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ADVANTAGES OF TRANSPORT FORWARDING

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Transport forwarding services play a crucial role in the logistics and cargo transportation process by streamlining the myriad of transactions and documentation required between shippers and consignees. This article explores the advantages of transport forwarding, emphasizing its significance in enhancing efficiency within the overall transportation framework. By relieving stakeholders from complex formalities, transport forwarders facilitate timely and accurate delivery of goods, ensuring a seamless flow of cargo from origin to destination. The comprehensive services provided by forwarders—including preparation of shipping documents, cargo handling, and internal logistics—contribute to a competitive environment that attracts additional freight volumes. This article highlights how transport forwarding not only simplifies logistical challenges but also fosters stronger partnerships between transport organizations and their clients, ultimately driving growth in the global trade landscape.

INTRODUCTION. The economic effect of forwarding activities primarily manifests in the reduction of costs, the improvement of economic activities, and the enhancement of numerous logistical connections. This is achieved by eliminating tasks that do not pertain to the forwarding entity and transferring these responsibilities to specialized logistics organizations that can efficiently, qualitatively, effectively, quickly, and at lower prices manage cargo flows and transportation means. The transport-forwarding activity can ensure the effective operation of railways and other means of transport through the centralized organization of cargo flows.

The advantages of utilizing the services of transport-forwarding organizations include:

1. Any shipment is carried out at minimal costs.
2. A wide variety of sizes and types of transport means are available.
3. Customers can prepare their shipments without considering returning cargo.
4. It addresses issues related to vehicle idleness and underutilization during periods of low activity, as well as vehicle shortages during periods of high activity.
5. Transport-forwarding services minimize the need for transport vehicles and personnel, leading to cost savings.
6. Cargo flows are rationalized and optimized at all levels.
7. The quality of operations of transport means and service personnel improves.
8. With increased delivery frequency, quantity parameters decrease, and inventory composition improves.

The development of the transport-forwarding service system is based on creating a comprehensive transport-technological system that integrates the interests of shippers, suppliers, and recipients by technologically directing the movement of cargo flows (in which the operational composition of customers in main transport is utilized based on cooperative rules).

The task of transport forwarding services is to relieve shippers and consignees from the numerous "give-and-take" transactions, the formalization of transport documents, and the repeated calculations of service fees for cargo transportation at railway stations, ports, and other points. Thus, transport forwarding (TEX) is directly related to the main cargo transportation activities of transport organizations, making it a fundamental element of the overall cargo transportation process, as it is impossible to organize the entire transport process without it. Transport forwarding services are carried out by specialists (forwarders) operating in transport-forwarding organizations. Forwarders play a key role in attracting additional volumes of cargo transportation, creating a competitive environment, and

organizing quality service for shippers and consignees. According to the International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations (FIATA), forwarders account for 76% of all types of international freight turnover.

Complete transport-forwarding involves the transport-forwarding organization carrying out all transport-forwarding services from the shipper to the consignee, ensuring timely and full delivery of the cargo with a single (overall) responsibility. This includes the following tasks:

- Preparing the cargo for shipment and formalizing transport documents.
- Formalizing planned, commercial, transport, and accounting documents based on the instructions of the cargo owner.
- Loading and unloading cargo onto and from transport vehicles, processing cargo in warehouses.
- Internal loading-unloading and sorting operations in warehouses for sending cargo to specific points.
- Packing, measuring, labeling, and sealing the cargo; establishing a centralized service fee for all work and transport forwarding services.
- Delivering cargo, containers, and documents from the station (port) to the receiving station (port) (auto-delivery).
- Informing shippers and consignees about the cargo and transport vehicle.

Transport forwarding activities are carried out based on additional forwarding fees established according to the transport tariffs specified in the contracts of cargo owners.

Thus, in market conditions, the development of forwarding logistics in transport is a crucial factor for attracting additional shipments and improving transport across all sectors of the economy.

Description of Transport Forwarding Services (TEF)

The implementation of transport forwarding services is described according to the place of execution and the completeness of the services as follows:

- Local: Services are carried out at the shipping point or at points along the route.
- Partial: Only certain parts of the required services are provided.
- Full: The transport-forwarding organization takes on all tasks from the shipper to the recipient.

The service process is aimed at meeting the needs of the client-customer at a specific time and place, meaning that service delivery cannot occur outside of production, nor can it be delayed or postponed. Each service consists of various tasks that consider the conditions

set by the customer. In cases where the customer lacks sufficient experience, the forwarder must introduce the client to their capabilities.

The assessment of optional service pricing primarily reflects technological completeness and the results of execution, as well as the level of knowledge of the employees of the transport-forwarding organization regarding their duties, as indicated by legal documents. The basis of these documents consists of contracts established between the forwarder and customers, railway transport, insurance companies, customs brokers, and other organizations that outline what the forwarder must perform or organize.

The transition of the economy to market relations has placed the task of providing high-quality service to customers before railway transport, which means delivering goods "on time," "from door to door," working on demand, ensuring complete preservation of goods, and offering reasonably priced services.

One of the most important activities in transportation is organizing transport-forwarding services (TEX) for shippers and recipients. Life demands an increase in forwarding quality, as the current quality of railways does not satisfy neither transporters nor customers. Nowadays, there is a need to shift from one-time forwarding activities to comprehensive transport-forwarding services that provide full forwarding services to customers based on "from door to door" and "on time" principles.

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