

# LOGISTIC TERMS

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## DICTIONARY

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**Agency:** It is an organization or individual that provides service on behalf of a logistics company in a region other than the central organization.

**Emergency Plan:** It is the plan that shows the measures to be taken against unexpected developments that may occur in the future.

**Emergency Stock:** Always on hand for unplanned, emergencies the amount of stock required.

**Opentop Container:** It does not fit in a standard container or cannot be loaded from the container door with forklift or similar equipment.  
is the container.

**ADR:** Rules for the transportation of flammable, combustible and explosive substances by road.  
necessary for vehicles and drivers to be transported  
It is a standard by which documents are sought.

They are listed below according to their classes;

Class 1: Explosives Class 2: Gases

Class 3: Flammable Liquids

Class 4.1: Flammable Solids

Class 4.2: Self-Combustible Substances

Class 4.3: Substances that Burn on Contact with Water

Class 5.1: Combustible (Oxidized) Substances

Class 5.2: Organic Peroxides

Class 6.1: Toxic Substances

Class 6.2: Infectious Substances

Class 7: Radioactive Substances

Class 8: Corrosive (Acidic) Substances

Class 9: Substances with Different Hazards

**Address:** These are the locations defined in the system with an identification number by determining the physical boundaries within the logistics facility.

**Addressing:** During the operation carried out in the logistics facility, the products or and transport units (baskets, parcels, pallets, etc.) physically within the facility. is to be placed in an address located in the system and the identification number of the relevant product or transport unit is matched with the identification number of the address where it is placed.

**Stock Accuracy at the Address:** It is the one-to-one match of the products physically located at an address within the logistics facility with the products registered at the relevant address on the system.

**Payment Under Letter Of Credit (L/C):** The goods given by a bank based on the request of a buyer and the details of which are specified by the buyer. or payment to a specified vendor in exchange for the presentation of documents relating to the service It is a conditional commitment to do it.

**Transfer:** It is the process of unloading the loads coming with a vehicle and loading them into another vehicle to be shipped in a short time without any special processing.

**Transfer Center:** These are the processing centers where the incoming cargo/cargo is unloaded and the outgoing ones are loaded according to the destination, where the cargoes are stored in short time intervals during the day, and where cargo/cargo transfers are made between vehicles.

**Active Stacking:** It is the stacking of the loads that are worked on and materials are placed/removed according to the requirement.

**Buyer:** The party receiving the product.

**Packaging:** Promotion and marketing processes that protect products from external influences. about the product inside, which facilitates, provides visuality and ergonomics of use. containing information; metal, plastic, glass etc. container made of materials.

**Warehouse:** It is a closed or open secure area where products are placed for a certain period of time, depending on the need.

**Warehouse Delivery-Receipt Receipt (ATF):** Signing and stamping while receiving or delivering the goods from the company, supplier or customer providing the service in question, in order to provide storage, transportation and/or value-added services by documenting that the goods in question have passed into the responsibility of the relevant party. document issued.

**Main Route:** The most convenient and most convenient route between departure and arrival points. is the path used.

**Master Airway Bill (MAWB):** It is used for the shipments made from the real sender to the real consignee in air transports.

**Contracted Warehouse:** Based on a contract, on behalf of the customer or customers  
It is the warehouse where storage activities are carried out.

**Agreement:** It is the text of the agreement reached between the relevant parties to define the conditions in advance and clearly in procurement services.

**Bonded Warehouse:** It is a kind of warehouse where the goods subject to customs legislation are kept while under customs supervision and the necessary procedures are carried out in order to complete the relevant foreign trade transaction.

**Interim Bill of Lading (House Airway Bill – HAWB):** It is the loading document used for air freight arranged by agents. The intermediate bill of lading is the same also the loading instructions for the destination agency, the description of the goods and It also includes the applicable transport charges.

**Storage:** The place where the products/materials are stored, the storage/preservation service and the fee paid for this service.

**Astarya (Laydays and Cancelling Clause - LayCan):** It is the interval of days that the ship can stay in the port for loading or unloading.

**Progressive Stock: Stock** at a certain stage in the supply chain to meet customer requirements.

**Ata Carnet (Ata Carnet):** It is accepted as a declaration and replaces the guarantee that allows the temporary acceptance of the goods between the contracting countries without being subject to customs duty, within the scope of the international import contract.

is a document.

**ATR (ATR Movement Certificate):** Between Turkey and the European Community  
According to the Customs Union Agreement signed,  
It is a document issued by the exporter in order to benefit from customs exemption in the export of goods.

**Toolbox:** It is a toolbox that contains tools (hammer, screwdriver, etc.) used to repair a vehicle.

**B**

**BAF (Bunker Adjustment Factor):** It is the freight item that is determined every month in order not to be affected by the fluctuations in oil prices.

**Belt Conveyor System:** They are conveyors whose carrying surface is made of materials such as plastic and rubber, designed with the potential to carry products from boxed and packaged materials to bulk materials.

**Barcode:** An optical reader device within the scope of automatic identification technology as numbers, characters or a mixture of these

They are line-space combinations of different thicknesses that can be transferred.

**Dwell Time:** The time during which the load does not physically move.

**Declared Amount:** It is the value of the goods declared by the sender.

**Block Train (Unit Train):** If there is enough load, it is the allocation of a whole railway train to this load. The load in question can only belong to one company.

## **C-C**

**CAF (Currency Adjustment Factor):** US dollar fluctuations is included in the freight.

**CFR (Cost and Freight):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is used only in sea and inland water transport, with the cost of goods and freight paid. The seller undertakes all the costs and risks and brings the goods to the port where they will be loaded, and delivers them to the ship as customs for export. The risk of damage and loss of goods passes to the buyer when the goods are placed on the ship, while the transfer of costs to the buyer takes place at the port of destination.

**CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight):** Cost of goods, insurance and freight paid, a delivery in international trade used only in sea and inland waterway transport form. The seller undertakes all the costs and risks and brings the goods to the port where they will be loaded, and delivers them to the ship as customs for export. In addition, the seller makes an insurance contract at the minimum coverage rate on behalf of the buyer against the risk of loss and damage during the transportation of the goods.

The risk of damage and loss of goods passes to the buyer when the goods are on board, while the transfer of costs to the buyer occurs at the port of destination and the risk is borne by the buyer. passes.

**CIP (Carriage and Insurance Paid To):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is used in all kinds of transportation, with the cost of goods, insurance and freight paid.

A carrier of the seller's choosing to have the goods cleared for export or to another person at the designated place (if such a place is agreed by the parties) and that the seller has to pay the transportation costs to bring the goods to the specified destination. By paying the insurance premium, the seller takes out an insurance at the minimum coverage rate suitable for the type of goods loaded. The seller is deemed to have fulfilled his "delivery obligation" when the goods are delivered to the carrier, not when the goods reach the destination.

**CMR Agreement:** Accept the provisions of the CMR Agreement of an international nature.

It is a road transport document used by countries. CMR of transport demonstrates that it is done in accordance with its terms. It is issued by the sender or logistics company on behalf of the recipient.

**CMR International Consignment Note:** It is issued by the shipping company on behalf of the buyer.

Proof that the goods have been received in good condition to be transported under the specified conditions and that the contract of carriage has been made.

It is legal evidence.

**CPT (Carriage Paid To):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is used in all kinds of transport, with the cost of goods and freight paid. Especially multi-vehicle used in transportation types. Seller's goods cleared for export

It means that it will be delivered to a carrier or other person of his choice at the designated place (if such a place is agreed by the parties) and that the seller has to pay the transportation costs to bring the goods to the specified destination. As a general rule, all risk and non-freight costs related to the goods pass to the buyer from the moment the goods are transferred to the custody of the first carrier. **Cross Docking:** It is the process of shipping the products supplied from the supplier by being classified according to the requirements of the customers, without being taken into stock and without spoiling the contents on the basis of the transport container.

**Packing List:** The parcel is the packing list. Items in the cargo displaying the quantity, piece, weight, size and numbers, as well as consignee information and address It is a detailed list.

**Distributed Stock:** The same material stock is kept in different places.

**Distribution:** The products are delivered at the specified time, quantity, etc. Transactions carried out in order to be shipped and delivered (delivered) to the specified places in accordance with the conditions is the whole.

**Distribution Network:** The warehouse, route, point of sale, etc., which take place in the process from the delivery points of the products to the delivery points. is the system in which the items are defined.

**Distribution Channel:** In the flow of goods/services produced and/or offered by the enterprise from the enterprise to the end user, the connection on this flow is the sum of its points.

**Distribution Center:** The products coming from the supplier or suppliers; to distribution These are the logistics facilities where storage, value-added transactions, handling, packaging and shipment are made in the period until

**DAP (Delivered At Place):** Cost of goods, insurance, freight and domestic transportation paid, in international trade, which is used in all forms of transport, including a wide variety of transport. It is a form of delivery. It means that the seller delivers the goods at the disposal of the buyer without unloading them from the transport vehicle arriving at the specified destination. The Seller bears all damage and costs related to the delivery of the goods to the designated place of destination. The seller bears all costs up to the destination, but customs clearance and costs in the buyer's country are the responsibility of the buyer.

**Narrow Aisle Storage System:** More efficient storage volume vertically

Shelving systems are used in warehouses. shelving systems

The spaces between them are called corridors. Standard handling

When equipment (forklift, reachtruck, etc.) is used, these corridors are 3 meters

It should have a width of approx. It is a storage system in which the width of these corridors is narrowed down to 2 meters with special handling equipment in order to use the warehouse volume horizontally as well.

**Narrow Aisle Stacking Equipment:** It is the equipment used in the Narrow Aisle Storage System to place and retrieve pallets on the shelf by moving along the corridors with guides such as rail, laser light, magnetic line. Models in which the operator's cabin can move vertically with the product are called "man-up", and models where the cabin is at the level of the ground shelf level are called "man down". "Man-up" models besides pallet handling

The row can also be used for order picking from high shelves.

**DAT (Delivered At Terminal):** Cost of goods, insurance, freight and domestic transportation paid, international transport used in all forms of transport, including a wide variety of transport It is a form of delivery in trade. It means that the goods are delivered by the seller leaving the goods at the disposal of the buyer, unloaded from the arriving means of transport at the designated terminal at the designated destination or port. DAT is at the disposal of the buyer at the terminal point determined by the buyer and the seller, with the unloading costs covered by the seller.

is to be abandoned.

**DDP (Delivered Duty Paid):** In international trade used in all kinds of transportation, including a wide variety of transportation, with the cost of goods, insurance, freight and domestic transportation paid.

It is a form of delivery. The seller's obligation to deliver is in the country of importation of the goods.

It ends when it is kept ready for order at the designated place. The seller delivers the goods to that point.

It has to bear the risks and expenses, including the taxes, duties and other fees necessary for the transportation of

**Demurrage: Exceeding** the loading and unloading time allowed for the ship or The cargo waiting in the container is cleared from the customs before the given time. is not discharged.

**Warehouse:** These are the intermediate points that play a strategic role in the realization of a whole series of activities, from the raw material stage to the production environment and distribution of the products to the consumption centers.

**Warehouse Management System:** Address determination in the process with intelligent algorithms, which records and reports the entire process (including outdoor field management) from the acceptance of the products to the warehouse to their dispatch, in the computer environment and using automatic recognition technologies, Guiding employees by making decisions on issues such as allocation, It is a system that provides tracking and planning of resources.

**Desi: To** be used in freight transportation fee calculation; It is the value obtained by dividing the three dimensions (width, length, height) of loads such as packages, boxes, parcels by 3,000 after multiplying each other in centimeters.

**Outdoor Management (Yard Management):** Ensuring and monitoring that all vehicles and persons entering the borders of the logistics facility act in accordance with defined processes and rules (such as traffic flow, use of parking areas, protection of the security chain).

**Vertical Storage System:** It is a mechatronic system with an elevator system and trays in each module. products or transport containers (basket, boxes etc.) are placed on trays and transported vertically with the elevator system to provide storage. By means of the sensors inside, the tray It provides efficient storage in the vertical direction by detecting the heights of the products placed on it and minimizing the distance between the trays.

**Vertical Conveyor System:** It is a conveyor system used in cases where the communication between floors, intermediate floors or stations with height differences within the same floor is not long enough to be solved with an inclined conveyor.

**Direct (Direct) Shipment:** It is the sending of the products to the customer without any storage process.

**Document:** Invoice, purchase order, etc. each of the forms.

**Dozvola:** It is the transit pass document of TIRs used between countries. Countries mutually pay annual Dozvola Certificate fee. this document

The TIRs receiving the destination can carry out transit freight transport from the countries.

**Bulk Cargo: Cargo** is in a transport container that can be handled with equipment.

It is the type of loading where there is no load and handling requires touching the load.

**Periodic Count (Cycle Count):** It is the process of counting and recording the stock in a certain period in order to ensure the accuracy of the stock.

**Fourth Party Logistics (4PL):** Companies that combine their organization's resources, capabilities, and technology with third-party logistics (3PL) companies to provide comprehensive supply chain solutions to their customers, and undertake the design and management of the entire chain. 4PL companies must have the expertise and ability to add value throughout the entire supply chain.

**Electric Stacker:** By moving the pallet loads vertically

It is the electrical equipment used for stacking. The equipment does not have a cabin for the operator, the operator uses the equipment on foot. It is a smaller and more economical product compared to conventional stacking equipment such as Reachtruck, but its maximum height is lower.

**Electric Pallet Truck (Jet):** It is a hand-controlled and electric (battery) powered equipment used to transport palletized loads practically in the horizontal direction.

The ability to transport/stack pallets vertically is very limited.

**Electronic Commerce (E-Commerce):** It is the purchase of real or virtual products on certain systems in exchange for money in the Internet environment.

**Electronic Product Code:** A product in the supply chain globally, instantly and code version, manufacturer/manufacturer information for automatic identification and tracking, It is the code that contains the product type and serial number information of the product.

**Handling:** It is a general tool used in logistics facilities for all operations such as changing the location of the products, breaking the package structure and recreating it, changing the size of the container, controlling it, labeling, and stretching.

is an expression.

**Commodity:** It is the name given to all the goods and products that are subject to trade.

**Inventory:** Physical and/or inventory of all fixtures and stocks in the business. financial list.

**Access Area: The** shelf compartment or the passage used to access the stacks. Material used for counting.

**Flexibility: It** is the ability to adapt to changes in consumer demands.

Flexible Conveyor (Flexi Conveyor): Each section is 1 meter long and

Thanks to its scissor structure, it can adapt to different distances by lengthening and shortening conveyor model.

**Simultaneous Entry and Order Preparation (Flow Thru):** It is the process of sorting and shipping the products according to the orders of the customers, without taking the products obtained from the supplier into stock, similar to the Cross Docking process. Unlike the Cross-Loading process, there may be a need to make changes to the contents of the transport container, so the products in the transport container are handled one by one and subjected to both the entry and the order preparation process simultaneously. In cases where the quantity from the relevant product is more than the order quantity, the remaining quantity (called residue) is accepted only for goods.

processed and taken into stock. Thus, the product arriving at the entry stage

Savings are achieved in resource usage by reducing operational transactions by ensuring that they are sorted by partially or completely matched with orders and only those that do not match are taken into stocks.

**ETA (Estimated Time Of Arrival):** It is the estimated date of arrival.

**Euro Pallet (EUR – pallet):** European countries gradually standardize on pallets; They determined the features such as size, quality, material type, humidity rate, nails used, and defined pallets that comply with these standards as Euro Pallets.

The standard number of Euro Pallet is UIC 435-2V. Its dimensions are 80 cm x 120 cm.

**Ex Declaration:** It is the export declaration.

**Extranet:** A network of different organizations (customers, suppliers, government agencies, etc.) so that they can use the same software and protocols over the internet.  
created network.

**Ex Works:** It is a form of delivery in international trade that expresses only the cost of goods and ensures the delivery of the goods to the buyer in the seller's own warehouse or business. From the delivery of the goods at the enterprise, all costs and risks and other liabilities related to the goods are borne by the buyer. The seller is not obliged to load the goods on any transport vehicle, and does not have to fulfill these customs clearance procedures when the goods are required for export.

**FAS (Free Alongside Ship):** Cost of goods and internal transportation to the port have been paid, It is a form of delivery in international trade used in the form of sea and inland water transport.

The seller's goods are cleared for export at the designated port of shipment.

It refers to the delivery of the ship selected by the buyer by leaving it in line (at the quay).

Loss of goods since delivery or

Risks such as damage to it belong to the buyer. From this moment on, all costs and freight are borne by the buyer.

**Invoice:** Product, quantity, quality, form of sale, weight, address, date, etc. It is a document issued by the seller, containing the information.

**FCA (Free Carrier):** It is a form of delivery in international trade used in all kinds of transportation, with the cost of goods and internal transportation to the specified place paid. It means the end of the seller's obligation when the goods are delivered to the carrier designated by the buyer at the place specified by the buyer, cleared for export. If the buyer has appointed a person who is not the carrier himself to receive the goods, the seller delivers the goods by leaving them to that person. deemed to have fulfilled its obligation.

**Feeder Service:** It is the event of receiving or delivering goods from large sea vessels to small sea vessels or barges or vice versa. It is often possible to serve directly from large ships. does not happen.

**FIFO (First in First Out):** It is the rule that is generally used in warehousing and costing, which stipulates that the first-in-first-out material for storage.

**Fictive:** It is the type of warehouse where the private firm only stores its own bonded goods.

**Fleet Management:** Self-owned vehicles, equipment, garages and subsidiaries in logistics companies to the management and execution of building systems harmoniously in an order. It's called fleet management. Where and when the vehicles will be, their maintenance, which equipment to be found in the vehicle, driver status encompasses all work.

**Physical Distribution: Physical** transportation, storage, stock control, packaging, information communication and order processing of manufactured goods to consumers.

**Physical Counting:** It is the process of counting and recording all the inventory in the warehouse or facility in a certain order, usually once or twice a year, by temporarily stopping the entry and exit processes.

**FOB (Free On Board):** International delivery method. The seller delivers the goods on the specified date. and on the ground, it performs the loading on the ship provided by the buyer. Goods any event that may occur after passing over the ship's handrail (deck) Any damages, losses and expenses are the responsibility of the buyer. Seller for export

prepares all the necessary documents and completes the customs clearance of the goods delivers.

**Forklift:** Loading, unloading, transporting, placing, stacking etc. in open and closed areas.

Forked transport/lift vehicle used for handling operations,  
fork lift.

**Refrigerated Transportation (Transportation Refrigerated):** It means the transportation of fresh and frozen food up to a temperature of -26 degrees.

**FTL (Full Truck Load):** It is the load that completely fills the carrying capacity (volume, weight) of a trailer.

**Oversize:** Ensuring the safe navigation of vehicles on the highway, with or without load.  
are the measurements that determine the length, width and height for the purpose.

**Provisional Acceptance:** It is the process of turning the raw material, semi-product or product into a semi-product/product by importing it from abroad, by adding/not adding different materials within the country, or by performing/not having value-added processes (labor, etc.) on it and exporting it abroad.

**Revenue Management:** Increasing revenues with efficient practices.

**Dressed Warehouse:** It is the type of building where the shelf system is used as the main carrier system of the warehouse building as well as product storage. After the rack system is installed, facade and roof panels are covered, and mechanical electrical systems are also racked.

is integrated into the system. Therefore, compared to conventional warehouse racks,  
clad warehouse racks cannot be flexibly dismantled and moved without affecting the building,  
Location changes cannot be made.

**Hidden Damage:** Products inside a seemingly undamaged container  
It is the case of later realizing that it has been damaged.

**Shipper:** The party requesting the transportation of the product is the company.

**GPRS:** It is a communication technology that enables data to be transferred to users over the GSM network.

**Groupage:** allocation of a transport vehicle or container to more than one shipper  
is to be done.

**Customs Declaration (Bill Of Entry):** Customs administrations, to enter or leave the country, to be transited or subjected to another process.

written declaration document stating the properties, dimensions and qualities of the goods.  
is called. It is edited as a copy.

**Customs Union:** Facilitating import transactions between one or more countries,  
removing or reducing customs duties,

made in order to ensure that the same customs tariff applies.

it's an agreement.

**Customs Permit Document:** It is the customs document showing that all legal requirements are met and the vehicle can be left.

**Customs Registration:** It is the approval of the customs declaration prepared by the exporter or importer company or the customs officer, and the submission of the relevant commodity for customs approval in order to import it.

**Safe Zone:** It is the place reserved for the storage of special materials.

**Safety Stock:** In order to avoid being out of stock as a result of unexpected situations that may occur in the supply time and consumption (sales) rate is the amount of stock held.

**Route:** It is the path that people, goods, vehicles, services or information will follow between the starting and ending points of the movement to be determined in advance.

**Raw material:** These are the materials that are used at a high rate to obtain the final product by processing in the production processes.

**Consignment Note:** It is a receipt document used in transportation by train. It does not have the property of valuable documents.

**Moving Rack:** It is a system in which the rack blocks can move horizontally with the motor drive. With this mobility, fewer corridors can be planned and more dense storage can be made. Usually entry-exit handling

in operations with relatively slow speed (such as archive storage) used.

**Mobile Ramp:** Between the warehouse and the vehicle body of the handling equipment equipment that allows it to pass. With its movable structure, it eliminates the height difference between vehicle boxes at different heights and the warehouse floor, and acts as a bridge between them.

**Damage:** Transportation, storage, handling of materials, etc. tearing, cracking, breaking, deterioration, deformation, wetting etc. All of the damages that cause loss of value.

**Air Way Bill: It is a bill of lading** prepared between the consignor and the air carrier in a non-negotiable form.

**IATA (International Air Transport Association):** In international air transport controls the descriptions and authorizations of passenger and cargo transportation

is an organization.

**IMCO Charge:** Supplement requested by the shipowner in the transport of dangerous goods is the fee.

**IMO Document (IMO Document):** It is the document used to transport flammable, explosive and chemical.

**Intermodal Transportation:** Intermodal transportation; It is the transportation of the goods to be transported to the final destination by using more than one transportation model (Ro Ro, road, seaway, railway) without any physical action on the goods and without opening the container/trailer.

**Pick by Light:** It is an electronic system that shows the personnel how many items will be collected from which address, via the led screen, during the product picking process. Store the result of the collection operation by means of the buttons on it.

provides notification to the management system.

**Light Directed Sorting (Put to Light):** It is an electronic system that shows the personnel how many products will be placed at which address, via the led screen, during the product sorting process. It ensures that the result of the sorting process is reported to the warehouse management system through the buttons on it. Returns: Damages, rejection, recovery of packaging materials, expiration, obsolescence, repair, etc., after the delivery of the product to the buyer. It is called the activities of taking the products back from the buyer to the starting point for reasons. **Returned Product**

**Certificate:** The returned product is the company's original product.

It is a form that shows and indicates the reason for the

return. **Return Management: Handling** of products returned from the customer to the supplier,

is the management of operations such as storage, recovery and

destruction. **Walk-through Rack:** It is a shelf that allows the stacking equipment to enter the shelf

from the aisle, allows the pallets to be stacked deeply, thus minimizing the space allocated as

aisle, storing small kinds of goods in high quantities, and using rails instead of traverses for

placement. It provides a functioning in accordance with the LIFO (last in first out) principle. **Export:** It

is the trade that occurs by sending the goods from the current country to another country.

**Replenishment:** In the storage process of the material, different packaging

Ensuring availability in formats and/or storage locations

It is an in-warehouse transfer process for

Intranet: Computer for data exchange between company units connecting networks. **Waybill**

**(BOL):** It is the official document showing the delivery of goods approved by the finance, used when shipping the sold goods from one place to another. **Stack:** It is a stack of loads created from different loads according to certain criteria. **Stacking:** It is the stacking of materials on top of each other in order to use the volume vertically. **Collaboration:** To encourage, encourage and encourage all parties in the supply chain for better chain performance. **Import:** Bringing goods from another country to the current country

through trade. **Traceability:**

It is the ability to obtain and report data about the path a product takes from production to consumption throughout the supply chain.

**Jettison:** The throwing of materials from the ship when the ship is in danger.

**Joint Rate:** The price applied from the first port of transport to the next. These transportation systems are agreed and approved between the lines.

It is a single tariff.

**Just In Time Delivery System:** It is a system for the delivery and delivery of the material in the required time and amount, from the required place to the required place, under the desired conditions.

**K1:** Intercity transportation of goods by road with one or more self-owned vehicles

Transportation, Maritime and Communication of natural or legal persons who will

It is a certificate of authorization that they must obtain from the Ministry.

**Cabotage:** In maritime trade, a country gives the authority to transport within its own country only to carriers carrying its own flag. In addition, commercial vehicle drivers have the right to work in other countries in road transport.

is also used.

**Acceptance Credit Payment:** It is a form of payment that undertakes to pay the price of goods in a certain time and in which a policy is the instrument for this payment. In other words, the acceptance credit is the cost of the goods sold to a policy.

It is a form of payment in which it is paid to the seller on the maturity date. With this loan the bank of the importer or, in addition, the importer's bank

used with acceptance. Acceptance credit payment to the parties

banks act as intermediaries and get commissions for it. If the policy issued by the seller is accepted by the buyer, there is "trade acceptance".

It is foreseeable that the policy will be accepted by a bank.

In this case, the bank accepts the policy or may issue a bill for the acceptance of the importer.

This is called "banker's acceptance". Against the importer who wants to make deferred purchases in this form of payment, the exporter guarantees himself by the bank's acceptance or endorsement of the policy.

**Quality Control:** Meeting the stipulated quality requirements of a product or service. determination of the degree.

**Kanban:** It is the information, document, signal, electronic message that provides the supply of the material needed in just-in-time production/supply systems, when it is needed and in the amount needed.

**Capacity:** Achieved under specified conditions, by duration or other criteria.

It is the highest amount of production (output) that can be produced.

**Land Transportation:** It is a transportation model that includes the transportation of the goods from the exit point to the destination point by using the road route.

**Quarantine Stock:** Incorrect documentation, defective merchandise, recall of defective products, etc. It is stock that is kept separate from intact products for reasons.

**Mixed Transport:** At least two different transports within the same shipment system is used together.

**Counter-trade:** It is considered to be of equal value, realized with a single contract that does not include financial payments or fund transfers.

Transactions in which two groups of goods are exchanged directly and simultaneously.

Barter agreements are not long-term and regular transactions with the same customer;

It usually covers one-off transactions.

**Value Added:** The value a company adds to its inputs (the sum of labor, depreciation, profits, taxes and liabilities) / the value, functionality or utility that is increased or improved.

**Value Added Operations (VAS):** Labeling, packaging, folding, temperature measurement, transfer, mixing, combining, separating, palletizing, light assembly, return operations, destruction, adding user manuals, barcode operations, maintenance-repair operations in warehouses upon customer demands. etc. are transactions.

**Sliding Rack:** For high rotation speed and better volume usage; box, pallet etc. after a packet is received to implement the FIFO policy for packets other packages to the unloading position by sliding on inclined rollers.

It's the shelf it came from.

**Resource Planning:** Periodic use of all self-owned and/or subcontracted resources in an efficient and beneficial manner.

optimization work. Resource planning results

As a result of the needs and demands arising from the processes can also be triggered.

**Kingpin:** It is the large pin that connects the tractor with the semi-trailer.

**Knocked Down (KD):** It is the disassembly of the load for reassembly in order to make an economical loading.

**Code:** It is the numeric or alphanumeric representation of the text for the purpose of separating and classifying the commonly used information.

**Parcel (Box):** It is a package of various sizes containing all kinds of goods.

Box Label: Destination place on the outside of the parcels used in transportation and/or box content information.

**Combined Transportation:** It is a transportation system in which road is used at the beginning and end stages of transportation and long-distance transportation is made by rail, river, canal or seaway.

**Complete:** The allocation of a transport vehicle or container to a shipper.

**Consignment Export – Consignation:** It is the form of export where the goods are sent to foreign buyers, brokers, branch offices of the exporter abroad for final sale to be made later. Relevant persons or organizations receiving the goods sent for sale sell the goods at their fair value, commission etc. expenses are deducted from sales revenue and the remaining amount

send them to the exporter in foreign currency through the authorized bank.

**Consignment Stock:** Paid for when used, not when received are products.

**Consolidation:** It is the saving of scale in transportation by creating large loading lots from small quantities of cargo.

**Cantilever Rack:** It is a shelf with an open front and horizontal carrier arms, especially used for stacking long goods (profile, pipe, plate, plastic, wood, etc.) side by side or on top of each other.

**Bill of Lading:** It is the loading instruction. It contains all the details of the sender and the receiver, the place and date of loading, the place where the goods will be delivered, the type of goods, the quantity, the gross weight and the method of delivery.

**Container:** Resistant to all kinds of atmospheric conditions, especially by sea.

which is used in combined transport with

Standard in which loads that can be handled and stacked are placed metal cargo boxes.

**Contract Logistics: Contractual** with the logistics service provider company and customers  
It is the outsourcing of logistics operations.

**Conveyor:** It is a closed-circuit continuous transfer mechanism that is used to carry loads from the air or from the ground. It is a continuous transport vehicle used for transporting various loads and materials.

**Corridor:** A passageway in a stockpile.

**Usable Addresses:** Indicates the suitability and availability of locations determined for different purposes (stocking, handling, vehicle loading/unloading, value-added services) in logistics facilities for the relevant transaction.

**Küyat:** It is a word of Persian origin and means opening, opening. Goods  
the owners of their belongings before the declaration in order to be able to issue their declarations.  
inspection, sampling and weighing.

**L2 Document:** It is a type of authorization document that companies operating in international logistics should have in accordance with the Road Transport Law.

Unless the violations specified by the provisions of the law are committed, the validity period of the certificate is 5 years.

**LIFO (Last In First Out):** It is the principle that the last in, the first out material.

Logistics: It is the physical flow consisting of transportation, storage, packaging and handling, and the service flow consisting of customs clearance, insurance, surveillance, stock management and order management.

**Logistics Management:** Production point and  
forward and backward movement of goods, services and related information between consumption points.  
effective and efficient planning of flows and storage,

The supply chain process phase, which includes implementation and control.

**Low-bed (Camelneck Trailer):** It is a semi-trailer that provides the transportation of loads  
different from the length, height, width and tonnage that normal trucks or trucks can carry, other  
than the standards according to international and domestic road transport regulations, such as  
heavy construction machinery or special project loads.

**Return to Country of Origin:** It is the return of the imported material to the imported  
country in cases where it does not comply with its qualifications.

**Goods Acceptance:** It is the process of accepting the material coming to the warehouse. Process; your load  
unloaded and taken to the goods acceptance area, registered information and physical information  
It includes comparison of goods, taking goods into warehouse and keeping records.

**Goods Receiving Area:** The acceptance of the material coming to the warehouse is carried out.  
is the area.

**Cash Against Goods:** The price of the exported goods

It is the form of payment that is paid after the goods are received by the importer.

**Material Request:** It is a request made to receive goods from the warehouse or to start the purchasing process if it is not available in the warehouse.

**Material Management:** All materials within a company; coding, requirements planning, stock control, procurement, warehousing, etc. management of its activities.

**Manifest:** It is the document showing the list of details prepared by the carrier and its agent.

Summary details of the total cargo in the vehicle.

It is generally used for customs purposes.

**Maut:** It is the highway usage tax levied on vehicles over 12 tons in Germany.

**Certificate of Origin:** It is the document that shows the origin of the goods in circulation in international trade, that is, the place where it is produced and therefore which country it belongs to.

**Seasonal Stock:** It is the stock held to meet the consumption that will occur during the season before the start of a season.

**Mezzanine Type (Platform – Walkway) Shelving System:** It is a shelf system that is used to store small and multi-article products such as spare parts, ready-made clothing, accessories, cosmetics, provides access to each product without using equipment, and enables efficient use of the warehouse volume vertically. in the shelf

It allows the personnel to walk on the platforms, thus providing a high

It allows the warehouse to be used as a mezzanine floor.

**Inspection:** Internal or external material at storage or customs points under the supervision of officials (third parties), when necessary, samples are taken, analyzed and checked.

**Force Majeure:** It is the provision in the contracts that the parties cannot be held responsible for unforeseen circumstances (earthquake, flood, war, etc.) that develop beyond their control.

**Seal:** It is a kind of locking system that is installed after the vehicle is cleared and shows that it is not opened without permission until delivery.

**Customer:** The institution or person to whom the product and services are sold.

**Customer Relationship Management:** Customer characteristics and sales and marketing activities customers more effectively and efficiently through versatile and cross-analysis. the provision of services.

**Freight:** It is the fee paid for the transportation service.

**Optimization:** It is a concept that has parallels with resource planning.

With the actions to be taken and the plans to be implemented within the available resources, this while aiming to increase the measurable values of the institution such as the use of resources with maximum capacity, efficiency and profitability; It aims to keep these criteria at the lowest level within a structure that is measured by performance criteria such as penalty, delay and loss.

**Delivery Order:** It is an order or instruction prepared to ensure that the goods written on the bill of lading can be drawn in parts. same order

At the same time, it is an instruction for the customs clearance of the goods against the bill of lading.

**Average Stock:** A product, a product line, or all products in a given period

The average level of stock held for

**Automatic Storage System (AS/RS):** It is a storage system in which the placement of the material in the warehouse and the transportation of the material from the storage location are carried out with computer-controlled hardware, and robots that can move horizontally and vertically for the purpose of placing and collecting in each shelf aisle. **Forms of Payment (Made Of Payment):**

- 1. Payment Under Letter Of Credit (L/C):** A payment to a specified seller in return for the presentation of documents related to the good or service, given by a bank and detailed by the buyer, upon the request of a buyer. It is a conditional commitment to do it.
- 2. Acceptance Credit Payment:** It is a form of payment that undertakes the payment of the cost of goods in a certain time and in which a policy is the instrument for this payment. In other words, acceptance credit is a form of payment in which the price of the goods sold is paid to the seller in the maturity period that is tied to a policy. This credit is used by accepting the policy submitted with the document by the importer or, in addition, by the importer's bank. In the acceptance credit payment, the banks act as an intermediary to the parties and they receive a commission for this. If the policy issued by the seller is accepted by the buyer, there is "trade acceptance". Where acceptance of the policy by a bank is foreseeable, the bank accepts the policy or may issue a bill for acceptance by the importer. This is called "banker's acceptance". Against the importer who wants to make deferred purchases in this form of payment, the exporter guarantees himself by the bank's acceptance or endorsement of the policy.
- 3. Counter-trade:** Financial payment or fund  
These are the transactions in which two groups of goods, which are considered to be of equal value, are exchanged directly and simultaneously. Barter agreements are not long-term and regular transactions with the same customer; It usually covers one-off transactions.

4. **Consignment Export – Consignation:** It is the form of export where the goods are sent to foreign buyers, brokers, and the branch representatives of the exporter abroad for final sale to be made later.

Relevant persons or organizations receiving the goods sent for sale sell the goods at their fair value. Commission etc. their expenses are deducted from the sales revenue and they send the remaining amount to the exporter in foreign currency through the authorized bank.

5. **Cash Against Goods:** It is the form of payment in which the price of the exported goods is paid after the goods are received by the importer.

6. **Cash Payment / Advance Payment / Prepayment / Cash Before Delivery:** It is the form of payment in which the importer pays the price of the goods to the exporter before the actual export.

7. **Cash Against Documents (CAD):** It is a form of payment that envisages the delivery of documents to the importer in exchange for the importer firm's bank paying the export price to the exporting firm's bank. The importer has the right to clear the goods from customs with the payment documents received. This form of payment is also called payment in return for documents.

**Dead Stock: Stock** that has not been demanded or consumed for a certain period of time.

**Summary Declaration:** The goods to be imported and exported.

It is a document that shows that it has come to customs.

**Package:** Protecting products from external influences and keeping them together; which facilitates marketing, transportation, storage, distribution and metal, plastic, cardboard etc. container made of materials.

**Packaging:** It is all of the protective tools used to ensure safe transportation of a product in the distribution chain from the producer to the consumer.

**Palletizing:** Stacking the product on pallets for transport and storage.

**Panel Van:** Manufactured to carry loads, with a 3 – 5 meter closed box, in a van with a light commercial vehicle (semi-closed open body) similar to a minibus

While the goods are being transported in the open, in this model, the load is carried in the hollow section such as a closed warehouse. is moved.

**Partial Shipments:** It is the method of transporting the loads of different customers on the same route with the same TIR.

**Cash Payment / Advance Payment / Prepayment / Cash Before Delivery:** It is the form of payment in which the importer pays the price of the goods to the exporter before the actual export.

**Planning:** Loading plans are made based on the load requests from our customers and/or agencies, the resources we have and again the customer requests, and the loads are set off.

**Policy:** It states that the insurance contract has been made and that the terms of the contract are mutually agreed upon. It is a written contract that shows (the rights and obligations of both parties).

**Proforma:** It is the preliminary invoice issued by the seller on behalf of the buyer and showing all the details of the agreement.

**Promotion:** Innovations or advantages offered to increase sales.

**Shelf:** It is a storage equipment made of metal, wood or plastic material, which is constantly fixed or whose dimensions can be adjusted when necessary, used to maintain order in warehouses, to put products on it, to use height and to protect goods.

**Ramp:** At the same height of the body of the transport vehicle and the loading area and thus facilitates the unloading and loading of the material. is the facilitating field.

**Rail Aisle:** It is the aisle with guide rails that allow narrow aisle stackers to move in a certain direction.

**Reach-Truck:** It is an electrical stacking equipment that can provide easy, comfortable, fast and safe movement in wide aisles (approximately 3 meters wide), side-loaded and stacked warehouses at 10-13 meters high to meet the storage needs.

**Reserved Areas:** To be used for placement, collection or other purposes are custom fields, such as the predetermined cross-docking area.

**Reserved Stock:** Required within the framework of a job or order order for a particular product. amount of reserved stock.

**RF Handheld Terminal (Radio Frequency):** Barcode, QR code scanning or with keys They are easy-to-use, mobile handheld computers that provide information collection by manual operation, deliver this information to the desired system database without loss and error, online via radio frequency, as well as displaying information from the system database to direct the personnel via its screen.

**RF ID:** Data between tag and reader, integrated with a software-hardware system, consisting of a microchip with an antenna wrapped around it and a reader

It is an automatic recognition system in which communication is provided by radio waves.

**Routing: From** the starting point of the transport process to the points to be reached It is the determination of which order and route to be made.

**Trailer:** The characteristics of the load towed and to be carried by a towing vehicle. suitably manufactured, self-parking, load-bearing It is a road transport vehicle for transportation purposes.

**Tugboat:** Fast and safe transportation of large ships in port areas

It is a motorized watercraft that assists in manoeuvring.

**Roller Conveyor:** It is the equipment that moves the product or the transport container (pallet, basket, etc.) on the roller molds placed on them by rotating the motor.

**R2 Document:** It is a type of authorization document that companies that organize international transportation should have as per the Highway Transportation Law. Unless the violations specified by the provisions of the law are committed, the validity period of the certificate is 5 years.

**Fixed Storage Policy:** Each product has a special area reserved for it. storage policy.

**Fixed Price:** It is the price that has not been changed in any way.

**Fixed Costs:** Fixed costs that are not affected by the amount of work done in the short run. remaining costs.

**Purchasing:** It is the transfer of the ownership of the goods or services from the seller to the buyer with the desired quality, time and quantity, reasonable price, an appropriate delivery and payment plan, and additional conditions if deemed necessary.

**Free Zone:** Although it is part of the Turkish Customs Zone; Except for the cases stipulated in the customs legislation, the goods that are not in free circulation are not subject to any customs regime and are not put into free circulation.

with import taxes, provided that it is not used or consumed.

Customs Territory of Turkey with regard to the implementation of trade policy measures goods in free circulation considered to be outside

These are the places where the goods normally benefit from the opportunities related to the export of the goods due to the placement of the goods.

**Packing Slip:** Official document stating the name, quantity, freight cost and invoice number of the cargo in the vehicle. During the transport of goods in order to be controlled in terms of tax legislation, it is regulated during the transportation of commercial goods from one place to another and together with the goods It is a mandatory document.

**Shipment:** Requests (orders) according to certain criteria (shipment day, place, loading vehicle, route, amount, etc.)

It is the process of taking it out of the warehouse to be delivered to the places where it is delivered.

**Border Gate:** Indicates the country borders where export and/or import vehicles enter or leave the countries on their transit routes.

**Sequential Stacking:** Loads are placed on top of the floor in a plan without using racks. is stacked on top.

**Back-to-Back Shelf Spacing:** It is the space left between two shelves in the back-to-back rack system, taking into account the overflow of pallets from the shelves.

**Back to Back Racking System:** The most common, economical and widest range of shelves, where the front faces of the shelves are placed close to the aisle and the backs are close to each other, which provides direct access to all product types, can be used manually or with handling equipment, and is very suitable for pallet use. It is a shelf system with usage area.

**Insurance:** To eliminate the damages that may arise as a result of the realization of possible risks. two agreements with the organization dealing with this business in return for the premium paid in advance. one-sided written contract.

**Order Confirmation Number:** It is the number showing the finalized order for a product to be delivered on a certain date. This number is used to receive material and to track this purchase throughout the payable period.

**Order Picking:** It is the process of preparing for shipment by the warehouse personnel, where the customer informs the company by giving the amount and time for the products or services that are stored.

**Order Picker (Picker):** Designed to manually pick orders with less than pallet load on racks, order in horizontal and vertical directions which allows the operator to rise while adding, in other words, material that allows the operator to move on the machine handling equipment.

**Order Picker:** It is a stacking equipment that allows the operator to go up and pick orders.

**Order Management:** Meeting demands or orders, pricing, keeping records, controlling stocks, allocating stocks or notifying production/purchasing requirements to the relevant places, order tracking, delivery and is the process of monitoring the collection.

**Salvage:** It is the monetary value appraised by the insurance adjuster for the damaged products.  
**Promisable Stock:** When to place future sales orders are the planned stock quantities that show that they can be met.

**Spanzet (Ratchet Strap):** Passing over the load, onto the surface where the load will be carried. It is the general name of polyester strips that are fixed and used to fix the load by stretching with a tensioning mechanism known as "purse seine".

**Spot Vehicle:** Self-employed, one-time carriage contracted

is the general name of the vehicles.

**Standard Pallet Rack:** Euro and ISO etc. It is a classic shelf designed for standard pallets in norms.

**Standard Product Code:** It is the code given by the "Uniform Product Code" Council (UPCC), the first five characters identifying the manufacturer and the other 5 characters identifying the product.

**Stock:** It is the material that is usually kept in warehouses against the needs that will occur or may occur in the future.

**Inventory Turnover:** The cost of goods sold for a given operating period, or is the ratio of the quantity to the average stock value or quantity.

**Stock Adjustment:** Inventory errors on the system

It is a systematic increase or decrease in stock for the purpose of rectification.

**Inventory Control:** It is the determination of orders or requirements by monitoring the stocks continuously or periodically, in a way that does not cause excess stock or stock shortage and in accordance with the determined rules.

**Stock Type (Account):** Salable stock, damaged stock, stock of products to be labeled, stock of problem items, stock of returned items to be repackaged, stock of returned items to be inspected, stock of items pending destruction, quality control stock, etc. It is used for the systematic separation of stocks with different characteristics.

**Supalan:** Generally used in land and sea transportation, the customs clearance of the material on the transport vehicle is the case.

**Sustainable Warehouse:** These are the areas that can serve for a long time by carrying out their activities in an environmentally and socially sensitive manner.

**Process Improvement:** It is the development work to be done to increase quality, reduce costs, and eliminate activities that do not create added value.

**Continuous Improvement:** Planning activities to increase performance, It is a continuous cycle of activities based on implementation, control and action.

**Continuous Replenishment:** Continuous product flow and fewer items in retailer stocks flow of goods and information in the supply chain to ensure is coordination.

**Swap Body:** It is the name of the containers made so thin that they cannot be stacked on top of each other and cannot be lifted from the top by the stacker. first purchase

to reduce costs and keep fuel costs to a minimum in the long run.

They are made of very light materials. Its dimensions are standard ISO container dimensions so that it can be loaded onto other container-carrying vehicles. Thanks to its foldable feet, which are generally located at four corners, it can change the vehicle it is transported without the need for any loading/unloading system.

**Demand:** A requirement for a given quantity of a particular material.

**Demand Planning:** The demand for a product or service for a foreseen period (12 months, 6 months, 3 months, 1 month); considering both the past sales data and the factors affecting the future with a scenario approach.

family, product or location.

**Demand Forecast:** Quantitative and/or qualitative different estimation approaches to certain conditions in order to determine their values. is to be used appropriately.

**Buffer Stock:** Between business centers to balance production flow held stock.

Transport: It is the transfer of people and cargo between certain points.

**Delivery Note:** It is the official document used to document the quantitative movements of all kinds of tangible assets such as Commercial Goods, Raw Materials, Scrap, Fixed Assets.

**Portable Shelf:** It is a shelf that can be carried empty or full.

**Procurement:** Required machinery, tools, devices, raw materials, materials, parts, semis necessary to provide products, products and services from suitable suppliers. research, selection, planning, stock control, purchasing, shipping, receiving, evaluation etc. all activities.

**Supply Chain:** It is the name given to all activities such as organizations, people, technology, covering the movements from the supplier to the customer and within this process. In this context, it is the chain that connects many companies.

**Supplier:** A company that provides goods and services.

**Hazardous Substance:** It is a material that should be given special attention during transportation and storage as it has the risk of harming health, safety and other materials in the environment.

**Lead Time:** The delivery of a product/service's purchase order or production order. between the placing of the order and the realization of order delivery or product production. time.

**Receipt:** From the authorized personnel who delivered the material, the company official is the delivery process.

**Certificate of Delivery:** To certify that the said goods are under the responsibility of the relevant party by signing and stamping while receiving or delivering the goods from the company, supplier or customer providing the service in order to provide storage, transportation and/or value-added services.

document issued.

**Delivery Time:** The date and/or time when a good is delivered to the customer.

**THC (Terminal Handling Charges):** It is the handling fee in the port.

**TIR Carnet:** From the customs office at the point of departure, It is a customs transit document that provides transportation under a procedure until the customs office at the point of departure. It is divided into varieties as 4, 6, 14 and 20 leaves according to the number of pages it contains.

**Tonnage:** It is the carrying capacity of a cargo transport vehicle in tons.

**Picking Area:** It is a predetermined place for each item to be used in picking, placing and replenishment operations.

**Pallet Truck:** It is a material handling equipment used in order picking, vehicle loading and unloading operations in the warehouse and suitable for working in low positions.

**Minute:** Signed by the relevant people to determine a specific event or situation. documents (goods acceptance report, counting report, missing/excess report, etc.).

**ECHR:** It was put into effect on 1 January 1974. In 2006, ECHR, It was renamed the International Transport Forum (ITF). UBAK certificate, It is a permit issued by the Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications Bank at the beginning of each year to companies that meet certain conditions within the quota granted by the Secretariat to the member countries, accompanied by a duly filled logbook and used in transports between member countries.

**International Transport:** Directly or in transit from one country to another; any type of road, sea, rail and/or air is transport.

**International Delivery Forms (Incoterms):** International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) a standard of terms used in international trade by

It is a program designed to achieve There are 11 delivery types in total.

1. **CFR (Cost and Freight):** Cost and freight paid, only sea and freight

It is a form of delivery in international trade used in inland water transportation. The seller undertakes all the costs and risks and brings the goods to the port where they will be loaded, and delivers them to the ship as customs for export.

The risk of damage and loss of goods passes to the buyer when the goods are placed on the ship, while the transfer of costs to the buyer takes place at the port of destination.

2. **CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, used only in sea and inland water transport, with the cost of goods, insurance and freight paid. The seller undertakes all the costs and risks and brings the goods to the port where they will be loaded, and delivers them to the ship as customs for export. In addition, the seller makes an insurance contract at the minimum coverage rate on behalf of the buyer against the risk of loss and damage during the transportation of the goods. The risk of damage and loss of goods passes to the buyer when the goods are on board, while the transfer of costs to the buyer occurs at the port of destination and the risk passes to the buyer.

3. **CIP (Carriage and Insurance Paid To):** Cost of goods, insurance and freight

It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is paid for and used in all forms of transportation. It means that the seller will deliver the goods, cleared for export, to a carrier or other person of his choice, at the designated place (if such a place is agreed by the parties), and that the seller has to pay the transportation costs to bring the goods to the specified destination. By paying the insurance premium, the seller takes out an insurance at the minimum coverage rate suitable for the type of goods loaded. The seller is deemed to have fulfilled his "delivery obligation" when the goods are delivered to the carrier, not when the goods reach the destination.

4. **CPT (Carriage Paid To):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is used in all kinds of transport, with the cost of goods and freight paid. It is especially used in multi-vehicle transportation types. It means that the seller will deliver the goods, cleared for export, to a carrier or other person of his choice, at the designated place (if such a place is agreed by the parties), and that the seller has to pay the transportation costs to bring the goods to the specified destination. As a general rule, all risk and non-freight costs related to the goods pass to the buyer from the moment the goods are transferred to the custody of the first carrier.

5. **DAP (Delivered At Place):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is used in all kinds of transportation, including a wide variety of transportation, with the cost of goods, insurance, freight and domestic transportation paid. It means that the seller delivers the goods at the disposal of the buyer without unloading them from the transport vehicle arriving at the specified destination. The seller bears all damages and costs related to the delivery of the goods to the designated destination. The seller bears all costs up to the destination, but customs clearance and costs in the buyer's country are the responsibility of the buyer.

6. **DAT (Delivered At Terminal):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is used for all kinds of transportation, including a wide variety of transportation, with the cost of goods, insurance, freight and domestic transportation paid. The goods are delivered by the seller leaving the goods at the disposal of the buyer, unloaded from the arriving means of transport at the designated terminal at the designated destination or port.

means done. DAT is to leave the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the terminal point determined by the buyer and the seller, with the unloading costs covered by the seller.

**7. DDP (Delivered Duty Paid):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is used in all kinds of transportation, including a wide variety of transportation, with the cost of goods, insurance, freight and domestic transportation paid. The seller's obligation to deliver ends when the goods are made available at the designated place in the country of importation. The seller has to bear the risks and expenses, including the taxes, duties and other charges necessary for the transportation of the goods up to that point and for their import customs clearance.

**8. Ex Works:** Expressing only the cost of goods, the seller's own warehouse or  
It is a form of delivery in international trade that provides the delivery of the goods to the buyer in the enterprise. From the delivery of the goods at the enterprise, all costs and risks and other liabilities related to the goods are borne by the buyer. The seller is not obliged to load the goods on any transport vehicle, and does not have to fulfill these customs clearance procedures when the goods are required for export.

**9. FAS (Free Alongside Ship):** Cost of goods and inland transports up to the port  
It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is paid for, used in the form of sea and inland water transport. It means that the seller delivers the goods, cleared for export, at the designated port of shipment, leaving them in line (at the quay) of the ship selected by the buyer. Risks such as loss of or damage to the goods after delivery belong to the buyer. From this moment on, all costs and freight related to the goods are borne by the buyer.

**10.FCA (Free Carrier):** Cost of goods and inland transportation to the specified place  
It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is paid for and used in all forms of transportation. It means the end of the seller's obligation when the goods are delivered to the carrier designated by the buyer at the place specified by the buyer, cleared for export. If the buyer has appointed a person who is not the carrier himself to receive the goods, the seller is deemed to have fulfilled his obligation to deliver the goods by leaving the goods to this person.

**11.FOB (Free On Board):** It is a form of delivery in international trade, which is used in the form of transportation in sea and inland waters, with the cost of goods and inland transports paid to the designated port. It means that the seller delivers the goods, cleared for export, on the ship chosen by the buyer at the named port of shipment. All kinds of damages, losses and expenses that may occur after the goods pass to the ship's rail (deck) are the responsibility of the buyer.

**Third Party Logistics (Third Party Logistics – 3PL):** Logistics of its customers

are logistics companies that undertake their activities (primarily transportation and storage) and are experts in their field. The term first party refers to the seller company, the term second party refers to the buyer company, and the term third party refers to the company that undertakes some services between the seller and the buyer companies.

**Production:** Material, labor, energy, machinery, etc. using production resources creating useful products and/or services for users. **Storage and**

**Addressing of Products (Put Away):** It is the process of physically moving the products coming to the warehouse to the stock locations in the warehouse after the goods are accepted, and matching the identity of the transport container with the address identity systemically. **Product Stock:** The amount of each product in the warehouse. **Product**

**Collection:** It is the process of collecting the products in the warehouse from their addresses, according to customer demands.

**Cash Against Documents (CAD):** Importer firm

It is a form of payment that envisages the delivery of the documents to the importer in return for the exporter's bank to pay the export price to the exporter company's bank. The importer has the right to clear the goods from customs with the payment documents received. This form of payment is also called payment in return for documents.

**Crane:** It is a vehicle for lifting heavy loads and carrying them to a place.

**Freight:** It is the goods, product or goods carried.

**Loading:** Transport of materials by train, plane, truck, etc. for shipment. It is the process of loading it safely into a vehicle.

**Loading Area:** Pallet, platform, etc. where the loads are placed. is the area.

**Harmful Substance:** Health, safety and damage during storage and transportation substance that poses a risk.

**Addendum:** **During** the period in which the insurance policy is in effect  
It is a document issued to indicate changes that have occurred.