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# TYPES OF TRANSPORT CORRESPONDING TO TYPES OF GOODS



# THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT

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- ❑ Transportation concerns the movement of products from a source (a plant, factory, or workshop) to a destination (a warehouse, customer, or retail store)
- ❑ It may take place via air, water, rail, road, pipeline or cable routes, using planes, boats, trains or trucks
- ❑ The goal for any business owner is to minimize transportation costs while also meeting demand for products

# MODES OF TRANSPORT

- Road transport
- Sea transport
- River transport
- Rail transport
- Air transport
- Pipeline transport
- Postal and telecommunication transport



# Road transport

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- ❑ Road transport plays a major role in handling cargo
- ❑ Road transportation is done through lorries/trucks of different types and capacities
- ❑ It is ideal for short distances, enables fast delivery and is cost effective
- ❑ Ideal for transporting perishable goods
- ❑ SEMI-TRAILERS are suitable for the transportation of most types of cargoes
- ❑ REFRIGERATED TRUCK/FRIGO –used for most perishable goods, like meat, fish, poultry, vegetables and dairy products
- ❑ TANK TRUCK/LORRY –applied for food and non-food liquid products, like petrol or liquid fertilizers
- ❑ TIMBER LORRY – for forest and trunk products
- ❑ AGRICULTURAL AND DUMP TRUCKS for bulk cargo, like gravel or soil

# Sea transport

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- ❑ It is mostly used for the delivery of goods from distant suppliers
- ❑ Most sea transportation is conducted in containers which vary in size
- ❑ Sea tankers are used for bulk shipments of loose goods such as oil, grain, rice and coal
- ❑ It is ideal for transporting heavy and bulky goods
- ❑ Suitable for products with longer delivery times
- ❑ It is the least expensive mode of transport

# Types of ships

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- ❑ BULK CARRIERS are cargo ships used to transport bulk cargo items like ore or food staples (rice, grain, etc.)
- ❑ CONTAINER SHIPS or “box boats” carry their entire cargo in truck-size containers, suitable for dry cargo
- ❑ TANKERS are used for the transport of fluids, such as crude oil, petroleum gas, liquified natural gas, chemicals, vegetable oils, wine and other food
- ❑ REFRIGERATED SHIPS (reefers) used to transport perishable commodities such as meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, dairy products and other foodstuffs
- ❑ Roll-on/roll-off ships (RORO) are designed to carry wheeled cargo such as cars, trailers or railway carriages

# Rail transport

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- ❑ Large volume of cargo can be handled in a short period of time
- ❑ It is cost effective, safe and reliable
- ❑ Used for a wide range of goods including post, coal, steel and other heavy goods
- ❑ CONTAINER TRAINS – used for non-bulk cargo
- ❑ REFRIGERATOR CARS – for perishable goods
- ❑ STOCK CARS – for livestock
- ❑ AUTORACKS – for road vehicles
- ❑ BULK is handled much cheaper than by road

# Air transport

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- ❑ The fastest but most costly means of transport
- ❑ Only valuable goods having less volume can be transported
- ❑ Useful to deliver products with short lead times, fragile goods, non-bulk products and mail
- ❑ Used for the delivery of goods from distant suppliers
- ❑ Fragile goods such as computers, dishes/plates, cellular telephones, LCD and plasma TVs, ceramics, and crystal must be properly packed
- ❑ Perishable goods include products such as: fruits, flowers, vegetables, meat, eggs, medicines and transplants, organs, fish, etc. – this type of cargo also requires adequate packing
- ❑ Valuable goods, like gold, platinum, bank notes, securities, stock shares, cash, etc.



# Pipeline transport

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- ❑ It is the transportation of goods or material through a pipe
- ❑ Pipelines transport crude and refined petroleum, fuels (oil, natural gas and biofuels) and other fluids like water or beer
- ❑ Pipelines are useful for transporting water for drinking or irrigation over long distances
- ❑ They are also used for ammonia, ethanol, coal and ore
- ❑ About 75% of all pipeline infrastructure in the world is situated in just three countries: the USA, Russia and Canada
- ❑ Pipelines are most convenient, efficient and economical mode of transporting liquids
- ❑ In Europe 80% of oil products are still transported by other modes of transport

# Postal and telecommunication transport

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- Postal services transport mail and small packages to destinations around the world, and they are mostly public corporations
- Postal operations involve providing domestic and international postal services – receipt, transport and delivery of mail, specialized mailing services, operation of postal facilities and sale of postal, philatelic and mailing supplies
- Telecommunication is the transmission of signs, signals, messages, writings, images and sounds by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems



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Thanks for your attention

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