

**Work programme of the discipline:**

<b>Course title</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS</b>
<b>Level of higher education (degree)</b>	FIRST (BACHELOR)
<b>Field of study</b>	07 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
<b>Major</b>	073 MANAGEMENT
<b>Program subject area</b>	MANAGEMENT
<b>Status of the discipline</b>	COMPULSORY
<b>Mode of studies</b>	FULL-TIME, PART-TIME, E-LEARNING
<b>Total number of hours/ ECTS credits</b>	150 HOURS /5 ECTS CREDITS
<b>Language of instruction</b>	ENGLISH
<b>Lecturer</b>	DENYSOV OLEH YEVGENIYOVYCH ASSOC. PROF., DOCTOR OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES TSEVUKH SVITLANA MYKHAILIVNA ASSOC. PROF., PH.D
<b>Lecturer's profile</b>	<a href="#">Денисов Олег Євгенійович — Університет «КРОК»</a> <a href="#">Цевух Світлана Михайлівна — Університет «КРОК»</a>
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<b>Consultations</b>	Consultations in MS TEAMS: each Monday, 12:00 a.m.-13.00 a.m.

**1. Brief summary of the course**

**The aim** is to develop comprehensive knowledge and competencies in the field of international logistics science and practice of managing flow processes in a market economy. The relevance of the application of international logistics and the ever-increasing interest in its study are predetermined by the wide potential opportunities for increasing the efficiency of sales of finished products, which are possessed by a complex of interrelated methods, principles and factors of logistics. **Tasks** are to ensure the fundamental understanding of theoretical basics and practices of international logistics within the management optimization of material, financial and information flow processes in the context of intensification of international competition, limited resources, and globalization trends.

## 2. Learning outcomes

### General Competencies (GC):

**GC 5.** Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

**GC 14.** Ability to work in an international context.

### Professional Competencies (PC):

**PC 8.** Ability to plan the activity of organization and manage time.

**PC 9.** Ability to work in a team and establish interpersonal interaction in solving professional problems.

### Program learning outcomes (PLO):

**PLO 7.** Demonstrate organizational design skills.

**PLO 8.** Apply management methods to ensure the effectiveness of the organization activity.

**IC.** Ability to solve comprehensive specialized problems and practical problems characterized by complex and uncertain conditions, in the field of management or in the learning process, which involves the use of theories and methods of social and behavioral sciences.

## 3. Course scope

Type of class	Total number of hours/ ECTS credits - 150 HOURS /5 ECTS CREDITS		
Number of hours / mode of studies	full-time	part-time	e-learning
Lectures	28	14	14
Seminars / practical / laboratory classes	22	14	14
Self-studying	70	92	92
Exam	30	30	30

## 4. Prerequisites

International Management, Information and Digital Technologies, Enterprise Economics and Finance, Marketing and Sales.

## 5. Hardware and software

PC, laptop, Internet access, camera, microphone

## 6. Course policies – students must adhere to the Code of academic integrity:

<https://int.krok.edu.ua/images/download/code-of-academic-integrity-2025.pdf>

Academic integrity is the presentation of one's own work and the proper recognition of the contribution of others. Any violation of this principle constitutes academic dishonesty and may result in poor evaluation and disciplinary action.

### Forms of academic dishonesty include:

- Plagiarism - presenting all or part of someone else's work as one's own in an academic exercise, such as an exam, a computer program, or a written assignment.
- Fraud - Using or attempting to use unauthorized materials during an exam or assignment,

such as using unauthorized texts or notes or improperly obtaining (or attempting to obtain) a copy of an examination or exam answers.

- Promoting academic dishonesty - helping others commit an act of dishonesty, such as replacing an exam or completing a task for someone else.
- Fabrication - modification or transfer, without permission, academic information, or records.

### **7. Programme of the course**

The course "International logistics" incorporates 14 topics that cover a wide range of issues related to the efficient management and coordination of global supply chains. Students will explore advanced concepts like supply chain optimization, the integration of technology in logistics, sustainability practices etc.

Distribution of full-time classes:

The educational process involves 14 lectures and 11 seminars during the semester. The remaining study time is allocated to independent work of students, which includes studying literature on the topics of the work program, performing relevant tasks, including the preparation of an individual analytical assignment within the framework of the outlined course topics.

Distribution of part-time classes:

The educational process involves 7 lectures and 7 seminars during the semester. The remaining study time is allocated to independent work of students, which includes studying literature on the topics of the work program, performing relevant tasks, including the preparation of an individual analytical assignment within the framework of the outlined course topics.

Distribution of e-learning classes:

The educational process involves 7 lectures and 7 seminars during the semester. The remaining study time is allocated to independent work of students, which includes studying literature on the topics of the work program, performing relevant tasks, including the preparation of an individual analytical assignment within the framework of the outlined course topics.

### **TOPIC 1. International logistics: conceptual basics**

Essence and scope of international logistics. Role logistics in facilitating international trade. Impact on global supply chains and economic development. Key components of international logistics. Evolution of logistics in a globalized world. Stakeholders in international logistics and their role in logistics process. International logistics networks and global supply chains. Legal and regulatory frameworks governing international logistics. Role of trade agreements and compliance. Challenges in international logistics. Future trends in international logistics.

### **TOPIC 2. Flow management systems**

Essence and objectives of flow management systems. Key components. Types of Flow in Organizations: material flow, information flow, and financial flow. Differences and interdependencies between these flows. Principles of Flow Management. Strategies for minimizing interruptions and bottlenecks. Flow Management in Supply Chains. Tools for managing flow in supply chains. Techniques for Flow Optimization. Value Stream Mapping

(VSM). Kanban and other visual flow tools. Workflow automation systems. Digital Flow Management Systems. Impact of digitalization and Industry 4.0 on flow management. Use of ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) and IoT (Internet of Things). Real-time tracking and data analytics. Bottleneck Identification and Management. Methods for identifying bottlenecks in processes. Techniques for resolving bottlenecks and improving throughput. Metrics and KPIs for Flow Management. Key performance indicators: lead time, cycle time, throughput, and inventory levels. Challenges in Flow Management. Emerging technologies such as AI and machine learning in flow optimization. Sustainability and green flow management systems. Adaptive and self-learning flow systems for dynamic environments.

### **TOPIC 3 Material flow management in logistics systems**

Essence of a Logistics System. Key components of a Logistics System. Types of Logistics Systems and their peculiar features. Logistics System Design. Factors influencing the logistics design. Importance of network optimization and location planning. Logistics Infrastructure. Role of physical and technology infrastructure. Information Systems in Logistics. Cost Management in Logistics Systems. Key cost drivers. Basic strategies for minimizing logistics costs. Sustainability in Logistics Systems. Eco-friendly practices in logistics operations. Essence of green logistics. Challenges in Managing Logistics Systems. Solutions for addressing the challenges through strategic planning.

### **TOPIC 4. Logistics service**

Essence of Logistics Service in ensuring customer satisfaction and supply chain efficiency. Types of Logistics Services. Components of Logistics Service: Key elements and Metrics for measuring logistics service performance. Third-Party Logistics (3PL) Providers in managing outsourced logistics functions. Customer-Centric Logistics Service. Technology in Enhancing Logistics Service. Global Logistics Services. Cost-Effectiveness in Logistics Service. Sustainability in Logistics Services.

### **TOPIC 5. Logistics research methods**

Essence of research in logistics and supply chain management. Logistics research objectives and basic types. Research Design in Logistics. Data Collection Methods. Quantitative Research Methods in Logistics. Qualitative Research Methods in Logistics. Modeling and Simulation in Logistics Research. Big Data and Analytics in Logistics Research. Challenges in Logistics Research. Ethics and Sustainability in Logistics Research.

### **TOPIC 6. Procurement logistics**

Essence of Procurement Logistics. Objectives of Procurement Logistics. Procurement Process in Logistics. Supplier Relationship Management. Basic Procurement Strategies. Digital tools and platforms for automating procurement processes. Use of e-procurement systems, blockchain, and AI in sourcing and contracting. Risk Management in Procurement Logistics. Sustainability in Procurement Logistics: Integrating environmentally and socially responsible practices. Evaluating suppliers based on sustainability metrics. Cost Management in Procurement.

### **TOPIC 7. Production logistics**

Essence of Production Logistics. Its role in ensuring efficiency and continuity in manufacturing operations. Objectives of Production Logistics. Components of Production Logistics. Production Planning and Control. Techniques for effective production planning, including Material Requirements Planning (MRP). Role of Just-in-Time (JIT) systems in reducing lead times and inventory levels. Production Facility Layout and Design. Modern Technologies in Production Logistics. Use of automation, robotics, and IoT in production logistics. Benefits of digital twin

technology and smart manufacturing. Lean Manufacturing and Production Logistics. Main Challenges in Production Logistics. Sustainability in Production Logistics.

#### **TOPIC 8. Distribution logistics**

**Essence of Distribution Logistics. Objectives of Distribution Logistics. Key Components of Distribution Logistics.** Order processing and customer service integration. **Distribution Network Design.** Types of distribution networks. Intermodal transportation and its role in global distribution. **Modern Technologies in Distribution Logistics.** Role of automated systems, tracking technologies, and ERP in distribution. Use of AI and big data for route optimization and demand forecasting. **Key Challenges in Distribution Logistics. Sustainability in Distribution Logistics.**

#### **TOPIC 9. Transport logistics**

Essence of Transport Logistics. Its critical role in connecting production, warehousing, and distribution. Objectives of Transport Logistics. Modes of Transportation and their peculiarities. Intermodal and Multimodal Transportation. Route Planning and Optimization. Tools and technologies for dynamic route planning and real-time tracking. Fleet Management. Basic Strategies for managing transport fleets, including vehicle maintenance and scheduling. Role of telematics and IoT in enhancing fleet performance. Cost Management in Transport Logistics. Major cost drivers. Best Strategies for cost reductions. Challenges in Transport Logistics . Sustainability in Transport Logistics.

#### **TOPIC 10. Warehouse logistics**

Essence of Warehouse Logistics. Its importance in inventory control, order fulfillment, and distribution efficiency. Objectives of Warehouse Logistics.. Types of Warehouses and their peculiar features. Warehouse Design and Layout^ key factors and main principles. Warehouse Technologies. Role of Warehouse Management Systems (WMS) in automating operations. Use of RFID, barcode scanning, and robotics in inventory tracking and handling. 7. Material Handling Equipment. Types of equipment used in warehouses: conveyors, forklifts, pallet jacks, and automated guided vehicles (AGVs). Selection criteria for material handling equipment based on warehouse size and type. Order Fulfillment and Picking Strategies. Basic Methods for order picking. Importance of accuracy and speed in fulfilling orders. Challenges in Warehouse Logistics. Sustainability in Warehouse Logistics.

#### **TOPIC 11. Inventory management**

Essence of Inventory Management. Its critical role in balancing supply and demand, and minimizing costs while maximizing customer satisfaction. Types of Inventory and their peculiar features. Basic Inventory Management Strategies. Just-in-Time (JIT) inventory, Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), and Reorder Point (ROP). Make-to-Order (MTO) vs. Make-to-Stock (MTS) strategies. Inventory Control Systems. Manual vs. automated systems for inventory tracking. Role of technology such as RFID, barcodes, and ERP systems in managing inventory. Stock Replenishment Methods. Continuous vs. periodic replenishment systems. Safety stock and buffer stock to account for demand fluctuations. Classification of inventory items based on their value and usage: A, B, and C categories. Focus on controlling and managing high-value or high-turnover items. Inventory Turnover and its Significance. Techniques for improving inventory turnover rates. Demand Forecasting and Inventory Planning. Tools and techniques for demand forecasting, including moving averages and statistical methods. Lean Inventory Management. Integration of lean practices with other supply chain functions. Challenges in Inventory Management.

#### **TOPIC 12. Intermediation logistics**



**Essence and scope of intermediation logistics. Intermediaries and their types in Logistics . Functions of Intermediation Logistics. Advantages and disadvantages of intermediation logistics. Challenges of intermediation logistics. Technologies in Intermediation Logistics.** Digital platforms for real-time tracking and collaboration. Blockchain for secure and transparent transactions. Artificial Intelligence (AI) for predictive analytics and route optimization. **Sustainability in Intermediation Logistics.** Strategies for reducing carbon footprints through route optimization. Collaborating with green logistics providers. Emphasizing circular supply chain models. **Future Trends.** Increasing reliance on digital logistics platforms and marketplaces. Integration of AI, IoT, and big data analytics. Expansion of 4PL models for end-to-end supply chain management. Growing importance of sustainability and green logistics in intermediation.

### **TOPIC 13. Information logistics.**

Essence of Information Logistics. Its role in supporting decision-making, coordinating activities, and ensuring efficient supply chain operations. Components of Information Logistics. Information acquisition, storage, processing, and distribution. . importance of timely, accurate, and relevant data for logistics management. Information Systems in Logistics. Overview of key logistics information systems: Warehouse Management Systems (WMS), Transportation Management Systems (TMS), and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). Integration of these systems to enable end-to-end supply chain visibility. Modern Technologies in Information Logistics. Use of RFID, barcodes, IoT, and sensors for real-time data collection. Impact of cloud computing, big data analytics, and AI in logistics decision-making. Data Flow and Communication in Logistics. Importance of communication tools and platforms for seamless information exchange. Information Security and Privacy in Logistics. Regulatory compliance: GDPR and other data protection laws in logistics information management. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Understanding EDI as a standardized method for exchanging business documents. Benefits of EDI in reducing errors, improving speed, and enhancing communication across supply chains. Supply Chain Visibility and Real-Time Tracking. Importance of tracking shipments and inventory in real time for better decision-making. The role of GPS and IoT technologies in improving supply chain transparency. Big Data and Analytics in Information Logistics. Application of big data to analyze trends, improve forecasting, and optimize logistics operations. Predictive analytics for demand forecasting and inventory management. 10. Challenges in Information Logistics

### **TOPIC 14. E-logistics**

**Essence of E-Logistics.** Its crucial role in modernizing supply chains, improving efficiency, and enhancing customer experience through technology. **Key Components of E-Logistics.** Online order processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), real-time tracking, and digital warehouse management systems (WMS). **Role of E-logistics in E-Commerce.** The impact of e-commerce growth on logistics systems, with an emphasis on the demand for faster, more flexible delivery options. **E-Logistics Technologies.** Use of cloud computing, IoT, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning to optimize logistics operations. Role of automation in warehousing, transportation management, and order fulfillment. **Real-Time Tracking and Visibility in E-Logistics.** **E-Logistics and Supply Chain Integration.** Integration across the entire supply chain, enhancing coordination between suppliers, manufacturers, and distributors. Importance of data exchange and shared platforms for smooth operations. **Last-Mile Delivery in E-Logistics.** **E-Logistics and Customer Experience.** Role of customer portals, mobile apps, and automated notifications in enhancing the user experience. **Challenges in E-Logistics.** **Sustainability in E-Logistics.**

## **8. Course scheme**

Topic	Number of hours									Control form
	Full-time part			Part-time study			E -learning			
	Lectures	Seminars /practical	Individual work	Lectures	Seminars /practical	Individual work	Lectures	Seminars /practical	Individual work	
TOPIC 1. International logistics: conceptual basics	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	T, CS, P, E
TOPIC 2. Flow management systems	2	2	5			8			8	T, CS, P, E
TOPIC 3. Material flow management in logistics systems	2	2	5			8			8	T, CS, P, E
TOPIC 4. Logistics service	2	-	5			8			8	T, CS, P, E
TOPIC 5. Logistics research methods	2	-	5			8			8	T, CS, P, E
TOPIC 6. Procurement logistics	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	T, CA, CS, P, E
TOPIC 7. Production logistics	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	T, CA, CS, P, E
TOPIC 8. Distribution logistics	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	T, CA, CS, P, E
TOPIC 9. Transport logistics	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	IA, T, CA, CS, P, E
TOPIC 10. Warehouse logistics	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	T, CA, CS, P, E

TOPIC 11. Inventory management	2	2	5			9			9	T, CA, CS, P, E
TOPIC 12. Intermediation logistics	2	-	5			8			8	T, CA, CS, P, E
TOPIC 13. Information logistics	2	2	5			8			8	T, CS, E
TOPIC 14. E-logistics	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	T, CA, CS, P, E
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>92</b>	-
<b>FINAL CONTROL/ EXAM</b>	<b>30</b>									-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>			<b>150</b>			<b>150</b>			-

## Control form

IA – individual analytical assignments

T – test, mid-term tests

CS – solving case-studies

P – oral presentation

E - exam

## 9. Individual assignment

Individual tasks are an integral part of the educational process, as they contribute to the development of analytical skills, creative thinking and independence of students.

<b>Content of an individual educational and research task (educational project)</b>
<p>The individual task consists of three types of questions, task options posted on the moodle platform:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open question: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires a detailed, detailed answer based on theoretical knowledge and analysis of additional information.</li> <li>Tests your understanding of the topic, ability to formulate your own opinions and argue your position.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Calculation task: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involves performing certain calculations using formulas or economic models.</li> <li>Tests knowledge of economic methods and the ability to apply them in practice.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Situational task: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presents a real economic problem or case that needs to be analyzed and a solution proposed.</li> <li>Tests your ability to apply theoretical knowledge to solve practical problems and make informed decisions.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Requirements for completing the task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear structure: Answers should be logically structured, contain an introduction, main body and conclusions.</li> <li>Argumentation: Each statement must be supported by arguments and references to sources.</li> </ul>



- Accuracy of calculations: When performing calculations, it is necessary to observe accuracy and use appropriate units of measurement.
- Originality: Answers must be your own and contain no plagiarism.
- Design: The work must be designed in accordance with the requirements specified on the moodle platform.

## 10. Teaching methods

In the process of studying the discipline "International logistics", various types of educational activities, teaching methods and technologies are used.

Types of educational activities:

1. Lectures: classes where the teacher presents theoretical and practical guidance material, analyzing the theoretical concepts and tools.

2. Seminars: interactive sessions in which students discuss topics provided, analyze case studies, and participate in group discussions that contribute to a deeper understanding of the material.

Teaching methods and technologies:

1. Presentations and multimedia materials: the use of slides, videos and graphs, which facilitate the perception of information and make the educational process more visual.

2. Active learning methods: include group projects, discussions, role-playing games, and brainstorming sessions that promote active student involvement in the process.

3. Case method: analysis of real business situations, which allows students to practically apply theoretical knowledge, develop critical thinking and decision-making skills.

Use of information technologies: interactive platforms for learning.

## 11. Control methods

Control measures are used to determine the success of training. Control measures include mid-term tests (2) and final control.

Mid-term tests are carried out during practical (seminar) classes and is aimed at checking the level of preparedness of the student to perform a specific task.

The final control is carried out to evaluate the learning results after the end of the study of the discipline (semester control).

During the study of this course, the following forms of current control are used: a mid-term tests.

When studying this course, the following form of semester control is used: exam.

## 12. Distribution of points received by students

Evaluation of student learning results is carried out according to the University scale (0-100, taking into account optional tasks - 120 points) and the national scale.

General course evaluation system: Participation in the work during the semester / exam – 70%/30%

All tasks must be written independently, plagiarism is prohibited, no references or citations are required. The quality and originality of your arguments are evaluated. The assignments should be presented in Moodle.

### 12.1. Scoring scheme for the course

Type of educational activity	Max score	Max total score
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Solving case-studies (11 x1 point)	11	
Oral presentation (7 x2 points)	14	
Individual assignment (1 x 30 points)	30	
Mid-term test (2 x 7,5 points)	15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	
<b>Exam</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>Total for the course</b>		<b>100</b>

**The minimum score for admission to the exam is 21 points.**

### **12.2. Conditions for awarding points**

#### **1. Solving case-studies (Maximum Score – 1 Point)**

- Completeness of the Solution (0.5 Point): All stages of the problem-solving process are correctly presented, and all formulas and methods are justified.
- Accuracy of Answers (0.5 Point): All numerical data and calculation results must be accurate.

#### **2. Oral presentation (Maximum Score – 2 Points)**

- Substance (1 Points): Completeness and depth of topic coverage, inclusion of relevant data and examples.
- Visual Presentation (0.5 Points): Quality of slides, use of graphics, clarity, and aesthetics.
- Communication Skills (0,5 Point): Ability to convey information to the audience, respond to questions, and engage listeners.

#### **3. Individual Assignment (Maximum Score – 30 Points)**

- Depth of Research (10 Points): Quality of topic analysis, use of various sources of information and literature.
- Structure and Formatting (10 Points): Adherence to formatting requirements, logical structure of the work, correctness of citations.
- Originality and Creativity (5 Points): Presence of personal conclusions, recommendations, and interesting ideas.
- Responses to Questions (5 Points): Engagement in presenting work results, participation in discussions, and feedback.

#### **4. Mid-term tests (Maximum Score – 7,5 Points)**

- Number of Correct Answers: Students receive 0,25 points for each correct answer (total number of tests per session is 30).

### **12.3. Final assessment criteria**

University scale	Ukrainian Grade
90 and higher	excellent
70–89	good
50–69	satisfactory
1–49	unsatisfactory

### **13. Methodological provision**

To attention of students: all educational and methodological materials (lecture presentations/seminar assignments/case-studies, etc.) are submitted to Moodle platform: International logistics: <https://dist.krok.edu.ua/my/courses.php>

## **14. Recommended literature**

### **Basic Literature:**

1. Kanke, Alla, and Irina Kovaleva. Logistics. ru: INFRA-M Academic Publishing LLC., 2024. <http://dx.doi.org/10.12737/1946209>.
2. Göpfert, Ingrid, ed. Logistik der Zukunft - Logistics for the Future. Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden, 2022. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-37444-0>.
3. Hailu, Alemgenet & Tembo-Mwanaumo, Ethel. (2023). Supply Chain Management Practice and Competitive Advantage: Systematic Literature Review. Logistic and Operation Management Research (LOMR). 2. 44-57. 10.31098/lomr.v2i2.1809.
4. Hoff-Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Marit, Michael Teucke, Stephan Oelker, and Michael Freitag. "Automobile Logistics 4.0: Advances Through Digitalization." In Dynamics in Logistics, 197–226. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-88662-2\\_10](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-88662-2_10).
5. Ran, Huo, and Zhang Min. "Mastering enterprise competitiveness management through logistic engineering." Actual Problems of Economics 1, no. 259 (January 2023): 81–89. <http://dx.doi.org/10.32752/1993-6788-2023-1-259-81-89>.
6. Ubaydullo, Gafurov, and Ismoilov Narimonjon. "Utilizing logistics Information Management System in logistic companies." Financial Technology and Innovation 2, no. 1 (2023): 19–25. <http://dx.doi.org/10.54216/fintech-i.020102>.

### **Additional Literature:**

1. Ballou, R. H. (2004). *Business logistics management: Planning, organizing, and controlling the supply chain* (5th ed.). Pearson Education.
2. Bode, C., & Wagner, S. M. (2015). *The role of logistics in the international supply chain*. Journal of Business Logistics, 36(2), 135-147.
3. Bowersox, D. J., & Daugherty, P. J. (1995). *Logistics strategy: A management approach*. McGraw-Hill.
4. Bowersox, D. J., Closs, D. J., & Cooper, M. B. (2002). *Supply chain logistics management*.
5. Boyson, S. (2001). *Supply chain management: A strategic perspective*. Wiley.
6. Browning, J., & Karp, J. (2008). *World class logistics: The key to global supply chain success*. McGraw-Hill.
7. Carter, J. (2006). *Global trade and logistics: Principles and practices*. Springer.
8. Christopher, M. (2016). *Logistics & supply chain management* (5th ed.). Pearson Education.
9. Coase, R. H. (1937). *The nature of the firm*. Economica, 4(16), 386-405.
10. Coyle, J. J., Langley, C. J., Novack, R. A., & Gibson, B. (2016). *Supply chain management: A logistics perspective* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
11. Elram, L. M., & Hendrick, T. E. (1999). *Global sourcing and logistics management*. Wiley.
12. Fawcett, S. E., Ellram, L. M., & Ogden, J. A. (2011). *Supply chain management: From vision to implementation*. Pearson Prentice Hall.
13. Fisher, M. L. (1997). *What is the right supply chain for your product?* Harvard Business Review, 75(2), 105-116.
14. Ghani, U., & Sheikh, N. (2013). *Logistics management: Theories and practices*. McGraw- Hill.
15. Gray, R. (2006). *International trade and transportation logistics*. International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management, 36(9), 697-719. <https://doi.org/10.1108/09600030610712952>
16. Handfield, R. B., & Nichols, E. L. (2002). *Supply chain redesign: Transforming supply chains into integrated value systems*. Financial Times Prentice Hall.
17. Harland, C. M. (2001). *Supply chain management: Relationships, chains, and networks*. International Journal of Logistics Management, 12(2), 15-34.
18. Harrison, A., & van Hoek, R. (2008). *Logistics management and strategy: Competing through*

*the supply chain* (3rd ed.). Pearson Education.

19. Heskett, J. L., Ivie, R. M., & Glaskowsky, N. (2007). *The impact of global logistics on international trade*. Journal of Business Logistics, 12(1), 45-64.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/09574090110806187>  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/EUM00000000002385>
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22. Knight, P., & Whitfield, G. (2012). *International logistics management and global trade*. Prentice Hall.
23. Kumar, S., & Soni, G. (2015). *Logistics and supply chain management in the global economy*. Springer.
24. Lambert, D. M., & Cooper, M. C. (2000). *Issues in supply chain management*. Industrial Marketing Management, 29(1), 65-83. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0019-8501\(99\)00135-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0019-8501(99)00135-1)
25. Lee, H. L., & Billington, C. (1992). *Managing supply chain inventory: Pitfalls and opportunities*. Sloan Management Review, 33(3), 65-73.
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- MacNeill, S., & McKinnon, A. (2003). *The international logistics handbook*. Springer.
26. Li, M., & Zhu, Q. (2012). *Green logistics and its role in international supply chains*. Springer.
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**15. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)**

Certificates of completion for distance or online courses on the relevant topics may be credited provided that the requirements outlined in the corresponding regulation are met.

**Work programme of the discipline:**

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Approved: at the meeting of the Department of International Business (Protocol No. 2 dated September 17, 2024).