UDK 338.4

LOGISTICS RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT PROCESSES

Syaglo P. S., student
Scientific supervisor – Slesaryonok E. V., senior lecturer
Belarusian National Technical University
Minsk, Republic of Belarus

A huge number of works are devoted to the analysis of logistics systems. In the process of reviewing logistics systems, their strengths and weaknesses were identified. Depending on objectives of the study, one of the following methods is used:

Total cost analysis. By using this method, one can take into account all the costs in the logistics systems. The main difficulties are that the logistics system will be unprofitable.

Expert systems. Facilitate the evaluation of systems that require experience and a lot of time. Effective when you need to evaluate a large amount of information.

ABC Analysis. The idea is to single out 3 groups of the most significant from the point of view of the designated goal from the entire set of objects at the same type.

XYZ Analysis. In the process of analysis, a division into 3 groups is made. But this method does not allow to evaluate the costs and net profit of the logistics systems and show how effective it is.

Assessment of natural indicators of the logistics system. In general, the effect is defined as money savings resulting from the achievement of the specified values of the listed natural indicators in the logistics system.

This list can go on, but this technique applicable only for simple logical chains such as "Supplier – Transport – Consumer". In market conditions, it is rational to use methods based on calculating profits and assessing the level of return on invested capital. To obtain more accurate information about the functioning of the logistics system, it is necessary to evaluate it according to the maximum possible number of parameters. But this does not allow any of the methods of evaluation. At the moment, a large number of examples of the negative consequences of using the system of indicators given in the above methods have been accumulated.