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THE PLACE OF ERP SYSTEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC

It is worth starting with the answer to the question "What role do information technologies play in the economy?" The importance of information technology in the economy today is one of the most popular topics for research. This is the result of the fact that today we live in an age of computer technology, which we use everywhere. Therefore, economists need to know and be able to properly apply information technology.

There are several options for the semantic content of information technology (IT). There are the following components of the technological triangle of the new information environment: communication, computer technology and the media.

The use of information technology in the economy includes the collection, processing, storage and transmission of large arrays of economic information. In addition, today they are studying ways to gather information from various sources that are available to mankind. The processing of economic information is based on certain and predetermined algorithms, which must not just be able to use, but above all, you need to understand their correct meaning and purpose. Economic information can be stored in different volumes and on different media. In this case, information can be transmitted today at different distances, the longest and most incredible, and in the shortest possible time [3].

The uneven development of the regions increases the scientific interest in this issue. Starting with the consideration of the region as a structural unit within economic geography and on the basis of process, integrated and systemic approaches in conducting relevant research, scientists take into account both the multifaceted category of "region" and use an interdisciplinary approach that takes into account regional development from different points of view. , namely economics, state and regional administration, regional policy, regional management,

etc. Thus, almost all areas of regional development become the subject of scientific knowledge, but not all of them have been studied by scientists. The fact is that the development of science is accompanied by the emergence of new knowledge, improvement of methodology, the emergence of new research methods, which necessitates the emergence of a new paradigm of regionalism.

ERP systems are also used in economics and business. What is an ERP system and why is it needed? ERP-system in modern business - a whim or a necessity? Today we will try to consider the main aspects of the company's work, which may be affected by the implemented ERP-system. The abbreviation ERP comes from the English (Enterprise Resource Planning System), which translates as an enterprise resource planning system. The product is a holistic management system of the company, which combines the resources of the enterprise with different departments. That is, all the necessary resources, departments, functions and other tools needed to work effectively are in one computer system. Access to information is given to all departments at the enterprise, which significantly simplifies the work and ensures the exchange of information [4].

Among the main problems of the regional economy in Ukraine are: low level of competitiveness of the regional economy; increasing disparities in regional development; unfavorable conditions for the development of human, intellectual and social capital, chaotic investment processes at the regional level; insufficiently efficient infrastructure for the implementation of a set of structural transformations of the region's economy. This is due to the reduction of the innovative potential of the development of the regions of Ukraine; raw material specialization of production; reducing the possibility of reproduction of capital in priority areas; increasing asymmetry in regional labor markets; reduction of the tax base by reducing the activities of enterprises; reduction of funding for the social sphere; deteriorating demographic situation.

One of the areas of analysis and assessment of the level of social development of the region is the analysis of the labor market. Indicators such as the vacancy load and the unemployment rate were used to analyze the level of labor market development. The development of the labor market is also characterized by such an indicator as the workload of unemployed citizens per job, vacancy.

Today there is a tendency to increase the number of unemployed citizens, which leads to a demographic burden on the working population.

Also with the help of ERP systems you can keep management and financial records:

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An important indicator that characterizes the level of the labor market and social development of the region is the unemployment rate. It as an economic phenomenon arises as a result of self-regulation of the market economy, covers a certain part of the working population, which is temporarily incapable of work. They are able to work and ready to work, but the employment service does not provide them with proper work, ie work that corresponds to the professional training of the citizen, his experience and experience, age and transport accessibility. The highest unemployment rate, which indicates the underdevelopment and inefficiency of the regional labor market, is in Vinnytsia (10.6%), Zhytomyr (10.7%), Poltava (10.2%), Rivne (12.7%), Sumy (11.1%), Ternopil (11.3%), Cherkasy (10.8%) and Chernihiv (11.1%) regions.

The reasons for the high level of unemployment in the regions) are:
population growth rates exceed production growth rates;
relative lag of labor demand from the rate of capital accumulation,
growth of technical and organic capital construction;
in conditions of imperfect competition in the labor market there is an increase in prices and reduced demand for labor;
as incomes increase, people tend to increase consumption, but not to the extent that income increases; the tendency of the population to consume and to save decreases;

cyclical development of the economy at the stage of economic crisis, the decline in production leads to a decrease in aggregate demand for goods and services, to a decrease in employment of the working population;

the development of scientific and technological progress leads to structural changes in the economy, the emergence of new industries that require more skilled workers and more time for training and retraining of workers in the old sectors of the economy;

seasonal changes in the level of production reduce the demand for labor in agriculture, construction, etc. ;

growth of the working age population, youth, which increases the supply of labor;

the government's economic policy of increasing the minimum wage leads to higher production costs and lower demand for workers.

The highest values of economic development - in Kiev, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, Odessa, Poltava regions, where a significant amount of investment in fixed assets, there is a high rate of industrial development due to the concentration of heavy industry during the Soviet Union, large exports of metallurgical products. The lowest level of economic development is in Volyn, Zakarpattia, Rivne, Zhytomyr, Ternopil regions, which mainly specialize in agricultural development, whose products have a much lower level of gross value added compared to industrial products. Such unevenness creates crisis phenomena of economic development of regions, which is manifested in the overproduction of goods in terms of effective aggregate demand, in the violation of the processes of reproduction of regional capital. The main causes of the crisis of economic development, based on the above assessment, are: low investment attractiveness of the region, which does not encourage investors to invest in fixed assets and other areas of economic development; inefficient use of the resource potential of the region, as evidenced by the negative dynamics of indicators of industrial and agricultural development; irrational structure of foreign economic operations with export-resource orientation of the region's economy, which slows down the development of industrial production with a high level of GVA [1].

Analyzing the socio-economic development of the region from the standpoint of assessing the marginal levels of deviation of indicators that characterize it from the average indicators of development of the

group, we can trace the trend that a significant part of the region should not meet. Analytical studies have shown that within the country there are significant differences in the level of socio-economic development, as well as to trace the negative trend in the development of regions of Ukraine, indicating the need for preventive anti-crisis measures and tools to emerge and deepen the crisis in Ukraine. This cannot be done without the use of ERP systems. After all, they manage the production, distribution of goods, accounting for the availability of goods, invoicing and accounting of the enterprise.

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