

## IMPORTANT IMPORTANCE OF DIGITIZATION OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS

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The introduction of modern digital technologies into the practice of conducting transport logistics business leads to a change in business models and strategic planning; improves the interaction between everyone involved in the transport process; increases efficiency [1]. According to Yunstad's Review of Maritime Transport 2018 report, modern technological advances, including artificial intelligence, internet devices, lockdown programs, autonomous transport, and the like, are significantly increasing the efficiency of transport and logistics processes, reducing delivery times, and reducing costs and environmental damage. Internet Devices refers to and manages a network of information devices (including various sensors installed or attached to stationary and portable objects) that collect and process data from these devices through communication systems using hardware and software systems. IoT technologies improve the interaction of different types of transport and deepen the interdependence of logistics, transport and value chains, and the associated information and financial flows. For example, containers, mainly relocated containers, are connected to sensors to provide real-time information about their location and operations. According to experts from YUNSTAD, the transport and logistics industry should more actively use the potential of blockchain technology (blockchain), a kind of Distributed Data Computing Technology (Distributed Ledger Technology, DLT).

The blockchain enables the creation and management of a digital opera register with any assets in several places at the same time. This technology is often referred to as the blockchain money opera, but it can be extended to any interconnected blocks of information. Recently, transport reserves in blockchain transport logistics are actively used to ensure transparency of cargo operations throughout the supply chain, combine market, trade, and production data to reduce risks, move to intelligent and paperless technologies for everyone's interaction at the same time, it is very important to ensure a high level of cyber security and business privacy [2].

Blockchain is used for various purposes. Firstly, if a static register is kept. A distributed base (register) is used to store data that is fixed and needs to be checked. In transportation, such registers reflect ownership of assets (vehicles). Static blocks are usually too intense to count because records don't change often. Second, if a dynamic register is maintained. The technology works similarly to a static register, but in this case, the database is updated frequently as additional information is added and resources are exchanged. The supply chain is the best example of a dynamic notebook

that is constantly updated during the operation of cargo and vehicles. Third, when implementing smart contracts. The distributed basis has algorithmic conditions that arise when predetermined actions are taken, such as when a payment is made or an asset is transferred. Smart contracts are often used in transport logistics for tariff collection and insurance. For example, upon arrival at the reception of the cargo and installation of this process in the blockchain register, payment for the services rendered is automatically made in favor of the carrier. Fourth, as a payment infrastructure. The distributed database supports cryptocurrencies and smart contract transactions. Cryptocurrencies are used to enter into contracts after the agreed terms have been met, such as after the delivery of goods.

To work together on blockchain technology, transportation, and logistics companies are using digital blocking platforms (PPIs) with significant potential to improve the efficiency of transportation and logistics systems. PPI captures a variety of processes related to goods, vehicles, and equipment, integrates relevant information into the application, customs, insurance, payment, and other documents, and provides all parties involved with up-to-date information on the status of technological processes in the supply chain. - to cargo owners, carriers, infrastructure owners, and administrative and service structures. Especially in maritime transport, digital technologies are currently being actively introduced. This is because many segments of the transportation industry have limited benefits and digitization can increase competitive advantage. The focal points of the blockchain program for transport logistics are the development of the Money Industry network, which is currently recorded on paper, and the digitization of operas. The introduction of digital technologies increases the effectiveness of interaction between participants in the transport process and creates organizational and technological conditions not only for concluding smart contracts for multimodal transport but also for automating the processes of monitoring vehicle movement and operations with goods. Performs calculations with transportation centers, document processing, and all supply chain stakeholders.

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