



COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 43733
Name: Logistics, transport and management of international operations
Cycle: Master's Degree
ECTS Credits: 8
Academic year: 2025-26

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
2166 - Master's Degree in Economic Globalisation: International Trade Management	Facultat d'Economia	1	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
2166 - Master's Degree in Economic Globalisation: International Trade Management	Logistics and transport	COMPULSORY

COORDINATION

FEO VALERO MARIA CONCEPCION
 SANCHIS LLOPIS JUAN ALBERTO
 FAYOS GARDO TERESA

SUMMARY

Despite the delay in the incorporation of logistics as an academic discipline, its importance in business competitiveness is beyond doubt in the specialised literature. Logistics efficiency has a very relevant effect on the reduction of costs and the improvement of business results, and is also a key factor in the improvement of service. Previously, logistics was considered a cost for the company rather than a function that generated added value, and therefore the objective was to reduce this cost as much as possible, without considering the returns that it could cause in terms of efficiency and customer service.

The rules of international trade have changed significantly in recent years. In the first place, the strong development of certain direct competitors of European industry has forced a reconsideration of traditional strategies, and logistics is configured as a key element in the development of internationalisation policies in markets where price competition is not the most appropriate and competitiveness is based on the search for new ways of differentiation and efficiency.

Secondly, the transport function generates a set of negative externalities (congestion, pollution, etc.) that



modern societies are hardly willing to assume; for this reason, both the European Commission and different member states have launched initiatives that, in the medium term, will rebalance the pattern of international transport, and companies must be prepared for the important changes that are coming. Concepts such as infrastructure charging and short sea shipping are already a reality that directly and irreversibly affect international trade.

Along with logistics and transport, the management of international operations requires knowledge of customs operations, as well as management techniques associated with the different risks incurred. The programme is complemented by an overview of protection, in particular non-tariff barriers and their effects on trade policy.

For the most up-to-date version of the teaching guide, please consult the website of the Master's in Economic Internationalisation at <http://iei.uv.es/master>.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

2166 - Master's Degree in Economic Globalisation: International Trade Management

Aprender conocimientos esenciales en ámbitos específicos (derecho, logística, tributación) necesarios para una comprensión global del proceso de internacionalización económica.

Articular de forma sólida argumentos críticos con las posiciones defendidas por los compañeros de actividad o los posibles socios en los negocios, a la par que desarrollar la autocrítica respecto a los propios posicionamientos.

Asumir responsabilidades técnicas y directivas en el organigrama de una empresa con proyección internacional, así como en la estructura de organismos públicos cuyo objeto es apoyar la internacionalización de las empresas.

Conocer el entorno institucional, particularmente el de la Unión Europea, en el que se desarrolla el proceso de internacionalización en la actual economía globalizada.

Desarrollar la capacidad de trabajar en equipo, respondiendo a situaciones problemáticas de manera colectiva.

Desarrollar la capacidad de trabajar en equipo, respondiendo a situaciones problemáticas de manera colectiva.

Desarrollar las capacidades de análisis y síntesis precisas para abordar problemas complejos.



Desarrollar un conocimiento suficiente y un empleo efectivo de las fuentes estadísticas y documentales necesarias para sustentar las propuestas efectuadas.

Detectar oportunidades y riesgos en los mercados internacionales, en particular en las economías emergentes.

Obtener una visión amplia de las relaciones comerciales internacionales, enfocando la problemática de la empresa o institución desde una perspectiva global.

Saber aplicar los conocimientos adquiridos y ser capaces de resolver problemas en entornos nuevos o poco conocidos dentro de contextos más amplios (o multidisciplinares) relacionados con el comercio internacional y la integración económica

Seleccionar y gestionar las vías de acceso a los mercados exteriores, y establecer los mecanismos de control pertinentes sobre la estrategia de internacionalización elegida.

Students should apply acquired knowledge to solve problems in unfamiliar contexts within their field of study, including multidisciplinary scenarios.

Students should be able to integrate knowledge and address the complexity of making informed judgments based on incomplete or limited information, including reflections on the social and ethical responsibilities associated with the application of their knowledge and judgments.

Students should communicate conclusions and underlying knowledge clearly and unambiguously to both specialized and non-specialized audiences.

Students should demonstrate self-directed learning skills for continued academic growth.

Students should possess and understand foundational knowledge that enables original thinking and research in the field.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

SUBJECT 1.- INTRODUCTION: BASIC ASPECTS OF THE LOGISTICS CHAIN

- Definition and evolution of the concept of logistics
- Importance of the logistics sector in the economy
- Logistics functions:
 - Warehousing
 - Inventories
- Modalities and agents involved in transport
- Trends
- Documentary flow

SUBJECT 2.- INCOTERMS 2020



- Incoterms 2020
- Practical cases

SUBJECT 3.- COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY AND MODAL CHOICE

- Evolution of the CTP
- Characteristics of the current CTP
- Determinants of modal choice

SUBJECT 4.- INTERNATIONAL LINER SHIPPING

- Introduction: international maritime trade
- Evolution of traffics and major routes
- Unitisation of cargo and hub-feeder system
- Trends in the liner shipping market

TOPIC 5.- SHORT SEA SHIPPING

- Definition and evolution of traffics
- SSS and road: advantages and disadvantages
- SSS supply in Spain
- SSS promotion policies

SUBJECT 6.- RAILWAY LOGISTICS

- Introduction
- Railway policy in Europe
- Main actors in the railway sector
- The European rail network - main corridors
- Traffic - forecasts
- Problems of rail freight transport and lines for action

SUBJECT 7.- LOGISTIC PLATFORMS

- Introduction / Definitions / Trends
- Nodal transport infrastructures: Logistics Platforms (LP)
- Types of LPs
- Some case studies

THEME 8.- THE CUSTOMS LEGAL REGIME

- Customs and the Community customs tariff.
- Customs formalities for importing and exporting goods.



- The import of goods
- Customs destinations
- Exchange control

SUBJECT 9.- RISKS IN FOREIGN TRADE

- Commercial risks: cancellation of the order or contract, non-collection of goods, definitive non-payment, political and extraordinary risks, bank insolvency.
- Currency exchange risks
- Transport risks
- How to overcome or minimise risks: risk management.

SUBJECT 10.- RESTRICTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- The historical process and tariff policy measures
- Non-tariff barriers
- Trade defence measures
- Trade conflicts between countries

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Tutorials	10,00
Theory	46,00
Seminar	2,00
Other activities	2,00
Group work	20,00
Total hours	80,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	59,00
Independent study and work	0,00
Preparation of lessons	24,00
Preparation for assessment activities	15,00
Resolution of case studies	12,00
Total hours	110,00

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The master class will be combined with a strong practical content ensured by the participation of renowned professionals.

**EVALUATION**

Final exam: 50%.

Continuous assessment: 50%.

Students must obtain a score of 5 (out of 10) in the final written exam in order to pass the course. Provided that the exam is passed, the mark for the continuous assessment work will be added to obtain the final mark (50% continuous assessment mark + 50% exam mark). Those students who do not pass the final written exam will have the exam mark as their final mark. The final mark will be on a scale of 0 to 10. These criteria will be maintained in the two examinations of the course.

Continuous assessment includes both group work within the framework of the International Marketing course and a series of activities/tests related to key concepts.

In relation to the group work, it should be noted that the marketing and logistics parts must be coordinated and related to each other, although the assessment will be independent. The mark for the group work is joint for all members of the group.

REFERENCES

- ¿ AFI (2021). Guía de financiación del comercio exterior. Afi Guías Disponible en: https://azure.afi.es/ContentWeb/EmpresasUnicaja/financiacion/comercio/contenido_sidN_1052281_sid2N_1052384_cidIL_1268584_ctylL_139_scidN_1268584_utN_3.aspx?axisU=informe.pdf
- ¿ AFI (2022) Cobertura de riesgos. Disponible en: https://azure.afi.es/ContentWeb/EmpresasUnicaja/cobertura/riesgos/contenido_sidN_1052284_sid2N_1052384_cidIL_1266155_ctylL_139_scidN_1266155_utN_3.aspx?axisU=informe.pdf
- ¿ Agility (2022) Agility Emerging Markets Logistics Index 2022. <https://www.agility.com/en/emerging-markets-logistics-index/>
- ¿ BancSabadell (s.f.). La garantía y el crédito documentario. Disponible en: <https://issuu.com/bancosabadell/docs/la-garantia-y-el-credito-documentario?e=2247416/3888027>
- ¿ BancSabadell (s.f.). Guía práctica de comercio exterior. https://issuu.com/bancosabadell/docs/exportar_para_crecer?e=2247416/3889962
- ¿ BancSabadell (2013) Cómo ser más eficiente y controlar mejor sus costes en las operaciones con el exterior: vender CIF y comprar FOB. Disponible en: <https://www.bancosabadell.com/vendaCIF-CompreFOB-ES/>
- ¿ Cabrera Cánovas, A. (2014). Logística internacional: una herramienta para la competitividad. ICEX. Madrid
- ¿ Capgemini (2021). 2021 3PL Study. The State of Logistics Outsourcing. Disponible en <http://www.3plstudy.com/3pl2018download.php>
- ¿ Casanovas A. y Cuatrecasas, L. (2001). Logística empresarial. Ed. Ediciones Gestión 2000, S. A. Barcelona.
- ¿ Clark, X.; Dollar, D. and Micco, A. (2004). Port efficiency, maritime transport costs, and bilateral trade. *Journal of Development Economics* 75, pp: 417-450.
- ¿ Coca, P. (2013). La externalización de la logística en una economía globalizada. Análisis de



los 3PL en la Comunidad Valenciana. Fundación Valenciaport.

- ¿ Comisión Europea (2005). Motorways of the Sea Art. 12a of the TEN-T Guidelines. A Vademecum issued in conjunction with the call for proposals TEN- T.
- ¿ Comisión Europea (2006). Mid-term review of the European Commission's 2001. Transport White Paper: Keep Europe moving - Sustainable mobility for our continent, COM 314.
- ¿ Comisión Europea (2006). Mid-Term Review of the Programme for the Promotion of Short Sea Shipping COM 380-final.
- ¿ Comisión Europea (2015). Fact-finding studies in support of the development of an EU strategy for freight transport logistics. Analysis of the EU logistics sector. Disponible en https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/strategies/studies/strategies_en
- ¿ Comisión Europea (2019). Handbook on External Costs of Transport. Disponible en https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/sustainable/internalisation-transport-external-costs_en
- ¿ Containerisation International (n.d.) www.ci-online.co.uk. Containerisation International. <https://www.lloydlist.com/ll/topic/data-hub/>
- ¿ Christopher, M. (2016). Logistics & Supply chain management. Ed. FT Publishing.
- ¿ Chopra, S y Meindl, P (2010). Supply Chain Management. Prentice Hall.
- ¿ De Caleruela, F. (2015). El libro rojo de la logística. AECOC.
- ¿ De Rus, G.; Campos, J. y Nombela, G. (2003): Economía del Transporte. Antoni Bosch Editor. Barcelona.
- ¿ Drewry Shipping Consultants (2008; 2016): Annual Container Market Review and Forecast 2008/09 a 2015/2016. Fairplay www.fairplay.co.uk.
- ¿ Fundación de los Ferrocarriles Españoles y Ministerio de Fomento (2018). Observatorio del Ferrocarril en España. Informe 2018. Disponible en https://www.mitma.gob.es/recursos_mfom/comodin/recursos/ofe2018_rev.pdf
- ¿ García, L. and Feo, M. (2009): European common transport policy and shortsea shipping: empirical evidence based on modal choice models. *Transport Reviews*: 29 (2) pp: 239-259.
- ¿ Hoffmann, J., Micco, A.; Pizzolotti, G.; Sánchez, R.; Sgut, M. and Wilmsmeier, G. (2003). Port Efficiency and International Trade: Port Efficiency as a Determinant of Maritime Transport Costs. *Maritime Economics and Logistics* 5 (2).
- ¿ Hummels, D. (1999) Have International Transport Costs Declined? Department of Economics Working Paper, Purdue University.
- ¿ Iborra, S. y García - Luján, J. (2002): Flujo Documental de Exportación: Transporte marítimo de contenedores de línea regular. IPEC. Valencia.
- ¿ Limao, N. and Venable, A. J. (2001). Infrastructure, geographical disadvantage, transport costs and trade. *The World Bank Economic Review* 15 (3), pp: 451- 479.
- ¿ Llop, M. (2013). Tendencias TIC en Puertos, Fundación Valenciaport.
- ¿ Lloyd's Register Technical Association (2002). Ultra-Large Container Ships (ULCS): Designing to the limit of current and projected terminal infrastructure capabilities.
- ¿ Martínez, I.; García, L. and Suárez, C. (2003). The Impact of Transport Cost on International Trade: The Case of Spanish Ceramic Exports. *Maritime Economics & Logistics* 5 (2), pp: 179-198.
- ¿ Martínez, I.; Pérez, E. and Suárez, C. (2008). Do Transport Costs Have A Differential Effect on Trade at The Sectoral Level? *Applied Economics*, 40, pp: 3145-3157.
- ¿ Micco, A. and Pérez, N. (2002). Determinants of Maritime Transport Costs. WP- 441, Inter-American Development Bank. Ocean Shipping Consultants www.osclimited.com.
- ¿ Mihi, D. y García, V. (2012): ¿La gestión de la logística inversa en las empresas españolas: Hacia las prácticas de excelencia?. *Universia Business Review*. Primer trimestre.
- ¿ Ministerio de Fomento (2020). Observatorio del Transporte y la Logística en España. Informe anual 2019. Disponible en https://observatoriortransporte.mitma.es/recursos_otle/informe_otle_2019_1.pdf
- ¿ Ministerio de Fomento (2015). La logística en España. Informe Monográfico. Disponible en



<http://observatoriortransporte.fomento.es/NR/ronlyres/695579BB-69F5-4EDE-AF67-1137C80BF1F0/143562/LOGISTICAENESPAÑA.pdf>

¿ Puertos del Estado (2002). Guía para el desarrollo de Zonas de Actividades Logísticas Portuarias. Ente Público Puertos del Estado, Ministerio de Fomento. Madrid.

¿ Resa, S. (2015). ¿Una logística fuerte para el comercio electrónico¿. Distribución y Consumo, nº136, pp.18-22. http://www.mercasa.es/files/multimedios/1425469633_Una_logistica_fuerte_para_el_canal_online.pdf

¿ Rodrigue, J.P. (2020). The Geography of Transport Systems. Ed. Routledge. <https://transportgeography.org/>

¿ Rushton, A.; Croucher, P. y Baker, P. (2014). The Handbook of Logistics and Distribution Management. Kogan Page. London.

¿ Stopford, M. (2007). Maritime Economics. Kindle Edition. Londres.

¿ Switzerland Global Enterprise (2016). China Comparison among Development Zones in China.

¿ UNCTAD (2021). Review of Maritime Transport 2021. Disponible en <https://unctad.org/es/node/35541>