

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS BY CAR

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Annotation

This article discusses in detail the importance of transport in the logistics process and its role in the transportation of goods. Through this article, you can get acquainted with the main advantages of trucking, the shortcomings that need to be overcome in the industry, and the costs of trucking.

Keywords: Shipping, highway, car, trucks, shipping costs, customs duty, trailer, door-to-door shipping, container.

Shipping is the physical process of transporting goods and cargo. The term shipping originally referred to transportation by sea, but in American English it also refers to transportation by land or air. Road transport enables faster and cheaper transportation of goods over short distances. Other modes of transport, such as water, air or rail, may cause delays in the transport of goods, requiring loading and reloading at multiple locations. If you need to ship large quantities (more than a full truckload) of heavy goods by ground, shipping by rail is almost always your best option. Railcars can carry up to four times the load of a standard tractor-trailer, and the bulk shipping costs are significantly lower. If you want to deliver the goods for short distances and quickly, the transportation of goods by car will be very useful for you.

During the transition period, our republic managed to solve the task of creating a single transport network connecting several regions by launching a number of projects related to highways and railways within the country, creating a foundation for the balanced development of the country's regions. It's done. At the same time, the active participation of our Republic in the implementation of several projects related to the creation of international transport corridors made it possible to diversify the transport routes for foreign trade. Structural reforms in the sector have ensured the formation of a market for cargo transportation by private car, which is increasingly gaining a greater share in the total volume of cargo transportation.

The growing demand for cargo transportation from the economy is mainly met by the road transport sector. If the GDP grows by 8 percent until 2030, the volume of cargo will grow by about 9.2 percent annually. [1]

Trucks are the most common way to transport goods in the supply chain. Every day, the US transportation system carries more than 50 million tons of freight with an average value of more than \$50 billion. Trucks can go to places where other modes of transportation cannot.

Reducing the share of transport costs in the cost of products is one of the most important and urgent tasks, because the increase in transport costs in the cost of industrial products has a direct impact on the competitiveness of our country's goods. The cost of domestic cargo

transportation services, as well as the cost of international transportation services (including transit services), remains relatively high and has been increasing rapidly in recent years.

Transportation of goods by road transport in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Road Transport" regulates the mutual relations of the participants in the road transport process, their rights, obligations and responsibilities, as well as the transportation and storage of goods. determines the requirements and other conditions for the transportation of goods by road transport in the Republic of Uzbekistan. [2]

The main advantages of truck transport are:

Implements Fewer Restrictions: Compared to other modes of transportation, especially air transportation, there are far fewer restrictions on truck loads, including heavy or hazardous materials. Thanks to built-in navigation systems and real-time tracking, tracking trucks is easier than other types of transport, so you always know exactly where your shipment is.

Less cost than air and sea transport: Truck freight is more cost-effective than air and sea transport as related costs like fuel and truck maintenance are much cheaper.

Makes it more accessible: Car transportation is very convenient. Most companies have easy access to a major highway system, but not every company has railroads, airports, or ships for other modes of transportation.

Offers more possibilities: With truck transport, you have unlimited possibilities. There are many specialized shipping companies that can handle perishable, dangerous, or oversized cargo. Depending on the shipping company, you can choose between parcel, full truckload, and less than shipping. If you need to send a small number of packages, parcel shipping is a great option.

Enables Door-to-Door Shipping: Perhaps the most important benefit associated with trucking is the ability to ship products directly to the consumer. Although last-mile delivery is not always available due to the type and size of the product or the final destination, the option of door-to-door shipping makes many companies choose trucking over other methods.

Despite these many advantages, there are a few important factors to consider before choosing a truck. For example:

Time: Shipping by truck can take longer and is more prone to shipping delays than other methods. The average truck travels about 50-60 miles per hour on highways. Other factors such as road closures, bad weather or heavy traffic can also have an unpredictable effect on delivery times. [3]

With relatively high freight rates, reducing the cost of transportation in a car is the most important task. For example, the cost of transporting 20 tons of cargo (textile products) for 500 kilometers by car for 1 kilometer in Uzbekistan is \$1.75, in Kazakhstan \$1.19, in Kyrgyzstan \$1.35, in Tajikistan \$1.11, in Turkmenistan is \$0.71. The reasons for this situation are as follows.

First, the fleet of trucking companies is aging. About 60 percent of the fleet of trucks in our republic (as of the beginning of 2018) has been in operation for more than 15 years. An aging fleet leads to higher fuel consumption and higher freight costs. In particular, the fuel consumption of a truck per 100 km is 34-41 liters in Uzbekistan and 32-34 liters in the European Union.

Second, the rates of customs duties imposed on the import of trucks. In particular, the total amount of payments (customs duty, VAT, excise duty, road fund levy, etc.) when importing a modern European-made train to our Republic is 110-146 percent of the customs value of the goods. As a result, in 2011-2017, the growth of the number of trucks in our Republic was 0.6 percent. During this period, it was 5.7% in the USA, 40.1% in Poland, 25.4% in the Russian Federation, 48.7% in Slovenia, and 64.7% in Slovakia. By 2030, the number of trucks is required to be increased by at least 120,000 based on forecasts of an average annual growth of 9.4% or 4.6% in the volume of cargo transportation by road transport. Taking into account the need to replace the end-of-life cars (5%) every year, this will require the purchase of about 8,000 cars annually until 2030. Annual investment is about 960 mln. dollars, or a total of 14.4 billion by 2030. should amount to dollars.

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