

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 the outflow and inflow, that is outflow minus inflow. A positive value indicates a favorable trade balance, while a negative value indicates an unfavorable trade balance.

Inflow refers to the total value of commodities coming into a specified region/province.

Outflow refers to the total value of commodities coming out from a specified region/province.

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

Region of destination refers to the 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 refers to the peso equivalent of a particular commodity.

Quantity or Weight refers to the total amount or volume of a particular commodity.

Dry bulk are commodities that are unpacked and handled in mass. They come in solid and pulverized forms requiring huge container vessels.

Liquid bulk or semi-liquid are commodities that are unpacked and handled in mass. They come in liquid and semi-liquid forms requiring huge container vessels.

Break bulk are 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 refers to 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.