International logistics.

The negotiating, planning and implementation of supporting logistics arrangements between nations, their forces and agencies. It includes the furnishing of logistic support to, receiving logistics support from one or more friendly government, international organization with or with out reimbursement.

International logistics.

- If the company wants to extend its logistics beyond nation then it has to think of various aspects like the company has to think as to how the goods are shipped abroad. Whether the company itself is going to ship or any other service provider will ship.
- An international logistics strategy will be created by considering all factors.

 International logistics strategy is an element of international strategy of manufacturing firm. As the indirect exports become the direct exports the logistics activities will increase. The logistics activities will reach their peak when a company assembles their product abroad or conduct some form of international production.

- 1. Indirect exports by a domestic export company. the company does not create any international logistics system. Rather it manages the flow of goods and information with its national logistics system or with external logistics system.
- direct exports through licensed production abroad. the company can avoid creating an international logistics system. More influence can be exerted on th
- 3. e supplier service being offered abroad. This is because the supplier requirements that must be fulfilled can be part of the license contract.

- Direct exports with direct investment in an internal logistics system. – as a part of the direct exports the company making the investment can operate a traditional logistics system with one or more ware houses serving inventory or distribution functions.
- International assembly or production through joint ventures or companys own plant.

 Global companies with centralized or decentralized management.- global markets with homogeneous products can lead to lower logistics unit costs if costs associated with order processing, packaging, inventories and ware housing fall as a result of standardization. They can also generate higher logistics unit costs if communication and transport costs of supplying world markets rise.