

Logistics as a science

Logistics - the science, the object of which is to organize the management of the process of movement of goods and services from suppliers of raw materials to consumers. Logistics contains the functioning of the circulation of products, goods, services, inventory management and provisions, creating a goods movement infrastructure.

A broader definition of logistics treats it as the study of planning, management and control of material movement, information and financial resources in different systems.

From the perspective of the organization's management logistics can be considered as the strategic management of material flows in the supply: procurement, transportation, sale and storage of materials, parts and finished inventory. The concept also includes the management of relevant information flows and financial flows. Logistics is aimed at optimizing costs and streamlining the production process, marketing and auxiliary services, both within a single enterprise or a group of enterprises.

The content of logistics as a science is to establish causal relationships and regularities inherent in the movement of goods, in order to identify and put into practice effective forms of organization and material and information flow management.

The main objects of study are in logistics:

- logistics operations
- logistics chain
- logistics system
- logistics functions
- material flows
- information flows
- logistics costs