

## MODERN LOGISTICS SYSTEMS FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS

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### ANNOTATION

This article traces the evolution of logistics and supply chain management and supply chain management and projects the state of the field in the near term with the attendant challenges for those who must plan and control logistics/supply chain operations.

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**Keyword:** Logistics, Supply Chain Management, Logistic companies and transport categories; projects the state of the field in the near term with the attendant challenges for those who must plan and control logistics/supply chain operations.

### INTRODUCTION

Considered in the research work modern logistics systems for the collection and distribution of goods. In addition, the work notes the emergence and growth of modern trends in ensuring flexibility in the delivery of goods and the development of transport, as well as methods of consolidation and transportation of goods. Modern innovations in the field of transport and information systems are helping to improve logistics processes and change the traditional activities of logistics companies to ensure the stability of the transportation process.

An earlier analysis of the functioning of logistics systems for the collection and distribution of goods in the scientific school of the Department of Logistics showed the high relevance of this study in the modern world at the national and international level in cross-border logistics of spaces and borders.

From which follows a slowdown in the volume of transported goods since 2012 in billion tons and a very significant decrease in the total volume of cargo turnover in billion t-km, which can be explained by the economic crisis, the effect of economic sanctions on political decisions against some states, as well as by the fact that goods began to be transported over shorter distances using import substitution programs in international distribution networks.

This situation requires the use of optimal programs of logistics systems for the collection and distribution of goods. The categorization of just-in-time (kanban and just-in-time) manufacturing and distribution and supply programs is considered to be the result of the development and improvement of production methods and methods of bringing marketable products to market. The interaction of any element of logistics systems, supply chains, including transport, determined their further improvement, on the basis of which the emergence of new systems for collecting and transporting material products was carried out.

The logistic concepts of "kanban" and "just in time" led to the fact that consumers of transport services formed a preference for criteria for evaluating transport activities, such as adherence

to the delivery time frame depending on the duration of delivery, reliability and confidence in meeting existing transportation needs and the ability to control the movement of cargo.

According to the results of opinion polls, an increase in the degree of influence of the above criteria was found in almost all companies that used the logistic concepts of "kanban" and "just in time". It is worth noting that most of these companies pay special attention to the territorial proximity of terminals, the mileage of route routes, the size of tariff rates, and the existence of specialized rolling stock. To solve the problem of choosing the varieties of transport services of logistics systems, a factorial assessment of modes of transport is used according to a 5-point system.

Formation of conditions for the implementation of the above programs consists of a number of measures:

- Formation of reliable and high-quality production of products;
- Improvement of production facilities to improve work efficiency;
- Introduction of improved information systems that optimize the control and management of the entire logistics process;
- Guaranteeing reliable transportation of goods.

The first three of the above activities are carried out mainly by manufacturing firms and, in a few cases, by intermediary firms. However, transportation is within the competence of single-use transport companies. In order to avoid malfunctions and interruptions in the production process, perfect operation of all links of the logistics channels working according to the above programs is required. Therefore, transport is a key link in the entire logistics chain. It is necessary that it be reliable, flexible enough to carry out the transportation process, guarantee accurate and timely delivery of goods to scattered and remote locations, and also satisfy all the needs and interests of the client.

In such conditions, regional transport companies for the collection and distribution of cargo, delivering over short distances, are of particular importance. These firms are engaged in the transportation of goods in small quantities, reducing costs by using their own terminals for the collection and distribution of goods. The development of regional logistics companies has reduced the competitiveness of larger firms. Based on this, large firms were forced to pay attention to the variety of types of services.

The desire to own logistics systems with a high level of customer service and a low level of inventory has influenced the formation of various options for managing logistics systems:

development and improvement of the usual methods of cargo consolidation. The provision of services to reduce the time of transportation of goods is carried out by combining timely service by single-use transport companies and special accelerated processing of goods in the places of their consolidation.

Responsibility for the operation of the supply channel lies with the customer. The collection of goods is carried out in small batches, which come from various suppliers. Combined cargoes are delivered to the customer, either to warehouses or to distribution centers, where they are divided into small lots and sent to the customer within a few days.

The advantage is that in the event of changes in conditions in the region or the need to satisfy customer requests, it is possible to amend the contract at any stage of the process. The

disadvantages of this method are the need for significant costs of transport companies, reduced flexibility of the process, as well as reduced quality of service.

Today, the more modern options for long-distance cargo transportation, in accordance with the program, "just in time" include the introduction of the latest information systems. They are designed to provide manufacturers and suppliers with the necessary information about the stock of inventories and the possibility of increasing the consignment during transportation. Continuous stable communication not only guarantees the acceleration of delivery of orders, but also helps to reduce the exchange of documents and the cost of storing stock, and also makes it possible to timely assess the trend of the modern market. Of the main features of modern logistics systems for the collection and distribution of goods, attention should be paid to the formation and increasing importance of regional transport companies, the flexibility of the delivery schedule and goods and the development of transport, as well as methods of consolidation and transportation of goods. With the increasing importance of regional companies and the latest innovations in the field of transport, we can talk about a trend of a certain regionalization of logistics and a decrease in the importance of traditional logistics companies.

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