**BIG-BAG**

Replaceable container for bulk cargo, put into the container.

It is used for transportation of goods in bulk containers or covered wagons.

**Forklift truck**

A vehicle equipped with a horizontal lifting devices with a power drive that allows you to lift, move or stack pallets, containers or swap bodies, with the latter two types of loading units, as a rule, should be empty.

Forklifts with a capacity of up to 2 tons are used for loading and unloading inside the container.

**Train schedule**

It serves as the basis for the organization of coordinated movement of trains, combines the work of all departments of the railway, on which the implementation of the transport of goods and passengers. Traffic schedules are used in all countries of the world with developed cargo transportation. Drawing up and control over the implementation of schedules is carried out with the help of computers.

**Shipper**

A natural or legal person who, under a contract of carriage, acts on his or her own behalf or on behalf of the owner of the goods or baggage and is indicated in the transport document.

**Consignee**

Natural or legal person authorized to receive cargo or baggage.

**Road sheet**

A document that records the dispatch and delivery of goods in the course of cargo transportation, regulating the relationship between the shipper, the carrier and the consignee.

**Railway station**

The place where the trains stop. Railway stations are called dividing points because they divide the whole road into sections – stretches. In large modern stations are concentrated a variety of structures and devices intended for the normal operation of locomotives and wagons, depots, workshops, train wagon washing machine facilities. Sorting and cargo stations equipped with cargo and container platforms with lifting and transport equipment and warehouses are also involved in cargo transportation.

**Railway junction**

Usually, a railway junction means a large railway station that receives freight and passenger trains and carries out the reformation of trains. A railway junction is a complex of technologically interconnected sorting, freight and passenger stations with main, connecting, bypass and access roads, railway stations, depots and its own power sources. It ensures the passage of transit trains from one line to another, transfers cars between stations that are part of it, and converging lines in it (they are usually at least three in the node).

**Intermodal transport**

Transportation of goods in the same cargo unit by several modes of transport, when one of the carriers undertakes to organize the entire transportation of goods from door to door. Such transportation includes delivery to the warehouse of the recipient, which can be done only by road.

**Covered wagon**

Type of freight wagon, closed on all sides. Designed to ensure the safety of cargo in adverse weather conditions, protection from theft and mechanical damage.

**International commercial terms (Incoterms)**

International rules adopted by governments, companies and traders around the world for the interpretation of the most applicable terms in international trade.

As a rule, Incoterms apply to certain rights and obligations of the parties in terms of the supply of goods under an international contract of sale. Each term is an abbreviation of three letters.

**Dangerous goods**

Cargo that, if handled incorrectly, can cause damage to property, death or deterioration of human health. Transportation of such goods is carried out in accordance with the special conditions of transportation.

**Operator**

A legal entity or individual entrepreneur who owns wagons and containers on the right of ownership or other right, participating on the basis of a contract with the carrier in the implementation of the transportation process using these wagons and containers.

**Transshipment**

Moving a container from one mode of transport to another.

**Carrier**

A natural or legal person, according to the contract of carriage, who has assumed the obligation to deliver a passenger, cargo or baggage from the point of departure to the point of destination by rail, as well as to issue the cargo or baggage to the person (recipient) authorized to receive it.

**Rail-wagons**

Freight or passenger wagons intended for rail transport.

**Wagon with sides**

A type of wagon with a flat bottom and relatively low sides, used to carry materials such as ore or scrap, loaded and unloaded from above. Can be closed or open.

**Empty run**

Empty mileage without cargo.

**Ramp**

Usually adjustable horizontal or sloping platform that allows vehicles to drive onto a ship or a rail wagon or to leave them.

In the terminology of rail freight operations in Russia, the term "ramp" is appropriate for this definition, and the term "ramp" means a device at the final cargo fronts (mainly warehouses), built on the same level with the height of the vehicle for the convenience of loading and unloading operations.

**Marshalling yard**

Part of a freight train station used to separate or add wagons to a train, and to split a train into several parts.

**Delivery time**

The period of time during which the carrier is obliged to deliver the goods to the destination and for compliance with which he is responsible to the cargo owners. It includes the time required to transport the goods from the point of departure to the point of destination (including operations for its loading and unloading), perform various auxiliary operations and paperwork. For delay in the delivery of goods against the agreed terms, the carrier shall pay the cargo owner a fine, usually set as a percentage of the freight charge. In the event of emergencies and force majeure, the carrier shall be exempt from payment of a penalty for delay in delivery of the goods.

**Stevedore**

Legal or natural person carrying out loading and unloading of vessels. Hired by the shipowner or charterer.

**Freight**

Form of payment for the carriage of goods by sea or the use of the vessel for a certain time. Payment of freight is determined by the volume of cargo delivered to the destination, or by the amount of cargo taken on Board.

**Hopper/grain wagon**

Self-unloading bunker freight wagon for transportation of bulk cargoes: coal, ore, cement, grain, peat, ballast[1]. The body has the form of a funnel, at the bottom of which there are hatches (in English — "hoppers"); when they are opened, the cargo is poured through them under its own weight, which contributes to rapid unloading.

**Forwarder**

A person who performs or organizes the performance of certain contract forwarding services, namely: services for the organization of cargo transportation, the conclusion of contracts of carriage, ensuring the loading and delivery of cargo, etc