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TRANSFORMATION OF LOGISTICS CORRIDORS: PRIORITIES OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN UKRAINE AND EUROPE

Summary. The theoretical basis of the concepts of “international logistics corridors” and “international transport corridors” is investigated. The peculiarities of the functioning of logistics corridors in the context of the war between Ukraine and Russia are revealed. The priority areas of cooperation between Ukraine and Europe in the field of logistics and transport are identified.

Keywords: international logistics corridors, restructuring, market, international transport corridors.

In today's globalized world of scientific and technological progress, international logistics corridors are becoming key elements in ensuring the stable economic development of countries and regions. Their role has grown significantly amid current challenges, such as the war in Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, and other global crises. Logistics corridors not only ensure the physical movement of goods and services between countries, but also play an important role in strategic partnerships and economic integration.

One of the main trends in the implementation of transport policy in the world in recent years is the organization of the functions and development of international transport corridors and their inclusion in the international transport network. This is due to globalization, the new scientific and technological revolution, and the process of global integration. During 1993-1998, the number of transport companies with certificates increased to 272 thousand from 28 thousand according to ISO-9001.

Transport infrastructure plays an important role in the development of modern industrial cities and regions. Taking the experience of developed countries as a basis, it can be concluded that the use of logistics systems can reduce total logistics costs by 12-35%, as well as speed up the turnover of material resources by 20-40%, and, as a result, reduce their stocks by 50-200%. This confirms that an important factor in the country's economy is the formation of integrated transport and logistics systems [1, p. 208].

The impetus for the creation and development of international transport corridors was the first Pan-European Conference in October 1991, which adopted a system of pan-European transport corridors. The term "international transport corridors" began to be used after the second conference in 1994. Scientists interpret this term differently depending on the approach and field of study [2, p. 15-40].

International logistics corridors and international transport corridors have similar but not identical concepts related to the movement of goods and services between countries. International transport corridors are designated routes or infrastructure paths (road, rail, sea, river, or air) used to transport goods and passengers between different countries. An example is the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) in Europe. International logistics corridors are a broader concept that includes not only transportation routes, but also all the processes and infrastructure associated with supply chain management. These can be warehouses, customs posts, logistics centers, as well as information systems that ensure coordination and management of the movement of goods [3, p. 296-300].

Ukraine, as part of the European economic and political space under the Association Agreement with the EU, is actively working to develop and improve transport and logistics cooperation, which is key to European integration and addressing the economic challenges the country faced during the COVID-19 pandemic and after the full-scale invasion of Russia on February 24, 2022 [4].

The war has dramatically changed the situation in the country's logistics sector. At the beginning of the conflict, Russian troops blocked shipping in the Black Sea, paralyzing Ukraine's main export routes. As a result, about 100 ships were blocked in Ukrainian ports, which led to a significant decrease in exports and created critical problems for the economy [5].

Under these conditions, Ukraine was forced to reorient its logistics flows to land and river routes through the European Union. In particular, Ukraine's Danube ports,

which were previously only partially utilized, began to play a key role in exports. Cooperation with the Romanian port of Constanta has become an important element of this reorientation, allowing for a significant increase in cargo transshipment.

In view of the challenges faced by Ukraine as a result of the war, the priority areas of cooperation with the EU in the field of logistics and transport are

- Modernization of transport infrastructure: This includes the development of land routes, such as highways and rail lines, that provide connections to Poland, Romania, and other European countries.

- Development of Danube ports: Strengthening cooperation with Romania and other countries that have access to the Danube will allow Ukraine to significantly increase the efficiency of its exports.

- Integration with European logistics networks: Ukraine is actively working to integrate its transportation and logistics system with the European TEN-T network. This will ensure uninterrupted movement of goods between Ukraine and EU countries, increasing logistics efficiency and reducing transportation costs. [6].

- Implementation of innovative technologies: To improve the efficiency of logistics corridors, it is necessary to actively implement digital technologies, automation, and innovative solutions in the field of supply chain management. This will significantly reduce logistics time and costs.

The transformation of international logistics corridors has led to the formation of priority areas of cooperation between Ukraine and Europe, the implementation of which will increase the efficiency of logistics, promote trade and strengthen economic ties [7].

Modernization of international logistics corridors in the context of the war between Ukraine and Russia is a key task to ensure economic sustainability and support international trade. The war has significantly changed traditional routes and forced Ukraine to adapt to new realities by reorienting cargo flows to alternative routes through European countries. The introduction of temporary export corridors, the development of Danube ports, and cooperation with EU partners have become important steps to overcome blockades and maintain the viability of the logistics system. However, current challenges require further modernization of the infrastructure, increasing its flexibility and adaptation to the unstable geopolitical environment.

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BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION FOR UKRAINIAN BUSINESS

Summary. The advantages and challenges of European integration for Ukrainian business are considered. The need for Ukrainian business to enter new markets and technological development is emphasized. Difficulties of adaptation of Ukrainian business to European standards and increased competition are revealed.

Keywords: European integration, Ukrainian business, benefits of EU integration, challenges of EU integration, threats to EU integration.

The effective integration of Ukrainian enterprises into the European economic area is of particular importance in the context of modern globalization and active economic changes to ensure stable economic growth, competitiveness and sustainability of business. As a result of the signing of the Association Agreement and the establishment of a free