

KGR Logistics

LOGISTICS Glossary

2024





Logistics Glossary





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2024







Discover the Power of Precision with KGR Logistics' Ultimate Glossary

Welcome to KGR Logistics' Ultimate Glossary of Logistics and Supply Chain Management, a meticulously crafted tool designed to elevate your understanding and enhance your operational capabilities in the logistics industry. At KGR Logistics, we recognize the vital role that a deep grasp of terminology plays in navigating the complex landscape of global trade and logistics. This glossary is part of our commitment to empowering professionals, from budding logistics coordinators to seasoned supply chain managers, with the knowledge they need to excel.

Through this resource, KGR Logistics offers more than just definitions; we provide a bridge to greater efficiency and clearer communication within your operations and business interactions. Each term has been selected and explained with the precision and expertise that KGR is known for, ensuring that you can confidently discuss, plan, and execute logistics strategies with clarity and insight. By integrating this glossary into your professional toolkit, you will enhance not only your personal knowledge but also the operational prowess of your teams, leading to improved decision-making and a stronger competitive edge in the marketplace.







3PL (Third-Party Logistics)

Outsourced logistics services encompassing transportation, warehousing, and fulfillment services.







Accessorial Charges

Outsourced logistics services encompassing transportation, warehousing, and fulfillment services.

Advanced Forecasting Tools

Sophisticated analytics tools that use historical data and predictive modeling to estimate future logistics needs, helping to optimize inventory levels and manage supply chain resources efficiently.

AI (Artificial Intelligence) & Machine Learning

Sophisticated analytics tools that use historical data and predictive modeling to estimate future logistics needs, helping to optimize inventory levels and manage supply chain resources efficiently.

Alternative Storage Solutions

Various temporary or permanent warehousing solutions used to manage excess inventory, especially during peak demand periods, to prevent overflow and maintain service levels.

Analytics, Data

The practice of examining data sets to draw conclusions about the information they contain, aiding in logistics planning and performance improvement.

ATA Carnet

An international customs document that permits the duty-free and tax-free temporary import of goods for up to one year.

Automated Export System (AES)

A system run by the U.S. Census Bureau for collecting data on U.S. exports. Required documentation for goods valued over \$2,500 or ones requiring an export license.





Backhaul

The process of a transportation vehicle returning from the original destination to the point of origin with a load, to maximize trip efficiency.

Bill of Entry

A legal document filled out by an importer or an agent detailing the goods being imported. Critical for customs clearance in many countries.

Bill of Lading (BOL)

A legally binding document between the shipper and carrier that details the type, quantity, and destination of the goods being carried. Essential for tracking and accountability.

Blockchain in Logistics

Revolutionary technology that ensures transparency, security, and efficiency through a decentralized record of transactions.

Bottleneck

A point of congestion in a production system (such as supply chain) that occurs when workloads arrive too quickly for the production process to handle. Solution: Implementing lean logistics practices and optimizing routing and scheduling to alleviate

Bulk Shipping Discounts

Cost reductions achieved when transporting large volumes of goods, leveraging economies of scale to benefit both the logistics provider and the customer.





Cabotage

The transport of goods or passengers between two points in the same country by a transport operator from another country.

Capacity Crunch

A situation where the demand for transportation services exceeds the available supply, often during peak seasons or in specific geographic regions.

Carrier Management

The process of selecting and managing the carriers used for transporting goods, crucial for optimizing costs and ensuring service quality.

CFS (Container Freight Station)

The assurance that all logistics activities adhere to relevant laws and regulations, emphasizing expertise in international trade.

Compliance Management

A point of congestion in a production system (such as supply chain) that occurs when workloads arrive too quickly for the production process to handle. Solution: Implementing lean logistics practices and optimizing routing and scheduling to alleviate

Compliance Training

Training programs designed to educate logistics staff on the latest regulations and industry standards to ensure compliance across international and domestic markets.

Contingency Planning

Strategic preparation for unexpected events or disruptions in the supply chain, ensuring there are processes in place to maintain operations under various scenarios.





Cost Efficiency

Leveraging economies of scale and network optimizations to reduce overall shipping and warehousing costs for customers.

Cost-Effective Solutions

Services designed to provide the best possible service at the lowest possible cost.

Cross-Docking

The process of unloading materials from an incoming semi-trailer truck or railroad car and loading these materials directly into outbound trucks, trailers, or rail cars, with minimal or no storage in between.

C-TPAT (Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism)

A voluntary supply chain security program led by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, focused on improving the security of private companies' supply chains with respect to terrorism.

Customization

The ability to tailor logistics services to meet specific client needs, from warehousing specifications to specialized transportation routes and schedules.

Customs Clearance

Training programs designed to educate logistics staff on the latest regulations and industry standards to ensure compliance across international and domestic markets.

Customs Delays

Delays incurred during the process of clearing goods through customs barriers, often due to documentation issues or compliance problems.





Damaged Goods

Items that have been harmed or impaired in transit, impacting customer satisfaction and increasing costs due to returns and replacements.

Demurrage

A penalty charge against shippers or consignees for delaying the carrier's equipment beyond the allowed free time.

Detention

A fee charged by carriers when a shipper or receiver delays the carrier's equipment beyond the allotted free time for loading or unloading.

Digital Twin Technology

The creation of a digital replica of physical supply chain assets, processes, or systems, allowing for simulation and analysis to improve efficiency.

Distribution Strategy

The creation of a digital replica of physical supply chain assets, processes, or systems, allowing for simulation and analysis to improve efficiency.

Diverse Carrier Base

Utilizing a wide network of carriers to ensure flexibility and the ability to secure competitive shipping options under various conditions.

Drop Trailer Program

A flexibility service where carriers drop off a trailer at a shipper's facility for loading at the shipper's convenience.





Dry Van

A type of trucking trailer that is fully enclosed and designed to carry pallets or boxes of cargo. Dry vans are the most commonly used form of transportation for freight, ideal for shipments that need protection from the elements but do not require temperature control

Duty Drawback

A refund of customs duties paid on material imports that are later exported as finished goods.

Dynamic Routing

A fee charged by carriers when a shipper or receiver delays the carrier's equipment beyond the allotted free time for loading or unloading.





E-commerce Logistics

Specialized logistics services tailored for the e-commerce sector, highlighting expertise in fulfilling online orders efficiently.

Efficient Return Systems

Streamlined processes and technologies designed to manage product returns efficiently, ensuring products are reintegrated into the inventory or disposed of properly, reducing waste and costs.

End-to-End Logistics Solutions

Comprehensive service offerings that manage all aspects of the supply chain from origin to the final consumer, enhancing convenience and control.

Excessive Costs

Higher than necessary expenses incurred at various points in the supply chain.

Expedited Shipping

A service provided by carriers to transport freight faster than normal, often by optimizing routes and reducing transfer times.

Expertise and Experience

Utilizing a wide network of carriers to ensure flexibility and the ability to secure competitive shipping options under various conditions.

EXW (Ex Works)

An international trade term that requires the seller to deliver goods at their premises, or at another named place. The seller does not need to load the goods on any collecting vehicle, nor does it need to clear the goods for export.





FCL (Full Container Load)

A type of shipping where a container is exclusively used for a single shipment and the cost is borne by one party.

Flat Bed

A type of trucking trailer that has an open body in the form of a flat platform with no sides or roof. Flatbed trailers are used for transporting heavy loads, oversized cargo, construction equipment, or goods that are not vulnerable to weather conditions.

Free Alongside Ship (FAS)

Comprehensive service offerings that manage all aspects of the supply chain from origin to the final consumer, enhancing convenience and control.

Freight All Kinds (FAK)

A pricing method that groups various goods together regardless of size and weight, simplifying complexity and often reducing costs.

Freight Brokerage

The mediation between shippers and carriers to facilitate the transportation of goods, highlighting expertise in logistics networking.

Freight Classification

Categories assigned to various types of freight that determine the carrier's shipping charges, based on factors like weight, density, value, and ease of transport.

Freight Forwarding

The coordination and shipment of goods from one place to another via a single or multiple carriers via air, marine, rail, or highway.





FTL (Full Truckload)

Transportation service for shipments that require the entire space of a truck, indicating capability in handling large-scale shipments.

Fuel Management Strategies

Approaches to manage and reduce fuel consumption, such as optimizing routes, maintaining vehicles, and employing fuel-efficient driving techniques.

Fuel Price Fluctuation

Variability in fuel costs that can affect shipping rates and overall transportation costs. Solution: Employing fuel management strategies and adjusting logistics plans to keep costs predictable.





Gate Appointment

In logistics, a scheduled time arranged for trucks to arrive at the terminal gates for loading or unloading goods. This system helps manage traffic at cargo terminals and warehouses, reducing wait times and increasing efficiency.

Gross Weight

The total weight of a shipment, including the goods and the packaging. It is important for determining transport costs, compliance with vehicle weight regulations, and planning the loading of cargo.

Groupage

A method of shipping where a logistics provider combines, or groups, smaller shipments from multiple customers into a single consignment to optimize transport resources and costs. It is a cost-effective solution for customers with smaller loads that do not require a full container or truck.

General Cargo

Refers to goods that are shipped in packaging, such as boxes, barrels, or pallets, as opposed to bulk cargo like oil or grain. General cargo is handled piece by piece, making it suitable for a wide variety of goods that require special handling and care.





Hub & Spoke System

A system of transportation where all traffic moves along spokes connected to a hub at the center. This model is commonly used in airline and freight logistics to facilitate the handling of cargo and passengers from various origins to various destinations with fewer routes.

Handling Charges

Fees associated with the processing of goods in various facilities such as airports, seaports, or warehouses. These charges cover services like loading, unloading, and moving goods within the facility.

High Cube Container

An abbreviation for hazardous materials, which are substances that pose a risk to health, safety, property, or the environment. HAZMAT logistics involve special handling, storage, and transportation requirements to comply with regulatory laws and ensure safety.

HAZMAT

An abbreviation for hazardous materials, which are substances that pose a risk to health, safety, property, or the environment. HAZMAT logistics involve special handling, storage, and transportation requirements to comply with regulatory laws and ensure safety.





Incoterms

International commercial terms published by the International Chamber of Commerce, widely used in international and domestic contracts for the sale of goods. They help to define exactly the shipping responsibilities of both seller and buyer.

Intermodal Transportation

The use of multiple forms of transportation (e.g., ship, train, and truck) without any handling of the freight itself when changing modes.

Intrastate

The motor carrier transports goods ONLY in one state.

Inventory Buffering

Keeping additional stock to act as a buffer against forecast errors or sudden spikes in demand, ensuring continuous product availability.

Inventory Management Systems

Software tools that manage stock levels accurately, ensuring efficient order processing and space utilization.

Inventory Management

Advanced management of stock levels, ensuring products are available when and where needed without excess inventory.

Inventory Mismanagement

Poor handling or forecasting of inventory levels leading to excess stock or stockouts, resulting in lost sales and increased costs.





IoT (Internet of Things) in SCM

The network of physical objects—"things"—embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies for the purpose of connecting and exchanging data with other devices and systems over the internet.

IoT Technologies

Implementation of the Internet of Things devices for enhanced tracking and management of shipments throughout the supply chain.

ISPM 15

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15, guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade.





JIT Delivery

Deliveries that are scheduled to arrive exactly when they are needed, not earlier or later, minimizing the need for storage and reducing inventory carrying costs.

JIT II

A variant of the Just-in-Time inventory strategy that involves a supplier representative working directly within the customer's facility to forecast and replenish inventory directly on the production line

Job Lot

A term used to describe a small quantity of merchandise shipped together as a single consignment. This can refer to a batch of goods that is smaller than the usual bulk shipments and is often handled uniquely in terms of pricing and logistics.

Jockey

A driver who operates trucks within a terminal or warehouse yard for the purpose of moving, organizing, or loading/unloading goods.

Joint Rate

A shipping rate agreed upon by two or more transportation carriers to move cargo over different parts of a route. Joint rates facilitate smoother transitions between carriers during multimodal shipments.

Jumbo Trailer

A type of trailer used in trucking that has a larger than normal capacity designed for voluminous yet lightweight cargo. Jumbo trailers are typically used to maximize the volume carried without exceeding weight restrictions.

Just-in-Time (JIT)

A logistics and inventory strategy that involves receiving goods only as they are needed in the production process, reducing inventory costs. This method requires precise timing and reliable suppliers to avoid disruptions.





Kanban

A scheduling system for lean manufacturing and just-in-time (JIT) manufacturing. Kanban helps manage the logistical chain from the production side by visualizing work and inventory to maximize efficiency.

Keelhaul

A term originally from nautical practice, but in logistics, it humorously refers to the complete overhaul or rigorous inspection of transportation practices or operations within the logistics chain.

Kilometer Post

Markers placed along roads or railways that measure the distance in kilometers from a specified point. These markers assist in route planning and monitoring transportation routes.

Kitting

The process of gathering and packaging together all the components needed to assemble a product. Kitting services are often used in warehousing and fulfillment to streamline the assembly process and reduce lead times for shipping products.

Knock Down (KD)

Goods that are disassembled to reduce the volume for easier and more cost-effective transport. Once these goods reach their destination, they are reassembled. This is commonly used for furniture and other large items.

Knock Down Flat (KDF)

Similar to Knock Down, this refers to items that are completely disassembled and shipped flat to save space and potentially reduce shipping costs. Assembly occurs after delivery.

KPI (Key Performance Indicator)

Metrics used to evaluate the success of an organization or of a particular activity in which it engages. In logistics, common KPIs include on-time delivery rates, warehouse efficiency, and inventory turnover.





Lane

In logistics, a lane refers to a regular route or corridor between two points that is frequently used for transporting goods. Lanes are significant in planning and optimizing transportation as they help define the most efficient and cost-effective paths for shipping.

Last Mile Delivery

The final step of the delivery process where goods are transferred from a transportation hub to the final delivery destination. This phase is crucial for customer satisfaction and is often the most complex and costly part of the shipping process.

Lean Logistics Practices

Methods that minimize waste within the supply chain, optimizing resource use and operational efficiency.

Lean Logistics

Applying lean principles to eliminate waste within the supply chain, enhancing operational efficiency.

Letter of Credit (L/C)

A letter from a bank guaranteeing a buyer's payment to a seller will be received on time and for the correct amount.

Load Matching

Goods that are disassembled to reduce the volume for easier and more cost-effective transport. Once these goods reach their destination, they are reassembled. This is commonly used for furniture and other large items.

Lost Shipments

Shipments that fail to reach their intended destination due to misrouting, theft, or other errors, resulting in financial loss and customer dissatisfaction.





Lowboy

A type of flatbed trailer with two drops in deck height: one right after the gooseneck and one right before the wheels. This allows the lowboy to carry tall items (such as heavy machinery) that would not legally clear bridges on a standard flatbed.

LTL (Less Than Truckload)

Shipping for smaller freight loads that do not require a full truck, which may be combined with other shipments to optimize costs and routes.

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Market Analysis

Evaluating the conditions of the marketplace to forecast trends, prepare strategies, and understand competitive dynamics.

Micro-Fulfillment Centers

Small, strategically placed logistic facilities that focus on fulfilling online shopping orders quickly and efficiently, reducing the cost and time associated with last mile delivery.

Mileage Rate

Pricing based on the number of miles a carrier transports goods, typically used in truckload shipping.

Multimodal Transportation

Coordination of transportation with at least two different modes of transport under a single contract, showing an ability to provide versatile shipping solutions.





Network Optimization

The process of improving a supply chain's logistics network to maximize efficiency and effectiveness. This involves analyzing the placement of production facilities, distribution centers, and warehouses to minimize costs, improve service levels, and reduce transportation lead times.

NVOCC (Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier)

A shipment consolidator or freight forwarder who does not own any vessel, but functions as a carrier by issuing its own bills of lading or air waybills and assuming responsibility for the shipments.





On-Time Performance (OTP)

A measure of how often carriers deliver goods at the scheduled time, an important metric for assessing reliability.

Over the Road (OTR)

Over-the-road trucking, or long-haul trucking, is a career where truck drivers carry loads over long distances, such as interstate or international trucking.

Optimization

The process of making supply chain operations as efficient and effective as possible, indicating strategic capability in resource allocation.

Overflow

The condition of having more goods than can be accommodated within existing storage facilities, often due to seasonal peaks or unexpected increases in demand.





Packaging Improvements

Enhancements to packaging methods to ensure product safety and reduce the risk of damage during transit.

Palletization

The process of securing and packing goods on a pallet for efficient shipping and handling.

Peak Season Demand

The increase in demand during certain times of the year, such as holidays or special events, that requires additional logistics planning and resources.

Predictive Analytics

The use of data, statistical algorithms, and machine learning techniques to identify the likelihood of future outcomes based on historical data, essential for strategic planning in logistics.

Predictive Stocking

The practice of using data analytics to predict customer demand and stock products accordingly, minimizing stockouts and overstock situations.

Pro Forma Invoice

An initial bill of sale sent to buyers in advance of a shipment or delivery of goods. Typically used to declare the value of the trade.

Procedural Key Terms

Terms used to describe specific logistics processes or methods, enabling better communication and understanding of operations within the supply chain.







Procurement Logistics

The strategic approach to sourcing and purchasing the goods and services needed within the supply chain.

Proof of Delivery (POD)

A document that confirms the receipt of goods and is often signed by the recipient, used to verify successful delivery.





Quality Assurance (QA)

Ensuring that logistics services meet the required standards, highlighting commitment to service excellence.

Quality Control

The process of ensuring that products meet the required safety and quality standards throughout the production and distribution phases. In logistics, this often involves inspection, testing, and compliance checks to maintain the integrity of goods in transit.





Rate Confirmation

A document issued by carriers to shippers that details the terms and costs of the transportation service, confirming the agreed-upon price and service conditions.

Real-time Inventory Management

Technology-driven approaches that provide immediate updates on the quantity and location of inventory, helping businesses react quickly to changes in demand or supply conditions.

Real-time Tracking Systems

Technologies that provide live updates on the status and location of shipments, improving transparency and delivery accuracy.

Reefer

A refrigerated trailer used for transporting perishable goods that require temperature control.

Regulatory Compliance

The challenge of keeping up with diverse regulations across different markets.

Returns Management

The process of handling returned merchandise effectively, which can be challenging due to the need for efficient sorting, inspection, and rerouting of returned items.

Risk Management

The process of identifying, assessing, and prioritizing risks followed by coordinated efforts to minimize, monitor, and control the probability or impact of unfortunate events.





ROI (Return on Investment)

A measure used to evaluate the profitability of an investment, emphasizing the financial savvy in logistics planning.

Roll-on/Roll-off (RoRo)

A method of shipping where vehicles, trailers, or other wheeled machinery are driven on and off the ship. RoRo ships are specially designed to carry wheeled cargo and are often used for cars, trucks, semi-trailer trucks, trailers, and railroad cars.

Route Optimization

Techniques and software solutions used to determine the most efficient delivery routes, considering factors such as distance, vehicle capacity, road conditions, and customer delivery windows.





SCAC (Standard Carrier Alpha Code)

A unique two-to-four-letter code used to identify transportation companies, widely used in the freight industry to track shipments.

Scalability

The ability of a 3PL provider to adapt logistics capacities and services to the changing needs of their customers, supporting business growth and seasonal fluctuations.

SCM (Supply Chain Management)

The comprehensive oversight and management of the entire supply chain, from production to product delivery.

Secure Facilities

Warehouses and storage locations equipped with advanced security measures to protect goods from theft or damage.

Security Concerns

Risks of theft or tampering with goods during transit.

SLI (Shipper's Letter of Instruction)

A form used to specify instructions from the exporter to the agent, typically the freight forwarder, containing all necessary information for proper handling and accurate shipping of materials.

Smart Lockers

Automated delivery points where customers can pick up their parcels at their convenience using a secure access code, improving the efficiency and security of package deliveries.





Spot Rate

The one-time price that a carrier charges to move a load according to current market conditions.

Step Deck (Drop Deck)

A type of trailer that is similar to a flatbed but includes a 'step' in the platform that drops down after the tractor unit. It is used to transport goods that are too tall to be carried on a standard flatbed, providing versatility in the types of cargo that can be transported without requiring special permits for height.

Stockouts

Occurrences when items are out of stock and unavailable for order fulfillment, leading to potential sales losses and customer dissatisfaction.

Supply Chain Disruption

Interruptions to normal supply chain operations caused by factors like natural disasters, political unrest, or supplier failures.

Supply Chain Diversification

The practice of using multiple suppliers and logistical routes to reduce dependency on any single source, enhancing supply chain resilience.

Supply Chain Visibility

The ability to track raw materials and products from the manufacturer to their final destination. This capability helps improve efficiency and allows companies to better manage inventory.

Sustainability in Logistics

Implementing environmentally friendly practices within logistics operations, demonstrating a commitment to ecological responsibility.





Tariff Negotiation

The process of negotiating the terms and rates for transporting goods, showcasing negotiation skills and market understanding.

Tariff

The published rates, charges, and related service conditions at which a carrier offers to provide transportation services.

Technology Integration

Deploying advanced logistics technologies to streamline operations and improve data accuracy, offering customers enhanced operational insights.

Technology-Enhanced Delivery Solutions

The use of advanced technologies, such as drones or autonomous vehicles, to improve the efficiency and reliability of delivery services, particularly in the last mile segment.

Telex Release

An electronic release system used by shippers to authorize the release of cargo internationally, often faster than releasing original bills of lading.

Time Savings

Offering logistics services that save time for customers, allowing them to focus on their core business operations without the hassle of managing supply chain details.

TMS (Transportation Management System)

A platform used to manage transportation operations, improving efficiency and reducing costs.





Tracking Capabilities

The deployment of systems that allow continuous monitoring of goods throughout the supply chain, ensuring accountability and security.

Transit Delays

Delays occurring during the transportation of goods, affecting delivery timelines and customer satisfaction. Solution

Transit Time

The total time taken for goods to be transported from the origin to the destination, a critical factor in planning and customer satisfaction.

Transportation Solutions

Customized transportation services that address specific logistic needs, showcasing a customercentric approach.





Unit Load

A packaging system that uses a single container or pallet base to transport a number of goods as a single unit, simplifying handling and storage. Unit loads make it easier to move bulk goods and reduce handling costs.

ULD (Unit Load Device)

Containers or pallets used in air freight that allow a large quantity of cargo to be bundled into a single unit. ULDs are designed to fit into aircraft holds and come in various sizes and shapes to accommodate different types of cargo.

Upstream

Refers to the activities in the supply chain that involve the movement of goods from the suppliers to the manufacturer. Upstream logistics focus on the supply side, managing the flow of raw materials, parts, and inventory needed for production.

Utilization

The degree to which a piece of equipment or infrastructure is used in the supply chain, measured against its potential capacity. High utilization rates can indicate efficient use of resources, whereas low rates may suggest inefficiencies or excess capacity.





Value-added Services

Additional services provided by logistics companies that go beyond traditional storage and transport, such as packaging, labeling, assembly, and quality inspection, to enhance the overall value offered to customers.

VGM (Verified Gross Mass)

The total weight of cargo, including dunnage and bracing plus the tare weight of the container, required under the SOLAS Convention for packed containers loaded on ships.

Visibility Gaps

Lack of real-time information regarding the location and status of goods in transit.





Warehouse Receipt

A receipt issued by a warehouse listing goods received for storage. It is an important document used for proof of ownership in logistics operations.

Warehousing

Offering storage solutions for goods before their distribution, reflecting capabilities in handling and storing products.

Waybill

Similar to a bill of lading, a document issued by a carrier giving details and instructions relating to the shipment of a consignment of goods.

WMS (Warehouse Management System)

A software solution that offers visibility into a business's entire inventory and manages supply chain fulfillment operations from the distribution center to the store shelf.





X-Dock

Short for cross-docking, a practice in logistics where incoming shipments are unloaded directly onto outbound trucks, trailers, or rail cars, bypassing traditional warehouse storage. This process minimizes storage time and speeds up the distribution process.

Xaas (Everything as a Service)

Although traditionally used in the tech industry to describe subscription-based models, in logistics, this term can refer to the increasingly popular trend of offering logistics services on a subscription or pay-as-you-go basis. This can include transportation, warehousing, or full supply chain management as a service

XML (eXtensible Markup Language)

Similar to a bill of lading, a document issued by a carrier giving details and instructions relating to the shipment of a consignment of goods.

X-Ray Inspection

Used in logistics to ensure cargo security and compliance with regulatory requirements. X-ray inspections are conducted at various points in the supply chain, particularly in customs for international shipments, to detect contraband, illegal substances, or discrepancies in cargo manifests.





Yield Management

Techniques used by carriers to analyze markets and optimize revenue through price adjustments based on real-time demand and capacity forecasts.





Zone Picking

A method of order picking in a warehouse where the picking area is divided into separate zones. Each warehouse worker is assigned to a specific zone and will pick only the items in that zone, which can increase efficiency and reduce errors.





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We hope this edition of the KGR Logistics Glossary has provided you with valuable insights and a deeper understanding of the complex world of logistics and supply chain management. As the industry continues to evolve in response to technological advancements, global economic shifts, and changing consumer demands, staying informed with the correct terminology is more crucial than ever. This glossary is designed to serve as a reliable resource, whether you are just starting out in the field or are looking to refine your expertise.

At KGR Logistics, we are committed to fostering knowledge and excellence within the logistics community. We believe that an informed approach to logistics and supply chain operations can lead to more effective decision-making, enhanced operational efficiency, and sustained growth in your professional endeavors. Continue to use this glossary as a reference as you navigate the challenges and opportunities of the logistics landscape.

Thank you for choosing KGR Logistics as your partner in education and excellence. We look forward to continuing to support your journey in mastering the logistics domain and exceeding in your career and business goals.





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