

the interface. The best solution is to implement a top horizontal menu that divides the cabinet into the “Reader’s Space” and the “Author’s Cabinet”.

In the “Reader’s Space” block, on the left or at the top, there is an information block for the profile (avatar, nickname, short text about yourself, links to the author’s creative social networks or donation platforms), there is the possibility of organizing your own collections of read and favorite works, a separate block contains subscriptions and statistical information about reading. The author’s cabinet is a separate page that is in fact an account page where published works, friends, and other information are stored. This page can be customized (for example, adding a banner, background, etc.), including an information block with a short biography or other.

In summary, we can draw the following conclusions: successful UI design of fanfiction sites is based on a deep understanding of the needs of a specific community. The combination of flexible filtering tools, an ergonomic text editor and a minimalist design of the reading page allows you to create a balanced digital environment, convenient for both writers and fans of fan fiction.

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DEVELOPMENT OF LAW BASIS IN TRANSPORTATION FOLLOWING EU REQUIREMENTS

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The development of a modern transport system requires a comprehensive legal framework that ensures safety, efficiency, sustainability, and compatibility with international standards. For countries seeking closer integration with the European

Union (EU), the harmonization of transport legislation with EU legal requirements is a strategic priority. The purpose of this study is to analyze the key directions of legal framework development in the transportation sector in accordance with EU demands and to identify the main challenges and prospects of legislative adaptation. The research is based on comparative legal analysis, examination of EU transport policies, and evaluation of national regulatory reforms. The findings demonstrate that the implementation of EU transport standards contributes to improved transport safety, market liberalization, environmental protection, and the establishment of transparent regulatory mechanisms. Particular attention is paid to the legal regulation of road transport, transport infrastructure, environmental requirements, and digitalization processes. The study concludes that the successful adaptation of transport legislation to EU requirements is an essential condition for the development of a competitive and sustainable transport system.

Transportation plays a crucial role in economic development, international trade, and social integration. Modern transport systems are expected to ensure mobility, safety, environmental sustainability, and accessibility for all users. In the context of globalization and European integration, national transportation systems increasingly depend on their compatibility with international legal standards.

The European Union has established a comprehensive legal framework governing transport activities. EU transport policy aims to create a single European transport area characterized by high safety standards, fair competition, environmental responsibility, and efficient infrastructure management. Consequently, countries aspiring to strengthen cooperation with the EU must align their national legislation with European legal requirements.

The development of transportation law in accordance with EU demands is particularly important for countries undergoing legal and institutional reforms. Harmonization of transport legislation contributes not only to economic integration but also to the modernization of transport infrastructure, improvement of road safety, and enhancement of service quality.

The purpose of this article is to examine the development of the legal basis in transportation in correspondence with EU requirements and to identify key areas of legislative adaptation and future prospects.

The research employs a combination of theoretical and empirical methods. Comparative legal analysis was used to examine differences and similarities between national transportation legislation and EU legal standards. Regulatory documents, directives, regulations, and strategic policy papers of the European Union served as primary sources of analysis.

The study also applies a systematic approach to evaluate the impact of legal reforms on transportation management and infrastructure development. Analytical methods were utilized to assess the effectiveness of legislative harmonization processes and identify existing challenges.

The legal framework of the European Union in transportation is based on several fundamental principles. These include market liberalization, safety regulation, environmental sustainability, protection of passenger rights, and promotion of innovative technologies.

One of the primary objectives of EU transport policy is the creation of an integrated transport market. This objective is supported through common regulations governing access to transport services, competition rules, licensing procedures, and operational standards.

Road safety remains a major priority within EU legislation. The European Commission has developed numerous directives and regulations addressing vehicle safety, driver qualifications, infrastructure standards, and accident prevention. The implementation of these requirements contributes significantly to reducing traffic fatalities and injuries.

Environmental protection constitutes another important dimension of EU transport law. The European Green Deal emphasizes the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from transportation activities. Consequently, member states and associated countries are encouraged to adopt legal measures promoting sustainable mobility, alternative fuels, and low-emission transport technologies.

Digitalization has become an increasingly important element of transport regulation. Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), electronic freight documentation, digital tachographs, and automated traffic management systems require appropriate legal frameworks to ensure effective implementation.

The process of harmonization involves the adaptation of national legal norms to the requirements established by the European Union. This process often requires substantial reforms of legislative, institutional, and administrative structures.

A key area of harmonization concerns road transport regulation. National legislation must comply with EU rules regarding professional competence of transport operators, vehicle technical inspections, working conditions of drivers, and cross-border transportation procedures.

Infrastructure development also requires legal adaptation. EU standards emphasize transparency in infrastructure financing, public procurement procedures, and environmental impact assessment. Compliance with these requirements promotes sustainable infrastructure development and attracts international investment.

Another significant area involves passenger rights protection. EU regulations establish comprehensive rights related to information access, compensation mechanisms, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and consumer protection. The incorporation of these standards into national legislation enhances the quality of transport services and public trust.

The harmonization process also contributes to strengthening institutional capacity. Regulatory agencies, inspection bodies, and transport authorities must develop mechanisms capable of implementing and monitoring compliance with EU requirements.

Despite the benefits of harmonization, several challenges complicate the adaptation process.

First, legislative reforms require substantial financial and administrative resources. Updating legal acts, training personnel, and modernizing regulatory institutions often involve significant expenditures.

Second, inconsistencies between existing national regulations and EU legal norms may create implementation difficulties. Certain provisions require fundamental restructuring of administrative procedures and governance systems.

Third, technological development introduces new regulatory challenges. Emerging technologies such as autonomous vehicles, artificial intelligence, and digital logistics systems demand continuous legal modernization.

Fourth, ensuring effective enforcement remains a critical issue. The adoption of legislation alone does not guarantee compliance. Successful implementation depends on monitoring mechanisms, institutional effectiveness, and public awareness.

The analysis demonstrates that harmonization with EU transport legislation generates significant positive effects. Countries implementing European transport standards typically experience improvements in road safety, transport efficiency, environmental performance, and market competitiveness.

Legal adaptation supports the development of transparent transport markets and encourages investment in infrastructure projects. Furthermore, compliance with EU regulations facilitates international cooperation and enhances opportunities for participation in trans-European transport networks.

The findings also indicate that successful harmonization requires an integrated approach involving legislative reforms, institutional development, technological modernization, and stakeholder engagement. Isolated legal changes are insufficient without corresponding improvements in administrative capacity and enforcement mechanisms.

The growing importance of sustainable mobility highlights the necessity of incorporating environmental objectives into transport legislation. Future legal development should focus on supporting low-emission transportation systems, digital transformation, and intelligent mobility solutions.

The development of legal framework in transportation in accordance with European Union requirements represents a strategic objective for countries seeking modernization and international integration.

The study demonstrates that harmonization with EU transport legislation contributes to improved safety, environmental sustainability, market transparency, and operational efficiency. Key areas of adaptation include road transport regulation, infrastructure management, passenger rights protection, and digital transformation.

Despite existing challenges related to institutional capacity, financial resources, and technological change, the benefits of legal harmonization significantly outweigh potential difficulties. Continued legislative reforms, supported by effective implementation mechanisms, are essential for establishing a modern and competitive transportation system aligned with European standards.

The future development of transportation law should focus on sustainability, innovation, and resilience, ensuring that national transport systems remain capable of meeting evolving European and global demands.

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