

Name: _____ Date: _____

Air/Ocean Terminology

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Port where goods are discharged after arriving in destination country. | A. NET WEIGHT |
| 2. The weight of the goods themselves without any wrapping. | B. FREIGHT FORWARDER |
| 3. Method of Transportation | C. FIRMS CODE |
| 4. Port where goods are loaded on a vessel for export. | D. LADING PORT |
| 5. Internationally accepted commercial trade terms which determine the passing of risk and costs under an international contract of sale. The terms tell each contracted party what their obligations are for the carriage of goods and associated costs. | E. ARRIVAL DATE |
| 6. When a shipment enters the United States in one port but does not clear Customs in that port. The shipment is transferred by rail or truck to another port where it will be cleared. | F. BOL |
| 7. The weight of goods including packing, wrapping, containers. The total weight as shipped. | G. MOT |
| 8. Individual or company that accepts LTL shipments and consolidates them into truckload lots on a for-hire basis; agent who helps expedite shipments by preparing necessary documents or making other arrangements for moving freight. | H. INCOTERMS |
| 9. Code identifying the location where cargo is stored at the port of entry. | I. VSSL/FTZ |
| 10. Flex Global View is a web-based global tracking system that allows UPS-SCS customers and employees to track and have visibility over shipments. | J. CARRIER |
| 11. The date the shipment left the country from which it was immediately exported or if the documents suggest it left one country and just passed through another to be shipped from, the date of export will be treated as an exportation of the country from which it was originally exported. (Transshipment) | K. Broker Reference Number |
| 12. Charge levied against a carrier when equipment (such as containers) is not returned within a specified time. | L. I.T. |

13. Person/company designated to receive (take delivery) on a shipment of goods. Applies to the individual or company named on a shipping bill, designated as the party who will claim a shipment from an air carrier. This is sometimes referred to as the “ultimate” consignee.	M. DEMURRAGE
14. Transportation service provider. Carriers are classified as private, common, contract, or exempt.	N. Shipping Documents
15. Identification number assigned to a particular shipment (similar to a tracking number)	O. GROSS WEIGHT
16. Principal transportation document in which a carrier acknowledges receipt of (BOL; B/L) freight to be transported to an agreed destination. States the terms on which the carrier undertakes transport (contract of carriage) and describes the freight; may be negotiable (symbolizes title to the goods) or non-negotiable.	P. EXPORT COUNTRY
17. Date in which the shipment arrives in the port it is released/ cleared by Customs.	Q. HBL
18. A full carload or container load (weighing the minimum weight or more for carload).	R. UNLADING PORT
19. House Bill of Lading Number (Usually on OBL or derived from MBL#)	S. Import Date
20. The date the shipment first entered the United States.	T. FGV
21. Vessel Name or Flight Identifier	U. FCL
22. Shipping related reports, such as the Bill of Lading, Commercial Invoice, Mailing Label, Pack Slip, Vehicle Load Sheet Summary, and Waybill.	V. CONGSIGNEE