 2	A series of related processes in a timeline which allows for a goal to be accomplished. In the Industry Blueprint 1.0 a journey structure has been utilized on the process level 2 (see "Shipment journey", "Equipment journey" and "Vessel journey").	
81	Process Level 3	A sequence of related activities.	Process
82	Rail	Rail transport designed for the movement of goods or people. In the context of the event naming structure this is limited to rail transport designed for containerized cargo.	
83	Received	The event associated with receiving a document or a set of information constituting a document type. A document is received on it is registered by the receiving party.	
84	Reefer	A vessel designed and equipped for the transportation of food products under cold storage. (Ref: De Kerchove Dictionary)	
85	Re-export	Upon customer's request or because cargo is refused at destination, container must be returned to port of loading or another import location.	
86	Release reference number	Reference number contained in the Cargo Release. It is provided by the carrier to the terminal and to the cargo receiver, and it must be presented upon pick up at the terminal.	COREOR
87	Re-stows	Re-stowed container means that, at some point along the route, it will be moved from a previous stowage location on board the vessel to another stowage location on board the same vessel. This can be done in one crane move (ship to ship shifting), but more frequently done via shore/the pier (ship to pier shifting).	
88	Re-use	When an import customer wants to reuse the import container for a new export .	
89	Roll over	When an ocean freight cargo is said to have been 'rolled', it means it has not been loaded onto the vessel it was meant to be shipped on but rolled to a subsequent vessel.	Roll, rollings, rollings list, rolled bookings
90	Route plan	Plan for the end-to-end shipment of a shipment. This includes specification of all transport legs, timings, schedules and interdependencies between transport legs.	
91	Sea Waybill	A Sea Waybill (SWB) is used when the shipper decides to release ownership of the cargo immediately. This means that the goods can be delivered to the person identified in the document, and they will simply have to verify their identity instead of presenting a document to claim the cargo.	Express Release Bill of Lading, Straight Bill of Lading
92	Seal	A single-use instrument used for securing container or freight car or truck doors. Seals have a unique numbers for record purposes.	
93	Shipment	A Shipment is the realization of a customer booking for which all containers have a common routing and details of scheduling.	Consignment

94	Shipment Document Type	This parameter is an identifier for the specific document type in question in the specific event. The document types in the structure all follow the shipment, and they are all having dependencies towards the shipper or consignee.	
95	Shipment journey	Booking-to-Payment covers all activities and documentation processes related to a customer's order - Customer driven processes (and/or triggered by the customer) - Process executed in relation to an agreement made, between the customer and the carrier, which is later invoiced and settled	
96	Shipment Release message	The document sent to the consignee informing, that the shipment can now be released from its current location and transferred to the consignee on gate-out.	
97	Shipper	Shipper means any person by whom or in whose name, or on whose behalf, a contract of carriage of goods by sea has been concluded with a carrier, or any person by whom or in whose name, or on whose behalf, the goods are actually delivered to the carrier in relation to the contract of carriage by sea.	Consignor, sender
98	Shipping Instruction	An enrichment to the original booking shared by the shipper to the carrier. The shipping instruction includes volume/weight, shipping dates, origin, destination and other special instructions. The information given by the shipper through the shipping instructions is the information, which is required to create the Bill of Lading.	
99	Short shipment	A short shipment is a situation when a container that should have been loaded on the vessel according to the Load List and the manifest was not loaded but was left behind.	
100	Special cargo	Joint term for cargo, which is not transported in a regular dry container or is considered dangerous goods. This also includes, but is not limited to out of gauge cargo.	
101	Special equipment	All container types other than regular Dry or Reefer containers. Examples of these can be flat racks (open containers for oversized, irregular and/or heavy cargo), Open tops (fitted with a solid removable roof), etc.	
102	Stowage instructions	The vessel operator's instructions to the terminal on the placement of containers on the vessel to prevent damage or loss, or to ensure safety / compliance.	COPRAR
103	Stowage plan	Method of matching space to containers on board of a vessel in the order of to optimize discharge of load at the respective boards. Stowage plan is also called BAPLIE.	BAPLIE
104	Stripping	The act of unloading cargo from containers or equipment.	Emptying, destuffing, unstuffing
105	Stripping location	The location where the process of unloading the cargo of a container takes place.	
106	Stuffing	The process of loading the cargo in a container or in/onto an other piece of equipment.	
107	Submitted	A document is submitted once the document is sent from the submitting party to the receiving party.	
108	Surrendered	A transportation document is surrendered once the possession/ownership of the document has been transferred from the customer to the carrier (normally in return for cargo release).	
109	Terminal	A facility for loading, moving or discharging containers. Terminals can be both inland terminals for trucks and rail or port terminals are accessed by vessels and these can contain multiple berths.	
110	Terminal departure report (TDR)	Upon completion of operations on a particular vessel, a terminal departure report (TDR) is to be sent to the respective shipping lines. This report, prepared from timesheets, includes container vessel operation data and tabulation of productivity. This can be in the form of the EDI-message TPFREP.	TPFREP
111	Terminal move	Each terminal has a set number of moves, which can be performed on a vessel during a port call. One move is usually defined as the movement (loading or unloading) of one container.	
112	Transportation document	The document that governs the terms of carriage between shipper and carrier. The most common types of Transportation include, but are not limited to: • Original Bill of Lading • Sea Waybill (Straight Bill of Lading) • Express Bill of Lading	
113	Transshipment	A terminal operation whereby containers or cargo are transferred from one vessel to another to reach their final destination, compared to a direct service from the load port of origin to the discharge port of destination.	T/S, transshipment
114	Truck	Road going vehicle designed for the movement of goods or people. In the context of the event naming structure this is limited to trucks designed for containerized cargo and delimited from trucks and vans carrying parcels or other cargo.	
115	Verified Gross Mass (VGM)	A document informing the carrier of the weight of the container, signed by an authorized person from the shipper or on behalf of said shipper. This includes cargo weight, bracing, dunnage and container tare weight.	
116	Vessel	A floating structure with either internal or external mode of propulsion designed for the transport of cargo and/or passengers. A vessel can be sea going (mother vessels and feeder vessels) or for shallow water transport (barges).	

117	Vessel journey	<p>Departure-to-Arrival covers all activities and documentation processes related to one vessel AND one port call</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities required to execute a port call successfully - Preparation of vessel arrival and follow-up post vessel departure <p>The Vessel journey in the Industry Blueprint 1.0 will exclude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing activities carried out during sea passage - Activities carried out by third parties incl. terminal operators and port authorities. - Husbandry activities e.g. order tugs, pilots, linesmen. - Vessel operations related to crewing, ongoing maintenance etc. 	
118	Vessel rotation	The order and sequence in which a vessel calls the ports on its route.	
119	Vessel schedule	The timetable of departure and arrival times for each port call on the rotation of the vessel in question.	
120	Vessel Sharing Agreements (VSA)	An agreement between two or more shipping lines to share vessel capacity on specific routes to increase asset utilization.	
121	Voyage	A journey by sea from one port or country to another one or, in case of a round trip, to the same port.	Journey
122	Work order	Order for specific transportation work carried out by a third party provider on behalf of the issuing party.	W/O
123	Vessel Capacity	The operational capacity of a vessel on a specific voyage. This capacity takes into account all limiting factors such as the physical capacity on-board, but it also allows for constraints in the terminals to load / discharge the vessel for the specific voyage	