

THE USE OF WAREHOUSES IN THE SYSTEM OF LOGISTICS

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Warehouse management is one of the most important elements of the logistics system, which takes place at any stage of the material flow from the primary source of raw materials to the end consumer. The movement of flows in the logistics chain is impossible without the concentration of necessary stocks in certain places, for which warehouses are intended. The main reasons for using warehouses in the logistics system include: ensuring uninterrupted production process by creating stocks of resources, coordination and balancing of supply and demand in procurement and distribution through the creation of stocks, ensuring maximum satisfaction of consumer demand by forming a range of products, creating conditions for maintaining an active sales strategy.

When analyzing the role and place of warehouses, it is expedient to consider them at different levels of hierarchy: national, regional, local, and production.

Warehouses also play an important role at the production level. They affect the overall rhythm and organization of the main production processes at enterprises, the placement and operation of intra-factory and external transport, the cost of industrial products, and other indicators of production efficiency and enterprise activity.

The main reasons for using warehouses in the logistics system are: reducing logistics costs in transportation by organizing transportation with economical batches, coordination and alignment of supply and demand in supply and distribution through the creation of insurance and seasonal stocks,

ensuring uninterrupted production process by creating stocks of material and technical resources, ensuring maximum satisfaction of consumer demand by forming a range of products; creating conditions for maintaining an active sales strategy; ensuring flexible service policy [1].

The logistics process in the warehouse is complex as it requires full coordination of inventory supply functions, cargo processing, and physical order distribution. Practically, logistics in the warehouse covers all major functional areas considered at the micro level. Therefore, the logistics process in the warehouse is much broader than the technological process and includes: inventory supply, control over deliveries, receiving, placing, and storing goods, inventory management, preparation for shipment, information and document management, ensuring safety and security of the warehouse, etc.

The functioning of all components of the logistics process should be considered in interrelation and interdependence. Such an approach allows not only to coordinate the activities of the warehouse services but also serves as the basis for planning and controlling cargo movement in the warehouse with minimal costs. The main tasks of the warehouse can be outlined: supplying with stocks, control over deliveries, unloading and receiving goods, intra-warehouse transportation, storage and warehousing, order picking and shipping.

In conclusion, it should be noted that organizing warehouse management is an important link in the organization of enterprise work. It is necessary to store raw materials, materials, and finished products somewhere.

References

1. CyberLibrary [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://cyberlibrary.ru/article/o-skladscom-upravlenii>. – Date of access: 5.04.2023.