Financial support for the citizens of Ukraine comes from the UN, which is very useful in the conditions of constant shelling, worsening economic situation and rising unemployment.

Ukraine closely cooperates with the UN, has permanent ties and receives constant aid. The UN, in turn, fully fulfills its duties, which are prescribed in the UN Charter, which greatly helps Ukraine in solving all crisis issues: socio-economic, security, political, and others.

REFERENCES

1. Міністерство закордонних справ України: Організація Об'єднаних Націй. URL: https://mfa.gov.ua/mizhnarodni-vidnosini/organizaciya-obyednanih-nacij
2. (Організація Об'єднаних Націй) United Nations: UN Sustainable Development Goals. URL: https://www.un.org/en/
3. Постійне представництво України при ООН: Діяльність в рамках ООН. URL: https://ukraineun.org/ukraine-and-un/activities-in-un/

K. Krasnova, N. Riadova, T. Vorova

ECONOMIC UPS AND DOWNS

The way the world's work is done seems to be a fundamental "catching a new wave". Signs of a different wave are all around. The American economic malaise of the early 1990s has a different feel from that of earlier recessions. Even the great world recession of the 1930s was considered a lull in an inexorable long-term growth trend. This time business people are not so sure. Companies discover that they have to improve customer satisfaction while running leaner. They downsize, delayer and outsource. Many companies announce reductions in force. Even healthy, growing companies openly state goals such as doubling sales without adding employees. Major companies can rarely repeat their founders' rushes of heady growth; 1990, 2008 or 2021 won't come around again.

Among the economic arguments of recent years is whether the United States is slipping in manufacturing, and if so, whether the eclipse of manufacturing by

a service company is a good thing. “Losing manufacturing” is a state of mind. Optimists point to improved productivity growth. Average productivity automatically improves if one simply sends the low-productivity jobs elsewhere [1]. Pessimists see it as merely the natural result of outsourcing. Optimists see Gross National Product increasing. Pessimists note the relative decline of key industries: computers, machine tools, semiconductors, autos, steel, and so forth. When the market share of American-produced items such as tape recorders and VCRs hit zero, the Department of Commerce simply stopped tracking them [3].

Manufacturing insiders are more interested in the health of manufacturing know-how than in current output. Know-how grows from actual practice, not from abstract study. For instance, at the turn of the century, one could buy an American-built machine tool almost anywhere – almost like ordering seeds from a catalogue. Today the total capitalization of all American machine tool companies is less than $1 billion, and probably closer to half that, an insignificant tick in the national income accounts [2].

More disturbing is the loss of competitive know-how. Production equipment has rapidly become computerized. Stodgy competitors have dropped out, but few thriving entrepreneurs seem ready to take their places. This kind of enterprise is now less easily built on solitary genius than it once was, nor can expertise as easily be confined to a single company. But too few manufacturers form partnerships to probe leading-edge practice.

On the bright side, educational institutions are seeing the resurgence of interest in manufacturing. Almost everyone realizes that wherever manufacturing is headed skilled, educated work teams are its capital of tomorrow. As Americans adjust to increasingly intense competition, they must consistently achieve levels of operating performance that tax the full nature of man and that were rarely if ever attained in the past. The first step in becoming better prepared is to recognize the need for preparation. Perhaps the slowdown is part of a natural evolution in the U.S. economy. The auto industry provides a clear example of that process. As vehicles accumulated, they needed roads, refineries, gas stations, repair garages,

parking lots and places to go. Gradually the U.S. auto market matured, meaning that it leveled out, thus stabilizing the rate at which we added vehicles to stocks.

The story of many mass-produced items roughly parallels that of automobiles. Refrigerators are mature, personal computers are in the same cycle. Americans became accustomed to product-centered growth sprees with few aftereffects. Another new technology, another whoopee on the roller coaster. They can no longer bury problems under fresh economic growth, leaving their mess behind. In the information wave computer technology is profoundly transforming agriculture, industry, and everyday life, just as industry radically transformed agricultural societies several centuries ago.

REFERENCES

1. Anthony R. Management control systems. Homewood, Il: IRWIN, 1989. 925 p.
2. Berkowitz E. Marketing. 2nd ed. Homewood; Boston: IRWIN, 1989. 755 p.
3. Binder S. Strategic corporate facilities management. New York; St. Louis; San Francisco: McGraw Hill, Inc., 1992. 274 p.

A. Lozovskyi, A. Kuzenkov, Yu. Honcharova

ALGORITHMS FOR SOLVING LOGISTICS PROBLEMS UNDER CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY

Decision-making under conditions of uncertainty is a decision-making process characterized by the multivariate development of events and the possibility of unforeseen situations. The task is to find a vector of target variables that satisfies the imposed constraints and optimizes a vector target function that forms a system of criteria and interdependent characteristics. The multi-criteria problem of mathematical programming is modeled on their basis. In this case, it is difficult to find a solution that satisfies all the conflicting criteria and the system of constraints. In general, the optimization logistics problem has the following form**:**

$$\begin{cases} y = f(x) \to max\ (min) \\ x \in X \end{cases},$$