国际贸易实务（双语版）

Chapter Nine

Delivery of Goods

Chapter 9 Delivery of Goods

Teaching Plan 3

Teaching Contents

    1.Section 1 Methods of delivery:

       Part Two Ocean Transportation

       II. Shipping by Line

       4)Steps of calculating total freight of liner service

    2.Section 1 Methods of delivery:

Part Three Container transport

Teaching time: Two-class hour (90 minutes)

Learning Objectives

    1.Master the steps of calculating total freight of liner service

    2.Master the container transport

Chapter 9 Delivery of Goods

Teaching Plan 3

Important Points:

    1.The steps of calculating total freight of liner service

    2.The container transport

Difficult Points:

    Calculating total freight of liner service

Teaching Methodology:

    Questions and Answers; Presentation; Group discussion; Case analysis

Teaching Aids:

    PPT, blackboard, multimedia classroom

3)Total freight calculation

Total freight of liner service is composed of the basic freight and different kinds of surcharge. Now we can get the total cost of freight according to the following equation:

$$F = fQ \times (1 + s1 + s2 + \ldots s_n)$$

Total freight = weight ton(or measurement ton) $\times$ basic freight rate

$\times$ (1+rate of surcharge)

4)Steps of calculating total freight of liner service

(1)First translate the name of the commodity into English.

(2)Find out the classes of and the rules that applied to different cargoes on the list of commodities classification.

Commodities are usually divided into 20 classes, from 1 to 20. The freight of class 1 is the lowest and class 20, the highest

Classification of Commodities货物分级表

Name	Basis	Class
Fruit Juice	M	8

(3)Find out the basic fright rate in the freight tariff (班轮费率表 、运价表) according to the classes and destination sea route, then the relative surcharges for the suitable route and basic port

①Find out the basic fright rate

Scale of Class Rate for China-Canada Service

中国-加拿大航线等级费率表

Class	Vancouver
8	209(HKD)

4)Steps of calculating total freight of liner service

(3)Find out the basic fright rate in the freight tariff (班轮费率表、运价表) according to the classes and destination sea route, then the relative surcharges for the suitable route and basic port

② Find out the surcharges:

Port additional charges:12% and BAF:30%

(4)Add up the basic freight and all kinds of surcharges to get the unit freight

(5)Unit freight multiply quantity, then we can get the freight of all

ABC Company will export 120 cartons of X to Brazil. The volume of each carton is 50cm×30cm×20cm, and the gross weight is 50kg. On the list of Commodities Classification, metal parts falls within the scope of class 8, and the freight is based on W/M. On the Freight Tariff (China - Brazil), the basic freight rate for class 8 is USD100, with 12% port additional charges and BAF 30%. Then how much is the total freight?

Total weight = 0.05T×120 cartons = 6 Tons

Total volume = 0.5M×0.3M×0.2M×120 cartons=3.6 Cubic meters

∵ Total weight > Total volume,

∴ "W" is the basis for collecting freight

∵F=fQ×(1+s1+s2+… sn)

∴Total freight= 100×6×(1+12%+30%)

= 600×1.42

=USD852

So the total freight is USD852.

运费计算题

- 1.我公司出口到海湾国家A商品100箱，每箱的体积为30cm ×60cm ×50cm ,毛重为40千克，经查该商品货物分级表规定计费标准为W/M，等级为9级，基本运费为每运费吨109美元，另收燃油附加费20%，港口拥挤费20%，货币贬值附加费10%。试计算该批货物的运费是多少美元？

- （计算结果保留两位小数）

Total weight = 0.04T×100 cartons = 4 Tons

Total volume = 0.3M×0.6M×0.5M×100 cartons=9 Cubic meters

∵ Total volume > Total weight,

∴ "M" is the basis for collecting freight

∵F=fQ×(1+s1+s2+… sn)

∴Total freight= 109×(1+20%+20%+10%)*9

＝USD1471.50

So the total freight is USD1471.50.

运费计算题

- 某公司出口洗衣粉100箱到西非某港口城市，该商品的内包装为塑料袋，每袋0.5公斤，外包装为纸箱，每箱装100袋，纸箱的尺码为50cm ×40cm ×25cm ，纸箱自重1公斤，经查该商品运费的计费标准为W/M，去西非航线5级货每吨运费基本运费为52美元，各种附加费费率为基本运费的30%，求该批商品的总运费为多少？（计算结果保留两位小数）

- 先将每箱进行比较，每箱毛重大于每箱体各，以毛重计收， 总运费=52*（1+30%）*0.051*100=344.76美元

Part Three   Container transport

Container transport is the way of transport making use of standard containers to hold goods and serve as a portable compartment in which freight is placed (as on a train or ship) for convenience of movement.

1. Capacity and load volume

There are 3 kinds of containers available in the container transport: 20 feet, 40 feet and 40 feet hicube.

Comparison of 3 Kinds of Containers

Container	Nominal Dimension		Capacity	Recommended Load Volume
	External	Internal		
20 feet	20′×8′×8′6″	19′4.25″×7′8.625″×7′10″	1170 Cubic feet	1000 Cubic feet
	6.096m×2.438m×2.591m	5.899m×2.353m×2.388m	33.131 Cubic meter	28 Cubic meter
40 feet	40′×8′×8′6″	39′5.375″×7′8.625″×7′10″	2385 Cubic feet	2050 Cubic feet
	12.192m×2.438m×2.591m	12.024m×2.353m×2.388m	67.535 Cubic meter	58 Cubic meter
40 feet Hicube	40′×8′×9′6″	39′5.375″×7′8.625″×8′10″	2690 Cubic feet	2350 Cubic feet
	12.192m×2.438m×2.896m	12.024m×2.353m×2.692m	76.172 Cubic meter	66 Cubic meter

2. FCL& LCL

FCL(整箱)— full container load, full carload

LCL(拼箱)—less than container load, loose container load, less than carload, loose carload

The FCL means the load reaches its allowable maximum (or full) weight or measurement. But, it doesn't always mean packing a container to its full load or full capacity.

LCL is the case that an exporter intends to pack a container to the full capacity or full payload with the consignments of two or more consignees for the same destination. And the carrier will charge the LCL freight according to each consignment.

The FCL and LCL are different in terms of whether the "whole container" or "not the whole container" is intended for the consignee.

CY—container yard

CFS—container freight station

The CY and CFS are applied in the location of the cargo delivery and the manner of receipt in a container service.

The CY is the delivery or receipt of a whole container from (or at) the shipper's or the consignor's cargo yard or premises.

The CFS is operated by the carrier for the receipt, delivery and assembling or disassembling of loose cargo. Normally, the container freight station is a center for customs clearance.

4. Modes of container services

Container transport generally offers 4 kinds of container services to fulfill different requirements of the consignment.

They are CY/CY (door to door service), CY/CFS (door to port service), CFS/CY (port to door service) and CFS /CFS (port to port service).

The following will show us about the differences them.

4. Modes of container services

Service Type on Receiving and Delivery 交接方式
    1. FCL—FCL 整箱交，整箱收
       CY—CY, Door—Door, CY—Door, Door—CY
    2. FCL—LCL 整箱交，拼箱收
       CY—CFS Door—CFS
    3. LCL—FCL 拼箱交，整箱收
       CFS—CY, CFS—Door
    4. LCL—LCL 拼箱交，拼箱收
       CFS—CFS

4. Modes of container services

Four Modes of Container Services

Modes of container services	Requirement for the consignment	Places for packing	Place for discharge	Conditions of the container
CY/CY	**Door to door**	**Shipper's or forwarder's premises**	**Consignee's premises**	**FCL/FCL**
CY/CFS	**Door to port**	**Shipper's or forwarder's premises**	**Carrier's container freight station at the port of destination**	**FCL/LCL**
CFS/CY	**Port to door**	**Carrier's container freight station at the port of origin**	**Consignee's premises**	**LCL/ FCL**
CFS/CFS	**Port to port**	**Carrier's container freight station at the port of origin**	**Carrier's container freight station at the port of destination**	**LCL/LCL**

Thank You !