

1. What is logistics, what it does, exchange basic components of logistics processes.
2. What spheres of the company's activities are covered by logistics, present its basic phases (choose two of them)
 - delivery
 - production
 - distribution
3. Discuss what branches of transport are the transport infrastructure of logistics processes. Which of these branches are essential in Poland (or other countries)
4. What is included in the warehouse and handling infrastructure in logistics processes. List and discuss the most important factors in your opinion
5. Describe the logistics functions of the packaging. What are the criteria for the division of packaging? (Choose several)

Logistic functions of packaging are:

- a) protection - protection against damage, damage, diminished value of goods, inappropriate transport.
 - b) storage, transport, handling - facilitating the storage, packing of cargo, compliant with applicable standards and safety regulations, facilitating the movement of products
 - c) information - it facilitates product recognition, storage, manipulation
 - d) utilization - the possibility of reusing the packaging, easy disposal without harming the environment.
- criteria for the division of packages:
- type of material
 - form of construction
 - susceptibility to storage and dismantling
 - relationship with the product
 - destiny
 - durability
 - form of settlements

6. List and describe the basic components of logistic processes in an enterprise (Choose one)
 - Purchase – i.e. demand forecasting, planning of needs, selection of sources of supply, purchase organization, material supplies
 - Storage - transport manipulations (storage according to current standards and requirements), packaging management according to their purpose and the possibility of multiple use, sale or their utilization.
 - Distribution - that is, handling customer orders in accordance with the expectations and form of delivery (stocks of finished products ensuring the continuity of the company's operation in quantities satisfying the customer, consistent with the demand for the product), transport to the destination in undisturbed condition; professional and factual customer service.

7. Present the tasks of logistic services in the company. (Choose three)

Tasks of logistic services in the enterprise:

- technological operations,
- product storage,
- storage of material stocks,
- quality control,
- internal transport,
- sales planning,
- sales coordination,
- production planning,
- delivery planning.

8. Present the basic functions and tasks of procurement processes. (Choose three)

The functions and tasks of the procurement processes are in fact the management of purchases directed by the following premises:

- own production or purchase (independence or use of services provided by external contractors)
- how much to buy i.e. planning material needs and inventory control (strict demand control and management),
- when to buy or the organization of deliveries in connection with the production needs and information from the used methods (models) of stock control,
- where to buy or select the source of purchase and delivery, by comparing potential suppliers, it allows to know the quality of the goods, delivery conditions, warranty and claims, financial situation of the supplier and opinion among other recipients, ability to adapt demand changes, communication system, location prices of different suppliers.

9. List the criteria for selecting suppliers (sources of purchase). (Choose two)

These are the criteria:

- quality of goods - technical evaluation, the possibility of delivery by company representatives, evaluation in terms of price, banking relationships, creditworthiness, indebtedness, market opinions, marketing capabilities, assessment of the quality and reliability system used by the supplier, as well as the results of trial and technological acceptance of the material batch .
- prices - terms, payment methods, supplier's credit standing, economic situation, ways and dates of settlements for materials, consent to incur costs related to defective deliveries or of unequal quality, obtain a discount, change in the volume of deliveries,
- additional - time in which orders must be determined, changes introduced in comparison with long-term orders, ways and possibilities of direct contact with the supplier, use of various modes of transport, location.

10. Intermodal transport