

Volumes of foreign investments continue to increase very quickly, deepening the importance of international production in the world economy. In 2016 investments in the world financial markets a powerful impulse to development in Belarus was received. The factors that influence attraction of foreign investments are:

1. political stability;
2. market potential;
3. richness of natural resources;
4. developed infrastructure of the country;
5. interest in assistance of the government to inflow of the foreign capital;
6. fast economic changes and stable economic growth;
7. success of the foreign companies in production of goods and in their delivery to the world markets;
8. existence of special areas (in case of our country – free economic zones);
9. providing by the government economic, tax, monetary and credit benefits, guarantees for the foreign capital, the favorable mode of stay for foreigners.

At this stage of economic development of the Republic of Belarus questions of increasing investment attractiveness of industries of the national economy and improvement of the economic mechanism of distribution of investment resources play a significant role. The lack of complex approach in a dispersal of investments for the last 5 years resulted in disproportionality of formation of certain spheres of economy and low level of efficiency of investment activities, despite high rates of increase in investments into fixed capital. Economic security of the country is the main high-quality component of concept of national security that guarantees security of national economic interest from challenge, dangers and threats predetermined by globalization of the international economy. The economic security of the country can be described in the following: the determination of economic security of the country in conditions of openness of economy for foreign investments – on the one hand, ability of the government to keep desirable extent of control over key sectors of economy, and on the another – ability of the country to attract foreign investments in necessary volumes on a constant basis [1]. Elements of structure of economic security are: economic independence, stability and reliability of national economy, ability to self-development and progress.

Besides, it is necessary to consider a definition of economic independence. Economic independence means the probability of monitoring a system or national resource, providing competitiveness of national economic system at world level. Stability of economy characterizes reliability and durability of its elements, ability to resist to internal and external threats. The ability to self-development and progress assumes the development and formation of innovative potential, formation of suitable investment that becomes the integral condition of stable formation of competitive economy.

It is necessary to allocate that communication of national economies with transnational corporation and involvement of these corporations on the territory of the country, respectively a current international trend.

Conclusion. The strategy of attraction of direct foreign investments has to concentrate on formation of prospects of involvement of external capacity of the countries which "take out" direct foreign investments, the capacity of multinational corporation and internal capacity of the country which accepts investments for minimization of threats of economic security [2].

The policy in the sphere of direct foreign investments has to be directed to attraction of investments into the taking priority areas with high added value and the export-oriented enterprises, and ability to formation of super technological productions. When the country contains the accurate plan of formation of these or those industries, productions, tools, such support can be implemented for lines of attraction of direct foreign investments. It can be special privileges, guarantees in certain areas, actions according to formation of infrastructure.

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УДК 164.01:338.24(476)

MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN LOGISTICS

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Resume – In recent years, rapidly developing information and logistics technologies, without which it is difficult to carry out the activities of any enterprise. The use of computer technology and modern software can significantly improve the speed and quality of management decisions. The current state of logistics and its development is largely due to the rapid development and implementation of information and computer technologies in all areas of business. Modern technologies help to monitor the safety and condition of the cargo, increase the safety of cargo transportation, help with the selection of the best logistics routes, improve inventory manage-

ment, provide coordinated interaction between the supplier and the consumer. Thanks to information technologies it is possible to carry out the main task of logistics — to build an effective supply system.

Резюме – В течение последних лет бурно развиваются информационные логистические технологии, без которых сложно осуществлять деятельность любому предприятию. Использование компьютерной техники и современного программного обеспечения позволяет значительно улучшить скорость и качество управленческих решений. Современное состояние логистики и её развитие во многом сформировалось благодаря бурному развитию и внедрению во все сферы бизнеса информационно-компьютерных технологий. Современные технологии помогают следить за сохранностью и состоянием груза, повышают безопасность грузоперевозок, помогают с выбором лучших логистических маршрутов, улучшают управление запасами, обеспечивают согласованное взаимодействие поставщика и потребителя. Благодаря информационным технологиям удается выполнять основную задачу логистики — выстроить эффективную систему поставки.

Introduction. Prior to the active introduction of information technology, the main goal of logistics was the introduction of new ways to reduce costs based on business logistics strategies, much attention was paid to the development of market competition. By the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century, the importance of information technology has greatly increased, this was due to the increasing importance of information in the economic process, the increase in the amount of data to be processed, as well as the development of communication and computer technology.

Main part. Currently, there are many information systems that facilitate and improve the functioning of logistics. The most popular ones are:

Gonrand-cargo transportation selection system (France). This information system is used to collect information about the availability of cargo and its tracking. The sender of the goods provides information about the place of transportation and transportation opportunities. All received information is stored in the database. This system works continuously, as the data on freight traffic enters the system constantly. Gonrand forms groups that are sorted by number of seats, carriers and recipients.

Videotrans-cargo selection system (Belgium). This system is designed to serve transport companies. It can be used to obtain information about available vehicles or goods transported, make adjustments and track the movement of goods.

GPS: the Global Positioning System (USA) is an automated global satellite positioning, navigation and synchronization system, which makes it possible to determine the location of any vehicle. GPS monitoring gives information about the reliability of the routes, mileage and condition of the fuel tanks. This control gives an objective view of the work of transport. In real time you can see the location of cargo and transport [1].

Many companies are beginning to introduce logistics information technology in their practice. Developing such business direction as sensory logistics, which is a service for the control of deliveries in real time and in continuous monitoring. It means that before sending the parcel, you can get information about the labeling and the temperature regime in which it is contained and receive an alert about the wrong content of the parcel [2].

Some large enterprises plan to use drones to improve efficiency and speed of work (for the delivery of small loads, adhering to the principle of "fast and straight to the door", or for the inventory of large warehouse space).

However, the development and application of information technology enterprises, is not fast enough and large-scale. There are a number of problems on the way of their active implementation, such as:

- lack of information collection at enterprises (receipt of untimely and / or inaccurate information);
- lack of information exchange between suppliers-producers and buyers-consumers;
- staff retraining and training;
- the problem of equipment selection (low performance and unreliability of computer equipment).

Studies on the impact of new technologies on the supply chain have revealed the following results: [3]

- enterprises that will implement information innovations as quickly as possible will be able to develop;
- it will be harder for enterprises to hide poor quality or high prices, as technologies will open access to information to every consumer anywhere in the world and make all processes more understandable and simple.

Conclusion. Thus, rapidly developing information technologies contribute to improving the efficiency of logistics processes and the work of the entire enterprise.

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