TRI number means a number that consists of the numeric commodity code, if any, and a unique numeric suffix used to differentiate TRIs within the same commodity description. TRI numbers are not required in systems that do not use numeric commodity coding.

Through rate means the single amount charged by a common carrier in connection with through transportation.

Through transportation means continuous transportation between points of origin and destination, for which a through rate is assessed and which is offered or performed by one or more carriers, at least one of which is a common carrier, between a United States point or port and a foreign point or port.

Thru date means the date after which an amendment to a tariff element is designated by the publisher to be unavailable for use and the previously effective tariff element automatically goes back into effect.

Time/volume rate means a rate published in a tariff which is conditioned upon receipt of a specified aggregate volume of cargo or aggregate freight revenue over a specified period of time.

Trade name means a name used for conducting business, but which is not necessarily its legal name. This is also known as a “d/b/a” (doing business as) name.

Transshipment means the physical transfer of cargo from a vessel of one carrier to a vessel of another in the course of all-water or through transportation, where at least one of the exchanging carriers is an ocean common carrier subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction.

§ 520.4 Tariff contents.

(a) General. Tariffs published pursuant to this part shall:

(1) State the places between which cargo will be carried;

(2) List each classification of cargo in use;

(3) State the level of ocean transportation intermediary, as defined by section 3(17)(A) of the Act (46 U.S.C. 40102(18)), compensation, if any, to be paid by a carrier or conference;

(4) State separately each terminal or other charge, privilege, or facility under the control of the carrier or conference and any rules or regulations.

§ 520.3 Publication responsibilities.

(a) General. Unless otherwise exempted by § 520.13, all common carriers and conferences shall keep open for public inspection, in automated tariff systems, tariffs showing all rates, charges, classifications, rules, and practices between all points or ports on their own routes and on any through transportation route that has been established.

(b) Conferences. Conferences shall publish, in their automated tariff systems, rates offered pursuant to independent action by their members and may publish any open rates offered by their members. Alternatively, open rates may be published in individual tariffs of conference members.

(c) Agents. Common carriers or conferences may use agents to meet their publication requirements under this part.

(d) Notification. Each common carrier and conference shall notify BTA, prior to the commencement of common carrier service pursuant to a published tariff, of its organization name, organization number, home office address, name and telephone number of firm’s representative, the location of its tariffs, and the publisher, if any, used to maintain its tariffs, by electronically submitting Form FMC–1 via the Commission’s website at www.fmc.gov. Any changes to the above information shall be immediately transmitted to BTA.

The Commission will provide a unique organization number to new entities operating as common carriers or conferences in the U.S. foreign commerce.

(e) Location of tariffs. The Commission will publish on its website, www.fmc.gov, a list of the locations of all carrier and conference tariffs. The Commission will update this list on a periodic basis.

§ 520.4 Tariff contents.

(a) General. Tariffs published pursuant to this part shall:

(1) State the places between which cargo will be carried;

(2) List each classification of cargo in use;

(3) State the level of ocean transportation intermediary, as defined by section 3(17)(A) of the Act (46 U.S.C. 40102(18)), compensation, if any, to be paid by a carrier or conference;

(4) State separately each terminal or other charge, privilege, or facility under the control of the carrier or conference and any rules or regulations.
that in any way change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of the rates or charges;
(5) Include sample copies of any bill of lading, contract of affreightment or other document evidencing the transportation agreement;
(6) Include copies of any loyalty contract, omitting the shipper’s name;
(7) Contain an organization record, tariff record, and tariff rules; and
(8) For commodity tariffs, also contain commodity descriptions and tariff rate items.

(b) Organization record. Common carriers’ and conferences’ organization records shall include:
(1) Organization name;
(2) Organization number assigned by the Commission;
(3) Agreement number, where applicable;
(4) Organization type (e.g., ocean common carrier (VOCC), conference (CONF), non-vessel-operating common carrier (NVOCC) or agent);
(5) Home office address and telephone number of firm’s representative;
(6) Names and organization numbers of all affiliates to conferences or agreements, including trade names; and
(7) The publisher, if any, used to maintain the organization’s tariffs.

(c) Tariff record. The tariff record for each tariff shall include:
(1) Organization number and name, including any trade name;
(2) Tariff number;
(3) Tariff title;
(4) Tariff type (e.g., commodity, rules, equipment interchange, or bill of lading);
(5) Contact person and address;
(6) Default measurement and currency units;
(7) Origination and destination scope; and
(8) A statement certifying that all information contained in the tariff is true and accurate and no unlawful alterations will be permitted.

(d) Tariff rules. Carriers and conferences shall publish in their tariffs any rule that affects the application of the tariff.

(e) Commodity descriptions. (1) For each separate commodity in a tariff, a distinct numeric code may be used. Tariff publishers are not required to use any numeric code to identify commodities, but should they choose to do so, they are encouraged to use the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (“U.S. HTS”) for both the commodity coding and associated terminology (definitions).

(2) If a tariff publisher uses a numeric code to identify commodities, the following commodity types shall be preceded by their associated 2-digit prefixes, with the remaining digits at the publisher’s option:
(i) Mixed commodities—“99”;
(ii) Projects—“98”;
(iii) non-commodities. e.g., “cargo, n.o.s.), “general cargo,” or “freight-all kinds”—“00”.

(3) Commodity index. (i) Each commodity description created under this section shall have at least one similar index entry which will logically represent the commodity within the alphabetical index. Publishers are encouraged, however, to create multiple entries in the index for articles with equally valid common use names, such as, “Sodium Chloride,” “Salt, common,” etc.

(ii) If a commodity description includes two or more commodities, each included commodity shall be shown in the index.

(iii) Items, such as “mixed commodities,” “projects” or “project rates,” “n.o.s.” descriptions, and “FAK,” shall be included in the commodity index.

(f) Tariff rate items. A tariff rate item (“TRI”) is the single freight rate in effect for the transportation of cargo under a specified set of transportation conditions. TRIs must contain the following:
(1) Brief commodity description;
(2) TRI number (optional);
(3) Publication date;
(4) Effective date;
(5) Origin and destination locations or location groups;
(6) Rate and rate basis; and
(7) Service code.

(g) Location groups. In the primary tariff, or in a governing tariff, a publisher may define and create groups of cities, states, provinces and countries (e.g., location groups) or groups of ports (e.g., port groups), which may be used in the construction of TRIs and
§ 520.6 Retrieval of information.

(a) General. Tariffs systems shall present retrievers with the ability to:

(1) Search for commonly understood tariff objects (e.g., commodities, origins, destinations, etc.) without restricting such search to a specific tariff;

(2) Search a tariff for a rate on the basis of origin, destination and commodity;

(3) Employ a tariff selection option; or

(4) Select an object group (e.g., rules, locations, groups, etc.) within a particular tariff.

(b) Search capability. Tariffs shall provide the capability to search for tariff matter by non-case sensitive text search. Text search matches for commodity descriptions should result in a commodity or commodity index list.

(c) Commodities and TRIs. Retriever selection of a specific commodity from a commodity index list shall display the commodity description and provide an option for searching for a rate (e.g., on the basis of origin/destination) or a TRI list, if multiple TRIs are in effect for the commodity.

(d) Object groups. Retriever selection of a specific object group shall result in a list of the objects within the group or present a text search mechanism to allow location of an object within the group. For example, selection of the rules object group would present a list of the rules or a text search mechanism for locating specific terms or phrases within the rules.

(e) Basic ocean freight. The minimum rate display for tariffs shall consist of the basic ocean freight rate and a list of all assessorial charges that apply for the retriever-entered shipment parameters. If other rules or charges may be applicable to a shipment under certain circumstances, the tariff shall so indicate.

(f) Displays. All displays of individual tariff matter shall include the publication date, effective date, amendment code (as contained in appendix A of this part) and object name or number. When applicable, a thru date or expiration date shall also be displayed. Use of “S” as an amendment code shall be accompanied by a Commission issued special use number.