

Evaluation of Literature on Improvement of Transshipment on service delivery in Clearing and logistics firm in Uganda Case study Freight Links Clearing and Forwarding company Correspondence

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Abstract: *The Freight Links Clearing and Forwarding Company case study in Uganda was used to conduct a transshipment study on service delivery in a clearing and logistics organization. According to the study, Transshipments and the logistics company in the Uganda Case Study Freight Links Clearing and Forwarding Company have a major impact on service delivery. The questionnaire and interview guide were used in the study to collect primary and secondary data. The study went on to show that in order to boost high levels of customer satisfaction, transshipment is crucial for enabling the seamless movement of goods and services from the producer, wholesaler, and retailer to the final customer.*

Keywords; Transship, Service delivery, clearing and logistics firms.

1.0 Literature Review

Transshipment, according to Arnold, J.R.T., S.N. Chapman, and L.M. Clive (2011), is the process of moving cargo or items from one means of transportation to another while traveling from the place of origin to the destination. Cargo transfers between ships, between trucks and trains, or between any combination of these could be involved. In logistics, transshipment is frequently used to streamline routes, cut expenses, and accommodate various forms of transportation that might be more practical or efficient for certain parts of the trip. For example, in order to convey commodities to inland locations inaccessible by sea, they might need to be shifted from ships to trucks or trains.

Transshipment, according to Saleemi N. A. (2010), is the term used to describe the movement of goods and containers from one vessel to another while they are en route to their destination. When two ports are not directly connected, there is a transshipment. When there isn't a direct path between two ports, transshipment is frequently required. For instance, there is no direct flight between Manila and Durban, South Africa. Therefore, the first destination for containers from Durban is Singapore. They are then placed onto a different ship to make the last leg to Manila.

Transshipment, according to Kenneth Lyson and Brian Farrington (2006), is the process of removing cargo from one vessel and reloading it into another while the vessel is traveling from its origin to its destination. It is possible to transfer goods between vehicles operating in the same mode of transportation or between modes of transportation (air, sea, land, or rail). Containers are emptied at the location, loaded onto a separate vessel, and then transported to the destination during transshipment. A transshipment hub is the designation for this intermediary site where the transfer takes place.

1.1 Types of transshipment

Two primary categories of transshipment exist:

Silent transshipment, according to Arnold, J.R.T., S.N. Chapman, and L.M. Clive (2011), is the process of moving goods from one vessel to another without unpacking. After that, the products are transported to their destination by the new vessel.

According to Kenneth Lyson and Brian Farrington (2006), active transshipment is the process of unloading a container and loading it onto one or more vessels that are designated for a number of different destinations.

1.2 Need for transshipment in transportation of goods

Transshipment may be required in the shipping of commodities for a number of reasons:

According to Arnold, J.R.T., S.N. Chapman, and L.M. Clive (2011), geographical limitations can occasionally prevent a cargo shipment's ultimate destination from being reached by land or sea transportation. In these situations, cargo needs to be transhipped to a port or location closer to the ultimate destination.

According to Kenneth Lyson and Brian Farrington (2006), transshipment can be a more economical method for moving goods, hence cost reductions are a factor in the process. This is particularly true when there are logistical or long-distance transportation costs associated with moving items directly to their final destination.

Security issues: Cargo may occasionally need to be transshipped in order to avoid the dangers connected to particular ports or routes.

According to Saleemi N. A. (2010), political and legal constraints play a crucial role in transshipment. Transshipment might also be required to get around political or legal limitations on particular kinds of shipments or items. Therefore, trade embargoes and other laws that prohibit direct shipments are circumvented by using it.

According to Arnold, J.R.T., S.N. Chapman, and L.M. Clive (2011), there is a significant influence from changes in transportation modes on When commodities need to be carried utilizing two or more means of transportation, transshipment becomes necessary. For instance, a shipment could be shipped from point A to point B by train and from point B to point C by water.

1.3 Tracking of transshipments to enhance service delivery

According to Kenneth Lyson and Brian Farrington (2006), the complexity of tracking transshipments arises from the possibility of cargo being transported between different vessels and places, as well as the involvement of multiple parties.

A freight forwarder can manage the logistics of transshipment and provide tracking information throughout the process, according to Arnold, J.R.T., S.N. Chapman, and L.M. Clive (2011). These are some of the strategies that can be used to track shipments and guarantee that cargo reaches its final destination.

Electronic tracking: Systems known as "e-tracking" can be used to track the movement of cargo and get real-time information on its position and condition. RFID tagging, GPS tracking, and other technologies can be examples of this.

Comprehensive documentation can be utilized to trace transshipments and make sure that everyone is informed of the location and status, according to Kenneth Lyson and Brian Farrington (2006). Documents related to customs, bill of lading, and other paperwork may be included.

Communication: Tracking goods and making sure it gets to its destination need effective communication amongst all stakeholders engaged in the transshipment process.

References

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