

FREIGHT MANAGEMENT

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FREIGHT MANAGEMENT

Freight - Goods transported in bulk by truck, train, ship, or aircraft.

- Freight management logistics encompass the technology, experience, human resources and knowledge utilized to facilitate effective, efficient and expeditious coordination between carriers and shippers and ensure goods are delivered on budget, and on time.
- Freight management involves controlling cost, retaining accurate records, in addition to sustaining warehouse inventory levels.



FREIGHT FORWARDING

- is a person or company that organizes shipments for individuals or corporations to get goods from the manufacturer or producer to a market, customer or final point of distribution.
- Forwarders contract with a carrier or often multiple carriers to move the goods
- **Freight forwarder, forwarder, or forwarding agent**, also known as a **non-vessel operating common carrier (NVOCC)**.
- For example, the freight forwarder may arrange to have cargo moved from a plant to an airport by truck, flown to the destination city, then moved from the airport to a customer's building by another truck.



- The freight forwarder acts as an intermediary between a shipper and various transportation services such as ocean shipping on cargo ships, trucking, expedited shipping by air freight, and moving goods by rail.
- A freight forwarding service utilizes established relationships with carriers, from air freighters and trucking companies, to rail freighters and ocean liners, in order to negotiate the best possible price to move shippers' goods along the most economical route by working out various bids and choosing the one that best balances speed, cost, and reliability.



THE PRINCIPLES OF FREIGHT FORWARDING

- The principles of freight forwarding are premised on the efficient and cost-effective transfer of goods that are maintained in good condition throughout their travels.
- Freight forwarders become experts in managing the logistics necessary to ensure that goods arrive on time.
- Negotiating tariffs, customs regulations and being fluent in the requirements of shipping by land, sea, rail, and air, freight forwarders manage the risks and benefits of shipping both nationally and internationally using the latest advances in information technology.



WHY SHOULD I USE A FREIGHT FORWARDER?

- A Freight Forwarder handles ancillary services that are part of the international shipping business
 - Insurance
 - Customs Documentation
 - etc...
- A Freight Forwarder provides to consolidators as well as individual shippers:
 - Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier documentation
 - Bills of Lading
 - Warehousing
 - Risk Assessment and Management
 - Methods of International Payment
 - etc...
- A Freight Forwarder insists on personal communication and great customer service.



DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

- Bill of Lading
- Commercial Invoice
- Packing List
- Packing Declaration Form
- Fumigation Certificate (If applicable)
- Manufacturing Declaration (if applicable)



- The **bill of lading** is a required document to move a freight shipment. The **bill of lading** (BOL) works as a receipt of freight services, a contract between a freight carrier and shipper and a document of title.
- A **Bill of Lading** is a document issued by a carrier to a shipper of goods. It is a negotiable instrument, and it serves three purposes: (i) it is a receipt for the goods shipped; ... (i) Explanation: A B/L is issued by the carrier or their agent to the shipper or their agent in exchange for the receipt of the cargo.



- The **commercial invoice** is a legal document between the supplier and the customer that clearly describes' the sold goods, and the amount due on the customer. The **commercial invoice** is one of the main documents used by customs in determining customs duties.

