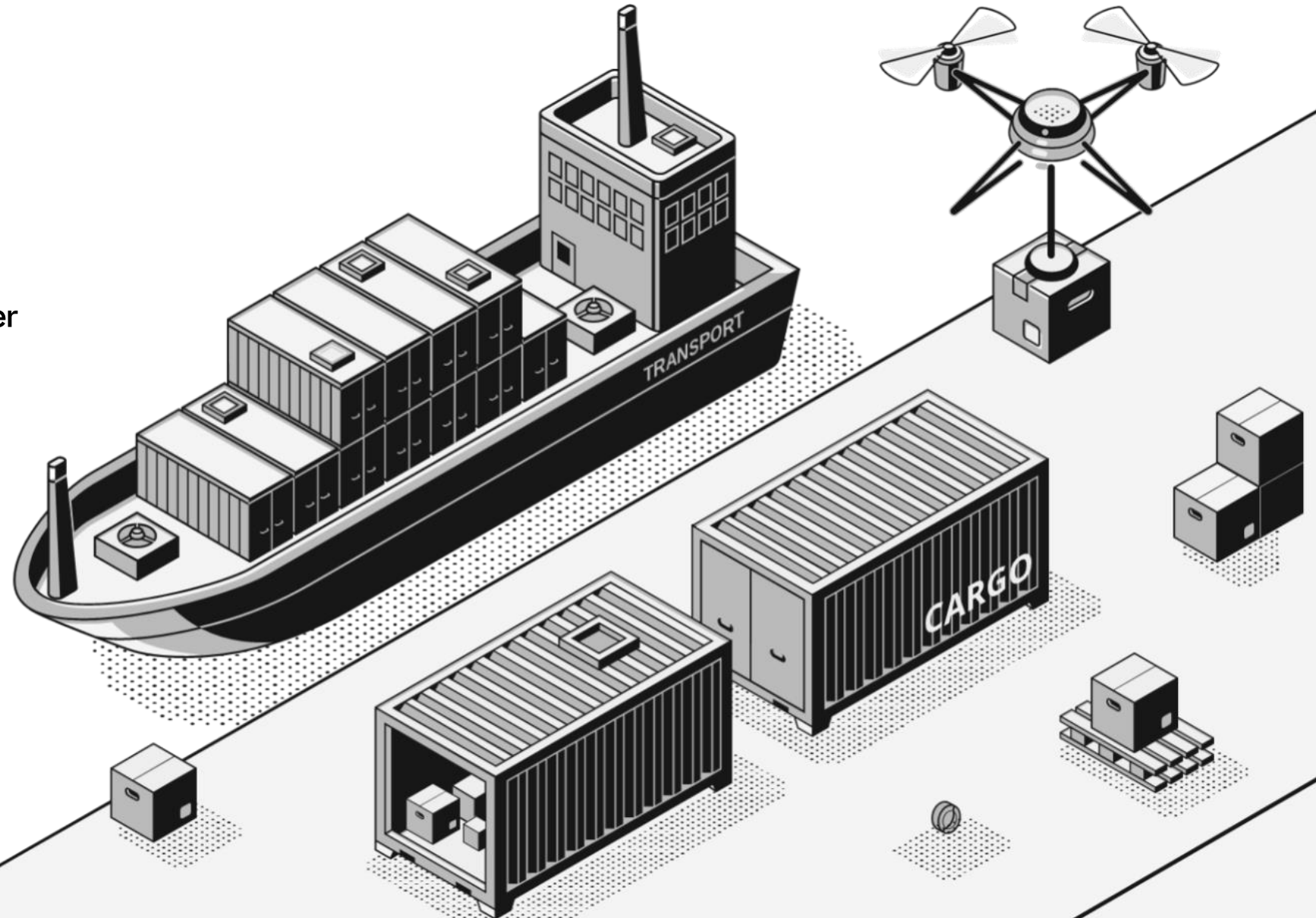


Digital Container Shipping Association

Industry Blueprint – Container Shipping 1.0

September 2019



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Industry Blueprint - Container shipping 1.0.

Glossary of Terms

No.	Term	Definition	Synonym
1	Process Level 1	End-to-end process stream. Consists of several journeys.	End-to-end process
2	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").	
3	Process Level 3	A sequence of related activities.	Process
4	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	
5	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	
6	Vessel journey	Departure-to-Arrival covers all activities and documentation processes related to one vessel AND one port call - Activities required to execute a port call successfully - Preparation of vessel arrival and follow-up post vessel departure The Vessel journey in the Industry Blueprint 1.0 will exclude: - 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.	
7	Milestone	A significant occurrence or change of status affecting the process flow of physical or immaterial equipment or documents.	
8	Event	An occurrence in the process, which is a lower ranking contributor to a milestone	
9	Data object	Process inputs/outputs. Events in the Industry Blueprint 1.0 have been defined as something which happens strictly internally with a carrier.	
10	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.).	
11	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.	
12	Carrier	Ref. IMO 16689	Shipping line
13	Vessel	A floating structure with own mode of propulsion designed for the transport of cargo and/or passengers. In the Industry Blueprint 1.0 "Vessel" is used synonymously with "Container vessel", hence a vessel with the primary function of transporting containers.	
14	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.	
15	Port	A facility with piers or docks. Ports are accessed by vessels and represent the destinations of a voyage. Ports can contain one or more terminals.	
16	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.	
17	Haulier	Ref. IMO 6963.	
18	Haulage requirements	Specifications for a haulier set by a carrier in regards to a specific work order, e.g. timeline, capabilities.	
19	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')	
20	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.	
21	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.	
22	Feeder operator	An entity operating a feeder service - ref. Feeder vessel.	
23	Depot	A designated area where empty equipment is stored. This is also where empty equipment can be picked up and/or dropped off.	Container Depot
24	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)
25	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.	
26	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.	
27	Empties	Container or equipment currently not stuffed.	
28	Seal	A single-use instrument used for securing container or freight car or truck doors. Seals have a unique numbers for record purposes.	
29	Reefer	Ref. IMO 4625.	
30	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.	

31	Container grade	The classification system used by carriers internally to define the general appearance and condition of a piece of equipment.	
32	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, deadline
33	Off dock storage	A container yard (CY) that is situated outside of the port premises.	
34	Gate-out	The action of moving a container from a container yard, a terminal or an other restricted/controlled area.	
35	Stuffing	The process of loading the cargo in a container or in/onto an other piece of equipment.	
36	Stripping	The act of unloading cargo from containers or equipment.	Emptying, destuffing, unstuffing
37	Stripping location	The location where the process of unloading the cargo of a container takes place.	
38	Network / 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.	
39	Bill of Lading (B/L)	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. The Industry Blueprint 1.0 considers the Bill of Lading finalized (no longer draft), when the draft has been approved by the customer.	
40	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
41	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.	
42	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.	
43	Customs and transit documentation	Official paper work used for customs clearance in relation to the end-to-end transportation.	
44	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.	
45	Container packing 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.	Dangerous goods certificate
46	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.	
47	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.	
48	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
49	Arrival notice	Arrival Notice is a shipping document, without legal value, issued by an ocean carrier or its agents to inform the consignee and/or notify party about the arrival of international sea freight shipment. Arrival Notice (or Notice of Arrival) provides shipment details (Bill of Lading number, containers numbers, arrival vessel, ...) charges and documents required to the consignee to make customs clearance and arrange pickup and delivery of his/her international shipment. The arrival notice is usually sent few days prior vessel's arrival.	
50	Discharge / Discharging of container	The unloading of a container from a vessel	
51	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 / discharge list
52	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
53	Equipment discharge/load 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
54	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".	
55	Load / Loading of container	The action of lifting any cargo or container on board of the vessel for transportation	
56	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.	MOVINS
57	Bayplan	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. The associated EDI-message, BAPLIE, is often used instead of the term bayplan.	BAPLIE
58	Stowage plan	Ref. IMO 1483.	BAPLIE
59	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.	

60	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
61	Shipment	A Shipment is the realisation of a customer booking for which all containers have a common routing and details of scheduling.	Consignment
62	Shipper	Ref. IMO 5084.	Consignor, sender
63	Consignee	Ref. IMO 1625.	
64	Customer	The entity who purchases goods or services from the carrier.	
65	Booking request	A request for reservation of space and equipment for a particular vessel/voyage and possibly inland transport.	Consignment
66	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.	
67	EDI booking	A booking received via electronic data interchange, meaning that the booking data flows automatically into the carriers booking system.	
68	Commodity	Description of the cargo loaded into a container. Often described using the Harmonized System-classification system.	Cargo
69	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.	
70	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.	
71	Dangerous goods	Ref. IMO 1971.	Dangerous cargo, DG
72	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.	
73	Inland transport request	Internal work document/file facilitating the collection of necessary data prior to issuing the carrier haulage work order.	
74	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.	
75	Work order	Order for specific transportation work carried out by a third party provider on behalf of the issuing party.	W/O
76	Financial clearance status	Financial check performed by carrier to ensure outstanding balance has been paid.	
77	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).	
78	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
79	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.	
80	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, transhipment
81	Verified Gross Mass (VGM)	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. The information can be transferred using the EDI form, VERMAS. In case a verified container weight has not been passed on, the container will not be allowed to go on board of a vessel. The weight can be determined in 2 ways: 1. The weight of a loaded container will be verified by weighing the container on a certified and calibrated platform scale/weigh bridge. 2. The weight of a loaded container will be verified by the shipper and proved based on a certified calculation procedure	VERMAS
82	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.	
83	Re-use	When an import customer wants to reuse the import container for a new export.	
84	Late submission	When a shipper submits documentation after a defined deadline set by the carrier.	
85	Partner	Every entity delivering transportation services within an agreement, e.g. VSA, 3PL.	
86	Vessel Sharing Agreements (VSA)	An agreement between two or more shipping lines to share vessel capacity on specific routes to increase asset utilization.	
87	Vessel schedule	The timetable of departure and arrival times for each port call on the rotation of the vessel in question.	
88	Vessel rotation	The order and sequence in which a vessel calls the ports on its route.	
89	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
90	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.	