

economic processes. He has made a significant contribution to the development of mathematical and statistical studies combining mathematics and economics.

One of the most influential economists in the world is certainly worthy of attention – Bogdan Dmitrievich Havrylyshyn (1926 – 2016). He is a very talented person who has written many outstanding works among which is the most famous – “Guides to the future. For more effective societies”. This book rather famous among economists and has been translated into eight languages. He is considered the founder of the World Economic Forum in Davos and contributed to the establishment of the International Center for Advanced Studies. Bogdan Havrylyshyn has studied more than 100 qualified economists that work in well-known companies in the world. Havrylyshyn honored Worker of Science and Technology of Ukraine, was elected a foreign member of the National Academy of Ukrainian Sciences and awarded the Order of Merit.

Podolinsky Sergey Andreyevich (1850 – 1891) – an Ukrainian scientist, a sociologist, a physicist, a doctor, a publicist and, of course, a talented economist. Interestingly, for a century beforehand, he identified the equivalent of physical and mental labor. Obviously, the scientific heritage of such a talented person is extremely large, the most important is his economic and environmental discovery, which was substantiated by the study “Human labor, its relation to the distribution of energy”. This discovery is incredibly important for humanity, this work has been translated into many languages.

Also, a well-known Ukrainian economist – Mykhailo Ivanovych Tuhon-Baranovsky (1865 – 1919) who made a great contribution to the development of the theory of co-operation and money circulation. He is the author of a large number of research, the main work – “Industrial crises in modern England, their causes and a close influence on people's lives”. However, Michael's worldwide recognition was obtained through the study of market theory and economic crises.

As a consequence it was possible to mention a lot of gifted Ukrainian surnames, which testify to the large number of talented economists in Ukraine. Although they exist, taking into account modern access to the information we should learn, mention and speak about them.

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LOGISTICS FUNCTION

At the manufacturing enterprise, the business process begins with the flow of materials from the suppliers to the factory-manufacturer, and then to the customer through the dispersion channel. Traditionally, in a functional organization, the business process consists of certain types of activities, such as obtainment, production, and dispersion under the control of the relevant units. Storing, processing and moving goods and services so that customers can get them at the right time, in the right place and in the appropriate form, is called logistics, and the function associated with such activities is known as a logistics function.

So, there are the following basic logistics functions: order processing, inventory control, warehousing, transport, material management and storage, logistics packaging and data.

Let's consider order processing. This is an integral task in the functions of logistics action. The supply order delivered by the customer to the supplier is an important legal document of the agreements between the two parties. This document contains a characterized or special details of the product as to the offer, price, transmittal terms, installment of fee terms, taxes, and other business terms as agreed. Because this document has a direct connection to an order or a work cycle that contains information on the time and place of orders, the sending and receipt of products by the customer, this agreement is very important.

This document is important because it has a direct connection to an order or a work cycle that indicates the time at which the order is accepted and when the materials are received by the customer.

The second is inventory control. Inventory administration is to maintain sufficient inventory to meet customer necessity, while its costs should be the lowest. This is basically a balance between customer service, so as not to lose the market convenience and the cost of satisfying the same.

Inventory is the biggest culprit in the overall supply chain of the company because of its enormous portable value, which discursively lowers profits. It consists of expenses for financing inventory, insurance, storehouse, debts and theft. The regular reserve varies from 10 to 25 percent of the total inventory per year, depending on the product.

The next is warehousing. It hands over the determination of product being stocked, examined, confirmed, and brought from a company to the consumer, ensuring quality. It plays an important role in the logistics operations of the firm. The effectiveness of marketing organization depends on the decision on warehousing. In the modern context, warehousing is seen as a refurbishment, not storage of improper warehouse management. Warehousing is the main place of decision making in the field of logistics. The organization should identify important aspects of storage functions, such as: 1. How many warehouses are required? 2. What kind of warehouses are needed? 3. Location of warehouses, etc.

No less important function is transportation. When it comes to logistics, transport plays a very important role, since it is necessary in order for logistics to work smoothly. Therefore, we can say that transport is a tool that combines everything and makes logistics work. Let's look at the different types of transport used in logistics, and how they play their role. The physical movement of goods occurs through various modes of transport. For example air freight, land transportation, sea freight, transportation with CNF Freight Service. CNF Freight services use air freight, road, and sea freight to ensure the most reliable logistics and transportation.

For the protection of products during dispersion, storage and sale, use logistics packaging, the so-called investment technology. This also applies to the design, evaluation, and production process of packages. Logistic or industrial packaging is a critical element of the physical dispersion of the product, and this affects the efficiency of the logistics system. Of course, there is a difference between them and the marketing of packaging products. However, with the use of materials and storehouse of outer space, logistics plays an important role in protecting damage in the case of used materials and extracting the outer cavity. The use of cargoes is very important for packing materials, taking into account the cost of packaging.

Package logistics should be considered as an integrated approach, where both the packaging system and logistics interact, complement and adapt to each other.

Information logistics refers to the flow of information between people and / or machines within or between any numbers of organizations that in turn form a value creation network. Logistics is the information activity of the stock movement through the supply chain. Information logistics is closely linked with information management, data operations and data technologies. So, in consideration of provide excellent customer service, the information system plays an important role.

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BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

What is Blockchain and why there are so many discussions nowadays in IT industry about this technology? I should notice that the exceptional importance of Blockchain can be comparable to the invention of the Internet and ubiquitous smartphonization, literally piercing the modern world and changing everything around: both the way we work, and how we relax, and how we communicate with each other. Let's survey in-depth what is the Blockchain, it's benefits and drawbacks.

Briefly speaking, the Blockchain is a continuous sequential chain of blocks containing information, built according to certain rules. Blockchain can be imagined as a perpetual digital distributed register of economic transactions, which can be programmed to record not only financial transactions, but also for tracking authentication and authorization events, recording of completed vehicle inspections etc. In this case, the event is considered to have happened, if a record about it was included in the log.

The concept of chains of blocks was created in 2008 by Satoshi Nakamoto. For the first time it was released in 2009 as a component of the digital currency – bitcoin, where the block is the main general register for all transactions with bitcoins. Thanks to the technology of Blockchain, bitcoin has become the first digital currency that solves the problem of double expenses (unlike physical coins or tokens, electronic files can be duplicated and spent twice) without the use of any authoritative authority or central server.

Blockchain is a chain of data blocks that are created and stored on the computers of the participants of the chain. All members of the network are divided into two categories: ordinary users who create new records, and the miners who create the blocks. Miners check the records that ordinary users create, form blocks from them, and then send these blocks through the network. Ordinary users receive these blocks and store them in their computer. Each user checks the correctness of the new data. If the data is valid and authentic, the users store and pass it to the network.

In the meantime, it can significantly simplify the tracking of suspicious transactions and improve the general transparency of transactions. In fact, this is a technology of distributed transaction confirmation, which is by nature a huge distributed database.