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## REQUIREMENTS FOR INFORMATION LOGISTICS SYSTEMS

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Significant expansion of economic activity at the present stage, as well as the growing need to strengthen all kinds of relationships in the management of material and cash flows have led to basic requirements for new forms and methods related to improving the efficiency of production management. Information logistics is an integral part of the entire logistics system providing a functional area of logistics management. The object of study of information logistics are information flows that reflect the movement of material, financial and other flows affecting the production process. The main goal is to provide logistics systems with information at the right time, in the right amount and in the right place. Information logistics is used to provide information to the entire organization as a whole based on logistical principles. Information flow – generated by the material flow. In information logistics, the information flow is considered only in the logistics system, between the links of the logistics system or between the external environment and the logistics system [1–2].

The basis of the management process is the processing of information circulating in logistics systems. One of the most important conditions for the successful operation of production as a whole is the presence of such a system of information that would link all activities together and manage it based on the principles of a single whole. Information logistics organizes the flow of data. The purpose of information logistics is the construction and operation of information systems that

ensure the availability of: the necessary information; in the right place, at the right time; necessary content (for the decision maker); with minimal costs [4, 5, 7].

The organization of connections between elements in logistics information systems can differ significantly from the organization of traditional information systems. This is due to the fact that in logistics information systems must ensure the comprehensive integration of all elements of material flow management, their efficient and reliable interaction. The definition of a logistics information system can be formulated as follows: a logistics information system is a flexible structure consisting of personnel, production facilities, computer equipment, necessary directories, computer programs, various interfaces and procedures (technologies) combined, related information used in the management of the organization for planning, control, analysis and regulation of the logistics system [3, 5, 6, 8].

Information logistics systems must meet the following requirements:

- scalability (the ability of the system to support both single users and multiple users);
- distribution (the ability of the system to provide joint processing of documents by several geographically separated divisions of the enterprise or several remote workplaces);
- modularity (the ability of the system to give users the opportunity to build and choose the functions of the system, based on the specifics and complexity of the enterprise, automation system – flexible and consists of separate modules integrated with each other);
- openness (automation system is integrated into other information systems, it has open interfaces for developing new applications and integration with other systems).

Prospects for the use of information systems in logistics are quite large, as the enterprise as a system by definition requires the relationship between the parts to form a complex integrated whole. Therefore, a modern specialist in the field of logistics must know and be able to use the latest information technology in everyday work. Any logistics system consists of components between which certain functional links and relationships are established. The direct working link of the information system can be an automated workplace of managerial personnel, an information subdivision of an organization's management system, or a separate group of managerial employees united by a commonality of information functions (procedures, operations) performed. The purpose of organization management is the effective use of all technical, scientific, economic, organizational and social opportunities to achieve high results of the organization's activities.

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## **АУТСОРСИНГ ТРАНСПОРТНО-ЛОГІСТИЧНИХ ПОСЛУГ ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЕФЕКТИВНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ СУЧАСНИМ БІЗНЕСОМ**

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Сучасні компанії, які здійснюють свою бізнес-діяльність в сфері виробництва або торгівлі, все частіше передають сторонньому підприємству (аутсорсинговій компанії) деякі бізнес-функції або частини бізнес-процесів компанії. Зокрема, на аутсорсинг передають бізнес-процеси зі складської та транспортної логістики. Для компаній, які мають наміри розширитися або реалізувати нові напрями та проекти, передача функцій на аутсорсинг дозволить суттєво скоротити матеріальні витрати на логістику [1]. Найбільший ефект може отримати компанія-замовник у випадку вибору максимально надійного та професійного виконавця:

Серед основних видів аутсорсингу можна виділити:

- ресурсний, який передбачає відмову від власних логістичних асистів і придбання послуг на стороні;
- управлінський, який передбачає залучення сторонньої організації для управління власною логістичною інфраструктурою компанії-замовника.