

# LOGISTICS LINGO



Air Cargo Automation	ACA	The computer system, used by Australian Customs, that coordinates and controls the reporting and delivery of import air cargo in Australia.
Air Way Bill	AWB	Produced by the origin forwarder from the information on the SLI (see SLI). It is a receipt of goods for carriage and an invoice for transport charges. It is a non- negotiable document.
Bunker fee	BAF	A surcharge applied by an ocean carrier to ocean freight rates to recover costs associated with bunker fuel.
Bonded Warehouse		A customs-approved facility that is used to store imported goods until the duty owed on them is paid. Bonded warehouses are strategically used by businesses to delay payment of duty on goods up until the goods are required, facilitating the cash flow of the business.
Carnet		A Carnet or ATA Carnet is an international customs and temporary export-import document. It is used to clear customs in 87 countries and territories without paying duties and import taxes on merchandise that will be re-exported within 12 months.
Cargo Management Re-Engineering Fee	CMR	A fee charged by the Australian Customs Service to facilitate the introduction and implementation of a new cargo management system introduced in 2001. The aim of the new system was to speed up clearance of imports and exports; reduce overall cost of overseas trade; and boost surveillance for at-risk cargo such as illicit drugs
Cargo Terminal Operator Security Fee		A fee imposed by the Cargo terminal operator to cover security costs at the port.
Consignee		The person or company to whom goods or documents are officially sent or delivered/consigned to.
Consignor		The person/business sending a shipment to be consigned whether by land, sea or air.
Container yard	CY	A container yard. In ocean shipping the CY is generally taken to the the POL and POD. Ocean freight rates are quoted CY to CY
DAWR		The Australian Government's Department of Agriculture and Water resources, which is responsible for implementing policies and programmes to support the agriculture, fisheries, food and forestry industries.
Detention		A charge that is levied by shipping lines if a container is held by the consignee for longer than has been agreed. When shipping an ocean freight container, the ocean cost includes the rental of the ocean container for a certain period. Generally once the container has been discharged from the vessel at the POD the rental extends for approximately 8 days (know as detention free days). If the empty container is returned to the shipping line after the free detention period, then a daily detention fee will be billed to the consignee.
Demurrage		Cartage waiting time. Cartage rates allow for a certain time allotment for as container to be loaded/unloaded at a consignor/consignee's premises. If the loading/unloading exceeds the agreed time, the additional waiting time will be billed at an hourly rate.
Delivery Order	DO	A document, issued in exchange for the Bill of Lading, authorising release & delivery of the shipment.



Empty Container Park.	ECP	An ECP is where containers are stored by the shipping line/ocean carrier. Containers remain at the Empty Container Park until they are required to be filled for a new shipment.
Electronic Data Interface.	EDI	The transfer of necessary documentation/information electronically through a standard that allows various software platforms to import data.
Export Documentation Fee	EDF	A charge levied by airlines in Australia for handling the documents for each shipment they carry.
Forty-foot Equivalent Unit	FEU	Twenty Foot Equivalent unit. The acronym used to describe the space occupied by a 40' container. 1 x 40' container = 1 FEU
Freight All Kinds	FAK	LCL cargo from multiple shippers is consolidated at CFS (container freight station) or depot and packed into a container.
Full Container Load	FCL	Cargo from 1 shipper loaded in to 1 container
Full Truck-load	FTL	Full Truck-load
Futile Trip		A wasted cartage trip for unforeseen reasons
General Purpose	GP	General purpose containers (Standard, not specialised equipment such as reefer containers)
General Rate Increase	GRI	Applied by shipping lines as a given amount over and above whatever existing rate a shipper might be paying as the base ocean rate. Therefore, is a surcharge on the negotiated rate.
House Air Waybill	HAWB	The house air waybill is a forwarding agent's bill that they use to consign the AIR cargo under.
House Bill of Lading	HBL	Produced by the origin forwarder from the information on the shipper's letter of instruction. It is a contract between the shipper and the consignee; it is a negotiable document which can be an original, express or telex bill
International Air Transport Association	IATA	The trade and service organisation representing international airlines from more than 100 countries.
International Terminal Fee	ITF	A fee applied at Australian airports by air freight forwarders to cover the costs of handling cargo and documents
Less Than Container Load	LCL	Loose cargo, too small to warrant the use of an FCL container. Cargo is then consolidated with other cargo to complete a FAK. The cargo is sent to a consolidator to pack in an FAK (see FAK) container. This is known as a co-load
Less than truck-load	LTL	Partially loaded truck
Lift on Lift Off	LO/LO	Charge by the carrier for lifting of an FCL from the truck or ship upon receipt at a depot or container yard.
Manifest		A list or invoice of the passengers or goods being carried by a commercial vehicle or ship. It is a document that lists in detail all the bills of lading issued by a vessel or its agent or master, for example, a detailed summary of the total cargo of a vessel. Used principally for Customs purposes.
Master Air Waybill	MAWB	The master air waybill is a legal document that the airline uses to consign the cargo under



Port Service Charge	PSC	These charges are for the handling of a container at ports and are often consolidated in to 'port fees & charges'
Terminal Handling Charge	THC	
Terminal Receiving Charge	TRC	
Equipment handling charges	EHC	
Lift -on-lift-off	LOLO	
Peak season surcharge	PSS	Charge applied by the shipping lines, over the base freight rate, during the busiest seasons of the year. There can be multiple increases per year allowing the shipping line to profit from seasonal buying habits and consumer confidence.
Port of discharge	POD	The port that a shipping container is off-loaded/discharged from a vessel
Port of loading	POL	The port that a shipping container is loaded on to a vessel
Rate Restoration	RR	A fee applied by the shipping lines, over the base freight rate, when and where the shipping lines feel for certain point-pairs/trade-lanes that the rates are too low.
Safety of Life at Sea	SOLAS	The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) is an international maritime treaty which sets minimum safety standards in the construction, equipment and operation of merchant ships.
Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit	TEU	Twenty Foot Equivalent unit. The acronym used to describe the space occupied by a 20' container. 1 x 20' container= 1 TEU 1 x 40' container = 2 TEU
Transshipment Service		When the cargo or container is offloaded at a transshipment port and reloaded onto another aircraft or vessel for its intended destination. This service takes longer however is a cost-effective option for shippers.
Verified Gross Mass		A method of measuring weight which includes cargo weight, weight of loading equipment and materials, weight of the container, dunnage and so forth. VGM's must be provided by the shipper and signed of for safety purposes.
Volumetric		All cargo is charged at the greatest weight, either actual or volumetric. For International airfreight, each cubic meter is equal to 167.0 chargeable kilograms. The calculation for this is as follows - L x H x W / 6000 e.g. 1 Package @ 130 x 50 x 75 cm's = 81.25 KGS volumetric weight
Weight or Measure (whichever is greater)	W/M	In Ocean shipping, the base tonne (i.e. 1000kg = 1 m3) to which the freight rate is applied and from which the freight amount is calculated.
War Risk Surcharge		A fee levied by shipping lines for shipments originating, transiting, or destined for ports /countries considered to represent a risk of war.
Ocean Bill of Lading	OBL	A bill produced by the shipping line consigned from the origin forwarder usually to the destination forwarder, in the cases of a direct shipment it is consigned to the ultimate consignee.
Vehicle Booking System	VBS	A scheduling and booking system to manage truck arrivals at wharf terminals or empty container parks.