

interrelated processes. But they're not exactly alike. Each of them is a separate part of the commercial process. Think of supply chain management as the bigger picture. It includes an extensive network of officials who carry out the movement of goods from production to the consumer. This means everyone - from suppliers to warehouses and transport services. Imagine logistics as a process drawn on a supply chain canvas. This can be done independently by one company or by outsourcing to third-party logistics providers. It aims to optimize every process in the supply chain in order to reduce prices, improve services and increase profits.

To sum up, logistics is a complex process, but it boils down to one thing — customer satisfaction at the end of the day. Precise logistics can be cost-effective, improve quality and accelerate delivery. Thanks to strategic planning based on data, logistics specialists are able to stimulate sales and increase commercial profits. Rudyard Kipling once wrote that the law of the jungle never orders anything without a reason. (And also, that only the fittest will survive.) In the modern urban jungle, this principle remains true — there is always a reason behind terrible traffic jams or poor public transport service that only the fittest urban residents can survive without swearing to themselves. But leaving your home and going to different places doesn't have to feel like a daily battle. The sooner we achieve better urban transport planning, the more collective value we will get.

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IMPORT FROM CHINA TO UKRAINE: PECULIARITIES OF LOGISTICS

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Container transportation has many advantages that have made it a very popular type of service. One of the main advantages is the ability to use different types of transport when moving (multimodality).

Containers can be delivered to almost any, even remote settlements. Any delivery of goods from China to Ukraine is considered multimodal involving several modes of transport. If the client decides to carry out the transportation on his own, he will have to draw up documentation (draw up declarations, conclude contracts, etc.) with transport organizations.

Cargo can be delivered in different ways:

Features of sea transportation

Sea transportation is the most common way to deliver goods from China to Ukraine . They are the most economical way, but may take longer. It is very important to choose the right port of departure and arrival, as well as take into account the cost of transportation, customs clearance and cargo insurance.

Features of air delivery

Air delivery is a fast and reliable way to deliver goods from China to Ukraine, but it is also the most expensive. Choosing the right airport of departure and arrival, as well as the cost of cargo insurance, must be taken into account when choosing air delivery.

Features of rail transportation

Rail transportation is a more economical way to deliver goods from China to Ukraine than air delivery, but less fast than sea transportation. When choosing rail transport, it is necessary to take into account the choice of the correct point of departure and arrival, as well as the cost of transportation and customs clearance of the cargo. But currently since 24 February 2022, freight transportation is carried out in two ways: by sea and by air.

Transportation by sea is possible from any Chinese city through the transit ports of Europe and Turkey. The most popular destination is Poland, less popular are Romania, Turkey, Bulgaria.

Air delivery from China is also carried out through aviation hubs in Europe. After arrival and unloading, the goods are sent to the European warehouse of the carrier, where they are loaded into a car and go to Ukraine. Then the customs clearance of goods is carried out and after sending to the Ukrainian cities of customers or to Kyiv to the company's warehouse for self-delivery.

The terms of delivery usually directly depend on passing the customs inspection. The product can be inspected partially or completely. Customs officers study the correctness of the documentation very meticulously. Incorrectly filled out documents can lead to product seizure, delay or loss.

Documentation is required for:

- cargo identification;
- confirmation of legality of the transaction;
- timely customs clearance;
- product location tracking.

Documentation at customs

When transporting cargo from China to Ukraine, it first goes through customs clearance, and then customs clearance. The most pedantic moment in the preparation of customs documentation is the selection of the indicator of the product nomenclature outside the economic activity. In the case of incorrect execution of the ZED, the entrepreneur will pay a fine and his cargo will be confiscated. Also, one of the most important points is the competent preparation of the product declaration.

The procedure for cargo clearance in Ukraine is established by the Constitution, the Customs Code and the Tax Code, conventions and acts of the international level. In order to legally bring goods to the territory of Ukraine, you should provide the necessary package of documents, pay the customs duty in accordance with all the norms of the law.

For safe savings on logistics services, experts recommend concluding contracts not with international transport companies, but with intermediary freight forwarders. Large freight forwarders have favorable discounts from transport companies, buying wholesale services, and only then dividing the entire flow of orders into smaller tasks.

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ROBOT IN WAREHOUSES: AUTOMATION OF WAREHOUSE WORK

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A robotic warehouse, in contrast to a conventional one, allows to reduce the Operator's participation at various stages of cargo processing. In practice, warehouse robots can cope with any action 3-4 times faster than a person. In addition, they do not get tired, withstand significant loads, and do not reduce productivity. Automatic assistants make it possible to optimize the movement of goods and warehouse stock management, to use space more rationally, and to eliminate errors caused by the human factor.

Modern works used to automate warehouse processes are divided into two groups: industrial and collaborative.

Industrial robots are programmable machines that replace manual labor for complex repetitive actions. Such equipment is equipped with real-time data recording sensors. In warehouses, this type is represented by lifting mechanisms and automatic conveyors.

Collaborative robots (cobots) represent the cooperation of man and machine. These devices perform certain actions together with a person. One of the advantages of cobots is the possibility of programming so that the equipment can work autonomously or under human control. In the warehouse sector, cobots are represented by manipulators for moving goods and packaging machines.

Robots in warehouses are used to automate the following processes: maintenance of racks, transportation of goods (conveyors), completion of orders. Reduction of