

The role of Logistic information system in Electronic Enterprise Environment

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Abstract

Logistics is part of supply chain that manages and controls the production and storage of goods and services from the point of origin to the point of consumption in order to meet customers' needs. And the key component of logistics system is transportation.

Key words: *Management Information System, MIS, Information System, IS, Supply Chain Management System, SCM, Logistics Information System, LIS, Electronic Enterprise, Strategic planning, Strategic Analysis.*

Methodology: Case study and books review.

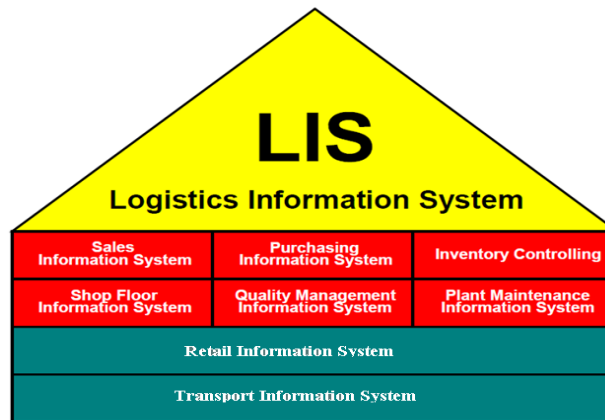
Introduction

Logistics describes the entire process of materials and products moving into, through, and out of a firm.

Study structure

Inbound Logistics: covers the movement of materials from suppliers. Outbound Logistics: refers to transport of finished goods to customers. Inbound and outbound logistics share common activities like transportation, inventory, warehouses, packaging.

The information systems in logistics are flexible tools for collecting, aggregating and analyzing data from the operative applications. The information systems in logistics can be used on a variety of levels in the Decision-making process. The logistics information system is made up of different information systems.



Transportation involves the movement of goods and raw materials. This includes shipment of raw materials to the manufacturer and movement of finished product to the customer. The role that transportation plays in logistics system is more complex than carrying goods. Well-handled transport system, goods could be sent to the right place at right time in order to satisfy customers' demands. Information technology play an important role in transportation. Trucks are equipped with computers. These computers are connected to a central computer in the company. This is beneficial in rerouting, shipment tracking and taking orders for work.

A key component of logistics system is transportation. Transportation is required to deliver raw material to the factory and from the factory to the warehouse and from the warehouse to the distribution points. Logistics performance depends heavily on the efficiency of transportation services. Logistics infrastructure include warehouses, transport and communication, financial and human resources and packaging materials.

The transportation cost includes the means of transportation, corridors, containers, pallets, terminals, labors, fuel and time. Cost of transportation may vary depending on the industry. With products with low weight and small volume transportation cost is considerably small. On contrary, heavy and big products result in high expenses in transportation.

Conclusion: A prerequisite for successful logistics management is systematic gathering of required business information. Today it is no longer possible to run a successful operation without a working information system. A fully constructed information system contributes essentially to an organization's competitive advantage.

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