

**PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LOGISTICS
INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY**

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***Annotation:** The scientific article shows the operation of the logistics information system, the requirement of information supply, and the sequence of actions of adopting the management process. The steps that allow us to make a decision are considered when the complete formation of information. Alternative options, formation of decision-making criteria, choice of decision-making method, evaluation of alternative options and delivery of the decision to the subsystem that implements it are shown.*

***Keywords:** Logistics, logistics information systems, logistics support, inventory management system, corporate information, integration, resource flow, information flows.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently available software for logistics information systems can be of one of two types. First, one of the functional directions of the logistics information system represents a reduced version in one structural unit of a manufacturing enterprise, for example, an inventory management system, a sales management system, or a warehouse management system. Secondly, it fulfills the function of information and provides logistics information system as part of the general corporate information system of enterprise management.

Software products of the first type allow the enterprise to manage the flow of information at the local level, and therefore, as a result of their use, integration and local optimization, they serve to increase the economic efficiency of the enterprise. The introduction of the second type of software products and the successful operation of the production enterprise requires a large amount of costs for the development of logistics management, training and education of employees. In addition, it is difficult to choose integrated information systems that implement logistics management, among other things, because the materials published and offered by developers are aimed at advertising a certain system, and in the best case, it is necessary to introduce the potential user to the interface elements. Therefore, it is desirable to have a clear understanding of the internal structure of a particular software product, how it performs logistics management and information-logistics support functions.

A means of providing information for the operation of logistics information systems in enterprises - it supports the processes of collecting, processing, and analyzing information about the movement of material and information flows throughout the entire supply, production, and sales cycle. making management decisions with the help of special software products.

In order to determine the role of information flows and the functional purpose of information flows in the logistics information system, the following rules should be followed:

- flows of produced materials and flows of information are considered secondary;
- information flows reduce uncertainty in decision-making;

- information flows ensure integration of all;
- types of logistics activities and levels of logistics management;
- material flows ensure coordination of information flows;
- material and human resources will reduce the need for information exchange;
- information is a part of logistics service;
- information increases flexibility in decision-making;
- use of material resources;
- logistics information system is a driving function;
- keeps the material flow system of information open, able to adapt to new conditions;
- information exchange has the greatest impact on two areas of logistics: forecasting and management of orders;
- dynamics of information flows in the logistics system;
- information flows unite individual functional areas of logistics into unified logistics.

Innovative logistics tools are aimed at optimizing the flow of information in the process of purchase, storage, transportation, etc. Innovative tools should be based on modern economic and mathematical information systems and form the basis of the management system of information flow processes in the production enterprise. The effectiveness of economic-mathematical models depends on many factors and, first of all, on the quality of the information used in their construction. Currently, the development of information technologies and the construction of

various systems based on them: information-analytical, databases, calculations, etc., can significantly increase the quality of the information being used.

Logistics information system is a tool for optimal organization of flow process management in the enterprise. The use of various logistics tools in the resource flow management system increases the competitiveness of enterprises. The need to develop and implement various logistics tools in the practice of economic activity of enterprises is connected with a number of objective reasons.

First of all, the existence of an effective enterprise management system largely depends on the information system. Information flows operating in the enterprise can be conditionally divided according to their importance in the final results of the enterprise's economic activity: primary and secondary. Primary information flows include information that directly affects the profitability of the enterprise, including: information on purchases, the state of warehouse stocks, the location and status of cargo, and the sale of finished products. flows are logistics. The following data can be classified as secondary: data about counterparties, social data about employees, etc.

Secondly, the logistics information system and its field of activity are one of the objects of the enterprise management system as a whole.

Thirdly, it is necessary to organize the logistics system of the production enterprise and to develop new methods and models of the logistics information flows penetrating into almost all areas of the activity of the production enterprise.

When building an information logistics system, the main focus is not only on the flow of information, its completeness, reliability, and timeliness, but also on

the condition that a systematic approach to the collection, analysis and transmission of information is used. is provided by

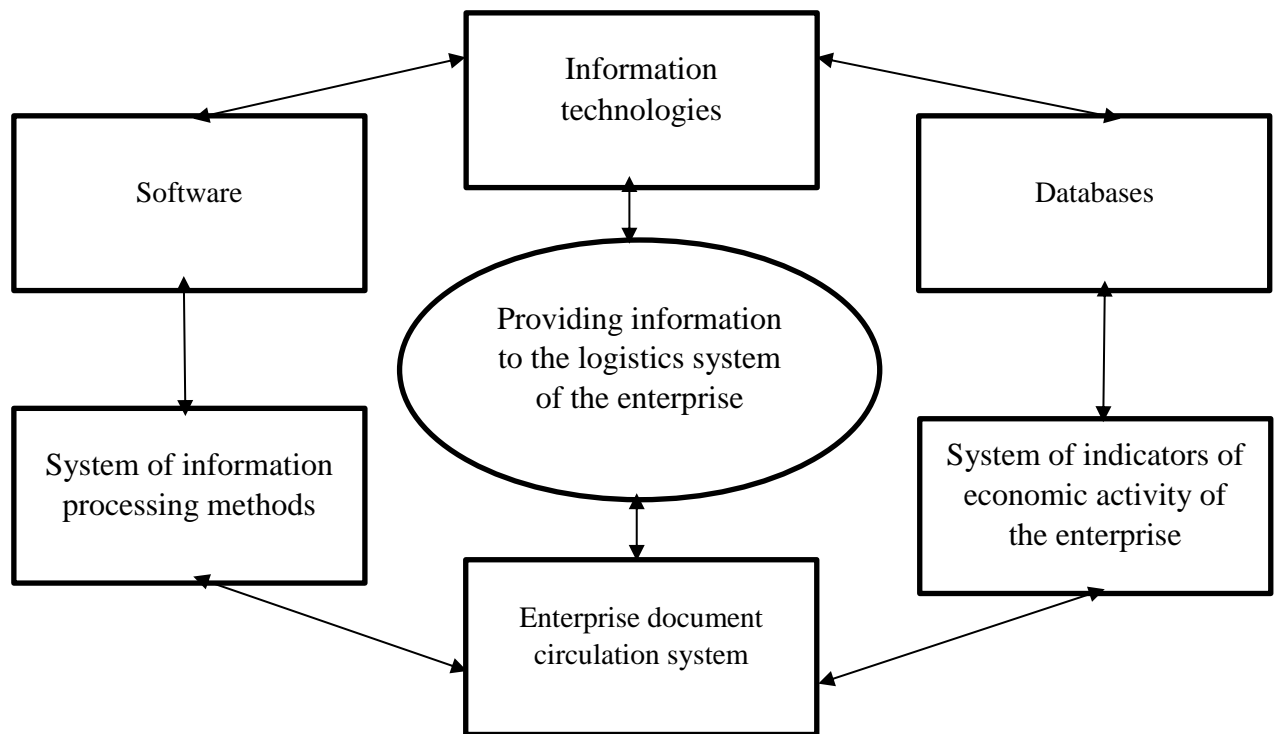
Optimizing logistics information systems offers a conceptually new approach to logistics operations by changing the ways in which problems are solved in contrast to information systems. Its task will be to find reserves by introducing new mathematical or software methods.

The main object of analysis in the introduction of information technologies to enterprise logistics information systems is information recording, which is considered from two points of view in modern scientific literature. First, the flow of information is considered from an economic point of view: the flow of information is the flow of initial materials in the logistics system under consideration and the link in the logistics system created by the external environment or the speech, document (paper and electronic) between the logistics system and is a subsystem for providing other forms of message flow and execution functions.

The need to study information flows is related to the fact that the effectiveness of the enterprise's management system depends on the quality, completeness and timeliness of information. Also, general computerization of enterprises significantly increases the speed of information transmission, and the development of information technologies turns information flows into an independent object of management, which directly affects the competitiveness of the organization in the modern market conditions.

Each node system has its own structure, functions and tasks, let's consider the components of the information provision system (Figure 1). In large production

enterprises, information supply is common to all areas of economic activity, and joint use of integrated information flows is the most effective.



Drawing 1. The structure of the information supply subsystem of the enterprise logistics system.

The most important element is the flow of information that covers all areas of the enterprise's activity, it is necessary to emphasize the dynamics of information records of their performance. Also, information flows are only the interaction of existing information during the period and methods of processing and obtaining information adequate to them. When streams of information are not

affected by any method, the stream becomes data that can be transformed into streams of information at any time.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the article shows how logistics information systems work, the information requirements and the ability to implement the management process. These processes, alternatives, decision-making criteria, decision-making methods, evaluation of alternatives and the automation of the implemented decision are delivered to a low-level system.

Logistics refers to a part of a system that is divided into its main components, such as an information system, a manufacturing plant, a sales system, or a warehouse management system. Within the management's corporate information system, logistics information system support is considered.

The article shows the types of logistics information systems and their functions, what opportunities and methods of analysis are used to ensure the improvement of the economic efficiency of the enterprise. This process involves building integration, resource flow, and information flow.

This article provides information that is very important for managing the operation of a logistics information system. The information system is important in the development of the enterprise. The article also shows the importance of innovations in the field of information flow and logistics information systems.

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