

Goods with high turnover and limited shelf life are transported by air. But it's not just about food. For example, almost all electronic devices (especially small electronics) are classified as goods with a limited shelf life. If you bring an iPhone to Russia by sea, then it will not be in demand. The average air delivery time, taking into account customs clearance, is 5 days: on Monday the goods are at the airport of China, on Tuesday-Wednesday the plane flies, on Wednesday-Thursday the goods are cleared through customs, on Friday the goods are already in the warehouse. True, you will have to pay several times more for this.

The railway is usually used as a link in multimodal transportation: when the cargo first sails to the Far East, and then it is delivered by train to countries. Perhaps this is the most popular of the existing types of delivery. "Pure" rail transportation from China to Europe is also used. But here the problem is in the dimensions of the railway track, which do not match in Europe and China, so the goods after crossing the border have to be rearranged from one train to another. This is a rather long process, which seriously increases the cost of some types of cargo.

The choice of a logistics chain ultimately depends on three components: timing, price and quality of delivery. If you are bringing 10,000 newly released iPhones to Moscow, then most likely they will be sold out the next day. Here turnover is important for business, so it is better to choose the fastest one - air delivery. And if you deliver, for example, cheap chemicals, 20 tons of which cost \$7,000, then it is profitable to transport them by the cheapest way - by sea. Auto-delivery is faster than sea delivery, but it is dangerous: the goods tend to hit the road, robberies are not excluded. Need it fast - use air transportation. If the timing is not important and the business has the opportunity to freeze money for a while while the cargo is sailing, choose the sea route

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

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Without transportation, it is impossible to imagine the daily, full provision of various human needs(2).

Legal support(3) of economic activity in the field of transport is very important. And this, unfortunately, begins to be understood only when the cargo is damaged or lost, obligations are not fulfilled, there are problems with the tax authorities, etc.

Transportation includes(4):

- Trucking (passengers, cargo);
- Water transportation (by sea, river);
- Air transportation;
- Rail Transportation;
- Piggybacking.

- 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