

the context of operational information exchange between subsystems of different components of the delivery system.

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HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOGISTICS

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The history of the emergence of the logistics direction. The concept of logistics has a long history. The word "Logistics" is Greek in origin. In Ancient Athens, there was a special position - "logistician", to which they were appointed annually by lot and their duties included checking the reports of other officials. In ancient Rome, officials performing administrative and religious functions were called logisticians. During the time of the Byzantine emperor Leo VI (866-912), logistics was defined as the art of supplying an army and managing its movements. German researcher Professor G. Pavel noted that the purpose of logistics in the Byzantine Empire was "to pay the salaries of the army, properly arm and distribute it, take care of its needs in a timely manner and in full measure, that is, to direct the movement and distribution of the armed forces. The word "logistics" exists in all major European languages, but has different meanings. The term "logistics" was used by famous scientists, philosophers, military leaders. So the outstanding German mathematician G.V. Leibniz (1646-1716) used this term in the meaning of "mathematical logic". In the XIX century. This term was used in his works by Antoine-Henri Jomini - a military theorist and historian, Swiss by origin (1779-1869), he worked in Russia since 1813, was in the headquarters of Alexander I. He was a military adviser to Nicholas and was one of the founders of the military academy in St. Petersburg (1828). Jomini defined logistics as the practical art of command and control, including a wide range of issues related to planning, command and control, supply, determination of troop deployment locations, army transport services, etc.

In 1884, the American Institute of the Navy introduced the concept of "logistics" for the needs of navigation. In 1904, at the Philosophical Congress in Geneva, the definition of logistics as mathematical logic was approved. The principles of logistics were widely developed during the Second World War in the field of logistics for the American army. The clear interaction of the military industry, rear and front supply bases, transport made it possible to provide the army with weapons, fuel and lubricants and food in a timely manner and in the required quantities, as well as in the supply and marketing activities of civilian enterprises. Therefore, in many Western countries, logistics gradually began to move from the military field to the sphere of economic practice. Initially, it took shape as a new direction on the

management of material flows, first in the sphere of circulation, and then in production. Thus, the ideas that emerged in countries with market economies on the eve and during the economic crisis of the 1930s in the United States, the ideas of integrating supply-production-distribution systems, in which the functions of supplying materials and raw materials, production, storage and distribution would be transformed in independent scientific directions. Logistics received great development in the 60s and 70s in Japan, where its methods were used in the development and implementation of complex production systems, and by 1980. methods of physical distribution of material flows began to be optimized. At the end of the 20th century, logistics science acts as an economic direction, including purchasing, production, sales, transport, information logistics, etc. Each of the areas of human activity has been sufficiently studied, however, the novelty of the logistic approach lies in the integration of the listed areas of activity to achieve the desired result with a minimum investment of time, material resources and financial resources by forming the most optimal end-to-end management of all types of flows. Thus, logistics is designed to satisfy the needs of consumers as much as possible.

In 1992, at the International Symposium of the European Logistics Association in Stockholm, it was noted that there is no generally accepted definition of the term logistics.

Since logistics unites such spheres of economic activity as: logistics of supply, production, sales, transport, etc., in this regard, under logistics we will consider: the science of planning, control and management of transportation, warehousing and other material and intangible operations performed in the process of bringing raw materials and materials to the production enterprise, in-house processing of raw materials, materials and semi-finished products and bringing finished products to the consumer in accordance with the interests and requirements of the latter, as well as the transfer, storage and processing of relevant information.

Stages of development of logistics. Logistics is a relatively young and developing science, and therefore many questions related to its conceptual apparatus and terminology are constantly refined and changed. Logistics considers the management of material and related information and financial flows, that is, it covers the whole range of issues related to the processes of handling raw materials, materials and finished products, bringing them from suppliers to manufacturing enterprises and to end consumers in accordance with their requirements. There are several approaches to identifying the historical stages in the development of logistics in the twentieth century, we will consider two main ones.