

2025-2026 рр. десятки трильйонів доларів США. З огляду на значний брак державного бюджетного фінансування подібного роду інвестиційних проєктів, національні уряди неспроможні самостійно покрити сукупні витрати на «зелений» економічний розвиток, а відтак – пред’являють усезростаючий попит на залучення капітальних активів ринковими каналами, у тому числі міжнародними.

Є всі підстави стверджувати, що стала модель енергетичного забезпечення глобального економічного розвитку, докорінно змінюючи поведінкові моделі й мотивації усіх учасників ринкових відносин, у кінцевому підсумку має забезпечити реалізацію у глобальній економіці ключового принципу сучасної філософії господарювання, а саме: найефективніше використання обмежених енергоресурсів на основі принципу розумної достатності. Його сутнісний зміст може бути ідентифікований, на нашу думку, через тріадичну призму загальних іманентних рис енергоспоживання ощадного типу, а саме: по-перше, орієнтації людської спільноти на споживання енергоресурсів у розумних межах; по-друге, нівелювання загроз їх надмірної експлуатації, виснаження і денатурації із забезпеченням фізичного і морально-психологічного здоров’я світового населення; по-третє, збалансування ключових параметрів енергетичної безпеки, цінової доступності та екологічної стійкості енергопостачання у форматі концепції так званої «енергетичної трилеми».

**СЕКЦІЯ 6  
SECTION 6**



**ЛОГІСТИКА ТА ТРАНСПОРТ  
LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT**

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**INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS IN UKRAINIAN COMPANIES**

One of the most important parts of good enterprise performance is effective and efficient management of the organization’s processes for the production and distribution of specific products and services [1]. Every company, enterprise, and firm is trying to be the best among others, and for this, some of them start working in the international market. This fact implies new responsibilities and the need of understanding how international logistics work in our days. The aim of this research is to clarify what is international logistics and analyze its implementation in Ukrainian companies.

International logistics is the process of planning, implementing, and managing the physical and information flows connected with goods and products from your company to your customer, bypassing more than one international border [2]. Performing in the global market gives companies such an advantage as getting more clients, thus more profit. They should be ready to work under some restrictions, conventions, and complex regulations in the areas of trade law, international finance, taxation, market-entry regulation, and product specifications that could be highly different in undeveloped, developing, and developed

countries.

Companies need to know and understand the working principles and basics of the global supply chain and such its elements as carrier, handling, customs, finance, security warehouse, suppliers, and distributors, etc. It is good to have advanced software that makes the total route of the package or shipment transparent to the participant of the deal.

The world is changing every day and companies need to go along with it. That is why a lot of them create special websites so customers from different countries can get what they want, and in such a way we can see the globalization and virtualization of the market. Ukraine is not an exclusion, it is a developing country that open to international companies who want to perform their activities on its land, but also there are some own organizations, factories, companies, and firms whose products and services are well-known in other countries. Some of them are:

– «Zaporizhstal» – our fourth-largest steelmaker and the only manufacturer of cold-rolled sheets that are used in car manufacturing, and the factory exports its products to 59 countries.

– «Chumak» – is Swedish –Ukrainian largest tomato processing company in Central and Eastern Europe.

– «Artemsalt» – Ukrainian salt manufacturer that exports to 22 countries.

– «Philip Morris International (Ukraine)» – is an international tobacco company that has several offices and one factory in Ukraine.

All these companies are familiar with international logistics and know how it works in real life. Export makes it possible for further development and improvement of manufacturing processes, and furthermore thanks to the higher performance these enterprises can pay more taxes to our country and in such way help its flourishing.

A good example of a company with highly developed international logistics is Philip Morris Ukraine. Their factory in Kharkiv produces filters (semi-finished products) and cigarettes of different brands (final products). Filters are produced for the local market and export to China, Korea, Switzerland, Poland, Turkey, Serbia, and Brazil. Cigarettes are also made for the local market with our restriction and tax stamp, and a big amount is exported to Japan, Georgia, Moldova, Armenia, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Makedonia, and the Philippines. Distribution is made via planes, ships, trucks, or in mixed way.

Producing for export is a difficult task because in every country you will find certain criteria to which your product should correspond, for example, the diameter of filters can vary, the tastes of cigarettes, whether they can be with capsules or not, and even the length can be different from country to country. All of this implies a clear understanding of all changes that should be done for every market.

Be a part of international logistics makes it possible to produce in much higher volumes and become a bigger participant of global market that as a result helps to develop the country itself, this is why it is very important for more Ukrainian enterprises to be part of it.

### **References**

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