

***RVCF***  
***Glossary of Retail Supply Chain Terms***

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1SYNC™		A data pool that was created via the consolidation of Transora and UCCnet in August 2005 designed to help the industry maximize the value of data synchronization.
1SYNC™ Data Pool Services		A service that validates, stores, routes, and publishes supplier data to retail partners who have subscribed to the data, ensuring that all trading partners are using identical, updated, GS1 System standards-compliant data. This service also ensures that any changes to product data are automatically communicated to the retailers. Notifications are sent when data is published so both suppliers and retailers know the status of the published data.
1SYNC™ Solution Partner		A solution provider that has been trained and certified by 1SYNC to support user implementation of the 1SYNC Data Pool.
2005 Sunrise		An industry initiative of United States and Canadian companies to become capable of scanning and processing EAN-8 symbols, EAN-13 symbols, and 12-digit Universal Product Code symbols at the point-of-sale by January 1, 2005.
2005 Sunrise Compliant		A company that can scan and process EAN-8 and EAN-13 symbols in addition to 12-digit Universal Product Code symbols at point-of-sale. Compliant companies process and store the product identification numbers scanned from EAN-8, Universal Product Code, and EAN-13 symbols in their entirety. Note: These product identification numbers are properly referred to as Global Trade Item Numbers.
2D symbology		Barcode symbols designed to increase data capacity beyond linear barcode symbols while still being readable by optical means. Two categories of two-dimensional symbols exist: multi-row (or stacked) and matrix. A Composite Component is a stacked two-dimensional symbol and a GS1 Data Matrix symbol is a matrix two-dimensional symbol.
Accessorial Charges		Charges for supplementary services and privileges provided in connection with the transportation of goods. These charges are not included in the freight charge and usually take the form of a flat fee.
Accredited Standards Committee	ASC X12	The accredited American National Standards Institute committee responsible for the development and maintenance of American National Standards for Electronic Data Interchange.
X12		
Accuracy		A barcode verification term. The determination of whether any element width, or intercharacter gap width, differs from its nominal width by more than the printing tolerance.
Acknowledgement		In the global data synchronization process, this is an XML response to a command returned to the originator. Every command needs a response. Acknowledgement messages are standardized and may contain the following information: confirmation of message receipt, success/failure of processing for syntax and content, or reason code for each type of failure.
Act of God		An act beyond human control, such as lightning, flood or earthquake.
Active Tag		A class of RFID tag that contains a power source, such as a battery, to power the microchip's circuitry. Active tags transmit a signal to a reader and can be read from 100 feet (approximately 31 meters) or more.
Actual Landed Cost		The true cost of imported goods that include all related charges to the product including shipping.
Actual Pickup Date/Time		The date/time the shipment was picked up by a carrier.
Actual Valuation		Actual value of goods required to be shown on the bill of lading by shippers where rate applied is dependent upon that fact.
Ad Valorem Duty		Duty on imported merchandise based on a percentage of the shipment value.
Add-On Symbol		A barcode symbol used to encode information supplementary to that in the main EAN/UPC barcode symbol.
Admiralty Court		A court having jurisdiction over maritime questions pertaining to ocean transport, including contracts, charters, collisions, and cargo damages.
Advance Against Documents		Load made on the security of the documents covering the shipment.

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Advance Ship Notice	ASN	Used to notify a customer of a shipment in advance of arrival. ASN's will often include PO numbers, SKU numbers, lot numbers, quantity, pallet or container numbers and/or carton numbers. ASN's may be paper-based, however, electronic notification is preferred. Advance ship notice systems are usually combined with barcoded compliance labeling which allows the customer to receive the shipment into inventory through the use of barcode scanners and automated data collection systems. Electronically transmitted ASN's are often referred to by their associated EDI transaction number 856.
Advanced Charge		The amount of shipment or other charge on a shipment advanced by one transportation line to another or to the shipper to be collected from the consignee.
Advanced Planning and Scheduling	APS	Software system designed to integrate with ERP and MRP systems to enhance the short term production planning and scheduling systems that are notoriously inadequate in MRP systems. APS systems have extensive programming logic that allows them to be more effective in dealing with rapidly changing customer demands.
Advising Bank		A bank that receives a letter of credit from an issuing bank, verifies its authenticity, and forwards the original letter of credit to the exporter without obligation to pay.
Advisory Capacity		A term indicating that a shipper's agent or representative is not empowered to make definite decisions or adjustment without the approval of the group or individual represented.
Affiliate		A company that controls or is controlled by another company or is one of two or more commonly controlled companies.
Agency Agreement		An agreement wherein the steamship line appoints the steamship agent and defines the specific duties and areas of responsibility of that agent.
Agent		A person or entity that is authorized to transact business for and in the name of another.
Aggregate Shipments		Numerous shipments from different shippers to one consignee that are consolidated and treated as a single consignment.
Agreed Weight		The weight prescribed by agreement between carrier and shipper for goods shipped in certain packages or in a certain number.
Air Cargo Agent		A type of freight forwarder that specializes in air cargo and acts for airlines that pay them a fee (usually 5%). The agent is registered with the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
Air Freight		A service that provides for the air transportation of goods. This mode of transportation allows for decreased shipping time, low damage ratios and for certain commodities, lower shipping costs.
Air Freight Forwarder		Provides pickup and delivery service to and from the shippers dock. Responsibilities also include consolidating shipments from various shippers into larger units, preparing shipping documentation and tendering freight to the airlines. Forwarders do not generally operate their own aircraft and may be classified as an "indirect air carrier".
Air Interface		The radio frequency link between a reader and RFID tags.
Air Waybill	AWB	A shipping document used by the airlines for air freight. A non-negotiable document that is a contract for carriage and supplies written evidence regarding the receipt of goods, the mode of transportation and the arrangement to deliver goods at the requested destination to the lawful holder of the bill of lading. A standard air waybill accommodates both domestic and international traffic.
Aircraft Pallet		A platform of standard dimensions that is used for assembling goods which is secured by nets and straps prior to being loaded as a unit onto an airplane. Palletizing results in an efficient use of space and improved cargo handling.
Airfreightment		An agreement by a steamship line to provide cargo space on a vessel at a specified time and for a specified price to accommodate an exporter or importer, who then becomes liable for payment even though he is later unable to make the shipment.
Airhole		A punch hole, flutter/butterfly vent or pinhole in a polybag.
All In Rate		Freight rate which is inclusive of all surcharges and extras.

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All Risk Insurance		A clause included in marine insurance policies to cover loss and damage from external causes, such as fire, collision, pilferage, etc. but not against innate flaws in the goods, such as decay, germination, nor against faulty packaging, improper packing/ loading or loss of market, nor against war, strikes, riots and civil commotions
All-Cargo Aircraft		An aircraft used for the sole purpose of transporting cargo only, rather than the combination of passengers and cargo. Freight is loaded in the bulk or container on the main or lower deck of the aircraft.
Allocations		In inventory management, refers to actual demand created by sales orders or work orders against a specific item.
Allowance		A sum granted as reimbursement or repayment, or a deduction from the gross weight or value of goods.
All-Risk Clause		An insurance provision that all loss or damage to goods is insured except that of inherent vice (self caused).
All-Risk Insurance		The broadest form of coverage available, providing protection against all risk of physical loss or damage from any external cause, such as fire collision, pilferage, etc. Does not cover loss or damage due to delay, acts of war, labor strikes, per-shipment conditions, inadequate packaging, or loss of market. All risk insurance of air shipments generally excludes loss due to cold or changes in atmospheric pressure.
Alongside		A phrase referring to the side of a ship. Goods to be delivered "alongside" are to be placed on the dock or barge within reach of the transport ship's tackle so that they can be loaded aboard the ship.
Alternative Rates		Two or more rates, of which the one that produces the lowest charge is applicable.
American National Standards Institute	ANSI	A private, non-profit organization that administers and coordinates the United States voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system.
American Terms (Marine Insurance)	AT	A term used to differentiate between the conditions of American Policies from those of other nations, principally England.
ANSI Symbol Grade		A symbol grade per the ANSI X3.182–1990 barcode Print Quality Guideline.
ANSI-Based Verifier		An instrument designed to measure the various characteristics of printed barcode symbols to determine if they meet the requirements of the ANSI X3.182–1990 barcode Print Quality Guideline.
Antenna		The conductive element that enables a RFID tag or reader to send and receive data.
Anticipation		An allowance, usually expressed as a percentage, granted for payment of an invoice in advance of the discount or net due date. It is calculated at the stated percentage rate for the number of days between that of actual payment and the due date and is allowed in addition to any discounts.
Anti-Collision		See Simultaneous ID.
Anti-Dumping Duties		Duties assessed on imported merchandise of a class of kind that is sold at a price less than fair market value.
Any-Quantity Rate		A rate applicable to an article in any quantity.
Aperture		A physical opening that is part of the optical path in a device such as a scanner, photometer, or camera. Most apertures are circular, but they may be rectangular or elliptical.
Apparent Good Order and Condition		Goods show no visible signs of damage though the carrier cannot guarantee the condition of the goods, which were received packed and ready for shipment.
Applicability Statement 1	AS1	The draft specification standard by which vendor applications communicate EDI data over simple mail transport protocol (SMTP). When implemented, AS1 enables users to connect, deliver, and reply to data securely and reliably over SMTP.
Applicability Statement 2	AS2	The draft specification standard by which vendor applications communicate EDI or XML data over the internet using hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP). When implemented, AS2 enables users to connect, deliver, and reply to data securely and reliably over HTTP.
Applicability Statement 3	AS3	The draft specification standard by which vendor applications communicate EDI data over the internet via file transfer protocol (FTP). When implemented, AS3 enables users to connect, deliver, and reply to data securely and reliably over FTP.

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Application Family Identifier	AFI	An international organization for standardization method for classifying radio frequency identification by application.
Application Identifier	AI	The field of two or more digits at the beginning of an element string that uniquely identifies its format and meaning within the GS1 system.
Application of Rates		The points from, to, or between which the rates and routes shown in the publication, pricing agreement or customer contract applies.
Application Standards		Rules for producing and applying technical standards to specific business problems. Examples: The framework for implementing the EPCglobal Network in a sector or guidelines for the physical application of tags to products.
Arbitrary Charge	ARB	Charge for added expense, such as transshipment charges or ice-breaking charges.
Arbitration Clause		A standard clause to be included in the contracts of exporters and importers, as suggested by the American Arbitration Association. It states that any controversy or claim will be settled by arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association.
Arrival Date		The date the merchandise is expected to arrive at a location.
Arrival Notice		A notice, furnished to the consignee, of the arrival of a shipment.
ASC X12		The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) committee tasked with developing uniform standards for EDI.
Aspect Ratio		In a barcode symbol, the ratio of barcode symbol height to symbol length.
Assembly plant		A manufacturing entity that transforms a set of components into a product.
Assign		To transfer to another party.
Assignment		The transfer of the rights, duties, responsibilities and/or benefits of an agreement, contract, or financial instrument to third party.
Assignment of Proceeds		A stipulation within a letter of credit in which some or all of the proceeds are assigned from the original beneficiary to one or more additional beneficiaries.
Assist		An item that an importer provides directly or indirectly, free of charge, or at a reduced cost.
Assorted Pack/Setpack	AP	This may be a consumable pack with a front end scannable barcode physically attached, or it may be simply a logistical pack with or without a physical barcode that is used by the manufacturer for breakage prevention or other logistical purpose, but is not the primary logistical shipping unit. All components of the pack have their own separate scannable barcodes physically attached.
Attribute		1) A piece of information reflecting a characteristic related to an identification number, e.g., an expiration date with a Global Trade Item Number. 2) A specification, feature, or characteristic that describes the physical, compositional, or structural properties of a good or service.
Attribute/Value Pairs	A/VP	The transport mechanism to pass attributes as an extension to the core attributes through the Global Data Synchronization Network.
Authentication		A mechanism that allows the receiver of an electronic transmission to verify the sender and the integrity of the content of the transmission through the use of an electronic key or algorithm, shared by the trading partners. This is sometimes referred to as an electronic signature.
Autodiscrimination		The capability of a reader to automatically recognize and decode multiple barcode symbologies.
Automated Brokerage Interface	ABI	An electronic system allowing customhouse brokers and importers to interface via computer with the U.S. Customs Service for transmitting entry and entry summary data on imported merchandise.

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Automated Commercial Environment	ACE	ACE is the commercial trade processing system that has been developed by the U.S. Customs & Border Protection to facilitate legitimate trade and strengthen border security requiring every carrier or truck that enters through any and all border crossings to submit an e-manifest (electronic manifest).
Automated Commercial System	ACS	The electronic system of the U.S. Customs Service, encompassing a variety of industry sectors that permits online access to information in selected areas.
Automated Manifest System	AMS	The electronic system allowing a manifest inventory to be transmitted to the U.S. Customs Service data center by carrier, port authority or service center computers.
Automatic Identification and Data Capture	AIDC	Technology associated with the creation and acquisition of machine-readable data. The primary technologies are barcodes and radio frequency identification.
Available		Refers to the status of inventory as it relates to its ability to be sold or consumed. Availability calculations are used to determine this status. Availability calculations vary from system to system but basically subtract any current allocations of holds on inventory from the current on-hand balance. An example of an availability calculation would be: [Quantity Available] = [Quantity On Hand] - [Quantity On Hold] - [Quantity Allocated To Sales Orders] - [Quantity Allocated to Production Orders].
Available Date		The earliest date the shipment will be available for pick up.
Available to Promise		Available to promise takes the simple availability calculation, adds time phasing and takes into account future scheduled receipts. Available to promise may be calculated for each day or broken down into larger time buckets. The first time period will take on-hand inventory and add any scheduled receipts for that period. It will then deduct any allocations scheduled prior to the next scheduled receipt (which may be several periods in the future). Subsequent periods without any scheduled receipts will have the same available to promise as the previous period. Subsequent periods with scheduled receipts will generally start with a fresh calculation, ignoring any remaining available to promise from previous periods. There are many variations on exactly how available to promise is calculated and it is also important to note that available to promise often works independently of allocation systems.
Average Background Reflectance		A barcode verification term. Expressed as a percent. See Reflectance.
Average Cost		Inventory costing method that recalculates an item's cost at each receipt by averaging the actual cost of the receipt with the cost of the current inventory.
Aviation and Transportation Security Act	ATSA	A bill passed November 2001 to improve aviation security in all modes of transportation.
Axle Load		Maximum load permitted to be carrier on each axle of a motor vehicle.
Axle Weight		Amount of weight carried by one axle of a tractor or trailer.
Backflush		Method for issuing (reducing on-hand quantities) materials to a manufacturing order. With backflushing, the material is issued automatically when production is posted against an operation. The backflushing program will use the quantity completed to calculate through the bill of material the quantities of the components used, and reduce on-hand balances by this amount. There are usually options during the backflush process to report scrap. In operations using backflushing it is advisable to set up specific machine locations and have materials transferred from storage locations to machine locations when they are physically picked for production. The backflush operation will then issue the material from the machine locations.
Background		The white spaces and quiet zones surrounding a printed barcode.

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Backhaul		Transportation term that describes the activity of picking up, transporting, and delivering a new load on a return trip from delivering another load.
Backorder		A specific quantity of a specific item that could not be filled on the requested date.
Backstage Areas		Behind-the-scenes areas of malls and shops where stock is held and logistics support and pre-retailing services are undertaken.
Bailment		A contract that allows a carrier to take possession of goods without ownership.
Bar		The dark (low reflectance) rectangular element of a barcode symbol.
Bar Gain/Loss		The increase/decrease in bar dimensions due to effects of the reproduction and printing processes with two-dimensional symbols; bar gain applies to height as well.
Bar Height		The dimension of a bar (line) measured from top to bottom.
Bar Width		The thickness of a bar (line) measured from one of its edges to the other.
Barcode		A technology that uses white spaces and black bars to represent encoded information. This encoded information can then be read with an optical device that converts the bars and spaces into an electrical signal, which is then decoded into the original characters.
Barcode Character		A group of bars and spaces that represents a letter, number, or other information.
Barcode Density		The number of symbol characters that can be represented in a specific unit of measure.
Barcode Reader		A device (light pen, laser gun, fixed scanner, etc.) used to read a barcode field.
Barge		The cargo-carrying vehicle that inland water carriers primarily use. Basic barges have open tops but there are covered barges for both dry and liquid cargoes.
Barter		Trade in which merchandise is exchanged directly for other merchandise without use of money. Barter is an important means of trade with countries using currency that is not readily convertible.
Base Unit	BU	The lowest level of the item hierarchy (packaging configuration). May not have any children.
Basing Rate		A rate used only for the purpose of constructing other rates.
Batch EDI		The pre-scheduled transmission or receipt of EDI data.
Batch Load		Technique for uploading or downloading data. A batch can be scheduled to process at a specific time for a number of transactions.
Batch Picking		Order picking method where orders are grouped into small batches, an order picker will pick all orders within the batch in one pass. Batch picking is usually associated with pickers with multi-tiered picking carts moving up and down aisles picking batches of usually 4 to 12 orders; however, batch picking is also very common when working with automated material handling equipment such as carousels.
Battery-Assisted Tag		See Active Tag.
Bearer Bars		Bars surrounding a barcode symbol to prevent misreads or to improve print quality of the barcode symbol. Mandatory by GS1 System standards for ITF-14 symbols.
Belly Cargo		Freight carried in the belly of passenger aircraft or below the main deck.
Beneficiary		The individual or company in whose favor a letter of credit is opened; the party that will get paid from the Letter of Credit.
Bermuda Agreement		An agreement concluded in 1946 between the U.K. and the U.S., designed to regulate future international air traffic. Most governments accept its principles and follow it inter alia by limiting traffic rights on international routes to one or two carriers.
Berth		The place beside a pier, quay or wharf where a vessel can be loaded or discharged.
Berth Liner Service		A regular scheduled steamship line with regular published schedules (port of call) from and to defined trade areas.

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Berth or Liner Terms		An expression covering assessment of ocean freight rates generally implying that loading and discharging expenses will be for ship owner's account and usually apply from the end of ship's tackle in port of loading to the end of ship's tackle in port of discharge.
Bi-Directional Barcode		A barcode symbol capable of being read successfully if scanned in either direction.
Bill of Exchange		See Draft.
Bill of Lading	BOL or B/L	A legal contract that establishes the terms of a contract between a shipper and a transportation company under which freight is to be moved between specified points for a specified charge. Usually prepared by the shipper, it serves as a document of title, contract of carriage, and a receipt for goods.
Bill of Lading Serial Number		See Shipper Reference.
Bill of Materials	BOM	A description of the components (often referred to as parts) that go into the assembly of a product.
Bill to Address		The name and address the invoice for the merchandise is to be mailed.
Billed Weight		The designated weight shown on an invoice and/or waybill used to calculate freight charges.
Billing Unit		An item that is priced and invoiced in trade between two parties, at any point in the supply chain.
Binding Ruling		A binding tariff classification issued by U.S. Customs to determine classification and duty rate of goods.
Black Mark		Sensor mark usually printed on the reverse (non-printing) side of tag stock or on the liner (backing paper) of label stock.
Blanket Bond		A bond covering a group of persons, articles or properties.
Blanket order		A type of purchase order that commits to purchase a specific quantity over a specific period of time, but does not necessarily provide specific dates for shipments. Blanket orders are placed for the quantity of an item (or group of items) that you expect to purchase over extended period of time (3 months, 6 months, a year, etc). A blanket purchase order may provide estimated required dates for specific quantities, but actual releases to ship against the blanked order are triggered by separate requests from the customer to the supplier; the specific quantities and dates of these separate requests (releases) may or may not be similar to the estimated dates and quantities. Providing a blanket order to a supplier may reduce lead times and increase on-time shipments from the supplier and may provide a greater discount on purchases.
Blanket Rate		The rate applicable from and/or to a group of points, or a special rate applicable on several different articles in a single shipment.
Blocking or Bracing		Wood or metal supports used to keep shipments in place in or on trailers.
Bogie		An auxiliary axle assembly having a fifth wheel used for purpose of converting a semi-trailer to a full trailer. Dollies can be used to haul multiple trailers behind a single power unit.
Bonded Indemnity		An agreement made with a transportation line relieving it from liability for any action on its part for which it would otherwise be liable.
Bonded Terminal		An airline terminal that is approved by the U.S. Treasury Department for storage of goods until Customs duties are paid or the goods have been released.
Bonded Warehouse		A warehouse authorized by Customs authorities for storage of goods on which payment of duties is deferred until the goods are removed.
Bonus Pack		A trade item that has increased quantity, e.g., net weight, count, or volume, and is sold at the same price as the regular quantity item.
Bottleneck		A section of a highway or rail network that experiences operational problems such as congestion. Bottlenecks may result from factors such as reduced roadway width or steep freeway grades that can slow trucks.
Boxcar		An enclosed railcar, typically 40 or more feet long, used for packaged freight and some bulk commodities.

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Bracket		Grouping used by supply side trading partners to define specific operational characteristics that justify differences in pricing to demand side trading partners, e.g., full truckload, efficiencies in processing orders, EDI, quantity, or weight.
Bracket Price		Price assigned by the supply side trading partner and offered to the demand side trading partner for meeting bracket conditions. This price is shown to the demand side trading partner as the "list price" for each product within each bracket.
Brand		A specific product within a category, as indicated by an identifying mark or name. The brand name is the distinctive name of a product, the word part of a trademark, or the name of the manufacturer.
Brand Owner		Entity (party) owning and in most cases manufacturing a trade item, making them responsible for: 1) allocating GS1 System numbering and barcode symbols on a given trade item as the administrator of a GS1 Company Prefix. 2) establishing the consumer-recognizable name to uniquely identify a line of trade items or services.
Breakbulk		a large terminal which separates composite loads into individual shipments, and the route them to different destinations. Also called break or hub or distribution center.
Breakbulk Cargo	B/B	Cargo of non-uniform sizes, often transported on pallets, sacks, drums, or bags. These cargoes require labor-intensive loading and unloading processes. Examples of breakbulk cargo include coffee beans, logs, or pulp.
Brick		Lowest level detail of a classification scheme. Below a category and subcategory level.
Broker		A person whose business it is to prepare shipping and customs documents for international shipments. Brokers often have offices at major freight gateways, including border crossings, seaports, and airports.
Brokerage License		Authority granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to persons to engage in the business of arranging for transportation of persons or property in interstate commerce.
Brussels Tariff Nomenclature Number	BTN	The customs tariff number used by most European nations. The United States does not use the BTN but a similar system known as the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.
Bulk		1) A method of ordering merchandise that does not have specific store ownership when it is shipped from the supplier to a warehouse. 2) Styles received/packaged individually by size and color (by SKU number) rather than in prepacks or by store
Bulk Cargo		Cargo that is unbound as loaded; it is without count in a loose unpackaged form. Examples of bulk cargo include coal, grain, and petroleum products.
Bulk Container		A large container designed to carry bulk cargo.
Bulk Pack		Merchandise packed in one or more cartons, containing one SKU/style, not previously allocated/labeled to specific store locations.
Bursting Strength		The bursting pressure per square inch required to rupture a board sample, as determined by a Mullen or Cady test. Under Rule 41 (freight) and Rule 18 (express), bursting strength must be shown in the boxmaker's certificate.
Business Days		Monday through Friday
Business Message Standard	BMS	A document containing global voluntary standards for the exchange of electronic business documents using XML within the GS1 System. These documents should be used in conjunction with GS1 XML Schemas.
Business Process Analysis		A component of RosettaNet concept development used to create a generic "to-be" process, illustrating opportunities for realignment in the form of a Partner Interface Process target list.
Business Process Modeling		Also called "as is" modeling, a component of RosettaNet concept development used to identify the elements of a business process and create a clearly defined model of trading partner interfaces as they exist today.



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Business Process Specification Schema	BPSS	The Electronic Business XML Business Process Specification Schema specification is used to describe Partner Interface Process Choreography. Partner Interface Processes are generated using the "Binary Collaboration" element in Business Process Specification Schema v1.01 with modifications.
Business-to-Business	B2B	The practice of buying and selling between companies through electronic transactions.
Business-to-Business Integration	B2Bi	The secured coordination of business information among companies and their information.
Butt Cut		Form of label stock used in continuous operations. Butt cut stock usually yields an additional 10% more individual labels than die cut stock.
Buyer		The person or company purchasing goods.
Buying Agent		A person or company that represents an importer. A Buying Agent assists, at the direction of the importer, in product sourcing, vendor selection, price negotiation, quality control, and order placement activities.
Cabotage		Cargo that is carried on what is essentially a domestic flight and therefore not subject to international agreements that fix set rates. Cabotage rates are negotiable between shipper and airline and apply on flights within a country and to its overseas territories.
Cage		The transporting of goods by truck to or from a vessel, aircraft, or bonded warehouse, all under customs custody.
Cancel After Date/Cancel Date		The date on which an order cancels. Dependent on the requirements of the purchasing party, the date may mean the last date on which a supplier can ship any merchandise against the order or the last date merchandise can be delivered to the destination specified on the order.
Candidate Attribute		An attribute that is under evaluation by the Global Standards Management Process Task Group. Once ratified, it becomes part of the GS1 System standards.
Cantilever Rack		Racking system in which the shelving supports are connected to vertical supports at the rear of the rack. There are no vertical supports on the face of the rack allowing for storage of very long pieces of material such as piping and lumber.
Capacity		1) Amount of shipment which can be carried in a truck or trailer, expressed in terms of weight and measurement. 2) Refers to the maximum output or producing ability of a machine, a person, a process, a factory, a product, or a service.
Capacity Load		That quantity of a shipment which, in the manner loaded, fills a vehicle to the extent that no additional article in the shipping form tendered identical in size to the largest article in the shipment can be loaded.
Capacity Requirements Planning	CRP	Process for determining amount of machine and labor resources required to meet production.
Cardinality		Refers to the number of possible occurrences of an element.
Care Label		Label placed in a garment that states the laundering instructions.
Caretaker		An individual accompanying a shipment requiring special attention while en route.
Cargo		The goods or merchandise transported by airplane, ship or vehicle.
Cargo Claims		Claims written against a Carrier for recoupment of merchandise cost and freight charges as a result of damage or shortage of goods delivered or complete non-delivery.
Cargo Manifest		A list of cargo being transported or warehoused without listing the applicable charges.
Cargo Ramp		A dedicated load/unload facility for cargo aircraft.
Cargo Receipt		A receipt of cargo for shipment by a consolidator (used in ocean freight).
Cargo Weight		Combined weight of all loads, gear and supplies on a vehicle.
Carload		Quantity of freight (in tons) required to fill a railcar; amount normally required to qualify for a carload rate.

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Carnet		A customs document permitting the holder to carry or send merchandise temporarily into certain foreign countries (for display, demonstration, or similar purpose) without paying duties or posting bonds.
Carousel		Type of automated material handling equipment generally used for high-volume small-parts order-picking operations. Horizontal carousels are a version of the same equipment used by dry cleaners to store and retrieve clothing. They have racks hanging from them that can be configured to accommodate various size storage bins. Vertical carousels consist of a series of horizontal trays on a vertical carousel. Vertical carousels are frequently used in laboratories and specialty manufacturing operations.
Carriage & Insurance Paid To	CIP	The seller has the same obligations as under CPT but must also procure cargo insurance against the buyer's risk of loss of, or damage to the goods during the carriage. The seller contracts for insurance and pays the insurance premium, although he is required to obtain only minimum coverage. The seller must clear the goods for export.
Carriage Paid To	CPT	The seller pays the freight for carriage of the goods to the named destination. The risk of loss of, or damage to the goods, as well as any additional costs due to the events occurring after the time the goods have been delivered into the custody of the carrier. In this context, "carrier" means any person who, in a contract of carriage, undertakes to perform or to procure the performance of carriage by rail, road, sea, air, inland waterway, or by a combination of such modes. If subsequent carriers are used for the carriage to the agreed destination, the risk passes when the goods have been delivered to the first carrier. The CPT team requires the seller to clear the goods for export. The term applies to any mode of transport, including multi-modal transport.
Carrier		1) The party that provides freight transportation services. 2) A physical or electronic mechanism that carries data.
Carrier Liability		A contract Carrier is liable for all loss, damage and delay with the exception of act of God, act of a public enemy, act of a public authority, act of the shipper, and the inherent nature of the goods.
Carrier Shipment Status	214	The Carrier Shipment Status notice is sent by the carrier to the consignee and possibly to the shipper. The 214 includes the Bill of Lading information as well as the pickup date, ETA and schedule time at the consignee's facility. The 214 may be sent to the consignee from 1 to 4 times during the shipment of the goods. The key common data elements between the EDI 214 and the EDI 856 are the Bill of Lading number, the customer order number, and the "ship to" location number.
Carrier's Shipment Terminal		The service depot or station of the carrier at which shipments are ordinarily loaded or unloaded.
Carrying Cost		Also called holding cost, carrying cost is the cost associated with having inventory on hand. It is primarily made up of the costs associated with the inventory investment and storage cost. For the purpose of EOQ calculations, if the cost does not change based upon the quantity of inventory on hand it should not be included in carrying cost. Carrying cost is represented as the annual cost per average on-hand inventory unit.
Cartage		Shipment hauling between locations in the same city, town, suburb, or local area.
Cartage Agent		A ground transportation service that provides pickup and delivery of freight in locations not served directly by an air or ocean carrier.
Carton		A corrugation packaging type that protects the contents within.
Carton Clamp		Lift truck attachment that operates like a paper roll clamp except the clamping surface is flat rather than circular.
Carton Label		The label attached to the carton in which the merchandise is shipped.
Case	CA	1) Standard shipping unit level; may contain children in a single instance. 2) An enclosed storage unit for product.
Case Pack		1) Number of selling units packaged within a shippable carton. 2) The packaging of the same item in multiple quantities; also referred to as a master pack.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Cash Against Documents	CAD	A method of payment for goods in which documents transferring title are given to the buyer upon payment of cash to an intermediary acting for the seller.
Cash in Advance	CIA	A method of payment for goods whereby buyer pays seller in advance of shipment of goods.
Cash on Delivery	COD	Cash or check paid for goods at delivery, which may include the cost of shipping.
Cash with Order	CWO	A method of payment for goods where cash is paid at the time of order and the transaction becomes binding on both buyer and seller.
Catalogue Item	CI	The representation of a trade item as it is stored in a catalogue for the data synchronization process. The Catalogue Item is uniquely identified by a Global Trade Item Number + Global Location Number + Target Market combination (commonly referred to as a key).
Catalogue Item Confirmation	CIC	Refers to electronic communication from the Data Recipient through the Global Data Synchronization Network to the Data Source indicating what action has been taken on the Catalogue Item, received through the Catalogue Item Notification. Confirmation is not mandatory. When used, it provides the following choices: 1) Synchronized: Data is integrated, in sync, and added to the synchronization list. 2) Accepted: Data is added to the synchronization list and is in the process of being integrated. 3) Rejected: Data will no longer be synchronized or updates will no longer be provided. 4) Review: A request to the Data Source to "review" their data because the Data Recipient has received inconsistent data, which they cannot synchronize. If the data was previously synchronized, it will be removed from the synchronization list.
Catalogue Item Confirmation State	CICS	The four states are: Accepted, Rejected, Review, and Synchronized.
Catalogue Item Dates		A class of information used to describe the dates of the action taken on the Catalogue Item record.
Catalogue Item Notification	CIN	A business message used to transmit trade item information from a Source Data Pool to a Recipient Data Pool and ultimately to a Data Recipient.
Catalogue Item Publication	CIP	A business message standard used by a Data Source to trigger the distribution of trade item information. This triggering results in the creation and distribution of a Catalogue Item Notification.
Catalogue Item Subscription	CIS	A business message within the Global Data Synchronization Network used to establish a request (subscription) from a Data Recipient to a Recipient Data Pool, to the GS1 Global Registry who then forwards the message to the Source Data Pool(s) and ultimately to the Data Source. The Data Source would then publish the requested trade item information and it will synchronize on a continuous basis.
Catch Weight		Used primarily in the food industry for products such as seafood, meats, and cheeses; catch weights refer to the actual weight of variable-weight items that use weight as the sales unit of measure. Catch weights are generally recorded during the order picking or shipping process. Systems using catch weights must be able to correctly process sales order line items based on the catch weights being within specific tolerances of the "order quantity".
Category		A classification assigned to an item that indicates the higher level grouping to which the item belongs. Items are put into logical groupings to facilitate the management of a diverse number of items.
Category Hierarchy		The classification of products by department, category, and subcategory; for example, "Bakery, Bakery Snacks, Cakes."
Category Management	CM	A joint process between retailer and manufacturer where service and product categories are managed as strategic business units, producing enhanced business results by focusing on delivering consumer value.
Category Scheme		Structured grouping of category levels used to organize and assign products.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Centralized Dispatching		The organization of the dispatching function into one central location. This structure often involves the use of data collection devices for communication between the centralized dispatching function, which usually reports to the production control department and the shop manufacturing departments.
Certificate of Analysis		A certificate required by some countries as proof of the quality and composition of food products or pharmaceuticals. The required analysis may be made by a private or government health agency. The certificate must be legalized by a foreign consul of the country concerned, as is the case with such similar certificates as the phytosanitary certificate.
Certificate of Inspection		A document certifying that the goods were in apparent good condition immediately prior to shipment.
Certificate of Insurance		A document containing certain terms of a full-length insurance policy. A one-page document, it is evidence that there is insurance coverage for a shipment. Beneficiaries of open cargo or blanket insurance policies are authorized to issue their own certificates of insurance.
Certificate of Manufacture		A statement in which a producer specifies where his goods were manufactured, certifies that manufacturing has been completed, and confirms that the goods are at the buyer's disposal.
Certificate of Origin		A statement signed by the exporter, or his agent, and attested to by a local Chamber of Commerce, indicating that the goods being shipped, or a major percentage of them, originated and were produced in the exporter's country.
Certificate of Weight		An authoritative statement of the weight of a shipment.
Certification		The process of conveying a mark or "seal of compliance" from an authority to a vendor's products and/or services that passes a pre-determined level of conformance to standards. Certification also includes the rules for using and maintaining the mark and how the mark is communicated.
CFS Receiving Service		The term "CFS Receiving Services" means the service performed at loading port in receiving and packing cargo into containers from CFS to CY or shipside. "CFS Receiving Services" referred herein are restricted to the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Moving empty containers from CY to CFS</li> <li>2) Drayage of loaded containers from CFS to CY and/or ship's tackle</li> <li>3) Tallying</li> <li>4) Issuing dock receipt/shipping order</li> <li>5) Physical movement of cargo into, out of and within CFS</li> <li>6) Stuffing, sealing and marking containers</li> <li>7) Storage</li> <li>8) Ordinary sorting and stacking</li> </ol>
Change Catalogue Item		The command to update an existing Catalogue Item record.
Change Request	CR	Formal request document used to review recommendations, request changes and updates to products and documentation.
Character Set		Characters available for encodation in a particular barcode type. Not all barcode types can encode the entire ASCII character set.
Characters Per Inch	CPI	A common measurement for barcode density.
Chargeable Kilo		Rate for goods where volume exceeds six cubic meters to the ton.
Chargeable Weight		The weight or volume of a shipment used in determining air, vehicle or ocean charges. The chargeable weight could be the dimensional weight or on container shipments, the gross weight of the shipment minus the containers tare weight.
Chargeback		A financial penalty assessed by a customer to a vendor for non-compliance with established vendor compliance rules.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Charged Coupled Device	CCD	A type of barcode scanner that acts like a small digital camera taking a digital image of the barcode as opposed to the standard barcode scanner that uses a laser. CCD scanners are a low cost option for scanning barcodes at a short distance (usually within a few inches).
Charter		Originally meant a flight where a shipper contracted hire of an aircraft from an airline. Has usually come to mean any non-scheduled commercial service.
Charter Party		The contract between the owner of a ship and the individual or company chartering it. Among other specifications, the contract usually stipulates the exact obligations of the ship-owner (loading the goods, carrying the goods to a certain point, returning to the charterer with other goods, etc.); or it provides for an outright leasing of the vessel to the charterer, who then is responsible for his own loading and delivery. In either case, the charter party sets forth the exact conditions and requirements agreed upon by both sides.
Charter Party Bill of Lading		A bill of lading issued under a charter party. It is not acceptable by banks under letters of credit unless so authorized in the credit.
Charter Service		Arrangement of a temporary transportation service on an as needed occasion for the movement of cargo or passengers.
Chassis		A trailer-type device with wheels constructed to accommodate containers, which are lifted on and off.
Check Digit		A digit calculated from the other digits of an element string, used to check that the data has been correctly composed or correctly keypunched.
Child		In a hierarchical product structure, the Child represents any item that resides at a subordinate level of a parent Global Trade Item Number. A Child can also be a Parent of another Global Trade Item Number that is subordinate. The Child/Parent relationship is often referred to when describing the Product Hierarchy.
Child-Labor Certificate		Certificate signed by manufacturer attesting that no child labor was used in any part of the manufacturing process.
Cityliner		Truck used in the city for pickup and delivery. Also called "cub", "pickup", "whoopee", and "shags".
Claim		1) A written demand made on a transportation provider for payment because of loss or damage alleged to have occurred while shipment was in the provider's possession. Demand of a refund due to overcharge. 2) A deduction processed against a vendor's account for merchandise returns, shortages, cost differences, markdowns, advertising co-op, rebates, etc.
Claim Tracer		A request for information concerning the status of a claim.
Class		1) Utilized in the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code as a logical grouping of commodities sharing similar essential properties or characteristics. 2) A department classification number
Class I Carrier		A classification of regulated carriers based upon annual operating revenues-motor carrier of property greater than or equal to \$5 million; railroads: greater than or equal to \$50 million: motor carriers of passengers; greater than or equal to \$3 million.
Class II Carrier		A classification of regulated carriers based upon annual operating revenues-motor carrier of property \$1- \$5 million; railroads: \$10-\$50 million: motor carriers of passengers; less than or equal to \$3 million.
Class III Carrier		A classification of regulated carriers based upon annual operating revenues-motor carrier of property less than or equal to \$1 million; railroads: greater than or equal to \$10 million.
Class Rates		A class of goods or commodities is a large grouping of various items under one general heading. All items in the group make up a class. The freight rates that apply to all items in the class are called class rates.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Classification		A systematic categorization of cargo for the purpose of applying class rates, combined with governing rules and regulations for transportation. In customs, the classification determines the duty status of imported merchandise within the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HSUS). The classification is the responsibility of an importer customs broker or designated individual preparing the entry papers.
Classification Yard		A railroad terminal area where railcars are grouped together to form train units.
Claused Bill of Lading		A bill of lading which has exemptions to the receipt of merchandise in "apparent good order" noted.
Clean Bill of Lading		A bill of lading which covers goods received in "apparent good order and condition" and without qualification.
Clear Area		See Quiet Zone.
Clear Height		Distance measured from the floor to the bottom of the lowest hanging overhead obstruction. Sometimes realtors will use the distance to the bottom of the roof trusses to calculate clear height even though portions of the building may have lower clear heights due to HVAC units or other equipment suspended from the roof.
Clear Record		A record which shows that a shipment was handled without any loss or damage being sustained.
Clearance		The completion of customs entry requirements resulting in the release of goods from customs authority to the importer.
Cleat		A strip of wood or metal used to afford additional strength, to prevent warping or to hold in position.
Closed Van		A unit with metal sides and top completely enclosing the shipment being transported.
Close-Out		Merchandise purchased from the vendor, which is part or their entire existing style inventory.
Clusters		A group of high-level business processes. The Clusters that are addressed by the RosettaNet Initiative represent the core business processes or the backbone of a supply chain, including: Cluster 1: Partner and Product/Service Review Cluster 2: Product Introduction Cluster 3: Order Management Cluster 4: Inventory Management Cluster 5: Marketing Information Management <del>Cluster 6: Service and Support</del>
Coastal Shipping		Also known as short-sea or coastwise shipping, describes marine shipping operations between ports along a single coast or involving a short sea crossing.
CODABAR		A numeric-only barcode type, in which each character is composed of seven elements: four bars and three spaces. CODABAR is currently used in a variety of applications such as libraries, medicine, and overnight package delivery. Also known as USD-4 code, NW-7, and 2 of 7 code, it was originally developed for retail price-labeling use.
Code 128		A variable length barcode symbology capable of encoding the full ASCII 128 character set and other special characters. See GS1-128 barcode symbol.
Code 39		A full alphanumeric barcode type composed of five bars, four spaces, and an intercharacter gap for each character. Code 39 is the standard for many industries, including adoption by the U.S. Department of Defense for its LOGMARS specification. Also known as USD-3 code and 3 of 9 code, it is one of three symbologies identified in the ANSI standard MH10.8M-1983.
Code 49		An extremely compact, multi-row, continuous variable barcode type capable of encoding the full 128 ASCII character set. It is ideally suited to applications where large amounts of data are required in a small space. The code consists of 2 to 8 rows. A row consists of a leading quiet zone, 4 symbol characters encoding 8 code characters, a stop pattern, and a trailing quiet zone. Rows are separated by a one module high separator bar. Each symbol character encodes two characters.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Collaborative Commerce		The processes, technologies, and supporting standards that allow continuous and automated exchange of information between trading partners. Describes how businesses communicate with one another to drive down the cost of the supply chain.
Collaborative Planning, Forecasting, and Replenishment	CPFR®	A set of business processes that entities in a supply chain can use for collaboration on a number of retailer/manufacturer functions towards overall efficiency in the supply chain. CPFR is a registered trademark of the VICS.
Collect/Freight Collect		Buyer is responsible for picking up the merchandise and the freight charges.
Collective Paper		All documents (commercial invoices, bills of lading, etc.) submitted to a buyer for the purpose of receiving payment for a shipment.
Collector of Customs		A representative of the U.S. Treasury Department acting for the government in connection with foreign traffic.
Color		The abbreviated name of the color ordered.
Combi		An aircraft with pallet or container capacity on its main deck as well as in its belly holds.
Combination Rate		A rate made by combining two or more rates in different publications.
Combination Through Rate		A through rate made by combining two or more rates in different publications.
Combination Vehicle		An equipment configuration which includes separate power unit (tractor) and at least one trailer
Combination Vessels		Container/Break-bulk vessel - this type of ship accommodates both container and break-bulk cargo. It can be either self sustaining or non-self sustaining.
Combined Transport Bill of Lading	FBL	When the document covers transport to and/or from the ports of departure and destination, using another mode of transport.
Commercial Invoice		Represents a complete record of the transaction between exporter and importer with regard to the goods sold. Also reports the content of the shipment and serves as the basis for all other documents about the shipment.
Commercial Risk		Risk carried by the exporter (unless insurance is secured) that the foreign buyer may not be able to pay for goods delivered on an open account basis.
Commercial Zone		A geographical area of commercial influence of a specified point.
Commodity		Product being shipped
Commodity ID		A four-digit number within a VMN-12. This four-digit number is used to designate the commodity for the item that is weighed or measured and then sold.
Commodity Rate		A rate applicable to an article described or named in the publication containing the rate.
Commodity Specialist		An official authorized by the U.S. Treasury to determine proper tariff and value of imported goods.
Common Carrier		Any carrier engaged in the interstate transportation of persons/property on a regular schedule at published rates, whose services are for hire to the general public.
Company Prefix		See GS1 Company Prefix and UPC Company Prefix.
Compliance Testing		Testing done to judge a hardware or software product's compliance to a particular standard. This is generally a pass/fail test, which also provides guidance if a product fails to comply.
Composite Component®	CC	Refers to the two-dimensional symbol component within a composite symbol.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Composite Symbology®		A GS1 System composite symbol consists of a linear component (encoding the item's primary identification) associated with an adjacent two-dimensional Composite Component (encoding supplementary data, such as batch number or expiration date). The composite symbol always includes a linear component so that the primary identification is readable by all scanning technologies and so that two-dimensional image scanners can use the linear component as a finder pattern for the adjacent two-dimensional Composite Component. The composite symbol always includes one of three multi-row two-dimensional Composite Component versions (CC-A, CC-B, CC-C) for compatibility with linear and area Charge Couple Device scanners and with linear and rastering laser scanners.
Compositors		Content operators that show how content may be composed. Compositors give users a way to provide ordered bodies of elements in a declaration. The three compositors used in XML instance documents are: 1) All: defines an unordered set of elements 2) Choice: defines a choice between several possible elements or groups of elements 3) Sequence: defines ordered groups of elements that follow the same sequence
Concatenation		The representation of several element strings in one barcode symbol.
Concealed Loss or Damage		Loss or damage to the contents of a package which is not apparent until opened.
Concealed Shortage		All cartons signed free and clear, merchandise short in sealed carton.
Concentration Point		A point at which less-than-truckload shipments are brought together to be re-forwarded as a truckload.
Conditional	C	An EDI data element requirement designator that indicates that a given data element is dependent on other data elements in a data segment.
Conference		A group of vessel operators joined together for the purpose of establishing freight rates.
Configuration Processing		Software functionality that allows a product to be defined by a selecting various pre-defined options, rather than having every possible combination of options pre-defined as specific SKU's. Placing an order for a computer and specifying hard drive, processor, memory, graphics card, sound card, etc. would be an example of configuration processing.
Confirmation		Indicates if the document is a confirmation of an existing Purchase order, not to be duplicated.
Confirmed Letter of Credit		A letter of credit, issued by a foreign bank, with validity confirmed by a U.S. bank. An exporter who requires a confirmed letter of credit from the buyer is assured of payment by the U.S. bank even if the foreign buyer or the foreign bank defaults.
Confirming Bank		The bank that adds its confirmation to another bank's (the issuing bank's) letter of credit and promises to pay the beneficiary upon presentation of documents specified in the letter of credit.
Conformance		Agreement of a product or service specification with a specified standard. Conformance is not equivalent to certification until testing has been conducted and a certification mark has been assigned.
Conformance Testing		See Compliance Testing.
Connecting Carrier		A carrier which interchanges trailers with another for completion of shipments.
Consignee		The individual or company to whom a seller or shipper sends merchandise and who, upon presentation of necessary documents, is recognized as merchandise owner for the purpose of declaring and paying customs duties.
Consignee Marks		a symbol placed on packaged for export, generally consisting of a square, triangle, diamond, circle, cross, etc., with designation letter and/or numbers for the purpose of identification.
Consignment		Is the physical transfer of goods from a seller (consignor) with whom the title remains, to another legal entity (consignee) who acts as a selling agent, selling the goods and remitting the new proceeds to the consignor.
Consignment Inventory		Inventory that is in the possession of the customer but is still owned by the supplier. Consignment inventory is used as a marketing tool to make it easier for a customer to stock a specific supplier's inventory.
Consignor		Shipper of goods.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Consolidated Shipment		An arrangement whereby various shippers pool their boxed goods on the same shipment, sharing the total weight charge for the shipment.
Consolidation		The combination of multiple shipments into one container.
Consolidation Center		A warehouse or distribution center in which goods are assembled into larger units for onward distribution.
Consolidator		A transportation service provider for that combines multiple less-than-truckload shipments into a single volume shipment for a particular location.
Consortium		The name for an agreement under which several nations or nationals (usually corporations) of more than one nation, join together for a common purpose. It could be for management or exploitation of a natural resource, as in the case of some international petroleum consortiums.
Consular Declaration		A formal statement, made to the consul of a foreign country, describing goods to be shipped.
Consular Documents		Special forms signed by the consul of a country to which cargo is destined.
Consular Invoice		A document, required by some foreign countries, describing a shipment of goods and showing information such as the consignor, consignee, and value of the shipment. Certified by a consular official of the foreign country, it is used by the country's customs officials to verify the value, quantity and nature of the shipment.
Consumer Goods		products sold to non-business end users. Clothing, food, Music CDs, are examples of consumer goods.
Consumer Packaged Goods	CPG	describes inventory that is in such a form that is ready for sale to consumers (end-users).
Consumer Unit		The unit as sold by the retailer to the consumer.
Consumer Unit Indicator	CUI	Identifies whether the current hierarchy level of a trade item is intended for ultimate consumption. For retail, this trade item will be scanned at point-of-sale. At retail, this data is commonly used to select which Global Trade Item Numbers should be used for shelf planning and for front end point-of-sale databases.
Contact Documents		The Purchase Order Transmittal Letter, the Purchase Order, the Standard Purchase Order Requirements, the Product Specification(s), the Terms and Conditions and this Supplier Compliance Manual are the Contract Documents.
Container		A truck trailer body that can be detached from the chassis for loading into a vessel, a rail car or stacked in a container depot. Containers may be ventilated, insulated, refrigerated, flat rack, vehicle rack, open top, bulk liquid or equipped with interior devices. A container may be 20 feet, 40 feet, 45 feet, 48 feet or 53 feet in length, 8'0" or 8'6" in width, and 8'6" or 9'6" in height.
Container Freight Station	CFS	The term CFS at loading port means the location designated by carriers for the receiving of cargo to be packed into containers by the carrier. At discharge ports, the term CFS means the bonded location designated by carriers in the port area for unpacking and delivery of cargo.
Container On Flat Car	COFC	Method of moving shipping containers which involves transporting them on railroad flat cars.
Container Ship		Ocean going ship designed to carry containers both internally and on deck. Some are self sustaining.
Container Yard	CY	A facility for holding FCL (full container load) and empty containers that are received from or delivered to consignors or consignees by or on behalf of a carrier. It also provides a location to receive merchandise from consignors for packing into containers.
Containerization		shipping system based upon large cargo-carrying containers which can be easily be interchanged between trucks, trains and ships without rehandling of contents.
Containerized Cargo		Cargo that is transported in containers that can be transferred easily from one transportation mode to another.
Content Owner		Entity (party) responsible for organizing the information enclosed within the XML message and submission of message to the GS1 Global Registry.
Continuous Bond		Snnual customs bond insuring compliance with all regulations and requirements.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Continuous Replenishment Program	CRP	The concept of continuous supply of goods between supplier and trading partner based on automated exchange of current demand, inventory, and stock management information, within the framework of an agreed supply policy. The aim of continuous replenishment is to achieve a responsive and precise flow of product to the store with minimum stock holding and handling.
Continuous Seals		A term denoting that seals on a truck remain intact during the movement of the truck from point of origin to destination; or if broken in transit that it was done by the proper authority and without opportunity for loss to occur before new seals were applied.
Contract Carrier		A for-hire Carrier who does not serve the general public, but who serves shippers or consignees with whom the Carrier has a continuing contract.
Contract Logistics		The process of outsourcing product flow management, storage and related information transfer services, usually under long-term contract, with the objective of increasing efficiency and control.
Contract Rate		A charge levied by carriers selling capacity forward over a given route to a shipper or forwarder; the client is therefore assured of capacity, which must be paid for regardless of load carried.
Contract Warehouse		A business that handles shipping, receiving, and storage of products on a contract basis. Contract warehouses will generally require a client to commit to a specific period of time (generally in years) for the services. Contracts may or may not require clients to purchase or subsidize storage and material-handling equipment. Fees for contract warehouses may be transaction and storage based, fixed, cost plus, or any combination.
Contrast		See Symbol Contrast.
Convertible		A unit that can be used wither as a flat-bed or open top through the use of removable side panels.
Co-Packing		Contract packing.
Core Data		Common, reusable data elements across various business processes. They can be mandatory or optional. Core Data is a common denominator upon which extensions are built. Examples: Global Location Number, Global Trade Item Number.
Core Extensions		Data or data constructs specific to more than one process, industry, or sector but not used across all.
Correct Item		Refers to a command that allows incorrect data to be altered in ways that would not normally be allowed by standard Global Trade Item Number Allocation Rules. All other validations still apply. This process is intended to correct errors, not to circumvent the validation process.
Corrected BWR		The uniform reduction in the bar widths of a barcode symbol based on whole imaging device dots.
Corrected Magnification		A process of altering the desired dimensions of a barcode symbol to create modules consisting of a consistent integer number of addressable imaging device dots.
Corrected Special Symbol Characters		A process of altering the dimensions of a symbol character (representing the data characters 1, 2, 7, and 8) in a consistent, integer number of addressable imaging device dots.
Correspondent Bank		A bank that, in its own country, handles the business of a foreign bank.
Corrugate		A material composed of one or more sheets of fluted paper, between flat sheets of paper, e.g., a brown box used for case packs.
Cost & Freight	CFR or C&F	A Term of Sale where the seller pays the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination, Terms of Sale but the risk of loss of or damage to the goods, as (continued) well as any additional costs due to events occurring after the time the goods have been delivered on board the vessel, is transferred from the seller to the buyer when the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment. The CFR term requires the seller to clear the goods for export.
Cost Commitment		An electronic confirmation of negotiated costs for basic and vendor managed inventory/merchandise.
Cost of Goods and Freight	C&F	A quoted price includes cost of goods and freight.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Cost of Goods and Insurance	C&I	A quoted price includes cost of goods and insurance.
Cost of Goods Sold	COGS	Accounting term used to describe the total value (cost) of products sold during a specific time period. Since inventory is an asset, it is not expensed when it is purchased or produced. It instead goes into an asset account (usually called Inventory). When product is sold, the value of the product (the cost, not the sell price) is moved from the asset account to an expense account called cost of goods sold or COGS. COGS appears on the profit-and-loss statement and is also used for calculating inventory turns.
Cost, Insurance & Freight	CIF	A Term of Sale where the seller has the same obligations as under the CFR but also has to procure marine insurance against the buyer's risk of loss or damage to the goods during the carriage. The seller contracts for insurance and pays the insurance premium. The CIF term requires the seller to clear the goods for export.
Costing Method		Refers to the calculations used to determine inventory cost.
Countertrade		A reciprocal trading arrangement, which includes a variety of transactions involving two or more parties.
Countervailing Duties	CVD	Special duties imposed on importers to offset the benefits of subsidies given to producers or exporters in the exporting country when it is proven that the subsidy, which may cause the price of such merchandise to be artificially low, would cause injury to domestic industry.
Country of Export		The country that the goods are shipped from.
Country of Origin		The country where merchandise was grown or manufactured, not necessarily the country of export.
Country of Origin Labeling	COOL	A U.S. law requiring that retail seafood be labeled as to its country of origin, including whether farm-raised or wild caught.
Coupon		A voucher that can be redeemed at the point-of-sale for a cash value or free item.
Coupon-12		A 12-digit Restricted Circulation Number for coupons structured according to the rules defined in the Target Market.
Coupon-13		A 13-digit Restricted Circulation Number for coupons structured according to the rules defined in the Target Market.
Credit Risk Insurance		Insurance designed to cover risks of nonpayment for delivered goods.
Cross-Belt Sorter		Conveyor sorting system that uses a series of devices (carriers) mounted on a conveyor to sort materials. Each device has a small belt conveyor mounted on top of it that runs perpendicular to the direction of the main conveyor. When it arrives at a sort point, the conveyor on the carrier will spin, moving the materials to the side of the main conveyor (usually onto another conveyor, dropping down a chute, or into a container).
Cross-Dock		The practice of unloading freight from an incoming truck and then loading this freight in outbound trailers, with minimal or no warehousing in between.
Cubage		Cubic volume of space being used or available for shipping or storage.
Cube		The length, width, and height of an item or container.
Cube Logic		Term used in Warehouse Management Systems. Cube logic is often incorporated but seldom used in WMS systems because of its tendency to treat your product as liquid (fitting a round peg in a square hole).
Cube utilization		Refers to the use of space within storage area, trailer, or container. Cube utilization is generally calculated as a percentage of total space or of total "usable" space.
Cubed Out		Describes a condition where all space in a trailer or container has been completely filled. The term "cubed out" is often used when you have completely filled the trailer or container but are still below the weight capacity.
Cubic Capacity		The carrying capacity of a truck according to measurement in cubic feet.
Cubic Foot		The unit of volume measurement that is equaled to 1,728 cubic inches.
Cubic Meter	CBM	Used to determine freight charges based on utilization of space in a shipping container.
Cubic Ton		40 cubic feet.
Customer		The party that receives, buys, or consumes an item or service.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Customs		The designated government authority that regulates the flow of goods to/from a country and collects duties levied by a country on imports and exports.
Customs and Border Protection	CBP	U.S. governmental agency, whose major responsibility is to administer the Tariff Act of 1930. Primary duties include the assessment and collection of all duties, taxes and fees on imported merchandise and the enforcement of customs and related laws and treaties. Part of the Department of Homeland Security.
Customs Bonded Warehouse		A warehouse where imported goods may be stored for a total of three years without the payment of duty or taxes.
Customs Broker		An individual or firm licensed to enter and clear goods through Customs for another individual or firm.
Customs Clearance		The procedures involved in getting cargo released by Customs through designated formalities such as presenting import license/permit, payment of import duties and other required documentations by the nature of the cargo such as FCC or FDA approval.
Customs Court		The court to which importers might appeal or protest decisions made by Customs officers.
Customs Duty		A tax levied and government collection by custom officials of duties that is imposed by law on imports.
Customs Tariff		Is a schedule of charges assessed by the federal government on imported goods.
Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism	CTPAT	A voluntary government-business initiative to build cooperative relationships that strengthen and improve overall international supply chain and U.S. border security.
Customs Union		An agreement between two or more countries in which they arrange to abolish tariffs and other import restrictions on each other's goods and establish a common tariff for the imports of all other countries.
Cutter		Also called a knife. An integrated mechanism used to cut individual tickets from a roll of tag supply.
Cycle Count		Refers to process of regularly scheduled inventory counts (usually daily) that "cycles" through your inventory. User determines how often certain items/locations are counted.
Damages		Compensation, usually in money, for injury to goods, person, or property.
Dangerous Goods		Articles or substances capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety, or property when transported by air and that require special attention when being transported.
Data Alignment		The one-time synchronous exchange of data between trading partners, e.g., names, addresses, agreements, item information, price lists, or locations.
Data Carrier		A physical or electronic mechanism that carries data.
Data Character		A letter, digit, or other symbol represented in the data field(s) of an element string.
Data Driver®		An easy-to-use software tool that creates and manages globally unique identification numbers such as, Global Trade Item Numbers, and Global Location Numbers, and also defines barcodes. Available only to GS1 US Partner Connections members.
Data Element		The smallest item of information in an EDI transaction set. A data element may be a numeric, decimal, identifier, string, date or time value.
Data Element Delimiters		EDI data element delimiters consist of two levels of data separators and a data terminator. Delimiters are specified in the EDI interchange header and are not used in a data element itself.
Data Element Requirement Designator		A code defining the requirement for an EDI data element to appear in a data segment if the segment is actually transmitted. The designators are Mandatory (M), Optional (O) and Conditional (C).
Data Field		The smallest part of the data part of an element string that needs to be distinguished.
Data Identifier	DI	A compliance marking term. Message prefixes in a barcode that define the general category or intended use of the data that follows.
Data Mapping		Relationship between the ANSI ASC X12 message syntax and the user's data.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Data Pool	DP	An entity that provides its customers data synchronization services and a single point of entry to the Global Data Synchronization Network. Data Pools must be certified per GS1 System standards to operate within the Global Data Synchronization Network. Data Pools interoperate with the GS1 Global Registry and each other. Example: 1SYNC Data Pool.
Data Recipient		Entity within the Global Data Synchronization Network that receives data from a Data Source.
Data Segment		A data segment consists of a segment identifier, one or more data elements, element separators, and a segment terminator.
Data Source		Entity that provides their Source Data Pool with master data. Responsible for the maintenance and accuracy of that data. The Source Data Pool is responsible for providing the Global Data Synchronization Network with master data. The Data Source is officially recognized as the owner of this data. For a given Item or Party, the source of data is responsible for permanent updates of the information under its responsibility.
Data Structure		The GS1 System data structures defined in the various lengths required for the different identification purposes, which all share a hierarchical composition. Their composition blends the needs of international control with the needs of the user.
Data Synchronization		Data synchronization is the electronic transfer of standardized product and location information between trading partners and the continuous synchronization of that data over time.
Data Titles		A standard abbreviated description of a data field; used to denote the Human Readable Interpretation of encoded data.
Data Type		A set of data with values having predefined characteristics. Examples of data types are: integer, floating point, unit number, character, string, and pointer. Usually a limited number of data types are built into a programming language. The language usually specifies the range of values for a given data type, how the computer processes the values, and how they are stored.
Data Validation Engine	DVE	Set of rules and compliance checks executed against the information contained in messages to verify and validate the content of the information.
Date Draft		Draft that matures in a specified number of days after the date it is issued, without regard to the date of Acceptance.
Dating		A method of granting extended credit terms used by sellers to induce buyers to receive goods in advance of their required delivery date, thus permitting the seller to ship goods earlier than the buyer would ordinarily wish to receive them. An example of dating would be for a purchase of spring-season goods shipped in the winter, by a manufacturer whose normal selling terms were "2 percent discount for payment in 10 days, net 30 days as of March 15."
Dead Freight	DF	Freight charges paid by the charterer of vessel for the contracted space, which is left partially unoccupied.
Dead Leg		A sector flown without payload.
Deadhead		The return of an empty transportation container back to a transportation facility. Commonly-used description of an empty backhaul.
Deadweight	DW	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
Deck Cargo		Cargo carried on deck rather than stowed under deck. On deck carriage is required for certain commodities, such as explosives.
Declaration Data		Information that describes a declaration in a schema.
Declared Value		Value of shipment assigned by the shipper and documented on the Bill of Lading.
Decodability		A parameter specified by ISO 15416 that measures how closely the Scan Reflectance Profile is to approaching decode failure for a given printed symbol.
Decode		Converting the bars and spaces in a barcode symbol into its corresponding data. A parameter specified by ISO 15416 that determines if a barcode pattern of bars and spaces matches an existing valid symbology.
Decoder		As part of a barcode reading system, the electronics that process the signals from the scanner, interpret the signals into meaningful data, and control the interface to other devices.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Deconsolidator		The domestic counterpart to the consolidator; the deconsolidator unloads the container and allocates and reloads the freight for shipment to various points.
Defect		A parameter specified by ANSI/UCC-5 and ISO 15416 that measures voids present within bars and spots within spaces or Quiet Zones of a barcode symbol.
Deferred Air Freight		Air Freight shipments that are not time sensitive and can be delivered at a lower cost on later flights. Delivery service is as a rule, between three to five business days.
Deferred Payment Credit		Type of letter of credit providing for payment some time after presentation of shipping documents by exporter.
Deferred Rebate		The return of a portion of the freight charges by a carrier or a conference shipper in exchange for the shipper giving all or most of his shipments to the carrier or conference over a specified period of time (usually 6 months). Payment of the rate is deferred for a further similar period, during which the shipper must continue to give all or most of his shipments to the rebating carrier or conference. The shipper thus earns a further rebate which will not, however, be paid without an additional period of exclusive or almost exclusive patronage with the carrier of conference. In this way, the shipper becomes tied to the rebating carrier or conference. Although, the deferred rebate system is illegal in U.S. foreign commerce, it generally is accepted in the ocean trade between foreign countries.
Delete Catalogue Item		The command used to flag the existing Catalogue Item record for deletion (the objective is to enable the eventual removal of the Catalogue Item record from the catalogue).
Deletion Date		Date assigned and stored in the catalogue of the Data Source reflecting the date the Catalogue Item was flagged for deletion. This date will also be stored in the GS1 Global Registry.
Delimiter or Delimited		One or more special characters marking the beginning or end of a unit of data. These characters are used to fix the limits of the unit of data.
Delivered at Frontier	DAF	The seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods are available, cleared for export, at the named point and place at the frontier, but before the customs border of the adjoining country. The term "frontier" covers any frontier including that of the country of export. Therefore, it is vital that the frontier in question be defined precisely by naming the point and place in the term. The term applies primarily to the goods carried by rail, or road, but may be used for any mode of transport.
Delivered Duty Paid	DDP	The seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods are available at the named place in the country of importation. (named place of destination) The seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods are available at the named place in the country of importation. (named place of destination) The seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods are available at the named place in the country of importation. Also known as "free domicile."
Delivered Duty Unpaid	DDU	The seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods are available at the named place in the country of importation.
Delivered EX Quay	DEQ	The seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods are available to the buyer on the quay (wharf) at the named port of destination cleared for importation.
Delivered EX Ship	DES	The seller satisfies his obligation to deliver when the goods are available to the buyer on board the ship uncleared for import at the named port of destination.
Delivering Carrier		The transportation line by which a shipment is delivered to the consignee.
Delivery		The act of transferring possession, such as the transfer of property from shipper to carrier, one carrier to another or carrier to consignee.
Delivery Trailer Manifest		A list of shipments contained on a Less-than-Truckload trailer ready for delivery. The list includes information relevant to the delivery of the shipments loaded in the trailer, such as pro number, equipment identification, and date available.
Demand		the need for a specific item in a specific quantity. See Dependent Demand and Independent Demand.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Demand Chain		Another name for the supply chain, where the processes employed are viewed in terms of demand (pull) rather than supply (push). The demand chain is therefore driven by consumers and end-users, not manufacturers of goods.
Demand Forecast		An estimation of the future quantity demanded of a product (in a market).
Demurrage		A penalty for exceeding free time allowed for loading or unloading at a pier or freight terminal. Also a charge for undue detention of transportation equipment or carriers in port while loading or unloading.
Density		Pounds per cubic foot. The cubage of loose articles or pieces, or packaged articles of a rectangular, elliptical or square shape on one plane shall be determined by multiplying the greatest straight line dimensions of length, width and depth in inches, including all projections, and dividing the total by 1728 (to obtain cubic feet). The density is the weight of the article divided by the cubic feet thus obtained.
Department		Area wherein merchandise is categorized within a store.
Department of Civil Aviation	DCA	Commonly used term to denote the government department of any foreign country that is responsible for aviation regulation and granting traffic rights.
Department of Transportation	DOT	Federal agency that regulates the highway transportation of shipments including commodities designated as hazardous material.
Dependent Demand		Demand generated from scheduled production of other items.
Depth of Field		The distance between the maximum and minimum surface in which a scanner is capable of reading barcodes of a specified X dimension.
Description		The name by which we will refer to a product. UPC/SKU The unique numbers that our system uses to identify a specific item of a particular size, color and dimension.
Destination		The place to which a shipment is consigned.
Destination Control Statement		Any of various statements that the U.S. government requires to be displayed on export shipments and that specify the destination for which export of the shipment has been authorized.
Detention		A charge made for a vehicle held by or for shipper or consignee for loading or unloading, for forwarding directions or for any other purpose.
Devanning		The removal of freight; i.e., unloading a container.
Dictionary Conformity		Product and partner identification elements of Global Trade Item Number, United Nations Standard Products and Services Code, Data Universal Numbering System, and technical dictionary required by the Partner Interface Process in production are in compliance with the requirements of that Partner Interface Process. For example, if the Partner Interface Process in production requires a DUNS Number, a DUNS Number is used.
Die Cut		Type of label supply used in on demand applications.
Diffuse Reflection		A barcode verification term. The component of reflected light that emanates in all directions from the reflecting surface (as opposed to the focused light of the scanner laser reflected back to the scanner).
Digit		Any of the Arabic numerals 0 to 9.
Digital Barcode File		A barcode that is designed and stored in a digitized format.
digital barcode Font		A barcode character set representing the individual data characters intended to form a barcode symbol.
Digital Certificate		A computer-based record or electronic message issued by an entity that: (1) identifies the entity issuing it; (2) names or identifies a certificate holder; (3) contains the public key of the certificate holder; (4) identifies the certificate's validity period; and (5) is digitally signed by the entity issuing it.
Digital Offset		A process of sending digitized images directly to an offset printing press without using intermediate film or printing plates.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Digital Signature		An electronic signature that can be used to authenticate the identity of the sender of a message and, via the encrypted document digest, to ensure that the original content of the data that has been sent is unchanged.
Dimensional Weight	DimWt	A calculated weight based on a minimum density requirement. Density is the weight per cubic foot of a shipment of cargo. It is computed by dividing the shipment volume by the minimum density requirement. The dimensional weight rule was developed to insure fair compensation to low density shipments under which the transportation charges are based on a cubic dimensional weight rather than upon actual weight. Dim weight is calculated by: Dim weight= (Length x Width x Height)/194 . All dimensional measurements are in inches. a.k.a. Dim weight
Direct		Via the route of a single carrier.
Direct Connection		An automated machine-to-machine computer interface for exchanging data. This is not a manual process.
Direct Exchange UCS	DEX/UCS	The Uniform Communication Standard EDI standard used for Direct Store Delivery.
Direct Ship		Direct shipping and drop shipping are two terms generally used interchangeably. They describe a process whereby three parties interact with the sales transaction (the buyer, the seller, and the supplier). The buyer initiates a purchase from the seller who then arranges with the supplier to ship the product directly to the seller. The seller does not carry inventory of the product and the supplier does not have any direct communication with the buyer. The buyer pays the seller and the seller pays the supplier.
Direct Store Delivery	DSD	When goods are shipped directly to a store, the container marking specifications are usually different from those required when shipping to a distribution center.
Direct Wxchange	DEX	The electronic exchange of information between a vendor's hand-held computer and a store's Direct Store Delivery system. This is encouraged by suppliers who directly stock the retailer's shelves.
Discontinue Date		Date assigned by the Data Source and stored in the catalogue of the Data Source reflecting the date the Catalogue Item was discontinued. This date will also be stored in the GS1 Global Registry.
Discontinue Item – Permanent		Refers to permanent removal of an item in the supply chain. This involves maintaining a Discontinue Date in the GS1 Global Registry. The Discontinue Date is used to trigger and track the Global Trade Item Number retention period.
Discontinue Item – Temporary		Refers to removing an item temporarily from the supply chain. This is communicated via the end availability date. When available again, updated start and end availability dates are provided. Temporary removals are not reflected in the GS1 Global Registry; they are a responsibility of the Data Source that maintains the availability period.
Discount		An allowance or deduction granted by the seller to the buyer, usually when certain stipulated conditions are met by the buyer, which reduces the cost of the good purchased.
Discovery Services		A component of the EPCglobal Network consisting of a suite of services that enable users to find data related to a specific Electronic Product Code and to request access to that data. Object Naming Service is one component of Discovery Services.
Dispatch Advice		See Advance Ship Notice.
Dispatcher		An individual tasked to assign available transportation loads to available carriers.
Dispatching		The scheduling and control of trucks for pickup and delivery or travel between major terminals.
Display Shipper	DS	A display, a shipper, and mixed case. May have children in multiple instances.
Distance Rate		Rate that is applicable according to distance.
Distribution		Describes the process of storing, shipping, and transporting goods. Also describes the facilities (distribution operations, distribution centers) that conduct these activities. In statistical analysis, describes the measurement of a group of events or occurrences.
Distribution Center	DC	Entity receiving, stocking and shipping products on their way from suppliers to customer.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Distribution Requirements Planning	DRP	process for determining inventory requirements in a multiple plant/warehouse environment. DRP may be used for both distribution and manufacturing. In manufacturing, DRP will work directly with MRP. DRP may also be defined as Distribution Resource Planning which also includes determining labor, equipment, and warehouse space requirements.
Distributor		A business that does not manufacture its own products but instead purchases and resells products. Such a business usually maintains a finished goods inventory. For the purpose of Collaborative Planning, Forecasting, and Replenishment, the term distributor is intended to include retailers.
Diversion		Any shipment relinquished to the shipper, consignee or his agent at point of origin or intermediate point or before the shipment has reached its ultimate destination.
Do not ship before / Cancel if not shipped By		Collect or prepaid shipments: indicates the time period for carrier pick up.
Dock		The platform where trucks are loaded and unloaded.
Dock Leveler		Device that provides a bridge to the trailer as well as a ramp to facilitate the transition in height from dock to trailer. Dock levelers are rated by weight capacity and by the service range. The service range, also known as the height differential, rates the safe range above and below dock level you can use the leveler to transition to the trailer height.
Dock Receipt		A receipt given for a shipment received or delivered at a pier or dock. When delivery of a foreign shipment is completed, the dock receipt is surrendered to the transportation line and a bill of lading is issued.
Document		Business data being exchanged in support of business processes. It is a named collection of core and extensions. Any self-contained piece of work created with an application program and, if saved on disk, given a unique filename with which it can be retrieved. Documents are generally thought of as word-processed materials only. To a computer, however, data is nothing more than a collection of characters. so a spreadsheet or a graphic is as much a document as is a letter or report.
Document Object Model	DOM	A platform- and language-neutral interface that enables programs and scripts to dynamically access and update structure, content, and style of documents. Document Object Model supplies a set of objects for representing XML documents, a model for combining these objects, and an interface for manipulating them.
Document Type		The part of the Global Document Type Identifier allocated by the document issuer to identify a document for a given GS1 Company Prefix.
Document Type Definition	DTD	Defines the document structure and building blocks of an XML document.
Documents Against Acceptance	D/A	Instructions given by a shipper to a bank indicating that documents transferring title goods should be delivered to the buyer (or drawee) only upon the buyer's acceptance of the attached draft.
Dolly		An auxiliary axle assembly equipped with a fifth wheel that is used to convert a semi-trailer to a full trailer or a small platform on rollers or wheels used to handle a shipment in a warehouse.
Domain Model		Describes objects, the data, and mutual relationships among them that are required to represent a set of requirements of one or more processes. Represented in Unified Modeling Language and XML in different stages of processes.
Domestic Intercity Trucking		Trucking operations within the territory of the United States, including intra-Hawaiian and intra-Alaskan, which carry freight beyond the local areas and commercial zones
Door-to-Door		Through transportation of a container and its contents from consignor to consignee. Also known as House to House. Not necessarily a through rate.
Dot Matrix		A system of impact printing where individual dots are printed by tiny wires striking the supply through an inked ribbon.
Dots Per Inch	DPI	Used in comparing relative printing resolution of thermal printheads and laser print engines.
Double		A combination of two trailers pulled by a power unit. Usually refers to a power unit pulling two 28' trailers.
Double Bottom		A combination of two semi-trailers or a semi-trailer and a full trailer, pulled by a tractor.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Double Stack Train	DST	Service which is the transport rail between two points of a trainload of containers with two containers, one on top of the other, per chassis.
Double-Deep Rack		A type of pallet rack designed to be used with double-deep reach trucks that allow storage of palletized loads 2-deep in rack. Double-deep rack may be a unique design (designed specifically for double-deep storage) or may just be a double-deep configuration of standard selective pallet rack.
Doubles Trailer		Any vehicle less than 35 feet in length handled as one unit, propelled or drawn by a single power unit.
Double-Stack		Railcar movement of containers stacked two high.
Downstream		The flow of goods and services from the manufacturer to the final user or consumer.
Draft		An unconditional order in writing from one person (the drawer) to another (the drawee), directing the Drawee to pay a specified amount to a named Drawer at a fixed or determinable future date.
Draft Bank		An order issued by a seller against a purchaser; directs payment, usually through an intermediary bank. Typical bank drafts are negotiable instruments and are similar in many ways to checks on checking accounts in a bank.
Drag Line		a mechanized system consisting of a continuous chain, either overhead or recessed in the floor, used in a shipping terminal to move shipments on carts from one part of the platform to another.
Drawback		A U.S. customs law that permits an American exporter to recover duties paid on imported foreign raw materials or components included in products that are subsequently exported out of the United States.
Drawee		The individual or firm on whom a draft is drawn and who owes the stated amount to the drawer.
Drayage		Transporting of rail or ocean freight by truck to an intermediate or final destination; typically a charge for pickup/delivery of goods moving short distances (e.g., from marine terminal to warehouse).
Draying		The charge made for handling shipments on carts, drays or trucks.
Drive-in Rack		racking system designed to allow a lift truck to drive into the bay creating very high density storage for non-stackable loads. Useful for operations with limited SKU's and high quantities of pallets per SKU. FIFO is difficult to maintain in drive-in racking systems. a.k.a. Drive-thru Rack.
Drop		A situation in which an equipment operator deposits a trailer or boxcar at a facility at which it is to be loaded or unloaded.
Drop Carrier		A carrier with an agreement to deliver a loaded trailer to a distribution center and leave the trailer behind for a scheduled unload.
Drop Ship		Direct ship.
Drop-Trailer		Trailer left at the delivery location for future unloading.
Dry Lease		The rental of a "clean" aircraft without crew, ground staff or supporting equipment.
Dunnage		1) Fill material. Types of dunnage include loose fill (packing peanuts), paper, bubble wrap, foam, and air pillows. 2) The material used to protect or support shipments in or on trucks.
DUNS® + 4		Dun & Bradstreet DUNS Number with a four-digit suffix identifying a specific location within a company, e.g., a distribution center or a store. This number may or may not contain the nine digits associated with the parent company.
DUNS® Number	DUNS®	A unique nine-digit identification sequence managed by Dun & Bradstreet, which provides unique identification of single business entities, while linking corporate family structures together.
Durable Goods		Generally, any goods whose continuous serviceability is likely to exceed three years.
Duty		A tax levied by a government on merchandise imported, exported from another country. Duties are based on the value of goods, while other factors include weight on quantity or combination of value and other factors (compound duties).

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Dynamic Slotting		A term sometimes used by WMS providers to describe a higher level of slotting functionality. Usually refers to the ability to change slotting recommendations as item profiles, order profiles, or other operational characteristics change.
Each	EA	The lowest level of the item hierarchy intended or labeled for individual retail sale. May not have any children. May have multiple instances of parents.
EAN/UPC Composite Symbology Family		A family of barcode symbols comprising the UPC-A Composite Symbology, UPC-E Composite Symbology, EAN-8 Composite Symbology, and EAN-13 Composite Symbology.
EAN/UPC Symbol Module		The basic building block for encoding data characters into symbol characters. Bars and spaces are one, two, three, or four modules wide.
EAN/UPC Symbology		A family of barcode symbols comprising the EAN-8, EAN-13, UPC-A, and UPC-E barcode symbols. Although UPC-E barcode symbols do not have a separate Symbology Identifier, they act like a separate symbology through the scanning application software. See EAN-8 barcode symbol, EAN-13 barcode symbol, UPC-A barcode symbol, and UPC-E barcode symbol.
EAN-13		A 13-digit Trade Item number that may be in a barcode, database, or EDI message. Also referred to as EAN/UCC-13.
EAN-13 Barcode Symbol		A barcode symbol of the EAN/UPC Symbology that encodes a GTIN-13, Coupon-13, RCN-13, and VMN-13.
EAN-13 Composite Symbology		The Composite Symbology that utilizes an EAN-13 barcode symbol as the linear component.
EAN-8 Barcode Symbol		A barcode symbol of the EAN/UPC symbology that encodes a GTIN-8 or RCN-8.
EAN-8 Composite Symbology		The Composite Symbology that utilizes an EAN-8 barcode symbol as the linear component.
EANCOM®		The industry conventions and guidelines for international Electronic Data Interchange within the GS1 System, conforming to the United Nations Directories for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport standard.
Earliest Ship Date		The first day to ship. It is commonly referred to as the Start Ship Date.
Early Shipment		Shipments released prior to the "do not ship before date" indicated on the purchase order.
e-Business		An enterprise that conducts many of its business functions through electronic means. The term also refers to businesses that operate on the Internet and offer goods, services, and information for sale via the web.
ebXML Messaging Service	ebMS	A standard for sending e-business messages. The specification, which builds on the Simple Object Access Protocol web services message format, aims to act as a neutral format for carrying messages between different systems, such as between legacy systems and web services applications. It is designed to work with any communications protocol, and the content (or "payload") of messages carried over ebXML Messaging Service can be in any format. It interacts with other Electronic Business XML standards, as well as those created by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards to add security and reliability features.
e-Commerce	EC	Conducting business communications and management through electronic methods, such as Electronic Data Interchange, XML, and automated data collection systems.
Edge Determination		A parameter specified by ISO 15416 that counts the number of crossings over the global threshold of the Scan Reflectance Profile to verify whether the number obtained conforms to a legitimate barcode symbology.
EDI Over the Internet	EDIINT	A protocol for exchange of information in a decentralized, distributed environment designed by the Internet Engineering Task Force. Originally developed to transmit Electronic Data Interchange via email over the Internet. Applicability Statement 1, the first version, used Simple Mail Transport Protocol as the transport protocol, bouncing direction to get to the end connection. Applicability Statement 2, the current version, uses Hypertext Transport Protocol to build a tunnel to the recipient address, establishes the connection, and then sends the information in a secured environment assuring the sender of receipt.
EDI Service Provider		A company that performs EDI on behalf of its clients. Most service providers offer various levels of EDI services tailored to a client's needs ranging from fax to web based EDI.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
EDI Translation		The conversion of application data to and from an Electronic Data Interchange transaction format.
EDI Translator		Software that converts application data to and from an Electronic Data Interchange transaction format.
EDIFACT		The international standard that supports EDI transactions across national boundaries.
Electronic Article Surveillance	EAS	A theft deterrent system that typically uses electromagnetic techniques to detect the presence of tags applied to items sold in a retail store.
Electronic Business Extensible Markup Language	ebXML	A modular suite of specifications that enables enterprises of any size and in any geographical location to conduct business over the Internet. Using ebXML, companies now have a standard method to exchange business messages, conduct trading relationships, communicate data in common terms, and define and register business processes.
Electronic Data Interchange	EDI	The computer-to-computer exchange of structured information, by agreed message standards, from one computer application to another by electronic means and with a minimum of human intervention.
Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport	EDIFACT	From the UN-backed electronic data interchange standards body, to create electronic versions of common business documents that will work on a global scale. One digital document under consideration, the International Forwarding and Transport Message will do the jobs of six different electronic messages currently in use.
Electronic Funds Transfer	EFT	A method for payment in which the payer orders the bank to electronically debit the payer's account and forward credit information to electronically credit the payee's account.
Electronic Message		A composition of element strings from scanned data and transaction information assembled for data validation and unambiguous processing in a user application.
Electronic Mmailbox		A term used to refer to the place where an Electronic Data Interchange transmission is stored for pickup or delivery within a 3rd Party Service Provider's system. Trading partners can also maintain mailboxes within their own domain.
Electronic Product Code™	EPC	An identification scheme for universally identifying physical objects via RFID tags and other means. Standardized Electronic Product Code data consists of among other partitions of data, an EPC Manager Number, an object class identification, a filter value, and a serial number used to uniquely identify the instance of the object.
Element		1) A single bar or space in a barcode symbol. 2) The components of a data segment in EDI.
Element String		A piece of data defined in structure and meaning, comprising an identification part (GS1 Prefix or Application Identifier) and a data part, represented in a GS1 System endorsed data carrier.
Empty Leg		Results from an aircraft primarily chartered outbound having cargo capacity inbound or vice versa. A cheap form of airfreight.
En Route		On the way; in transit.
Encodation/Mod Check		Traditional measurements for barcode symbols that verify proper encodation of symbol characters and calculation of the Check Digit.
Encode		To convert data characters into barcode characters.
Encryption		A process that uses a mathematical algorithm and a key to convert data into an unreadable format (ciphertext). A receiver can then use a key to restore the data to its original readable form.
End of Month Terms	EOM	When the contract specifies payment terms based upon an EOM term, the 25th day of the calendar month will establish the EOM.
End-of-Life	EOL	Goods that have reached the end of their operational or shelf life. Can include obsolete items or products that cannot be repaired.
End-of-Line	EOL	a terminal which receives inbound shipments from the breakbulk for delivery and sends outbound shipments to the breakbulk that has been picked up.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Endorsement in Blank		Commonly used on a bank check, an endorsement in blank is an endorsement to the bearer. It contains only the name of the endorser and specifies no particular payee. Also, a common means of endorsing bills of lading down to the order of the shipper. The bills are endorsed "For...".
End-User		A buyer or consumer of products and services from resellers or manufacturers.
End-User Case/Pallet Performance Testing		A test to measure a device's (applied RFID tag's) performance in a customer's environment conditions with two levels, static (RFID tags applied to objects) and dynamic (RFID tags applied to moving objects).
Enterprise Application Integration	EAI	The use of middleware to integrate the application programs, databases, and legacy systems involved in an organization's critical business processes.
Enterprise resource planning	ERP	Describes software systems designed to manage most or all aspects of a manufacturing or distribution enterprise (an expanded version of MRP systems). ERP systems are usually broken down into modules such as Financials, Sales, Purchasing, Inventory Management, Manufacturing, MRP, DRP. The modules are designed to work seamlessly with the rest of the system and should provide a consistent user interface between them. These systems usually have extensive set-up options that allow you to customize their functionality to your specific business needs. Unfortunately, in the real world, ERP systems rarely are sufficient to meet all business needs and a myriad of other software packages such as Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES), Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS), Warehouse Management Systems (WMS) and Transportation Management Systems (TMS) are being sold to make up for these deficiencies.
Enterprise Resource Planning	ERP	Packaged software systems using database technology and a single interface to control all the information related to a company's business, including customer, product, employee, and financial data.
Entry		A documentation of the kinds, quantities and values of goods imported together with duties due and declared before a customs officer. It is required to secure the release from customs custody.
Enumeration		Constrains the value space to a specified set of values.
Envelope Layer		The outermost layer of the message containing the message and document layers. This layer transports information such as sender, recipient, guaranteed message delivery information, and message identification, which allows routing of messages from a sender to a receiver.
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA	A federal agency which regulates hazardous substances in the environment.
EPC Information Services	EPCIS	A component of the EPCglobal Network that enables users to exchange Electronic Product Code-related data in a structured format with trading partners through the Network.
EPC Manager Number		The number registered to the root Object Naming Service by EPCglobal as identification of the location of the information of the tagged objects.
EPC Middleware		A component of the EPCglobal Network that manages real-time access to Electronic Product Code-related data. The EPCglobal community is developing software interface standards for services enabling data exchange between an EPC reader or network of readers and information systems.
EPC Reader		A RFID reader that complies with EPCglobal standards.
EPC Tag		A RFID tag that complies with EPCglobal standards containing an Electronic Product Code.
EPCglobal Inc™		A joint venture between GS1 and GS1 US. EPCglobal is a neutral, not-for-profit organization entrusted by industry to establish and support the Electronic Product Code and the global adoption of the EPCglobal Network.
EPCglobal Network®		The EPCglobal Network is a community of trading partners engaged in the capture, sharing and discovery of Electronic Product Code-related data using EPCglobal-certified hardware and software components and standard interfaces.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
EPCglobal Reference Architecture		A set of principles, guidelines, and strategies governing the implementation of the EPCglobal Network and related radio frequency identification technologies.
EPCglobal Standards Specification		An EPCglobal standard is a specification or set of guidelines that, after extensive consensus-building, has received the endorsement of EPCglobal Subscribers and the EPCglobal Inc Board of Governors.
Error Checking and Correcting	ECC	A series of algorithms used by barcodes such as 2D symbologies (GS1 Data Matrix) as a means to recover encoded data from partially damaged symbols.
Error Correcting Code		Code stored on an RFID tag that enables the reader to determine the value of incomplete or distorted data. This code is necessary to help prevent readers from misinterpreting data and/or incorrectly identifying objects.
Estimated Landed Cost	ELC	The estimated cost of goods plus freight, duty, insurance, and other charges related to importation of the goods.
Estimated Weight		The weight specifically stated in publications for goods shipped in a manner.
Eurodollars		U.S. dollars on deposit outside of the United States to include dollars on deposit at foreign branches of U.S. banks, and dollars on deposit with foreign banks.
European Article Number	EAN	13 digit number that is the European equivalent of UPC (i.e., 12 digit number assigned by vendor to uniquely identify merchandise to color and size level used in the US and Canada).
Even Parity		A characteristic of the encodation of a symbol character whereby the symbol character contains an even number of dark modules.
Event Driven EDI		The non-scheduled transmission of an Electronic Data Interchange transaction set triggered by the occurrence of a business event.
Event Management		Software functionality that triggers specific actions based upon the occurrence of a specific event or combination of events. This is another one of those terms used primarily by software vendors and consultants to push "new" technology. In reality, business software has been providing event-management functionality for years. If inventory dropping below a predetermined level (reorder point) triggers a message to a planner (or even a listing on a reorder report), this is essentially event management.
Event-Based Interface		A type of interface between a parser and an application. Event-based interfaces use the Simple API XML standard. They scan an XML document sequentially and only stop when they encounter a problem.
Ex		Signifies that the quoted price applies only at the indicated point of origin (e.g. "price ex factory" means that the quoted price is for the goods available at the factory gate of the seller).
Ex Works	EXW	The seller fulfills his obligation to deliver when the goods are placed at the disposal of the buyer at the premises of the seller or another named place where the goods will begin their transportation.
Exceptions		Any discrepancy with merchandise that causes a delay with merchandise being processed in the facility (e.g. no allocation, invalid UPCs, and unacceptable substitutions).
Excess Inventory		Inventory quantities above a specific need. Some businesses may designate excess inventory as inventory beyond a certain time period of demand. For example, any inventory greater than 60 day's demand. Others may designate it as inventory beyond their current safety stock plus lot size (order quantity). The second method assumes you have formulas for adjusting safety stock and lot sizes as demand changes. This method basically calculates how much more inventory you have than you would have if you started with nothing and stocked based on current demand and ordering practices. You will generally use tolerances with the 2nd method.
Exchange Bill of Lading	Ex B/L	A bill of lading issued in exchange for another bill of lading.
Exclusive Use of Trailer		A request made by a shipper, on the bill of lading, for the complete use of a trailer.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Exempt Carrier		A for-hire carrier that is free from economic regulation. Trucks hauling certain commodities are exempt from Interstate Commerce Commission economic regulation. By far the largest portion of exempt carrier transports agricultural commodities or seafood.
Exempt Trailer		Trucks hauling certain commodities are exempt from Interstate Commerce Commission economic regulation. The largest portion of exempt commodities are agricultural commodities or seafood.
Expediting		To accelerate transportation. Expedited shipment service is usually faster than normal service.
Explosion-Proof Lift Trucks		Lift trucks designed to work in hazardous environments where highly combustible materials are present. Vehicles are designed to avoid sparks and components reaching combustible temperatures. Special electrical systems and materials are used to achieve this.
Export		To transport goods away from a country for sale to another country.
Export Broker		The individual who brings together buyer and seller for a fee, eventually withdrawing from any transaction.
Export Declaration		A form to be completed by the exporter or their authorized agent and filed in triplicate by a carrier with the United State Collector of customs at the point of exit. It serves a twofold purpose: 1. Primarily, it is used by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the compilation of export statistics on United States foreign trade (for this reason an export declaration is required for practically all shipments from the United States to foreign countries and the United States possessions, except for mail shipments of small value, or for those of a non commercial character); 2. The declaration also serves as an export control document because it must be presented, together with the export license, to the United States Customs at the port of export. If the goods may be exported under general export license, this fact must be stated on the export declaration.
Export License		A document secured from a government, authorizing an exporter to export a specific quantity of a particular commodity to a certain country. An export license is often required if a government has place embargoes or other restrictions upon exports. See General Export License.
Export Trading Company		A corporation or other business unit organized and operated primarily for the purpose of exporting goods and services, or of providing export related services to other companies.
Exporter		An individual or company that transports goods or merchandise from one country to another in the course of trade.
Express		Premium-rated service for urgent deliveries.
Extensible Markup Language	XML	XML is designed to improve the functionality of the Web by providing more flexible and adaptable information identification. It is called extensible because it is not a fixed format like Hypertext Markup Language (a single, predefined markup language). Instead, XML is actually a metalanguage (a language for describing other languages) that allows individuals to customize markup languages for limitless different types of documents. XML can do this because it is written in Standard Generalized Markup Language, the international standard metalanguage for text markup systems.
Extension Digit		The digit in the leftmost position of a Serial Shipping Container Code used to increase the capacity of the Serial Reference.
Extension or Extension Attribute		Extensions to core data represent defined business processes which go beyond core requirements. Optional core data may be used in an extension but are not required. Examples: US grocery extension for item and Value-Added Tax.
Facet		One of the defining properties of a data type that distinguishes the data type from others. Facets include properties, such as a string's length or the bounds of a numeric data type.
Factor		A factor is an agent for the sale of merchandise. He may hold possession of the goods in his own name or in the name of his principal. He is authorized to sell and to receive payment for the goods.
False Billing		Describing shipment on shipping documents so as to misrepresent the actual contents of lading.
Family		Utilized in the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code as a logical grouping of classes sharing similar properties or characteristics.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Family Code		A three-digit number assigned by the issuer (manufacturer) of coupons that links related products or groups of products for the purpose of coupon validation.
Fast Moving Consumer Goods	FMCG	Description of common high volume products such as food, hygiene product, or cleaning supplies. These would be products that the average consumer would frequently purchase such as soda, toothpaste, or dish soap.
Fathom		(Nautical) Conversion equivalents: 6 feet; 1.83 meters.
FCA Loaded		The seller has accepted the responsibility for loading the buyer's carrier at the seller's premises.
FCA Unloaded		The seller has accepted the responsibility for arranging for inland carriage to the "named place" designated by the buyer, and delivery occurs while the goods are still on the inland carrier at the dock of the designated place.
Federal Aviation Administration	FAA	Federal Aviation Agency was created in 1958 and appointed with the responsibility of making known of the operational standards and procedures for all classes of aviation in the United States. The FAA monitors any/all dangerous goods (HAZMAT) for air cargo transportation.
Federal Communications Commission	FCC	A federal agency responsible with regulating interstate and international communications by television, radio, telephone, telegraph, as well as broadcasting standards and cable television operations. Customs clearance may rely on FCC approval regarding the nature of the cargo.
Federation of Automated Coding Technologies	FACT	Because of the large number of groups that have been independently developing barcode standards, FACT was formed to foster interindustry communications and coordination. An "association of associations," FACT maintains a database of specifications and data identifiers.
Field		A zone of radio frequency energy created by a reader and associated antenna(e).
Field Programming		Programming done outside of the factory, after a RFID tag has shipped. This can be done on RFID tags that use Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory, or non-volatile memory. See factory programming.
Fifth Freedom Flight		Where cargo is carried by an airline between two countries in neither of which it is based.
Fifth Wheel		A device used to connect a semi-trailer and tractor
Fill rate		Sales order processing measurement that quantifies the ability to fill orders. There are various ways of measuring fill rate. Line fill compares the number of line items shipped complete to the total number of lines ordered (95 line items shipped complete out of 100 lines ordered would result in a 95% line fill rate). Order fill compares the number of orders shipped complete to the total number of orders shipped. Other examples of fill rates would include dollar fill rate (comparing dollars shipped to dollars ordered), unit fill rate (comparing units shipped to units ordered). In fulfillment operations and some distribution operations where orders are generally shipped within 24 hours of receipt of order, fill rates reflect the ability to immediately ship from stock. In manufacturing operations and distribution operations that have lead-times for products, fill rates reflect the ability to ship to an agreed-to date. In these environments fill rate measurements are sometimes called On-Time-and-Complete (OTC) measurement. Tolerances are sometimes used in fill rate measurements to allow lines or orders that are not shipped complete but are within the tolerance to be considered as "filled."
Final Destination		Consignee's facility of where shipment ends its movement as noted on the Bill of Lading.
Fingerprinting		The process of establishing print characteristics or tolerances for a printing press or process.
Finished Goods Inventory	FGI	The area of an assembly plant designated for finished products.
First Cost	FC	The actual price paid to maker/vendor for the goods.
First Read Rate	FRR	A barcode verification term. The ratio of the number of successful reads to the number of attempts. Commonly expressed as a percentage.
First-in-First-Out	FIFO	In warehousing describes the method of rotating inventory to used oldest product first. Actually an accounting term used to describe an inventory costing method.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Fixed Beam Scanner		A visible light or laser scanner that requires a more exact positioning of a barcode than a moving beam scanner.
Fixed Charges		Charges which do not vary with an increase or decrease in traffic.
Fixed Length		Term used to describe a data field in an element string with an established number of characters.
Fixed Measure Trade Item		An item always produced in the same pre-defined version, e.g., type, size, weight, contents, design, that may be sold at any point in the supply chain.
Flag Carrier		An airline of one national registry whose government gives it partial or total monopoly over international routes.
Flat		A material handling classification of product, which may be processed and shipped in cartons or totes. Generally apparel and peg board merchandise.
Flat Bed		A semitrailer with no sides and with floor of unit a standard height from the ground.
Flat Pack		Garments on hangers shipped flat in cartons that are sized to accommodate the hanger and the garment with no more than one fold.
Flex Conveyor		Portable conveyor that can be expanded, contracted, and flexed around curves.
Floor Load		A method of loading trucks, trailers, or containers where you load the goods directly on the floor rather than using pallets or other containers. Floor loading tends to be very labor intensive, but provides the greatest opportunity for utilizing the full cube of the truck, trailer, or container.
Floor Ready		Term referring to merchandise that is received ready to be placed directly on the selling floor.
Flow Rack		racking system that incorporates sections of conveyor to allow the cartons or pallets to flow to the face of the rack. Stocking is performed from the rear of the rack.
Flow-Through Distribution		A process that allows seamless flow of product and information through the supply chain.
FOB		The point at which the title of the goods passes from the shipper to the consignee.
FOB Consolidator		Title of goods passes to the buyer at the consolidation point. Supplier pays all freight costs to the point of consolidation, plus any additional freight costs, which are dependent on what is agreed in the freight allowance field on the PO.
FOB Destination		Title of the goods passes at destination, and seller has total responsibility until shipment is delivered. Ownership (title and control) remains with seller until goods are delivered. It is expected that the supplier will make all of the transportation arrangements. This policy recognizes that the supplier may be in a position to handle transportation more economically than the customer or that the customer does not possess the desire or expertise to make such arrangements. The Seller files claims (if any).
FOB Destination, Freight Collect		The buyer pays the shipment charge, bears the eventual cost of the shipment, but the seller owns the goods in transit and files any damage claim.
FOB Destination, Freight Collect and Allowed		The buyer pays the shipment charge, but receives a credit for the amount, deducted from the seller's bill for the goods. The seller owns the goods in transit and files any damage claim.
FOB Destination, Freight Prepaid		The seller pays the shipment charge, bears the eventual cost, owns the goods in transit and files any damage claim.
FOB Factory		Title of goods passes to the buyer at the factory. Supplier pays no (zero) freight, unless a freight allowance is applicable.
FOB Origin		Title passes at origin, and buyer has total responsibility over the goods while in shipment. Customer takes ownership (title and control) of the goods at the origin (when the carrier signs for goods) and is responsible for transportation of the goods beyond this point. The customer files claims (if any).
FOB Origin, Freight Collect		The buyer pays the shipment charge, bears the eventual cost of the shipment, owns the goods in transit and files any damage claim.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
FOB Origin, Freight Prepaid		The seller pays the shipment charge and bears the eventual cost, but the buyer owns the goods in transit and files any damage claim.
FOB Origin, Freight Prepaid and Charged Back		The seller pays the shipment charge, but bills it to buyer, who owns the goods in transit and files any damage claim.
FOB Point		A term of sale that defines who will incur transportation charges for the shipment, who will control the movement of the shipment, or at which point the title to the goods passes to the buyer. The original meaning was "free on board" ship.
FOB Pricing		A term of sale defining who is to incur transportation charges for the shipment, who is to control the shipment movement, or where title to the goods passes to the buyer; it originally meant "free on board"
Folded		An article folded in such a manner as to reduce its bulk 33 1/3% from its normal shipping cubage when not folded.
Food and Drug Administration	FDA	U.S. Government agency which enforces the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act. Also involved in monitoring of radiation emitted from products such as CD players and CD-Rom.
For Position Only barcode	FPO Symbol	A barcode symbol that is only intended to indicate the size, orientation, color, and placement of the barcode symbol. It may or may not be encoded properly or produced at the specified resolution.
Force Majeure		The title of a standard clause found in marine contracts exempting the parties for nonfulfillment of their obligations by reasons of occurrences beyond their control, such as earthquakes, floods or war.
Forecast		A Forecast is an estimation of future demand. Most forecasts use historical demand to calculate future demand. Adjustments for seasonality and trend are often necessary.
Forecast Consumption		Describes the method(s) your inventory management software uses to reduce forecasted demand by the actual demand that occurs during the forecast period. Incorrectly set up forecast consumption parameters or lack of functionality related to forecast consumption can often create serious problems with planning systems.
Forecast error		The difference between the forecast quantity for a period and the actual demand experienced during that period. Forecast error is calculated after the period has passed and is used to evaluate the forecast and make adjustments.
Foreign Trade Zone	FTZ	Special restricted-access commercial and industrial areas in or near ports of entry that are designated by the government for duty-free entry of any non-prohibited goods. Foreign and domestic merchandise, including raw materials, components, and finished goods may be stored, displayed, and used for manufacturing within the zone and re-exported without duties being paid. Duties are imposed only when the original goods or items manufactured from those goods pass from the zone into an area of the country subject to customs authority.
Foreign Trade Zone Entry		A form declaring goods which are brought duty free into a Foreign Trade Zone for further processing or storage and subsequent exportation.
Forging		Generally describes an unfinished item made of metal that is produced through a process that heats the metal (not to melting point) then uses pressure or hammering to change the shape of the metal into a shape that closely resembles the finished item that will ultimately be made (through machining processes) from the forging.
For-Hire Carrier		Carrier that provides transportation service to the public on a fee basis.
Fork Lift		A machine used to pick up and move goods loaded on pallets or skids.
Fork Positioner		Lift truck attachments that allow the operator to adjust the distance between the forks without getting off of the truck. Used primarily in high volume operations where there is a great variety of pallet and crate sizes handled.
Forklift-Free plants		A strategy to eliminate or reduce forklift use in operations. Used mainly in manufacturing operations, forklift-free usually involves finding ways to eliminate forklift use in specific areas (mainly the production areas). A key benefit is the safety of workers, but other benefits such as better space utilization and reduction of costs associated with lift trucks may also be factors.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Foul Bill of Landing		A receipt for goods issued by a carrier with an indication that the goods were damaged when received.
Four P's		Set of marketing tools to direct the business offering to the customer. The four P's are product, price, place and promotion.
Fourth-party logistics provider	4PL	A supplier of outsourced supply chain coordination and management services that generally does not own or operate the underlying logistical assets and resources.
Free Alongside Ship	FAS	The seller has fulfilled his obligation when the goods have been placed alongside the ship at the port of loading designated by the buyer. The buyer is responsible for any loss or damage from that point on.
Free Astray		A shipment miscarried or unloaded at the wrong terminal, billed and forwarded to the correct terminal, free of charges, on account of being astray.
Free Carrier	FCA	The seller is responsible for export clearance and the buyer is responsible for import clearance and payment of import duty and fee.
Free Carrier	FDC	The seller satisfies his obligation to deliver when he has handed over the goods, cleared for export, into the charge of the carrier named by the buyer at the named place or point. If the buyer instructs the seller to deliver the cargo to a person e.g. a freight forwarder who is not a "carrier", the seller is deemed to have completed his obligation to deliver the goods when they are in that person's custody.
Free Days		Days free of container storage offered by the steam ship line. Negotiable instrument for Imports.
Free In	FI	Cost of loading a vessel is borne by the charterer.
Free In and Out	FIO	Cost of loading and unloading a vessel is borne by the charterer.
Free of Capture and Seizure	FC&S	An insurance clause providing that loss is not insured if due to capture, seizure, confiscation and like actions, whether legal or not , or from such acts as piracy, civil war, rebellion and civil strife.
Free of Particular Average	FPA	A marine insurance clause providing that partial loss or damage is not insured American conditions (F.P.A.A.C.). Partial loss is not insured unless caused by the vessel being sunk, stranded, burned, on fire, or in collision. English conditions (F.P. A.E.C.). Partial loss not insured unless a result of the vessel being sunk, stranded, burned, on fire, or in collision.
Free or Freight on Board	FOB	The seller has delivered the goods on board an ocean vessel at the port of loading designated by the buyer and paid all costs for inland transport and lifting the goods onto the vessel. Buyer takes ownership for the shipment once on board the vessel.
Free Out	FO	Cost of unloading a vessel is borne by the charterer.
Free Port		A port which is a foreign trade zone, open to all traders on equal terms; more specifically a port where merchandise may be stored duty-free, pending re-export or sale within that country.
Free Time		The period goods will be held before storage charges are applied.
Free Trade Zone	FTZ	An area or zone set aside at or near a port or airport, under the control of the U.S. Customs Service, for holding goods duty-free pending customs clearance.
Freight		Any commodity being transported.
Freight All Kinds	FAK	Pooling of different commodities for simplification of rating or pricing.
Freight Allowance		Amount of freight the supplier pays per purchase order or signed Corporate Freight Partnership Contract (freight agreement).
Freight Bill		Document for common carrier shipment. Gives description of the shipment, amount of charges, taxes and whether prepaid or collect. Charges paid by the shipper are called prepaid shipment bills. Charges collected at designation are called destination or collect shipment bills.
Freight Broker		Any person who sells transportation without actually providing it. Usually refers to agent for TL shipments, matching small shippers with carriers. Freight brokers often do not accept any responsibility for their shipments.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Freight Cargo Receipt	FCR	Document passed to the shipper from the freight carrier upon receipt of import goods for shipment.
Freight Claim		Legal request for payment of goods shorted or damaged during transit time of shipment – while in the care of the carrier.
Freight Forwarder		A person or company involved in the collection, consolidation, shipping and distribution of goods from overseas territories. Typically, freight forwarders clear freight through customs, prepare documents and arrange shipping, warehousing and delivery.
Freight Line Charge		The cost of transporting shipments.
Freight Management		The management of third-party carriers to ensure the swift, safe and cost-efficient delivery of shipments - often involving the integration of a range of services.
Frequency		The number of repetitions of a complete radio wave within one second. One hertz equals one complete waveform in one second. RFID tags utilize low, high, ultra-high, and microwave frequencies.
Fuel Surcharges		An adjustment based on a rounded average of the national U.S. on-highway average prices for a gallon of diesel fuel.
Fulfillment		The activity of processing customer shipments. Though most manufacturing and warehouse operations will process customer shipments, this term usually refers to operations that ship many small orders (usually parcels) to end users as opposed to operations that process larger shipments to other manufacturers, wholesalers, or resellers. Examples of fulfillment operations would include operations that process shipments for mail-order catalogs, internet stores, or repair parts.
Full Container Load	FCL	A delivery of cargo that fills a given container either by bulk or maximum weight.
Full Hierarchy		A construct of data containing a set of Global Trade Item Numbers and links that makes up a unique relationship from the highest level Global Trade Item Number with no parent down to the lowest level Global Trade Item Number with no children.
Full String		The data transmitted by the barcode reader from reading a data carrier, including Symbology Identifier and element string(s).
Full Truckload	FTL	A shipment tendered by a single shipper that is contained on one trailer.
Function Code	FNC	Function codes define instructions for a barcode reader decoding Code 128 barcodes. FNC 1, for example, is a required component of the GS1-128 specification. FNC 2 tells the reader to store the data read and transmit it with the next symbol. FNC 3 is reserved for code reader initializing and other reader functions. FNC 4 is reserved for future use.
Functional Acknowledgement	FA	A Functional Acknowledgement is an electronically transmitted document (997) that your acknowledges the receipt of other EDI documents
Functional Group		EDI documents (called transaction sets) of similar type sent to the same EDI trading partner.
Gang		Group of stevedores usually 4 to 5 members with supervisor assigned to a hold or portion of the vessel being loaded or unloaded.
Garments on Hangers	GOH	Transport and storage of garments in hanging format, minimising handling and pre-retailing requirements.
Gateway		Port of entry into a country or region.
Gaylord		A large corrugated container usually sized to match the length and width dimensions of a pallet. Gaylord is actually a trade name that has become synonymous with this specific type of container.
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	GATT	A multilateral treaty intended to help reduce trade barriers and promote tariff concessions.
General Average		When damage to cargo on board a vessel exceeds carrier's insurance, carrier will release cargo only with an acceptance agreement to claim only a general percentage of all the damage sustained.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
General Business Model	GBM	A universal business process model developed using the Unified Modeling Language. The purpose of the General Business Model within the GS1 System is to link business processes with GS1 System XML Schemas and the Global Data Dictionary. The General Business Model provides a solid foundation upon which business-specific processes can be built.
General Cargo Rate	GCR	The basic tariff category which was introduced to cover most air cargo now covers only a minority, the remainder being under SCR or class rates.
General Distribution Scanning		Unattended, fixed mount scanning environments where items are scanned automatically as they pass by on a conveyor.
General Export License		Any of various export licenses covering export commodities for which validated export licenses are not required. No formal application or written authorization is needed to ship exports under a general export license.
General Order		Government contract warehouse for the storage of cargoes left unclaimed for ten working days after availability. Unclaimed cargoes are auctioned publicly after one year.
General Sales Agent	GSA	Acting on behalf of an airline. Usually Broker or Forwarder.
Generalized System of Preferences	GSP	A program providing for free rates of duty for merchandise from beneficiary developing independent countries and territories to encourage economic growth. Textiles and footwear are excluded from GSP.
Global Attribute		Indicates that the attribute is relevant for business cases around the world and can only have a single meaning throughout the world (e.g., Global Trade Item Numbers, but a different value (e.g., Value-Added Tax-France = 1.00, Belgium = 1.05). Relevant globally, but has different values.
Global Central Operations Team		A group composed of GS1 staff members, responsible for reviewing, deciding on a disposition, and routing submitted change requests for the Global Standards Management Process.
Global Class Identifier		RosettaNet-branded term for the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code. The Global Class Identifier is the RosettaNet object, and the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code is the specified solution.
Global Commerce Initiative	GCI	A global initiative that brings manufacturers and retailers together on a worldwide parity basis to simplify and enhance global commerce and improve consumer value in the overall retail supply chain. It is a global user group and its charter is to drive the implementation of GS1 System standards and best practices.
Global Company Identifier		RosettaNet-branded term for the Data Universal Numbering System. The Global Company Identifier is the RosettaNet object and Data Universal Numbering System is the specified solution.
Global Data Dictionary	GDD	The repository of definitions and attributes of all data elements used within GS1 Business Message Standards.
Global Data Synchronization Network®	GDSN®	The GS1 Global Registry and a network of interoperable, certified Data Pools that enable data synchronization per GS1 System standards.
Global Document Type Identifier	GDTI	The globally unique GS1 System identification number for documents. The Global Document Type Identifier comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, Document Type, and Check Digit.
Global Elements and Attributes		Global Elements and Attributes are declared in the immediate child of an element.
Global GS1 Party Information Registry	GEPIR	A web-based global search service used to find information about other companies based on known Global Location Number, Global Trade Item Number, or Serial Shipping Container Code information.
Global Individual Asset Identifier	GIAI	The globally unique GS1 System identification number for a physical entity of any characteristics. The Global Individual Asset Identifier comprises the GS1 Company Prefix of the company assigning the asset identifier, an Individual Asset Reference, and Check Digit. The Individual Asset Reference is numeric or alphanumeric, and its structure is left to the discretion of the assigning company.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Global Location Number	GLN	The globally unique GS1 System identification number for legal entities, functional entities, and physical locations. The Global Location Number is 13 digits, which comprise a GS1 Company Prefix, Location Reference, and Check Digit. Supply side trading partner locations generally include corporate headquarters, regional offices, warehouses, plants, and distribution centers. Demand side trading partner locations generally include corporate headquarters, divisional offices, stores, and distribution centers.
Global Product Classification	GPC	A GS1 System standard for the classification of products. It is a 'flat' classification system based on bricks, attributes, and values. Global Product Classification is a required element of the global data based on bricks, attributes, and values and is a required element of the Global Data Synchronization Network.
Global Product Identifier		RosettaNet-branded term for Global Trade Item Number. The Global Product Identifier is the RosettaNet object and Global Trade Item Number is the specified solution.
Global Registry		See GS1 Global Registry.
Global Returnable Asset Identifier	GRAI	The globally unique GS1 System identification number for a reusable package or transport equipment of a certain value, such as a beer keg, gas cylinder, pallet, or crate. The Global Returnable Asset Identifier comprises a mandatory part: the Asset Identification Number (GS1 Company Prefix, Asset Type, and Check Digit) and an optional part: the Serial Number.
Global Service Relation Number	GSRN	The globally unique GS1 System identification number used to identify the recipient of services in the context of a service relationship. It provides a unique and unambiguous identification number for the service provider to store data relevant to service(s) provided to the recipient. The Global Service Relation Number comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, Service Reference, and Check Digit.
Global Trade Item Number®	GTIN®	The globally unique GS1 System identification number for products and services. A Global Trade Item Number may be 8, 12, 13, or 14 digits in length, represented as GTIN-8, GTIN-12, GTIN-13, and GTIN-14 respectively.
Globalisation		The internationalisation of trade, by which domestic economies become inter-dependent.
GMA pallet		Also known as a Grocery Pallet, a GMA pallet is made to the specifications of the Grocery Manufacturer's Association. It is basically a 4-way pallet that is 40 inches wide, by 48 inches deep, by 5 inches in height and has the deck boards and bottom boards mounted flush with with the outside stringers (more detailed specs are available from the Grocery Manufacturer's Association).
Goods		Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, commodities and finished product. All things are treated as moveable and indicated as sold to a particular buyer.
Gravity Conveyor		Types of conveyor that use gravity to move materials. Skatewheel conveyer and roller conveyor are the most common types of gravity conveyor used, however, even a simple steel chute is essentially a gravity conveyor.
Gross Margin Return on Inventory Investment	GROII	Calculation that shows your margin relative to your average inventory investment. Calculated by dividing your annual gross margin (dollars) by your average inventory (dollars). Particularly useful in determining which items provide the greatest profit potential relative to your investment in inventory. As with all calculations that use "gross margin" as an input, the output may be flawed if other costs not included in the gross calculation may vary significantly from one item to another.
Gross Ton		2,240 pounds, commonly called a long ton.
Gross Vehicle Weight	GVW	The combined total weight of a vehicle and its freight.
Gross Weight	G.R.Wt./GW	The full weight of a shipment, including containers and packaging materials.
Group Identifier		The first digit (or digits) in the International Standard Book Number. It may be either a language group, such as 0 or 1 for English-speaking countries, or a country designator, such as 2 for France.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Groupage or Consolidated		For use with smaller shipments. Freight delivers to a warehouse for consolidation with other freight moving to the same destination. The container is dispatched to the port as soon as there are enough consignments to fill the container. A very cost effective way to ship small to medium size shipments but will take longer than LCL shipments.
GS1 Company Prefix		A globally unique number assigned to companies by GS1 Member Organizations to create the identification numbers of the GS1 System. It comprises a GS1 Prefix and a Company Number.
GS1 Data Matrix		A two-dimensional symbology utilizing an array of dark and light square modules for data encodation within a distinct L-shaped finder pattern. GS1 Data Matrix symbols are read by two-dimensional imaging scanners or vision systems. Data Matrix ISO version ECC 200 is the only version that supports GS1 System identification numbers, including Function Code 1.
GS1 DataBar Composite Symbology		The GS1Composite Symbology that utilizes a GS1 DataBar barcode symbol as the linear component.
GS1 DataBar Composite Symbology Family		A family of symbols including the GS1 DataBar Composite Symbology, GS1 DataBar Stacked Composite Symbology, GS1 DataBar Limited Composite Symbology, and GS1 DataBar Expanded Composite Symbology.
GS1 DataBar Expanded barcode symbol		A barcode symbol that encodes a Global Trade Item Number plus supplementary Application Identifier element strings, such as weight and best before date, in a linear symbol that can be scanned omnidirectionally by suitably programmed point-of-sale scanners.
GS1 DataBar Expanded Composite Symbology		The GS1Composite Symbology that utilizes a GS1 DataBar Expanded barcode symbol as the linear component.
GS1 DataBar Expanded Stacked barcode symbol		A barcode symbol that is a variation of the GS1 DataBar Expanded barcode symbol that is stacked in multiple rows and is used when the normal symbol would be too wide for the application.
GS1 DataBar Expanded Stacked Composite barcode symbol		The GS1Composite Symbology that utilizes a GS1 DataBar Expanded Stacked barcode symbol as the linear component.
GS1 DataBar Limited barcode symbol		A barcode symbol that encodes a Global Trade Item Number with Indicators of 0 or 1 in a linear symbol; for use on small items that will not be scanned at the point-of-sale.
GS1 DataBar Limited Composite Symbology		The GS1Composite Symbology that utilizes a GS1 DataBar Limited barcode symbol as the linear component.
GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional and Stacked Omnidirectional barcode symbol		A barcode symbol that encodes a Global Trade Item Number in a linear symbol that can be scanned omnidirectionally by suitably programmed point-of-sale scanners.
GS1 DataBar Stacked barcode symbol		A barcode symbol that is a variation of the GS1 DataBar Symbology that is stacked in two rows and is used when the normal symbol would be too wide for the application. It comes in two versions: a truncated version used for small item marking applications and a taller omnidirectional version that is designed to be read by omnidirectional scanners. GS1 DataBar Expanded can also be printed in multiple rows as a stacked symbol.
GS1 DataBar Stacked Composite Symbology		The GS1 Composite Symbology that utilizes an GS1 DataBar Stacked barcode symbol as the linear component.
GS1 DataBar™		A linear barcode symbology that is part of the GS1 System and has seven different configurations: GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional, GS1 DataBar Stacked Omnidirectional, GS1 DataBar Truncated, GS1 DataBar Stacked, GS1 DataBar Limited, GS1 DataBar Expanded, and GS1 DataBar Expanded Stacked.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
GS1 Global Registry®		The global directory of the Global Data Synchronization Network for the registration of Items and Parties that validates registered data and ensures the uniqueness of Items and Parties based on their Global Trade Item Numbers and Global Location Numbers. Basic Item and Party information is stored in the Registry and a pointer is provided to the appropriate Data Pool where more information about a specific Item or Party can be found. The GS1 Global Registry also facilitates the subscription process between retailers and suppliers.
GS1 Global Registry® Subscription Agreement		A contractual agreement between a member of the GS1 community and the GS1 Global Registry that allows access to the Global Data Synchronization Network.
GS1 Identification Numbers		A globally managed system of numbering to identify trade items, logistic units, locations, legal entities, assets, service relationships, and more. The numbers are built by combining the GS1 Company Prefix with standards based rules for allocating reference numbers.
GS1 Prefix		A number with two or more digits, administered by GS1 that is allocated to GS1 Member Organizations or for Restricted Circulation Numbers.
GS1 System		The specifications, standards, and guidelines administered by GS1. GS1, through the Global Standards Management Process, manages the GS1 System to maintain the most implemented standards in the world.
GS1 System XML Schemas		The GS1 System XML Schemas specify five key business transactions: Item Alignment, Party Alignment, Order, Dispatch Advice, and Invoice, as well as extensions for Allowances, Charges, and Payment Terms. Other business processes are also supported.
GS1 US™		GS1 US is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the adoption and implementation of standards-based, global supply chain solutions. Under its auspices, GS1 US operates four divisions, 1SYNC, BarCodes and eCom, EPCglobal North America, and RosettaNet. GS1 US manages the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code for the United Nations Development Programme. GS1 US-based solutions, including business processes, business message standards using XML, Electronic Data Interchange transaction sets, and the barcode identification standards of the GS1 System are currently used by more than one million member companies worldwide.
GS1®		GS1, based in Brussels, Belgium, is comprised of global GS1 Member Organizations and manages the GS1 System and Global Standards Management Process.
GS1-128		Scannable bar-coded label with unique SSCC 18 serialized carton code, located on the outside of a shipping carton.
GS1-128 Barcode Symbol		A subset of Code 128 that is utilized exclusively for GS1 System element strings. Code 128 symbols have a special start code pattern (consisting of a Start Character in the first symbol character position followed by the Function Code 1 in the second character position) to designate the data that follows will comply with GS1 System standards.
GS1-128 Composite Symbology		A Composite Symbology that utilizes a GS1-128 barcode symbol as the linear component.
GS1-128 Coupon Extended Barcode		A supplemental barcode that can be printed on a coupon next to the Coupon-12 to provide additional information, such as offer codes, expiration dates, and household identification numbers.
GS1-8 Prefix		A one-, two-, or three-digit index number of the GS1 System, denoting the area of distribution of trade items identified by a GTIN-8 or RCN-8.
GTIN® Compliant		A company or product that is able to process, store, and communicate with trading partners using all Global Trade Item Numbers, whether 8, 12, 13, or 14 digits. Global Trade Item Number compliance does not assume the ability to scan GS1 DataBar symbols.
GTIN® Format		The format in which all Global Trade Item Numbers are represented in a 14-digit reference field (key) in computer files to ensure uniqueness of the identification numbers.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
GTIN-12		The 12-digit construction of the Global Trade Item Number used to identify trade items, composed of a UPC Company Prefix, Item Reference, and Check Digit.
GTIN-13		The 13-digit construction of the Global Trade Item Number used to identify trade items, composed of a GS1 Company Prefix, Item Reference, and Check Digit.
GTIN-14		The 14-digit construction of the Global Trade Item Number used to identify trade items, composed of an Indicator Digit (1-9), GS1 Company Prefix, Item Reference, and Check Digit.
GTIN-8		The 8-digit construction of the Global Trade Item Number used to identify trade items, composed of a GS1-8 Prefix, Item Reference, and Check Digit.
Guard Bar Pattern		An auxiliary pattern of bars/spaces corresponding to start or stop patterns in barcode symbologies and serving to separate the two halves of EAN-8, EAN-13, and UPC-A Symbols.
Guard Bars		The bars that are at both ends and center of a UPC and EAN barcode type. They provide reference points for reading, serving a function similar to start/stop codes.
Guidance Systems		guidance systems are used to guide automated guided vehicles through plants, guide lift trucks in very-narrow-aisle storage areas. Wire-guided and Rail-guided tend to be the most common guidance systems, but others including laser, optical systems, and magnetic tape are also available.
Guidelines		Directions or principles used in the development/building, maintenance, and application of classifications. Guidelines are not necessarily mandatory, but are provided as an aid to interpretation and use of classifications.
Hand-Held Terminal	HHT	Radio frequency terminal.
Handling Unit		A term used to describe a good or aggregation of goods bundled together for distribution and logistical purposes. Unit loads are typically handling units, and transport packages may be as well. A single handling unit may consist of a bundle of goods bought and sold between trading partners (traded units) or may itself be a traded unit.
Hard Goods		Non Food Product that could conceivably be sold as a stand-alone item or could be combined with food and resold. Examples: cutting board, ceramic bowls, tins.
Harmonization		To bring into agreement, e.g., to make the same.
Harmonize Tariff Schedule of the United States	HTS or HTSUS	An organized listing of goods and their duty rates which is used as the basis for classifying imported products and identifying the rates of duty to be charged. The tariff schedule is divided into a variety of sections and chapters dealing independently with merchandise in wide-ranging product categories. The U.S. International Trade Commission is responsible for publishing the information.
Harmonized Systems		A key provision of the recently signed trade bill, effective Jan. 1, 1989, that establishes international uniformity for product classifications. Most U.S. Trading partners adopted it a year earlier, and it was drafted in Brussels a decade ago with U.S. representatives' input. In essence, it is a new tariff schedule in that it changes methods of rating some items.
Hatch		The cover of - or opening- in the deck of a vessel, through which cargo is loaded.
Hazard Class		Numerical designation of the primary transportation hazard based upon the chemical and physical properties of the hazardous chemical. For example, the hazard class assigned to acetone is 3, which corresponds to a flammable liquid.
Hazard Label		A diamond shaped designation that has a unique pictorial symbol that describes each of nine hazard classes.
Hazardous Material	HM	A substance or material which has been determined by the Department of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property when transported in commerce. A complete listing of hazardous material can be found in 49 CFR 172.101.
Hazmat		Hazardous materials, as classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Transport of hazardous materials is strictly regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Header		Identifies the structure of an Electronic Product Code.
Heater Service		The protection of freezable shipments by heat.
Heavy Duty Truck		Truck with a gross vehicle weight generally in excess of 19,500 pounds (class 6-8). Other minimum weights are used by various laws or government agencies
Heavy Lift Vessel		Specifically designed to be self sustaining with heavy lift cranes, to handle unusually heavy and/or out-sized cargoes.
Heavy Lifts		Freight too heavy to be handled by regular ship's tackle.
Hi		The number of tiers or layers per pallet.
Hierarchy		A classification structure that is arranged in levels of detail from the broadest to the most detailed level. Each level of the classification is defined in terms of the categories at the next lower level of the classification.
High Cube		A trailer body with above average cubic content.
High-and-Tight		Description of how the trailer is loaded. Merchandise is floor-loaded, from side-to-side and floor-to-ceiling; from the nose of the trailer to the tail (door end) of the trailer. A loading method to maximize vertical and horizontal space of a trailer.
High-Density Storage		Describes storage methods where unitized loads are stored more than one unit deep and/or high. Stacked bulk floor storage, drive-in/drive-thru rack, push-back rack, flow rack, and, to a lesser extent, double-deep rack, are examples of high-density storage.
High-Frequency Tags	HF tags	RFID tags that operate at 13.56MHz.
High-Piled Combustible Storage		Term used in fire codes to refer to codes relating to floor or racked storage exceeding 12 feet in height or high-hazard commodity storage exceeding 6 feet in height.
Home Delivery		The transportation of goods to customers' locations of choice (including workplaces); can also refer to order fulfilment. Most e-commerce sales involve home delivery.
Homogeneity		Measure of the degree to which categories consist of components with similar characteristics, achieved by systematic grouping and stratifying members of the population being classified. One of the characteristics of a good classification system is reasonably high homogeneity for its categories.
Honeycombing		Refers to the unused pallet positions in high-density storage that result when the number of unit-loads for an item does not completely fill the storage lane. Since mixing SKU's in high-density storage is normally not done, these unused pallet positions are not available to store other materials.
Horizontal Barcode		A barcode type presented in such a manner that its overall length dimension is parallel to the horizon. The bars are presented in an array which looks like a picket fence.
Hot Load		Emergency shipment of goods needed in a hurry.
Hot Tag		A shipment requiring special handling to achieve earlier-than-normal delivery service.
Hours of Service	HOS	Ruling that stipulates the amount of time a driver is allotted to work.
House Air Waybill		An air waybill issued by a freight consolidator.
House to House	CY/CY	The term CY/CY means containers packed by shipper off Carrier's premises and delivered by shipper to Carrier's CY and accepted by consignee at Carrier's CY and unpacked by consignee off Carrier's premises, all at the risk and expense of cargo.
House to Pier	CY/CFS	The term CY/CFS means containers packed by shipper of carrier's premises and delivered by shipper to Carrier's CY, all at shipper's risk and expense and unpacked by Carrier at the destination port CFS.
Household ID Number		An eight-digit number in a GS1-128 Coupon Extended barcode that can be used by manufacturers to identify a specific household or group of households for focused promotions.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Hub		A common connection point for devices in a network. Referenced for a transportation network as in "hub and spoke" which is common in the airline and trucking industry.
Human Readable Interpretation	HRI	Characters, such as letters and numbers, that can be read by people, as opposed to symbol characters within barcodes or electronic data tags, which are read by machines.
Hundred weight	CWT	One hundred pounds
Husbanding		Term used by steamship lines, agents, or port captains who are appointed to handle all matters in assisting the master of the vessel while in port to obtain bunkering, fresh water, food and supplies, payroll for the crew, doctors appointments, ship repair, etc.
Icing		Refrigeration applied to preserve perishables.
ID System (EPC tags and readers)		The ID System is a component of the EPCglobal Network that consists of EPC tags and readers. EPC tags are radio frequency identification devices that consist of a microchip and an antenna attached to a substrate. The Electronic Product Code is stored on this tag, which is applied to cases, pallets, and/or items. EPC tags communicate their Electronic Product Codes to EPC readers using radio frequency identification. EPC readers communicate with EPC tags via radio waves and deliver information to local business information systems using EPC Middleware
Identification Number	ID	A numerical designation that uniquely identifies an object in the supply chain. Identification numbers are used to retrieve information previously exchanged between trading partners and stored in their computer database files.
Igloo		A container designed to the dimensions of the full main deck width of carrying aircraft.
Imaging Tool		The mechanism that performs the image transfer directly or indirectly to the printed substrate, e.g., plate, screen, cylinder.
Import		To receive goods from a foreign country.
Import License		A certificate, issued by countries exercising import controls, that permits importation of the articles stated in the license. The issuance of such a permit frequently is connected with the release of foreign exchange needed to pay for the shipment for which the import license has been requested.
Importer		The individual firm or legal entity that brings goods from a foreign source into a customs territory during the course of trade.
Importer of Record		The company or individual who is listed as the importer with U.S. Customs at the time the goods enter the U.S. The Tax ID# or social security number of the "Importer of Record" must also be submitted to Customs. The Importer of Record bears all responsibility and liability for the imported merchandise.
In Bond		A procedure under which goods are transported or warehoused under Customs supervision until they are formally entered into the customs territory of the United States.
In Store Date		Date the merchandise is actually in store available for sale.
In-Bond		A customs program for inland ports that provide for cargo arriving at a seaport to be shipped under a Customs bond to a more conveniently located inland port where the entry documents have been filed. Customs clears the shipment there, and the cargo is trucked to its destination, which normally is close to the inland port.
Inbound Logistics		The movement of materials from shippers and vendors into production processes or storage facilities.
Include Mechanism		The schema component 'Include' is used to include schemas within other schemas. This eases maintenance and access control and increases readability.
Incoterms		A codification of terms used in foreign trade contracts that is maintained by the International Chamber of Commerce.
Incremental Cost to Export		The additional costs incurred while manufacturing and preparing a product for export (e.g., product modifications, special export packaging and export administration costs.) This does not include the costs to manufacture a standard domestic product, export crating and transportation to the foreign market.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Independent Action		A move by whereby a member of a shipping conference elect to depart from the specific service rates set forth by the conference, giving ten calendar days notice of such action. The conference member's new schedule of rate, or rates, officially takes effect no later than ten days after receipt of notice by the conference.
Independent Demand		Demand generated from forecasts, customer orders or service parts.
Indicator		The leftmost digit of a Global Trade Item Number in a GTIN-14. The digit '0' indicates a base unit Global Trade Item Number, digits 1 to 8 are used to define a packaging hierarchy of a product with the same Item Reference, and digit 9 indicates a variable measure trade item.
Indirect Air Carrier	IAC	An organization or entity, within the United States, not in possession of an FAA air carrier operating certificate, that initiates to engage indirectly in air transportation of property and uses for any part of such transportation of services to a passenger air carrier.
Individual asset		An entity that is part of the inventory of a given company.
Individual Asset Reference		A number within a Global Individual Asset Identifier assigned by the holder of a GS1 Company Prefix to an individual asset.
Inducement		Some steamship lines publish in their schedules the name of a port and the words by inducement in parentheses. This means the vessel will call at the port if there is sufficient amount of profitable cargo available and booked.
Industrial/Commercial EDI	I/C EDI	The industry conventions and guidelines for Electronic Data Interchange issued by GS1 US and based on the ANSI ASC X12 standard, for companies dealing with maintenance, repair, operations, raw materials, and packaging materials.
Industry Conventions		Defines how the Accredited Standards Committee X12 standards are used by a specific industry.
Information Provider		Serves the role of communicating the information in the Catalogue Item Notification.
Infrared		The band of light wavelengths too long to be seen by the human eye. Used in access control and security applications where barcode fields must not be visible by human eye -- only to an infrared scanner.
Initial Carrier		The transportation line to which a shipment is delivered by the shipper.
Initial Load		A type of Global Data Synchronization Network publication when a supplier publishes its items that are already traded with a retailer for the first time using data synchronization
Initial Point		the point at which a shipment originates.
Inland Carrier		A transportation line which hauls export or import traffic between ports and inland points.
Inland Port		Sites located away from traditional borders where international trade is processed and value-added services are available.
Inner Carton		A group of small boxes, poly-bags or bundles containing a standard number of identical or similar items placed inside an outer carton. (May also be referred to as an "Inner Pack".)
Inner Pack		This represents a quantity of items in a polybag or hard pack within a master carton. The items can be a multiple of a single SKU or single or multiple pre-packs assortment.
Inspection Certificate		A document certifying that merchandise (such as perishable goods) was in goods condition immediately prior to shipment.
Instance Document		An XML document that conforms to a specific schema.
In-store Logistics		The provision of services such as pre-retailing, storage and unpacking within shops, usually undertaken in backstage areas, plus sales floor replenishment.
Insulated Van		A closed van with insulated body to assist in protecting shipments from heat and cold.
Integrated Carriers		Carriers that have multiple fleet operations. Examples would be air and ground services or sea, rail and truckload services.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Integrated Circuit	IC	A microelectronic semiconductor device consisting of several interconnected transistors and other components. Integrated Circuits are integrated into most RFID tags.
Integrated Hang Tags		Vendor's logo tag and retailer's retail tag integrated into one tag.
Integrated Logistics/Supply Chain		The management of multiple supply chain components as a single entity on a global or regional scale. The practice can result in a more efficient supply chain and lower costs.
Intellectual Property		Ownership of the legal rights to possess, use or dispose of products created by human ingenuity, including patents, trademarks and copyrights.
Interchange		Transfer of shipments from one carrier to another.
Interchange Format		A specific data layout that defines a structured business document. The interchange format specifies the sequence, representation, and grouping of granular data elements, and may describe each element in terms of data type, options, cardinality, size, and valid values.
Intercity Trucking		Trucking operations which carry freight beyond the local areas and commercial zones
Interleaved 2 of 5		A high density, self-checking, continuous numeric barcode type in which each character is composed of five elements: five bars or five spaces. Of the five elements, two are wide and three are narrow. The barcode is formed by interleaving characters formed with all spaces into characters formed with all bars. Total number of digits must be even.
Interline		Mutual agreement between airlines to link their route network.
Interline Freight		Freight moving from point of origin to destination over the lines of two or more transportation lines.
Interline Shipping		The movement of a single shipment via two or more carriers.
Intermeddle		Referring to the capacity to go from ship to train to truck, or the like, the adjective generally refers to containerized shipping or the capacity to handle same.
Intermediate Carrier		A transportation line over which a shipment moves but on which neither the point of origin or destination is located..
Intermodal		Transportation term describing the use of multiple modes of transportation for a shipment. Ocean containers that are picked up by a truck, delivered to port, transported by ship, and then picked up by another truck are a common example of intermodal transportation. In the trucking industry, intermodal usually refers to the combination of trucking and rail transportation.
Intermodal Container Transfer Facility	ICTF	An on-dock facility for moving containers from ship to rail or truck.
Intermodal Terminal		A location where links between different transportation modes and networks connect. Using more than one mode of transportation in moving persons and goods. For example, a shipment moved over 1000 miles could travel by truck for one portion of the trip, and then transfer to rail at a designated terminal.
International Air Transport Association	IATA	A trade organization of airlines that works together offers the highest possible standards to passengers and cargo shippers.
International Currency Designator		A one-digit indicator of the unit of currency represented by the four-digit price code, which follows a Bookland EAN Number.
International Maritime Dangerous Goods	IMDG	Regulations that govern the transportation of hazardous material by water outside the territorial boundaries of the United States.
International Organization for Standardization	ISO	Worldwide federation of national standards bodies promoting the development of standardization, whose work results in the publication of international standards.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
International Standard Book Number	ISBN	An internationally accepted system for uniquely numbering all books and related information-carrying items. The International Standard Book Number may be incorporated into a GTIN-13 with GS1 Prefix 978. Beginning in 2007, this term is replaced by ISBN-13, which is a GTIN-13 using GS1 Prefix 978 or 979.
International Standard Serial Number	ISSN	An eight-digit number that identifies periodical publications, including electronic serials.
Interoperability		The ability of a system or application to work with other systems or applications without special effort on the part of the user.
Interoperability Testing		Testing done against industry-accepted standards with varying combinations of hardware or software products to ensure that the product interoperates with other products. Example: Hardware, as in an EPC tag and reader interoperability.
Interrogator		See RFID reader.
Interstate		Traffic having origin in one state and destination in another state.
Interstate Commerce Act		An act of Congress regulating the practices, rates and rules of transportation lines engaged in handling interstate traffic.
Interstate Commerce Commission	ICC	The federal body charged with enforcing Acts of Congress affecting interstate commerce. Because of recent changes in regulation, this body may be obsolete.
Intrastate		Traffic having origin, destination, and entire transportation within the same state.
Inventory		The number of units and/or value of the stock of good a company holds.
Inventory Management		The direction and control of activities with the purpose of getting the right inventory in the right place at the right time in the right quantity in the right form at the right cost.
Inventory Turn		Number of times inventory is consumed or sold during a one year period. Generally calculated by dividing the average inventory level (or current inventory level) into the annual inventory usage (annual Cost of Goods Sold). In my opinion, Inventory Turns is probably the most overused, misused, and abused inventory metric. That's primarily because it doesn't really tell you a hell of a lot, yet companies insist on building order policies on it.
Inverse Exponent		The Application Identifier digit that denotes the implied decimal point position in an element string.
Invoice		A document showing the character, quantity, price, terms, nature of delivery, and other particulars of goods sold or of services rendered in request for payment.
Irrevocable Letter of Credit		Letter of credit in which the specified payment is guaranteed by the bank if all terms and conditions are met by the drawee and which cannot be revoked without joint agreement of both the buyer and the seller.
ISO-Based Verifier		An instrument designed to measure the various characteristics of the printed barcode symbol to determine if it meets the requirements of a parameter specified by ISO 15416.
Issue Code		A two-digit number used to indicate the calendar issue number of magazines and periodicals, whether they are published weekly, monthly, quarterly, or with any other frequency.
Issuing Bank		The bank responsible for issuing the Letter of Credit (L/C) on behalf of the importer. This bank assumes the obligation to pay the beneficiary (or another bank) if the documents presented are in accordance with the terms of the L/C.
ISTA-3A		Packaging vibration and drop test method used for all products that can be delivered via UPS to retail and DTC customers.
Item		See Trade Item.
Item Containment		See Product Hierarchy.
Item Hierarchy		The classification of Items indicating the parent/child relationships between Items.
Item Label		The label attached to each individual item.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Item Management	IM	Module within the 1SYNC Data Pool that is a GS1 standards-compliant global master repository for Item information. The module supports core Item, Target Market, retailer specific, and extension attributes required to support real-world trading relationships in multiple geographies and industry verticals.
Item Management Response	IMR	The response message generated from the 1SYNC Item Management module back to the Information Provider.
Item Profile		Data that describes the characteristics of an item. May include physical characteristics such as size and weight, transactional characteristics such as times sold/consumed and units sold/consumed, or group characteristics such as sales channel, commodity, hazardous classification, etc. Item profiles are used in warehouse design and slotting.
Item Reference		The part of the Global Trade Item Number allocated by the user to identify a trade item for a given GS1 Company Prefix.
ITF-14		A barcode symbol used by the GS1 System to carry Global Trade Item Numbers.
Jacket		A wood or fiber cover placed around such containers as cans or bottles.
Jackpot Line		Refers to an area where exceptions are routed. Exceptions may include orders that could not be completed (shortages or WMS error), orders requiring special processing, or weight or size exceptions. The terms Jackpot Lane, or Jackpot Area are also used to describe similar exception areas.
JETSAM		Goods from a ship's cargo, or parts of its equipment, that have been thrown overboard to lighten the load in time of danger, or to set a stranded ship adrift.
Joint Rate		A rate from a point located in one point located in one transportation line or a point located on another transportation line. A joint rate is made by agreement or arrangement between the carriers and published in a single publication under the concurrence of all transportation lines involved.
Joint Requirements Group	JRG	An EPCglobal Working Group created from participants of Industry Action Groups and Technical Action Groups to produce requirements for specifications.
Joint Routes		Routes established by two or more carriers for the continuous through movement of traffic via their respective lines.
Joint Traffic		Traffic moving between stations located on one transportation line and stations located on another transportation line..
Joint Venture		A form of business partnership involving joint management and the sharing of risks and profits between enterprises sometimes based in different countries.
Joker Tag		A vendor tag that includes size, style number, barcode, retailer's variable data. Tag is sewn to waist band(pant) or bottom of sleeve (suit or sport coat) of garment.
Just-in-Sequence		A combination of just-in-time delivery with production line sequencing of delivered items. A customer will notify a supplier of the items needed and the sequence based on the customer's manufacturing schedule, the supplier will then put together the shipment with the items in the appropriate sequence and deliver them to the customer (sometimes directly to the assembly line). This is most common in the automotive and similar assembly line industries where each unit on the assembly line can be configured differently (component options).
Just-in-Time	JIT	The concept of reducing inventories by working closely with one's suppliers to coordinate delivery of materials just before their use in the manufacturing process.
Kerbside		Delivery to and/or collection from the roadside.
Kitting		The process where components are assembled and supplied to the production floor on a job by job basis.
Knocked Down	KD	An article taken apart, folded or telescoped so as to reduce its normal cubage when set up or assembled by 33 1/3%.
Knocked Down Flat	KD Flat	An article taken apart, folded or telescoped so as to reduce its normal cubage when set up or assembled by 66 2/3%.
Knot (Nautical)		The unit of speed equivalent to one nautical mile, or 6,080.20 feet per hour or 1.85 kilometers per hour.
Known Loss		A loss discovered before or at the time of delivery of a shipment.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
K-Resin		A petroleum based product used in hangers that gives the material a clear appearance, makes it flexible and break resistant. Brand is patented by US Phillips Petroleum.
Label Gap		The space between adjacent labels on continuous form, die cut supply.
Labeler Code		A company number assigned by the Food and Drug Administration to create 10-digit National Drug Codes or National Health Related Item Codes.
Ladder Orientation		A barcode field printed in a rotation perpendicular to the horizon so that the individual bars appear as rungs on a ladder. Also referred to as a vertical barcode.
Laden		Loaded aboard a vessel.
Lading		That which constitutes a load. The shipments in a vehicle.
Lagan		Cargo or equipment to which an identifying marker or buoy is fastened, thrown over-board in time of danger to lighten a ship's load. Under maritime law if the goods are later found they must be returned to the owner whose marker is attached; the owner must make a salvage payment.
Landed Cost		Inventory costing method that includes the purchased cost plus transportation costs, import fees, duties, taxes, and other costs incurred in obtaining the inventory.
Landed Duty Paid		The total cost of a product delivered to a given location, i.e., the cost of production plus the transportation cost to the customer's location. U.S. Customs Clearance is the responsibility of the seller. The seller or agent of the seller is the "Importer of Record". All U.S. Customs duties and applicable taxes are for the account of the seller. Delivery to the named place of destination is for the account of the seller.
Laser		Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. A focused light source (as opposed to LEDs used in wands and CCD readers) used in fixed, moving beam, and handheld scanners.
Laser Scanner		device that uses a moving laser to read barcodes. Devices can be portable hand-held units, or fixed units.
Laser-Guided		Guidance system used with AGVs that uses a rotating laser (mounted on top of the vehicle) to determine the vehicles location. Reflective targets need to be strategically placed along the vehicle's route. Must always maintain clear line-of-site to reflective targets for the system to work properly.
Lash Vessel		Designed to load internally, barges specifically designed for the vessel. The concept is to quickly float the barges to the vessel (using tugs or ships wenches) load these barges through the rear of the vessel, then sails. Upon arrival at the foreign port, the reverse happens; Barges are quickly floated away from the vessel and another set of waiting barges quickly are loaded. Designed for quick vessel turn-around. Usually crane-equipped; handles mostly breakbulk cargo.
Last 50 yards/metres		Typically the transfer of goods from the rear of the delivery vehicle to the store shelf.
Last Change Date		Date assigned by system indicating last time the information was changed. This date is generic, will be stored where assigned, and will accompany every message.
Last-in-First-Out	LIFO	in warehousing, describes the method for using the newest inventory first (I've never seen an operation that uses this). In accounting, it's a term used to describe an inventory costing method.
Late Shipment		Shipments released after the "cancel if not shipped by date" or approved "extended cancel date" indicated on the purchase order.
Lay Days		The dates between which a chartered vessel is to be available in a port for loading of cargo.
Lead-Time		The total time that elapses between an order's placement and it receipt. It includes the time required for order transmittal, order processing, order preparation, and transit.
Lead-Time Demand		Forecasted demand during the lead-time period. For example, if your forecasted demand is 3 units per day and your lead time is 12 days, your lead-time demand would be 36 units.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Lean Manufacturing		Alternate term used to describe the philosophies and techniques associated with Just-in-time (JIT) manufacturing.
Legacy System		Implies a business computer/information system that is old or outdated. Often used to describe home-grown (custom built) mainframe systems, however, software companies will use the term legacy system to define any system that is not based on the current version of a business software package.
Legal Holidays		Christmas Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Memorial Day, New Years Day, Presidents Day, Thanksgiving Day
Legal Weight		The weight of the goods plus any immediate wrappings which are sold along with the goods: e.g., the weight of a tin can as well as its contents.
Less than Container Load	LCL	A shipment of cargo that does not fill a container and is merged with cargo from more than one consignee or from more than one shipper.
Less than Truckload	LTL	A shipment mode (service level) describing a motor carrier that transports shipments and do not constitute a full truckload quantity and do not qualify for the application of a truckload freight rate. Standard qualifications are shipments under 10, 000 pounds.
Letter of Credit	L/C	A letter containing a request that the party to whom it is addressed pay the bearer or person named therein money, sell him commodities on credit, or give him something of value, with the intention that the addressee later seek payment from the writer of the letter. It is used by a buyer to secure goods without the necessity of having cash in hand.
Level of Service	LOS	A qualitative assessment of a road's operating conditions. For local government comprehensive planning purposes, level of service means an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service indicates the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.
Lexical Space		The set of string literals that represent the values of a data type. These literals always consist of "text" characters.
License Plate	LPN	License plates are often used with warehouse management systems. They are basically an ID number placed on a pallet, tote, carton or other container, and are used to track the contents of that container as it moves through the warehouse. The license plate will almost always have a barcode that contains this ID number. So by scanning a single barcode on the pallet you can initiate or complete movement transactions for all items and quantities on that pallet.
Lien		A legal claim upon goods for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.
Lift Truck		vehicles used to lift, move, stack, rack, or otherwise manipulate loads. Material handling workers use a lot of terms to describe lift trucks; some terms describe specific types of vehicles, others are slang terms or trade names that people often mistakenly use to describe trucks. Terms include, industrial truck, forklift, reach truck, motorized pallet trucks, turret trucks, counterbalanced forklift, walkie, rider, walkie rider, walkie stacker, straddle lift, side loader, order pickers, high lift, cherry picker, Jeep, Towmotor, Yale, Crown, Hyster, Raymond, Clark, Drexel.
Lift-on, Lift-off	Lo/Lo	Denotes the method by which cargo is loaded onto and discharged from an ocean vessel, which in this case is by the use of a crane.
Light Pen		Also known as a wand. A scanning device which is used as a hand held barcode reader. Requires direct contact with the printed barcode field.
Lighter		An open or covered barge equipped with a crane and towed by a tugboat. Used mostly in harbors and inland waterways.
Lighterage		The cost of loading or unloading a vessel by means of barges alongside.
Lights-Out Warehouse		a.k.a. Lights-out facility. Describes fully-automated facilities. The idea being that if the facility requires no human operators, you can run it with no lights. Use of AS/RS units, AGVs, automated conveyors, robots, etc makes this possible.
Limited Quantity	LTD QTY	A hazardous material that due to the quantity of material and type of packaging container may be exempt form labeling requirements, if it is not classified as a 6.1 poison

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Line Haul		Movement of freight between cities, excluding pickup and delivery service
Line Haul Truck		Vehicles used to carry shipments long distances, usually a tractor-trailer combination of three or more axles.
Line Item		A single detail record. The term line item is most commonly used to describe the detail (each line that reflects an item and a quantity) on sales orders or purchase orders. For example, if a customer orders 20 red pens, 50 black pens, and 10 green pens, this equates to an order with three line items.
Liner		Derived from the term "line traffic" which denotes operation along definite routes on the basis of definite, fixed schedules; a liner thus is a vessel that engages in this kind of transportation, which generally involves the haulage of general cargo as distinct from bulk cargo.
Lingua Franca		Latin phrase for "common language."
Liquid Bulk Cargo		A type of bulk cargo that consists of liquid items, such as petroleum, water, or liquid natural gas.
Liquidation		The ultimate determination by Customs of the duties due for a given entry.
Literals		Literals specify the content of internal entities, the values of attributes, and external identifiers. Literals always consist of text characters.
Live Delivery		Trailer unloading method that requires merchandise to be received at date and time of delivery to location.
Live Load		As situation in which the equipment operation stays with the trailer or boxcar while being loaded or unloaded.
Live Unload		Delivery of merchandise that requires complete unload at time of arrival. "Live" unloads require an appointment from the receiving Distribution Center and are not recommended. See Transportation section for more details.
Load		Materials being transported.
Load Factor		Capacity sold as against capacity available, expressed as a percentage.
Load Locks		Adjustable support bars used inside trailers to prevent movement of the load. a.k.a Load bars, Cargo bars
Loadability		The packaging of freight where vendor uses the full cube utilization of a trailer.
Local Assigned Code	LAC	A particular use of the UPC-E barcode symbol for restricted distribution.
Local Delivery		Those points served direct and are within 25 miles of the original destination point.
Local Reconsignment		Reconsignment within the local (direct) delivering area of the original destination terminal. Local deliveries are those points served direct and are within twenty-five (25) miles of the original destination point.
Local Terminal		A local facility of a transportation line.
Location Number		See Global Location Number.
Location Reference		A number within a Global Location Number assigned by various parties to identify a different entity.
Locator System		locator systems are inventory-tracking systems that allow you to assign locations to your inventory to facilitate greater tracking and the ability to store product randomly. Prior to locator systems, warehouses needed to store product in some logical manner in order to be able to find it (stored in item number sequence, by vendor, by product description, etc.) By using locator systems you can increase space utilization by slotting your product by matching the physical characteristics of the product to a location whose physical characteristics match that of the product. You can also increase productivity by locating fast moving product to closer, more accessible locations, and increase accuracy by separating similar items. Location functionality in software can range from a simple text field attached to an item that notes a single location, to systems that allow multiple locations per item and track inventory quantities by location. Warehouse management systems (WMS) take locator systems to the next level by adding functionality to direct the movement between locations.
Lock		A channel where the water rises and falls to allow boats to travel a dammed river.
Lockout/Tagout		The process of disabling (lockout) and identifying (tagout) equipment and energy sources during maintenance or service to prevent injury of personnel from an unexpected startup or power up.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Log Book		A book carried and kept by truck drivers containing daily records of hours, routes, etc.
Logistic Measures		Measures indicating the outside dimensions, total weight, or volume inclusive of packing material of a logistic unit. Also known as gross-measures.
Logistic Unit		An item of any composition established for transport and/or storage that needs to be managed through the supply chain.
Logistic Unit Identifier		Identification of an item of any composition established for transport and/or storage that needs to be managed through the supply chain.
Logistics		All activities involved in the management of product movement; delivering the right product from the right origin to the right destination, with the right quality and quantity, at the right schedule and price.
Logistics of Marking and Reading Symbols	LOGMARS	A compliance marking term. A Department of Defense marking specification.
Logistics Re-engineering		The study and re-design of logistics processes to achieve significant improvements in performance.
Logistics Service Provider	LSP	An organization that offers 3PL, 4PL or lead logistics provider services.
Logo Tag		A garment tag that bears the vendor's logo on one side, with vendor's style number, size and barcode on side two.
Long Ton		2,240 pounds.
Longitudinal Flue Space		Term used by fire codes to describe the space between the rows of back-to-back racking. Flue spaces allow the water from an overhead sprinkler system to reach lower levels of the rack. Normally a longitudinal flue space of at least 6 inches is required. It is important to note that the flue space is measured as the distance between the loads, not the distance between the racks.
Loose		Not packed.
Lot for Lot		An order method that is driven by forecast periods. Order quantities will match demand in each specific forecast period.
Low Boy		A semi-trailer with no sides and with the floor of the unit close to the ground. Usually used in transporting heavy machinery or large objects.
Lower Deck		Compartments on the lower, or lowest cargo holding area of an aircraft. This is located below where the passengers sit.
Lumper		A person who assists a motor Carrier in the loading and unloading of property.
Lumping		The act of assisting a motor carrier owner-operator in the loading and unloading of property; quite commonly used in the food industry. Often there is a fee placed on the driver for this assistance.
Magnification		Different sizes of barcode symbols based on a nominal size and a fixed aspect ratio; stated as a percent or decimal equivalent of a nominal size.
Mail Order	MO	Another term for direct to consumer.
MAN Segment		Carton Identification section within the ASN.
Mandatory	M	An EDI data element requirement designator that indicates that a specified EDI data element is required.
Manifest		Document that lists the product on the trailer.
Manufacturer		The Party that produces the Item.
Manufacturer ID		The first six digits of the UPC number. This ID may be used to identify the manufacturer. A single manufacturer may have multiple manufacturer IDs.
Manufacturing Execution System	MES	Software systems designed to integrate with enterprise systems to enhance the shop-floor-control functionality that is usually inadequate in ERP systems. MES provides for shop floor scheduling, production and labor reporting, integration with computerized manufacturing systems such as automatic data collection and computerized machinery.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Manufacturing Resource Planning	MRP/MRP II	Process for determining material, labor and machine requirements in a manufacturing environment. MRP II is the consolidation of Material Requirements Planning (MRP), Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP), and Master Production Scheduling (MPS). MRP was originally designed for materials planning only. When labor and machine (resources) planning were incorporated it became known as MRP II. Today the definition of MRP II is generally associated with MRP systems.
Man-Up		Term used to describe lift trucks designed to raise the operator with the load. Order selectors and turret trucks are the most common types of man-up vehicles.
Mapping		The process of converting data and data structures from one business format into EDI syntax upon transmission, and back again during receipt of an EDI document.
Marine Insurance		Broadly, insurance covering loss or damage of goods at sea. Marine insurance typically compensates the owner of merchandise for losses sustained from fire, shipwreck, etc., but excludes losses that can be recovered from the carrier.
Maritime Administration	MARAD	A US government agency, while not actively involved in vessel operation, administers laws for maintenance of merchant marine for the purposes of defense and commerce.
Mark		As used on containers in foreign trade, a symbol or initials shown together with the port of importation and the final destination, if different. Example: A.G. y Cia., Bogota via Barranquilla. Marks are registered at appropriate customs houses; they also appear on bills of lading and invoices. In domestic trade, it is common to mark containers with the name and address of the recipient, but this is rarely done in foreign trade.
Mark For Location		The final destination where the goods will ultimately be delivered.
Market Group		A grouping of data recipient Global Location Numbers normally determined by the Information Provider, although buyers and third parties can also create it. The Market Group is a common term and should not be confused with the Target Market codes. A Market Group is used by trading partners to control the publication of data to a specific group of data recipients.
Markup Tags		A sequence of characters or symbols added to text to define its logical and physical structure in a data file.
Master Air Waybill	MAWB	The air waybill of lading that provides data on a consolidated shipment of goods. The consolidator is shown as the shipper.
Master Bill of Lading	MBOL	A Bill of Lading used to summarize multiple Bills of Lading (commonly called underlying Bills of Lading) which represent one shipment. The Master Bill of Lading number shall be documented in the Special Instructions section of underlying Bill of Lading.
Master Carton		A carton that contains more than one cartoned/packaged item. Example: a master carton could contain twelve individually cartoned/packaged cutting boards.
Master Carton Quantity		Number of saleable units in a carton.
Master Data		Within the context of data synchronization, any data or construct applicable across multiple business transactions. Master data can be divided into neutral and relationship dependent data, typically considered static information.
Master Data Identification		A data synchronization term used to describe the unique identification of an item in a product catalogue (key) in compliance with GS1 System standards. This is achieved by the combination of three attributes: Global Trade Item Number, Global Location Number of Information Provider, and Target Market. For product catalogue management purposes, a product cannot be uniquely identified by its Global Trade Item Number alone, as there are valid business cases for Information Provider and Target Market specific data.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Master Data Synchronization		The process of continuous harmonization of master data between all trading partners within the supply chain through the use of GS1 System standards.
Master Production Schedule	MPS	Production schedule specifying specific items, quantities, and dates at which production is expected to take place. The primary purpose of an MPS is to manage capacity when you have some time periods where demand is expected to exceed capacity. You will then use MPS to produce some products in advance of demand (forecasted or actual orders) during periods when capacity exceeds demand.
Masterpack		1) A carton containing more than one piece of the same item number. 2) The largest individual packaging unit available.
Material Safety Data Sheet	MSDS	An informational bulletin prepared by a manufacturer that identifies the chemical or trade name of the hazardous ingredients, the potential hazards associated with these chemicals, emergency first aid procedures associated with the overexposure to the chemicals, precautions for safe handling of the chemicals and procedures for cleanup and proper disposal of any material that has been spilled. An MSDS contains this information: Control measures Identity, Emergency telephone numbers Physical and chemical, Fire and explosion hazard data characteristics, Hazardous ingredients Precautions, Reactivity (if mixed) Health hazard data. Required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for materials in the supply chain.
Materials Planning		Used for both material requirement, or material procurement planning. It signifies the decisions made on the future quantity of components that are required and the quantities to be ordered. The materials planning is based on the production planning.
Mate's Receipt		Receipt of cargo by the vessel, signed by the mate (similar to dock receipt).
Maximum Rate		The highest rate that may be charges.
Measurement Ton		Also known as the cargo ton or freight ton. A space measurement, usually 40 cubic feet or one cubic meter. The cargo is assessed a certain rate for every 40 cubic feet or 1 cubic meter it occupies.
Memorandum Bill of Lading		The third part of a multiple set bill of lading.
Merchandise-Management System		Allocation system used for inventory management (MMS)
Message Disposition Notification	MDN	A document, typically digitally signed, acknowledging receipt of data from the sender.
Message Guidelines		Human readable structure definitions of business messages, for discussion and design. Includes fields and codes for users to build Business Documents, which outline cardinality of business properties and Business Data Entities, and provide code lists and definitions of business properties, Business Data Entities, Fundamental Business Data Entities and Quantitative Fundamental Business Data Entities.
Message Header		A set of instructions that provide routing and transport information, such as sender and receiver information. It supports the Applicability Statement 2 transport protocol for e-commerce interoperability and security.
Message Layer		One of three layers in the GS1 System XML architecture. This layer contains messaging information commands, resulting transactions, and interfacing to the document layer. This facilitates messaging in a Business-to-Business environment.
Message Schemas		Machine readable structure definitions of the business messages for validation and mapping.
Metric		A standard of measurement of performance.
Metric Ton	M/T	2204 lbs.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Mezzanine		A tiered structure within a building used to provide worker access to various levels. Mezzanines can be free-standing structures supported by posts and trusses, or can be a series of walkways supported by storage equipment (rack-supported mezzanine).
Micro PDF		A multi-rowed stacked linear symbology using multiple data encodation modes with the capacity to encode up to 250 alphanumeric characters or 366 numeric digits. MicroPDF417 is the basis for Composite Component A (CC-A). MicroPDF417 is a compact derivative of PDF417.
Mil		One one-thousandth of an inch (0.001"). Unit of measurement used in barcode specifications.
Mile		5,280 feet.
Mileage Rate		Rates applied according to distance.
Milestone Programs		Milestone Programs ensure the speed and integrity of RosettaNet business process standards development activities, industry-wide adoption, and implementations. Using a structured, repeatable, and scalable methodology, RosettaNet can support member driven priorities to develop new standards. Requirements gathering and validation of a given business process are components of forming and/or active Milestone Programs.
Milk Run		Assumed that the number of shipments, deliveries, and movements to certain location(s) are equal and on a fairly constant basis.
Milstamp		Military description of the commodity code, handling type and packaging requirements.
Minimum Charge		The least charge for which a shipment will be handled.
Minimum Edge Contrast		A parameter specified by ANSI/UCC-5 and ISO 15416 that measures the smallest value for edge contrast in a Scan Reflectance Profile between a bar and adjoining space.
Minimum Order Quantity	MOQ	The minimum order quantity of a given SKU that can be purchased from the vendor.
Minimum Rate		The lowest rate that may be charged.
Minimum Reflectance		A parameter specified by ANSI/UCC-5 and ISO 15416 that measures whether the reflectance value of at least one bar is, at most, equal to half or less than half of the highest reflectance value for a space.
Min-Max		A simplistic inventory system in which a minimum quantity and maximum quantity are set for an item. When the quantity drops below Min you order up to the Max.
Misread		A condition which occurs when the data output of a reader/decoder does not agree with the data encoded in the barcode field.
Mixed Pallet	MX	A "mixed mod" or "display ready pallet" specially pre-built. May not have any parent. May have children in multiple instances.
Mixed Truckload		A truckload of different articles combined into a single shipment.
Modal Share		The percentage of total freight moved by a particular type of transportation.
Mode		Means of transportation by one of the following methods: air, water, highway, rail.
Modular PIP		For RosettaNet, describes the Partner Interface Process service content using World Wide Web Consortium XML Schema, and PIP Choreography described using Electronic Business XML Business Process Specification Schema.
Modulation		A parameter specified by ANSI/UCC-5 and ISO 15416 that measures the way a scanner sees narrow spaces or bars in relation to wider spaces or bars.
Module		The narrowest nominal width unit of measure in a barcode symbol. In certain symbologies, element widths may be specified as multiples of one module. Equivalent to X-dimension.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Modulo 103 GS1-128 Symbol Check Character		A number that results from a modulo calculation that is encoded in the GS1-128 barcode symbol as a self-checking symbol character. It is created automatically by software as a symbol overhead character and is not expressed in the Human Readable Interpretation.
Most Favored Nation	MFN	Designation for countries which receive preferential tariff rates. This is no longer the best tariff structure available.
Motor Vehicle		Any vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer or semitrailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used upon the highways in transportation of passengers or property.
Motorized pallet truck		Motorized pallet trucks are the motorized version of the pallet jack. They come in "Walkie" versions or "Rider" versions. As you would expect, the walkie is designed for the operator to walk along with the truck as they move loads, while the rider has a small platform that the operator stands on. The riders work great for frequent moving of loads over extended distances within warehouses and manufacturing operations. a.k.a. Walkie. Walkie-rider. Rider.
Moving Beam Scanner		A device where scanning is achieved by mechanically moving a light beam through the bars of a barcode field.
MRP Generation		Term used to describe the running of the programs that convert demand into planned orders. Depending on the operation, MRP Generation may be run daily, weekly, or even monthly. Since this processing requires a lot of system resources it is generally confined to off hours or weekend processing.
Mullen Test		A device to test the strength of fiberboard or similar material used as a substitute for wood in making shipping containers.
Multi Echelon Supply Chain		Supply chain with entities on several levels. Fig. shows a multi echelon supply chain, with five levels from left to right.
Multi Prepack		One style with multiple colors per pack and multiple SKU's.
Multi-Modal		Shipping that includes at least two different modes of transport. See intermodal.
Multiple Inventory Ownership, Billing, and Invoicing		The ability to track multiple inventories, employ multiple business rules, and manage billing for multiple customers improves 3PL and distributor efficiency.
Multi-User		Typically, a warehouse or storage facility used by a variable number of unrelated customers.
Musical		Term used to describe pre-packed merchandise by size run.
Namespaces		A convention used to distinguish between definitions and declarations in different XML vocabularies. Namespaces allow XML to use elements from different sources.
Name-Value Pairs		Parts of an attribute that can occur inside start tags after the element name. Name-value pairs provide additional information about the content of that element.
Nanometer	nm	A barcode verification term. Unit of measure used to define the wavelength of light. One billionth of a meter (1x10 <sup>-9</sup> or 1/10 <sup>9</sup> ).
Narrow aisle		Describes lift trucks that operate in aisles of 8' to 10'. Narrow-aisle trucks are generally stand-up vehicles such as reach trucks.
National Carrier		A flag carrier owned or controlled by the state.
National Motor Freight Classification	NMFC	A tariff which contains descriptions & classifications of commodities and rules for domestic movement by motor carriers in the U.S. Produced by the NMFTA.
National Motor Freight Traffic Association	NMFTA	The NMFTA is a part of the ATA and is responsible for maintaining the NMFC and documenting carrier SCAC codes.
Negative Inventory		An inventory system (computer) condition whereby the on-hand inventory balance is listed as a quantity less than zero.
Neo-Bulk Cargo		Shipments consisting entirely of units of a single commodity, such as cars, lumber, or scrap metal.
Nested		Three or more different sizes of an article are placed within each other so that each article will not project above the next lower article by more than 33 1/3% of its height.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Nested Solid		Three or more different sizes of an article are placed within each other so that each article will not project above the next lower article by more than 1/4 inch.
Nested Tags		Refers to the proper placement of a tag or grouping of tags within a markup language document. Nested tags enable XML documents to describe complex, sophisticated data structures. Proper nesting of tags affects whether the document is considered well-formed.
Net 10 EOM		If a proper invoice is received on or before the 25th day of the month, then payment is due on the tenth day of the next calendar month. If a proper invoice is received after the 25th day of the month, then payment is due on the tenth day of the second calendar month.
Net 10 PROX		Payment is due on the tenth day of the calendar month following the calendar month that the buyer receives a proper invoice. Depending upon date of receipt, the length of the terms can vary from ten days (we receive the invoice on the last day of the month) to approximately forty days (we receive the invoice on the first day of the month).
Net Data Density		A barcode verification term. The net data density of a linear barcode symbol is determined by dividing the number of characters in the symbol by the overall symbol length, measured from the leading edge of the start code to the trailing edge.
Net Terms		Free of charters' commission.
Net Ton		2,000 lbs.
Net Weight		The total weight of a shipment less the weight of pallets, containers or straps.
Neutral Air Waybill		Many airlines or their agents print their own Air Waybills electronically. They are allotted a set of AWB numbers, and print the serial numbers and identification number on the forms themselves. These "unmarked" AWBs can be called "neutral AWBs". The IATA conditions state that the Air Waybill must be filed in by the shipper, or in his name. The AWB may be filled out by the airline, or by an IATA agent, but in the name of the shipper. The shipper is responsible for the fact that the information given on the AWB is correct and complete: this means he is responsible for any damage to property or injury to persons which may be the result of giving false information.
Neutral Data		Within the context of data synchronization, master data or constructs applicable across multiple business transactions and constant across all trading partners, e.g., Item, Party, and standard terms.
New Line Form	NLF	Allows Data Source to retrieve their product information, add additional private data, and send it to a trading partner.
NMFC Number		The National Motor Freight Classification item number. The NMFC number is assigned by commodity type and is used by LTL carriers to determine the level of rates for a shipment.
No Objection Certificate		Document provided by scheduled or national airlines of many countries declaring no objection to a proposed charter flight operated by another airline. Often demanded by government authorities before they grant permission for a charter flight to take place.
No Objection Fee		Sum of money paid by a charter airline normally to a scheduled airline in order that it waives its right of objection to its government, thus allowing a charter to take place. Tantamount to a bribe. The amount is usually a fixed percentage of the gross cost of a charter. Common practice in the Middle East and Africa.
Node		A fixed point in a firm's logistics system where goods come to rest; includes plants, warehouses, supply sources, and markets.
Nominal		A barcode verification term. The exact (or ideal) intended value for a specified parameter. Tolerances are specified as positive and negative deviations from this value.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Non-Conveyable Items		Items too large to be sent through the sorption system. These items are transported manually to shipping where they are scanned and loaded directly onto an outbound trailer.
Non-Normative		An adjective to denote parts/aspects of the specification that provide descriptive and human-readable representation of the Modular PIP Specifications.
Non-Repudiation of Origin and Content		Prevents the originator from denying the origin and content of a message. Origin: 1) protects against any attempt by a message originator to deny sending a message; 2) provides irrevocable proof that the originator sent the message. Content: 1) protects against any attempt by a message originator to deny the actual content of the sent message; 2) provides irrevocable proof of what exact content was sent and that it did not get modified in any way from the original.
Non-Repudiation of Receipt		Prevents the responder from denying the fact that they received what the originator has sent. Protects against any attempt by a message recipient to deny receiving a message.
Non-Tariff Barriers	NTB	Economic, political, administrative or legal impediments to trade other than duties, taxes and import quotas
Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier	NVOCC	A cargo consolidator of small shipments in ocean trade.
Normal Distribution		term used in statistical analysis to describe a distribution of numbers in which the probability of an occurrence, if graphed, would follow the form of a bell shaped curve. This is the most popular distribution model for determining probability and has been found to work well in predicting demand variability based upon historical data.
Normalization		Process of making attributes or processes consistent for all trading partner participants. By establishing "normalization rules," a level of consistent description of an attribute can be achieved.
Normalized Attributes		A mechanism for the assignment of globally consistent, language-neutral attributes for items in the supply chain. The attributes assigned vary depending on class of trade for the item.
Normative		An adjective to denote parts/aspects of the specification that define implementation compliance. For example, only XML schemas and XML are normative forms of representation of Modular PIP Specifications.
Not After Date		Dependent on requirements of purchasing party, merchandise should not be shipped after this date or received after this date.
Not Before Date		Dependent on requirements of purchasing party, merchandise should not be shipped before this date or received before this date.
Notice		Information given signifying the accomplishment of an act, such as the placement of a trailer for loading or unloading.
Notification		In the data synchronization process, the Data Source can send an electronic notice when a valid event occurs. Also referred to as event notification.
Notify Party		Name and address of a party in the transport document to be notified by the shipping company of the arrival of a shipment.
Number System Character		See UPC Company Prefix.
OBI Object		The standard data structure used to exchange order-related data between Open Buying on the Internet (OBI)-compliant trading partners. The OBI Object contains an encapsulated version of OBI data, and it may include a digital signature. The OBI data field within an OBI Object contains an order or order request that has been formatted based on the Electronic Data Interchange-based OBI order format specification.
Object Class		Term used in an Electronic Product Code structure that extends the EPC Manager Number to identify the category or reference of an object in motion.
Object Naming Service	ONS	An automated networking service that matches the Electronic Product Code to the location of information about the associated tagged object.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Object-Based Interface		A interface between a parser and an application that explicitly builds a tree of objects containing all elements in the XML document. The object-based interface uses the Document Object Model standard.
Obsolete Inventory		inventory that has had no sales or usage activity for a specific period of time. The period of time varies by company and industry and may even vary by product line within a specific company and may range from weeks to years. a.k.a . Dead Inventory.
Occurrence		The number of possible appearances of an element. The occurrence of an element is determined by the minOccurs and maxOccurs attributes.
Ocean		Carriers who specialize in ocean transportation.
Ocean Bill of Lading		A receipt for cargo in transit, and a contract between the exporter and an ocean carrier for transportation and delivery of goods to a specified party at a specified foreign destination. Issued after the vessel has sailed and the cargo has been entered in the ship's manifest.
Ocean freight		The transport of goods by sea.
Odd Carton		A carton with a quantity different from the standard packed carton of the same Pack Number (for Prepack Merchandise) or SKU Number (for Bulk Merchandise).
Odd Parity		A characteristic of the encodation of a symbol character whereby the symbol character contains an odd number of dark modules.
Offer Code		A five-digit number assigned to a company issuing a coupon as a key to marketing information not carried in the Coupon-12.
Off-Line		Describes an airline that sells in a market to which it does not operate. An Off-Line carrier will use another operator to link with its network.
Omni-Directional Scanner		A scanner, such as a flat-bed scanner used in a retail check-out lane, that can read a barcode symbol independent of its orientation to the scanner window.
On Demand		A printing mode where one label at a time is printed. The label is presented to the operator, separated from the backing paper. When the label is taken from the printer, the next label is printed and presented. Also known as Demand mode.
On-Dock Rail		Direct shipside rail service. Includes the ability to load and unload containers/breakbulk directly from rail car to vessel.
On-Order Materials or Materials On-Order		Materials that are ordered from suppliers, but not yet delivered.
Opacity		A barcode verification term. 1) The optical property of a substrate material that measures the show through from the back side or the next sheet. 2) The ratio of the reflectance with a black backing to the reflectance with a white backing. 3) Ink opacity is the property of an ink that prevents the substrate from showing through.
Open Account		Credit extended that is not supported by a note or Letter of Credit.
Open Database Connectivity	ODBC	A standard database access method developed in order to make it possible to access any data from any application, regardless of which database management system is handling the data.
Open Policy		A cargo insurance policy that is an open contract; i.e., it provides protection for all an exporter's shipments afloat or in transit within a specified geographical trade area for an unlimited period of time, until the policy is cancelled by the insured or by the insurance company. It is "open" because the goods that are shipped are also detailed at that time. This usually is shown in a document called a marine insurance certificate.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Open Source		Software that has the source code freely available for modification. In most cases, open source software is also "Free software" in that it requires no licensing fees. The Linux operating system, Apache web server, PHP programming language, MySQL database, and OpenOffice office suite are among the best known free open source products. However, when it comes to business software (such as ERP systems), I've noticed that some of the products that advertise (that's a clue) as open source, are not exactly free. Some have licensing fees, while others are built on databases or other programs that have licensing fees.
Open Top		A unit with sides but no roof.
Operating Differential Subsidy	ODS	a payment to an American-flag carrier by the federal government to offset the difference in operating costs between U.S. and foreign vessels.
Operating Expense		The cost incident to the actual handling of traffic.
operating range		The distance between a reader antenna and tag over which a tag can communicate with a reader.
Operating Ratio		A measure of operation efficiency defined as: $(\text{Operating Expenses}/\text{Operation Revenues}) \times 100$ .
Operation		Overall work environment that includes the facility(s) and all activities that occur within it. When discussing MRP and related topics, an operation is a specific step that exists in the routing of a manufacturing process.
Optical Throw		The minimum distance a barcode can be away from a scanner and still be read.
Optical-Guided		guidance system that uses a special strip (taped or painted) on the floor to guide an AGV.
Optional	O	An EDI data element requirement designator that indicates that a specified data element is at the option of the ending interchange party.
Optional Replenishment		the action of ordering or producing up to the Max in a Min-Max system even though inventory has not reached the Min. May be used to avoid down time on machines etc.
Order Backlog		Customer orders received but not shipped. (Often referred to as backlog.)
Order Bill of Lading		A negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of a shipment and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original straight bill of lading, properly endorsed, is required by transportation lines upon delivery of the shipment, in accordance with the terms of the bill of lading.
Order Cost		also known as purchase cost or set up cost, order cost is the sum of the fixed costs that are incurred each time an item is ordered. These costs are not associated with the quantity ordered but primarily with physical activities required to process the order. For purchased items, these would include the cost to enter the purchase order and/or requisition, any approval steps, the cost to process the receipt, incoming inspection, invoice processing and vendor payment, and in some cases a portion of the inbound freight may also be included in order cost. In manufacturing, the order cost would include the time to initiate the work order, time associated with picking and issuing components excluding time associated with counting and handling specific quantities, all production scheduling time, machine set up time, and inspection time. Order cost is used as part of most cost-based order quantity/lot sizing calculations.
Order Cycle		also called replenishment cycle, order cycle refers to the time between orders of a specific item. Most easily calculated by dividing the order quantity by the annual demand and multiplying by the number of days in the year.
Order Date		1) The date that the purchase order is first communicated to the vendor. 2) The date the purchase order was written.
Order Profile		data describing the characteristics of inbound, outbound, or internal orders (outbound is most common). Examples of characteristics incorporated into an order profile could include: line items per order, pieces per order, weight per order, cube per order, time of day, destination, shipment method, order type, etc. Characteristics are often broken into logical groups such as breaking line items per order into groups of 1 line item. 2-4 line items. 5-10 line items. 11- 25. 26+.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Order Selector		a.k.a. Order Picker. Lift truck designed specifically for manual handling of less than pallet load quantities in racking. Man-up design has fixed forks attached to a platform that elevates the load and the operator to facilitate manual loading and unloading from racking. Order selectors are very-narrow-aisles vehicles that operate in aisles of less than 6'.
Organizational Hierarchy		The relationship of subordinate units to parent units within a corporate organization. Example, stores might report to divisions, which report to the corporate headquarters.
Orientation		Two possible barcode field orientations are horizontal with vertical bars and spaces (picket fence) and vertical with horizontal bars and spaces (ladder).
Origin		On the bill of lading and freight bill it is the place where the shipment starts out – originates.
Origin Services		Support/added-value functions offered at the point of origin of merchandise or materials. Can include buying, purchase order management, vendor compliance, quality inspection, document management, container optimisation, pick-and-pack, pallet loading, customs processes and consolidation.
Original Bill of Lading	OBL	The original document and/or contract used to record and transfer detail information pertaining to a unique shipment. Original document is necessary for all Imports.
Original Equipment Manufacturers	OEM	Customers who incorporate the exporter's product into their own merchandise for resale under their own brand names.
Otherwise Regulated Material-Dangerous	ORM-D	Consumer commodity packaged and distributed in a form intended for sale through retail sales agencies for consumption by individuals for purposes of personal care or household use. May contain An aqueous solution containing 24 percent or less alcohol by volume and no other hazardous material.
Outbound Logistics		The process related to the movement and storage of products from the end of the production line to the end user.
Outer Carton		The outer most carton of packaging. The box in which the product is shipped. (May also be referred to as an "outer pack".)
Outside Operation		term describing a step in the manufacturing process that is performed by an outside vendor. System setup for outside operations can get fairly complicated and generally requires linking a purchase order for the outside processing to a specific operation in the routing.
Outsourcing		The sub-contracting to external companies of tasks considered to be outside an organisation's core competence. Logistics outsourcing is one of the most popular forms.
Over, Short and Damaged	OS&D	A term used to describe a shipment that has been damaged or lost in transit or that arrives with more containers than originally shipped.
Overage		Shipment of an item quantity in excess of the quantity ordered.
Overhead		The bars and spaces representing the start, stop, function codes and check characters required by some symbologies. These increase the length of the barcode but do not affect the message content.
Overnight		Expedited service on a transaction where service is required on the next business day. Delivery service is as a rule, delivery on the next business day.
Owner-Operator		Trucking operation in which the owner of the truck is also the driver.
Pack by Store	PBS	Purchase Order term requiring shipment to be in one or more cartons with each carton containing only merchandise allocated to a single store. Cartons may contain multiple SKU's/styles, but only what is ordered for a single store location.
Pack Number		A number used to track inventory.
Package	PK	A logistical unit between case and each. This may be a consumable inner pack, e.g., carton of cigarettes, or it may be simply a logistical pack, e.g., dozens of toothbrushes. Multiple instances of a Child are allowed.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Packager Code		A single-digit number within the identification number used for North American point-of-sale products sold after being weighed or measured. This single-digit number is used to identify the supplier of the processed item that is weighed or measured and then sold.
Packaging		The use of wrappings, cushioning materials, containers, markings, and related techniques to protect items from deterioration, to prevent loss or damage, to facilitate handling, and to identify the item packaged. Packaging does not include that additional processing which may be required to prepare the packaged item for shipment.
Packaging Indicator		See Indicator.
Packaging Type		See Extension Digit.
Packing		The process of placing a product or products in protective packaging. Outsourced packing is often known as co-packing.
Packing Group		A designation that corresponds to the degree of danger presented by a hazardous material. Packing Group I indicates GREAT DANGER. Packing Group II indicates MEDIUM DANGER. Packing Group III indicates MINOR DANGER.
Packing List	P/L	A detailed itemized list of the merchandise contained within a shipment
Paired		Port of Arrival Immediate Release and Enforcement Determination. A U.S. Customs program that allows entry documentation for an import shipment to be filed at one location, usually an inland city, while the merchandise is cleared by Customs at the port of entry, normally a seaport. May be ineffective with certain types of high-risk cargoes, such as quota-regulated textiles or shipments from drug-production regions. Cities where there is a natural flow of cargo are actually "paired" in the program; e.g., Atlanta, an inland city, is linked with Savannah, a seaport. Tested in '87-'88, it became generally available in mid- '88.
Pallet		A platform with or without sides, on which a number of packages or pieces may be loaded to facilitate handling.
Pallet Extender		Fashionable metal or cardboard device to increase pallet capacity.
Pallet inverter		a type of stationary equipment used to transfer product between different types of pallets such as transferring from wood to plastic pallets, or from pallets to slipsheets. A load on a pallet is placed in the pallet inverter and the entire load is rotated 180 degrees allowing you to remove the original pallet and replace it with another.
Pallet Size		40x48 in. (standard size).
Palletization		Merchandise loaded on a standard 48"x 40"x4" portable platform used for storing or moving the freight with a forklift or lift jack.
Paperback Book Cover 4 Title Number		A five-digit number incorporating the last five digits of the title portion of the International Standard Book Number, with zeros preceding any title number that has fewer than five digits. The Paperback Book Cover 4 Title Number is always preceded by the Price Point Universal Product Code for mass market paperback books.
Paperless		when referring to processing in the warehouse (paperless picking, paperless receiving) or on the shop floor, paperless generally suggests that the direction of tasks and execution of transactions are conducted electronically without the use of paper documents. This is usually accomplished through the use of fixed or portable computers, barcode scanners, RFID readers, light-signaling technology (pick-to-light), or voice technology. Or maybe it just means you ran out of paper.
Paperless Release		Under ABI, certain commodities from low-risk countries not designated for examination may be released through an ABI-certified broker without the actual submission of documentation.
Paper-Roll Clamp		Designed specifically for the handling of large paper rolls, the paper roll clamp is a lift truck attachment that clamps around the roll and also allows for a full 360 degree rotation.
Parcel		Small package moves typically 75lbs or less.
Parcel Control Document		The document shipper must complete and transmit to consolidator so that the consolidator can route the packages to the applicable U.S. Postal Service center for final delivery.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Parse		The breaking of a data structure into subsets, such as attempting to separate a GS1 Company Prefix and Item Reference. Parsing is no longer recommended because GS1 Member Organizations assign variable length GS1 Company Prefixes.
Parser		A software-processing engine that checks whether a document is well-formed and valid and makes its content available to XML applications.
Part		Used for both a part type (say a certain button is part number E-45 in a shirt factory) and an instances of this type (a physical buttons of type E-45).
Part Charter		Where part of an airline's scheduled flight is sold as if it were a charter in its own right (Often wrongly used as a synonym for split charter).
Part Load Charter		Where a part of an aircraft's load is discharged at one destination and a part of it at another. This is distinct from a split charter where a number of consignments are carried to the same destination. Inbound, part loads are treated as single entity charters under the regulations of most countries.
Participant Dictionary	PD	A 1SYNC Item Management document listing trade item attributes and their properties, definitions, examples, etc., along with appendices.
Particular Average		Partial loss or damage to goods.
Partner Discovery Service		The RosettaNet Partner Discovery Service offers an effective means of discovering new trading partners, their capabilities, and requirements for connection to their applications. At the center of this service is the RosettaNet Trading Partner Directory. Users can search both business and connectivity profiles that are stored in the Trading Partner Directory.
Partner Interface Process®	PIP®	Specialized system-to-system, XML based dialogs that define business processes between trading partners. Each Partner Interface Process specification includes a business document with the vocabulary, and a business process with the choreography of the message dialog.
Party		A Party (or location) is any legal, functional, or physical entity involved at any point in any supply chain and for which there is a need to retrieve pre-defined information. A Party is uniquely identified by a Global Location Number.
Party Identification		The only valid Party Identification, within the data synchronization process, is the Global Location Number.
Party Role		These are elements defining the roles and relationships of the Party, such as buyer, seller, distribution center, and store. Examples of party roles are: bill to, buyer, corporate identity, delivery party, Information Provider, invoicee, issuer of invoice, payer, seller, ship from, ship to, and supplier.
Passing Title		The passing of title to exported goods is determined in large measure by the selling terms. For example, if an exporter sells goods c.i.f he may be presumed to pass ownership and tender of documents. However, he may ship on a bill of lading drawn to his own order, to prevent the buyer from gaining possession of the goods until the draft is paid or accepted. In this case he retains a security title to the goods; that is, a title for security purposes only, until the financial arrangement is carried out. Caution: depending on the laws of the buyer's country, you may not be able to force passage of title without payment having been received or the buyer having accepted delivery of the goods or a clear understanding by the buyer being understood and accepted.
Passive Suppliers		Manufacturers of passive electronic components and interconnect products.
Passive Tag		A RFID tag that does not contain a power source. The tag generates a magnetic field when radio waves from a reader reach the antenna. This magnetic field powers the tag and enables it to send back information stored on the chip.
Payload		Weight of freight being hauled.
Payment Slip		The end customer's notification of a demand for payment for a billable service, e.g., utility bill, comprising an amount payable and payment conditions.
Payment Terms		Length of time and discount established by the purchase order to pay for goods or services.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Peddle Run		Truck route with frequent delivery stops.
Performance Testing		See Simulated Performance Testing and Tagged Unit Performance Testing.
Perils of the Sea		Most losses covered by a marine insurance policy come within the comprehensive expression "perils of the sea," which refers to damage caused by heavy weather, strandings, strikings on rocks or on bottom, collision with other vessels, contacts with floating objects, etc.
Period Order Quantity		an order method that uses a fixed period of time to calculate order quantities. Period order quantity is generally stated in days and will be compared to the forecast at time of reorder to calculate the appropriate order quantity.
Perishable Items		Items that require date coding.
Perishable Shipment		Shipment subject to decay or deterioration.
Permits		Authority or permit granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to contract carriers by motor vehicle to operate in interstate commerce.
Phantom Bill of Material		a fictitious bill of material created for common subassemblies or kits that you do not want to produce as separate items. For example, if you have a number of products that all use the same hardware kit you can create a phantom bill for the hardware kit and then just put the phantom item on the bills for all products that use it. Your MRP system will treat the phantom bill components as though they were part of the bill for the higher level item (rather than treating it as a separate item that needs to be produced). Phantom items never actually exist, they are just a means for simplifying the management of your bills of materials.
Physical Inventory		refers to the process of counting all inventory in a warehouse or plant. Operations are usually shut down during a physical inventory.
Phytosanitary Inspection Certificate		A certificate issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicating that a shipment has been inspected and is free of harmful pests and plant diseases.
Pick Module		Can describe anything from a large area of a warehouse designated for order picking (such as a multi-level mezzanine picking area) to the individual sections of flow rack or other storage media that make up the picking area. I think the implication here is that a "pick module" somehow has a level of sophistication above that of a "warehouse area used for order picking".
Pick/Pack		Carton containing non-standardized contents. This is usually a non-standardized quantity of a single SKU or mix or SKU's and quantities.
Pick-and-Pack		The process by which goods are picked against customers' orders and then packed for onward distribution.
Picket Fence Orientation		A barcode that runs parallel to a specific reference point, e.g., printed web direction, scanner beam.
Picking		Process of selecting product from storage for filling an order.
Pick-to-Carton		For parcel shippers, pick-to-carton logic uses item dimensions/weights to select the shipping carton prior to the order picking process. Items are then picked directly into the shipping carton. When picking is complete, dunnage is added and the carton sealed eliminating a formal packing operation. This logic works best when picking/packing products with similar size/weight characteristics. In operations with a very diverse product mix it's much more difficult to get this type of logic to work effectively.
Pick-to-Clear		Method often used in warehouse management systems that directs picking to the locations with the smallest quantities on hand.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Pick-to-Light		pick-to light systems consist of lights and LED displays for each pick location. The system uses software to light the next pick and display the quantity to pick. Pick-to-light systems have the advantage of not only increasing accuracy, but also increasing productivity. Since hardware is required for each pick location, pick-to-light systems are easier to cost justify where very high picks per SKU occur. Carton flow rack and horizontal carousels are good applications for pick to light. In batch picking, put-to-light is also incorporated into the cart or rack that holds the cartons or totes that you are picking into. The light will designate which order you should be placing the picked items in
Pickup		Service of a carrier in calling for and collecting shipments to be transported over its line.
Pickup and Delivery	P&D	Pickup and delivery of shipments.
Pickup Carrier		The interliner Carrier, usually for an LTL shipment. The Carrier transports merchandise from the supplier to a consolidator.
Pier to House	CFS/CY	The term CFS/CY means cargo delivered break-bulk to Carrier's CFS to be packed by Carrier into containers and accepted by consignee at Carrier's CY and unpacked by the consignee off Carrier's premises, all at consignee's risk and expense.
Pier to Pier	CFS/CFS	The term CFS/CFS means cargo delivered by breakbulk to Carrier's CFS to be packed by Carrier into containers and to be unpacked by Carrier from the container at Carrier's destination port CFS.
Piggyback		The transportation of highway trailers or removable trailer bodies on rail cars specifically equipped for the service. It is essentially a joint carrier movement in which the motor carrier forms a pickup and delivery operations to a rail terminal, as well as a delivery operation at the terminating rail head
Pilferage		As used in marine insurance policies, the term denotes petty thievery, the taking of small parts of a shipment, as opposed to the theft of a whole shipment or large unit. Many ordinary marine insurance policies do not cover against pilferage, and when this coverage is desired, it must be added to the policy.
Pinwheeling		Refers to a method for loading trailers where you alter the direction of every other pallet. Basically you use pinwheeling to load more pallets on a trailer when the depth of the pallet is longer than half the trailer width, but the depth plus the width is less than the trailer width. You can also use it as a productivity/space utilization compromise or to reduce load shifting when loading pallets where the depth of the pallet is less than half the trailer width.
PIP® Choreography		The exchange sequence of Partner Interface Process messages specified using Business Process Specification Schema.
PIP® Design and Development Process		A structured process that describes the work and steps required to create a PIP Specification based upon requirements as detailed in the Specification Requirement Document.
PIP® in Production		Two trading partners using a RosettaNet Partner Interface Process as the business process interface for a live transaction (not in pilot or testing).
PIP® Interchange Model		The structure of the exchanged information between trading partners in a specific context; content structure described using either Unified Modeling Language or XML schemas.
PIP® Protocols		Technical interface diagrams that visually describe and define the PIP Blueprint.
PIP® Specification		Detailed document that provides a definitive description of a system for the purpose of developing or validating the system.
Pivot Weight		That weight of a ULD above which a higher tariff applies; in effect, an incentive to maximize cargo density.
Placard		A diamond shaped sign of specified dimensions placed on both sides of trailer, and from and rear that communicates the hazard of a shipment inside the trailer
Place		A particular street address or other designation of a factory, store, warehouse, place of business, private residence, construction camp or the like, at a point.
Place of Rest		The term "Place of Rest" as used in the Containerized Cargo Rules means that location on the floor, dock, platform or doorway at the CFS to which cargo is first delivered by shipper or agent thereof.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Placket		An opening at the neck or waist of a garment that will allow more space to get into the garment. A placket can also have buttons or a zipper to close the opening.
Planned Order		Term used within MRP and DRP systems for system-generated planned order quantities. Planned orders only exist within the computer system and serve multiple functions. One function is to notify the materials/planner or buyer to produce or order materials, which is done by converting a planned order into a purchase order, shop order, or transfer order. Another function is used by the MRP or DRP system to show demand which is used by subsequent MRP and DRP programs to generate additional planned orders. (MRP/DRP systems sometimes run several programs in a specific sequence to generate all planned orders, one program may convert forecasts or customer orders into planned orders which creates the demand the next program uses this demand to create additional planned orders.)
Planning Bill of Material		A fictitious bill of material used to group options of a family of products. For example, you may have a line of notebook computers whereby most of the components are the same, but some will have different hard drives, processors, memory, etc. Rather than creating separate bills for each possible combination and then forecasting each possible combination, you create one large planning bill that contains all possible components but uses the "quantity per" to manage the options. If you expect half of the computers to have 40 GB drives, 25% to have 60GB drives, and 25% to have 80 GB drives, you would set up each drive on the bill and use 0.50, 0.25, and 0.25 respectively as the quantity per. You would then proceed to do the same for all other options. Your higher level forecast would be for the total demand for all computers in this family. Planning bills are sometimes referred to as Super Bills or Pseudo Bills.
PO Receipt		The amount of product received on a specific shipment for a specific SKU to be applied in allocations and replenishment to specific stores. The specific amount of product to be shipped to stores on a single shipment and not spread across multiple shipping days.
Point		A particular city, town, village or other community or area which is treated as a unit for the application of rates.
Point of Entry		A port at which foreign goods are admitted into the receiving country. Ports of entry are officially designated by the government.
Point of Origin		The location at which a shipment is received by a transportation line from the shipper.
Point of Sale	POS	The time and place at which a sale occurs, such as a cash register in a retail operation, or the order confirmation screen in an on-line session. Supply chain partners are interested in capturing data at the POS because it is a true record of the sale rather than being derived from other information such as inventory movement.
Polypropylene		The type of plastic resin used in molding/manufacturing of "Kids Hangers" to give them the flexible quality needed for durability.
Pool/Drop Trailers		Trailer that are staged at a facilities for preloading purposes.
Pop-up Sorter		sorting equipment integrated into conveyor to move materials off of conveyor at fixed points. Pop-up sorters are installed in fixed positions and may consist of a series of wheel or small belts that are normally located slightly below the conveyor rollers. The wheels or belts are momentarily raised (pop up) to enable diverting materials off of the conveyor.
Port		A harbor where ships may anchor and unload or receive cargo.
Port Authority		A government body (city, county or state) which in international shipping maintains various airports and/or ocean cargo pier facilities, transit sheds, loading equipment warehouses for air cargo, etc. Has the power to levy dockage and wharfage charges, landing fees, etc.
Port Marks		An identifying set of letters numbers and/or geometric symbols followed by the name of the port of destination, which are placed on export shipments. Foreign government requirements may be exceedingly strict in the matter of port marks.
Port of Discharge		Port where cargo is unloaded from the vessel.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Port of Entry		Port where foreign goods are admitted into the receiving country.
Port of Loading		Port where cargo is loaded aboard the vessel lashed and stowed.
Postnet Code		A barcode symbology used primarily by the U.S. Postal Service for mail sortation. All bars and spaces are the same width. ZIP Code information is encoded into the particular arrangement of tall and short bars.
Postponement		A Manufacturing / Distribution strategy where specific operations associated with a product are delayed until just prior to shipping. Storing product in a generic state and then applying custom labels or packaging before shipping is an example of postponement.
Power Level		The amount of radio frequency energy radiated from a RFID reader or an active tag. The higher the power level, the longer the read range. Power levels are regulated by most governments to prevent interference with other devices.
Power of Attorney		A document that authorizes a customs broker to sign all customs documents on behalf of an importer.
Power Units		The control and pulling vehicle for trailers or semitrailers.
Powered Industrial Truck		According to OSHA, a "powered industrial truck is defined as a mobile, power-driven vehicle used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack, or tier material". Covers any type of lift truck as well as vehicles used to tow materials.
Pre-Advice		Preliminary advice that a letter of credit has been established in the form of a brief authenticated wire message. It is not an operative instrument and is usually followed by the actual letter of credit.
Premises		The entire property or facilities of the consignor, consignee, or other designated party.
Prepack		Term used to describe a unit of shipment using an assorted size configuration of the merchandise.
Prepack Components		The individual color/SKU's and quantities that comprise a pre-pack.
Prepack Pieces/Packs		The number of units per prepack or case pack ordered.
Prepaid		A freight term, which indicates that charges are to be paid by the shipper. Prepaid shipping charges may be added to the customer invoice, or the cost may be bundled into the pricing of the product.
Prepress		The production stage within the printing industry that prepares design requirements for the specified printing process.
Pre-Retailing		The process of preparing merchandise in the DC or retail store for transfer to and display at the shelf or rail. Can include the removal of transit packaging, transfer of garments from boxed to hanging format, ticketing, and assembly of merchandise into store-floor or store-shelf order.
Pre-Shipping		Activities completed before goods are transported by sea.
Pre-Slung Cargo		Cargo shipped already in a cargo sling or net. Usually prepared and loaded at pier ready for arrival of vessel and subsequent loading (i.e. coffee in bags, coconut shells, etc).
Pretagged		Term indicating that merchandise is labeled with a standard UPC-A barcode.
Preticketed		Term used to indicate merchandise is ticketed with a retail price ticket.
Price & Promotion Management	PM	Module within the 1SYNC Data Pool that contains a master repository for price and promotion data. This solution enables pricing data to be synchronized via the Global Data Synchronization Network in multiple geographies and industry verticals. It also provides specialized Direct Store Delivery functionality allowing price and promotion data synchronization at multiple levels of both the <u>manufacturer and the retailer hierarchy, down to the store level.</u>
Price Check-Digit		A digit calculated from the price field of an element string encoded using the EAN/UPC symbology. Used to check that the data has been correctly composed.
Price Look-Up	PLU	In a retail POS (Point Of Sale) system, the UPC barcode field is a key field in a price file that when scanned, retrieves a price for the encoded item.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Price Point UPC		An RCN-12 used on Cover 4 of mass market paperback books that includes the six-digit UPC Company Prefix, a five-digit price point in dollars and cents (with no decimal point), and a Check Digit. The five-digit Add-On Code (and barcode) for the title number always follows this number.
Price Quotation/Proforma Invoice		An invoice prepared by the seller in advance of shipment that documents the cost of goods sold, freight, insurance, and other related charges. It is often used by the buyer to secure a letter of credit, an import license or a foreign currency allocation.
Prima Facie		Latin, "on first appearance." A term frequently encountered in foreign trade. When a steamship company issues a clean bill of lading, it acknowledges that the goods were received "in apparent good order and condition" and this is said by the courts to constitute prima facie evidence of the conditions of the containers; that is, if nothing to the contrary appears, it must be inferred that the cargo was in good condition when received by the carrier.
Primary Delivery Method	PDM	This attribute provides information regarding the delivery process an Item takes through the supply chain.
Primitive Data Types		Data types that are not defined in terms of other types.
Print Contrast Signal	PCS	A barcode verification term. A measurement of the ratio of the reflectivity between the bars and spaces of a barcode field, commonly expressed in percent.
Print Gain Gauge		A printed test pattern used to determine the print gain mean and the range of print gain (press variance) as they relate to bar widths. It may also be used throughout the print run to indicate whether the anticipated range of print gain is experienced.
Print Gain/Loss		See Bar Gain/Loss.
Print Quality		A barcode verification term. The measure of compliance of a barcode symbol to the requirements of dimensional tolerance, edge roughness, spots, voids, reflectance, PCS, quiet zone, and encodation.
Printability Gauge		See Print Gain Gauge.
Prior to Tender of Delivery		Before shipment has been loaded on delivery vehicle (in cases where shipment is transferred to city delivery vehicle for delivery) or before shipment has been dispatched for delivery (in cases where shipment is not transferred to city vehicle for delivery).
Priority Air Freight		Reserved Air Freight or air express service where shipments have a priority after mail and small packages. The shipper pays a premium charge for this service.
Prison (Forced) Labor Certificate		Certificate signed by the manufacturer attesting that no forced, convict, or indentured labor under penal sanctions were used in any part of the production of the product.
Private Carrier		A carrier that provides transportation service to the firm that owns or leases the vehicles and does not charge a fee.
Private Residence		Apartments, churches, schools, camps and other such locations not generally recognized as commercial locations and shall apply to the entire premises, except any portion of the premises where commercial or business activity is conducted that involves the sales of services, products or merchandise to the walk-in public during normal business hours.
Private Warehouse		A company owned warehouse.
Pro Forma Invoice		Basically a fake invoice created to show a buyer what the details of the actual invoice will look like. You can think of it as a draft invoice. Pro forma invoices are commonly used with international transactions to provide the buyer with the information they will need to pay for the goods (prepayment is common with international transactions) and arrange for import.
Pro Number		A unique number assigned by the carrier to identify a specific shipment. Used by Less-Than-Truckload carriers.
Processing Instructions	PI	Instructions within an XML document intended for a processing application.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Product and Partner Codes		Works in conjunction with RosettaNet dictionaries. Includes the Data Universal Numbering System, Global Trade Item Number, and United Nations Standard Products and Services Code.
Product Attribute Collection System	PACS	Allows customers to enter their product information and send it to the Universal Descriptor Exchange for normalization and quality assurance.
Product Catalog		Typically maintained by a 3rd party company selected by the customer, a product catalog is where a vendor will store all information about the items it sells to the customer. The product catalog allows the customer to access information about all its vendors' products in a single, structured format with consistent definitions of all the items. An example of consistent definitions of items is the use of NRF (National Retail Federation) color and size codes.
Product Categorization		See Product Classification.
Product Classification		A mechanism for the classification of products for the purpose of grouping items together for comparison purposes. Examples of Product Classification schemas are Global Product Classification and the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code. Product Classification is synonymous with Product Categorization.
Product Hierarchy		Refers to the "contains" and "contained by" data requirements for identifying product relationships, such as a case "contains" these consumer units, or a consumer unit is "contained by" a specific case.
Product Information Number	PID	Product Information number or vendor style number. Also known as vendor product number or VPN.
Product Life Cycle		The time from first till last customer order for a product. The order volume will in general increase, level off, and decrease through the life cycle of a product.
Product/Packager Code		The portion of the National Drug Code or National Health Related Item Code that is assigned to a specific product. It is equivalent to an Item Reference.
Production Plan		Generally used to describe a long-term plan of what will be produced at a family level.
Production Planning		A decision of the future quantity to produce. This is based on orders from customers, production capacities, often a demand forecast, and the diverse inventory levels in the supply chain.
Profiles		Dedicated site pages for RosettaNet member information, including company overview, type of business, contacts, products, services, supported Partner Interface Processes, RosettaNet success stories, and online demonstrations.
Proforma		When used with the title of a document, the term refers to an informal document presented in advance of the arrival, or preparation of the required document, in order to satisfy a customs requirement.
Program Generator		Software programs that generally provide graphical user interfaces and tools that allow a user to create a program without having to write actual computer code. Currently these programs are more frequently referred to as "Development Tools" and are usually designed to write code for specific applications such as data-collection programs for portable computers. While a user does not need to be a programmer to use this software, the user does need to have a higher level of technical skills than that of most standard software users. a.k.a. Code generator. Development tools
Programming		The act of writing or embedding data onto a RFID tag.
Prohibited Articles		Articles which will not be handled.
Prolog		The part of an instance document that includes the XML declaration and a Document Type Definition or schema that comes before the actual document element.
Proof of Delivery	POD	Information supplied by the carrier containing the name of the person who signed for the shipment, the time and date of delivery, and other shipment delivery related information.
Proof-of-Concept	POC	A business simulation of a subset of 1SYNC Legacy UCCnet Data Pool functionality; it allows subscribers to experiment on safe ground by exchanging product information over the public Internet and testing new procedures and processes to conduct business.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Proper Shipping Name		The name of a hazardous material designated by the DOT for highway transportation in 49 CFR 172.101. For example, the proper shipping name for the refrigerant R-12 is "dichlorodifluoromethane."
Proportional Rate		A rate specifically published to be used only as a factor in making a combination through rate.
Protest		Petition by importer to protest actions taken by Customs usually concerning change in tariff classification, seizure, or penalty.
Protocol		A set of rules to facilitate computer data transmission.
Proximo Terms	PROX	When the contract specifies PROX, the payment term begins on the first day of the next calendar month.
Public Warehouse		A business that provides short or long-term storage to a variety of businesses, usually on a month-to-month basis. A public warehouse will generally use their own equipment and staff, however, agreements may be made where the client either buys or subsidizes equipment. Public warehouse fees are usually a combination of storage fees (per pallet or actual sq. footage) and transaction fees (inbound and outbound). Public warehouses are most often used to supplement space requirements of a private warehouse.
Publication		To prepare and issue data for distribution to one or a group of trading partners. A function within the data synchronization process whereby the Data Source grants visibility of Item, Party, and partner profiles, including party capabilities data to a given list of parties, identified by their Global Location Numbers, or to all parties in a given Market Group. It also will trigger the matching process that is the precursor to the distribution of data.
Publisher Trading Partner Systems Administrator	PTPSA	Appointed by or on behalf of the publisher to perform the duties set forth in the 1SYNC User Guide, e.g., setting up users.
Pull Logistics System		"Just in time" logistics system driven by customer demand and enabled by telecommunications and information systems rather than by manufacturing process and inventory stockpiling.
Pull Replenishment		The customer-driven flow of materials and merchandise through the supply chain.
Pup Trailer		Short semi-trailer, usually between 26 and 32 feet long with a single axle.
Purchase Order	PO	Legal contract generated by buyer and issued to vendor for the purchase of merchandise. Information is sent to vendors to request merchandise for a specific location including the item, quantity, price and discounts, vendor information, and ship-to information.
Purchase Order Management	POM	A system used to create, manage, and track purchase orders. POM uses EDI to transmit commitment details to the suppliers.
Purchase Order Number		A customer's unique order number assigned to a shipment order. Used as a reference number.
Push Logistics System		Inventory-based logistics system characterized by regularly scheduled flows of products and high inventory levels.
Push Sorter		A very simple fixed-position sorting device used with conveyor systems. A push sorter may use a swinging arm or a simple piston-type pushing device to push materials across the conveyor.
Push-Back Rack		Racking system that incorporates a carriage or other sliding device to allow you to feed multiple pallets into the same location "pushing back" the previous pallet.
Put-to-Light		Technology similar to pick-to-light; however, the light modules are used to direct which tote, bin, or carton, the item is to be picked into, rather than directing which locations to pick from.
Quantity		There are various quantity elements in perpetual inventory systems. Below are definitions of the most common. Be aware that these definitions are fairly generic and that specific inventory systems may use completely different definitions or terminology.
Quantity Allocated		Also known as committed quantity, commitments, or allocations. Quantity allocated is the quantity that is on current open sales orders or production orders (as components), and may be relative to a specific time period.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Quantity Available		The result of a calculation that takes quantity on hand and reduces it by allocations (for sales orders, manufacturing orders, etc). Quantity available may or may not be date specific and therefore take into account future receipts. Quantity available calculations are sometimes very complicated and vary from one software product to another.
Quantity in Transit		In multi-branch environments, quantity in transit reflects the quantity that has been shipped from one branch/facility to another branch/facility, but has not yet been received by that branch/facility. In operations that use advanced tracking of receipts, it may reflect quantities that have been shipped by outside vendors, but not yet received.
Quantity on Hand		Also known as onhand quantity, in stock, store quantity Quantity on hand describes the actual physical inventory in the possession of the business. When inventory is received or produced, it is added to quantity on hand, when inventory is sold or consumed, it is removed from quantity on hand.
Quantity on Order		Includes quantity on open purchase orders or manufacturing orders. May or may not include quantities on transfer orders from other branches.
Queue Time		Amount of time a job waits at an operation prior to set up or processing. Part of manufacturing lead time.
Quick Response	QR	The capability to send sales information to a vendor and have merchandise replenished immediately via EDI transactions.
Quiet Zone		A clear space void of any marks, which precedes the Start Character of a barcode symbol and follows the Stop Character. Formerly referred to as Clear Area and Light Margin.
Quiet Zone Indicator		A greater than (>) or less than (<) character, printed in the human readable field of the bar code symbol, with the tip aligned with the outer edge of the Quiet Zone.
Quotation		An offer to sell goods at a stated price and under stated terms.
Rack-Supported Building		warehouse design that uses structural pallet rack to support the roof of a building, eliminating the need for posts. Rack-supported buildings are usually designed for AS/RS systems or turret truck systems where racking is 40 to 100 ft in height.
Radio Frequency	RF	Any frequency within the electromagnetic spectrum associated with radio wave propagation. When a radio frequency current is supplied to an antenna, an electromagnetic field is created and can propagate through space. Many wireless technologies are based on radio frequency field propagation.
Radio Frequency Identification	RFID	A form of wireless communication that lets users relay information via electronic energy waves from a terminal to a base station, which is linked in turn to a host computer. The terminals can be placed at a fixed station, mounted on a forklift truck, or carried in the worker's hand. The base station contains a transmitter and receiver for communication with the terminals. When combined with a bar-code system for identifying inventory items, a radio-frequency system can relay data instantly, thus updating inventory records in so-called "real time"
Rail Freight		The transportation of goods by rail.
Rail Siding		A very short branch off a main railway line with only one point leading onto it. Sidings are used to allow faster trains to pass slower ones or to conduct maintenance.
Rail-Guided		Guidance system used with very-narrow-aisle vehicles such as order selectors and turret trucks. A steel rail is mounded on each side of the aisle, and rollers are mounted on the lift truck to guide it between the rails.
Random Location Storage		Refers to storage method where a product may be stored in any location. Random storage has higher space utilization and generally lower accuracy than fixed location storage.
Random Weight Item		A product sold by weight, e.g., produce, deli items, meat.
Rate		The charge for transporting a shipment.
Rate Base Number		Number used to determine rates applicable between two points.
Rate Basis Point		Point on which rate are made or at which the rate is divided; or point to which other points are assigned for purposes of determining rates.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Rate Scale		A table of rates graduated according to distances or zones.
Rating		Determination of the correct legal rate for a shipment.
Raw Product Inventory	RPI	The area of an assembly plant designated for components.
RCN-12		A 12-digit Restricted Circulation Number. See Restricted Circulation Number.
RCN-13		A 13-digit Restricted Circulation Number. See Restricted Circulation Number.
RCN-8		An 8-digit Restricted Circulation Number beginning with GS1-8 Prefix 8.
Reach Truck		a.k.a. Stand-up reach, Straddle reach , Double-deep reach. The reach truck is a narrow-aisle (8'-10') lift truck designed specifically for racked pallet storage. It consists of outriggers in front and telescoping forks that use a hydraulic scissors-type mechanism that allow you to pick up the load and retract it over the outriggers reducing the overall truck and load length, allowing you to turn in a narrower aisle. Double-deep reach trucks use an extended reach mechanism that allows you to store pallets two-deep in specially designed double-deep rack. Reach trucks are designed for racking areas only and do not work for loading trucks or quickly moving loads over distances.
Read		The process of translating radio waves from a RFID tag into bits of information that can be used by a computer.
Read Range		The maximum distance at which a reader can send data to or receive data from a RFID tag. Active tags offer a longer range than passive tags because of the battery used to transmit signals to the reader. The read range of a passive tag can be affected by the frequency, antenna design, method of powering, and other factors.
Read Rate		1) A barcode verification term. The ratio of the number of successful reads to the total number of attempts. 2) The rate at which data can be read from a RFID tag; represented in bits or bytes per second.
Reader Field		The area within which a RFID tag can receive radio waves and can be read.
Read-Only Tags		RFID tags containing data that cannot be changed unless the chip is electronically reprogrammed.
Read-Write Tags		RFID tags with the capability to record and update data multiple times.
Ready Date		Date merchandise will be available for pick-up at the vendor's location.
Real-Time		A real-time system provides an immediate response to external events. Often used in relation to tracking.
Real-Time Locator System	RTLS	Uses RFID technology that provides the objects they are attached to the ability to transmit their current location. System requires some type of RFID tag to be attached to each object that needs to be tracked, and RF transmitters/receivers located throughout the facility to determine the location and send information to computerized tracking system. While it sounds like a great way to eliminate "lost" inventory, the systems are still too costly for most inventory tracking operations and are more likely to be used to track more valuable assets.
Reasonability Checks		This is the establishment of "common-sense" rules surrounding specific attributes and/or processes. This provides a mechanism to possibly catch errors in the data that may otherwise pass compliance checks but are known to be unrealistic.
Rebate		A deduction taken from a set payment or charge. As a rebate is given after payment of the full amount has been made, it differs from a discount which is deducted in advance of the payment. In foreign trade, a full or partial rebate may be given on import duties paid on goods which are later re-exported.
Receipt of Goods	ROG	Invoice dating begins on the day the merchandise is received into our inventory, whether it is at our stores or at our distribution centers.
Receipt-Ready Shipments		Scannable shipments, supported by appropriate EDI documents, received at a retail location meeting agreed-upon requirements for labeling, routing, containerizing, and delivery. This will reduce delays in processing and moving merchandise to the selling floor. RRS requirements relate to the shipment of merchandise for receipt by a retailer.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Receiving		The function encompassing the physical receipt of material, the inspection of the shipment for conformance with the purchase order (quantity and damage), the identification and delivery to destination, and the preparation of receiving reports.
Receiving		The location in the regional distribution center where shipments arrive from suppliers.
Recipient Data Pool	RDP	A Data Pool servicing retailers or distributors that provide data synchronization services, such as Subscription Requests and others specific to this group.
Reciprocity		A practice by which governments extend similar concessions to one another.
Reconsignment		A change in the route made in a consignment before the arrival of the goods at their billed destination; or any change made in a consignment after the arrival of goods at their billed destination.
Red Clause Letter of Credit		A letter of credit that allows the exporter to receive a percentage of the face value of the letter of credit in advance of shipment. This enables the exporter to purchase inventory and pay other costs associated with producing and preparing the export order.
Reefer Trailer		A refrigerated trailer that is commonly used for perishable goods.
Reefer Truck		A Cargo unit which has a controlled temperature reefer unit on the trailer to keep specialized products at a constant temperature. Food items are common products to be shipped on a reefer truck.
Reflectance		A barcode verification term. The ratio of the amount of light which is reflected back from the white spaces of a barcode during scanning to the amount of light reflected under similar illumination conditions.
Refund Receipt		A voucher produced by equipment handling empty containers, e.g., bottles, crates.
Refusal		When freight delivered to a consignee is not accepted for receipt by the consignee. Typically occurs when a purchase order is cancelled.
Regional Distribution Center	RDC	A central receiving and shipping point which processes merchandise for shipments to select stores based on store allocations.
Regional Railroad		Railroad defined as line-haul railroad operating at least 350 miles of track and/or earns revenue between \$40 million and \$266.7 million.
Registered Identification Number	RN#	It is a number issued by the Federal Trade Commission to U.S. businesses that manufacture, import, distribute, or sell products covered by the Textile, Wool, and Fur Acts.
Registration		Process which references all Items and Parties on which there is a need to synchronize information. Registering trade item and party information involves validation by the GS1 Global Registry for product uniqueness. The combination of attributes used to ensure unique item records is Global Trade Item Number, Global Location Number, and Target Market.
Registration Date		Date assigned by the GS1 Global Registry when a trade item has been successfully registered.
Registry Catalogue Item	RCI	A business message used to register trade item information from a Data Source to the GS1 Global Registry.
Registry Catalogue Item State		There are four states of a Registry Catalogue Item that may be reflected by the GS1 Global Registry: Canceled, Discontinued, In-Progress, and Registered.
Relationship Dependent Data	RDD	Master data identifying all terms bilaterally agreed and communicated between trading partners such as a marketing conditions, prices, discounts, and logistics agreements.
Released Value		Value of goods set by shipper in consideration of rate to be charged.
Reliability		Refers to the degree of certainty and predictability in travel times on the transportation system. Reliable transportation systems offer some assurance of attaining a given destination within a reasonable range of an expected time. An unreliable transportation system is subject to unexpected delays, increasing costs for system users.
Remedy		The online system used by 1SYNC customers to submit and track issues they are experiencing with the 1SYNC Data Pool.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Reorder Point		The inventory level set to trigger reorder of a specific item. Reorder point is generally calculated as the expected usage (demand) during the lead time plus safety stock. Fixed reorder point implies the reorder point is a static number plugged into the system. Dynamic reorder point implies there is some system logic calculating the order point. Generally this would be comparing current inventory to the forecasted demand during the lead time plus safety stock.
Replenishment Order	RE	Type of order (850 Purchase Order with order type "RE") used to provide specific shipping details (i.e. items, quantities, ship dates, destinations, etc.). Replenishment Orders are identified as "Coverage" orders and are generated by out auto-reorder programs (DCM).
Reportable Quantity	RQ	a hazardous substance defined by the DOT with specific quantity limits per package that require notification of the National Response Center and if the specified quantity is released as the result of a spill.
Representing Party		Party presenting the XML message content for processing. For XML messages sent to the Data Pool, the representing party is the Data Source. For XML messages sent to the GS1 Global Registry, the representing party is the Data Pool.
Request for Catalogue Item Notification	RFCIN	A business message within the Global Data Synchronization Network used to establish a request from a Data Recipient for re-publication of trade item information from a Data Source.
Requested Delivery End Date/Time Between		The delivery date/time originally assigned to the shipment or passed to the shipment order electronically. This is the delivery date/time requested by the owner of the shipment.
Requested Pickup Date/Time Between		The pick up date/time originally assigned to the shipment order in Manage Order or passed to the shipment order electronically. This is the pickup date/time requested by the owner of the shipment.
Requested Ship Date		Date the merchandise is to be shipped from the vendor's location.
Required Ship Date		The date that a shipment is required to have been shipped by.
Reshipment		Goods reshipped under conditions which do not made the act subject to the reconsignment rules and charges of the carrier.
Reshipper or Remailer		Carton or other packaging unit with protective packaging strong and durable enough to withstand the distribution, storage, handling and small parcel distribution environment.
Resolution		The narrowest element dimension which can be recognized by a particular scanning device or printed with a particular device or method.
Response		An abstract class of information in the Global Business Model used to define the status of a document within the GS1 System.
Restricted Articles		Articles which are handled only under certain conditions.
Restricted Circulation Number		Signifies a GS1 identification number used for special applications in restricted environments, defined by the local GS1 Member Organization, e.g., restricted within a country, company, industry. They are allocated by GS1 for either internal use by companies or to GS1 Member Organizations for assignment based on business needs in their country, e.g., variable measure product identification, couponing. See Coupon-12, RCN-12, and VMN-12.
Retail Supply Chain Industry Action Group	RSC IAG	An EPCglobal Industry Action Group that provides a forum for the interaction of end-users and solution providers to collaborate on the definition of user requirements for EPCglobal standards and the understanding of solutions to those requirements. This group focuses on the issues and processes identified within the retail industry.
Retail Tag		The tag placed on goods that includes the retailer's variable information. Department Number - Class Number - Sequence Number - Retail and UPC barcode. Denotes the regular retail price to the customer.
Retailer		The Party that sells directly to the ultimate consumer. Also referred to as the Data Recipient since, in the data synchronization model, the retailer is the recipient of data published by the supplier (Data Source).

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Retailer Zero- Suppression Code	RZSC	A group of 4,500 identification numbers (separate from Local Assigned Codes) that enable the use of UPC-E barcodes in a closed system environment (not for open supply chain applications).
Retaliation		Action taken by a country to restrain its imports from another country that has increased a tariff or imposed other measures that adversely affects the firsts country's exports.
Return Authorization	RA	An authorization number which is obtained from the supplier prior to the shipping return vendor claim.
Return on Investment	ROI	A measure of the net income a company is able to earn with the its total assets. Return on investment is calculated by dividing net profits after taxes by total assets.
Return to Shipper		Any shipment returned to the same location at which it was originally tendered to the carrier.
Return to Vendor	RTV	Merchandise that is returned to the supplier.
Returnable Asset		A reusable entity owned by a company, which is used for transport and storage of goods.
Reverse Logistics		The process of collecting, handling and transporting used, damaged, unwanted and end-of-life (EOL) goods and/or packaging for the purposes of their disposal, recycling or recovery. Can also refer to the return of re-usable transit equipment - for example pallets and containers to a point further up the supply chain (that is, upstream).
Rework		To make necessary corrections to the merchandise and processing paperwork due to an unacceptable level of vendor error identified during distribution center merchandise processing.
RFID Reader		A RFID reader communicates via radio waves with RFID tags and delivers the information in a digital format to a computer system. Also known as an interrogator.
RFID Tag		A microchip attached to an antenna that sends data to an RFID reader. The RFID tag contains a unique serial number, and can also contain additional data. RFID tags can be active, passive, or semi-passive tags.
Ribbon		A synthetic tape with several layers of material, one of which is thermal wax, that when melted, produces the visible marks on the labels installed on a thermal transfer printer.
Roadside		See Kerbside.
Rocky Mountain Double		A combination vehicle consisting of a tractor, a 45 to 48 foot semitrailer and a shorter 28 foot semitrailer
Roles		A set of permissions that define the system functionality available to a user of the 1SYNC Legacy UCCnet Data Pool Services. Examples: system administrator, category manager.
Roller Conveyor		Type of conveyor that uses rollers to move materials. Roller conveyor may be automated (live roller) or simply use gravity (gravity roller) to move materials. See Conveyor Pics.
Roll-On/Roll-Off	Ro/Ro	A method of ocean cargo service using a vessel with ramps which allows wheeled vehicles to be loaded and discharged without cranes.
Roll-On/Roll-Off Vessels		Ships specially designed to carry wheeled containers or trailers using interior ramps.
RosettaNet		A non-profit consortium dedicated to the collaborative development and rapid deployment of open, business process standards that align processes within the global trading network. \
Rough-Cut Capacity		Used to determine estimated load on key pieces of equipment or resources. May use production plan or master production schedule. Rough-cut capacity is usetd as a check to verify that manufacturing resources are adequate to execute the production plan.
Route		The course or direction that a shipment moves.
Routing		The process of determining and arranging the optimal course of goods for transport.
Royalty		A charge on charter flights levied by some governments before traffic rights are granted. Sometimes called a "no objection fee." Usually a fixed proportion of a total charter value.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Safety Stock		Quantity of inventory used in inventory management systems to allow for deviations in demand or supply. Safety stock calculations will take into account historic deviations and use a required service level multiplier to determine the optimal safety stock level.
Said to contain	STC	In the case of containerized cargo, or of palleted consignments or large consignments of conventional cargo, the cargo cannot check the statements made by the shipper as to contents. By using the statement "said to contain" the carrier places responsibility for the correct description of contents on the shipper.
Salvage		Rescue of goods from loss at sea or by fire; also, goods so saved, or payment made or due for their rescue.
Samples		Merchandise not for resale. Samples usually have no cost.
Sanitary and Health Certificate		A statement signed by a health organization official certifying the degree of purity, cleanliness, or spoilage of goods, and the health of live animals.
Scale of Rates		Numerous rates adjusted with reaction to each other.
Scan Grade		The grade obtained as a result of one Scan Reflectance Profile.
Scan Reflectance Profile	SRP	The record of the reflectance values (0 to 100 percent) measured along a single line across the entire width of a barcode symbol.
Scanner		An electronic device to read barcode symbols and convert them into electrical signals understandable by a computer device.
Schedule B		Refers to "Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States." Being replaced under the Harmonized System.
Scheduled Flight		Any service that operates to a set timetable.
Schema		Provides specifications and descriptions to validate XML instance documents, much like a blueprint for a building. Schemas provide the ability to create vocabularies and allow computers to carry out rules in Business-to-Business e-commerce. They also provide validation rules for transaction documents and security in electronic commerce.
Screen Mapping		software that provides the functionality to change the arrangement of data fields on a computer screen that accesses a mainframe computer program. Screen Mapping is frequently used in combination with terminal emulation software to "Remap" data fields from a standard mainframe program to be used on the smaller screen of a portable handheld device. a.k.a. Screen scraping
Script Sheet		Form of statement, carried by the driver, showing essential details of all shipments loaded in his truck.
SDQ		This is an EDI segment used in various EDI documents, i.e. 850 and 860. The acronym stands for Store Destination Quantity. This segment is used for ship to mark for shipping.
Seal		A device for fastening or locking the doors of a truck.
Seasonality		fluctuations in demand that repeat with the same pattern over equivalent time periods.
Seasonality		Repetitive pattern of demand from year to year (or other repeating time interval) with some periods considerably higher than others. Seasonality explains the fluctuation in demand for various recreational products, which are used during different seasons.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Seasonality Index		Consists of a number for each specific forecast period that describes the relationship of each period's demand to the average demand (level) over the complete seasonal cycle. A seasonality index is used to adjust the forecast to account for these cyclical changes in demand. The average demand is represented by the number "1". If seasonality for a period results in demand greater than the average demand, it will be represented by a number greater than 1. For example, if December's sales were, on average, 30% greater than the average monthly sales for the year, you would have a seasonality index of 1.3 ( 1 plus .30) for December. If January's sales were, on average, 20% less than the average monthly sales for the year, you would have a seasonality index of 0.8 (1 minus .20).
Second Day Air Freight		Air Freight shipments that are not overnight or time sensitive and can be delivered at a economic cost. Delivery service is as a rule, delivery on the second business days.
Sector		Distance between two ground points within a route.
Segment		Logically related data elements in a defined sequence. A data segment consists of a Segment Identifier; one or more data elements, each preceded by an element separator; and ends with a Segment Terminator.
Segment Directory (X12.22)		Provides the purposes and formats of the segments used in the construction of transaction sets. The directory lists each segment by name, purpose, identifier, the contained data elements in the specified order, and the requirement designator for each data element.
Segment Identifier		A unique identifier for a segment composed of a combination of two or three uppercase letters and digits. The Segment Identifier occupies the first character positions of the segment in Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Transport.
Segment Terminator		A unique character appearing at the end of a segment to indicate the termination of the Segment.
Segmentation		Relates to the splitting/separation of topics. Once the scope/coverage of a classification has been defined, breakdowns are made based on similarity criteria, to form groups of elementary blocks or topics and different categories or levels.
Seizure		Action taken by Customs to hold merchandise under their custody when they detect an irregularity with documentation or merchandise being entered.
Selective Pallet Rack		Implies standard single-deep pallet rack configurations (and rack designs) where each pallet is immediately accessible from an aisle. In contrast to double-deep rack, drive-in or drive-thru rack, or push-back rack where some loads will be stored behind other loads.
Self Implement with a Certified Partner		The implementation option where 1SYNC customers can utilize a certified 1SYNC Solution Partner to manage their data synchronization initiative. All 1SYNC Solution Partners have been trained and certified to support onboarding to the 1SYNC Data Pool.
Self-Sustaining		Vessel has its own cranes and equipment mounted on board for loading/unloading. Used in ports where shore cranes and equipment are lacking.
Seller		The seller of the goods or merchandise. The seller is not always the manufacturer of the goods.
Selling Agent		Controlled by, related to, or working for the manufacturer or vendor. The importer may be able to purchase from a particular manufacturer without using the services of their Selling Agent.
Selling Unit		The product packaged and shipped as described in the catalog.
Semi-Bulk		A material handling classification for hard to handle items which are not conveyable (e.g. hockey sticks, sleeping bags).
Semi-Passive Tags		A class of RFID tags that contain a power source, such as a battery, to power the microchip's circuitry. Unlike active tags, semi-passive tags do not use the battery to communicate with the reader. Some semi-passive tags are dormant until activated by a signal from a reader. This conserves battery power and can lengthen the life of the tag.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Semi-Trailer		a vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon, or is carried by, a towing vehicle.
Sensor		A device that produces an electronic signal in response to a physical stimulus. Sensors are more frequently being integrated into RFID tags to allow for the detection of a stimulus at an identifiable location. Example: temperature monitoring of a chilled item.
Separator Character		Function Code 1 used to separate certain concatenated element strings dependent on their positioning in the GS1-128 barcode symbol.
Serial Number		A code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an item for its lifetime. Example: Microscope model AC-2 with serial number 1234568 and microscope model AC-2 with serial number 1234569. A unique individual item may be identified with the combined Global Trade Item Number and serial number.
Serial Reference		The part of the Serial Shipping Container Code allocated by the user, in conjunction with the extension digit, to identify a logistics unit for a given GS1 Company Prefix.
Serial Shipping Container Code	SSCC	The globally unique GS1 System identification number for logistic units. The Serial Shipping Container Code is an 18-digit number comprising (from left to right) an extension digit, GS1 Company Prefix, Serial Reference, and Check Digit.
Service		The defined, regular pattern of calls made by a carrier in the pick-up and discharge of cargo.
Service Contract		A contract between a shipper and an ocean carrier of conference, in which the shipper makes a commitment to provide a minimum quantity of cargo over a fixed time period.
Service Factor		Factor used as a multiplier with the Standard Deviation to calculate a specific quantity to meet the specified service level.
Service Level Agreement	SLA	A contract between a service provider and the customer that stipulates and commits the service provider to a required level of service.
Service Reference		The part of the Global Service Relation Number allocated by the service provider to identify the recipient of services in the context of a service relationship for a given GS1 Company Prefix.
Shared-User		A storage or distribution facility used by a relatively stable group of compatible customers.
Ship from		Origin of a shipment.
Ship Notice Manifest	856	The Ship Notice Manifest is sent by the shipper to the consignee. The 856 is an electronic packing list which details the specific shipment attributes. It also includes the shipping container numbers that have been barcoded and applied to the cartons and/or pallets. This document is often referred to as the ASN, or Advance Ship Notice. The key common data elements between the EDI 214 and the EDI 856 are the Bill of Lading number, the customer order number, and the "ship to" location number.
Ship Point		Vendor address from which the shipment will originate.
Ship To		The facility to which the vendor ships the ordered goods.
Ship To Mark For	STMF or S2M4	Merchandise that is vendor prepared, floor ready, and picked/packed for a specific store.
Shipment		The movement of freight from one origin point to one destination point.
Shipment Identification Number		A legal document generated by a consignor to consign a load to a carrier or transfer responsibility to a carrier. Generally, a Shipment Identification Number includes such information as number of cartons, weight, and carrier.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Shipment Packaging		Shipment packaging is the unit load or transport package and incorporates the consumer packaging only when the shipping unit is also the selling unit. Successful implementation of effective shipment packaging requires dialogue between trading partners to identify mutually beneficial opportunities. Environmental considerations are consistent with the long-term objectives of shipment packaging: reduction of material waste, increased reuse of packaging and ease of handling.
Shippable Inner		If the Master Carton contains smaller cartons inside suitable for shipping, the shippable inner is the quantity of the selling units inside each of these smaller inner cartons.
Shipper		Party that tenders goods for transportation.
Shipper Identification Number	SID#	A unique internal number assigned by the shipper for their purposes. Cannot be the Bill of Lading number or the PRO number.
Shipper Load and Count	SLC	The process by which the shipper places goods into a trailer without verification of piece count. The shipper is responsible for the proper loading and verification of the goods being shipped.
Shipper Reference		A number assigned by a consignor to uniquely identify a logical grouping of physical units for the purpose of a transport shipment.
Shipper's Agent		Company which coordinates all aspects of an intermodal move, hiring drayage at both ends, and providing shippers with a single invoice.
Shipper's Export Declaration	SED	A form required by the Treasury Department and completed by a shipper showing the value, weight, consignee, destination, etc., of export shipments as well as Schedule B identification number.
Shipper's Letter of Instruction		A form used by the shipper authorizing a carrier to issue an air waybill or (BOL) bill of lading on the shipper's behalf. It contains all details of the shipment and authorizes the carrier to transport the cargo on behalf of the shipper specific instructions.
Shipping Container		See Logistic Unit.
Shipping Manifest		A document that lists the pieces in a shipment.
Shipping Manifest System		software used to associate shipments with carrier, service, rate, etc. Shipping manifest systems will produce a report (physical or electronic) that is sent to the carrier to be used for billing purposes. Shipping systems will usually produce shipping documents such as compliance shipping labels, bill of ladings, Export documents, and Hazmat documentation. They may also have functionality related to <u>rate shopping</u> , <u>freight policy execution</u> , <u>freight cost management</u> .
Shipping Weight		"Dry" weight of a truck including all standard equipment, but excluding fuel and coolant.
Shipping Window		The period of time between (and inclusive of) the PO Start Ship Date and Cancel Date.
Ship's Manifest		An instrument in writing containing a list of the shipments comprising the cargo of the vessel.
Ship's Tackle		All rigging, etc., utilized on a ship to load or discharge cargo.
Short Line Railroad		Freight railroads which are not Class I or Regional Railroads, that operate less than 350 miles of track and earn less than \$40 million.
Short Name		The abbreviated name of an organization that is maintained in the address keeper. The short name allows the user to type in the name, select the address keeper icon, and have the appropriate organization appear in the selected field.
Shortage		Shipment of an item quantity that is less than the quantity ordered.
Short-Sea Shipping		Also known as coastal or coastwise shipping, describes marine shipping operations between ports along a single coast or involving a short sea crossing.
Short-Shipped		Cargo manifested but not loaded.
Show Through		A barcode verification term. Generally undesirable property of a supply that permits underlying markings to be seen.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Sideshift		A very common lift truck attachment, the sideshift device allows the fork carriage to slide left and right to allow more accurate placement of the load. Sideshifts will increase productivity and safety as well as reduce product damage by allowing the operator more flexibility in load placement.
Sight Draft		A draft payable upon presentation to the drawee. Compare date draft and time draft.
Simple API XML	SAX	A programming interface standard for XML parsers. Simple API XML is used with event-based interface style parsers.
Simple Object Access Protocol	SOAP	A lightweight protocol for exchanging information in a decentralized, distributed environment. It is an XML-based protocol that consists of three parts: an envelope that defines a framework for describing what is in a message and how to process it, a set of encoding rules for expressing instances of application-defined data types, and a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses. Simple Object Access Protocol can potentially be used in combination with a variety of other protocols.
Simpl-eb		The suite of messages that enable the GS1 US business processes using the GS1 identification numbers or keys. The idea is to synchronize or exchange identification numbers once and then be able to reference them in any of the processes without having to describe everything about them. The Simpl-eb suite of messages and processes are built on this foundation.
Simulated Performance Testing		Testing that relates to hardware and seeks to build a performance profile for certain types of RFID tags and readers in combination with certain types of materials. For example, a RFID tag vendor might have a simulated performance profile run on an EPCglobal-compliant tag to see how it performs on a variety of materials (such as wood, metal, glass with liquid, corrugated, and waxed corrugated).
Simultaneous ID		An attribute of the communications protocol between a RFID reader and RFID tags that allows a reader to gather data from many tags that are all present in the read field at the same time.
Single Entry Charter		A non-scheduled flight carrying the cargo of one shipper.
Single Prepack		One style, one color per pack, with multiple SKU's.
Site		A specific location at or on the premises of the consignor, consignee, or other designated party.
Sizer Strips		Clear plastic adhesive strips with the size of the item printed in on them and are applied to merchandise for size identification.
Skatewheel Conveyor		Type of conveyor that uses small wheels (usually made of steel) to move materials. See Conveyor Pics.
Skid		A portable platform designed to allow a forklift, pallet jack, or other material handling equipment lift, move, and store various loads. A skid is similar to a pallet but does not have bottom deck boards. A skid is preferred over a pallet when used with equipment that would have problems with the bottom deck boards. The down side is that a skid usually needs beefier materials (more expensive and heavier) in order to meet the strength requirements of a comparable pallet. Though not technically correct, the terms Skid and Pallet are often used interchangeably.
Slap-and-Ship		Term used to describe an approach to complying with customer requirements for physical identification of shipped goods. Most recently, slap-an-ship has been used to describe complying with RFID requirements (such as those from Wal-Mart), however, it is also applicable to any compliance labeling requirement (such as compliance barcode labels). Slap-and-ship implies you are meeting the customer's requirement by applying the barcode labels or RFID tags, but are not utilizing the technology internally.
Sleeper Team		Two drivers who operated a truck equipped with a sleeper berth; while one driver sleeps in the berth to accumulate mandatory off-duty time, the other driver operates the vehicle.
Slider		a trailer with a rear axle set that may be moved forward to the rear of the trailer to adjust the turning radius or weight balance for the type of load being hauled.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Slide-Shoe Sorter		Type of conveyor sorting equipment that uses a series of sliding shoes to move materials off of the conveyor. The sliding shoes are part of the conveyor and travel with the materials, when the sorting point is reached, a several shoes will slide across the conveyor, pushing the materials onto another conveyor or down a chute.
Slip-Sheet Attachment		Lift truck attachment used where slip sheets (a sheet of cardboard, paperboard, or plastic) are used rather than pallets. The slip-sheet attachment has a push/pull mechanism that clamps onto the slip sheet and pulls the load onto a thin platform and then pushes the load off of the platform when the truck reaches the destination.
Slotting and Optimization		the ability to arrange SKU's advantageously within a range of pick faces/slots accommodates variable demand.
Small Package		A shipment that is too small (by weight, volume, and/or number of cartons), to be transported via a standard motor carrier freight company. Typical small package carriers are the United States Postal Service, FedEx, and UPS.
Smart Label		A label containing a RFID tag, which can communicate with a reader and store information such as a unique serial number.
Smart Sale		An electronic scale that weighs an item and then generates a barcode/price label using the weight to mark the retail product.
Soft Goods		Merchandise in the following categories: Ready to Wear, Accessories, Shoes, Cosmetics, Menswear, Swimwear, Tableclothes, Napkins, Towels, Curtains, Textile Bedding
Software Action Group	SAG	An EPCglobal Action Group that defines the software functionality and interface standards for the EPCglobal Network and how these elements interact with distributed enterprise systems. There is one Software Action Group to define global standards across all industries.
Software Development Life Cycle	SDLC	The overall process of developing information systems through a multi-step process from investigation of initial requirements through analysis, design, implementation, and maintenance. There are many different models and methodologies, but each generally consists of a series of defined steps or stages.
Solid		Purchase order type instruction that requires merchandise to be packed into carton using a single size or vendor designated prepack.
Solution Provider		An individual or company that enables supply chain functions through the provision of products and services. Includes hardware and software companies, consultants, system integrators, and training companies.
Solution Sets		Packages of core services that cover multiple supply chain activities. Solution sets are based on standardised processes and pre-configured IT products.
Source Data Pool	SDP	A Data Pool that includes suppliers and distributors and provides data synchronization services such as data loading, Publication, Notification, Registration, etc., specific to this group.
Sourcing		The practice of locating and procuring raw materials, components, finished goods and services.
Space Width		A barcode verification term. The thickness of a space measured from the edge closest to the symbol start character to the trailing edge of the same space.
Spaces		The lighter element of a barcode, usually the background between printed bars.
Special Instructions		Any special instructions regarding the shipment that the user would like the carrier or vendor to view in the notification.
Specialized Carrier		A trucking company franchised to transport articles which, because of size, shape, weight, or other inherent characteristics, require special equipment for lading, unloading or transporting.
Specific Duty		Duty imposed without regard to value. Based on weight or number of pieces.
Specification		A detailed formulation, in document form, which provides a definitive description of a system for the purpose of developing or validating the system.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Specification Requirements Documentation	SRD	A deliverable from a RosettaNet Milestone Program that contains the requirements for a Partner Interface Process.
Specified Commodity Rate	SCR	Applied to narrowly specified commodities. Usually granted on relatively large shipments. Theoretically is of limited time duration.
Spectral Response		A barcode verification term. The variation in sensitivity of a test surface to light of different wavelengths.
Speech-Based Technology		also known as voice technology is actually composed of two technologies: Voice directed, which converts computer data into audible commands, and Speech recognition, which allows user voice input to be converted into data. Portable voice systems consist of a headset with a microphone and a wearable computer.
Split Charter		Where a number of consignments from different shippers are carried on the same non-scheduled aircraft. Under U.K. regulations a nonscheduled flight chartered by a single forwarder or agent on behalf of a number of shippers is still classified as a split charter. Under U.S. regulations, a forwarder chartered flight is classified as a single entity although it can consolidate.
Split Pickup or Delivery		Picking up or delivering volume shipments at more than one place within confines of origin or destination points.
Spotting		The placing, detaching and leaving in possession of a trailer unaccompanied by a tractor or power unit at a specific site designated by the consignor, consignee, or other party designated.
Stacked Code		PDF417, 16K and Code 49 are examples where a long barcode field is broken into sections and "stacked" one upon the other, resulting in codes that are extremely compact.
Stacker		An optional electromechanical accessory that is invaluable for unattended, organized, printing and cutting of multiple batches of tags.
Stage		Data synchronization testing environment for the Global Data Synchronization Network.
Stale Bill of Lading		Often the expensive result of an error or hold-up in the issuing of a B/L, or of its loss! If the consignment arrives at the final destination, but cannot be handed over to the consignee, because the B/L is not available, then the expression "stale B/L" is used. The extra charges for storing goods or for parking containers at the port until the documents are sorted out are called demurrage, and can be very expensive.
Stamping		Generally describes an unfinished item made of metal that is produced through a process that uses pressure to form discrete units from larger raw materials. Also describes the process used to produce stampings. In some cases, stampings may also be referred to as "blanks".
Stand Alone Order	SA	Type of 850 Purchase Order (order type = "SA") used to provide specific shipping details (i.e. items, quantities, ship dates, destinations, etc.) for non-replenishment items.
Standard		A compliance marking term. A set of rules, specifications, instructions and directions to use a barcode or other automatic identification system. Usually issued by a trade organization.
Standard Carrier Alpha Code	SCAC	This code is defined by the NMFTA (National Motor Freight Traffic Association) for the purpose of identifying all transportation carriers with a single, industry-wide code (abbreviation).
Standard Carton Pack		Carton containing standardized contents. This can be either a standard quantity of a single SKU or a pre-planned assortment of SKU's (prepack).
Standard Cost		Inventory costing method used in manufacturing environments that uses the materials costs in the bill of materials combined with the labor costs (based on standard labor hours and rates per operation) and machine costs in the routing to calculate the cost of the finished or semi-finished item.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Standard Industrial Classification Code	SIC Code	A classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged; for the purpose of facilitating the collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data relating to establishments, e.g. SIC 42 Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing SIC 421 Trucking., Local and Long distance
Standard International Trade Classification	SITC	A standard numerical code system developed by the United Nations to classify commodities used in international trade.
Standard Numbering Structures		See Data Structure.
Standard Rate		A rate established via direct routes from one point or another in relation to which the rates via other routes between same points are made.
Standard Route		Line or lines which maintain standard rates.
Standard Unit Pack	SUP	A packaging type in which one prepack is individually packaged into a re-shippable carton, in order to be cross-docked.
Start Character		A special barcode character that tells the scanner to start reading a barcode symbol. The Start Character is typically found on the left side of a barcode symbol.
Start-Stop Character		A special barcode character that provides the scanner with start and stop reading instructions as well as scanning direction indicator.
Statute of Limitation		A statement within the bill of lading contract which places a limit on the time in which claims or suit may be instituted.
Steam Powered Ship	SS	Steam driven turbines
Steamship Agent		A duly appointed and authorized representative in a specified territory acting in behalf of a steamship line or lines and attending to all matters relating to the vessels owned by his principals.
Steamship Line		Company is usually composed of the following departments; vessel operations, container operations, tariff department, booking, outbound rates, inward rates and sales. The company can maintain its own in country U.S. offices to handle regional sales, operations and/or other matters or appoint steamship agents to represent them doing same. Some lines have liner offices in several regions and have appointed agents in others.
Stock Keeping Unit	SKU	An individual color, flavor, size, or pack of a product that requires a separate identification number to distinguish it from other items (a measure of an item of merchandise for inventory management). In inventory control and identification systems, it represents the smallest unit for which sales and stock records are maintained.
Stock Outs		Merchandise that is requested by a customer but is temporarily unavailable. Also referred to as (OOS).
Stop Character		A special barcode character that tells the scanner to stop reading a barcode symbol. The Stop Character is typically found on the right side of the barcode symbol.
Stop Off Charge		Charge associated with a load that has more than one drop off point. Typically, the first stop of a multistop load is free, and then the charge applies to the subsequent stops.
Storage		Holding a shipment in a carrier's warehouse, pending further transportation. Additional charges may be applicable.
Storage-in-Transit		Storage of property at a point other than the origin or destination of a shipment under application of a through rate.
Store Door Delivery		The movement of goods to the consignee's place of business.
Store Pack		Packing by style, color and size (SKU) for a store.
Stowage		The lacing of cargo in a vessel in such a manner as to provide the utmost safety and efficiency for the ship and the goods it carries.
Straight Bill of Lading		A non-negotiable document by which a transportation company acknowledges receipt of a shipment and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original straight bill of lading is not required by transportation lines upon delivery of the shipment, except when necessary for the purpose of indentifying the consignee.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Straight truck		delivery trucks that do not have a separate tractor and trailer. Straight trucks (also called box vans, or box trucks) usually only have 2 axles and generally have box lengths of between 12 and 30 feet (as opposed to tractor trailers that have 5 axles and trailer lengths of 45 to 53 feet).
Strikes, Riots, and Civil Commotions		An insurance clause referring to loss or damage directly caused by strikers, locked-out workmen, persons participation in labor disturbances, and riots of various kinds. The ordinary marine insurance policy does not cover this risk; coverage against it can be added only by endorsement.
Structural Pallet Rack		Racking system that uses bolts or other mechanical fasteners (as opposed to Boltless Pallet rack). Structural Pallet Rack is sometimes used to support the roof of the structure (Rack-supported buildings), eliminating the need for posts.
Structure		Something composed of organized or interrelated elements; the manner in which the elements of something are organized or interrelated.
Style		The code used to identify a specific product on the purchase order. In many instances this number will also be the vendor's style number.
Sub-assembly		A unit that is assembled separately but which combines with other units in a finished product.
Sub-Bill		A Bill of Lading always used in conjunction with a Master Bill of Lading. A sub-bill lists the detail information for a DC shipment, including PO's and department number, itemized by number of cartons and weight, etc.
Subclass		A department classification number.
Subscription		See Catalogue Item Subscription.
Subsidy		An economic benefit granted by a government to producers of goods or services, often to strengthen their competitive position.
Substitution		Shipment of an item that was not ordered.
Substitution Error Rate	SER	A barcode verification term. The rate of occurrence of incorrect characters.
Substrate		The material on which a barcode symbol is printed.
Sue & Labor Clause		A provision in marine insurance obligating the assured to do things necessary after a loss to prevent further loss and to act in the best interests of the insurer.
Summary Code		A three-digit number ending in 0 (zero) that links products in related Family Codes for the purpose of coupon validation. For instance, 810 is the Summary Code for Family Codes 811 through 819. A coupon with a Summary Code of 810 in the Family Code field is valid for all of the manufacturer's products associated with Family Codes 811 through 819.
Super Bill of Material		Type of planning bill of material that is created at a very high level tying together a larger and more complex family of products than a typical planning bill. see Planning bill of material
Super Summary Code		A three-digit number ending in 00 (two zeroes), that links products in related Family Codes and Summary Codes for the purpose of coupon validation. For instance, 800 is the Super Summary Code for Family Codes 801 through 899. A coupon with a Super Summary Code of 800 in the Family Code field is valid for all of the manufacturer's products associated with Family Codes 801 through 899.
Supplier		Delivering entity, here usually delivering materials to an assembly plant. In that case the assembly plant will be the supplier's customer.
Supplier Managed Inventory	SMI	See Vendor Managed Inventory.
Supply		See Substrate.
Supply Chain		All the elements in the process of supplying a product to a customer. The chain begins with the sourcing of raw materials and ends with the delivery of finished merchandise to the end-user. It embraces vendors, manufacturing facilities, logistics service providers, distribution centres, distributors, wholesalers, other intermediaries, etc.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Supply Chain Company		A company that buys, sells, or manufactures goods. Supply chain companies include manufacturers, distributors, resellers, and end-users.
Supply Chain Management	SCM	The coordinated management and control of the supply chain, from the acquisition of raw materials from vendors through their transformation into finished goods to the delivery of merchandise to the final customer. It involves information sharing, planning, resource synchronisation and performance measurement.
Surcharge		A charge above the usual or customary charge.
Surety Bond		A bond insuring against loss or damage or for the completion of obligations.
Surtax		An additional or extra tax.
Swap-Body		A relatively lightweight, collapsible freight container, which cannot be stacked; used primarily in rail and road transport.
Switching and Terminal Railroad		Railroad that provides pick-up and delivery services to line-haul carriers.
Symbol		A combination of barcode characters, including start/stop characters, quiet zones, data characters, and check characters required by a particular symbology, which form a complete, scannable entity.
Symbol Character		A group of bars and spaces in a symbol that is decoded as a single unit. It may represent an individual digit, letter, punctuation mark, control indicator, or multiple data characters.
Symbol Check Character		A symbol character or set of bar/space patterns included within a GS1-128 Symbol or GS1 DataBar symbol, the value of which is used by the barcode reader for the purpose of performing a mathematical check to ensure the accuracy of the scanned data. It is not shown in Human Readable Interpretation. It is not input for the barcode printer and is not transmitted by the barcode reader.
Symbol Contrast		An ISO 15416 parameter that measures the difference between the largest and smallest reflectance values in a Scan Reflectance Profile.
Symbol Control Character		See Symbology Element.
Symbol Length		The distance between the outside edges of the quiet zones on the two ends of a barcode field.
Symbol Orientation		The alignment of a barcode symbol to a specific reference point, e.g., scanner beam, printed web direction.
Symbol Placement		The physical area within a design reserved for a barcode, which usually includes the orientation (rotation) of the symbol relative to other design elements.
Symbology		A defined method of representing numeric or alphabetic characters in a barcode; a type of barcode.
symbology Element		A character or characters in a barcode symbol used to define the integrity and processing of the symbol itself, e.g., start and stop patterns. These elements are symbology overhead and are not part of the data conveyed by the barcode symbol.
Symbology Identifier		A sequence of characters transmitted with the decoded data that identifies the data carrier from which the data has been decoded.
Sync Utility		Formerly the UCCnet Sync Utility, this is an easy-to-use computer interface that guides users through the data registration and synchronization process over the Internet. The Utility is a cost effective way for small- and medium-sized businesses to register and publish their items to their retail trading partners through the 1SYNC Legacy UCCnet Data Pool. This application was sunset in November 2006 and replaced with the Item Management User Interface. See Item Management.
Synchronization List		The information each Data Pool is required to maintain for each of its members to 'log' their activity within the Global Data Synchronization Network. Example: A Source Data Pool logging the action that a recipient took on a Global Trade Item Number published to them by their source data member.
SYNCpoint™		Graphical User Interface front-end to Document Type Definition messaging for the 1SYNC Legacy UCCnet Data Pool. This application has a sunset date of November 1, 2007.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Syntax		The grammar, structure, or order of the elements in a natural or computer language statement. Syntax rules determine whether or not XML instance documents are well-formed.
Systems Integrator	SI	A company that builds computer systems by combining different suppliers' components.
Tag		See RFID tag.
Tagged Unit Performance Testing		Tests performed on objects in motion (such as items, cases, and pallets) under a set of performance simulated real-world conditions to evaluate "readability" of the RFID tags.
Tally Sheet		List of cargo, incoming and outgoing, checked by Tally clerk on dock.
Tandems		Refers to the rear tandem axles (the back 8 wheels on an 18 wheeler) on a trailer that can be adjusted forward or backward on the trailer to even out load weights or make for more stable loading (tandems all the way back).
Tare Weight		The weight of packing and containers without the goods to be shipped.
Target Market	TM	The Target Market is a geographical region based upon geographical boundaries sanctioned by the United Nations. There is one international system to describe geographical regions, the ISO 3166-code system. In the context of data synchronization, the Target Market is the geographic location where the trade item is intended to be sold.
Target Market Country Code		The country level or higher geographical definition in which the Information Provider will make the Global Trade Item Number available to buyers. This does not in any way govern where the buyer may resell the Global Trade Item Number to consumers. This code can be repeated as many times as needed. This code is represented by a three-digit ISO 3166-1 code. It is a mandatory attribute. Additionally, the Target Market Subdivision Code indicates country subdivision where the trade item is intended to be sold. This code is represented by a five to seven-character ISO 3166-2 code.
Target Market Subdivision Code		The Target Market Subdivision Code is the secondary code of the Target Market and must be a subdivision of a Target Market Country Code. It describes the "geo-political subdivision of a country" where the trade item is intended for sale, as determined by the Information Provider, e.g., "State" in the U.S. Target Market Subdivision Codes must be used in conjunction with Target Market Country Codes. The Target Market Subdivision Code is represented by the three-character ISO 3166-2 code.
Tariff		A general term for any listing of rates, charges, etc. the tariffs most frequently encountered in foreign trade are: tariffs of the international transportation companies operating on sea, on land, and in the air; tariffs of the international cable, radio, and telephone companies; and the customs tariffs of the various countries, which list goods that are duty free and those subject to import duty, giving the rate of duty in each case. There are various classes of customs duties.
Task Interleaving		Term used in describing functionality of Warehouse Management Systems to mix tasks to reduce travel time. Sending a forklift driver to put away a pallet on his way to his next pick is an example of task interleaving.
Taxonomy		A set of elements or categories, and logical relationships among the categories, ordered hierarchically.
Temperature Controlled Cargo		Any cargo requiring carriage under controlled temperature.
Template		Usually a thin piece of masonite board that has been cut to the size required to obtain a consistent fold of sweaters and fleece tops.
Tender		To offer goods for transportation, or to offer to place trucks for loading or unloading.
Tender Confirmed		Carrier has accepted the shipment for delivery.
Terminal		A building for the handling and temporary storage of shipments pending transfer between locations.
Terminal Carrier		The transportation line making delivery of a shipment at its destination.
Terminal Handling Charge	THC	Fees charged by ocean containers to move containers between terminals and ships (onloading and unloading), inspecting at terminal facilities, paid by shippers (manufacturers, importers and exporters).
Terms		The payment terms under which the vendor can expect to be paid.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Test Registry		Testing environment for 1SYNC Legacy UCCnet Data Pool subscribers to test their data before placing it into the 1SYNC Legacy UCCnet Network for synchronization with their partners.
Thermal Direct		A printing method where dots are selectively heated and cooled and dragged upon heat-sensitive paper. The paper turns dark in the heated areas.
Thermal Transfer		A printing method like thermal direct except a onetime ribbon is used and common paper is used as a supply. This eliminates the problems of fading or changing color inherent in thermal direct printing.
Third Freedom Right		Where cargo is carried by an airline, from the country in which it is based, to a foreign country.
Third Party		The freight charges for a shipment are paid by a party other than the shipper or consignee.
Third Party Logistics Provider	3PL	Party providing logistics-related services, such as transportation management, supply chain management, warehousing, re-packing products, distribution, and/or assembly.
Third Structure Tax		Any tax on road users other than registration fees or fuel taxes. See, for example, ton-mile tax and weight-distance tax.
Through Rate		A rate applicable from a point of origin to destination. A through rate may be either a joint rate or a combination of two or more rates.
Throughput		Total amount of freight imported or exported through a seaport measured in tons or TEUs.
Ti		Number of pieces (cartons) per tier or layer on the pallet. Sometimes called blocks. See TiHi.
Ticket Send Date		The date by which our ticket office will send price tickets to you, to be affixed to our products, if you are ticketing for us.
TiHi		Ti is the number of pieces (cartons) per tier or layer on the pallet. Sometimes called blocks. Hi is the number of tiers or layers per pallet.
Tilt-Tray Sorter		Conveyor sorting system that uses a series of tilting devices (carriers) to sort materials. Each tilting carrier has a tray and is mounted on a conveyor, as the carrier passes the drop-off point, it will tilt allowing the materials to fall onto another conveyor, down a chute, or into some type of container. . a.k.a. Tilt-tray conveyor
Time Buckets		Term sometimes used to describe forecast periods.
Time Draft		A draft that matures in a certain number of days, either from acceptance or date of the draft.
Time Fence		Period of time prior to the scheduled production date beyond which changes can be made without significant adverse effects.
Time-Definite		A freight or distribution service that specifies or guarantees delivery on a particular day or time of day.
Tolerance		An allowance made for difference in weights due to variations in scales or inherent nature of goods.
Ton		Freight rates for liner cargo generally are quoted on the basis of a certain rate per ton, depending on the nature of the commodity. This ton, however, may be weight ton or a measurement ton.
Ton-Deadweight		Indicates the carrying capacity of the ship in terms of the weight in tons of the cargo, fuel, provisions and passengers which a vessel can carry.
Ton-Displacement		The weight of the volume of water which the fully loaded ship displaces.
Ton-Kilometer		Measure of airline freight capacity.
Ton-Mile		The movement of one ton of freight a distance of one mile. Ton-miles are computed by multiplying the weight in tons of each shipment transported by the distance hauled for each movement. Total ton-miles for a carrier are calculated by adding the figure for all movements.
Ton-Mile Tax		A tax calculated by measuring the weight of each truck for each trip. The gross weight is assigned a tax rate which is multiplied by the miles of travel
Tonnage		The number of tons of shipments handled.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Ton-Registered		Indicates the cubical contents or burden of a vessel in tons of 100 cubic feet. The space within a vessel in units of 100 cubic feet.
Total Cost		Total cost of all units ordered on the purchase order.
Total Units		Total quantity of units ordered on the Purchase Order.
Towline Conveyor		Material handling system that uses a towline (usually a chain) recessed beneath the floor to pull wheeled carts along a fixed path. Towline conveyors have been used for more than 50 years in manufacturing facilities.
Tracer		A request that a carrier locate a shipment to speed its movement or to establish proof of delivery, or a request for an answer to a previously filed claim
Track		To follow the movement of a shipment.
Track-and-Trace		The process of recording the progress of a consignment through the supply chain, usually in or near real-time, in order to track its status or trace its movements. Sophisticated control tower systems function as a single point of control, delivering centralised command of the supply chain, with full visibility.
Tractor		A mechanically powered unit to propel or draw a trailer or trailers upon the highways.
Trade		A term used to define a geographic area or specific route served by carriers.
Trade Item		Any product or service upon which there is a need to retrieve pre-defined information. This product or service may be priced, ordered, or invoiced at any point in the supply chain. This includes individual items as well as all of their different packaging configurations.
Trade Measures		Net measures of Variable Measure Trade Items as used for invoicing (billing) the trade item.
Trading Network		Refers to today's evolved supply chain.
Trading Partner		A Party to transactions in the supply chain, such as a supplier (seller) or a customer (buyer).
Trading Partner Agreement	TPA	In RosettaNet, Trading Partner Agreements contain the general contract terms and conditions, participant roles (buyers, sellers), communication and security protocols, and business processes (valid actions, sequencing rules, etc.). XML-based Trading Partner Agreement documents capture the essential information upon which trading partners must agree in order for their applications and business processes to communicate.
Trading Partner Dependent		Attribute whose value is dependent on a buyer and seller relationship; can only have one set of values per Global Location Number from the party receiving data.
Trading Partner Directory	TPD	Searchable, web-based directory of RosettaNet users that includes a company's description, RosettaNet implementation information, and product and service descriptions.
Trading Partner Neutral		Attribute whose value is independent of a buyer and seller relationship; can have only one set of values.
Traffic		Persons and property carried by transportation lines.
Traffic Conferences		Rate-fixing machinery operated by IATA.
Trailer		a.k.a. Semi Trailer, Tractor Trailer. Generally describes enclosed trailers used to transport materials between locations. Standard lengths for trailers are 45', 48', and 53, with standard internal width of 98" to 99" and internal height of 105" to 110". Refrigerated trailers, also known as "reefers," have smaller internal widths of between 90" and 96" and heights of 96" to 100". Other types of trailers include flatbeds, low boys, and container chassis.
Trailer Creep		Also known as trailer walk, dock walk, occurs when the lateral and vertical forces exerted each time a lift truck enters and exits the trailer cause the trailer to slowly move away from the dock resulting in separation from the dock leveler. Factors that affect trailer creep are the weight and speed of the lift truck and load, the grade of the drive the trailer is parked on, the softness of the suspension, the type of transition (dock levelers, dock boards) being used, and whether the trailer has been dropped off (spotted) or if it is still connected to the tractor.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Trailer Interchange		Transfer of trailer and lading from one transportation line to another.
Trailer Load	TL	Motor carrier shipments that do constitute a full trailer load.
Trailer on Flatcar	TOFC	Method of moving cargo which involves transporting semi trailers on railroad flat cars.
Trailer Size		53 ft., 48 ft., 45 ft. X 102 in. (standard sizes).
Tramp		A vessel that does not operate along a definite route on a fixed schedule, but calls at any port where cargo is available.
Transaction Set		A specific structure of electronic data segments, data elements, and codes that communicate information between systems. This structure replaces documents and other forms of business communications, such as purchase orders, invoices, and warehouse shipping orders. Each transaction set consists of the transaction set header and at least one data segment before the transaction set trailer.
Transaction Set Identifier		The first data element of a transaction set header segment, which uniquely identifies the transaction set.
Transaction Type		Information denoting the particular operation in which the scanned data has been captured.
Transaction Value		The price actually paid or payable for merchandise.
Transactional Data		Information relating to and for the business process being executed.
Transceiver		See RFID reader.
Transferable Letter of Credit		A letter of credit that allows all or a portion of the proceeds to be transferred from the original beneficiary to one or more additional beneficiaries.
Transit		A journey from one location to another.
Transit Time		The total time that elapses between a shipment's delivery and pickup.
Translation		Accepting documents in other than standard format and translating them to the standard.
Translator		Software that converts an EDI document (transaction set) into a file format that the receiving computer can understand.
Transloading		Transferring bulk shipments from the vehicle/container of one mode to that of another at a terminal interchange point.
Transponder		A radio transmitter-receiver that is activated by a predetermined signal. RFID tags are sometimes referred to as transponders.
Transport		To move traffic from one place to another.
Transport Index		The number expressing the maximum radiation level in a package of ULD.
Transportation management system	TMS	Category of operations software that may include products for shipment manifesting, rate shopping, routing, fleet management, yard management, carrier management, freight cost management.
Transportation Security Administration	TSA	On November 19, 2001 Congress enacted the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) creating the Transportation Security Administration. The ATSA transferred all FAA rules governing civil aviation security, including IAC's to the TSA. The TSA deals with all modes of transportation: air, highway, rail, & sea.
Transshipment		The transfer of a shipment from one carrier to another in international trade, most frequently from one ship to another. In as much as the unloading and reloading of delicate merchandise is likely to cause damage, transshipments are avoided whenever possible.
Transverse Flue Space		Term used by fire codes to describe the space to either side of pallet in racked storage. Flue spaces allow the water from an overhead sprinkler system to reach lower levels of the rack. Normally a transverse flue space of at least 3 inches is required.
Truck		Carriers who specialize in over-the-road/truck transportation.
Truckload	TL	A shipment mode that describes a motor carrier that transports shipments constituting a full truckload quantity – usually in excess of 10,000 pounds. When used in connection with freight rates, the quantity of freight necessary to qualify a shipment for a truckload rate.



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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Truncation		Printing a symbol shorter than the symbology specification's minimum height recommendations. Truncation can make the symbol difficult for an operator to scan.
Trust Receipt		Release of merchandise by a bank to a buyer for manufacturing or sales purposes in which the bank retains title to the merchandise.
Turnkey Project		Capital construction projects in which the supplier (contractor) designs and builds the physical plant, trains the local personnel on how to manage and operate the facility and presents the buyer with a self-sustaining project (all the buyer has to do is "turn the Key").
Turnpike Double		A combination vehicle consisting of a tractor and two trailers of 45 to 48 feet.
Turret Truck		turret trucks are a man-up lift truck similar to an order selector with the exception that rather than fixed forks the forks are mounted on an additional mast and carriage that operates as a turret, turning 90 degrees in either direction facilitating picking and stocking on either side of the aisle. The man-up design makes it easier to handle loads in very tall racking. Very-narrow-aisle trucks are generally recommended to be used in conjunction with a guidance system (wire, rails, optical) within the aisles to increase safety and reduce property damage.
Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit	TEU	The 8-foot by 8-foot by 20-foot intermodal container is used as a basic measure in many statistics and is the standard measure used for containerized cargo.
Twin Trailer		A short semitrailer (under 29') designed to be operated as part of a combination vehicle with a tandem trailer of similar length
U.S. Mainland		The 48 contiguous states.
UCCnet		See 1SYNC.
Ultimate Consignee		The individual who is the one receiving goods for the designated end use. A customs broker cannot be listed as the ultimate consignee unless they own the merchandise or there is not U.S. buyer and the document shows the brokers premises as the location to which the merchandise is to be delivered.
Ultra-High Frequency Tags	UHF tags	RFID tags that operate between 866MHz and 930MHz. These tags are able to send and receive data faster and at greater distances than tags using other frequencies.
UN Number		A four-digit number assigned to hazardous material required by the DOT for highway transportation, by IMDG for water transit, and by ICAO for air. It is used to help determine emergency response procedures in the event of a spill or release.
Unbounded		Expresses the open-ended value of a maximum occurrence constraint. This is the maximum number of times an element or attribute may appear and is determined by the value of a maxOccurs attribute in the element declaration. This value may be a positive integer, such as 1, or the term "unbounded" to indicate there is no maximum number of occurrences.
Unclaimed Shipment		Shipment which has not been called for by the consignee or owner.
Unclean Bill of Lading		A bill containing reservations as to the good order and condition of the goods, or the packaging, or both. Examples: "bags torn;" "drums leaking;" "one case damaged;" "rolls chafed."
Uniform Communication Standard	UCS	The industry conventions and guidelines for Electronic Data Interchange, issued by GS1 US and based on the ANSI ASC X12 standard, for the food and beverage industry.
Uniform Product Carton Code	UPCC	A compliance marking term, a standard administered by the UCC.
Uniform Resource Identifier	URI	A method used to identify any point of content on the web, whether it is a page of text, a video or sound clip, a still or animated image, or a program.
Unit		One garment or item.
Unit Cost		The total cost of producing a single unit.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Unit Load		Material handling term that describes any configuration of materials that allow it to be moved by material handling equipment as a single unit. While smaller manually handled configurations could be considered unit loads, the term generally defines larger configurations that would be moved by a lift truck such as palletized loads, crates, bales, etc. a.k.a. unitized load
Unit Load Device	ULD	Any type of container or pallets used to consolidate packages of freight for mechanical handling.
Unit of Measure	U/M	Describes how the quantity of an item is tracked in your inventory system. The most common unit of measure is "eaches" (EA), which simply means that each individual item is considered one unit. An item that uses "cases" (CA or CS) as the unit of measure would be tracked by the number of cases rather than by the actual piece quantity. Other examples of units of measure would include pallets (PL), pounds (LB), ounces (OZ), linear feet (LF), square feet (SF), cubic feet (CF), gallons, thousands, hundreds, pairs, dozens.
Unit of Traffic		The average number of tons of shipments hauled one mile.
Unit Train		A train of a specified number of railcars handling a single commodity type which remain as a unit for a designated destination or until a change in routing is made.
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business	UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business supports activities dedicated to improving the ability of business, trade and administrative organizations, from developed, developing and transitional economies, to exchange products and relevant services effectively. Its principal focus is on facilitating national and international transactions, through the simplification and harmonization of processes, procedures and information flows, and so contribute to the growth of global commerce.
United Nations Directories for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport	UN/EDIFACT	A set of internationally recognized standards, directories, and guidelines for the electronic interchange of structured data that relates in particular, to trade in goods and services between independent, computerized information systems.
Unitized		The boxes or cartons that are part of a pallet and/or shipment.
Unit-of-Measure Conversions		A unit-of-measure conversion is needed whenever you work with multiple units of measure. For example, if you purchased an item in cases (meaning that your purchase order stated a number of cases rather than a number of pieces) and then stocked the item in eaches, you would require a conversion to allow your system to calculate how many eaches are represented by a quantity of cases. This way, when you received the cases, your system would automatically convert the case quantity into an each quantity.
Universal Descriptor Exchange	UDEX	Universal Descriptor Exchange provides Product Data Quality solutions, as well as software and services that enable the global retail industry to continuously manage accurate product information throughout the supply chain.
Universal Postal Union		Organization which negotiates international mail charges.
Universal Product Code	UPC	a 12 digit unique vendor "SKU" number. The first six digits are a manufacturer identifier number, the next 5 digits are a specific product identifier (SKU), and the last digit is a check digit.
Unrestricted Distribution		Signifies that such system data may be applied on goods to be processed anywhere in the world without restriction to such things as country, company, and industry.
Unrouted		A shipment that has not been tendered to a carrier.
UPC Company Prefix		A special representation of a GS1 Company Prefix, assigned by GS1 US and GS1 Canada, constructed from a UPC Prefix and a Company Number. The UPC Company Prefix is only used to create GTIN-12, Coupon-12, RCN-12, and VMC-12, which are encoded in a UPC barcode symbol.
UPC Prefix		A special representation of the GS1 Prefixes 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09 with the leading zero removed.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
UPC Symbol		A barcode symbol that encodes the GTIN-12, Coupon-12, RCN-12, and VMN-12.
UPC-A		A fixed length, numeric, continuous barcode type used primarily in the retail industry for labeling packages. The UPC-A symbol encodes a number system character, 10 digits of data, and a Mod 10 check digit for error correction.
UPC-A Barcode Symbol		A barcode symbol of the EAN/UPC symbology that encodes GTIN-12, Coupon-12, RCN-12, and VMN-12.
UPC-A Composite Symbology		The GS1 Composite Symbology that utilizes a UPC-A barcode symbol as the linear component.
UPC-E		A UPC symbol encoding six digits of data in an arrangement that occupies less area than a UPC-A symbol. The UPC-E barcode type is a shortened version of the UPC-A barcode type in which zeroes are suppressed, resulting in codes that require less printing space. Used for labeling small items.
UPC-E Barcode Symbol		A barcode symbol of the EAN/UPC symbology representing a GTIN-12 in eight explicitly encoded digits using zero-suppression techniques.
UPC-E Composite Symbology		The GS1 Composite Symbology that utilizes a UPC-E barcode symbol as the linear component.
Upper Deck		The higher or highest deck on a ship or airplane.
Upstream		The direction in a supply chain opposite to the flow of materials, e.g. a supplier will always be upstream from its customers.
Use Case		A detailed description of a single activity in a business process that identifies data inputs and outputs, performance/timing requirements, the handling of error conditions, and interfaces with external applications.
User Management Application	UMA	Web-based administration tool for the registration and maintenance of organizations and users into the 1SYNC Legacy Transora Data Pool. This tool is used by participants to manage users within their organization.
Validating and Nonvalidating Parsers		Validating processors must, at user option, report violations of the constraints expressed by the declarations in the document type definition. To accomplish this, validating XML processors must read and process the entire document type definition and all external parsed entities. Non-validating processors are required to check only the document entity, including the entire internal document type definition subset, for well-formedness.
Validation		The use of compliance checks and reasonability checks to ensure that the attribute/process is syntactically, structurally, and logically correct.
Validation of Data		Verification of scanned data to determine whether it meets the application rules for system logic, consistency, and/or a particular user's requirements.
Valuation Charges		Transportation charges assessed shippers who declare a value of goods higher than value of carrier's' limits of liability.
Value Added Network	VAN	A company who acts as an electronic mailbox between vendors and customers for the purpose of conducting business using electronic documents.
Value Added Services		Processes or services applied to a product or service to increase its value to internal or external customers.
Value Code		A two-digit number maintained by GS1 US and the Joint Industry Coupon Committee that defines the dollar and cent redemption value, quantity purchase requirements, and free merchandise associated with a coupon.
Value-Added Tax	VAT	A fee levied on all goods and services as goods and services go through the production chain, from the raw material to final consumption. The amount taxed is the amount of value a particular step in the production chain added to the value of the goods or service. Volume Rate - A freight rate assessed with a specific volume of freight based upon the presumption it will increase over a period of time.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Valued Inventory List		<p>Enclosed in the Insurance Proposal Form is a valued inventory list. Simply list the number of each particular item to be included in your shipment and declare the full replacement value at destination. The more specific you can be, then the greater the likelihood of a swift and full settlement in the event of a claim.</p> <p>Once you have prepared your fully valued inventory, you should add all the values together and transfer to the "total" column on the application form. You can insure your goods in any currency you choose, but you must declare the currency on the form, otherwise it assumes that the values are in United States Dollars.</p> <p>You also have the option to insure the cost of your moving charges. If the shipment is lost, then the insurance company would reimburse your moving expenses. To benefit from this protection simply itemize the actual moving charges on your valued inventory, then add the value of your goods to the shipping costs to calculate the " Grand Total." As a rough guideline you should consider the difference between the cost of living in different countries. If, for example, the cost of living is 20% higher at your destination than in a</p>
Van		Standard trailer or truck with all sides enclosed.
Variable Length Publisher Identifier		A two- to seven-digit number assigned by the International Standard Book Number agency to publishers. Large publishers are assigned shorter numbers to allow for more title identifiers, while smaller publishers are assigned longer numbers to allow for fewer title identifiers.
Variable Length Title Identifier		A one- to six-digit number assigned by a publisher to specific book titles. Larger publishers have longer numbers to allow for more titles, while smaller publishers have shorter numbers to allow for fewer titles.
Variable Measure Number	VMN	A Restricted Circulation Number to identify variable measure products for scanning at point-of-sale. It is defined per GS1 Member Organization rules in the appropriate country. See VMN-12 and VMN-13.
Variable Measure Trade Item		An item always produced in the same pre-defined version, e.g., type, design, packaging, that may be sold at any point in the supply chain, which either may vary in weight/size by its nature or may be traded without a pre-defined weight/size/length.
Vehicle		Any vehicle or combination of vehicles handled as one unit, of not less than 35 feet in length, propelled or drawn by a single power unit. When the vehicle consists of a power unit and two or more trailers or containers, the combined length of the trailers or containers must not exceed 60 feet.
Vehicle Miles of Travel	VMT	A unit to measure vehicle travel made by a private vehicle, such as an automobile, van, pickup truck, or motorcycle.
Vehicle Restraint Systems		Devices that prevent trailers from moving away from the loading dock. One of the most popular is the ICC bar type restraint system. These systems incorporated a device that engages the ICC bar (rear impact guard) on the rear of the trailer preventing it from moving away from the dock. These devices may be mechanically or hydraulically operated and may vary in design and functionality from one manufacturer to another. There are also other types of restraints such as those that automatically engage the rear wheels of the trailer. As with the ICC bar restraints, the wheel engagement restraints also vary significantly from one manufacturer to another. There is not a one-system-fits-all solution for vehicle restraints, ICC bar systems may not work with damaged ICC bars, lift gates, and low-boy trailers. Wheel engagement systems are more expensive and may have problems in northern climates due to snow or ice.
Vehicle-Mile		A measurement of the total miles traveled by all vehicles in an area. Generally applies to intercity movements only
Velocity Code		A variation of identification numbers that have been zero-suppressed and can be carried by a UPC-E barcode symbol. There are 1,000 numbers available for closed system use.
Vendor		A company that supplies goods to another company. A vendor provides goods to their customers, known in the EDI-world as trading partners.
Vendor Consolidation		The process of managing various vendors in order to consolidate multiple LTL shipments into a single or smaller number of consignments to reduce costs and improve delivery efficiency.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Vendor Managed Inventory	VMI	A means of optimizing supply chain performance in which the manufacturer is responsible for maintaining the supplier's inventory levels. The manufacturer has access to the supplier's inventory data and is responsible for generating purchase orders.
Vendor Managed Replenishment	VMR	vendor "Basic Stock" system that automatically creates purchase orders and replenishes merchandise based on sales and model information via EDI 852 sales and 855 Reverse Purchase Order transactions.
Vendor Pack		Package of two or more retail selling units that have been predefined by the retailer and the vendor. Retailers often order merchandise by pack instead of by selling unit.
Verification		The process of establishing that information provided by a source (such as a manufacturer, distributor, or broker) meets the specific needs of a recipient for use in the data synchronization process.
Verifier		A device that makes measurements of the bars, spaces, quiet zones and optical characteristics of a barcode field to determine if the code meets the requirements of a specification or standard.
Vertical Barcode		A barcode field printed in a rotation perpendicular to the horizon so that the individual bars appear as rungs on a ladder.
Vertically Integrated		Where the same company owns several levels (echelons) of the supply chain.
Very Narrow Aisle	VNA	Lift trucks that operate in aisles less than six feet and often use guidance systems (wire, rail, or optical) to travel within the aisles. Types of VNA trucks include order selectors, swing mast, pivot, mast, and turret trucks.
VICS Approved		Means the requirement has been approved by the committee of retailers and manufacturers for use in the Retail Industry.
VICS EDI		The industry conventions and guidelines for Electronic Data Interchange, issued by GS1 US for the general merchandise/retail industry and based on the ANSI ASC X12 standard.
Visa		An invoice properly validated by the Minister of Trade in regard to quota entries.
Visibility		The ability to view detailed information about supply chain management processes, typically in real or near real-time.
VMN-12		The 12-digit Restricted Circulation Number encoded in UPC-A symbols to allow scanning of variable measure products at point-of-sale. It is defined per Target Market specific rules that are associated with UPC Prefix 2.
VMN-13		The 13-digit Restricted Circulation Number encoded in EAN-13 symbols to allow scanning of variable measure products at point of sale. It is defined per Target Market specific rules that are associated with GS1 Prefixes 20 through 29.
Voice-Directed Distribution		Voice-enabling order selection, replenishments, put-aways, transfers, and receiving enhances productivity and accuracy.
Void		A barcode verification term. An undesirable absence of ink in a bar.
Volume Rate		Commodity rates which are specifically made subject to a minimum weight of 10,000 pounds or more.
Volume Shipments		A Full Load that exceeds the standard size/weight guidelines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface: 10,000 pounds or more, or over 1,800 cubic feet, per consolidated shipment.</li> <li>• Air: 1,000 pounds or more per consolidated shipment.</li> </ul>
Volume Weight		Used when calculating air freight when the size of the carton is greater than the average weight, calculated by multiplying the length times the width times the height and dividing by 166.
Voluntary Interindustry Commerce Solutions Association	VICS	A council comprised of retailers, manufacturers and service vendors with the goal of standardizing the requirements attached to product flow within the Retail Industry.
Wand		See Light pen.
War Risk		The possible aggressive actions against a ship and its cargo by a belligerent government. This risk can be insured by a marine policy with a risk clause.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
War Risk Insurance		Insurance issued by marine underwriters against war-like operations specifically described in the policy. In former times, war risk insurance was taken out only in times of war, but currently many exporter cover most of their shipments with war risk insurance as a protection against losses from derelict torpedoes and floating mines placed during former wars, and also as a safeguard against unforeseen warlike developments. In the United States, war risk insurance is written in a separate policy from the ordinary marine insurance; it is desirable to take out both policies with the same underwriter in order to avoid the ill effects of a possible dispute between underwriters as to the cause (marine peril or war peril) of a given loss.
Warehouse		A covered place for the reception and storage of goods.
Warehouse		A place for the receipt and storage of goods.
Warehouse Control System	WCS	Software used to control automated systems such as sortation systems, AS/RS, AGV's, and carousells in the warehouse. A WCS may also have functionality similar to a WMS just as some WMS's have WCS functionality.
Warehouse Information Network Standard	WINS	A compliance marking term. Defines EDI transaction types for the warehouse industries.
Warehouse Management System	WMS	Computer software designed specifically for managing the movement and storage of materials throughout the warehouse. WMS functionality is generally broken down into the following three operations: Putaway, Replenishment, and Picking. The key to these systems is the logic to direct these operations to specific locations based on user defined criteria. WMSs are often set up to integrate with data-collection systems.
Warehouse Receipt		A receipt of commodities deposited in a warehouse, identifying the commodities deposited. It is non-negotiable if permitting delivery only to a specified person or firm, but it is negotiable if made out to the order of a person or firm or to a bearer. Endorsement (without endorsement if made out to bearer) and delivery of a negotiable warehouse receipt serves to transfer the property covered by the receipt serves to transfer the property covered by the receipt. Warehouse receipts are common documents in international banking.
Warehouse-to-Warehouse		A clause in marine insurance policy whereby the underwriter agrees to cover the goods while in transit between the initial point of shipment and the point of destination, with certain limitations, and also subject to the law of insurable interest. When it was first introduced, the warehouse-to-warehouse clause was extremely important, but now its importance is diminished by the marine extension clauses. which override its provisions.
Warsaw Convention/Warsaw Agreement		Each mode of international transport is regulated by a Convention or international agreement which standardises the documentation and the contract of carriage, and rules on legal questions concerning international transport of baggage, goods or persons. The convention which applies to air transport is the Warsaw Convention (as amended at the Hague in 1955). Section 3 (Article 5-11) of this convention deals with the Air Waybill, (definition, number of originals, details which must be included, function of the AWB).
Wave picking		A variation on zone picking where rather than orders moving from one zone to the next for picking, all zones are picked at the same time and the items are later sorted and consolidated into individual orders/shipments. Wave picking is the quickest method for picking multi item orders however the sorting and consolidation process can be tricky. Picking waves are often designed to isolate shipments to specific carriers, routes, etc.
Wavelength		A measure of distance between the beginning and end, two corresponding points, or a complete cycle in a wave. For verifiers or scanners, this is the unit, measured in nanometers, for the light energy emitted by the device's light source. This is one of two conditions affecting the parameter calculations needed to create a formal ISO-15416 symbol grade.
Waybill		Description of goods sent with a common carrier shipment (Same as freight bill).

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Wedge		A device that plugs in between a keyboard and a terminal or PC. Allows data to be entered either by the keyboard or an attached scanner.
Weight Break		The weight at which Carrier determination is made.
Weight Load Factor		Payload achieved as against available, expressed as a percentage. Cargo is frequently limited by volume rather than weight; load factors of 100% are rarely achieved.
Weight Sheets		Itemized list furnished by shippers to weighing bureaus showing articles in each consignment.
Weight Ton		There are three types of weight ton; the short ton, weighing 2,000 pounds; the long ton, weighing 2,240 pounds; and the metric ton weight 2,204.68 pounds. The last is frequently quoted for cargo being exported from Europe.
Weight-Distance Tax		A tax basing the fee per mile on the registered gross weight of the vehicle. Total tax liability is calculated by multiplying this rate times miles traveled.
Weighted Out		Describes a condition where the weight capacity of a trailer or container has been met. The term is most likely used when you have met the weight capacity of the trailer or container but still have physical space left in the trailer or container.
Wet Goods		Liquids
Wet Lease		An arrangement for renting an aircraft under which the owner provides crews, ground support equipment, fuel and so on (of dry lease).
Wet-Ink Printing		Traditional printing press methods where ink is transferred to the substrate directly or indirectly, e.g., flexographic, gravure, offset (lithographic), or screen.
Wharfage		A charge assessed by a pier or dock owner against the cargo or a steamship company for use of the pier or dock.
Wide-to-Narrow Ratio		The ratio between the wide elements and the narrow elements in a barcode symbology, such as ITF-14, which has two different element widths.
Wire-Guided		Term used to describe vehicles that use a wire embedded in the floor to guide the vehicles. Wire guidance systems are frequently used with order selectors and turret trucks in very narrow aisle applications. They are also used with automated guided vehicles.
With Average		A marine insurance term meaning that shipment is protected for partial damage whenever the damage exceeds a stated percentage.
With Particular Average	WPA	An insurance term meaning that partial loss or damage of goods is insured. Generally must be caused by sea water. Many have a minimum percentage of damage before payment. May be extended to cover loss by theft, pilferage, delivery, leakage, and breakage.
Withdraw		A type of publication used in the 1SYNC Legacy UCCnet Data Pool Document Type Definition messaging to temporarily remove items that were published from a sync list, used for seasonal items.
Without Reserve		A term indicating shipper's agent or representative is empowered to make definitive decisions and adjustments abroad without approval of the group or individual represented.
Work-in-Process	WIP	Generally describes inventory that is currently being processed in an operation, or inventory that has been processed through one operation and are awaiting another operation. WIP is actually an inventory account that represents the value of materials, labor, and overhead that has been issued to manufacturing but has not yet produced a stockable item. Depending on how your accounting and inventory systems are set up, it may also include components picked for production usage or finished products awaiting final inspection.
Worklist		Within the 1SYNC Data Pool Solution, it is a workbench to manage transactions.
Write		The process of recording data onto a RFID tag.
Write Range		The distance between a RFID reader and a RFID tag over which data writing operations can be reliably performed.

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
X.435		International standard for security, auditing and function of EDI transactions, including the ability to integrate EDI and e-mail.
X12	X12	See Accredited Standards Committee X12.
X12 Requirements Group	XRG	The GS1 US user group that develops and maintains Uniform Communication Standard, Voluntary Interindustry Commerce Standards Electronic Data Interchange, and Industrial/Commercial EDI implementation guidelines and supporting documentation based on ANSI X12 standards.
X-dimension		The width of the narrow bars and spaces in a barcode type; usually measured in mils.
XLink		The XML linking language defines how one resource links to another. An XLink points to a Uniform Resource Identifier that specifies a particular resource or portion of a resource.
XML Document		A data object made up of virtual storage units called entities, which contain either parsed or unparsed data. Parsed data is made up of characters, some of which form the character data in the document, and some of which form markup. Markup encodes a description of storage layout and logical structure.
XML Schema Definition	XSD	Describes the structural and semantic information in an XML document.
Yard Management		coordination of yard movement with receiving and order fulfillment improves visibility, productivity, and security.
Yield		Revenue, not necessarily profitable, per unit of traffic.
Zero-Suppression		The process of removing (suppressing) zeros from a GTIN-12 that begins with a zero or zeros in order to reduce its length, enabling it to be carried by a UPC-E Symbol.
Zone		See Field.
Zone Picking		Order picking method where a warehouse is divided into several pick zones, order pickers are assigned to a specific zone and only pick the items in that zone, orders are moved from one zone to the next (usually on conveyor systems) as they are picked (also known as "pick-and-pass").