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The Importance of Goods and Material Flows and Warehouses in the Development of Logistics

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Introduction

Introduction. The movement of goods and material flows is carried out by highly qualified employees with the help of vehicles and various equipment. The concept of logistics system is one of the main concepts of the science of transport logistics. Various structures and equipment are attached to the logistics process. So, the flow of goods and material resources in logistics depends on the readiness of these equipments.

Material and Methods. It is known that in order to be called a system, there must be several elements, their focus on the same goal, and there must be a connecting relationship between them. If the transport logistics system is an element of the supplier and consumer system, the logistics relations between them connect them to each other. Satisfying the needs of the consumer and the supplier is the main goal of the structure of the entire logistics system.

Cargoes are divided into 4 groups according to storage conditions:

- not damaged by precipitation and temperature changes (sand, gravel, crushed stone, coal, etc.). Such loads can be stored in open areas;
- can be damaged by precipitation (metal, metal products, brick, etc.). It is necessary to store such loads in covered porches;
- loads that break due to precipitation and temperature changes. Such goods should be stored in closed rooms and insulated from hot (cold) and maintaining the required temperature (perishable goods in refrigerators, and non-freezing liquids in heated warehouses, etc.);
- includes things stored in special tanks (containers) (liquid fuel, oils, etc.).

According to the nature of packing (packaging), cargo is divided into sorted and unsorted.

The purpose of cargo classification is better use of means of transport, methods of transportation, use of mechanization in loading and unloading operations.

Tares are used to prevent damage to cargo during loading and unloading, transportation and storage operations.

Taras should be made of durable, reusable and inexpensive materials.

Due to the weakness (fragility) or other properties of some screened goods, they require additional, more reliable screening (superscreening). For example, when transporting dairy products or bottled mineral water, glass bottles are placed in special grids (plasmassas), bottled acids are transported in special baskets woven from tree branches.

Taras have their own standards (templates) according to their dimensions, shapes, the weight of the load placed on it, and the materials used. Tare standardization improves the circulation of goods, allows the maximum use of vehicle body or platform capacity (load capacity and lifting capacity), the use of one type of loading and unloading mechanisms, containers and pallets in all types of transport.

Results. In most cases, used containers: boxes, bags (thread, fiber, paper-kraft bag), bituminized or non-bituminized, polyethylene (for mineral fertilizers), metal and wooden barrels, etc.

Logist - designs the process of searching for convenient cargo transportation routes and optimal organization of the transportation process for his company.

The freight forwarder is an assistant staff unit and also performs the tasks of monitoring the transportation process.

Dispatcher - independently searches for cargo and carriers. He participates in the transportation process of goods on the account of wages on account of the interest he receives from transportation.

The main doctrine of system analysis is the clear separation of structural elements in the process of researching the logistics system:

- all of the purpose or purposes;
- opportunities (or systems) to help achieve the goal;
- spend resources required for each system;
- mathematical and logistic models, each of them describes the communication systems through the goal, the achievements of the means of opportunity, the demand for resources and the external environment;
- criteria for choosing many options; with their help, the methods and logistic costs of certain goals are compared, for example, with the higher way of achieving the goal according to the budget or according to some plan.

Stages of system analysis:

- analysis of logistics problems;
- identification of logistics systems;
- analysis of the structure of logistics systems;
- formation of general objectives of logistics systems and criteria for evaluating efficiency;
- structure of goals, manifestation of need in resources and processes;

- analysis and prediction of future conditions;
- assessment of goals and means;
- selection of options;
- existing analyzes of logistics systems;
- building complex development programs;
- designing the organization for the achievement of goals.

Discussion. The adoption of various forms of transportation depends on several factors, the main of which are:

- the nature and level of development of material and technical bases of transport, which clearly determine the possibility of mastering transportation;
- placement of transport network and means of transport in organizations and settlements;
- organization of the transportation process, regular transportation, delivery time of goods and passengers.
- The logistics strategy should be considered as an integral part of the company's activity strategy.
- When developing a logistics system strategy, it includes transportation operations and costs, capacity, communication, order processing, inventory management, control and planning systems, and system organizational structure.

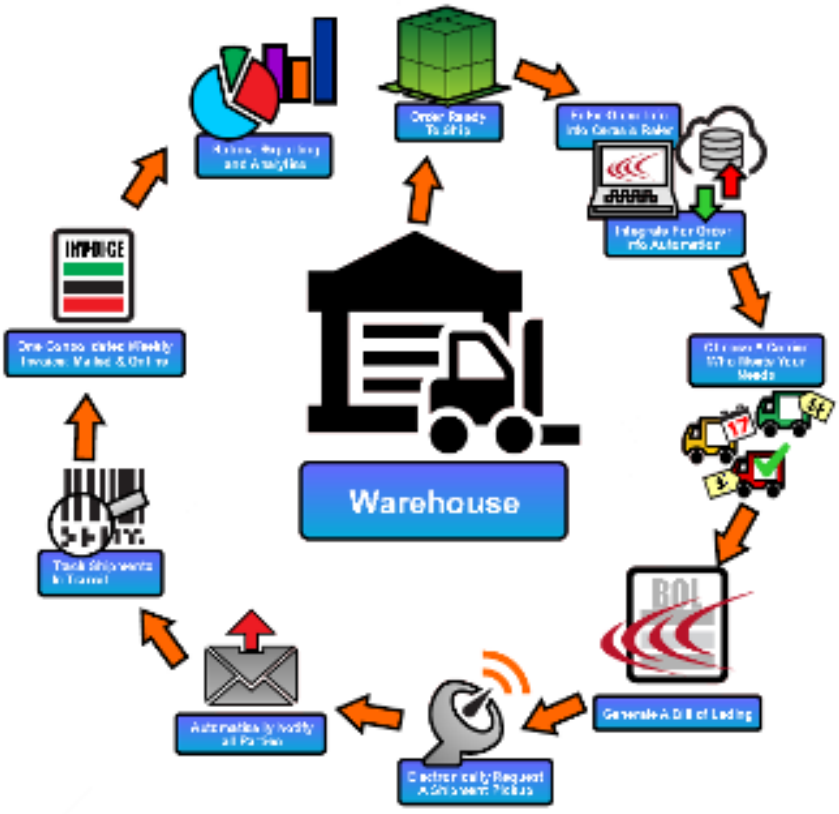

Figure 1. Supplier purchase financial resources storage processing storage sale consumer

Analyzing the logistics balance between cost and services is one of the standard technical methods of logistics strategy development.

In addition to the supplier, purchase, financial resources, storage, processing, storage, sale, the consumer, another element is complexity, which includes:

1. The number of supply and reserve sources;

2. Product and packaging nomenclature;

3. The source of the order and the number of goods loading addresses;

4. Seasonality; number of working centers.

The development of the strategy of the logistics system is carried out in two stages: in the first stage, the strategic goal is determined and the direction of economic development is determined. The following problems are expected to be solved at this stage:

1) Changes in market demand. It shows that there will be shifts in the volume of goods passing through different distribution channels in favor of one or another channel.

2) Increasing demand for logistics. Shifts in distribution channels should be reflected in increased demand for logistics.

3) Distribution of goods according to the Pareto principle. The main flow corresponds to the limited volume of goods.

4) Stock capacity and flexible production system. The structure of the production system and the volume of reserves should be convenient for the company to meet market requirements.

5) Attention to some types of activity. It is necessary to pay attention not only to ordinary or special, but also to specific types of activity: labeling and packaging of consumer or special production goods.

6) Increasing the logistics performance of suppliers. This section deals with the development of product delivery arrangements.

Figure 2. Transport factor in logistics strategy

At the first stage, the firm's strategy is developed, that is, long-term activities are developed. The second stage is a continuation of the first stage. Tactics will be developed to help implement the strategy. The difference between tactics and strategy is that it changes according to market conditions and is intended for a short period of time. Phase 2 provides direction for the strategic plan developed in Phase 1. The second stage includes:

- production capacity. The logistics group determines the production capacity using computer models of production volume, product assortment, markets, production capacity;
- the effect of changes in the material resources of national distribution systems (NDS) on the production capacity of NDS is taken into account;
- lifting - transport works. Increasing the efficient operation of all parts of the entire chain (supplier - consumer) depends on the good operation of the transport system;
- types of transport. Various types of transportation are sought and methods of meeting the logistics requirements of the production system are considered;
- control systems. Calculation and control of activity results;
- carriers. Financial results;
- general economic plan.

Conclusion. Transport logistics strategy is of great importance in the delivery of enterprise products. Currently, ensuring that services and goods reach consumers in good quality is combined with the correct implementation of the logistics system and its strategy and tactics in the conditions of market relations. Also, a properly designed strategy will reduce a number of problems and ensure the availability of stocks in the warehouse.

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