

Logistics activities in the field of service (on the example of Uzbekistan Post JSC)

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ABSTRACT

Transport of goods from car transport to organizing intermediate warehouses when moving, which means managing reserves, storage and storage costs can be excluded. In this transportation costs themselves increase, but the costs in the distribution network are common the level is reduced.

2.The concept of prevention of optimization, a separate task in cases where improvement efforts do not produce optimal results is done.

In other words, consider separately from others output task efficiency as part of the overall logistics process the task may differ in efficiency. The essence of the concept—all the task interaction consists in identifying compromise options in such a way that, let the logistics system generally achieve an optimal balance of value/efficiency.

For example: if the transportation of goods to the speed and especially the service the type of transport that compromises reliability or is selected is specially expensive to carry 1 ton of cargo if the stand requires wrapping and packaging low tariff may turn out to be unacceptable for the entire system.

3. The concept of financial exchange takes into account that the material as a result of various actions and decisions related to the movement of currents certain costs increase, while other costs decrease. The essence of the concept perform actions and decisions that lead to a decrease in total costs consists of an increase.

For example: customer service on enterprise fast orders from an expensive transport to ensure that the display is at a high level used. As a result of the studies, a thin point of the logistics chain was identified – to formalize orders and transfer them to the service of the expedition while spending a lot of time.

The purpose of the logistic approach is material and accompanying time and resources are minimal through optimal flow control from start to finish with costs is to achieve the expected result. The main tasks of logistics the following are calculated:

- predicting demand and planning reserves on its basis;
- determination of the necessary transport and production capacity;
- distribution of finished products based on optimal management of material flows development of scientific principles;
- transport-Warehouse in production points and consumers
- developed the scientific framework for managing operations and loading-unloading processes output;
- compilation of mathematical models of the activities of logistics systems;
- joint product planning, supply, production, warehouse development of methods of placement, sale and shipment, as well as, a number of other tasks.

Logistics systems generate a variety of real economy within the framework of release associations will be in one of the four stages of development.

Logistics system for the first level of development area of action it is determined by this that the enterprise is based on the performance of Shift-Day assignments works and store finished products that are shipped from the warehouse and transport it covers the organization of transportation by means of. System product distribution direct response to interruptions and daily demand changes in the process acts in principle. Logistics system efficiency at this stage transportation by vehicle in the amount of proceeds from the sale and other product distribution operations are assessed at cost.

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