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Global Certificate in Ship Brokerage

## Types of Ships

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**Affreightment:** A contract for the transportation of goods by sea, where the shipowner agrees to carry cargo for a fixed price, regardless of the actual amount of cargo loaded. Also known as a "lump sum" or "fixed rate" contract.

**Agent:** A person or company that acts on behalf of a shipowner or charterer to arrange the sale, purchase, or transportation of goods by sea. Agents may also provide other services, such as cargo handling, stowage, and documentation.

**Agency fee:** A fee paid to a shipping agent for their services in arranging the transportation of goods by sea. The fee may be a fixed amount or a percentage of the value of the goods.

**Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO):** A global shipping organization that provides standard contracts, clauses, and guidelines for the maritime industry.

**Bill of lading (B/L):** A legal document issued by a shipping line or agent that serves as evidence of a contract of carriage, a receipt for goods, and a document of title.

**Bulk carrier:** A type of ship designed to transport large quantities of dry bulk cargo, such as grain, coal, or ore, in a single hold.

**Charter party:** A contract between a shipowner and a charterer for the use of a ship for a specific period or voyage.

**Chemical tanker:** A type of ship designed to transport chemicals and other liquid cargoes in separate tanks to prevent contamination.

**Commodity trade:** The buying and selling of raw materials, such as oil, gas, metals, and agricultural products, on the global market.

**Container ship:** A type of ship designed to transport standardized shipping containers in large numbers.

**Demurrage:** A charge levied by a shipping line or terminal operator for the detention of a ship or container beyond the allowed free time.

**Dry bulk cargo:** A term used to describe unpackaged, loose cargo, such as grain, coal, or ore, that is transported in large quantities in the holds of bulk carriers.

**Flag of convenience:** A practice where a ship is registered in a country other than its owner's, often for tax or

regulatory reasons.

**Freight forwarder:** A company that acts as an intermediary between shippers and carriers, providing logistics and transportation services.

**General cargo:** A term used to describe a variety of packaged or unitized goods, such as machinery, electronics, and consumer products, that are transported by sea in containers or on pallets.

**Liner service:** A regular, scheduled service provided by a shipping line, where ships travel along fixed routes and call at specific ports.

**Multimodal transport:** The transportation of goods using more than one mode of transport, such as sea, rail, and road.

**Nett tonnage:** A measure of a ship's cargo-carrying capacity, calculated based on the ship's internal volume and the amount of space available for cargo.

**Panamax:** A term used to describe the maximum size of a ship that can pass through the Panama Canal, based on the canal's dimensions and locks.

**Port state control:** The inspection of foreign ships in a country's ports to ensure compliance with international regulations and safety standards.

**Reefer container:** A specialized shipping container designed to transport temperature-controlled cargo, such as perishable goods or pharmaceuticals.

**Ro-ro (roll-on/roll-off) ship:** A type of ship designed to transport wheeled cargo, such as cars, trucks, and trailers, that can be driven on and off the ship.

**Shipbroker:** A person or company that acts as an intermediary between shipowners and charterers, arranging the chartering of ships and the transportation of goods by sea.

**Shipowner:** A person or company that owns and operates a ship.

**Spot market:** A market for the immediate sale or purchase of goods or services, as opposed to a future or forward market.

**Tanker:** A type of ship designed to transport liquid cargo, such as oil, chemicals, or liquefied gas, in tanks.

**Time charter:** A contract for the use of a ship for a specific period, where the charterer pays a fixed daily or monthly rate and is responsible for the ship's operating expenses.

**Tramp trade:** The transportation of goods by sea on a voyage-by-voyage basis, without a fixed schedule or route.



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**Vessel particulars:** A detailed description of a ship, including its dimensions, tonnage, machinery, and equipment.

**Voyage charter:** A contract for the use of a ship for a specific voyage, where the charterer pays a fixed rate based on the amount of cargo carried and the distance traveled.

**Worldscale:** A standardized system for calculating the cost of transporting oil by sea, based on a fixed rate per ton per mile.

**Zone of transition:** A geographical area where different maritime zones, such as territorial waters and the high seas, meet and where different laws and regulations apply.