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RISKS IN THE LOGISTICS OF INDUSTRY MARKETS

Abstract: The article considers the accounting of logistical risks, which allows saving financial and production resources and increasing the efficiency of the company's business activities.

Key words: business, logistical risks, production.

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Introduction

With the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan (RUz), the functions of transport are becoming increasingly important, since it connects all links of the supply chain, affecting the efficiency of processes and the competitiveness of all enterprises participating in the logistics process of cargo transportation.

The transport infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan is actively developing, responding to the growing needs for cargo delivery. The opening of new warehouses and logistics centers stimulate the development of logistics in the country.

Among the main technologies used in logistics, automated control and management systems in transport networks can be distinguished. Such systems allow you to track the movement of goods, plan optimal routes and monitor their compliance.

The growing demand for the import and export of goods requires efficient and reliable logistics solutions. Due to this, the cargo transportation sector is actively developing in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is necessary to optimize the processes of delivery of goods and raw materials as much as possible, and at the same time the role of logistics in industry markets is great.

A network of warehouses and transport companies is developing in the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing fast and reliable cargo delivery. Warehouses are equipped with modern storage systems, which allows you to maximize the use of available space.

The increase in the truck fleet allows for faster and more efficient transportation. At the same time, with the development of transport, the share of transport risks also increases.

Logistics in Uzbekistan plays an important role in the development of the country's economy. For the successful functioning of the logistics system, active management of logistical risks is necessary.

The participation of the cost of risk in transportation costs is defined as a percentage of the cost of transportation. The percentage of damage to the transported goods depends on the direction of transportation and the type of transport.

The impact of transport risks on the efficiency of the logistics chain necessitates the implementation of measures that limit the undesirable consequences of their implementation. The totality of such actions constitutes the risk management process. This process consists of certain procedures – definition, measurement, control, financing (for example, the right to preserve property, insurance, risk sharing).

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Their goal is to reduce the impact of negative impacts on the logistics chains of cargo delivery.

Transport risk management should be perceived as an integral part of the overall management of the logistics chain. Risk management is implemented through coordinated actions of all participants in the chain.

The main risks in the field of logistics are related to transport problems, customs restrictions, delays in delivery, truck breakdowns and loading/unloading problems.

One of the important tasks of logistics risk management is the variety of transport routes. This requires the development of alternative delivery routes and cooperation with other countries. This will reduce the risks associated with the closure of the main transport route or its inefficient operation.

More and more attention is being paid to reducing the risk by reducing the frequency of cases of cargo failure. This is achieved through the use of modern technical and technological support [1]:

- improvement of standards and regulations;
- creation of rational conditions for the safe transportation of goods;
- installation of modern cargo securing systems;
- installation of fire protection systems;
- periodic technical inspection of the equipment;
- professional development of employees.

Thus, risk reduction is achieved through outsourcing.

Risk control procedures also include the preparation of alternative interaction schemes (contingency planning).

This allows you to create flexible supply chains that can be easily adjusted to new conditions in the event of an adverse situation. The availability of insurance stocks in case of delayed delivery is an example of risk control technology. At the same time, it is necessary to activate all processes in the cargo delivery chain in case of a decrease in these stocks.

Another risk management technology is the distribution of risk between partners, participants in the logistics chain.

Risk allocation is the organization of activities in such a way that supply chain participants can maximize their influence on risk factors and have the opportunity to reduce the consequences of an adverse event; risk control includes a set of measures aimed at limiting losses if an adverse event occurs. This technology should be specific to cargo delivery chains, since the logistics chain of cargo delivery accepts such relationships of its participants as if they were parts of the same enterprise.

Research methodology.

When writing the article, we used methods of analysis and synthesis of publications by foreign researchers on this topic, as well as our research on

logistics. The methodological basis of the research is an institutional approach to digitalization of transport.

Research.

The main directions of risk management in logistics activities can be: the formation of a unified set of methods and models for forecasting risk flows; modeling the reliability of an individual enterprise and supply chain as an integral mechanism that ensures a reliable assessment of resources and market opportunities; modeling the process of managing risk flows, taking into account the organization, as well as the mode of movement of material resources and related flows [2].

We have reviewed the activities of JET LOGISTIC LLC (Tashkent).

JET LOGISTIC LLC provides freight forwarding services for auto, air and rail transportation within Uzbekistan, in the CIS and European countries, as well as China and the Russian Federation.

The company was founded in 2011 and during this period, it has established itself as an experienced and reliable partner with whom it is beneficial to have a long-term relationship. The company's staff consists of qualified specialists and managers in customs clearance and logistics with extensive practical experience in the field of foreign economic activity. Types of activities - JET LOGISTIC LLC: freight forwarding services, in particular international cargo transportation, cargo delivery, cargo transportation, cargo from Europe to Uzbekistan, rail freight transportation within Uzbekistan, isothermal cargo transportation, as well as consolidated cargo transportation.

The distinctive features of the company are the promptness of processing customs documents with strict observance of all norms of customs legislation, attention and trusting attitude to all clients, competence and accuracy.

As the analysis of the company's work has shown, the key to its successful work is an integrated approach to fulfilling requests, high professionalism and conscientious attitude of employees.

Analysis of the results.

In logistics, the need for risk assessment is important.

There are different approaches to risk assessment. One of them is the bow tie model developed by Royal Dutch Shell. This model shows how single events and circumstances, or a combination of them, can create danger in industry markets, and also reflects different scenarios of what can happen due to an undesirable event. Reducing its impact depends on the effectiveness of the system and the organization's activities to minimize harm and damage. The threats used in the bow tie model are the main events and their consequences.

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In logistics, it is necessary to track risks in order to assess them, but different methods of tracking them may lead to different results.

We have carried out a step-by-step risk assessment of JET LOGISTIC LLC, which was carried out in the following sequence:

- identification of the area in which risks will be assessed;
- organization and selection of the team, which are a key part of the process.

Proper selection of people and consideration of their experience are necessary in order to get the most out of the assessment. Different specialists will monitor different risks and may come up with different results.

Therefore, a group consisting of representatives of all stakeholders will provide the best basis for risk assessment. Initially, the group identified the hazards that may arise in the assessed area and the potential consequences associated with them. Then, for each risk associated with its potential consequences, the probability of occurrence of the consequences was estimated based on five possible risk assessment options [3]:

- 1 –extremely unlikely;
- 2 — unlikely;
- 3 — maybe;
- 4 –probably;
- 5 – very likely.

Further, for each risk and potential consequences, the impact in case of danger materialization was assessed based on the following assessment options:

- 1-insignificant (practically does not lead to any consequences);
- 2-low (observed);
- 3-the average severity of the consequences of the company's work;
- 4-significant (serious damage is caused to the company – loss of performance for a long period of time);
- 5-catastrophic (leads to the liquidation of the company).

The probability of occurrence and impact indicators reflect the risks for the assessed area.

Step-by-step assessment is the most effective tool in assessing risks in the logistics system, which allows you to identify potential hazards in the assessed area, minimize them or avoid the likelihood of occurrence.

Risk assessment methods include:

- SWOT analysis, which analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of transport logistics, their opportunities and threats.
- Analysis of hierarchies: This method allows you to determine priorities when choosing the best solution to a problem.

- Risk matrix. A method that helps to determine the probability of an event and the degree of its impact on the logistics process.

Risk management methods include:

- Data monitoring and analysis, where regular monitoring and analysis of logistics operations data is carried out to quickly identify problems and prevent possible risks.

- Reserve stocks. Availability of reserve stocks for transport, which can be used in case of delivery delays or other problems in the logistics process.

- The use of IoT technologies. Using IoT technologies to monitor and track vehicles and cargo to reduce the likelihood of loss in logistics.

- Development of business continuity plans, i.e. creation of business continuity plans that allow you to quickly and effectively respond to crisis situations and minimize their impact on the logistics process

Another strategy is to use innovative technologies such as blockchain to ensure transparency and reliability in logistics processes. Blockchain can be used for tracking and can reduce the risks of forgery and theft [4].

Training and advanced training of personnel working in the field of logistics of industrial transportation is of great importance to reduce the likelihood of errors and improve work efficiency. Industry logistics is a very responsible and complex area that requires highly qualified specialists, since any mistake can lead to serious consequences for the company's management.

Insufficiently trained or unskilled employees may not understand the importance and urgency of delivering goods, which can lead to delays in logistics activities, in particular during the delivery of goods.. In addition, they may not know the rules of storage and transportation of goods, which can also lead to violations, for example, violations of the temperature regime (when transporting perishable goods) and deterioration of the quality of goods.

Staff training and advanced training can reduce the likelihood of mistakes, as trained employees better understand their work and can make effective decisions in case of problems.

In addition, staff training improves processes and working methods, increases the efficiency of logistics operations and reduces the cost of warehousing, transportation and delivery of goods. Thus, staff training and advanced training are necessary measures to reduce the likelihood of errors, improve work efficiency and ensure transportation safety, which is an important aspect in the field of logistics [5].

Conclusion.

Risk assessment and management is an important factor in the field of logistics, as any unforeseen problems can affect the financial performance of companies.

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It is important to note that successful risk management also depends on the qualification of personnel and the allocation of sufficient resources to ensure security and the effectiveness of logistics processes. Examples of cases where risks in logistics as a whole will turn out to be critical, a careful and systematic approach to this problem is necessary [5, 6].

Despite the fact that risk management in logistics is a complex and multifaceted process, companies can benefit from the right approach to risk management.

This will not only help reduce the likelihood of risks, but also improve the company's reputation and competitiveness in the market.

Therefore, it is recommended that companies working in the field of logistics focus on risk management and constantly reduce the likelihood of risks to ensure the safety and efficiency of logistics operations.

To successfully achieve the goals and objectives of any logistics project, it is important to identify possible risks and develop a risk management system.

Logistical risks reflect the potential for loss or decrease in the quality of goods during their transportation from the seller to the buyer.

Based on data analysis, the key risks in logistics projects are:

- The instability of cargo flows due to political rather than economic reasons (the trade war between the United States and China, Brexit),
- Climatic and weather disasters – droughts, floods, forest fires, melting ice and low water levels – all have an impact on the stability of supply chains.

As noted by experts focusing on risk management, in Europe, the largest number of incidents that led to disruption of supply chains was recorded in Germany and the United Kingdom. Two thirds of the major disruptions were related to theft of goods, fires at enterprises and explosions, as well as accidents on the railway.

The majority of incidents – 44.7% – occurred in air transport and ground transportation. Such incidents break the established logistics schemes – for example, due to railway accidents, railway communication was interrupted for more than two weeks.

Logistics failures caused by social factors – strikes and protests – are in second place, accounting

for 12.9% of incidents. As an example, DHL cites the actions of the "yellow vests" in France and Belgium.

The weather also created problems for logisticians – for example, due to drought in autumn and summer, the water level in the Rhine fell to a record low, as a result, steel mills in Germany, France and the Netherlands were forced to declare force majeure.

In October, an earthquake struck Greece, and Italy, Spain, France and the United Kingdom faced floods.

In the future, political risks will persist, DHL predicts.

In addition, companies may face additional costs and supply instability due to a shortage of raw materials (due, again, to political tensions and the closure of suppliers). This problem may be relevant for industries that are consumers of lithium, cobalt and adiponitrile, which is related to transportation.

Manufacturers may face the need to recall products due to stricter requirements from regulatory and regulatory authorities - this is especially true for segments such as transportation of medical equipment, which are under strict supervision.

There may be a further tightening of environmental legislation in Asia, which will affect a wide variety of industries.

In addition, new environmental protection requirements are expected to be introduced in the United States. As a result, the cost of doing business in many segments will increase.

The functioning of the logistics system depends on various factors and is associated with a certain risk [6].

It is especially important to take into account the complexity and multifactorial nature of the logistics environment when evaluating the concept of risk. Taking into account logistical risks in the required time and in full allows you to save financial and production resources and increase the efficiency of the economic activity of the enterprise.

In the coming years, we can expect the development of logistics in Uzbekistan in several directions. First of all, it is the construction of new highways and railway lines, which will reduce the delivery time of goods. It is also planned to develop the warehouse sector and introduce new logistics management technologies.

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