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FEATURES OF LOGISTICS ENTERPRISES MANAGEMENT

Abstract

The article discusses the features of management of logistics enterprises. The need for logic, practical approaches and a scientific approach coincided with the beginning of Kazakhstan's transition to market relations. The possibilities and dynamics of a logical approach in domestic business are inseparable from the current socio-economic and political situation in Kazakhstan and the forecast of economic reforms. The introduction of logistics management practices into business practice allows many firms to reduce all inventories in production, supply and sales, accelerate working capital, reduce production costs, reduce distribution costs and ensure complete satisfaction of consumers with goods and services. A set of economic effects when using logistics is obtained from the sum of the effects of improving these indicators. This is due to the emergence of integrative properties of logistic systems, that is, properties specific to the entire system, but not specific to its elements. Today, the development of logistics in Kazakhstan is based on the laws and principles of the market, the development of logic and its integration with the enterprise management system reflects the level of development of the market economy. The industry must pursue a well-thought-out and long-term growth strategy based on national diversification and the search for new markets. They use our transport and communication services. This strategy will reduce the cost of transport, tourism, services, roads and capital construction, as well as domestic goods.

Key words: logistics, enterprise, logistics chain, management, trade system, material flows, production.

Introduction

The science of logistics, which has attracted the attention of the whole world, is a concept that is familiar to the Kazakh society and the world of domestic business: there is a lack of advertising. For now, of course. After all, without logistics, it is unlikely that any entrepreneur will succeed. Logic allows you to reduce the time between the purchase of raw materials and semi-finished products and the delivery of finished products to the consumer, which leads to a sharp reduction in inventories. The use of logic accelerates the process of obtaining information and increases the level of service. Today, the concept of "logistics" is a word often used by the business community. After all, logistics determines the theory and practice of the movement of raw materials, materials, production, labor, finished products from producer to consumer. In other words, logistics is the study of planning, management and control of material, information and financial resources in various fields. The interest of domestic scientists, university professors, scientific and technical workers, managers of industrial and transport enterprises, engineers and businessmen in logic is not only a new and inconvenient term for the domestic economy, but also a logical method used in the economies of industrialized countries explained by the results.

Literature review

Logistics associations, organizations and communities have been established and are functioning effectively in most foreign countries. Logic is a relatively young and actively developing science and business. Abroad, logic has developed rapidly over the past decade. The formation and development of logical production, trade, and transport and information systems is very important for Kazakhstan, as it will accelerate the integration of our country into the world economic and information space.

The role of logical problems in the economic literature of industrialized countries is important and many works are devoted to the study of its development.

The need for logic, practical approaches and scientific approach coincided with the beginning of Kazakhstan's transition to market relations. The opportunities and dynamics of the logical approach in domestic business cannot be separated from the current socio-economic and political situation in Kazakhstan and the forecast of economic reforms.

Methodology and results

Logistics plays a strategically important role in modern business. It is no coincidence that many successful professionals in their field move to leading positions in the company's management. From a business point of view, logic is the effective management of material and other flows (information, finance, services) to achieve corporate goals at the optimal cost of all resources. At present, the leading companies combine different functional areas of logic on the basis of a single information and computer platform, creating a strategic innovation (innovation) system. The introduction of logical management methods in business practice allows many firms to reduce all inventories, supply and sell products, accelerate working capital, reduce production costs, reduce distribution costs and ensure full satisfaction of consumers with goods and services [1].

The work in the field of logic is multifaceted. It includes transport, warehousing, inventory management, personnel management, organization of information systems, commercial activities, etc. Each of these functions is studied and described in depth in the relevant industry discipline.

Management of material flows is always an important aspect of economic activity. The main reason is the transition from the seller's market to the buyer's market, which requires the rapid adaptation of production and trading systems to the rapidly changing tastes of consumers.

Abroad, logic has developed rapidly over the past decade. The formation and development of logical production, trade, and transport and information systems is very important for Kazakhstan, as it will accelerate the integration of our country into the world economic and information space.

Today, the development of logic in Kazakhstan is based on the laws and principles of the market, the development of logic and its integration with the management system of the enterprise reflects the level of development of a market economy.

Severe competition in the market, low solvency of the population, insufficient working capital of the enterprise, the constant growth of production costs reduce the competitiveness of domestic products and make it difficult to sell [2].

Logic is as necessary as air for every enterprise to enter the market, but it is difficult to say that this logic serves as a complex industry in itself, because it is unknown to the enterprise to conduct logic, how to conduct it, how to plan, and what method to use. One of them raises questions on its own, and the misuse of all of them does not reveal the facts, so it is a good idea to turn to organizations that specialize in the implementation of professional logic in the market.

Let's consider the main components of the economic effect of the application of the logical approach in the management of material flows. Using the productive and working calalarında lođictikanı kelecidey allows you to:

- ◆ reduction of stocks along the entire flow of material flows;
- ◆ reduction of the time of movement of goods along the logical chain;
- ◆ reduction of transportation costs;
- ◆ reduction of manual labor costs and the corresponding costs of cargo operations [3].

Most of the economic impact is due to the reduction of resources along the entire path of material flows. According to the European Industrial Association, internal control of material flows provides

a 30–70% reduction in inventories (according to the US Industrial Association, inventory reductions are around 30–50%).

The high importance of resource optimization is explained by the following:

- ◆ In the general structure of costs for logistics, the cost of maintaining stocks is 50%, including the cost of the administration, as well as losses from damage or theft of goods;
- ◆ most of the working capital of the enterprise is allocated to funds (from 10 to 50% of all assets of the enterprise);
- ◆ Production costs for the creation of reserves, up to 25–30% of total costs.

The reduction of resources in the use of logic is provided by a high degree of coordination of actions of participants in the logical process, due to increased reliability of delivery, due to the correct allocation of resources, as well as a number of other reasons.

The next component of the economic effect of the use of logic is the reduction of the time of movement of goods along the logical chain. Today, the share of time spent on warehousing, production operations and delivery is on average from 2 to 5% [4].

Thus, more than 95% of the turnaround time is due to logical operations. The reduction of this component will accelerate capital turnover, respectively, reduce profits per unit of time, and reduce the cost of production.

The economic effect of the use of logic also arises from the reduction of transportation costs. Traffic routes will be optimized, procedures will be harmonized, traffic will be reduced, and other indicators of vehicle use will be improved.

The set of economic effects in the use of logic is derived from the sum of the effects of improving these indicators. This is explained by the emergence of integrative properties of logically organized systems, properties that are characteristic of the whole system, but not specific to its elements [5].

People have carried out material flow management activities, such as production, trade and other economic activities, since the early stages of its economic development. The novelty of the logic is, first, the shift of preference between various economic activities to the services of material flow management. Entrepreneurs have only recently learned about the potential of internal control of all stages of the movement of raw materials, parts and finished products in the economy to increase efficiency.

The concept of logic is a system of views on the improvement of economic activities through the optimization of material flows.

The basic, constructive principle on which the management of material flows is based is the principle of consistency. It means procurement, organization, storage, production, sales and transportation as a single process.

Rationalization of material flows is possible only within one enterprise or its division. However, the maximum effect can be obtained only on the way from the primary source of raw materials to the final consumer, by optimizing the flow of aggregate material or by optimizing its individual important parts. However, all links in the material transmission chains, ie all elements of macrological and micrological systems, must work as a single mechanism. To solve this problem, it is necessary to look systematically at the choice of equipment, the design of interconnected technological processes in different parts of the material, the combination of conflicting economic interests, as well as other issues related to the organization of material flows.

The issues of a systematic approach to the management of material flows are discussed in detail below.

Conclusions and recommendations

The desire of the economy of any state for further socio-economic development – as well as the main component. The working part of the state is temporary trade and economic firms.

Tough competition in the market, low solvency of the population, lack of working capital of the enterprise, the constant growth of production costs reduce the competitiveness of domestic products and make it difficult to sell.

In conclusion, for the development of the developing domestic logistics industry, it is necessary to constantly update the material base, using the experience of partner countries. To increase the efficiency of logistics organizations, it is necessary to move to a new level of development, using innovative methods and technologies. At the same time, it is necessary to satisfy the demand, ensuring

the safety of the cargo and the quality of service. In addition, develop relations with foreign countries, reduce customs bureaucracy and create favorable conditions for entrepreneurs in order to attract investment.

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ЛОГИСТИКАЛЫҚ КӘСІПОРЫНДАРДЫ БАСҚАРУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Андатпа

Мақаланың мақсаты – логистикалық кәсіпорындарды басқару ерекшеліктерін қарастыру. Логика, тәжірибелік және ғылыми тәсілдердің қажеттілігі Қазақстанның нарықтық қатынастарға көшуінің басталуымен сәйкес келді. Отандық бизнестегі логикалық тәсілдің мүмкіндіктері мен динамикасы Қазақстанның қазіргі

элеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси жағдайынан және экономикалық реформалардың болжамынан ажырамайды. Логистиканы басқару тәжірибесін бизнес-тәжірибеге енгізу көптеген фирмаларға өндірістегі, жеткізілімдегі және саудадағы барлық қорларды азайтуға, айналым капиталын жеделдетуге, өндіріс және айналым шығындарын азайтуға, тауарлар мен қызметтерге тұтынушылардың толық қанағаттануын қамтамасыз етуге мүмкіндік береді. Логистиканы қолдану кезіндегі экономикалық эффектілердің жиынтығы осы көрсеткіштерді жақсарту әсерінің қосындысынан алынады. Бұл логистикалық жүйелердің интегративті қасиеттерінің пайда болуына байланысты, яғни бүкіл жүйеге тән, бірақ оның элементтеріне тән емес қасиеттер. Бүгінгі таңда Қазақстанда логистиканың дамуы нарықтың заңдылықтары мен принциптеріне негізделген, логистиканың дамуы және оның кәсіпорындарды басқару жүйесімен бірігуі нарықтық экономиканың даму деңгейін көрсетеді. Сала ұлттық әртараптандыруға және жаңа нарықтар іздеуге негізделген жақсы ойластырылған және ұзақ мерзімді өсу стратегиясын ұстануға тиіс. Олар біздің көлік және байланыс қызметтерін пайдаланады. Бұл стратегия автокөлік, туризм, қызмет көрсету, жол және күрделі құрылыс, сонымен қатар отандық тауарлардың құнын төмендетуге мүмкіндік береді.

Тірек сөздер: логистика, кәсіпорын, логистикалық тізбек, басқарма, сауда жүйесі, материалдық ағымдар, өндіріс.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКИМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯМИ

Аннотация

Цель статьи – рассмотреть особенности управления логистическими предприятиями. Потребность в логике, практических подходах и научном подходе совпала с началом перехода Казахстана к рыночным отношениям. Возможности и динамика логического подхода в отечественном бизнесе неотделимы от текущей социально-экономической и политической ситуации в Казахстане и прогноза экономических реформ. Внедрение практики управления логистикой в бизнес-практику позволяет многим фирмам сократить все запасы в производстве, поставках и продажах, ускорить оборотный капитал, снизить издержки производства, снизить издержки обращения и обеспечить полное удовлетворение потребителей товарами и услугами. Набор экономических эффектов при использовании логистики получается из суммы эффектов улучшения этих показателей. Это связано с появлением интегративных свойств логистических систем, то есть свойств, специфичных для всей системы, но не специфичных для ее элементов. Сегодня развитие логистики в Казахстане основывается на законах и принципах рынка, развитие логики и ее интеграция с системой управления предприятиями отражают уровень развития рыночной экономики. Отрасль должна следовать хорошо продуманной и долгосрочной стратегии роста, основанной на национальной диверсификации и поиске новых рынков. Они пользуются нашими услугами транспорта и связи. Эта стратегия позволит снизить стоимость транспорта, туризма, услуг, дорог и капитального строительства, а также отечественных товаров.

Ключевые слова: логистика, предприятие, логистическая цепочка, управление, торговая система, материальные потоки, производство.