

## CLASSIFICATION OF CARGO FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION

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**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada multimodal tashuvlarda yuklarning tovar tasnifi. Avtomobil transportida yuklarni tasniflash tizimi. Xalqaro tashish uchun yuklarni tasniflash lo's biznalarni boshqarish mumkin, xavfsiz va samarali tashish yo'lda bo'lishini ta'minlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yuklarni tasniflash turli mezonlarga asoslanadi, ular yuk turi, uning xususiyatlari, xususiyatlari, o'lchamlari va boshqa muhim omillarni o'z ichiga oladi.

**Абстракт:** В статье классификация грузов при мультимодальных перевозках. Система классификации грузов на автомобильном транспорте. Классификация грузов для международных перевозок необходима для обеспечения безопасной и эффективной перевозки грузов по дороге. Классификация грузов основывается на различных критериях, к которым относятся тип груза, его характеристики, особенности, габариты и другие важные факторы.

**Abstract:** The article classifies cargo during multimodal transportation. Cargo classification system for road transport. Classification of goods for international transport is necessary to ensure the safe and efficient transport of goods by road. Classification of cargo is based on various criteria, which include the type of cargo, its characteristics, features, dimensions and other important factors.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tovarlarni tasnifi, TEU, fut, konteyner, tank konteyner, transport paketlari, parom qatnovi.

**Ключевые слова:** Классификация грузов, TEU, футовый, контейнер, контейнер-цистерна, транспортная упаковка, паромное сообщение.

**Key words:** Classification of cargo, TEU, foot, container, tank container, transport packaging, ferry service.

**Introduction:** Maritime shipping is one of the foundations for the development of commodity-money relations. Cargo transportation is a very complex process in

which many government and commercial structures, specialists and vehicles, etc. are involved.

There are several types of cargo transportation:

- international cargo transportation. They are characterized by the fact that the point of departure and destination of the cargo are in different countries. To deliver cargo to its destination, sometimes it is necessary to cross several borders, and this, in turn, is associated with the need to obtain appropriate permits and go through many procedures.

Interregional freight transport involves moving goods from one region to another within a country, creating choice for consumers and increasing your company's competitiveness. Transportation of this type of cargo is the most common among commercial organizations, but despite the fact that state borders are not crossed when delivering cargo, it is necessary to obtain appropriate permits for transportation.

Types of cargo transportation are distinguished by the nature of the vehicle into road, rail and air transport. Transport cargo is often used to deliver goods across Russia, since they are the most optimal in terms of material costs.

However, if the destination is far from federal highways, rail transportation is often used. Air transport is used in cases where time is limited, when the enterprise may suffer serious economic damage due to loss of time or the absence of others to enter the point of delivery of goods.

The scientific definition of the concept of “classification of goods” is the distribution of transported goods into departments, groups and positions. This definition does not provide any information about what product classification actually is and, more importantly, how it is constructed.

Classification of cargo by carrier is carried out according to various criteria. Loads may vary depending on the specific economic sector. Products are also classified according to their intended purpose - raw materials, finished products, fuel, household chemicals, household appliances, perishable and dangerous goods, etc. others.



**Picture 1**

The transportation of dangerous goods includes objects or substances that are harmful to human health and the environment, as well as damage to property. There is

a special list of dangerous goods - IATA Dangerous Goods Rules. Dangerous goods occupy a special place in the classification of goods, since their transportation is associated with danger and must be carried out in compliance with the strictest safety measures.

In addition, there are a number of rules and requirements not only for the direct transportation of such goods, but also for the rolling stock, equipment of vehicles transporting such goods, as well as the presence of a specially trained forwarder.

It is classified according to the level of use of the possibilities of transporting goods transported by road, the method of loading and unloading and the conditions of transportation.

Depending on the level of use of the transport capabilities of the vehicle, cargo is divided into five classes:

includes cargo that provides a coefficient of 1.0 to the volume of cargo transportation;

cargo providing a transport capacity utilization rate from 0.71 to 0.99;

to loads of category 3, providing a conductivity coefficient from 0.51 to 0.70;

cargo providing a transport capacity utilization rate of 0.41 to 0.50;

cargo, bringing the utilization rate of cargo transportation to 0.4.

Dangerous goods include goods that, due to their characteristics, can cause destruction of a vehicle, surrounding structures or injury to people. Dangerous goods may be transported with special precautions. Drivers involved in such transport must be familiar with the rules and features of handling these cargoes. Perishable goods are goods that are stored and transported at a certain temperature. For their storage, specially equipped premises are created and they are transported in refrigerated cabinets equipped with a cooling device.

Vehicles with special bodies are designed to transport unsanitary goods.

Flaws. Road transport requires good roads. The main damage to the environment is caused at all stages of production, operation and disposal of cars, fuel, oils, tires, road construction and other automotive infrastructure. In particular, nitrogen and sulfur oxides released into the atmosphere when gasoline burns cause acid rain.

### **Transport classification of cargo in road transport:**

Compared to other modes of transport, passenger cars are the most wasteful in terms of cost per passenger. Vehicles: various types of cars - cars, buses, trucks;

Communication roads: highways, bridges, tunnels, overpasses;

Signaling and control: traffic rules, traffic lights, road signs, vehicle inspection;

Transport centers: bus stations, parking lots, intersections;

Power supply: gas stations, communication networks;

Technical support: car services, palaces (buses, trolleybuses), road services.



### Conclusions and offers:

Finally, road transport. The main reasons for the active use of vehicles in logistics systems are the specific flexibility of delivery and the high speed of intercity transportation. Motor transport is characterized by relatively small investments in terminal equipment (loading and unloading facilities) and the use of public roads from railways. At the same time, variable costs (driver's salary, prices for fuel, tires and repairs) per 1 km of road transport are high, and fixed costs (overhead costs, wear and tear of vehicles) are small.

Therefore, it is best to transport small quantities of goods over short distances rather than by rail. It determines the areas of use of vehicles - processing industry, trade, etc.

In the near future, despite certain problems in the field of road transport (increasing costs for replacement and maintenance of equipment, wages of drivers, loaders and repairmen), it will retain a central position in meeting the logistics needs of vehicles.

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