

**Research of logistics activities in the field of service (on the example of
Uzbekistan Post JSC)**

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ABSTRACT

Today, in most developed countries, the paradigms of creating a digital economy and its further development differ significantly. In the world economy, the digital economic system is regularly supported by the country as an integral part of the economy. In Uzbekistan, the digital economy is an important factor in increasing the share of innovations in the gross domestic product, producing competitive quality products and improving the quality of public services. Therefore, the study of the introduction of digital systems in various sectors of the economy of foreign countries is relevant in the economy of Uzbekistan. This article lists trends in the digital economy of countries with high digitalization in the world economy.

These principles characterize, to one degree or another, the extended interpretation of logistics as the science of managing the minimum costs associated with the movement of goods from the primary source to the final consumer and the corresponding flows that accompany it.

In accordance with the current tasks of logistics, two different types of its tasks are distinguished – operational and coordination tasks.

Operational tasks are directly related to the management of the movement of material flows in the field of supply, production and distribution, and in essence differ little from the tasks of traditional material and Technical Supply. For example, tasks in the field of supply include managing the movement of raw materials and materials, individual components and aggregates, finished product stocks from the supplier to production enterprises, warehouses to places where goods are stored. The logistics task in the field of production includes the management of reserves, the production process of the components of the future

product is all its movement through stages also includes control over its migration to the warehouses and sales markets. The task of distribution management covers the rapid Organization of finished product flows by distribution channels up to the final consumer.

Coordinating tasks include: identifying and analyzing the need for material resources of various stages and parts of production; analyzing the markets in which the enterprise operates and predicting the development of promising markets; processing information related to consumer needs and orders.

In essence, we are talking about the need for strategic logistics management, which provides for the implementation of selected promising goals by implementing changes in the enterprise. It is carried out under the following conditions: the emergence of new, more complex tasks, which are justified by the uncertainty and dynamism of the external environment; since some of these tasks are considered situationally new, and adaptation methods are not suitable for their solution;

rapid replacement of tasks and a corresponding reaction of enterprises, such as changes in the directions of capital investments, organizational forms of management, etc.;

costly error caused by wrong decisions;

the absence of schemes and processes for solving one or another problem, characterized by a high level of uncertainty.

1.The concept of overhead costs treats logistics tasks as a holistic whole rather than a separate one, that is, it is believed that all costs are carried out simultaneously to ensure the required level of Service. Comparison of alternative approaches is based on the fact that in some tasks, costs increase, and in some – decrease or remain at the previous level. The essence of the concept is to determine an alternative, which is characterized by a minimum total cost.

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