

## LOGISTIC APPROACH TO WAREHOUSING

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Logistic process of warehousing requires full synchronicity of supplying with stocks, cargo processing and distribution of the orders.

Running logistic process needs to be reviewed in its interdependence and interrelation.

This approach allows not only to regulate activity of a warehouse, it acts as basis of planning and goods moving control in a warehouse with the minimum costs.

According to the named processes there are several classifications of warehouses.

Storage rooms vary in size and functionality, location, design, availability of mechanical devices, providing additional services for the protection, acquisition and palletizing, labeling, etc.

The most common classification (A, B, C, D) takes into account a number of parameters, such as

- infrastructure development (the size of the territory for free maneuvering of transport,
- availability of railway lines, the quality of roads and utilities),
- specification of warehouse space,
- services (opportunity to secure storage, office organization, protection of buildings and land, etc.).

Class A – such buildings meet the highest requirements of a warehousing.

They are built specially built for implementation of warehouse activities.

Class B – warehouses of this class are the best choice for the companies, who are able to count their money and use the advantages of civilisation.

Class C – buildings, not meant for storage originally (usually former factories, haulage companies, or different hangars), or warehouses built during the last century.

Class D – rooms not specifically made for storage.

They can be cellars, garages and other separate not heated buildings.