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CLASSIFICATION OF LOGISTICS INFORMATION FLOWS

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A transport company becomes more efficient by optimizing its logistics flows and processes. It is a matter of adopting good practices that will generate significant benefits, shared by the whole group. That is to say, both by the company and by all the players involved in its supply chain. To achieve this, it is necessary to follow a certain number of steps, in particular the implementation of adapted tools. This is the sine qua non condition to gain in fluidity, efficiency and profitability within its Supply Chain. Explanations on flows and logistics processes. [2]

Before optimizing the logistic flows and processes, it is needed to understand what they are and how they work. This gives an idea of what exists and what can be done to improve things.

Logistic flows and processes refer to the activities that are carried out successively during the life cycle of a product, from its manufacture to its distribution. This is also referred to as the "value chain" or "activity chain". These activities include physical movements (finished products, raw materials, components, sub-assemblies, etc.) and information flows. [1]

There are two main types of flows:

- internal logistics flows and processes, or "production flows";
- External logistics flows and processes.

The basis of Material Flow management is the processing of information circulating in the logistics systems. In this regard, Information flow is one of the key concepts in logistics. It is a set of messages circulating in the logistics system, necessary for the management and control of logistics operations. The information flow corresponds to the Material and can exist in the form of paper or electronic documents [2]

The optimization of logistics processes consists in rationalizing the supply chain by adopting relevant production methods. These production methods, which are so important for the management and optimization of logistics flows and processes, are the following:

- "push flow" or "make to stock" method;
- "pull flow" or "make to order" method;

- “just-in-time” method;
- “synchronous flow” method.

Optimizing logistics flows and processes means implementing strategies to manage these movements with maximum efficiency. To achieve this, it is necessary to understand first of all the issues, then map the flows, and finally automate and optimize them using Supply Chain Management (and dedicated tools).

Systems manage people, with the monitoring and control of tasks taken over by technology. It prepares information and distributes it in real time. The logistic management of different types of material flows is based on the processing of the information related to these flows, which, on the one hand, initiates them, and on the other hand, arises as a result of their movement. This information exists in logistics systems in the form of different types of information flows. [3]

In order to ensure an adequate formation of the information flows, it is necessary to observe the two fundamental principles:

1. The data must be collected as close as possible to the location of the production and distribution activity where the events that are their source occur.

2. Data must be presented in a form suitable for conversion and comparison.

First and foremost, it's needed to analyze the supply chain to identify the bottlenecks and “sweet spots” where resources are wasted. These points can be :

- Transportation;
- Handling;
- Storage;
- Production;
- Delivery

This preliminary audit is essential to implement corrective actions. It is also necessary to distinguish the activities of the Supply Chain according to their added value. Not all activities have the same value: some are superfluous, sources of waste, or simply bring little value to the supply chain. Eliminating them contributes to the optimization of the logistics processes and gives a competitive advantage to focus on high value-added activities (such as quality control).

The second step consists of physically representing the logistics processes (physical or informational), in the form of diagrams, in order to highlight the levers for improvement. This “value mapping” is essential: it allows to determine in which direction to go. Through these visual representations the highlighting of production lead times intermediate products (stocks, work in progress, etc.), transport and handling activities, resources and their use (productivity, profitability, etc.), possible quality-related problems, and the flow of information between Supply Chain actors. [3]

Once to have identified the blocking points, it is time to act on logistics processes by simplifying and automating your supply chain. This is what it's called Supply Chain Management. To do this it's needed to implement the right tools, those that will allow to:

- to efficiently manage the flows;
- establish relationship of trust between the actors of the Supply Chain;
- reduce the risks of malfunctioning by improving communication;
- reach or maintain an optimal quality level;
- make logistics processes more flexible;
- reduce costs;
- increase margins;
- reduce delivery time;
- increase customer satisfaction. [1]

The role of logistics management information provision is constantly growing. The implementation of modern information logistics systems is gaining more and more mass scale. Dispositive information systems are created at the warehouse or workshop management level and serve to ensure the normal operation of logistics systems. Executive information systems are created at the level of administrative or operational management.

The widespread entry of logistics into the economy is largely due to the computerization of material flow management. The ability of microprocessor technology to solve complex issues of information processing allows analysis and mutual exchange of large volumes of information between the various participants in

the logistics process.

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LOGISTICS AS A KEY FACTOR IN MILITARY CONFLICTS

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Logistics plays a crucial role in all military conflicts. Since ancient times, organizing proper resource management has allowed even a small army to win difficult battles and even wars. Unfortunately, war has come to our land, and we must defend our independence with our own lives. However, we can also witness the work of the logistics system firsthand. In this article, I will outline the main problems that Ukraine faces in this area, as well as discuss possible solutions to them.

Why is logistics so important in military conflicts?

To conduct warfare, enormous resources are needed. Weapons, ammunition, fuel, food - these are just a few of the army's needs during wartime. This substantial volume of resources requires the creation of a global system for managing and distributing components among combat units. Ammunition delivered to the front on time can change the outcome of a battle. Food supplied to exhausted troops can prolong the defense of a crucial position. Mobility of troops is also crucial, as it allows for the efficient deployment of forces along the entire frontline without wasting unnecessary time. Logistics ensures strategic communication between military units, enabling the timely assessment of each unit's needs and facilitating resource exchanges when necessary. It's worth noting that besides military logistics, civilian logistics is also