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## LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE FREIGHT CARRIAGE

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*In market conditions, an important requirement of the consumer of transport services is timely and high-quality delivery of cargo. It is possible to fulfill the specified conditions with the use of logistics. Using the achievements of logistics in transport is the key to improving the efficiency of the Belarusian transport complex and enhancing its integration into the global transport system.*

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Transport is one of the economic subsystems of the national economy. It serves as the material basis of production relations between individual countries and regions of the world for the exchange of goods, acts as a factor organizing the world economic space and ensuring the further realization of the territorial division of labor.

The role of various types of transport is due not only to the intensive development of trade and economic relations between countries, an increase in the volume of foreign trade and transit traffic, the technical level of the transport system and the quality of services provided, but also the state of the world economic situation, price changes for the main types of export-import products and increase living standards of the population.

Automobile transport transports goods by road and has a significant scope for the delivery of products over short and medium distances, and over long distances, when you need to transport specific types of goods and at the same time reduce the time of their delivery.

However, road transport is the most time-consuming and costly mode of transport due to a relatively low carrying capacity and the capacity of vehicles. The cost of transporting goods in road transport is much higher than in water and rail transport [1, p. 207].

The process of managing international road freight transport is a set of individual activities aimed at streamlining and coordinating all the elements of this type of traffic in order to achieve the objectives of the organization.

The management process solves two main tasks: tactical is to maintain stability, harmonious interaction and performance of all elements of the international road transport of goods by road; strategic ensures the development and improvement of this aspect of the organization. The management process consists of four interrelated functions: planning, organization, motivation and control.

International road transport is one of the most profitable and fastest growing segments of the Belarusian market. Over the past 10 years, the number of operators involved in it (transport companies engaged in international cargo transportation) has increased 80 times. During this time, foreign currency deductions of international road carriers to the budget increased 5 times and the number of units of equipment in their car fleet increased tenfold. Currently, more than 35 thousand people are employed in this industry. A feature of international road transport is that they, as a rule, are carried out on the basis of intergovernmental agreements that the Republic of Belarus has with almost all European countries. At the same time, it was possible to agree with the European Union that the services provided to non-residents on the basis of universal permits.

But such an activity involves a collision with a large number of complex tasks, such as poor development of transport infrastructure, lack of roadside service, and road conditions. All of the above skills adversely affect the delivery of goods, which affects the cost and time of transportation. To solve existing problems, organizations seek to design and build logistics systems.

The most popular type of freight traffic with mills and plants in Europe and the CIS is the automobile type. Recently, multimodal transportation has become popular. International transport over long distances of this type is carried out in several stages, namely, automobile and air, road and sea means [2, p. 94].

International freight transport involves a constant crossing of borders, which requires organizations to perform flawlessly at all stages and stages.

One of the important nuances is the organization of the receipt of information about the exact location of the goods and goods in any particular location.

Economics

As a rule, the process of delivery of goods in international trade includes:

- 1) transportation of goods from the internal production point to the border point (port) of the exporting country;
- 2) international transit or sea transportation from the point of exporting country to the border point (port) of the importing country (if no common land border is established between these countries);
- 3) transportation from the border point of the importing country to the internal point of consumption of goods.

The organization of international transport begins with the receipt of an application from the shipper, containing information about the goods being transported and the basic requirements for transportation. The basis of the carriage is the conclusion of the contract. A freight contract usually has the following structure:

- 1) the Subject of the Agreement;
- 2) obligations of the parties;
- 3) the procedure for payment for services;
- 4) responsibility of the parties;
- 5) the term of the contract;
- 6) the legal addresses of the parties [3, p. 122].

Transport operations are considered international if they are related to the movement of foreign trade cargoes to external segments of the transportation route (relative to the country of purchaser and buyer country) (that is, section B-C is present) (Fig. 1).

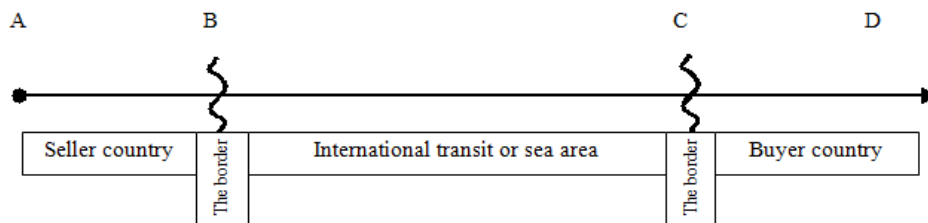


Figure 1. – Diagram of the process of delivery of goods in international trade [4]

In assessing the effectiveness of managing international road freight transport, a number of indicators are used, for each organization the set of these indicators is individual. This situation is due to the specifics of the enterprise, the presence or absence of the necessary base for the calculation of certain indicators.

The efficiency of use of the vehicle can depend and be determined on the one hand by the perfection of its design and the compliance of the operating conditions - transport, road and climate. On the other hand, it depends on the organization of transportation: the length of time in the outfit, the number of days of work per year, the rational organization of transportation routes, the mechanization of loading and unloading operations, the length of downtime during reception or delivery, maintenance, repair, etc.

The efficiency of road transport consists of the following components: the degree of satisfaction of the needs of enterprises in the transport of goods, efficient use of rolling stock and efficient use of loading and unloading facilities [5, p. 76].

In this way, international road transport has great and serious development prospects, discussed both at the bilateral level and in the international arena. Consequently, domestic legislation, its correct understanding and application play an important role in the implementation of transport in international road transport.

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