

- Transportation of special cargo: dangerous, oversized cargo, perishable goods.

When choosing a carrier, first of all it is necessary to pay attention to the tax system of the potential partner. For example, the legal entity on the general system of the taxation cannot carry out economic activity together with simplifiers of 2 groups.

In addition, the road carrier must operate within the selected economic activities(5). According to the legislation, road transport of hazardous goods, hazardous waste, as well as international transportation of passengers and goods are subject to licensing.

Transport from the carrier must be own or leased. That is, the carrier must have documents confirming(6) the ownership or right to use the vehicle. If carriers provide services involving a driver, they must also formalize their relationship with the driver in the manner prescribed by law.

Documenting freight is very important in carrying out this economic activity. So, in the course of movement of inventory in space, the following types of contracts(7) are used.

- contract of carriage (luggage, cargo, mail);
- charter agreement (chartering);
- vehicle rental (lease) agreement);
- freight forwarding agreement.

Of course, this is not an exhaustive list of documents required for transportation. Using this or that type of transportation, it is necessary to find out which documents need to be prepared. This article outlines only the basics of transportation. The state has an influence on the relations that arise between the carriers and the customer through state control, which is carried out by Ukrtransbezpeka and its territorial bodies.

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT ROUTES

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The development of transport routes began long before our era.

But I will only talk about some of them.

Such as:

1. The Incense Trade route
2. The Silk road
3. Triangular trade
4. New Silk route— that is European Land Bridge

1.The Incense Trade route.

It was discovered around the 3rd century BC. For transporting spices from the Indian subcontinent and incense from the Arabian Peninsula to the Mediterranean

Basin. Because of this, the city of Alexandria (Egypt) became a major trade hub between India and Europe.

2. The Silk road.

A grandiose trade route that connected East and West. Its length was 12,000 (twelve thousand) km (kilOmetrs). The road was laid around the 2nd century BC. First of all, for the export of silk from China. There were also many deliveries from different countries. Spices from India; horses and camels from Central Asia; art objects from Europe and much more. Unfortunately, after the collapse of the Mongol Empire, the great Silk Road came to be less profitable. Their commander Tamerlane destroyed the trading cities from which the northern route began.

3. Triangular trade

The road has such a name because it carried out an exchange between 3 parts of the world (Africa, America and Europe). Weapons were sent from Western Europe to the Gulf of Guinea. In the Gulf of Guinea, weapons were exchanged for slaves. Slaves were brought to America to work on plantations. And ships with gemstones were sent to Europe. This trade quickly became very profitable. But due to the fact that slavery was abolished in the 19th century, triangular trade ceased.

Today there are many different transport routes. Furthermore, the search for new trade routes never stops. For example, China is going to launch the New Silk Road. It will be a railroad that will connect China and Europe. It will be the world's longest freight rail route. Trains on this route will take fifteen days from China to Germany. This is 2 times faster than the sea route through the Suez Canal.

Now, due to climate change, the polar ice caps are melting. Therefore, it may be possible to open new trade routes that will be shorter and more efficient.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT ORGANIZATIONS

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International Transport Organizations play an important role in trade facilitation, as they represent their members in trade facilitation negotiations and are often instrumental in promoting trade facilitation measures and in implementing trade facilitation tools and solutions amongst their communities.

The main international transport organizations involved in trade facilitation include:

1. FIATA, the International Freight Forwarders Association, represents the freight forwarding industry, and is a non-governmental organization with members covering approximately 40,000 forwarding and logistics firms, and employing around 8 - 10 million people in 150 countries.

FIATA has created standard documents and their electronic equivalents for use by freight forwarders worldwide:

- Forwarders Certificate of Receipt
- Forwarders Certificate of Transport