

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Domestic Commodity Flow refers to the flow of commodities through the water, air and rail transport system in the country.

Trade Balance is the difference between outflow and inflow, that is outflow - inflow. Positive value indicates favorable trade balance while negative value indicates unfavorable trade balance.

Inflow refers to the total value of commodities coming in the specified region or province.

Outflow refers to the total value of commodities, which flowed out of the specified region or province.

Port/Station of Origin refers to the port or station where the cargoes came from.

Port/Station of Destination refers to the port or station where the cargoes are destined for.

Region of Origin refers to the regional location of the port or station where the cargoes came from.

Region of Destination refers to regional location of the port or station where the cargoes are destined for.

Freight refers to charges on cargoes paid for the transportation of goods for one port or station to another.

Value represents the peso equivalent of a particular commodity.

Quantity represents the amount or number of a particular commodity

Weight represents the total volume of a commodity expressed in tons or kilograms

Dry Bulk Commodities that is unpacked and handled in mass. They come in solid and pulverized forms requiring huge container vessels.

Liquid Bulk or Semi Liquid Commodities that is unpacked and handled in mass. They come in liquid and semi-liquid forms requiring huge container vessels.

Break Bulk Commodities that come in packages, bales, bundles, crates, cartons, or any form whereby the handling of any single unit can be done conveniently by one or two men.

Containerized Homogenous or non-homogenous cargoes in solid, pulverized, semi-liquid, liquid, or gaseous and / or break bulk pre-slung / bundled or palletized form of any convenient practical combination thereof which are arranged in a steel closed or open box called container handled as a unit.