



LOGISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL MAIL EXCHANGE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Ziyoev Sukhrobjon

ANNOTATION

With the rapid development of modern technology, many predicted the disappearance of the postal service. Although scientific and technological progress has significantly changed the appearance of this type of communication, its role has by no means become less. The logistics of international sending has also undergone many changes in order to meet the demand of the people using this service. The following article is devoted to the logistics of international mail exchange of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: *postal service, postal exchange, logistics, international logistics, commodity, cargo transportation, warehousing, packaging, labelling.*

INTRODUCTION

Logistics is an interdisciplinary scientific direction directly related to the search for new opportunities to improve the efficiency of material flows.

The definition of this concept is contained in the terminological dictionary. "Logistics is the science of planning, controlling and managing transportation, warehousing and other tangible and intangible operations performed in the process of bringing raw materials and materials to a manufacturing enterprise, in-plant processing of raw materials, materials and semi-finished products, bringing finished products to the consumer in accordance with the interests and requirements the latter, as well as the transmission, storage and processing of relevant information.

The concept of logistics in a broader sense can be interpreted as a modern methodology and method of managing the flows of all interconnected types that arise in the process of economic activity as a whole.

Thus, logistics considers as a whole the entire cycle of economic activity: from the selection of appropriate production tasks, the determination of effective methods for their solution, management using these methods to the organization and management of marketing and product sales processes.



After gaining independence in Uzbekistan, in the process of reforming and updating all spheres of life of the state and society, a lot of work was carried out to radically transform and improve the national postal system in accordance with world standards. Already in the first years of independence, much attention was paid to the separation of postal and communication enterprises, a clear definition of goals, objectives and scope of their activities, the development of types of services, the introduction of new equipment and technologies, as well as the training of qualified personnel. Modernization of the postal system

The logistics system is a system for bringing the material flow to the consumer. The commodity circulation system is defined as technical means, communications and arrangement of all types of transport; warehousing of industrial firms, their branches, trade and intermediary firms and other companies; material and technical base of brokerage and agency firms; arrangement of transport-forwarding companies for carrying out operations on grouping, picking shipments, etc.; material and technical base of leasing companies leasing containers; technical means of information management systems. In addition, this system covers a set of technological, organizational, legal, social and other relations that arise in the course of transport, information and other support for economic relations.

The international system of commodity circulation is defined as a set of various national systems connected by the international division of labor.

International logistics companies solve many problems every day: the optimal route and forwarding company are selected, each stage of transportation is planned and its timing is optimized, border crossing is organized in the context of customs inspections, and measures for cargo storage are provided. And this is just a short list of tasks solved by professional logisticians. The traditional elements in the international logistics system are transport companies that actually carry out cargo transportation, warehousing and storage complexes, and the so-called commissioning systems.

It should be noted that international logistics is not only cargo transportation and warehousing. Today, international logistics is more of a concept for managing the flow of goods between different countries. The arsenal of international logistics today includes the World Wide Web as a powerful component. Information support of the Internet significantly



increases the efficiency of cargo transportation. The main trend in international logistics today is electronic logistics, which is based on the so-called online transactions.

The logistics system of international goods movement includes the following main operations:

Transportation

Warehousing and storage

Loading and unloading works,

Packaging and labeling,

Inventory management

The logistics system of international commodity circulation, in addition to the properties characteristic of any system, is characterized by the following:

Adaptive to the conditions of doing business on an international scale;

connected with the external environment and subject to change;

Fundamentals of international commodity circulation with the development of transport and means of communication, economic ties are increasingly being established between those economic entities that are representatives of different states (or are physically located on the territory of different countries) . This is a sign of the globalization of the world economy, and one of its forms is international commodity circulation. International commodity circulation is a combination of various national systems of commodity circulation, which is based on the implementation of the principle of the international division of labor. At the same time, commodity circulation in itself is a commodity flow, i.e. the process of promotion, movement of manufactured goods from its Producer to the final consumer. Between them, other entities usually take part in the process of commodity circulation (wholesale and retail trade enterprises, transport companies, etc.). This is due to the fact that, in addition to the physical movement of goods, commodity circulation includes operations for the storage of goods, their sorting, and preparation for sale at trade enterprises.

Conceptually, the international movement of goods is similar to the process that takes place at the level of the national economy. However, international commodity circulation is accompanied by a number of features. The most striking of them are the need to go through customs procedures, compliance with international legislation and national



laws of countries, the presence of a language barrier, the difference in currency and tax conditions for doing business, etc. Logistics of international goods movement Management of international goods movement is carried out through the use of a logistics approach. In accordance with it, the object of control is actually the goods that are on the way from one country to another. In addition, this process is accompanied by financial and information flows - their coordination with the movement of goods is also the responsibility of the logistics sector. In most cases, you have to deal with logistics systems. The same applies to international distribution of goods. Logistics systems are understood as a set of interrelated elements whose functioning ensures the movement of material flow. Their elements can be acting subjects (enterprises, state bodies, consumers), objects (goods, money, information), means (transport, computer, etc.). Special subjects of the logistics system of international goods movement are transnational corporations, customs authorities, international organizations. Enterprises assume the roles of exporters and importers. The structure of the logistics system of international commodity circulation includes several basic operations - transportation, warehousing, storage, loading and unloading, packaging, labeling, customs clearance, inventory management. The execution of these operations is usually sequential and cyclic. Carrying out the logistics management of international goods movement, it is necessary to clearly understand the characteristic features of those processes, which, in particular, distinguish it from the national distribution of goods. These are:

Order volumes higher than nationally accepted, making it possible to offset higher shipping costs;

World markets are characterized by wider fluctuations in market demand;

Most of the operating enterprises have less experience at the international level than at the national level;

There are more intermediaries - freight forwarders and customs agents;

Establishing close working relationships with end users is difficult due to the large number of intermediaries, long distances, differences in culture.

These factors affect the form in which the logistics system of international commodity circulation is created and developed. Each company independently builds logistical relations with its counterparties, but this happens under the influence of external



conditions, which, among other things, can be created on purpose. Therefore, at the international level, there are special associations and organizations that agree on equal.

REFERENCE

1. Akhmedovna Y. T. To develop students' knowledge, skills and competencies in the organizational and technical aspects of essay //ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL. – 2021. – T. 11. – №. 2. – C. 914-918.
2. Kizi S. G. G. Formation Of Independent Reading Skills in Primary School Students //Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies. – 2021. – T. 2. – p. 222-224.