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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF FORMATION OF THE ENTERPRISE LOGISTICS SYSTEM

ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ЛОГІСТИЧНОЇ СИСТЕМИ ПІДПРИЄМСТВА

Improving the efficiency of organizational management systems can be achieved through the comprehensive implementation of innovative ideas and methods of logistics at the enterprise. An organizational innovation that can be used to change and adapt different levels of economic systems. Logistics must become a reliable tool of the company's policy aimed at reforming its economy, considering social, economic, natural, and demographic characteristics. For developing a logistics system of an enterprise aimed at the development of the consumer market, it is necessary to develop methodological aspects of the logistics system of an enterprise based on the general methodology of system formation. Even though there are significant scientific achievements, there are differences among researchers in understanding the essence of the category "system" [2; 3; 4]. At the same time, all the theories studied agree that the idea of a "system" has two opposing aspects: limitation and integrity. The primary characteristic of the system is the external characteristic, while the internal characteristic is formed in the process of system development.

First, it is necessary to analyze the existing attempts to create a general systems theory that covers all scientific disciplines and fields of study if we consider the possibility of using systems theory to create a logistics system of an enterprise. The general systems theory is certainly the basis for every scientific school within which specialized research can be realized. It is a theory that allows comparing similar ideas in different scientific disciplines and establishing relationships between similar discoveries. In summary, it can be confidently generalized that general systems theory provides a theoretical framework for studying systems of any level, including logistics.

Approaches to the analysis and synthesis of various organizational entities, including logistics, are related to the concept of a system. As such, this refers to an approach that is comprehensive, systemic, and involves a combination of aspects. Logistics is a system in which some divisions determine the required volume of products for the smooth operation

of the enterprise – supply, others are engaged in the distribution of products – sales, others promote products from suppliers to consumers, and others collect information about suppliers, consumers of products, transportation services, etc. This approach looks at the logistics system from the perspective of microeconomics. Of all the definitions of logistics, the concept of a logistics system is the most important and requires research from two points of view: theoretical and economic.

We consider that "a logistics system is an adaptive feedback system that performs certain logistics functions and operations and usually consists of several subsystems and has developed links with the external environment" [1]. The definition is based on general systems theory and cybernetics. In this description, adaptability, as the main characteristic of a logistics system, is the most important. Research literature tries to give a general definition of the logistics system of an enterprise from the economic point of view: "A logistics system is a complex, organizationally complete economic system consisting of interconnected components in a single process of managing material and corresponding flows, where the set (components), boundaries and tasks of functioning are united by the internal and external goals of the enterprise organization" [3].

Based on the analysis of the definitions of a logistics system, you can create your own interpretation of this category. The logistics system of an enterprise is a complex organizationally complete economic system with a feedback loop, which consists of interconnected elements with internal and external connections. It is able to change its structure and define options for behavior in accordance with new goals when the external environment changes. This interpretation contains the main characteristics of a system, such as complexity, hierarchy, integrity, structuredness, mobility, adaptability, connectivity, organization, and integration.

The logistics system of an enterprise, like any other, requires appropriate management functions. A function is a set of actions performed to achieve a specific goal that is subordinated to the overall management goal. Any logistics system can be divided into several different structures, which can be represented as horizontal functional subsystems for procurement, production, and distribution. Each of these subsystems, in turn, has functional structures, such as warehousing, transportation, production, services, data retrieval and processing. All these elements are necessary for any logistics system, and only logistics combines these elements into a system with common goals and objectives that aim to minimize the costs of the entire system, not just its individual components.

The author proposes to use two approaches to analyzing the logistics system of an enterprise: systemic and comprehensive. A comprehensive analysis of logistics allows determining the proportions of the logistics system and the efficiency of the cost characteristics of these proportions. It also helps to define management policy. Systems analysis creates new ideas for the use of equipment and technologies, which contributes to the functioning and efficiency of the enterprise's logistics system. Accepting the concept of logistics allows you to define the limits of the system's development in advance and determine its evolutionary path. In addition, enterprise logistics systems differ in structure, organization principles, size, functions, and strategies of operation and development.

Enterprises in the competitive race must focus on an efficient logistics system. In order to create an "ideal", if possible, the most perfect system, they must have a logistics mindset and have a common methodology for its organization. Logistics is only being formed in Ukraine's economy and is being adopted as a development concept in a fragmented manner. We have not yet reached the appropriate level of quality of economic relations when logistics is a vital area of business development. The objective prerequisites (factors), expediency (necessity) and efficiency of using the logistics approach as a method of organizational and analytical optimization of production and commercial activities of

business entities in economic system models vary and depend on the degree of monopolization, competition conditions and the share of the public sector.

The theoretical aspects of the development of logistics systems of enterprises studied require further scientific search for specific methodological solutions. It is necessary to ensure the consistency of scientific research on the design of logistics systems. These features will complement and clarify the existing methodological principles of analysis and synthesis.

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