

mostly engineering products. According to the study, the regions of Ukraine were divided into 3 groups: West of the predominance in the structure of exports of forestry and wood processing industry, Central – dominated the food industry and agricultural and East – dominated, industries and mechanical engineering and metal working, chemical, steel and non-ferrous industry. In the work assessed exports by region of Ukraine with the release of several groups of regions and analyzed by mode of transport. An important role in the study covers evaluation of transit of goods by road through the territory of Ukraine with analysis of major trends and states – participants.

Countries that use the transport system of Ukraine for the transit of their goods to third countries were divided into three groups. The first group includes Turkey, Russia and Moldova on transit volumes over 500 ths. tons. The second group consists of Romania, Italy, Belarus and Poland. The volume of transit through Ukraine up to 200 – 500 ths. tons. In the third group, with the least, but no less important for the economic development of Ukraine transit volumes include Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Slovenia and Germany.

In the study defined the basic tasks of transport logistics, including states improve the quality of the transport infrastructure and transport services and bringing them up to global standards, the maximum load of the rolling stock, cargo insurance and vehicles.

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LOGISTICS IS A MODERN CHALLENGE

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Transport logistics is an essential component of modern-day commerce and is crucial to the global economy. The effective movement of goods and services from the point of origin to the point of consumption is a complex process that requires the

coordination of several actors, including shippers, carriers, freight forwarders, customs brokers, and consignees. This process must be executed seamlessly and efficiently to ensure that the goods reach their intended destination on time, and in good condition.

However, transport logistics faces several challenges in the contemporary world that threaten its efficiency, sustainability, and resilience.

One of the most significant challenges facing transport logistics is the increasing complexity of global supply chains. Modern supply chains are characterized by long and convoluted routes that involve multiple modes of transportation, multiple intermediaries, and various regulatory and compliance requirements. The more complex the supply chain, the more difficult it is to manage and the greater the risk of disruption. This challenge is further compounded by the increasing demand for just-in-time (JIT) delivery, which places even more pressure on logistics providers to ensure timely delivery.

Another challenge facing transport logistics is the increasing cost of transportation. The cost of transportation is a significant component of the total cost of goods, and any increase in transportation costs can have a significant impact on profitability. The rising cost of fuel, the shortage of drivers, and the increasing regulatory requirements have all contributed to the increase in transportation costs.

The issue of sustainability is also a significant challenge facing transport logistics. The transportation sector is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental pollutants. The industry is under increasing pressure to reduce its carbon footprint and adopt more sustainable practices. This challenge has led to the development of alternative modes of transportation, such as electric and hybrid vehicles, and the use of alternative fuels.

Finally, the increasing threat of cybersecurity is also a significant challenge facing transport logistics. The transportation sector is highly reliant on technology, and any disruption to the systems that manage the supply chain can have severe consequences.

Cyberattacks can disrupt the flow of goods, compromise sensitive information, and result in financial losses.

In conclusion, transport logistics is facing several challenges in the contemporary world that threaten its efficiency, sustainability, and resilience. These challenges include the increasing complexity of global supply chains, the rising cost of transportation, the issue of sustainability, and the increasing threat of cybersecurity. Addressing these challenges will require a concerted effort by all stakeholders, including policymakers, industry players, and technology providers. Only by working together can we ensure that transport logistics continues to play its critical role in the global economy.

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CURRENT PERSPECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW MARKET TENDENCIES AND TODAY'S PROBLEMS

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First of all, transport logistics is an integral part of our lives, as it is simply impossible to imagine everyday reality without its participation. All areas of human activity, in one way or another are related to the process of moving material and non-material resources from "point to point". The overall level of efficiency of both modern enterprises and ordinary citizens depends on how quickly and qualitatively they will be delivered. The global system of logistics transportation should be as coordinated, optimized, mobile and flexible as possible.

For this reason, logistics must constantly develop and adapt to modern challenges and new market trends as quickly as possible. "Logistics is movement.