

around the world without any restrictions. The confidentiality of offshore jurisdictions is also a characteristic, although most countries do not protect information from investigations conducted by law enforcement agencies of a foreign state under an international treaty. However, there are strict rules for protecting commercial and banking secrecy.

Offshore zones, as a rule, have double currency control, as the basis for this distinction between residents and non-residents, as well as the difference between national and foreign currencies. The main rule is that residents are subject to currency control, and non-residents – no, they are subject only to the usual control over the local currency. Also, the use of offshore jurisdictions makes it possible to place capital in reliable banks in a stable country.

There are also disadvantages, for example, the owner of the company will not be able to take out a loan because he cannot confirm his ownership. Also, the influence on reputation, offshore firms are perceived as insufficiently reliable, since they were created in order to avoid tax payments.

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LOGISTICS PARTIES

In the last few years, the offices of big companies have been enlarged by the logistics department. Domestic managers borrowed the practice of attracting specialists of a similar profile from their European and American counterparts. The essence of logistics for many people is still not understood. However, the fundamental element of the logistics chain is the establishment of uninterrupted transportation between the mainpoints. It is most often involved in road transport, less often in rail, sea and air.

Logisticians classify logistics by its functions and objectives.

First-level logistics (first party logistics 1PL) is internal logistics, where all transportation, warehousing, customers operations and related services are concentrated inside the company. In Ukraine, more than half of the official logistics market services are concentrated inside the company-customer, and in this part warehousing has a decisive role.

Second-level logistics (second party logistics 2PL) is external logistics that allows performing a traditional range of services related to transportation and storage. The share of logistics services in Ukraine, which includes such companies as RNCompany, TradeMaster. Experts, believe that Ukraine's transport logistics sector is in a relatively normal state, but the main problems exist in the warehouse logistics sectors as it is unable to meet demands.

Logistics of the third level (third party logistics 3PL) is external logistics integrating all logistics services into one complex, which also comprises intermediate storage of cargo, design and development of information systems, use of subcontractors

services, etc. In Ukraine there are 120 3PL freight forwarding companies and warehouse centers. For instance, UVK, Raben Ukraine, SCHENKER are the companies that guarantee the delivery of products to any region of Ukraine for 24-48 hours and provide the whole range of services: planning, warehousing, customs clearance, etc.. As a rule, their customers are large companies operating in the FMCG segment, namely Procter&Gamble, KraftFoods Ukraine, Glacos Smith Kline Heleker Ukraine and others. Their turnover amounts to USD 50-60 million per year each.

Third party logistics (or logistics outsourcing) is a separate industry in business, which allows large enterprises to transfer the implementation of individual logistics functions, or even the entire logistics system of the enterprise service to another company. According to the generally accepted classification of logistics services, there are five levels of logistics.

Logistic functions are not the main type of activity of production companies and according to the logic of effective management should be carried out "outside" organization. At the same time, the use of logistics service providers who have necessary resources and competencies (technology, know-how, special equipment, trained personnel), leads not only to lower overall costs, but also to a qualitative increase in the level of end-user service. The combination of logistics and outsourcing tools creates the necessary conditions for the organization and competitive advantages for successful operation in the modern market. Such an approach to the implementation of logistics functions and business processes is called the concept of logistics outsourcing.

Logistics of the fourth level (fourth party logistics 4PL) is external and internal logistics. A company serves as a provider and a performer. The functions of the 4PL provider's logistics services is to plan logistics operations, hire and coordinate of subcontractors' work at other levels, provide all related financial transactions, documentation maintenance, etc. On the domestic market, there is already a company with a fourth party logistics operator structure. It is MetroCash&Carry (METRO MGLLogistikGmbH). But in Ukraine this unit does not work, it serves such networks of foreign companies as "Real", "Extra". In Ukraine, MetroCash&Carry uses the stock-on-line system (product is accepted by quantity and quality and is immediately supplied to the counter,warehouse storage).

Logistics of the fifth level (fifth party logistics 5PL) is an Internet-logistics. However, in our country, this segment is not widely spread. Experts note that the outsourcing market is growing 30-40% year-on-year and they predict that by 2011 half of Ukrainian enterprises will have purchased professional logistics services. In the EU and the US, logistics costs equal 12-16% of gross domestic product; in China – 26%, in Japan – 6%. The place of Ukraine in this list is somewhere between China and Europe. The logistics market research indicates that Ukrainian logistics companies have little chance to survive compared to foreign 3PL- and 4PL-operators which do their business in this country. In order to survive in the competition, the Ukrainian logistics operators need to adhere to the general strategies for closer communication with customers.

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