

## **Q**

### **Qualifier**

A data element whose value shall be expressed as a code that gives specific meaning to the function of another data element or a segment.

### **Quality (ISO8402)**

The totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs.

*Note:* The ISO9000 standards on quality management and quality assurance consists of 4 standards: 9000 guidelines for selection and use, 9001 model for quality assurance in design/development 9002 model for quality assurance in production and installation, 9003 model for quality assurance in final inspection and test, and 9004 guidelines for quality management and quality system elements, part 2 are guidelines for services.

### **Quality Assurance (ISO8402)**

All those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a product or service will satisfy given requirements for quality.

### **Quality Control (ISO8402)**

The operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfill requirements for quality.

### **Quantity Charge**

The unit rate which is lower than the normal rate and applies to shipments meeting specific weight requirements (air cargo).

### **Quantity Discount**

A proportional reduction of a rate based on quantity (air cargo).

### **Quarantine**

The period during which an arriving vessel, including its equipment, cargo, crew or passengers, suspected to carry or carrying a contagious disease is detained in strict isolation to prevent the spread of such a disease.

### **Quay**

That part of a wharf which is intended for the mooring of vessels.

### **Queue**

A stored arrangement of computer data, programs or messages, waiting to be processed in the order in which they were submitted.

### **Quoin**

Timber wedge used to secure drums against movement.

### **Quotas**

A system of controlling imports, exports or production by specifying a certain limitation.

### **Quotation**

Amount stated as the price according to tariff for certain services to be provided or issued to a customer with specification on conditions for carriage.

### **Quotation Expiration Date**

The date as from which a quotation price is no longer valid.

## **R**

### **Rail Car**

A wheeled wagon used for the carriage of cargo by rail.

### **Rail Consignment Note**

A document evidencing a contract for the transport of goods by rail.

### **Ramp**

An artificial inclined path, road or track along which wheeled vehicles, cargo and trailers may pass for the purpose of changing their elevation and facilitating the loading and unloading operation (e.g. an entrance way into a Roll-on Roll-off vessel)

### **Ramp Handling**

See *Platform Handling*

### **Rate**

1. The price of a transport service.
2. Quantity, amount or degree measured or applied.

### **Rate of Calculation**

A factor for the calculation of an amount.

**Rate of Turn**

The figure indicating the speed of a change of course of a means of transport expressed in degrees per minute.

**Rating**

A class to which an article is assigned.

**Re-invoicing**

The procedure whereby goods shipped directly from a supplier to the customer are invoiced in two stages: at first by the supplier to an intermediary and subsequently by the intermediary to the customer.

**Rebate**

That part of a transport charge which the carrier agrees to return.

**Receipt**

A written acknowledgement, that something has been received.

**Receiving Carrier**

The carrier receiving a consignment on behalf of a carrier, agent or shipper for onward transport.

**Receiving Stock**

The stock comprising all the goods that have arrived at the door of the receiving organization and which is not yet available in the stock of that organization.

**Reconditioning**

All activities connected with restoring and or adjusting the packaging of a product. In such manner that it can be presented to the customer in the requested form.

**Reconditioning of Garments**

The act or process of bringing garments after transport in shop's condition.

**Redelivery**

1. Return of a shipment to the party who originally delivered it to the carrier (air cargo).
2. Return of a charter vessel to the owners.

**Reefer Cargo**

Cargo requiring temperature control.

**Reefer Container**

A thermal container with refrigerating appliances (mechanical compressor unit, absorption unit etc.) to control the temperature of cargo.

**Refund**

The repayment to the purchaser of the total charge or a portion of that charge for unused carriage.

**Region**

Specified geographical area for operational purposes.

**Register Ton**

The unit of measurement for the internal capacity of a vessel whereby one register ton equals 100 cubic feet (2.83 cubic meter). The gross (bruto) tonnage comprises all spaces below the main (tonnage) deck and the enclosed spaces above the main (tonnage) deck less exempted spaces. The net tonnage consists of the gross tonnage less exemptions like ballast tanks, engine room, living quarters etc. The register tonnage is mentioned on the tonnage certificate.

**Registration Authority (Key Management)**

Registration Authority is used as an entry point for users to set-up links by using some existing trusted means such as registered letters of personal enrolment. This registration will also form the legal basis for the use of digital signatures by the user, if required, although this aspect in itself is not key management. Once this registration has been established, the user credentials and his public key are passed on the Certification Authority with a request for certification.

**Regroupage**

The process of splitting up shipments into various consignments (degroupage) and combining these small consignments into other shipments (groupage).

**Rejection**

Non-acceptance of e.g. cargo.

**Release Order**

A document issued by or on behalf of the carrier authorising the release of import cargo identified thereon and manifested under a single Bill of Lading.

**Reliability of Delivery**

The reliability of a supplier concerning the agreed terms of delivery with regard to the quality, quantity, delivery time, conditions and price.

**Replacement**

Indicating that a subject is interchangeable with another subject, but which differs physically from the original subject in that the installation of the replacement subject requires extra machining or provisions in addition to the normal application and methods of attachment.

**Replenishment**

Completion of stock.

**Repudiation**

The denial by a user of having participated in part or all of a communication.

**Rerouting**

The route to be followed as altered from the one originally specified in the transport document.

**Reservation**

Allotment in advance of space or weight capacity. Also referred to as 'booking'.

**Reserve Inventory**

See Safety Stock

**Resources**

Organizations, People or Computer systems carrying out the activities.

**Responsible Carrier**

1. The carrier liable under the terms of a consortium Bill of Lading.
2. Carrier responsible for the transport of goods as indicated in the transport document.

**Returns**

Goods returned to their place of acceptance.

**Revenue**

Amounts of income stemming from the provision of transport services.

**Reverse Distribution**

The collection of used, damaged, or outdated products and/or packaging from end-users.

**Rinacertificate**

Certificate issued by the Italian Government for carrying dangerous goods in Italian Waters.

**Road Carrier**

Party undertaking transport by road of goods from one point to another such as indicated in the contract.

**Road Vehicle**

A means of transport capable and allowed to move over public roads and other landways.

**Roll Trailer**

Special trailer for terminal haulage and stowage on board of Roll-on Roll-off vessels.  
Also referred to as Mafi Trailer.

**Roll-on Roll-off**

Abbreviation: RoRo

System of loading and discharging a vessel whereby the cargo is driven on and off by means of a ramp.

**Rolling Resistance**

The total frictional force that a tire, a set of tires or all the tires on a vehicle is developing with the road.

**Rotation**

Sequence in which a vessel calls at the ports on her itinerary.

**Round Trip**

A voyage, a journey etc. to a certain place, port or country and back again.

**Route**

The track along which goods are (to be) transported.

**Routing**

1. The determination of the most efficient route(s) that people, goods, materials and or means of transport have to follow.
2. The process of determining how a shipment will be moved between consignor and consignee or between place of acceptance by the carrier and place of delivery to the consignee.
3. The process of aiding a vessel's navigation by supplying long range weather forecasts and indicating the most economic and save sailing route.

**Row**

A vertical division of a vessel from starboard to portside, used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers. The numbers run from midships to both sides.

### **Rush Baggage**

See *Expedite Baggage*

## **T**

### **TARif Intègrè Communautaire (TARIC)**

The integrated customs tariff of the community.

### **TIR**

Transport International des Merchandises par la Route.

### **TOFC**

See *Trailer on Flat Car*

### **Tallyman**

A person who records the number of cargo items together with the condition thereof at the time it is loaded into or discharged from a vessel.

### **Tank Container**

A tank, surrounded by a framework with the overall dimensions of a container for the transport of liquids or gasses in bulk.

### **Tanker**

A vessel designed for the carriage of liquid cargo in bulk.

### **Tare Mass of Container**

See *Tare Weight of Container*

### **Tare Weight of Container**

Mass of an empty container including all fittings and appliances associated with that particular type of container on its normal operating condition.

### **Tariff**

The schedule of rates, charges and related transport conditions.

### **Tarpaulin**

Waterproof material, e.g. canvas, to spread over cargo to protect it from getting wet.

### **Tender**

- A small boat used to carry persons from shore to ship and back
- Colloquial term used to describe the condition of a ship having marginal stability
- To present for acceptance an offer (to tender a bit)

### **Terminal**

A location on either end of a transportation line including servicing and handling facilities. (P&O Nedlloyd synonym of container terminal).

### **Terms of Delivery**

All the conditions agreed upon between trading partners regarding the delivery of goods and the related services.

*Note:* Under normal circumstances the INCO terms are used to prevent any misunderstandings.

### **Terms of Freight**

All the conditions agreed upon between a carrier and a merchant about the type of freight and charges due to the carrier and whether these are prepaid or are to be collected.

*Note:* The so-called Combi terms based on the INCO terms do make a distinction what of the freight and related costs is to be paid by the seller and what by the buyer. In the UN recommendation 23 a coding system is recommended to recognize the various items.

### **Thermal Container**

A container built with insulating walls, doors, floor and roof by which heat exchange with the environment is minimized thus limiting temperature variations of the cargo.

### **Third Party Logistics**

Supply of logistics related operations between traders by an independent organization.

### **Through Charge**

The total rate from point of departure to point of destination. It may be a joint rate or a combination of rates (air cargo).

### **Through Rate**

See *Through Charge*

**Through Route**

The total route from point of departure to point of destination.

**Tier**

A horizontal division of a vessel from bottom to top. The numbers run from bottom to deck and from deck upwards and are used as a part of the indication of a stowage place for containers.

**Tilt Transport**

Road transport whereby the cargo area is protected against the elements by means of a tilt made of canvas or other pliable material.

**Time Charter**

A contract whereby a vessel is let to a charterer for a stipulated period of time or voyage, for a remuneration known as hire, generally a monthly rate per ton deadweight or a daily rate.

The charterer is free to employ the vessel as he thinks fit within the terms as agreed, but the ship owner continues to manage his own vessel through the master and crew who remain his servants.

**Time Sheet**

Statement, drawn-up by the ship's agent at the loading and discharging ports, which details the time worked in loading and discharging the cargo together with the amount of lay time used.

**Ton**

1. Unit of weight measurement: 1000 kilograms (metric ton) or 2,240 lbs (long ton).
2. Unit of cubic measurement mainly used to express the cubic capacity of a vessel.
3. Unit of weight or measurement used as a basis for the calculation of freights (freight ton).

**Tonnage**

1. Cubic capacity of a merchant vessel.
2. Total weight or amount of cargo expressed in tons.

**Tracing**

The action of retrieving information concerning the whereabouts of cargo, cargo items, consignments or equipment.

**Track & Trace**

The pro-active tracking of the product along the supply chain, and the paper information flow relating to the order.

**Tracking**

The function of maintaining status information, including current location, of cargo, cargo items, consignments or containers either full or empty.

**Traction**

The power to grip or hold to a surface while moving without slipping.

**Tractor**

A powered vehicle designed and used for towing other vehicles.

**Trade**

1. P&O Nedlloyd: A trade is a liner service (e.g. NEFES) or a cargo flow between two individual markets (e.g. North Atlantic Trade)
2. a) The exchange of goods, funds, services or information with value to the parties involved. This value is either previously agreed or established during business.  
b) A commercial connection between two or more individual markets.

**Traffic**

The number of passengers, quantity of cargo etc. carried over a certain route.

**Trailer**

A vehicle without motive power, designed for the carriage of cargo and to be towed by a motor vehicle.

**Trailer on Flat Car**

Abbreviation: TOFC

Carriage of piggyback highway trailers on specially equipped railway wagons.

**Tramp Vessel**

A vessel not operating under a regular schedule.

**Trans Siberian Landbridge**

Overland route from Europe to the Far East via the Trans Siberian Railway (TSR).

**Transfer Cargo**

Cargo arriving at a point by one flight and continuing there-from by another flight (air cargo).

### **Transshipment**

1. A shipment under one (P&O Nedlloyd) Bill of Lading, whereby sea (ocean) transport is 'broken' into two or more parts. The port where the sea (ocean) transport is 'broken' is the transshipment port.
2. Transfer of cargo from one means of transport to another for on-carriage during the course of one transport operation.
3. Customs: Customs procedure under which goods are transferred under customs control from the importing means of transport to the exporting means of transport within the area of one customs office which is the office of both importation and exportation.

### **Transit Cargo**

1. Cargo between outwards customs clearance and inwards customs clearance.
2. Cargo arriving at a point and departing there-from by the same through flight (air cargo).

### **Transit Country**

One of the States signatory to the Convention on Common Transit (currently, the 18 States of the European Union and the European Free Trade Association, plus San Marino).

### **Transponder**

A device (chip) used for identification, which automatically transmits certain coded data when actuated by a special signal from an interrogator.

### **Transport**

The assisted movement of people and or goods.

*Note:* Transport is often used as a generic term for various means of transport, and is distinguished from 'movement' in that it requires such means.

### **Transport Document**

Document evidencing a contract of carriage between a shipowner and a consignor, such as bill of lading, seawaybill or a multimodal transport document. (IMO)

See *Shipping Document*

### **Transport International by Road**

Abbreviation: TIR

A set of rules following a customs convention to facilitate the international, European transport of goods by road with minimal interference under cover of TIR-carnets.

### **Transport Unit**

A physical unit, e.g. container or ckd uniquely identified (for instance by license plate) that has been provided by the original shipper for transportation and that should not be split during the transportation process. A transport handling unit can contain different packages. (automotive industry)

### **Trip**

See *Voyage*

### **Truck**

Class of automotive vehicles of various sizes and designs for transporting goods.

### **Trunk**

The stretch between two hubs mutually.

### **Trusted Third Party (TTP) Services**

A trusted party is a party which at least two other parties trust. TTP's may provide some additional services such as time-stamping, etc. The TTP services relevant to Electronic Business include:

- Independent time-stamping
- Attribute certificates
- Notary functions
- Document repository
- Non-repudiation of submission/delivery
- Translation/validation of certificates

### **Tugmaster**

Brand name of tractor unit used in ports to pull trailers. They are equipped with a fifth wheel or a gooseneck type of coupling.

### **Tweendeck**

Cargo carrying surface below the main deck dividing a hold horizontally in an upper and a lower compartment.

**Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit**

Abbreviation: TEU

Unit of measurement equivalent to one twenty foot P&O Nedlloyd container.

**Twistlock**

Device which has to be inserted into the corner fittings of a P&O Nedlloyd container and is turned or twisted, thus locking the container for the purpose of securing or lifting.

**Two Way Pallet**

A pallet of which the frame permits the entry of forks of (e.g. a fork lift at two opposite sides).

**Type of Cargo**

An indication of the sort of cargo to be transported, (e.g. Break Bulk, Containerized, RoRo).

**Type of Equipment**

The type of material used, e.g. 40 feet container, four way pallet or mafi trailer.

**Type of Load Indicator**

A general reference or a classification of loads of cargo like 'FCL', 'LCL', 'unpacked' and even ship's convenience container, though this is rarely used nowadays.

**Type of Means of Transport**

The type of vehicle used in the transport process, e.g. wide-body aircraft, tank truck or passenger vessel.

**Type of Movement**

Description of the service for movement of containers.

*Note:* The following type of movement can be indicated on B/L and Manifest all combinations of FCL and LCL and break bulk and RoRo. Whilst only on the manifest combinations of House, Yard and CFS can be mentioned.

**Type of Packing**

Description of the packaging material used to wrap, contain and protect goods to be transported.

**Type of Transport**

The indication whether the carrier or the merchant effects and bears the responsibility for inland transport of cargo in containers i.e. a differentiation between the logistical and legal responsibility.

*Note:* Values are Carrier haulage and Merchant haulage, whilst in this context special cases are carrier-nominated merchant haulage, and merchant nominated carrier haulage.

**Type of Vessel**

The sort of vessel used in the transport process e.g. Container, RoRo, or Multi Purpose.