

Documentation and Contracts

Abstract of title is a summary of all the records affecting the title to a ship, including all transfers, liens, and encumbrances, and is used to provide evidence of ownership and to facilitate the transfer of title when a ship is sold or financed. Acceptance is the agreement by a charterer to accept a ship for charter and to be bound by the terms and conditions of the charterparty. Accession is the process by which a country becomes a party to an international treaty or convention, such as the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea.

Acknowledgement is a statement or document that confirms the receipt of a notice or document, such as an acknowledgement of receipt of a notice of readiness to load or discharge cargo. Admeasurement is the process of measuring a ship to determine its tonnage and capacity, which is used to calculate tonnage taxes and dues. Administration is the process of managing a ship or a shipping company, including all aspects of operation, maintenance, and compliance with regulations and laws.

Admiralty is a term that refers to the jurisdiction and authority of a country or state over maritime matters, including the resolution of disputes and the enforcement of maritime laws and regulations. Agency is the relationship between a principal and an agent, where the agent is authorized to act on behalf of the principal in maritime matters, such as a ship broker or a shipping agent. Amendment is a change or modification to a contract or a document, such as a charterparty or a bill of lading, which is used to update or revise the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Annual survey is a regular inspection of a ship that is conducted on an annual basis to ensure that the ship is compliant with regulatory requirements and is seaworthy. Application is a request or a petition to a court or a tribunal for a specific relief or remedy, such as an application for a stay of proceedings or an application for security for costs. Appointment is the process of selecting or nominating a person or a company to perform a specific task or function, such as the appointment of a ship surveyor or a maritime expert.

Appraisalment is the process of determining the value of a ship or a cargo, which is used to calculate customs duties or insurance premiums. Arbitration is a method of resolving disputes that involves the appointment of a neutral third party to hear and decide the dispute, which is used to resolve disputes between parties to a contract or a charterparty. Arrived ship is a ship that has arrived at its destination and is ready to commence loading or discharging cargo.

Assignment is the transfer of a right or an interest in a contract or a charterparty from one party to another party, which is used to assign the benefits and burdens of the agreement to a new party. Authority is the power or the right to act or to make decisions on behalf of a principal or a company, which is used to authorize a person or a company to act on behalf of a ship or a shipping company. Availability is the state of being ready and able to perform a specific task or function, such as the availability of a ship to load or discharge cargo.

Average is a term that refers to a loss or a damage that is shared among all parties to a voyage or a venture, which is used to distribute the costs and risks of a loss or a damage among all parties involved. Bareboat charter is a type of charter where the charterer has complete control over the ship and is responsible for all aspects of its operation and maintenance. Berth is a location in a port or a harbor where a ship can moor or anchor, which is used to load or discharge cargo or to perform repairs or maintenance.

Bill of lading is a document that evidences the contract of carriage and receipt of cargo by a carrier, which is used to transfer title to the goods and to provide evidence of the terms and conditions of the contract of carriage. Bunker is a term that refers to the fuel used by a ship, such as coal or oil, which is used to power the ship and to generate electricity and heat. Bunker survey is a process of measuring the quantity of bunker fuel on board a ship, which is used to determine the quantity of fuel that has been consumed during a voyage or a period of time.

Canal is a man-made waterway that connects two bodies of water, such as a sea or an ocean, and is used to facilitate the passage of ships and to reduce the distance and time required for a voyage. Cargo is a term that refers to the goods or the commodities that are being carried by a ship, which can include a wide range of products, such as grains, minerals, or manufactured goods. Cargo plan is a document that outlines the arrangement and the stowage of cargo on a ship, which is used to ensure the safety and the stability of the ship and to optimize the use of space on the ship.

Certificate of registry is a document that evidences the registration of a ship and its ownership, which is used to provide evidence of the ship 's nationality and its compliance with regulatory requirements. Charter is a contract between a shipowner and a charterer for the use of a ship for a specific period of time or for a particular voyage, which is used to establish the terms and conditions of the agreement and to define the rights and the obligations of the parties involved. Charterparty is a document that evidences the charter of a ship and the terms and conditions of the agreement, which is used to provide evidence of the charter and to define the rights and the obligations of the parties involved.

Classification is the process of assigning a class or a rating to a ship based on its design, its construction, and its condition, which is used to determine the safety and the seaworthiness of the ship and to establish the premiums for insurance coverage. Classification society is an organization that is responsible for classifying ships and for establishing and maintaining the standards for ship safety and seaworthiness, such as the Lloyd 's Register of Shipping or the American Bureau of Shipping. Coastal state is a country that has a coastline along a sea or an }, which is used to describe a country that has jurisdiction over the waters adjacent to its coastline.

Commission is a fee or a payment that is made to a broker or an agent for their services in arranging a charter or a sale of a ship, which is used to compensate the broker or the agent for their work and their expertise. Condition is a term or a provision in a contract or a charterparty that specifies a particular requirement or a standard that must be met or complied with, which is used to define the obligations and the responsibilities of the parties involved. Confidentiality is the obligation of a party to a contract or a charterparty to keep confidential any information or any data that is provided by the other party, which is used to protect the interests and the rights of the parties involved.

Contract is a legally binding agreement between two or more parties that specifies the terms and the conditions of their relationship and their obligations to each other, which is used to establish the rights and the responsibilities of the parties involved and to provide a framework for their interaction and their cooperation. Convention is an international treaty or agreement that establishes standards and regulations for a specific area or industry, such as the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea.

Counterpart is a copy of a document that is signed by one or more parties to a contract or a charterparty, which is used to provide evidence of the agreement and to facilitate the execution of the document. Court is a tribunal or a forum where disputes are heard and decided, which is used to resolve disputes between parties to a contract or a charterparty and to enforce the rights and the obligations of the parties involved. Crew is the personnel who are employed on a ship to operate and to maintain the ship, which includes the master, the officers, and the seamen.

Customs is the government agency that is responsible for collecting taxes and duties on imports and exports, which is used to regulate the movement of goods and to enforce the laws and the regulations related to international trade. Damage is a loss or a harm that is caused to a ship or to a cargo, which can be caused by a variety of factors, including accidents, negligence, or natural disasters. Dead freight is a charge that is made by a shipowner to a charterer for the space that is not utilized by the charterer on a ship, which is used to compensate the shipowner for the loss of revenue due to the under utilization of the ship 's capacity.

Deadline is a date or a time by which a task or a requirement must be completed or met, which is used to establish a schedule for the performance of a contract or a charterparty and to ensure that the obligations and the responsibilities of the parties involved are met in a timely manner. Declaration is a statement or a document that is made by a party to a contract or a charterparty to provide information or to disclose a fact or a circumstance, which is used to provide evidence of the agreement and to facilitate the execution of the document. Delivery is the act of transferring the possession of a ship or a cargo from one party to another party, which is used to complete a sale or a charter and to transfer the ownership or the control of the ship or the cargo.

Demise is the act of transferring the possession of a ship from a shipowner to a charterer, which is used to establish the charter and to define the rights and the obligations of the parties involved. Demurrage is a charge that is made by a shipowner to a charterer for the delay in loading or discharging a cargo, which is used to compensate the shipowner for the loss of revenue due to the delay. Deposit is a payment that is made by a charterer to a shipowner as a guarantee of the charterer 's performance of their obligations under the charterparty, which is used to secure the shipowner 's interests and to ensure that the charterer complies with the terms and the conditions of the agreement.

Disbursements is a payment that is made by a shipowner or a charterer for the expenses that are incurred in the operation and the maintenance of a ship, which is used to reimburse the party that has incurred the expenses and to allocate the costs and the responsibilities between the parties involved. Discharge is the act of unloading a cargo from a ship, which is used to complete a voyage and to deliver the goods to the consignee. Dispatch is a payment that is made by a shipowner to a charterer for the time that is saved by the charterer in loading or discharging a cargo, which is used to incentivize the charterer to complete the

loading or discharging operations in a timely manner.

Dock is a structure that is used to support a ship that is undergoing repairs or maintenance, which is used to facilitate the repair and the maintenance of the ship and to ensure the safety of the crew and the passengers. Dockage is a charge that is made by a port or a terminal for the use of a berth or a dock, which is used to compensate the port or the terminal for the costs and the expenses that are incurred in providing the facilities and the services. Draft is the depth of a ship in the water, which is used to determine the ship 's stability and its ability to operate in a safe and an efficient manner.

Dues is a fee or a payment that is made by a shipowner or a charterer for the use of a port or a terminal, which is used to compensate the port or the terminal for the costs and the expenses that are incurred in providing the facilities and the services. Employment is the act of engaging a ship or a crew for a specific purpose or a voyage, which is used to establish the relationship between the shipowner and the charterer and to define the rights and the obligations of the parties involved. Escrow is a fund or a account that is established to hold a payment or a deposit that is made by a charterer to a shipowner, which is used to secure the shipowner 's interests and to ensure that the charterer complies with the terms and the conditions of the agreement.

Estimate is a document or a statement that provides an approximation of the costs or the expenses that will be incurred in the performance of a contract or a charterparty, which is used to establish a budget and to plan for the expenses that will be incurred in the operation and the maintenance of a ship. Exception is a clause or a provision in a contract or a charterparty that exempts a party from a particular obligation or a responsibility, which is used to limit the liability of a party and to protect their interests.