Global Certificate in Ship Chartering and Cargo Operations (United Kingdom) (Part II)

Vessel Operations Management

Able Bodied Seaman: A crew member who has the necessary skills and physical ability to perform tasks on a vessel, related terms include Ordinary Seaman and deck crew, explanation: An Able Bodied Seaman is a vital part of the vessel's operations, responsible for maintaining the ship's deck and superstructure, as well as performing tasks such as anchoring, mooring, and cargo handling, example: An Able Bodied Seaman may be required to climb the rigging to perform maintenance tasks or to handle cargo nets during loading and unloading operations.

Acceleration Clause: A contractual term that requires the charterer to pay a higher rate for the remaining period of the charter if the vessel is redelivered early, related terms include Charter Party and demurrage, explanation: An Acceleration Clause is a provision in a charter party that protects the owner's interests by ensuring that the charterer pays a higher rate if the vessel is returned early, thereby compensating the owner for the loss of revenue, example: If a charterer redelivers a vessel 10 days early, the Acceleration Clause may require the charterer to pay a higher rate for the remaining 10 days of the charter period.

Affreightment: The act of hiring a vessel to carry goods, related terms include Charter Party and freight, explanation: Affreightment is the process of contracting a vessel to transport goods from one place to another, and it involves the negotiation of terms such as freight rates, cargo capacity, and delivery schedules, example: A shipper may enter into an affreightment agreement with a shipowner to transport a cargo of grain from the United States to China.

Agency Agreement: A contract between a shipowner and a ship agent that authorizes the agent to act on behalf of the owner in a specific port, related terms include Ship Agent and port costs, explanation: An Agency Agreement is a formal agreement between a shipowner and a ship agent that outlines the terms and conditions of the agency relationship, including the agent's responsibilities and fees, example: A shipowner may appoint a ship agent to handle the customs clearance and berthing arrangements for a vessel calling at a particular port.

Aggregate Shipment: A shipment that consists of multiple consignments from different shippers, related terms include Consolidation and containerization, explanation: An Aggregate Shipment is a single shipment that comprises multiple consignments from different shippers, often consolidated into a single container or transport unit, example: A freight forwarder may consolidate multiple shipments from different shippers into a single container for transportation from the United States to Europe.

Alongside: A term used to describe a vessel that is moored or berthed alongside a wharf or quay, related terms include Berth and mooring, explanation: Alongside refers to the position of a vessel when it is moored or berthed alongside a wharf or quay, with one side of the vessel parallel to the shore, example: A vessel may be berthed alongside a wharf to load or discharge cargo.

Arbitration: A process of resolving disputes between parties through the intervention of a neutral third party, related terms include Mediation and litigation, explanation: Arbitration is a method of dispute resolution where a neutral third party, known as an arbitrator, hears evidence and arguments from both sides and makes a binding decision, example: A charterer and a shipowner may agree to arbitration to resolve a dispute over damages to a vessel.

Arrival Notice: A document sent by the carrier to the consignee to notify them of the arrival of a shipment, related terms include Bill of Lading and customs clearance, explanation: An Arrival Notice is a document that informs the consignee of the arrival of a shipment, providing details such as the vessel's name, the cargo description, and the estimated time of arrival, example: A carrier may send an arrival notice to the consignee 24 hours before the vessel's scheduled arrival to enable the consignee to make arrangements for customs clearance and delivery.

Assignment: The transfer of rights or obligations under a contract to a third party, related terms include Novation and subcontracting, explanation: Assignment is the process of transferring rights or obligations under a contract to a third party, often used in charter parties and other shipping contracts, example: A charterer may assign their rights under a charter party to a sub-charterer, who then becomes responsible for the performance of the contract.

Astronomical Day: A period of 24 hours that begins at midnight and ends at midnight the following day, related terms include Layday and demurrage, explanation: An Astronomical Day is a 24-hour period that begins at midnight and ends at midnight the following day, often used in shipping contracts to calculate laydays and demurrage, example: A charter party may specify that the laydays will be calculated based on astronomical days, with the first layday commencing at midnight on the day the vessel arrives at the loading port.

Ballast: A weight or material used to stabilize a vessel, related terms include Ballast Tank and draft, explanation: Ballast is a weight or material used to stabilize a vessel, often in the form of water or solid weights, example: A vessel may take on ballast water to stabilize the vessel and maintain its draft during a voyage.

Ballast Tank: A tank on a vessel used to store ballast, related terms include Ballast and stability, explanation: A Ballast Tank is a tank on a vessel used to store ballast, which is used to stabilize the vessel and maintain its draft, example: A vessel may have multiple ballast tanks that can be filled or emptied as needed to maintain stability and balance.

Bareboat Charter: A type of charter where the charterer has control of the vessel, related terms include Bareboat Charter Party and demise charter, explanation: A Bareboat Charter is a type of charter where the charterer has control of the vessel, including the crew and navigation, example: A charterer may enter into a bareboat charter agreement with a shipowner to operate a vessel for a specific period.

Barge: A flat-bottomed vessel used for transporting cargo, related terms include Tug and towing, explanation: A Barge is a flat-bottomed vessel used for transporting cargo, often towed by a tug or other vessel, example: A barge may be used to transport bulk cargo such as grain or coal along a river or coastal route.

Berth: A specific location where a vessel is moored or berthed, related terms include Berthing and mooring, explanation: A Berth is a specific location where a vessel is moored or berthed, often assigned by the port authority or terminal operator, example: A vessel may be assigned a berth at a container terminal to load or discharge cargo.

Berthing: The act of mooring or berthing a vessel, related terms include Berth and mooring, explanation: Berthing is the act of mooring or berthing a vessel, often involving the use of mooring lines and fenders, example: A vessel may be berthed alongside a wharf or quay to load or discharge cargo.

Bill of Lading: A document that evidences the contract of carriage, related terms include Charter Party and freight, explanation: A Bill of Lading is a document that evidences the contract of carriage, providing details such as the cargo description, weight, and destination, example: A bill of lading may be issued by the carrier to the shipper as evidence of the contract of carriage.

Bunker: A fuel or energy source used to power a vessel, related terms include Bunkering and fuel consumption, explanation: A Bunker is a fuel or energy source used to power a vessel, often in the form of oil or gas, example: A vessel may take on bunkers at a port to refuel for a voyage.

Bunkering: The act of taking on bunkers, related terms include Bunker and fuel consumption, explanation: Bunkering is the act of taking on bunkers, often involving the transfer of fuel from a bunker barge or shore-based facility, example: A vessel may undergo bunkering operations at a port to refuel for a voyage.

Cape Size: A type of vessel that is too large to pass through the canals, related terms include Panamax and ship size, explanation: A Cape Size vessel is a type of vessel that is too large to pass through the canals, often requiring a longer route around the Cape of Good Hope, example: A cape size vessel may be used for bulk cargo such as iron ore or coal.

Cargo: goods or commodities being transported by a vessel, related terms include Freight and shipment, explanation: Cargo refers to the goods or commodities being transported by a vessel, often in the form of containers, bulk cargo, or breakbulk cargo, example: A vessel may carry a cargo of automobiles from Japan to the United States.

Cargo Plan: A document that outlines the stowage and securing of cargo on a vessel, related terms include Cargo and stowage, explanation: A Cargo Plan is a document that outlines the stowage and securing of cargo on a vessel, providing details such as cargo weight, size, and location, example: A cargo plan may be used to ensure the safe and efficient stowage of cargo on a vessel.

Certificate of Registry: A document that evidences a vessel's registration, related terms include Registry and flag state, explanation: A Certificate of Registry is a document that evidences a vessel's registration, providing details such as the vessel's name, owner, and flag state, example: A certificate of registry may be issued by the flag state to the vessel's owner as evidence of the vessel's registration.

Charter: A contract between a shipowner and a charterer for the use of a vessel, related terms include Charter Party and time charter, explanation: A Charter is a contract between a shipowner and a charterer for the use of a vessel, often used for a specific period or voyage, example: A charterer may enter into a charter agreement with a shipowner to use a vessel for a bulk cargo shipment.

Charter Party: A document that outlines the terms and conditions of a charter, related terms include Charter and time charter, explanation: A Charter Party is a document that outlines the terms and conditions of a charter, providing details such as the charter period, freight rate, and cargo capacity, example: A charter party may be used to establish the terms and conditions of a time charter agreement between a shipowner and a charterer.

Classification Society: A third-party organization that classifies vessels, related terms include Classification and safety, explanation: A Classification Society is a third-party organization that classifies vessels, often providing certification and inspection services to ensure compliance with safety and regulatory standards, example: A classification society may classify a vessel as safe for operation and issue a certificate of classification.

Commission: A fee or payment made to a broker or agent for their services, related terms include Brokerage and agency agreement, explanation: A Commission is a fee or payment made to a broker or agent for their services, often calculated as a percentage of the freight or charter rate, example: A shipowner may pay a commission to a broker for their services in negotiating a charter agreement.

Container: A standardized box used for transporting goods, related terms include Containerization and intermodal, explanation: A Container is a standardized box used for transporting goods, often made of steel or other materials and designed for efficient handling and stowage, example: A container may be used to transport electronic goods from China to the United States.

Containerization: The process of packing and transporting goods in containers, related terms include Container and intermodal, explanation: Containerization is the process of packing and transporting goods in containers, often used for international trade and commerce, example: A shipper may use containerization to transport automobile parts from Japan to the United States.

Customs Broker: A person or company that assists with customs clearance, related terms include Customs and clearance, explanation: A Customs Broker is a person or company that assists with customs clearance, often providing services such as documentation, compliance, and duty payment, example: A customs broker may assist a shipper with customs clearance for a shipment of electronic goods.

Damage: harm or injury to a vessel or cargo, related terms include Damages and liability, explanation: Damage refers to harm or injury to a vessel or cargo, often resulting from accidents, negligence, or other causes, example: A vessel may suffer damage to its hull or propeller due to a collision or grounding.

Deadweight: The maximum weight of cargo, fuel, and stores that a vessel can carry, related terms include Deadweight Tonnage and capacity, explanation: Deadweight refers to the maximum weight of cargo, fuel, and stores that a vessel can carry, often used to calculate a vessel's cargo capacity, example: A vessel may have a deadweight of 10,000 tons, indicating its maximum cargo-carrying capacity.

Deadweight Tonnage: A measurement of a vessel's deadweight, related terms include Deadweight and capacity, explanation: Deadweight Tonnage is a measurement of a vessel's deadweight, often expressed in tons or other units, example: A vessel may have a deadweight tonnage of 10,000 tons, indicating its maximum cargo-carrying capacity.

Demise: The transfer of ownership or control of a vessel, related terms include Demise Charter and bareboat charter, explanation: Demise refers to the transfer of ownership or control of a vessel, often used in the context of charter parties or sales agreements, example: A shipowner may demise a vessel to a charterer under a bareboat charter agreement.

Demurrage: A charge or fee for delay or detention of a vessel, related terms include Laytime and demurrage rate, explanation: Demurrage is a charge or fee for delay or detention of a vessel, often calculated based on the vessel's daily hire rate or other factors, example: A charterer may be liable for demurrage if a vessel is delayed at a port due to cargo handling or other issues.

Despatch: A payment or reward for early completion of a voyage or task, related terms include Despatch Money and incentive, explanation: Despatch is a payment or reward for early completion of a voyage or task, often used to incentivize efficient operation or performance, example: A charterer may offer despatch money to a shipowner for early completion of a voyage.

Detention: A delay or stoppage of a vessel, related terms include Demurrage and laytime, explanation: Detention refers to a delay or stoppage of a vessel, often resulting from cargo handling, weather, or other factors, example: A vessel may be detained at a port due to cargo inspection or customs clearance issues.

Deviation: A departure from a voyage or route, related terms include Deviation Clause and route change, explanation: Deviation refers to a departure from a voyage or route, often used in charter parties or other shipping contracts, example: A vessel may deviate from its planned route due to weather or other factors, requiring a deviation clause to be invoked.

Disbursement: A payment or expense incurred by a shipowner or charterer, related terms include Disbursement Account and expense statement, explanation: Disbursement refers to a payment or expense incurred by a shipowner or charterer, often used in the context of vessel operation or maintenance, example: A shipowner may incur disbursements for bunker fuel, provisions, or other expenses.

Draft: The depth of a vessel's keel below the waterline, related terms include Draft Mark and depth, explanation: Draft refers to the depth of a vessel's keel below the waterline, often used to determine a vessel's cargo capacity or navigational limitations, example: A vessel may have a draft of 10 meters, indicating the depth of its keel below the waterline.

Dry Cargo: cargo that is not liquid, related terms include Bulk Cargo and container cargo, explanation: Dry Cargo refers to cargo that is not liquid, often including bulk cargo, container cargo, or other types of non-liquid cargo, example: A vessel may carry a cargo of grain or coal as dry cargo.

Dry Dock: A facility for repairing or maintaining a vessel, related terms include Dry Docking and ship repair, explanation: A Dry Dock is a facility for repairing or maintaining a vessel, often used for hull repairs, painting, or other maintenance tasks, example: A vessel may be dry-docked for repairs or maintenance, requiring the vessel to be lifted out of the water.

Economic Speed: The speed at which a vessel can operate most efficiently, related terms include Speed and fuel consumption, explanation: Economic Speed refers to the speed at which a vessel can operate most efficiently, often taking into account factors such as fuel consumption, weather, and cargo capacity, example: A vessel may operate at an economic speed of 15 knots to minimize fuel consumption and maximize efficiency.

Fathom: A unit of measurement for depth of water, related terms include Depth and draft, explanation: A Fathom is a unit of measurement for depth of water, often used in navigation or surveying, example: A vessel may be operating in waters with a depth of 10 fathoms, requiring careful navigation to avoid grounding.

Flag State: The country in which a vessel is registered, related terms include Registry and nationality, explanation: A Flag State is the country in which a vessel is registered, often responsible for regulating and overseeing the vessel's operation, example: A vessel may be registered in the flag state of Liberia, requiring compliance with Liberian regulations and laws.

Freight: The payment or charge for transporting cargo, related terms include Freight Rate and charter party, explanation: Freight refers to the payment or charge for transporting cargo, often calculated based on the cargo's weight, volume, or other factors, example: A shipper may pay a freight charge of $100 per ton to transport a cargo of steel from the United States to China.

Gross Tonnage: A measurement of a vessel's size or capacity, related terms include Net Tonnage and tonnage, explanation: Gross Tonnage is a measurement of a vessel's size or capacity, often used to calculate a vessel's cargo capacity or regulatory requirements, example: A vessel may have a gross tonnage of 10,000 tons, indicating its overall size or capacity.

Hull: The main structure of a vessel, related terms include Hull Design and ship construction, explanation: A Hull is the main structure of a vessel, often made of steel or other materials and designed to provide buoyancy and stability, example: A vessel's hull may be damaged due to a collision or grounding, requiring repairs or maintenance.

Inchmaree Clause: A provision in a marine insurance policy that covers damage to a vessel, related terms include Marine Insurance and hull insurance, explanation: An Inchmaree Clause is a provision in a marine insurance policy that covers damage to a vessel, often including machinery or equipment damage, example: A shipowner may purchase an Inchmaree Clause to cover damage to a vessel's machinery or equipment.

Insurance: A contract that provides financial protection against loss or damage, related terms include Marine Insurance and hull insurance, explanation: Insurance refers to a contract that provides financial protection against loss or damage, often used in shipping to cover risks such as cargo loss, vessel damage, or liability, example: A shipowner may purchase insurance to cover the risk of cargo loss or vessel damage during a voyage.

Intermodal: The use of multiple modes of transport to move goods, related terms include Containerization and logistics, explanation: Intermodal refers to the use of multiple modes of transport to move goods, often including containerization, trucking, or rail transport, example: A shipper may use intermodal transport to move goods from a factory to a port, then by sea to a destination port, and finally by truck to a warehouse.

Keel: The bottom most part of a vessel's hull, related terms include Keel Laying and ship construction, explanation: A Keel is the bottom most part of a vessel's hull, often made of steel or other materials and designed to provide stability and buoyancy, example: A vessel's keel may be laid during the shipbuilding process, marking the beginning of the vessel's construction.

Layday: A period of time allowed for loading or discharging cargo, related terms include Laytime and demurrage, explanation: A Layday is a period of time allowed for loading or discharging cargo, often specified in a charter party or other shipping contract, example: A vessel may be allowed 5 laydays to load a cargo of grain at a port.

Laytime: The time allowed for loading or discharging cargo, related terms include Layday and demurrage, explanation: Laytime refers to the time allowed for loading or discharging cargo, often calculated based on the vessel's cargo capacity and the charter party's terms, example: A vessel may have 10 days of laytime to load a cargo of steel at a port.

Letter of Credit: A document that guarantees payment for goods or services, related terms include Letter of Credit Facility and trade finance, explanation: A Letter of Credit is a document that guarantees payment for goods or services, often used in international trade to secure payment for shipments, example: A buyer may open a letter of credit to guarantee payment for a shipment of electronics from China.

Liability: The state of being responsible for loss or damage, related terms include Limited Liability and insurance, explanation: Liability refers to the state of being responsible for loss or damage, often used in shipping to describe a shipowner's or charterer's liability for cargo loss or damage, example: A shipowner may be liable for cargo loss or damage during a voyage.

Lighter: A vessel used for transferring cargo between vessels or between a vessel and shore, related terms include Lighterage and cargo handling, explanation: A Lighter is a vessel used for transferring cargo between vessels or between a vessel and shore, often used in ports or terminals, example: A lighter may be used to transfer cargo from a large vessel to a smaller vessel for transportation to a shallow port.

Lighterage: The act of transferring cargo using a lighter, related terms include Lighter and cargo handling, explanation: Lighterage refers to the act of transferring cargo using a lighter, often used in ports or terminals to facilitate cargo handling, example: A vessel may use lighterage to transfer cargo to a smaller vessel for transportation to a shallow port.

Load Line: A mark on a vessel's hull that indicates the maximum draft, related terms include Load Line Certificate and safety, explanation: A Load Line is a mark on a vessel's hull that indicates the maximum draft, often used to ensure safe operation and prevent overloading, example: A vessel may have a load line mark on its hull to indicate the maximum draft for safe operation.

Logbook: A record of a vessel's voyage or operations, related terms include Log and navigation, explanation: A Logbook is a record of a vessel's voyage or operations, often used to track navigation, weather, and other factors, example: A vessel's logbook may be used to record navigation data, weather observations, and other important information during a voyage.

Long Ton: A unit of weight or measurement, related terms include Ton and weight, explanation: A Long Ton is a unit of weight or measurement, often used in shipping to calculate cargo weights or volumes, example: A vessel may carry a cargo of 10 long tons of steel from the United States to China.

Manifest: A document that lists the cargo on a vessel, related terms include Cargo and shipment, explanation: A Manifest is a document that lists the cargo on a vessel, often used for customs clearance, cargo handling, or other purposes, example: A vessel's manifest may be used to declare the cargo on board to customs authorities.

Marine Insurance: A type of insurance that covers risks associated with marine transport, related terms include Hull Insurance and liability insurance, explanation: Marine Insurance is a type of insurance that covers risks associated with marine transport, often including hull insurance, cargo insurance, or liability insurance, example: A shipowner may purchase marine insurance to cover the risk of cargo loss or vessel damage during a voyage.

Moor: To secure a vessel to a fixed object, related terms include Mooring and berthing, explanation: To Moor a vessel is to secure it to a fixed object, such as a wharf or buoy, often using mooring lines or other equipment, example: A vessel may be moored to a wharf to load or discharge cargo.

Mooring: The act of securing a vessel to a fixed object, related terms include Mooring Line and berthing, explanation: Mooring refers to the act of securing a vessel to a fixed object, often using mooring lines or other equipment, example: A vessel may be moored to a buoy or wharf to await cargo loading or discharging.

Net Tonnage: A measurement of a vessel's size or capacity, related terms include Gross Tonnage and tonnage, explanation: Net Tonnage is a measurement of a vessel's size or capacity, often used to calculate a vessel's cargo capacity or regulatory requirements, example: A vessel may have a net tonnage of 5,000 tons, indicating its cargo-carrying capacity.

Notice of Readiness: A document that notifies the charterer or shipper that a vessel is ready to load or discharge cargo, related terms include Layday and cargo handling, explanation: A Notice of Readiness is a document that notifies the charterer or shipper that a vessel is ready to load or discharge cargo, often used to commence laydays or cargo handling, example: A vessel may issue a notice of readiness to the charterer to commence loading or discharging cargo.

Off-Hire: A period of time when a vessel is not available for charter or use, related terms include Off-Hire Clause and charter party, explanation: Off-Hire refers to a period of time when a vessel is not available for charter or use, often due to maintenance, repairs, or other factors, example: A vessel may be off-hire for a period of 10 days to undergo maintenance or repairs.

On-Hire: A period of time when a vessel is available for charter or use, related terms include On-Hire Clause and charter party, explanation: On-Hire refers to a period of time when a vessel is available for charter or use, often commencing when the vessel is ready to load or discharge cargo, example: A vessel may be on-hire for a period of 30 days to transport a cargo of grain from the United States to China.

Open Registry: A registry that allows foreign ownership of vessels, related terms include Flag of Convenience and registry, explanation: An Open Registry is a registry that allows foreign ownership of vessels, often used by shipowners to register their vessels in a convenient or tax-friendly jurisdiction, example: A shipowner may register their vessel in an open registry such as Liberia or Panama.

Overage: A surplus or excess of cargo or weight, related terms include Overweight and cargo handling, explanation: Overage refers to a surplus or excess of cargo or weight, often resulting in additional costs or liability, example: A vessel may have an overage of cargo, requiring additional handling or storage costs.

Owners: The person or company that owns a vessel, related terms include Shipowner and charter party, explanation: An Owner is the person or company that owns a vessel, often responsible for its operation, maintenance, and management, example: A shipowner may own and operate a fleet of vessels for cargo transportation.

Owner's Manager: A person or company that manages a vessel on behalf of the owner, related terms include Ship Management and technical management, explanation: An Owner's Manager is a person or company that manages a vessel on behalf of the owner, often responsible for technical, commercial, or operational management, example: A shipowner may appoint an owner's manager to oversee the operation and maintenance of their vessel.