

Lecture 4. Financial flows in logistics

The main objective of lecture is to consider the meaning of logistic financial flow and its types

1. Meaning of logistic financial flow
2. Types of financial flow

In a developing market economy, an increase in the efficiency of moving commodity flows is achieved by optimizing financial services, which determines the importance of studying logistic cash flows and inventory values. Inventories combine all types of material goods, including real estate, to include intangible values as services and intangible assets. The least studied area of logistics is currently the mechanism of financial service of commodity flows. In the literature does not deal with some of the issues relating to its content. There are significantly different points of view on the other part of the issues. Already in determining the nature of financial flows, certain differences arise. There are several approaches to determining financial flows. By cash flow is meant any movement in a macro or microeconomic environment. Under the financial flow refers to the movement only in the logistics system. In any way the organization of business activity has always existed in one form or another financial flows. The greatest efficiency of their movement, as practice has shown, is achieved through the use of logistic principles of regulation of material and financial resources, which leads to the formation of a new term - the logistic financial flow.

To ensure the efficient movement of goods flows financial logistic flows are created and used. The need to maintain the process of moving in time and space of inventory and intangible assets is a specificity of the logistic financial flow. The logistic financial flow is the directed movement of financial resources. The need to ensure the movement of material flow is determined by the direction of movement of financial resources in logistics. The movement of financial resources occurs either in the logistics system, or between the logistics system and the external environment. In terms of their composition, logistical financial flows are heterogeneous in a number of ways (direction, destination, etc.). The need to carry out their detailed classification necessitates the formation of more positive methods of managing logistics financial flows. In logistics, certain signs are used to classify financial flows: relation to the logistic system, direction of movement, form of calculation, type of business relations. Financial flows in the framework of the consideration of a specific logistics system are external and internal. Outside the studied logistic system, external material flows in the external environment, inside the logistic system there passes an internal financial flow, which changes when performing a number of logistic operations. From the external environment the incoming financial flow enters the logistics system, begins its movement from the considered logistics system and continues to exist in the external environment outgoing financial flow. Logistical financial flows can be divided into groups in accordance with the purpose:

financial flows, passing in accordance with the process of purchasing goods, on labor reproduction, associated with the formation of material costs, investment financial flows.

All financial flows in logistics, depending on the applied forms of payment, can be divided into two groups: cash financial flows, determining the movement of cash funds, and information and financial flows, which are characterized by the movement of non-cash financial resources.

3. Types of financial flow

Cash financial flows are divided into cash flows on ruble accounts and currency settlements. In the information and financial flows emit flows of non-cash financial resources, payment claims, etc. Along with cash flows, there are information-material and accounting and financial. Logistic accounting and financial flows characterize the movement of financial components in the framework of this process. Financial flows by type of production relations are distinguished into longitudinal and vertical. Longitudinal reflect financial resources between equal representatives of entrepreneurial activity, vertical financial flows arise between subsidiaries and parent commercial organizations. In each case, you need to establish your specific composition of classification features of logistic financial flows. The main task of financial service of commodity flows in logistics is to ensure their movement with financial resources in the necessary volumes, within certain terms and using the most optimal sources of financing. In the most primitive case, a certain flow of goods corresponds to a financial flow. The variety of forms and directions of development of the financial market is the specificity of his work, provided that there is calm market relations. It should be noted that the effective use of parts of the stock market allows you to optimize the finals.