



Surcharges Explained

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- *Surcharges are levied on customers in addition to freight charges.
- *Surcharges provide price certainty to customers.
- *Surcharges comprise a bundled cost which includes most charges associated with statutory levies, stevedoring, tugs and pilotage, ships side wharfages, receipt and delivery costs, and what is referred to as ship side wet-costs.
- *If a customer is likely to incur extraordinary costs in relation to a specific shipment, additional charges may be imposed separate to the surcharge. The customer is usually informed about these possible costs at the time of booking.
- *Every country is different in their specific requirements, so surcharges usually differ by country.
- *Surcharges include costs incurred on behalf of the customer by both the shipping line and by the local agency.

Hazardous surcharge includes:

- *Checking cargo MSDS shipper declaration for accuracy and compliance.
- *Managing segregation of hazardous cargo through the stowage plan to ensure compliance with IMDG code.

Special Equipment surcharge includes:

- *Use of special equipment such as open tops or flat racks cost substantially more than standard dry equipment.
- *Special equipment is often on-hired and off-hired specifically for projects.

Centralisation surcharge includes:

- *Aggregating cargo to and from a direct port to a port that is not called directly by the servicing vessel.
Example, Adelaide and Fremantle via Melbourne has a surcharge.

Terminal Handling Charge (THC) includes:

- *Costs can vary by port, and by port call, however they generally include stevedoring, ship side charges and wharfages, tugs and pilotage, dockage, R&D and other small costs associated with the port call of a vessel.
- *THC has cost components specifically associated with port call costs, such as prefunding the port call, and damage to the ship associated with the operation of the ships cranes at a conventionally port.
- *THC is reviewed annually.

LO-LO surcharge includes:

- *Costs associated with empty container and depot activity.

Documentation Fee includes:

- *Local agency fee associated with managing the local documentation requirements.

Quarantine Inspection Fee (formerly known as Bio Security Fee) includes:

- *Direct and administrative costs associated with complying with quarantine regulation in specific countries.
Some ports in the Pacific have very strict sea cargo hygiene requirements and regulations, particularly associated with GAS status (Giant African Snail).

If you have any questions about any fee, please do not hesitate to call your Neptune representative, or agent.