

Article

Cargo Transportation using Modern Technologies at UAB "Kamida"

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Abstract. This article presents the role of integrated technology systems in optimizing cargo transportation processes, focusing mainly on UAB *Kamida*. Logistics, especially cargo transportation, is a complex operation involving various activities, during which the efficiency of transportation methods has a significant impact on costs and the quality of customer service. Modern technologies, such as cargo tracking systems, vehicle tracking systems, and order management systems, make it possible to simplify the transportation process and reduce costs. The obtained results showed that UAB *Kamida* uses several technological systems, including Fleet Master, Transport, DVS, Info-trans cargo management systems. However, the lack of integration of these systems creates difficulties in planning routes and drivers' schedules, resulting in increased transportation costs. By systematically organizing information flows and integrating technology systems, UAB *Kamida* could potentially avoid additional costs related to inefficient route planning and suboptimal utilization of driver's work and rest time. Thus, by investing and effectively applying integrated technological solutions, companies can be given a competitive advantage in the market by increasing transportation efficiency, reducing costs and improving customer service.

Keywords: Cargo; transportation of goods; transport; logistics; supply chain.

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Introduction

Transportation of goods is one of the main elements of logistics. Today, in our global world, goods are rarely produced and consumed in the same place, in the same country. For this reason, the role of transportation in the logistics chain is very important. The subject of goods transportation is very relevant, because the optimal transportation of goods helps companies and businesses to reduce costs. A successful shipping process ensures that the goods reach the customer safely and on time. Transportation of goods is an important part of the supply chain. By studying the transportation of goods in logistics, it is possible to properly plan and organize the routes of the transportation of goods, improve customer service and obtain other benefits for the business. Research on cargo transportation is important in that it aims to identify possible areas for improvement in freight transportation.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the activity of the transportation of goods in the UAB *Kamida*. The main problem areas of logistic transport companies can be seen in the fact that the routes of goods transportation are not properly planned and arranged, costs increase, and insufficient flow of information. Properly planned goods transportation routes will allow optimizing the goods transportation processes, saving time and resources. Article tasks could be formulated as follows.

1. To analyze the activity of transportation of goods in a theoretical aspect.
2. Conduct a survey of goods transportation activities in the UAB *Kamida* company.

1. Literature review

Logistics is a new branch of science and there is simply no common description or term for it. In the Universal Lithuanian Encyclopedia [1] it is stated that logistics is a "social economic science about the planning, organization, management, control, and regulation of the movement of material, information, financial, people and other flows (from the primary source to the final user), related activities area. By applying the principles of logistics, conditions are created so that the necessary goods are presented to the consumer

in the required quantities, of the required quality, at the required time and in the required place, labor, material, monetary and energy resources are saved, stock of goods is reduced or abandoned altogether, cargo delivery time is shortened, information is received faster, customer service improves, management efficiency at various levels increases. Logistics is applied in industry, agricultural enterprises, transport, information technology and other areas, organizing large public events". The Universal Lithuanian Encyclopedia [1] states that logistics is a universal connection and connects the following areas of business: information technology, marketing, customer service, accounting, production. In scientific literature, the concept of logistics is defined in many ways. Most of the authors name logistics by defining different things. Table 1 represents the concepts of logistics by Lithuanian and foreign authors [2,3,4,5].

After analyzing the concepts of logistics presented in scientific literature, it can be said that all these authors come to the unanimous opinion that logistics is the planning of material flows and the movement of goods and services from point A to point B or, in other words, from one point to another. The importance of logistics in companies is only growing and includes not only financial but also informational flows. There is no single common definition of logistics, as it covers many different areas of activity, operations, actions, and management of processes and is often confused with other company activities, such as marketing. The role of logistics in the world is growing every year and logistics is starting to take an important place in the activities of every company.

"Nowadays, it would be hard to imagine a life without transport. The role of transport in the economic life of countries has increased especially at the present time" [6]. Čiginskis [7] also agrees with this statement, he states that "in modern society, human needs cannot be met without transport. Transport is a part of economic activity related to the satisfaction of human needs. It shapes our way of life, contributes to the economic and cultural development of the country" [7,p.57]. Rodrigue et al [8] also agree with this statement, according to them, transport is one of the most important types of human activity worldwide. It is a necessary component of the economy and plays an important role in spatial relationships between areas. Transport creates valuable links between regions and eco-

Table 1. Global analysis of distribution. Constructed according to Refs. [2,3,4,5].

Source	Year	Definition
Sapronienė et al [2]	2014	Today, logistics is understood as an activity that includes both the management of raw materials and the physical distribution of products. This integration promotes a closer connection with production operations, so in the future, production and logistics will become more and more integrated, both in theory and in practice.
Mangan et al [3]	2020	Logistics is the planning, implementation and control procedures for efficient transportation and storage of goods and services, as well as information related to them, from the manufacturer to the end user, to meet customer requirements.
Revzova [4]	2023	Logistics is the science of planning, controlling, and regulating the movement of material, informational, financial, human, and other flows. It is the organization and delivery of goods from the original source to the end user and regulated flow processes.
E-terms [5]	2024	Logistics is the management of the flow of goods between the point of origin and the point of destination to meet customer or company requirements. Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, material handling and packaging, and often security.

conomic activity, between people and the rest of the world.

The transport sector is also an economic factor in the production of goods and services. It contributes to the creation of added value of economic activity, facilitates economies of scale, affects the value of land (real estate) and the geographic specialization of regions. Transport is both a factor that shapes economic activities and is shaped by them. In logistics, the transportation of goods is a vital part of the logistics industry. "Transport production is the very process of freight transportation. In the past, transport only helped the country's manufacturing companies, but now it has become the main factor determining the growth of manufacturing branches. This happened due to the increasing division of labor in global markets (globalization), the result of which is the increased need for cooperation" [9]. According to the authors, transport services are understood not only as cargo transportation, but also as activities related to cargo preparation transport (carriage service). For this reason, transport services are evaluated in a wider context.

Transportation services include not only cargo transportation, but also handling, physical transportation, storage, forwarding services and means of transportation and cargo transportation. Bazaras and Jarašūnienė [10] emphasize that "logistics and transport processes can be defined as an integrative process that aims to optimize the flow of materials and goods to the customer through the company and its activities".

In conclusion, it can be said that there is no single general definition of logistics. However, the main purpose of logistics is the planning of material flows and the movement of goods and services from point A to point B, and of course efficient customer service using the least resources, satisfying the end user. Logistics includes many activities, it combines areas such as warehousing, product packaging, product handling, transportation, and inventory management, as well as areas such as marketing, customer service, and information flows. In the business world, there are many necessary components to ensure smooth operations. One of these important aspects is known as freight. In the context of logistics, freight refers to the efficient movement of goods and materials from point A to point B, ensuring that everything happens safely and on time. The success of this process has a direct impact on supply chain efficiency, customer satisfaction and overall business performance.

Modes of transport are an essential component of transport systems as they are how mobility is supported. Depending on the surface over which they travel, they are divided into one of three main types: land (roads, rail, and pipelines), water (shipping) and air [8]. Baublys [11] states that cargo transportation is "a term that defines many different operations - from production to delivery to consumers. These operations include the transportation of materials, warehousing and storage, assembly, and packaging, as well as transportation by any type of transport". Bazaras and Jarašūnienė

[10] state that "transport plays a key role in horizontally connecting import and export markets, vertically distributing production organization work". Vasiliauskas [12] states that the main task of transport is to meet the transport needs of economic entities and people. According to the author, the following types of transport are usually distinguished: rail, road, sea, inland water, air transport. Vasiliauskas [12] divides transport according to ownership into state, municipal and private. And according to the services provided to cargo and passengers. In the Road Transport Code of the Republic of Lithuania I-1628 [13] road transport is divided into domestic and international transport.

Revzova [4] states that in logistics the transportation of goods is divided into three main categories: land, water, and air. As stated by Čiginskis [7], to transport cargo in the most economical and efficient way, it is often necessary to transport the entire route by more than one mode of transport. Transport can be carried out by water, air, or land, depending on the needs and possibilities.

1.1. Cargo transportation method

The Law on the Basics of Transport Activity of the Republic of Lithuania I-1863 [13] distinguishes the following types of transport: rail, road, sea, air, and inland water transport. "Car transport is one of the most convenient forms of transport, cargo can be collected and delivered to all points where a car can reach, without reloading them. It is this feature that is the most suitable of all, when transporting goods internally, priority is given to road transport and it is necessary to define that road transport manifests itself in the speed of transport" [4].

Each mode of transport has its own advantages and disadvantages. According to Eitmon [14], "cargo transportation is the main element connecting production companies with end users. High-quality cargo transportation by road transport ensures smooth delivery of cargo from door to door". To better understand which mode of transport is the most preferred today, data were taken for comparison based on the data of the statics department. According to the data of the Department of Statistics [15], cargo transportation by all types of vehicles during the last 6 years in the 1st quarter. Table 2 represents the quantities of Cargo transportation.

According to the data presented in Table 2, the largest cargo transportations during the last 6 years were carried out by road transport. The transportation of goods by road transport in Lithuania is growing every year. After analyzing the statistical data from 2018 to 2023, it was found that 20,972.8 thousand were transported in 2018. t, in 2019 – 23,041.5 thousand. t, in 2020 25,629.3 thousand. t, in 2021 - 28,982.9 thousand. t, in 2022 less compared to 2021, only 26,264.1 thousand. t, and in 2023 it was transported like 2021, i.e. 28,877.1 thousand. t, - 25,495.2 thousand i.e. [15]. Approximately

Table 2. Cargo transportation by all types of transport in Lithuania. Constructed according to Ref. [15].
Cargo transportation by all types of transport (K1), thousands tons.

Type	2018K1	2019K1	2020K1	2021K1	2022K1	2023K1
All types of transport	39086,9	41620,4	42343,6	44935,5	40668,0	38875,5
Railway transport	13254,4	13618,4	12024,4	11787,0	9683,7	6133,5
Road transport	20972,8	23041,5	25629,3	28982,9	26264,1	28877,1
Water transport	1507,2	1639,0	2192,6	2203,3	2309,8	1716,0
Air transport	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,3	0

50% of all transported goods in Lithuania are transported by road transport. “Road transport ensures the functioning of other types (transports goods from the producer to the main transport and from it to the recipient” [9]. This type of transport has no competitors when transporting small quantities of goods over short distances or when necessary high carriage speed.

According to Palšaitis [16], each type of transport has its own characteristics: sea transport - low cost of transportation, high load capacity, railway transport - speed, high load capacity, environmental friendliness, car transport - flexibility, the possibility of delivering goods “door to door”, and air transport - the speed of transport. And using these types of transport together, combining them can bring even greater benefits and optimize the process of transporting goods.

There are many factors to consider when choosing a cargo transportation method. Depending on the destination, goods sent to a foreign market can be transported as previously mentioned: by road, rail, air, sea, inland waterways, or a combination. Planning to choose the right mode of transport is not always so simple. Fig. 1 represents and indicates the following main factors when choosing a mode of transport: transportation costs, safety, and product characteristics.

According to Vasiliauskas [12], when choosing the best way to transport products, the budget is the most important factor in decision-making. Costs may vary depending on the type and quantity of goods transported. If it is planned to transport heavy or bulky products over long distances within the country, rail transport will be the most economical. If the ratio of the value of the product and the value of the packaging is chosen correctly, it is possible to rationalize the loading work, the impact of which on the total cost of transportation is extremely significant. Land transport, usually by truck, is best suited for small quantities of cargo transported over short distances. Water transport is undoubtedly the cheapest form of transport, very suitable for heavy loads that need to be transported over long distances where time is not a factor. For perishable, light or valuable goods, air transport will be the most efficient, albeit expensive, mode of transport.

The safety and security of the goods being transported also affect which mode of transport to use. Land transport by truck is preferred over rail because losses are generally lower. The main danger in

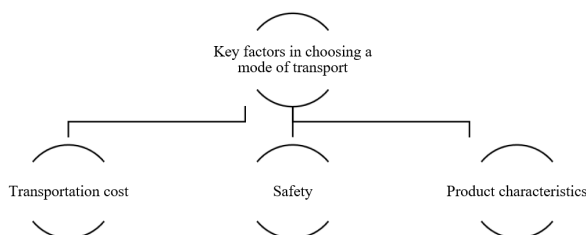


Fig. 1. Key factors in choosing a mode of transport. Adapted according to Ref. [12].

water transport is the sea. The safety of cargo transportation is particularly important, as it reduces the probability of cargo damage and loss during transshipment of goods. Depending on the size and technological equipment, the terminals for different types of transport are different. In addition, their size depends on the scope and nature of the performed (served) carriages. The size and weight of the goods also play a role in deciding which mode of transport to use. Land and air transport are mainly for light and small shipments, while rail and sea transport are for heavy shipments. The choice of transport method will also depend on how dangerous, fragile, or valuable the products are. Air and ground transportation are usually the best options for breakable high-value products.

In summary, it can be said that each vehicle and cargo transportation method have its own advantages and disadvantages. Ships can carry the largest volumes of cargo and very bulky or heavy cargo, but this type of cargo is slow. Air freight is the fastest option for long distances, but it is also the most expensive and has limited loading capacity. In terms of land transport, railways combine high transport volumes with the best environmental performance of all freight types. In contrast, road freight transport is characterized by maximum flexibility and great economy.

Currently, road transport is the dominant mode of transport in Europe - it transports 71.8% of all vehicles of cargo within the country [7]. Vasiliauskas [12] assigns to road transport: roads, means of transport, technological equipment, stations, and other engineering structures. In most cases, the owner of the cargo, when choosing the type of transport, focuses on one, most important criterion for him (for example, he chooses air transport to ensure the shortest transport time). The given example also shows that even if there are several criteria, a unified assessment (often financial) is found for them, and they are compared with each other. Vasiliauskas [12] assigns to the selection of the mode of transport: all criteria that can be expressed in monetary value, according to the author, are associated with one indicator - freight transportation costs.

According to the Cambridge Dictionary [17], road freight is the transport of goods - it is the transportation of goods from one place to another (loading and unloading place) by motor vehicles on the road network. Commercial transport of goods by road transport is business-based transport of goods by logistics companies or forwarders. Thus, intra-company transport is organized by the companies themselves, for example between different business locations, during internal production processes, are not classified as commercial freight transport. According to Rodrigue et al [8], political factors can also affect transportation such as laws, regulations, borders, and tariffs. In road freight transport, different trucks are used depending on the cargo being transported.

Road freight is divided into full and partial loads. Established international abbreviations are FTL (Full Truck Load) and LTL - (Less Than Truckload), and Partial Truck Load - PTL. Full load transportation (FTL) is transportation in which a truck transports only one load that fills the entire truck. FTL is favored by both drivers and carrier contractors and customers. The transport company does

not need to pay extra for notifications, invoicing, or downtime at one or more loading and unloading locations. The driver does not have to worry too much about loading and unloading the cargo or securing it, and the customer is safe in the knowledge that it is the fastest way to transport the cargo directly from the loading point to the recipient's destination. Part load (LTL) is an antonym of FTL. Full container shipping is called FCL (full container shipping), while rail freight uses the term wagon shipment.

The convention on the contract of international carriage of goods by road indicates that the document confirming the contract of carriage of goods is the bill of lading. The waybill is written in at least three copies and more, as one copy must be left for each customs office. Bills of lading are signed by the sender and the carrier. These signatures may be printed or replaced by the sender's and carrier's stamps, if permitted by the laws of the country where the bill of lading is drawn up. The first copy of the waybill is handed over to the sender, the second copy accompanies the cargo, and the third copy remains with the carrier. When the cargo intended for transport is loaded into several vehicles or is heterogeneous or divided into several lots, the consignor or carrier has the right to demand that a bill of lading be drawn up for each loaded vehicle, each type of cargo or each lot of cargo.

The main advantages of road freight come from the fact that no other vehicle has access to the same infrastructure as trucks. When it comes to domestic transport, the road network is the largest transport infrastructure. This applies not only to Europe, but also to the whole world. In addition, road freight does not depend on logistics centers such as ports, airports or railway stations, and there is almost no destination for goods that are not accessible by road. It also benefits other modes of transport, be it water, air, or rail. In many cases, they require additional road transport to transport goods from the (airport) port or train station to the factory or warehouse or vice versa. The range and flexibility of road freight offers almost unlimited possibilities for transporting goods from one place to another.

These many advantages have made cars and trucks a great choice for travel purposes, and this mode of transport dominates the short-haul market. Based on the scientific review, which emphasizes that road transport, like other types of freight transport, has its own disadvantages and advantages, it can be said in general that the main disadvantages of road freight transport are quite general and do not directly affect the company that transports goods. The main disadvantages of road freight are related to environmental impact and transport policy. The road network cannot be expanded indefinitely, and the roads in big cities are too congested. In most countries, road freight is taxed through road tax systems. In addition, trucks emit a lot of pollutants and noise. Trucking capacity is limited, and factors such as accidents or traffic jams can reduce the efficiency of road freight transport. Some countries also have legal specifications that essentially exclude trucking on weekends or public holidays, which affects time flexibility.

In freight transport, there is competition between road transport and rail transport. In the case of intercontinental cargo handling, road freight can only play a limited role for obvious reasons. An important exception is trade between Europe and Asia, which is also possible by land routes and is carried out by both rail and road. But when it comes to trade between oceanic nations, shipping by sea and air is almost unmatched. Therefore, the most important competitor of road freight is another form of land transport - rail freight.

In direct comparison, a truck is often faster because trains tend to stop more often to redistribute shipments and loading operations take longer. However, for long distances of 1000 km and more, trains are an economical alternative to road freight. For this reason,

freight transport by road primarily dominates the regional sector, with distances up to 150 km, and occupies a leading position in land transport in general. However, sustainability should not be overlooked. Freight volumes are constantly increasing with the growth of e-commerce market share, especially in Europe - also regardless of the pandemic, but it is additionally stimulated.

In conclusion, it can be said that for many companies, road freight is the most attractive way to transport goods, primarily due to its cost-effectiveness and flexibility. To achieve a sustainable future for road freight transport, the main concern must be to significantly reduce the ecological footprint of road freight transport: by developing green drive technologies and optimizing the matching of transport volumes and the required propulsion power.

1.2. Modern cargo management systems

Modern cargo management systems are developed using the Internet, their goal is to efficiently and optimally manage all processes related to the movement of cargo, from the starting point to the destination. These systems aim to ensure efficient logistics management, consistent cargo tracking, optimal transportation route planning and safe cargo handling. According to Eitmons [14], "transport companies rarely analyze quality indicators when transporting goods in bulk. Quality indicators show what are the biggest mistakes that exist in a transport company when transporting goods daily. To transport cargo with high quality, it is necessary to consider the protection of the cargo during transportation, the choice of route, the skills of drivers and human errors in communication".

Cargo management systems are an integral part of supply chain management. By integrating them into a common system, the company can achieve greater efficiency, product traceability and customer satisfaction throughout the entire process of transporting goods. Choosing the right cargo management system can be a key component of a company's proper cargo management. For today, it is important to analyze the following cargo management systems. Fig. 2 represents the basic cargo management systems consisting of Vehicle tracking systems; Order management systems; Freight forwarding systems.

Vehicle Tracking Systems or Fleet Tracking Systems is a system that allows you to track vehicles in real time. This system includes GPS tracking, monitoring of movement speed, marking of stops; provides an opportunity to directly track the status of the cargo in the vehicle, thus ensuring greater traceability of goods; reduces uncertainty about the presence of cargo and helps to respond effectively to potential transport delays. As stated by Shamsuzzoha et al [19], it would be difficult to effectively coordinate logistics flows to purchase without a suitable and appropriate tracking and tracing system.

Order Management System optimizes the handling of orders from the purchase process to the point of receipt; helps organize and manage order fulfilment by adapting the supply chain to customer needs; automates order confirmations, fulfilment, and tracking, reducing the possibility of errors and optimizing supply chain processes.

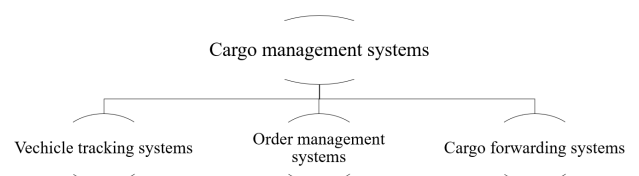


Fig. 2. Basic cargo management systems. Adapted according to Refs. [14,18].

Table 3. The importance of cargo management systems in the process of transporting. Constructed according to Refs. [14,18].

Cargo management systems	Importance
Vehicle Tracking Systems	These systems provide real-time monitoring of vehicle movements. This is especially important when optimizing routes, monitoring the presence of cargo, and keeping transport processes efficient. Provides the opportunity to quickly respond to unexpected events, such as traffic accidents, accidents, traffic jams, thus ensuring fast and reliable transportation of goods.
Order Management System	An order management system helps you manage orders from the initial point of purchase to the point of receipt of goods. It is important to ensure that the supply chain is flexible and adapted to the customer's needs. Systems automate order processing; help reduce the likelihood of errors and optimize the supply chain.
Freight Forwarding System	The freight forwarding system is designed to directly manage the goods delivery process. This includes picking, packing, freight routing and shipping. This system ensures that goods are delivered on time and safely. This is important for the smooth operation of the supply chain and customer satisfaction.

Freight Forwarding System or Cargo Dispatch System focuses directly on the cargo delivery process and related activities; manages the picking, packing, and shipping of goods, ensuring that cargo is ready for quick and efficient delivery; provides an opportunity to monitor the status of cargo from the warehouse to the delivery point. Each of these systems has its own importance in the process of transporting goods, contributing to the effective, efficient, and reliable management of the supply chain. Table 3 represents the importance of cargo management systems in the process of transporting goods. Each of the freight management systems contributes to the optimization of the entire freight process, speeding up operations, reducing the probability of errors, improving the traceability of goods, and ensuring the overall efficiency of the supply chain. The collaboration and integration of these systems provides a holistic view of the supply chain tailored to the specific needs of the company.

Summarizing cargo management systems and their importance in the process of goods transportation, it can be said that all three systems – vehicle tracking monitoring system, order management system and cargo forwarding system are essential components, ensuring an efficient and reliable process of goods transportation in the supply chain. Vehicle tracking monitoring systems are characterized by real-time monitoring of the vehicle moving from point-to-point B, product traceability and quick response to unexpected events. The main advantage of the order management system is the automated processing of orders from the initial point of purchase to the point of receipt, ensuring flexibility and a low probability of errors. The advantage of a freight forwarding system is that it focuses directly on the delivery process, managing the collection, packaging, and shipping of goods, ensuring efficient and timely delivery. All these systems create a common freight ecosystem where the supply chain runs smoothly. Companies that integrate these systems get the opportunity to optimally manage each stage of supply, reduce costs, optimize time, and improve overall customer service. These systems enable companies to be competitive in the market with efficiency, reliability, and customer satisfaction.

In conclusion, it can be said that the problem of goods transportation needs to be fundamentally solved. In the transportation of goods by road, the main problem areas are delivery and cargo loading times, vehicle delays at customs, and unloading delays. Improper flow of information, occurrence of errors. The transportation of goods is an essential aspect of logistics. All over the world, goods are produced and used in different places and countries. For this reason, the role of transportation in the logistics chain is extremely important. Optimum transport of goods from point A to point B helps companies and businesses reduce costs. A successful shipping process ensures that goods are delivered to customers safely and on time.

2. Main results and discussions

UAB *Kamida* was established in 2005, on December 31. The main activity of the company - according to the Classification of Economic Activities (EVRK) belongs to class 49.41 - Freight Road transport. UAB *Kamida* transports cargo with standard and mega trucks, full and complete, and partial cargo transportation. Their range of activities includes the transportation of cargo with awnings, tippers, double-decker semi-trailers, and tanks (carrying dangerous, liquid, bulk cargoes). Transportation of oversized cargo is carried out by low-floor trawls. International cargo transportation is carried out in EU markets, transporting cargo from/to Lithuania, Italy, Belgium, France, Spain, Holland, Germany, Austria, Sweden, and other Western European countries. The main activity of UAB *Kamida* is international transportation.

The transport management and control department of UAB *Kamida* was chosen for the interview because the specialists of these departments are directly related to cargo transportation. These interviewees were chosen because they know best the cargo transportation systems in *Kamida* and these specialists are 100% related to cargo transportation. A qualitative, structured content study was chosen to clarify the purpose of the study. Interviewing specialists live in real time was the easiest way to study how goods are transported in the company. The transport management and control department of UAB *Kamida* was chosen for the interview because the specialists of these departments are directly related to cargo transportation. The interview was conducted in April of 2024.

A direct interview with the participants (face to face) took place with the type of pre-made questionnaire. The participants answered the interview questions based on their personal knowledge and experience. The following questions were formulated to delve deeper into the cases of problem solving as much as possible. The questions were made up of different categories and sub-categories.

After conducting a qualitative study with UAB *Kamida* transport management and control departments, according to the opinion of the interviewees working in those departments the most important business areas logistics are customer service and information technology. This shows that in the company great attention is paid to customer needs and effective management of informational activities with the help of technology. Based on the opinion of the interviewees, UAB *Kamida* transport services the sector is dominated by freight transport, especially land transport using tractors. It corresponds to the company's field of activity, which is characterized by the transportation of goods (physical transportation). Most of the respondents confirm that UAB *Kamida* has a community license to transport goods on international routes and in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania by road vehicles. This license is very important because it enables the company to conduct its activities legally and efficiently. With the mobility package set cabotage restrictions and

weekly rest UAB *Kamida* faces challenges. The main challenges are related to the fulfillment of customer orders, work with drivers and their payment. However, cargo UAB *Kamida* uses various management and information technologies that help to ensure transport and cargo monitoring, management, and document management.

In summary, it can be stated that UAB *Kamida* operates in the dynamic transport sector and actively uses various information technologies and cargo management systems seeking to manage their activities efficiently and meet customer needs and other requirements. The survey results show the peculiarities of UAB *Kamida* activities and possible areas of improvement.

Conclusions

Logistics includes many activities and one of them is cargo transportation. Goods transportation is a process in which transportation methods play an essential role. Goods transportation using modern technologies such as cargo tracking systems, cargo management systems, vehicle tracking systems, order management systems and goods forwarding systems provides an opportunity to monitor the entire process of cargo transportation and can reduce the cost of transporting goods. And Investing in these technologies and applying them smartly in the transportation of goods gives companies a competitive advantage in the market.

The participants indicated that UAB *Kamida* uses the Fleet Master, transport, DVS, Info-trans cargo management systems, but some of the information is not interconnected and therefore there are problems with route planning and drivers' work and rest time planning, which increase cargo transportation costs.

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For the problem formulated in the introduction, which was that the main problem areas of logistics transport companies are that cargo transportation routes are not properly planned and organized, costs increase, and insufficient information flow. This solution would systematize the flow of information about the movement of goods, and it will help to avoid additional costs of transporting goods. In the end after systematizing information flows, UAB *Kamida* definitely would avoid additional costs.

Abbreviations

EVRK	-	Classification of Economic Activities
FCL	-	Full Container Shipping
FTL	-	Full Truck Load
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
LTL	-	Less Than Truckload
PTL	-	Partial Truck Load
UAB	-	Uždaroji Akcinė Bendrovė (Lith.) Private Limited Company (Eng.)

Authors' contributions

RN developed the methodology, JŽ created the final version of article, JŽ reviewed the literature, JŽ analysed the technologies, JŽ highlighted the problem of security, RN systematized the terminology, JŽ experimental words, RN advising and supervising. JŽ initiated research concept and design, JŽ collected and analysed data, JŽ wrote the theoretical overview. JŽ reviewed the initial manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.