# Preliminary Research on Logistics

## Main Components of Logistics

Here are the main parts that make up logistics in a business:  
  
1. Sourcing of Raw Materials – This is about getting the basic materials needed to make products.  
2. Storage (Warehouse) – Once materials or products are ready, they are stored safely until needed.  
3. Transportation – Moving items from one place to another, like from a factory to a store or customer.  
4. Information & Control Systems – Using technology and software to track and manage the logistics flow.  
5. Supply Chain Management – Making sure all parts of the supply chain (from supplier to customer) are working together smoothly.  
6. Inventory Management – Keeping the right amount of stock so there’s no shortage or waste.  
7. Order Fulfillment – Making sure customers get what they ordered, on time and in good condition.  
8. Demand Forecasting – Estimating what customers will need so businesses can prepare.  
9. Reverse Logistics – Handling returns, recycling, or disposal of products.  
10. Customer Service – Helping customers with delivery issues or other questions.  
11. Human Factors – Sometimes things slow down because of people not working efficiently, which also affects logistics.

## Why Do Companies Invest in Logistics?

Businesses spend money on logistics for many reasons. First, it helps them save costs and work more efficiently. Good logistics systems also help in keeping customers happy by ensuring fast delivery and fewer mistakes. Logistics makes companies more competitive and allows them to grow and reach new markets. It also helps them deal with unexpected problems like supplier delays or natural disasters. Lastly, there is a growing need for eco-friendly logistics practices to protect the environment and meet customer expectations.

## Why Is Logistics Important?

Logistics is very important because it makes the whole supply chain run better. It also ensures that customers get their products on time, which makes them more likely to buy again. If logistics are handled well, the business runs more smoothly overall.

## What Is the Impact on Competition?

Logistics plays a big role in how companies compete. If a company has better logistics, it can deliver faster, offer lower prices, and keep customers happier. For example, if there’s high demand for shoes, Nike would have to compete with other brands for raw materials. This could change how they manage logistics and might lead to shortages or delays if they’re not quick enough.

## Current and Future Trends in Logistics

Some of the current trends include using AI and automation in warehouses to make things faster and smarter. Companies are also looking at using 3D printing in the future to reduce shipping. Green logistics is another big trend, where companies try to reduce pollution. For example, FedEx is working to be carbon neutral by 2040.

## Real-World Examples

One example is CJ Logistics in South Korea, which uses advanced technology to handle deliveries efficiently. Another one is Coupang's Rocket Delivery, which is famous for its fast delivery service.  
Samsung is another great example. For their smartphones, they have a well-organized logistics system. Parts are sourced globally, and the phones are assembled and shipped from different hubs. Samsung uses smart warehouses, real-time tracking, and works closely with suppliers and delivery partners to make sure their phones reach customers quickly and safely.