THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE AND SCOPE OF USE OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS

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Annotation:
In this article, the role of transport Logistics in creating economic importance, scope and value of use was studied. The idea was made about the peculiarities of the services of logistics of the Transport process. It depends on the efficiency of transportation service, storage operations, container and packaging, documentation and other intermediary mobility. Information is provided about the impact of transit, warehouses, loading and unloading and other operations on the formation of the competitiveness of the enterprise.

Keywords: logistics, competitiveness, storage operations, transportation service, transit, warehouses, loading and unloading.

Introduction

Currently, the concepts of logistics are successfully used by leading companies in the strategic and operational management of the main areas of business. The introduction of modern logistics management into business practice makes it possible to find a place in the market and increase the economic stability of the company. The use of the logistics concept is one of the main reserves of reducing the level of total costs of the company's resources.

The transport system of the country is a set of transport enterprises and infrastructures aimed at meeting the transport needs of the economy and the population. One of the main indicators in the strategy for the development of the Transport system is the transport component at product prices, which exceeds the level of developed countries by 2-2.5 times. Cost reduction in the organization of interaction between Transport enterprises and other participants in the transport process is the target task of the transport system development strategy.

As the market economy develops in the country, increasing the efficiency of the transport process requires new approaches to the organization of transport. This led to the emergence of a new direction - Transport Logistics.

Transport as an integral part of a large system, that is, a logistics chain, has led to the need to consider it in various aspects. In modern conditions, the transport service includes not only balky consumers from the supplier of goods, information and transaction operations, cargo transportation services, insurance, security, etc [1,2].

The study of transport from the point of view of the enterprise of production cannot be limited to a separate sphere of material and technical relations. It must be taken into account in the

entire logistics system - from the primary supplier to the final consumer, including intermediate stages.

The purpose of the article is to consider the basics of the development of transport Logistics, to determine the essence and goals of transport Logistics, as well as to consider the impact of logistics on transport policy.

The main part.

Transport is a field of material production that deals with the transportation of people and goods. In the structure of Public production, transport belongs to the sphere of production of material services.

A large part of the logistics operations on the way to the transition of material flow from the main source of raw materials to final consumption is carried out using various vehicles. The cost of performing these operations is up to 50% of the total logistics costs.

Changing the location of commodity-material goods with the help of vehicles is called cargo transportation [3,4].

Transportation must meet the following requirements:

it must be flexible enough to ensure a weekly and even daily regulated transportation process;

guarantee the fast and quality delivery of goods to scattered and distant places;

in order to stop the work of enterprises or prevent the shortage of the customer;

reliable customer service;

it has the ability to carry small loads at short intervals in accordance with the changing requirements of users.

Transport is part of the logistics process and belongs to the sphere of production of material services. The management of material flow in the process of transportation and the organization of transportation of goods is the field of Transport Logistics.

Transport Logistics is described as an area of activity covering three areas:

tape of products and suppliers;

control of all transport and other operations that occur in the process of transportation of goods using modern telecommunication, Informatics and other information technology tools;

providing relevant information to cargo owners. Transport in the logistics system plays a dual role:

first, it exists as a component or component in the main functional areas of Logistics (acquisition, production, distribution;

secondly, transport is one of the sectors of the economy that develops entrepreneurial activity; transport offers its products in the market of goods and services - transport services, earning and earning income for them.

As a material production industry, transport has its own product-a process of action that is characterized by a number of important differences:

the absence of a material form, but at the same time materiality in nature, since material means are spent in the process of movement: wear and tear of moving content and services, labor of employees of the transport industry, etc;

lack of storage and collection capacity, so transports may have the ability and transfer capacity to transport only to meet the needs of transportation services;

additional transportation costs associated with the total material flow movement, which is the lowest level of transportation costs, it is necessary to use transportation so that everything else is equal;

connection to a specific place, Area, region (for example, the location of communication routes and the place where the relevant transport enterprises exist) [5,6].

These features affect the device and the operation of the transport logistics system. A large part of the logistics operations on the way to the transition of material flow from the main source of raw materials to final consumption is carried out using various vehicles. It is possible that the cost of performing these operations is up to 50% of the total logistics costs.

Transport is part of the logistics process and belongs to the sphere of production of material services. The management of material flow in the process of transportation and the organization of transportation of goods is the field of Transport Logistics.

Transport Logistics solves the following tasks: the creation of transport systems;

joint planning of transport processes by different types of transport (in mixed transport);

ensuring the technological unity of the Transport-Warehouse process; the type of transport and the choice of vehicle;

determination of rational delivery directions.

According to the purpose, internal (internal production) transportation is distinguished in External (logistics supply - distribution channels). Both types of transport are interconnected and form the transport system of the enterprise.

According to the purpose, there are two main groups of transport:

1. Public use transport is a branch of the national economy that meets the needs of all sectors of the national economy and the population in the transport of goods and passengers. It is often called a trunk. The concept of public transport includes rail transport, water transport (sea and River), Road, air transport and transport pipelines.
2. Transport is not in general use-domestic production transport, as well as all types of vehicles belonging to vehicles, as a rule, are part of any production systems and must be written organically inside them. Accordingly, the organization of its work is one of the tasks of organizing logistics at the enterprise, and is carried out along with the solution of production, purchase and distribution tasks [7,8].

Problems of Transport Logistics include, first of all, tasks that strengthen the strength of the actions of direct participants in the transport process.

The use of logistics in transport also makes counterparties of competing parties in production or trade complementary partners in the transport process.

Logistics, as noted, is a single technique, technology, economy and planning. Accordingly, the tasks of transport Logistics include ensuring the technical and technological unification of the participants in the transport process, coordination of their economic interests, as well as the use of unified planning systems.

Transport Logistics solves complex problems associated with the organization of transportation of goods by public transport. The bulk of these tasks are:

choosing the type of car; choosing the appearance of the car;

optimization of the process of use in mixed transport; determination of rational delivery directions;

ensuring the technological unity of the Transport-Warehouse process; coordination of the transport and production process.

The role of transport changes significantly with the development of logistics systems. In modern conditions, the discipline of transport service is determined not by the interests of a separate sender (recipient), but by the optimal ratio of costs and benefits indicated during the period of production and consumption.

There are such signs of the classification of the transport component of logistics systems:

By type of shipping: straight line;

with processing in transport terminals;

with processing and storage in distribution centers. By type of Service:

from the supplier's warehouse or distribution center to the consumer warehouse or distribution center;

directly from the supplier's warehouse or distribution center to the consumer;

from supplier to consumer production without warehouse storage and processing.

By type of Transport:

direct;

mixed.

The task of choosing the type of Transport is solved in interaction with other logistics tasks, for example, creating and maintaining the optimal level of reserves, choosing the type of packaging, etc.k. the basis of the choice of the type of transport, optimal for a particular transport, is determined by the specifics of the type of transport [9,10].

The following modes of Transportation are available: rail;

the sea;

Inland Water (River); car;

air;

pipeline.

Comparative logistic characteristics of the main transport methods we will cite in the table.

Table 1 Comparative characteristics of the main modes of transport.

Type of Transport	Advantages	Disadvantages
Railway	High carrying and band width; Regularity of shipping; relatively low tariffs; Large discounts for transit cargo; High speed of delivery of goods over long distances.	Limited number of carriers; production - requires large capital investments in the technical base; High material and energy consumption of Transport; Low chance to finish trading points; Load safety is not enough.
Car	High optimality and acceptable. The possibility of delivering cargo" door to door". High maneuverability. The ability to quickly cope with the load is the possibility of using various routes and delivery schemes. The possibility of sending goods in small quantities.	Low power. Dependence on weather and road conditions. High transportation costs compared to long distances. Lack of environmental friendliness.
Air	Top speed of delivery of cargo. High load safety. The shortest routes of cargo transportation.	High cost of shipping. High capital intensity. Dependence on weather conditions. Low geographical presence

There are six factors that affect the choice of the type of transport: the time of cargo transportation, the speed of cargo transportation, reliability of compliance with the delivery schedule, the ability to transport various cargo, the ability to deliver cargo to any point in the territory, the cost of shipping.

An expert assessment of the importance of these factors indicates that the choice of a vehicle is primarily taken into account:

reliability of compliance with the delivery schedule;

delivery time;

shipping cost.

Confirmation of the correctness of the selected choice by technical and economic calculations must.

Forms of Organization of internal transport the volume of cargo transportation and the turnover of cargo depends on the size. Cargo flow refers to the volume of transportation of goods in a particular direction or for a certain period of time [11,12]. Cargo flows are divided into external and internal parts. External cargo flows describe the volume of goods arriving at the enterprise (incoming cargo flows) and the volume of goods shipped (shipped cargo flows).

Calculations for services provided by Transport Organizations are carried out using transport tariffs. Tariffs include:

fee charged for the transportation of goods;

payments for additional transactions related to the transportation of goods; rules for calculating payments.

As an economic category, transport tariffs are a form of cost of transport products. Their construction must be ensured:

a transport enterprise is an opportunity to cover operating costs and make a profit; a buyer of transport services is an opportunity to cover transportation costs. Tariff systems for different types of transport have their own characteristics.

In rail transport, general, exclusive, Preferential and local tariffs are used to determine the cost of transporting goods [13].

General tariffs are the main type of tariffs. With their help, the cost of transporting the main mass of cargo is determined. Special tariffs-tariffs established in the form of special benefits or discounts from General tariffs. These tariffs can be high or low. Preferential tariffs are used when transporting goods for certain purposes, as well as goods for the railways themselves. Local fares include the amount of freight charges and the various rates of fees charged within that railway.

The following tariffs are used to determine the cost of transporting goods in road transport:

items for cargo transportation;

temporary use of trucks; contract, etc.

The cost of freight is influenced by factors such as transport distance, weight and mass weight of freight, cargo size and type of car, car use time, etc.

Tariffs for the transport of goods on river transport, fees for the transport of excess cargo and other transport-related services are established taking into account market conditions [14,15].

Conclusion

Based on the above, the main task of transport Logistics is to control the supply of materials from the manufacturer to the receiver according to the schedule.

A key element of Transport Logistics is transport. Transport is a field of material production that deals with the transportation of people and goods.

Transportation is an important part of the logistics system; it must have a number of necessary characteristics and meet certain requirements to create innovative systems for the collection and distribution of cargo. It should have the ability to carry small loads at short intervals in accordance with the changing reserves of users.

Within the boundaries of interethnic logistics systems, different types of transport are applied on the principles of optimization of communication programs, if there is stable transport for many years, then all types of transport involved are managed from one center. As a criterion

in the choice of vehicles, they accept the safety of cargo, the best use of their capacity and cargo volume, and the reduction of transportation costs. Logistics objectives are responsive to advanced transportation methods such as package, container, etc.

The prospects for the development of Transport Logistics consist in the electronic exchange of transport documents. Information flow automation load flows are one of the most important technical components of logistics.

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