

development is linked to digitalization, the integration of supply chain participants, and the introduction of innovative management approaches that will ensure the stability and competitiveness of enterprises in the long term.

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MODERN TRANSPORT POLICY OF UKRAINE

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Transport policy is an independent sphere of state activity and possesses features of universality. It also reveals close ties with many other areas – economic, social, innovative, industrial, regional, cultural, defense, etc. – being simultaneously a prerequisite for and a consequence of their growth.

One of the most important features of modern transport policy is the requirement for transport to comply with sustainable development goals and the need to reduce its negative impact on the environment and public health.

The necessity of creating a cohesive system of a sustainable transport system, as a vital aspect of transport policy, is caused by the following circumstances:

1. Environmental and human health damage caused by transport, as well as the need to reduce their impact on ecological tasks and preserve their permissible limits, especially regarding atmospheric pollution, noise, and greenhouse gas emissions;

2. High external environmental and social costs, which are not yet reimbursed by polluting modes of transport, lead to distortions in the transport market and a decline in the competitiveness of environmentally friendly transport;

3. The urgent need to implement the principle of ecological development in transport and the necessity to make transport environmentally clean;

4. Climatic and geographical features of the region, and the need to develop adaptation mechanisms for the transport system to the environment;

5. The need to implement the decisions of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the Pan-European UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) held in Istanbul, and other decisions of international forums in the fields of transport and environmental safety.

Over the last century, road, rail, and air vehicles have changed the face of our world. By allowing an unprecedented increase in the number of tourists and business visits and opening wide opportunities for purchasing new goods and services, the modern vehicle has improved the possibilities for transporting people in many sectors, making long-distance freight transport a commonplace phenomenon. In addition, modern vehicles help develop modern forms of recreation and leisure and expand trade. The transport industry itself has become one of the fundamental pillars of the modern economy.

In this regard, it has long been argued that the demand for transport services is directly linked to economic growth. At the same time, in addition to a significant contribution to the quality of life, new types of transport have led to new problems. As the automobile became an increasingly indispensable element of life, the number of car accidents increased. With the spread of road transport, atmospheric and noise pollution grew, and other negative aspects of the impact on human health and the state of the environment appeared.

Particular concern arises from the carcinogenic, teratogenic, and epidemiological nature of harmful vehicle emissions. In recent years, there has been a

trend toward an increase in cancer and congenital anomalies in children in regions with heavy traffic flows.

Despite increasingly obvious environmental problems caused by the operation of motor vehicles, the global vehicle fleet and its mileage continue to grow unprecedentedly. If such dynamics continue, the projected growth of transport services in the next decade will further exacerbate the current environmental problem and leave a very questionable legacy for future generations, as transport does not just aggravate environmental safety problems but creates them. Thus, it is evident that the structure of passenger and freight transport movement is environmentally unsustainable in the long term.

Modern transport has changed the world in many ways. To avoid permanently disfiguring it and thereby nullifying all the benefits they brought to our lives, it is necessary to change existing trends in the consumption of transport services and make structural modifications to vehicles so as not to eventually threaten human health and the environment.

For transport in this century not to threaten the health and well-being of people, it is necessary to abandon old approaches and find qualitative solutions that combine programmatic and technological aspects. Many new proposals have already been put forward, and much research is underway. However, time is running out. As emphasized in Agenda 21, adopted by UNCED, "sustainability" must be key to the future development of transport.

The concept of environmentally sustainable transport involves the implementation of the principle of a sustainable transport economy. A sustainable transport system is a system where:

- General goals for human health and environmental quality are achieved, for example, the goals set by the WHO regarding atmospheric pollutants and noise;
- The integrity of ecosystems is not under significant threat;
- It does not exacerbate such possible global events as climate change and the depletion of the ozone layer.

In our opinion, the strategic approaches to ensuring environmentally sustainable transport are:

- Implementation of sustainable development principles into transport policy and approval of general principles for the transition to a sustainable transport system.
- Development and approval of environmental requirements and norms for the transport system.

Development and dissemination of strategic measures contributing to the transition to sustainable passenger and freight transport, including the assessment of environmental, economic, and social damage of transport programs and infrastructure.

These strategies should distinguish between reducing the consumption of motorized transport, developing means with low levels of environmental pollution, and then applying innovative technology. Furthermore, it is necessary to promote public awareness regarding sustainable transport.

In addition, the main priorities for the development of road transport have been established, which, according to these principles, do not contradict the priorities of public health and environmental protection and take into account the interests of future generations.

The implementation of such principles involves:

- Decisions on the development of transport systems and the regulation of transport activities are evaluated in terms of economic and environmental efficiency and environmental safety; all stated priorities are equally valuable;
- Authorities and citizens must be responsible for choosing the most ecological solutions in the transport sector;
- When preparing management decisions in the field of road transport, it is necessary to fully take into account the consequences of environmental impact;

- According to the "polluter pays" principle, the consumer of transport services must pay for all negative environmental impact caused by the recirculation of resources as a result of their use;

The regulation of competition between transboundary vehicles must be environmentally regulated toward "cleaner" vehicles.

After the implementation of the aforementioned domestic and foreign activities, the country began implementing a policy to create a transport system. Initially, activities in the field of bus transport were expanded.

Sustainable transport refers to vehicles that are sustainable in terms of social and environmental impact. Components of sustainability assessment include the specific vehicle used for road, water, or air transport; the energy source; and the infrastructure used for transportation: roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals, and transport terminals.

The assessment also includes transport operations, logistics, and transit-oriented development. In most cases, transport sustainability is an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of the transport system and the system's impact on the environment and climate. Transport systems significantly affect the surrounding world, accounting for 20% to 25% of global energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions.

The majority of emissions, nearly 97%, occur through the direct combustion of fossil fuels. Gas emissions from vehicles are growing faster than from any other energy-using sector. Road vehicles also play an important role in local air pollution and smog.

Sustainable transport systems positively affect the environmental and socio-economic stability of the communities they serve. A transport system exists to provide social and economic links, and people quickly take advantage of the opportunities offered by increased mobilization, with poor families largely benefiting from low-carbon transport options. The benefits of increased mobility must be weighed against the environmental and social costs imposed by transport systems.

Short-term measures often help gradually increase fuel energy efficiency and reduce vehicle emissions, while long-term measures include the transition of transport from fossil energy to other alternatives, such as renewable energy and other renewable resources. The entire life cycle of transport systems is subject to the measurement and optimization of sustainability.

Due to the links between greenhouse gas emissions and particulate matter, low-carbon transport is becoming an increasingly stable investment on a local scale, both reducing emission levels and mitigating the effects of climate change while improving the air quality for the population.

In conclusion, it should be noted that Ukraine's transport policy should be aimed at creating a single sustainable transport system that ensures reliable and predictable transport links between the territories of the country and the entire world in accordance with the standards of accessibility, quality, and safety of transportation, as well as the environmental friendliness of transport.

Transport policy defines the role and responsibility of the state in implementing these priorities through the achievement of goals and indicators of the transport strategy. The main directions of transport policy include:

- Creating the infrastructure of a unified transport space that ensures accessible and safe transport links between the territories of the country and the whole world;
- Increasing the competitiveness, accessibility, and quality of freight transport;
- Increasing the competitiveness, accessibility, and quality of passenger transport in environmentally favorable conditions.