



International Logistics: Mission and Functions

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Abstract: Today, logistics is one of the growing industries. In particular, international transportation and reduction of costs, tracking of cargo on the road are modern requirements. That is why this article analyzes the importance of international logistics, its tasks, functions and ways of development. Modern international logistics of space and borders is considered by experts as a concept of managing the flow of goods, cargo (material), intangible and passenger between countries and continents in time, space and socio-economic environment.

Keywords: Logistics, industry, transportation, socio-economic, international logistics, flow, flow of goods, borders.

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International logistics is understood as logistics in which the flow of tangible and intangible assets crosses the borders of states one or more times. Based on the definition, it is also possible to define the modern mission, goals, tasks and functions of international logistics of space and borders.

The task of international freight and logistics between countries is the efficient operation of an integrated and coordinated, coordinated and optimally regulated complex of all logistics flows as a process of various changes in the external and internal environment, space and time.

The main objectives of international freight and logistics between countries are:

1. Organization, provision and support:

- implementation of international agreements, treaties, foreign trade and trade agreements;
- Foreign trade, commercial and non-commercial operations, activities, international exchange of all types of economic resources, including financial, information, innovation, investment, labor and intellectual, as well as material and intangible assets, including scientific, technical, intellectual, creative, cultural, social and others;

2. Optimizing resource, time, labor, service and financial costs for the delivery of goods from the manufacturer to the consumer, as well as the rapid, convenient transportation of specific passengers and tourists from one country to another.

- Based on the above objectives, the tasks of international logistics are as follows:

- Prospective formation and development of affordable supply and demand for products and services, as well as international transport corridors and their necessary infrastructure on the basis of international, regional and national markets, marketing and logistics research;
- new transport routes, supply chains, distribution networks, combined and special vehicles, cargo units, their technological equipment, concentration and distribution logistics centers, freight terminals, efficient communications, cargo units, containers and packaging;
- optimal route and schedule of commercial and passenger transportation, as well as efficient options of transport routes, addresses for coordination of freight and passenger transit, means of communication and warning;
- Each transport cycle and operational stage of delivery of cargo and passengers, including various modes of transport, necessary vehicles, their technical and technological equipment, cargo units, containers and packaging;
- Ensuring efficient logistics flow between countries and continents of modern and high-quality, environmentally friendly, commercial products and passengers, information, financial and intellectual resources, investments, services in accordance with the sanitary and hygienic standards of packaging and packaging
- International traffic related to all types of services, including information, personnel, forwarding, technical, insurance and legal support;
- control over the import and export of goods, the results of intellectual activity in natural and monetary units, cash, etc.;
- Formation and distribution of operational electronic document management, e-commerce, commerce, logistics, business Internet activities across countries and continents.

Achievements in innovation and new technologies, operations and activities, management, marketing, logistics, supply chain management, distribution networks, outsourcing, out staffing, information technology, e-commerce (its effective implementation and distribution due to such effective exchange to promote the convergence of economic and social development of the states, to develop and strengthen political, industrial, trade and economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual ties.

Consequently, modern international logistics of space and borders is considered by experts as a concept of managing the flow of goods, cargo (material), intangible and passenger between countries and continents in time, space and socio-economic environment.

In addition to the usual logistics functions, the specific functions of international logistics have been formed:

- ✓ forecasting, planning and shaping global economic relations for the supply of goods or services for sale, their development, adjustment, modernization, rationalization and optimization;
- ✓ Determining the volume, dynamics and direction of global logistics flows (material, information, financial, service, intellectual, human resources, etc.);
- ✓ expert, predictive estimates of world transport and movement of goods, tangible and intangible assets, future needs and prices of people;
- ✓ determine the order and sequence, speed and frequency, intensity and density of global logistics flows, the number and location of intermediate nodes, terminals, centres;

- ✓ determination of the rating and sequence of international movement of goods through cargo terminals, places of storage, concentration and distribution, determination of the optimal coefficient of warehouse links in the organization of the movement of such goods;
- ✓ strategic, tactical and operational management of shares in the field of international trade;
- ✓ Carry out all necessary processes, operations and activities in the field of international transportation, as well as transportation of goods and passengers to specific destinations;
- ✓ Management of scientific and technological progress, resource-saving technologies, investments and innovations, their introduction into the process of formation and development of international transport corridors;
- ✓ Development of cross-border logistics of space and borders as a key component of international logistics.

The emergence of international logistics is related not only to the modern requirements of the integrated economic and social development of the world, but also to the various evolutionary historical, political, technological, marketing, economic and social aspects that have existed for centuries. Gradually, along with the main directions of integrated logic, the principles and methods of international logistics were formed.

The specific principles and methods of international logistics management depend on the following main reasons.

First, the potential resource capabilities of global, international systems of mass production, modification, transportation, storage and distribution of marketable products are greater than the more efficient solution and implementation of economic problems on a national or limited bilateral transnational basis in organizing and managing logistics flows allows you to take advantage.

Second, the more limited concepts of internal logistics integration are subject to a certain degree of failure when a company tries to bring its operations to an international level.

Third, only a truly global (international) system based on integrated logic can translate the correct and efficient flow and movement of tangible and intangible asset flows from limited economic resources around the world into international integrated logistics.

However, such an integral logic has not yet been created, and at present its gradual formation is only continuing. In this regard, each transnational concern or transnational corporation, group of countries or even individual states needs to develop a special, unique, targeted and coordinated logistics complex to change and promote their commercial products, services and innovative technologies, including finance faces the problem.

Necessary compromises (conditions, parities, ratios, balances, legislative requirements) are provided by the main methods of providing logistics services to participants in foreign economic activity and the infrastructural, systemic elements, which include, for example, the following basic characteristics.

1. Methods of state regulation of foreign trade: customs and non-tariff regulation, customs clearance of commercial products, the formation of specific conditions and tools to reduce and eliminate the "grey" schemes of customs clearance, export and control over customs clearance of goods, imports in the country, trade and economic balance, currency control.
2. International rules of carriage of goods (conventions on the contract of international carriage of goods using a truck carriage, international sea, rail and air transport, pipeline transportation of liquid hydrocarbons, major international agreements in the field of energy).

3. Economic and customs unions, organizations and communities.
4. Delivery of goods under customs control (customs office for imported, transported and exported goods, customs office for import, export of goods).
5. International logistics methods (methods of calculating the cost of delivery, methods and basic rules of interaction between customer and forwarder, basic methods of reducing commercial risks, conclusion of contracts in foreign countries, methods and rules of conclusion, setting trade, customs tariffs and duties) methods (legal support and cooperation).
6. The main infrastructural, structural elements of international logistics (customs carriers, temporary storage warehouses, multimodal transportation, international transport corridors, information technology, integrated system of description and coding of goods, insurance of goods and passengers, foreign trade, statistics, etc.), Incoterms, international financial systems, international logistics centers, concentration and distribution terminals and parks, sites and zones, regional clusters and centers.

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