

PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN UKRAINE

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The transport system of Ukraine provides connections between industries, enterprises, regions of the country, foreign countries. Modern transport is characterized by a great variety of species, each of which has its own specific production features.

Ukraine has one of the most developed railway networks in Europe, its operational length is 22.05 thousand km, of which 9.3 thousand km are electrified (42% of the total length). Ukrainian railways interact with the railways of 6 neighboring countries through 56 border crossings and with 13 major seaports of the Black and Azov Seas and the Danube [1].

Among all modes of transport in Ukraine, as in many countries, the leading place is occupied by rail transport, due to its versatility: the ability to serve all sectors of the economy and meet the needs of the population in transportation in almost all climatic zones and at any time.

Railway transport in Ukraine is one of the basic sectors of the economy. These are public railway transport, subordinated to the State Administration of Railway Transport of Ukraine, and railway access tracks of various forms of ownership, which do not belong to public railway transport. The main function of railway transport is the transportation of mass industrial and agricultural goods (coal, steel, grain, etc.) over long distances. A distinctive feature is the regularity of movement regardless of the weather and season.

Ukraine's railway transport today has many problems, most of which are related to the need to attract large sums of money to upgrade the railways and the vehicles themselves. Railways are the basic branch of Ukraine's economy and the most important, core element of the transport system. They account for 85.1% of freight turnover (excluding pipeline transport) and 54.5% of passenger turnover [2].

Priority for Ukrzaliznytsia is the development of a network of international transport corridors on the territory of Ukraine, which is based on the following principles:

- modernization of infrastructure;
- improvement of transport and customs technologies;
- development of combined and piggyback transportation; application of uniform tariffs;
- organization of accelerated promotion of cargo flows of foreign trade and transit cargo due to concentration and routing;
- improving the interaction of different modes of transport in transport hubs, the development of intermodal systems of international transport;
- creation of a single information field for carriers, shippers and consignees, freight forwarders, state control bodies at borders.

Today, the realities of Ukrzaliznytsia are as follows: the desire to increase the pace of economic development of the industry from an abstract category to a concrete real perspective.

The problems that need to be addressed to ensure the further development of rail transport include:

- imperfection of normative legal acts regulating the activity of railway transport, and inconsistency of its organizational structure with the conditions of development of the market economy of the country;
- cross-subsidization of unprofitable passenger traffic at the expense of freight;
- insufficient transparency of financial activities of the industry;
- low level of competition in the railway market;
- high level of depreciation of fixed assets

It seems appropriate to rank the tracks and stations according to the degree of profitability and make decisions on the gradual elimination of unprofitable roads. This will free up the funds that went to support these parts of the railway in working order. The further development of the transport complex is Associate with the reform of other industries, as the volumes of industry, agriculture, construction and trade mainly determine the congestion of the transport system.

References

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FREIGHT TRANSPORT

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Transport is one of the most important infrastructural branches of production. Because it has an important impact on the economic system and forms the foreign economic relations of Ukraine.

Road transport has the greatest importance in the overall transport system of the country's economy.

The production process on the road transport, which consists in the movement of goods and passengers by rolling stock, is called road transport.

Road freight transport is one of the most convenient and economical types of cargo delivery. The advantages of such delivery are speed, efficiency and possibility to control the cargo during the whole way of its transportation.

A characteristic feature of the development of transport complex of Ukraine is increasing the share of road transport in freight turnover, and in volumes of transportation. This is due to the fact that road transport is more efficient for short-distance transportation, which reduces the number of transshipments.

Road transport is a set of means of communication, means of transportation, technical devices, mechanisms and controls. The means of transportation (rolling stock) are automobiles, haulers, trailers and semi-trailers for transportation of cargo