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## Economic Commission for Europe

### Inland Transport Committee

#### Working Party on Inland Water Transport

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Item 9 of the provisional agenda

##### Glossary of terms and definitions related to inland water transport

### **Terms related to transportation of goods and passengers by inland waterways and the prevention of pollution from vessels**

#### Note by the secretariat

#### Mandate

1. This document is submitted in line with the programme of work of the Transport subprogramme for 2020 (ECE/TRANS/2020/21, chapter IV, table, section A, para. 11) adopted by the Inland Transport Committee at its eighty-second session (ECE/TRANS/294, para 136).
2. At its sixty-third session, the Working Party on Inland Water Transport (SC.3) asked the secretariat to prepare the draft glossary of terminology on inland water transport for consideration at the fifty-seventh session of the Working Party on Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation (SC.3/WP.3) (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/210, paras. 97 and 98). At its informal meeting held on 29–30 June 2020, SC.3/WP.3 took note of the progress made in preparing the glossary and asked the secretariat to continue this work.
3. Annexes to the present document contain the terms and definitions which can be added in the draft glossary: annex I – the terms related to safety of transportation of goods and passengers by inland waterways and transport documents and annex II – the terms related to the prevention of pollution from vessels.

## Annex I

## Terms and definitions related to safety of transportation of goods and passengers by inland waterways and transport documents

	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Approved equipment	Equipment of a design that has been tested and approved by an appropriate authority, such as a government department or classification society. The authority should have certified the equipment as safe for use in a specified hazardous or dangerous area.	(1)
2	Bill of lading	Document which evidences a contract of carriage by sea and the taking over or loading of goods by the carrier, and by which the carrier undertakes to deliver the goods against surrender of the document. A provision in the document that the goods are to be delivered to the order of a named person, or to order, or to bearer, constitutes such an undertaking.	(2)
3	Cargo area	That part of the ship which contains the cargo containment system, cargo pumps and compressor rooms, and includes the deck area above the cargo containment system. Where fitted, cofferdams, ballast tanks and void spaces at the after end of the aftermost hold space or the forward end of the forward most hold space are excluded from the cargo area. [(Refer to the Gas Codes for a more detailed definition).]	(1)
4	Cargo Declaration	Specific cargo declaration established in the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (London, 1965) to be the basic document providing information relating to the cargo required by public authorities on arrival (or departure) of vessels.	(2)
5	Cargo declaration (Freight declaration)	Generic term applied to the documents providing the particulars required by the Customs concerning the cargo (freight) carried by commercial means of transport.	(2)
6	Cargo manifest (load manifest, cargo waybill)	A listing of the goods comprising the cargo (freight) carried on a means of transport or in a transport unit. The cargo manifest which gives the commercial particulars of the goods, such as transport document numbers, consignors, consignees, marks and numbers, number and kind of packages, descriptions and quantities of the goods, may be used in place of the cargo declaration.	(2)
7	Coastal navigation (coastal shipping)	[Shipping] [navigation] [movement/transportation of goods and passengers] within [20 nautical miles] [50 nautical miles] [in a restricted area, usually at a limited distance] from the shore [and ports of refuge.]	
	Coastal navigation (cabotage, domestic trade)	1. [Navigation and trade by ship along a coast, especially between ports within a country.] 2. [Transport between two [sea]ports in the same country.]	
8	Cold ironing (shore connection, shore-to-ship power (SSP))	The process of providing shoreside electrical power to a berthed vessel while its main and auxiliary engines are shut down.	

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>	
9	Consignment	A separately identifiable collection of consignment items (available to be) transported from one consignor to one consignee via one or more modes of transport as specified in one single transport service contractual document.	(2)
10	Consignment note	Document accompanying goods during carriage.	(2)
11	Containerization	Use of containers on a large scale for the transport of goods.	(2)
12	Dock (wet dock)	Harbour or basin which is closed against the tidal range and which provides cargo-handling facilities for ships.	(3)
13	Dry dock	[Structure for the inspection, repair and construction of vessels in a dry basin in which the vessel stands below the level of the water in the port.]	
		[A structure providing support for a vessel and means for removing the water so that the bottom of the vessel can be exposed.]	(3)
14	Earthing (grounding)	The electrical connection of equipment to the main body of the 'earth' to ensure that it is at earth potential. On board ship, the connection is made to the main metallic structure of the ship, which is at earth potential because of the conductivity of the sea.	(1)
15	Enclosed space	A space that has limited openings for entry and exit, unfavourable natural ventilation, and that is not designed for continuous worker occupancy. This includes cargo spaces, double bottoms, fuel tanks, ballast tanks, pump rooms, cofferdams, void spaces, duct keels, inter-barrier spaces, engine crankcases and sewage tanks]	(1)
16	Explosion-proof (flame-proof)	Electrical equipment is defined and certified as explosion-proof when it is enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding the explosion within it of a hydrocarbon gas/air mixture or other specified flammable gas mixture. It must also prevent the ignition of such a mixture outside the case either by spark or flame from the internal explosion or as a result of the temperature rise of the case following the internal explosion. The equipment must operate at such an external temperature that a surrounding flammable atmosphere will not be ignited.	(1)
17	Flashpoint	The lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient gas to form a flammable gas mixture near the surface of the liquid. It is measured in a laboratory in standard apparatus using a prescribed procedure.	(1)
18	Foam (froth)	An aerated solution that is used for fire prevention and fire-fighting.	(1)
19	Freight	The remuneration payable to the carrier for the carriage of goods under a contract of carriage.	(2)
20	Freight charge	Costs incurred by the shipper in moving goods, be whatever means, from one place to another under the terms of the contract of carriage. In addition to transport costs, this may include such elements as packing, documentation, loading, unloading and insurance (to the extent they relate to the freight cost).	(2)
21	Freight forwarder	[The party who organizes shipments for individuals or other companies and may also act as a carrier. When the freight forwarder is not acting as a carrier, it acts only as an agent, in other words as a third-party logistics provider who dispatches shipments via carriers and that books or otherwise arranges space for these shipments.]	(4)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
22 Freight Forwarder; international freight forwarder	[Person or company who arranges for the carriage of goods and associated formalities on behalf of a shipper. The duties of a forwarder include booking space on a ship, providing all the necessary documentation and arranging Customs clearance.]	(2)
23 Freight forwarding	Arranging for the carriage of goods and associated formalities.	(2)
24 Halon	A halogenated hydrocarbon used in fire-fighting that inhibits flame propagation.	(1)
25 Inert gas	A gas or a mixture of gases, such as flue gas, containing insufficient oxygen to support the combustion of hydrocarbons.	(1)
26 Intrinsically safe	An electrical circuit, or part of a circuit, is intrinsically safe if any spark or thermal effect produced normally (i.e. by breaking or closing the circuit) or accidentally (e.g. by short circuit or earth fault) is incapable, under prescribed test conditions, of igniting a prescribed gas mixture.	(1)
27 Lift-on-lift-off (Lo-Lo)	Loading and unloading of intermodal transport units using lifting equipment.	(2)
28 Linked inland waterways	Waterways of a Member State of the European Union connected, by inland waterways which can be navigated under national or international law by craft falling within the scope of Directive (EU) 2016/1629 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 laying down technical requirements for inland waterway vessels, to inland waterways of another Member State.	(5)
29 Loading instructions	Instructions on where and how specified packages or containers are to be loaded on a means of transport.	(2)
30 Luggage registration voucher	[Transport document issued by the carrier after he accepted the luggage handed over by passengers.]	(6)
31 Manifest	A list of all goods loaded for transportation onto a means of transport in one location and which have a single certain destination (or a list of passengers). It combines all bills of lading for goods on a vessel. the number of manifests on board a vessel should equal the number of different travel routes.	(2)
32 Modal split of transport	[Describes] the relative share of each mode of transport, for example by road, rail or sea. It is based on passenger-kilometres (pkm) for passenger transport and tonne-kilometres (tkm) for freight or goods transport. The modal split is usually defined for a specific geographic area and/or time period.	(7)
33 Net weight	Weight (mass) of goods without any packaging.	(2)
34 Notice of circumstances preventing delivery (goods)	Request made by the carrier to the sender, or, as the case may be, the consignee, for instructions as to the disposal of the consignment when circumstances prevent delivery and the return of the goods has not been requested by the consignor in the transport document.	(2)
35 NST 2007, Standard goods classification for transport statistics	Statistical nomenclature for the goods transported by four modes of transport: road, rail, inland waterways and sea (maritime), custodian – UNECE.	(8)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
36 NUTS, Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics	Geographical nomenclature established by Eurostat to provide a single uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the European Union.	(9)
37 Place of delivery	The place at which the cargo leaves the custody of the carrier under the terms and conditions of the transport contract.	(2)
38 Place of transshipment	Name of a place where goods are to be or have been transferred from one means of transport to another during the course of one transport operation.	(2)
39 Port charges documents	Documents specifying services rendered, storage and handling costs, demurrage and other charges due to the owner of goods described therein.	(2)
40 Proof of delivery	Delivery document – receipt signed by the consignee upon delivery.	(2)
41 River Waybill	Transport document issued by the carrier to the shipper of goods carried by river which evidences receipt of the goods for carriage and binds the carrier to surrender the goods to the consignee at the port of destination.	(2)
42 Ship's manifest	An instrument in writing containing a list of the shipments comprising the cargo of the vessel, signed by the captain.	(2)
43 Shipmaster (boatmaster, skipper)	The person on board of the ship being in command and having the authority to take all decisions pertaining to navigation and ship management [ <b>and having the necessary qualification prescribed by the competent authority</b> ].	(10)
44 Shipowner (owner of the vessel)	[A shipowner is someone who owns a ship or ships or who has shares in a shipping company.] [A natural or legal person who operates his own or a rented ship.]	
45 Shipping Instructions, shipper's letter of instruction, Consignment Instructions	Document advising details of cargo and exporter's requirements for its physical movement. Instructions from either the seller/shipper or the buyer/consignee to a freight forwarder, carrier or their agent, or other provider of a service, enabling the movement of goods and associated activities. The following functions can be covered: movement and handling of goods (shipping, forwarding and stowage), Customs formalities, distribution of documents, allocation of documents (freight and charges for the connected operations), special instructions (insurance, dangerous goods, goods release, additional documents required).	(2)
46 Shipping Note	Document provided by the shipper or his agent to the carrier, multimodal transport operator, terminal or other receiving authority, giving information about export consignments offered for transport, and providing for the necessary receipts and declarations of liability (UN/ECE/FAL).	(2)
47 Shipping order	Document accompanying the shipment during the transfer to the ship. It is written instructions of the owner of the goods to the person representing his interests. about the delivery of the cargo to the recipient.	(2)

	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
48	Single Window	A facility that allows all participants in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once.	(2)
49	Sounding pipe	A pipe extending from the top of the tank to the bottom through which the contents of the tank can be measured. The pipe is usually perforated to ensure the level of liquid in the pipe is the same as the level of liquid in the body of the tank and to prevent the possibility of spillages. The pipe should be electrically bonded to the ship's structure at the deck and at its lower end.	(1)
50	Stevedore	Name of specialized organizations and firms engaged in loading and unloading vessels ; a representative of a stevedoring organization or firm exercising direct control over the loading and unloading of vessels.	(2)
51	Stowage	Stowage of cargo in the hold of the vessel with rational use of the place and with the intention to avoid cargo loss; cost of stowage.	(2)
52	Supply chain	Logistic chain ; International Supply Chain is a system of relationships, measures and people, which consists, in particular, of producers, exporters, brokers, transport operators, intermédiaires, port operators, airports, terminals, warehouse operators, distributors etc.	(2)
53	Transit	The business connected with the passage of goods through a country to their destination.	(2)
54	United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE)	United Nations code system to represent names of certain locations of interest in international trade and transport. It is used for purposes of trade to designate locations whenever there is a need for a coded representation for the names of ports, airports, inland clearance depots, inland freight terminals and other transport related locations, such as places of receipt and delivery, which are used for goods movements associated with trade ( <del>for example, locations where Customs clearance of goods can take place</del> ), or otherwise proposed by Governments.  This is a 5-character code where the first two characters are the ISO 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes which can be followed by a blank and 3-character code for the place name (see UNECE Recommendation 16), together with Eurostat supplied codes for ports not yet included in the United Nations system.	(2), (11)
55	Universal (multipurpose) transport document	A transport document confirming the existence of a contract of carriage by any mode or several modes of transport through the territory of one or more countries in accordance with any applicable international convention or national law and in accordance with the conditions of carriage under which any carrier or transport operator carries out or provides for the carriage, mentioned in this document.	(2)

## References

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- (4) *IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code)*, 2014.
- (5) Directive (EU) 2016/1629 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 laying down technical requirements for inland waterway vessels.
- (6) Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN), 1976, [www.unece.org/trans/main/sc3/sc3\\_legalinst.html](http://www.unece.org/trans/main/sc3/sc3_legalinst.html).
- (7) Eurostat, online glossary *Eurostat Statistics Explained*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Category:Glossary>.
- (8) Eurostat, *Reference Manual on Inland Waterways Transport Statistics*, Version 9.2, October 2019, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/29567/3217334/Inland\\_waterways\\_reference\\_manual\\_2019.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/29567/3217334/Inland_waterways_reference_manual_2019.pdf).
- (9) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), online *Glossary of Statistical Terms*, <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/alpha.asp>.
- (10) ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/2020/7.
- (11) UNECE, Eurostat, International Transport Forum (ITF), *Glossary for Transport Statistics*, fifth edition, 2019.

## Annex II

## Terms and definitions related to the prevention of pollution from vessels

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
1 Biofuels	Fuels derived directly or indirectly from biomass. Biofuels can be split up into three categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid biofuels</li> <li>• Liquid biofuels (see Liquid biofuels)</li> <li>• Biogases.</li> </ul>	(1)
2 Biomass	Organic, non-fossil material of biological origin (plants and animals) used as a raw material for production of biofuels. It can be also called biomass feedstock or energy crops. It includes wide range of materials harvested from nature or biological portion of waste. Using biomass as a fuel is deemed carbon neutral as carbon was trapped from the atmosphere during the biomass life cycle (its grow). [There are several sustainability concerns related to the use of biomass as fuel.]	(1)
3 Fossil fuel	A generic term for non-renewable energy sources such as coal, coal products, natural gas, derived gas, crude oil, petroleum products and non-renewable wastes. These fuels originate from plants and animals that existed in the geological past (for example, millions of years ago). Fossil fuels can be also made by industrial processes from other fossil fuels (for example in the oil refinery, crude oil is transformed into motor gasoline).	(1)
4 Low-sulphur content fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1 per cent.	(2)
5 Noise pollution	Sound at excessive levels that may be detrimental to human health.	(2)
6 Oil spill	Oil, discharged accidentally or intentionally, that floats on the surface of water bodies as a discrete mass and is carried by the wind, currents and tides. Oil spills can be partially controlled by chemical dispersion, combustion, mechanical containment and adsorption. They have destructive effects on coastal ecosystems.	(2)
7 Polluter pays principle (PPP)	Principle [recommended by OECD and the European Union] that the polluter should carry the costs of measures required to compensate for or clean up pollution.	(3)
8 Renewable sources of energy (renewables)	Energy sources that replenish (or renew) themselves naturally. Typical examples are solar energy, wind and biomass.	(1)
9 Ship recycling	[The activity of complete or partial dismantling of a ship at a ship recycling facility in order to recover components and materials for reprocessing, for preparation for re-use or for re-use, whilst ensuring the management of hazardous and other materials, and includes associated operations such as storage and treatment of components and materials on site, but not their further processing or disposal in separate facilities.]	(4)
	[The activity of complete or partial dismantling of a ship at a Ship Recycling Facility in order to recover components and materials for reprocessing and re-use, whilst taking care of hazardous and other materials, and includes associated operations such as storage and	(5)



<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
	treatment of components and materials on site, but not their further processing or disposal in separate facilities.]	
10 Solids removable by filtration (SRF)	Index of the content of suspended solids present in water according to European standard EN 872:2005.	
11 Total organic carbon (TOC)	Measure of the carbon content of dissolved and undissolved organic matter present in water.	(6)
12 Used oil log	[Log of oily and greasy waste generated from the operation of the vessel, delivered to reception facilities, issued by a competent authority]. The model of used oil log is given in annex 9 of CEVNI.	(7)
13 Waste generated on board	Matter or objects <b>which are waste generated as a result of the operation of the vessel, including oily and greasy waste, domestic waste water, household refuse, sludge, slops, other special wastes and cargo related waste</b> [defined in article 10.01, (b) to (f), of CEVNI], <del>generated on board</del> , of which the person in charge disposes or of which he/she intends or is required to dispose.	(7)
14 Waste management	The characteristic activities of waste management include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste,</li> <li>(b) control, monitoring and regulation of the production, collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, and</li> <li>(c) prevention of waste production through in-process modifications, reuse and recycling.</li> </ul>	(2)

## References

- (1) Eurostat, online glossary *Eurostat Statistics Explained*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Category:Glossary>.
- (2) OECD, online *Glossary of Statistical Terms*, <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/alpha.asp>.
- (3) Danube STREAM project consortium, *Basic Danube Glossary 2019*.
- (4) Regulation (EU) No. 1257/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on ship recycling and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and Directive 2009/16/EC.
- (5) The International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships.
- (6) International standard ISO 8245:1999 “Water quality – Guidelines for the determination of total organic carbon (TOC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC)”.
- (7) UNECE, *European Code for Inland Waterways* (CEVNI), revision 5 (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/115/Rev.5).