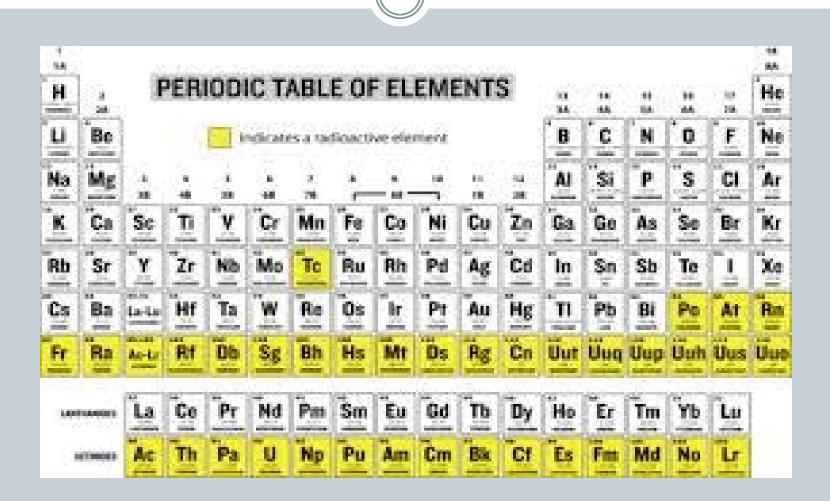
Air Cargo management chapter1

WHAT IS AIR CARGO?

IT IS THE CARGO TRANSPORTED BY AIR.
WHAT CAN BE DEFINED AS AIR CARGO?
EVERYTHING TRANSPORTED BY COMMERCIAL
AIRCRAFT CAN BE DEFINED AS AIR CARGO.





Can cargo be loaded only in the compartment?





https://unsplash.com/s/photos/garment



https://www.quora.com/Can-tanks-be-airlifted-in-a-cargo-plane



https://www.quora.com/Can-tanks-be-airlifted-in-a-cargo-plane

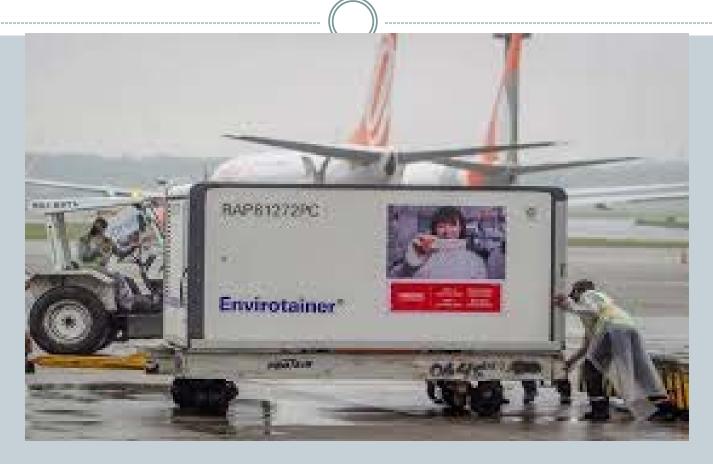




www.quora.com/Can-tanks-be-airlifted-in-a-cargo-plane



http://elephantaday.blogspot.com/2012/07/elephant-no-274-paper-airplanes.html



https://www.bloomberg.com/news/article s/2020-11-19/china-vaccine-arrives-insao-paulo-with-virus-cases-on-the-rise



 https://www.popularmechanics.com/military/a33 084291/covid-19-air-force/



https://www.bangkokpost.com/business/1 842184/face-mask-makers-cancelholidays-as-demand-rises



https://www.iata.org/

COVID-19

Action Air Cargo

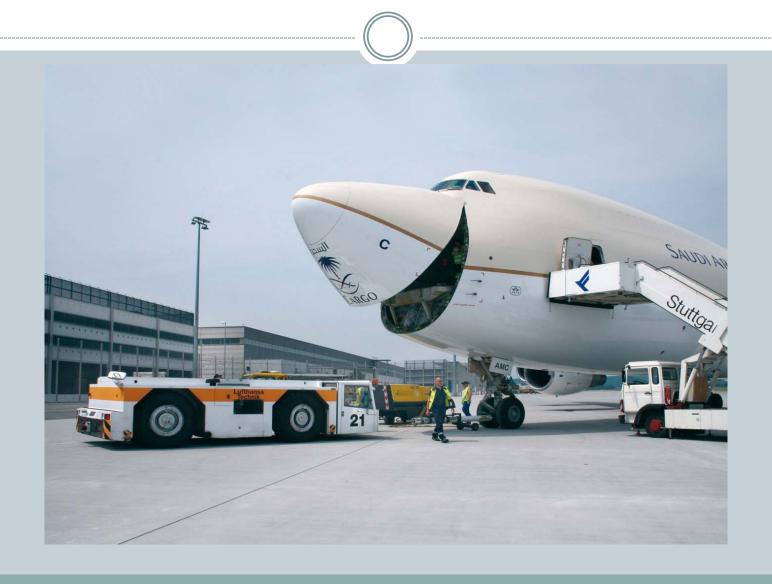
https://www.iata.org/



https://www.tielandtothailand.com/chian g-mai-smoky-season/

- Why we need to send cargo by air?
- Because it is a sensitive, vulnerable, valuable goods needed rapid delivery.
- Why does Air Cargo has a significant role in Economics?
- It is a part of supporting domestic and international trade.

- How many type of aircrafts that cargo can be uplifted?
- Two types.
- Passenger aircraft
- Freighter aircraft





- Passenger aircraft divide into two decks.
- Upper deck called cabin used for passenger seating.
- Lower deck called compartment used for cargo.
- However: there are three decks for A380

Aircraft cabin

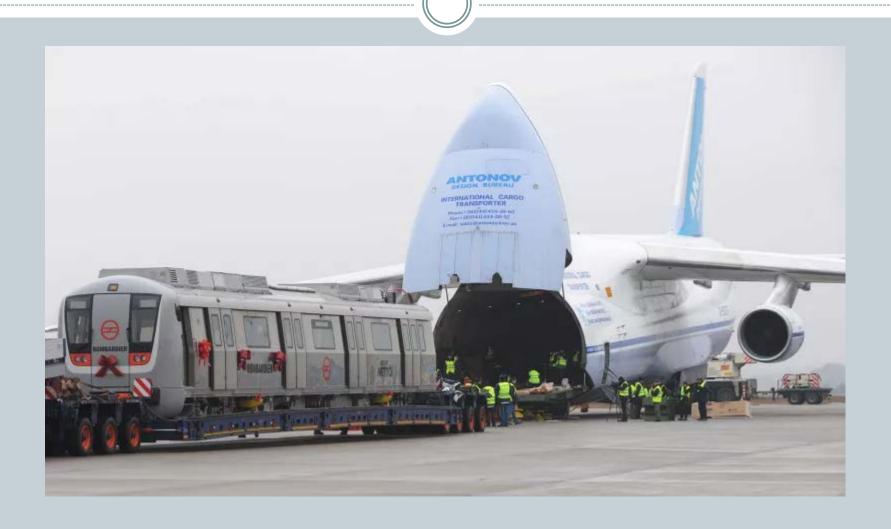


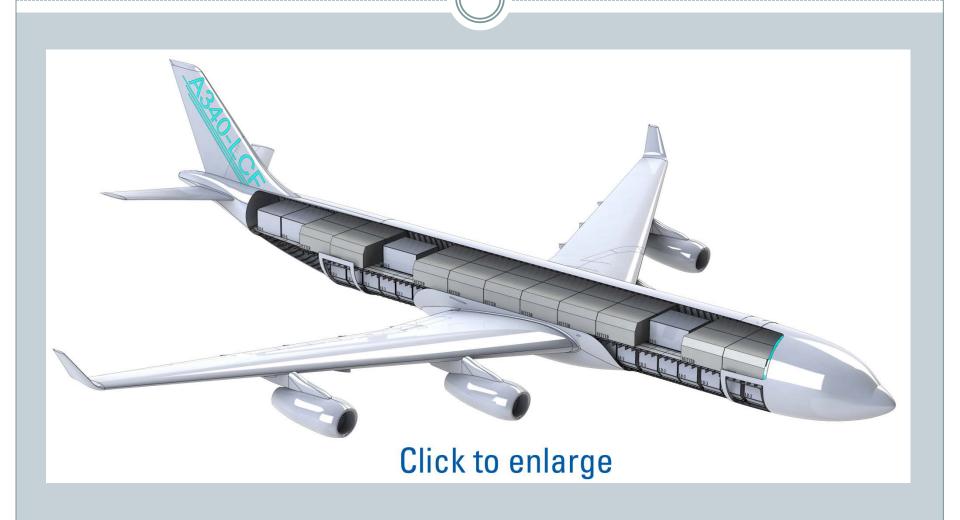
Compartment for cargo

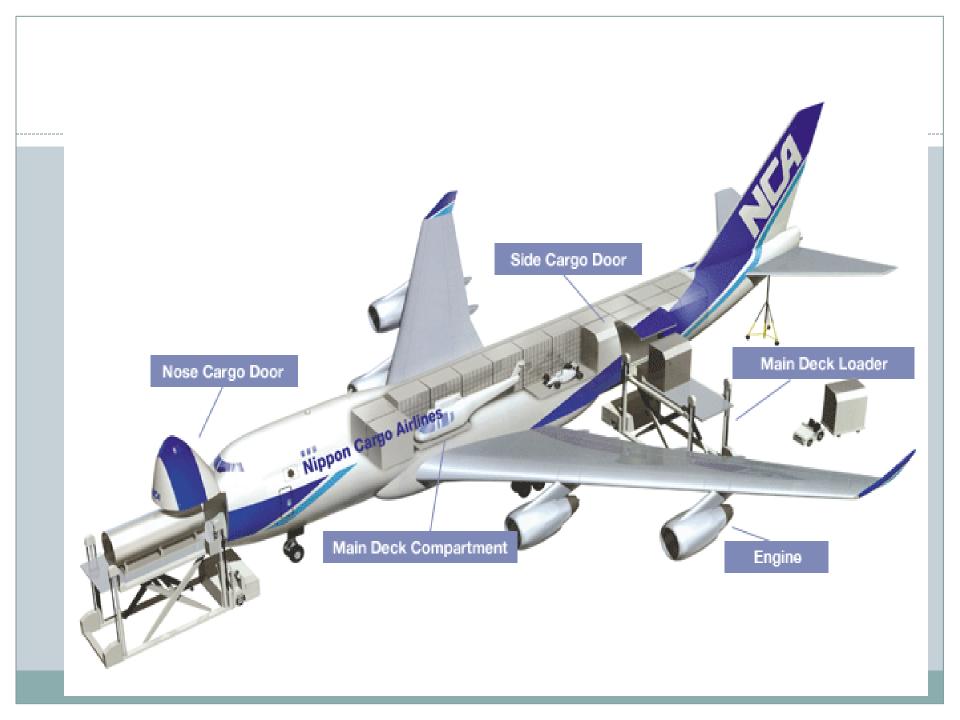


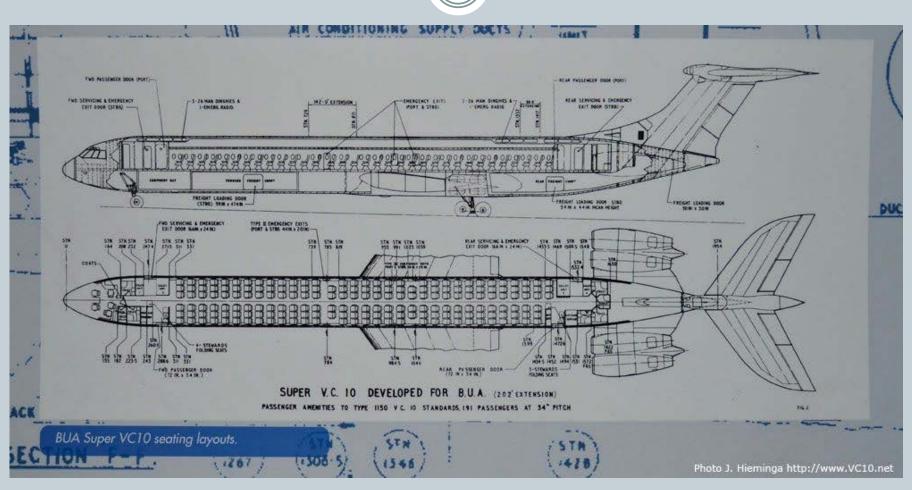
https://www.alamy.com/stock-photoboeing-777-cargo-plane-at-frankfurt-hahnairport-lautzenhausen-rhineland-48840594.html

- There 4 basic types of carriers.
 - 1. Freighter (all-cargo carriers)
 - 2. Express (Integrator/express carrier)
 - 3. Scheduled (Commercial service passenger airlines)
 - 4. Ad-hoc cargo charter carriers

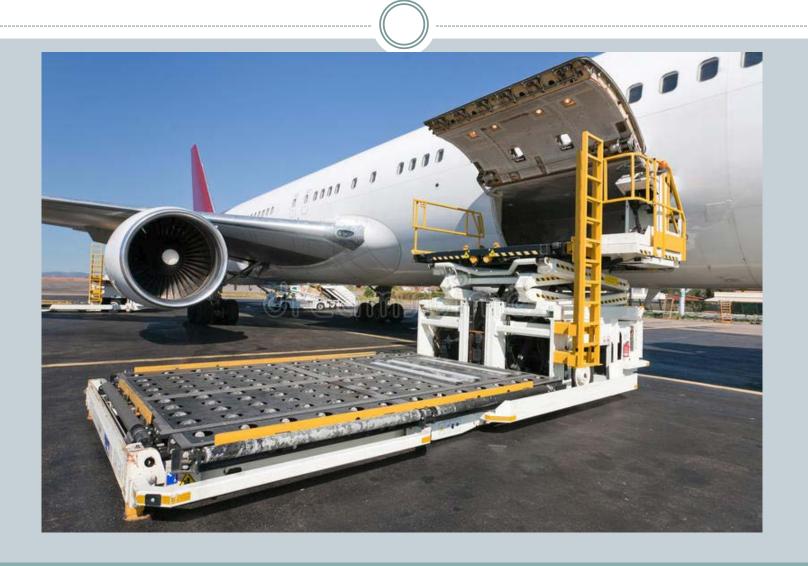








https://www.pinterest.com/pin/35810660 7850196781/



- The air cargo service has three types.
- Integrator/express service
- Freight forwarding service
- Airport-to-airport service







Integrator/express service

There are many procedures.

Door-to-door

- Pick up
- Ship via air / truck and delivery
- Most of operators are Fed-EX, UPS, DHL, TNT, NIPPON Express etc.

Ship via air (Air-Land)





Day 1

Day 2

Day 6-10

Day 7-11

Truck transport (weekdays, excluding Saturdays and Sundays)

Freight forwarding

- Freight forwarder operates as an agent between shippers and the carriers.
- Gather all kinds of cargo and necessary documents, process custom, conduct with carriers and load cargo into ULD
- Freight forwarder also operates at transit and final destination.

Agent or freight forwarder



https://thecsrarena.com/panalpina-2018sustainability-report-facts-and-figures/

Agent or freight forwarder



http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud

=20160415000531

Airport-to-airport service

- This type of service provided by
- Passenger airlines
- Freighter
- Ad-hoc charter



https://www.aircargonews.net/airlines/fre ighter-operator/cargolux-in-jakarta-racehorse-charter-flight/

Airport Infrastructure

- Air cargo hub or warehouse provides export, import, express and transit cargo warehouse.
- Rather than those areas it also provides facilities, such as strong room for valuable cargo, cool room for perishable cargo, Hum room for Human remain and so forth.

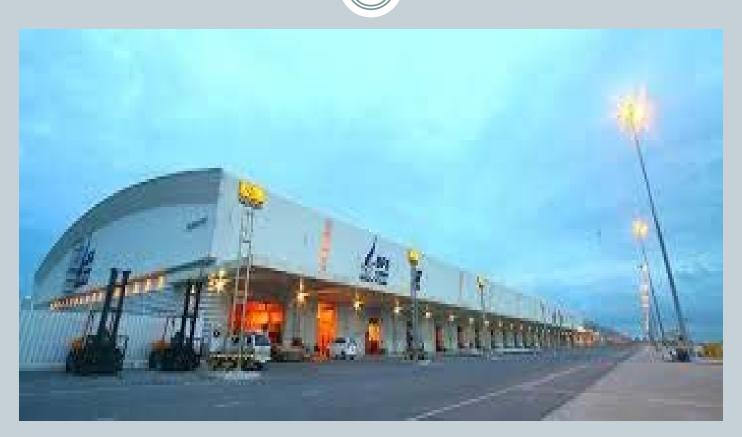


Warehouse structure

- Warehouse in Thailand mostly can be divided into two parts. For example; (Thai airways international Cargo Department)
- The first one is for Thai airways international public company. (operate only Thai Airways)
- The second one is operated for customer Airlines, such as SQ, CX, KU, etc.



https://www.jal.co.jp/en/jalcargo/office/inter/bkk.html



https://www.bangkokflightservices.com/home/bfs-services/cargo-handling-services/

Containers



https://www.thaicargo.com/en/main

Location



https://www.thaicargo.com/en/main

Warehouse structure

Each part above can be divide into many divisions

- Express division and Perishable Center (Under Export and Transit division)
- Export and Transit division
- ULD building up division
- Import division
- Service division
- ULD breaking down division

video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0kyPXHarMIk

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YkW3DOoOF A8&feature=emb_rel_end

https://www.freightforwarderquoteonline.com/news/agents-role-air-import-procedure/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H2So3tvf4fI www.youtube.com/watch?v=tR-qV8vsQWM

Perishable Center



https://www.thaicargo.com/en/main

Warehouse structure

- ULD service division
- Tracing division
- Documentation division
- Mechanical division
- Financial division
- Administration division

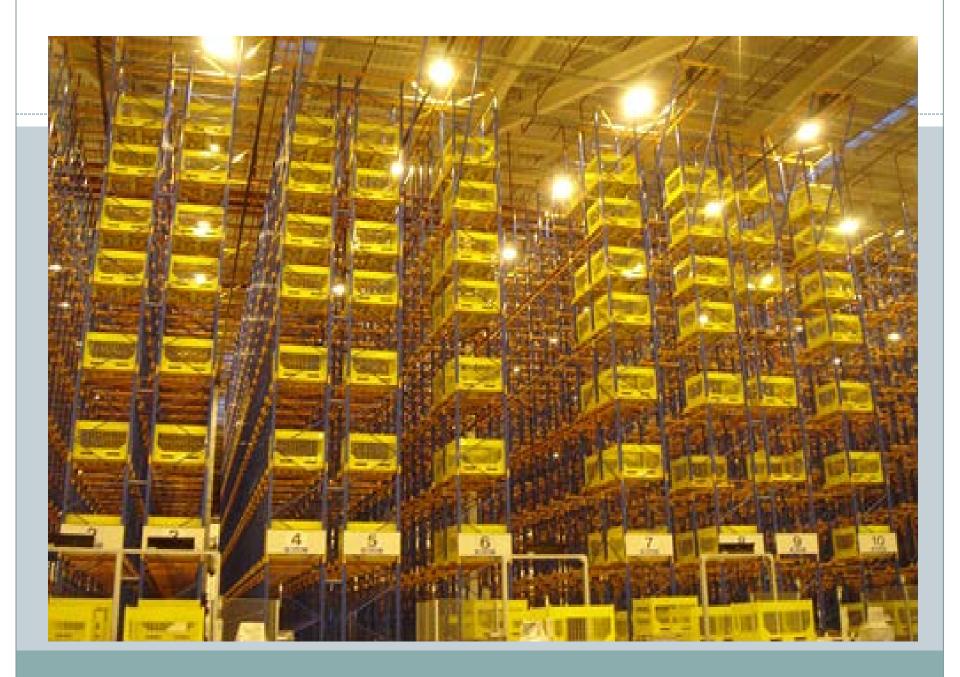
Warehouse facilities

There are a lot of facilities used in the warehouse.

Cargo acceptance platform

Scales

Automated Storage/Retrieval System (ASRS)





Warehouse facilities

Trucks, Tow tractor

Reach truck

Folk lift, Hand lift

Racks and bins

Locations (small, big, od size cargo)

Tow tractor and Reach truck





Reach truck



www.shutterstock.com · 535269760

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c8c8d mO8c8g

Folk lift, Hand lift



www.shutterstock.com · 489110512

www.shutterstock.com · 248926984

Warehouse facilities

- Stand for loading
- Transfer vehicle for cool room (TV)
- Elevated transfer vehicles (ETV)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7hoQlAar_I&t =62s

ULD storage (Containers and Pallets)







Fleet type of the Aircraft

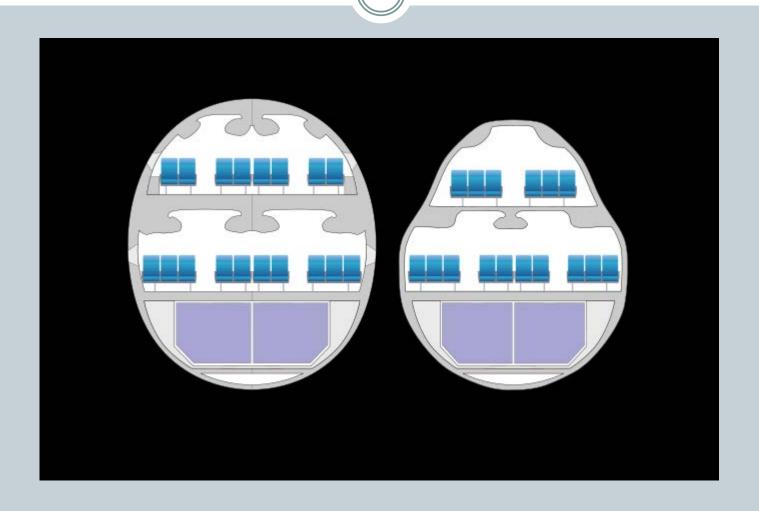
- The aircrafts served as air transportation in the world can be classified into 3 types.
- Wide-body jet
- Narrow-body jet
- Narrow-body tuboprop aircraft



Wide-body aircraft

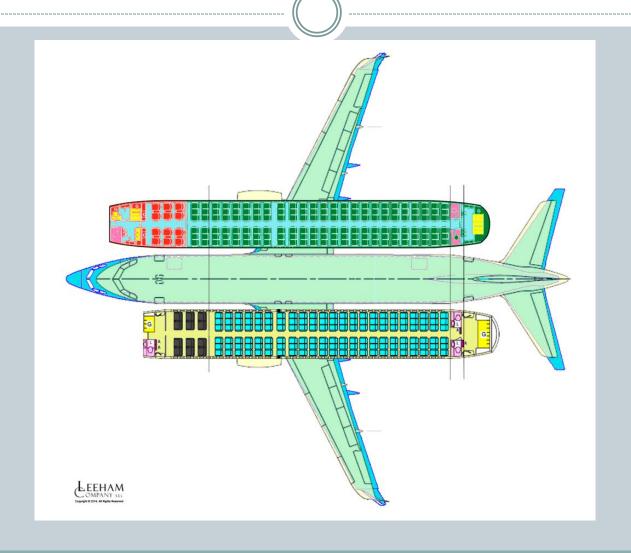


Wide-body aircraft





Narrow-body Boeing737



Fleet type of the Aircraft

- The wide-body aircraft have two decks.
- One is main deck or cabin and another is lower deck for loading cargo.
- Both have rollers for moving ULD into the position.

Fleet type of the Aircraft

 The narrow-body aircraft have two decks the similar to wide-body; however, its <u>lower deck is just only</u> <u>bulk loaded or floor loaded.</u>

- In Airline industries, we classified stakeholders into six types.
- Shipper or consignor is the one who want to transport the cargo
- Shipper may directly contact to the carrier or via agent (forwarder)
- Forwarder operates like a travel agent with passengers.

• What do forwarders do?

- They manipulate everything starting from picking up cargo from-to warehouse.
- Process all documents concerning of Export, Import and Transit cargo, such as Custom, AOT
- Coordinate with carriers who transport those cargo.

- Carrier staffs, cooperate with concerned persons, division, organization, such as
- forwarder, custom, Airport authority of Thailand, Agricultural officer
- Ramp officer, crew, Load controller and captain.

- Consignee or importer stand for the one who receives the cargo or goods or product.
- Carrier means the company who provides the air delivery of cargo from original airport to destination airport

- In most stations, they follow these steps.
- 1. Making <u>reservation</u> or <u>booking</u> by forwarder.
- <u>Forwarder</u> or individual <u>person</u> is needed to call carriers to inform the details of cargo in order to book a space.

- 2. <u>Confirm booking</u>; if the forwarder or individual person has already reserved space, the carrier will confirm space, then the forwarder will continue to do the next step.
- 3. <u>Packaging/Packing</u>; shipper may directly deliver to carrier's office or to agents.

• 4. Marking and Labeling; after all cargo are packed, shipper/forwarder has to fix marking and labeling to notify the contented products detailing the nature of goods, quantities, port of loading/unloading, routing and handle instruction.

• 5. <u>Documentation</u>;

- Forwarder will fill out the <u>air waybill</u> with the details received from shipper and ask he/she <u>to sign the</u> <u>name</u> and process to the custom.
- The custom office may locate at the <u>free zone</u> or at the <u>shipper's factory</u> in order to facilitate the shipper.

- 7. <u>Loading</u>; this process refers to load all cargo not only for export cargo but also together with transited cargo at BKK station.
- Loading can be divided into <u>3</u> types.
- Container, pallet and bulk
- <u>Bulk</u> means loose cotton which cannot be loaded in <u>container</u> and <u>pallet</u> and loaded <u>at the end of aircraft.</u>

- 8. <u>Boarding</u>; After completed loading, all ULD must be hung with the tags which written with point of loading/unloading and towed to the aircraft side and lifted into the compartment.
- 9. <u>Delivering</u>; when cargo is already unloaded at the destination, the process of custom will be done and deliver to consignee by forwarder.

• 10. claim;

 The last process of shipping cargo by air is claiming.
 In case of lost or damage, consignee will claim to forwarder or carrier.