

ation, that is, the technology of radiographic inspection installations, which takes place in the “Inspector”, “Shmel”, “Calibri”, and other inspection installations.

A prospective development of inspection technology is the application of the nanosecond neutron analyzing method, which includes irradiating a suspicious object with neutrons and measuring the secondary gamma radiation generated by neutrons in the material of the object, which is necessary to address the issue of image overlap in a technical means of customs control using only the X-ray method.

Thus, infrared and UV rays are one of the most popular and effective tools for verifying the authenticity of documents, while the goods are checked by using X-ray methods. The use of electromagnetic radiation for customs control purposes is of a great importance for the Customs Service and for the state security in general.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Сопоставительный анализ различий между логистикой и управлением цепочками поставок

Руденко К.В., Янович Д.И.

Научный руководитель: преп. Мойсеёнок Н.С.
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Logistics and supply chain management are some of the conditions that are widespread and used in the modern business world and in other areas that contain multiple activities, including military operations and others. It seems to have become difficult for people to indicate whether they practice logistics management or supply chain management, so that some professionals even use these terms interchangeably. However, there is a significant difference between logistics and supply chain management that is important to understand.

All the activities associated with the sourcing, procurement, conversion and logistics management comes under the title of **supply chain management**. Ac-

According to the dictionary of information technologies supply chain management is a global network that converts raw materials into products and services needed by the end user, using a designed flow of information, inventory, and cash. Above all, it encompasses the coordination and collaboration with different parties, such as suppliers, intermediaries, distributors and customers. **Logistics management** is a small part of the supply chain management that deals with the management of goods in an efficient way.

Supply chain management is the management of goods flow. The management process which integrates the movement of goods, services, information, and capital, right from the sourcing of raw material, till it reaches its end consumer, is known as logistics management. The objective of this process is to provide the right product, with the right quality, at the right time, in the right place, at the right price, to the end customer. The logistic management activities are divided into two main categories:

Inbound logistics which is concerned with procurement of material, handling, storage and transportation;

Outbound logistics which is concerned with the collection, maintenance, and distribution or delivery to the final consumer.

Other such activities include, warehousing, protective packing, order fulfillment, stock control, maintaining equilibrium between supply and demand, and stock management. This leads to cost and time savings, improving product quality, etc. Logistics has two main tasks: to manage/ control/ minimize costs; to provide a certain level of service to internal and/ or external consumers.

According to the dictionary logistics defines as the direction of the company's activity, which consists in managing material and related flows (money, information). The main activities for logistics are: procurement management, warehouse management (if available), transport control, foreign economic activity management (if available), inventory distribution management.

Supply chain management is a more complex category. In contrast to logistics, supply chain management consists of performing the same tasks, but within a chain. In other words, optimization occurs not within the company, but when working with contractors. The goal of supply chain management is to achieve maximum competitiveness and profitability of the company, as well as the entire network structure of the supply chain, including the end user. Therefore, integration and reengineering of supply chain processes should be aimed at improving the overall efficiency and productivity of supply chain participants.

Supply chain management is a fairly new direction in management. Its origin can be attributed to the second half of the 80s of the last century. Mass distribution as a strategic direction in the West of the USP received much later. In Belarus, there is still more local problem solving. But the experience of companies

that have been engaged in this area for a long time shows, they are the best in their class.

Supply chain management is the integration of eight key business processes:

- customer relationship management;
- customer service;
- demand management;
- managing order fulfillment;
- support for production processes;
- supply management;
- managing product development and bringing it to commercial use;
- managing return material flows.

The difference between ADC and logistics and their capabilities can be described as follows:

Logistics is responsible for the physical implementation of material flow management. The effectiveness or inefficiency of logistics can determine about 10% of business success.

The ADC is responsible for balancing needs and supplies across the whole value chain for the consumer. The effectiveness or inefficiency of the ADC can determine about 30% of business success.

Logistics is a very old term, firstly used in many areas. In a narrow sense, logistics is represented as a set of functions related to material flow management, which include transportation, warehousing, cargo handling, packaging, customs procedures, inventory management, and so on. At the same time, supply chain management is a generalizing term that covers logistics management. Both are inseparable; therefore, they do not contradict, but complement each other. Supply chain management helps logistics stay in touch with the transportation, storage, and distribution team.

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THE COOPERATION BETWEEN WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION AND UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Взаимодействие между всемирной таможенной организацией и всемирным почтовым союзом

Рымкевич Е.Д.