

WAREHOUSE LOGISTICS PROCESSES AT THE ENTERPRISE

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Introductions. The article considers the essence of warehousing logistics and defines this concept. The main problems of warehousing logistics processes at a modern enterprise are analyzed and measures for their optimization are identified.

Aim. The purpose of the article is to analyze the main problems of warehousing logistics in a modern enterprise and the formation of a set of measures to improve it. The main objectives of the article are the analysis and systematization of the main components of the logistics process in the warehouse, identifying the shortcomings of warehousing logistics, as well as finding ways to improve it.

Currently, the effective functioning of the enterprise directly depends on the quality of the warehouse and logistics processes on it. Thus, the search for solutions to optimize warehousing logistics processes at the enterprise is relevant at the present stage.

Material and methods. Warehouses are the main divisions of warehousing. They are designed for the accumulation and storage of inventories, acquisition of trade range of goods and constitute the main complex of buildings of wholesale trade, as well as a significant part of the material and technical base of retail trade. In addition, warehouses can function as independent structures (organizations) that perform the full range of trade and technological operations related to the receipt, storage and release of goods to wholesale buyers.

Modern large warehouse is a complex technical structure, which consists of numerous interdependent elements, has a structure and performs a number of functions for the conversion of material flows, as well as the accumulation, processing and distribution of goods between consumers, ie is a system. At the same time, due to the variety of parameters, technological solutions, equipment designs and characteristics of various nomenclature, processed cargoes are classified as complex systems. That is, on the other hand, the warehouse is only an element of the logistics chain (higher level system), which forms the basic and technical requirements for the warehouse system, sets goals and criteria for its optimal functioning, dictates the conditions of cargo processing. Therefore, the warehouse should not be considered in isolation, but as an integrated part of the logistics chain.

Results and dicsuccion. Warehouse management is often seen as routine work, which consists in the daily repetition of the same operations. However, the role of the warehouse must be taken into account when making strategic business decisions. Only in this case, warehousing will be able to fully participate in the management of supply chains. The main functions of the composition include the following:

- transformation of the product range into consumer in accordance with demand creating the necessary range to fulfill customer orders. This function acquires special value in distributive logistics where the trade range includes the huge list of the goods of various manufacturers differing functionally, on constructiveness, the

size, color, etc. Creating the right range in the warehouse contributes to the effective execution of consumer orders and more frequent deliveries and to the extent required by the customer;

- warehousing and storage allows to equalize the temporary difference between production and consumption and makes it possible to carry out continuous production and supply on the basis of inventories. Storage of goods in the distribution system is also necessary in connection with the seasonal consumption of some goods;

- unitization and transportation of goods. Many consumers order from warehouses "less than a car" or "less than a trailer", which significantly increases the costs Associate with the delivery of such goods. To reduce transport costs, the warehouse can perform the function of combining (uniting) small consignments for several customers until the vehicle is fully loaded.

Conclusion. Thus, we can conclude that a high result can be achieved by solving only a few tasks performed step by step: determining the number of required warehouses, choosing a company to rent and organizing their own storage, selecting the optimal location, organizing an efficient warehousing system, business analysis.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

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Of all the e-logistic areas developed by GS1, coding, which provides automatic cargo identification, is the most widely used. According to the method of coding, there are bar and radio frequency.

The strategic goal of coding is to minimize human participation in supply chains. This will be achieved by replacing all transactions with codes (shipment, invoice, return of goods, etc.). Coding means provide marking, which means the