

2. АВТОМАТИЗАЦІЯ ТА РОБОТИЗАЦІЯ СКЛАДУ І ЛОГІСТИЧНИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ. Електронний ресурс: <https://sunone.com.ua/articles-uk/avtomatizaciya-ta-robotizaciya-skladu-i-logistichnih-pidpriemstv/>

ABOUT WAREHOUSE SHARING

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Nowadays, it is difficult to imagine a world without trade in the form it currently exists. It is the engine of progress. The further in time - the greater the needs of consumers, this is reflected in everything. And the more needs there are, the more services that can satisfy these needs. Due to the pandemic-related quarantine of 2019-2022, online trade has gained incomprehensible momentum, and all trading companies are working on the problem of lack of space for storing goods. On the other hand, there are many people who do not trade, but they have premises that can be used as a warehouse. Many large companies have their own department stores, but most smaller companies will generally find it more cost-effective to take advantage of a multi-user/customer warehouse. This method of goods logistics can be especially advantageous for start-up companies that need a warehouse. Also, most small and start-up companies do not have the resources to implement automated inventory and logistics, which is a big time-consuming problem in our digital age.

Warehouse sharing involves turning idle and excess space into profit by offering that space to other parties. Although warehouse sharing is considered an innovative approach to overcoming existing warehousing inefficiencies, it is still not a common practice.

Warehousing has always been an important factor in the development of globalized production networks. The warehouse is the interface area for production lines, the market, customers, suppliers, and the business environment in general. Traditionally, warehouses are owned by a single logistics service provider with warehousing and inventory management knowledge/skills. From the warehouse's total

available assets, a fixed amount of space, equipment and personnel is allocated on a contractual basis to the customer, often without regard to the actual use of the space during the contract period.

However, more and more companies are recognizing that the opportunities presented by the on-demand economy are becoming too great to pass up. Like all major changes, the on-demand economy is challenging industry leaders by introducing new business models and new ways to engage customers. 70% of warehouses with excess capacity do not have a solution when they have more space than they have available items to store, and they simply see it as a cost of doing business. Although warehouse capacity is fixed, inventory varies. Excess inventory can potentially turn one party's expenses into revenue.

A shared warehouse (also known as a multi-customer warehouse or public warehouse) is a single warehouse that functions as a distribution center supporting multiple businesses. Sharing space, manpower and technology can help optimize supply chain operations. This can mean being able to expand product offerings, improve delivery times and test new markets for your business without having to spend extra money or time. The transformation of inactive and excess capacity of existing assets into profit by offering them to other parties is called co-storage. In a shared warehouse, customers are granted timeshare as opposed to ownership—allowing multiple customers to charge for the use of warehouse space. Different parties in the supply chain use different methods to find partners. It can be as simple as a phone call or as advanced as a digital platform. By promoting the concept of shared warehousing and engaging parties through a digital platform, not only logistics companies can improve productivity and reduce costs in a multi-customer warehouse environment, but their customers can also benefit by being closer to their market and meeting their customers' needs faster.

How does it compare to a specialized warehouse?

A dedicated warehouse is a separate warehouse building that supports a single business. This usually entails a multi-year contract and all the costs associated with maintaining the entire fleet.

Costs – if you have a specialized warehouse, you are fully responsible for the ongoing costs of maintaining the entire warehouse. This includes renting the building and the employees you will need to hire to manage the warehouse, not to mention the extra work of researching warehouse locations and training staff. In a shared warehouse model, you only pay for the space and labor you use, fees are usually based on the number of pallets stored or shipped, and any additional services you may require (picking and packing).

The bottom line: Unless you have an extremely consistent supply chain, you can lose money on dedicated inventory during a slow month. If you have a dedicated warehouse and your sales slow down, you have the same fixed monthly cost. When using a shared warehouse, your costs may vary depending on the number of products stored and orders shipped.

References

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HOW THE WAR IN UKRAINE IS CHANGING WORLD LOGISTICS

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The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has had a significant impact on the world's logistics situation. Since 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea and began supporting separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine, the war has escalated into a prolonged and bloody conflict, resulting in thousands of deaths and displacement of civilians. As the conflict continues, it has affected the global logistics industry in multiple ways, including transportation, supply chain disruptions, and economic sanctions.

One of the primary ways in which the war has impacted logistics is through transportation. Ukraine has been a critical transportation hub for Europe and Asia, with its well-