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## **Digital Logistics**

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The emergence of a new network economy in the world based on geographically distributed production processes has led to an increase of up to 10% of logistics costs in the final cost of the product. At the same time, the digital transformation of logistics began, which led to the emergence of a new term – "digital logistics" ("logistics 4.0"), which is designed to increase the efficiency and speed of logistics processes, which should somewhat reduce the specified share of costs.

In the digital economy, logistics and supply chain management are drivers based on the integration and coordination of relationships between consumers and producers of goods and services.

Digital logistics can be defined as the search, storage and method of information transmission, as well as digital technologies that ensure the identification and forecasting of needs, optimization of routes, directions of material and information flows, including reducing the time of existence in supply chains. In the field of transportation, digital logistics affects the digitalization of cargo transportation, includes the introduction of intelligent cargo management and tracking systems at all stages of delivery, full automation of document flow (including electronic waybills) within the country and in international traffic, rapid customs clearance of goods during transit transportation.

Digital logistics affects not only the information field of systems that ensure the movement of material flows and the

management of the development of infrastructures of various modes of transport, but also systems of trade exchange, production, management of all key business processes of transport and logistics enterprises in the organization of passenger and cargo transportation, supply chain management.

Advantages of digital logistics for business:

- new product development, more innovation;
- new sources of income;
- a more dynamic, secure and interactive supply chain;
- improved access to real-time data and information;
- more flexible and efficient processes and operations;
- improved response to market conditions;
- accelerated planning and execution capabilities;
- reduction of time to market;
- better customer service.

The Republic of Belarus is currently taking steps to digitalize the national economy in general and the sphere of logistics activities in particular. First of all, we are talking about the creation of digital transport corridors, when information moves in parallel with the material flow of goods, all management processes are transferred to electronic form, and the process of moving flows takes place in an accelerated mode. Digital transport logistics involves connecting customers and logistics operators through a single digital platform designed to significantly reduce the cost of transportation, speeding up their implementation.

References:

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