

international cargo for export via the railway can be a difficult task, but there are certain strategies and measures that can be taken:

Interaction with international partners and cooperation with other countries and international organizations can help ensure the safety and stability of transport routes. This may include the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation in the field of security and the exchange of information about risks.

The use of specialized protected containers and technologies to ensure the safety of cargo can reduce the risk of their damage or theft in the conditions of military conflicts.

Adaptability and flexible response to changes in the situation and adaptation to new conditions, including rapid reconfiguration of routes, reorganization of logistics and the use of alternative delivery methods. Diversification of routes should also be attributed to them. The development of alternative routes and transit corridors can reduce the risks of blocking major highways due to military operations. This may include the use of several railway tracks or even multimodal transport systems, including railways, seaports and road routes.

Despite the challenges posed by the ongoing war in Ukraine, the railway transportation of cargo remains a vital lifeline for the country's economy. The resilience and adaptability of the railway system, coupled with strategic planning and innovative solutions, are key to ensuring the continued flow of goods in these difficult circumstances.

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IDENTIFICATION OF THE MAIN RISK GROUPS IN INTERNATIONAL RAIL FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION

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International rail freight transportation plays an important role in Ukraine's economy, providing an efficient and relatively cheap way to transport goods. However, this mode of transportation carries a number of risks that can significantly affect logistics processes, economic stability and Ukraine's reputation in the international market.

Due to its geographical location, Ukraine often finds itself at the center of geopolitical conflicts, which can lead to the closure of transport corridors, the imposition of sanctions or blocking of routes. Constant changes in cargo transportation legislation can create unpredictability for railroad operators. For example, the introduction of new customs rules or changes in tariffs may affect

the cost and speed of delivery.

The cost of international transportation often depends on the exchange rate, and sharp fluctuations can negatively affect the profitability of transportation. In addition, economic instability in Ukraine or in partner countries may lead to a decrease in demand for transportation, which affects the volume of cargo flows.

The lack of modernization of railway infrastructure, in particular, railways, is a logistics risk and may lead to delays and accidents. Growth in freight traffic may lead to congestion on major transportation corridors, increasing delivery times and the risk of delays.

A shortage of qualified personnel in rail transportation can lead to errors in logistics processes that affect the efficiency and safety of transportation. Failures in the operation of information systems supporting rail transportation can lead to data loss, delays and errors in cargo flow management.

High levels of theft and vandalism on railroad routes also pose a significant risk to freight transportation.

International rail freight transportation in Ukraine faces many risks that can have a serious impact on the efficiency and safety of logistics operations. To minimize these risks, it is necessary to implement comprehensive measures, including infrastructure modernization, improvement of the legal framework, staff training and introduction of the latest technologies. This is the only way to ensure the stable development of international rail freight transportation and strengthen Ukraine's competitiveness in the global market.

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DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION: IMPORTANCE OF E-CMR IN UKRAINE

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Logistics is one of the core activities of every country in our world. With the help of this economic sector goods are produced, transported and sold. In the overall world transportation, European countries have a significant impact. In the same time European freight road transportation often plays a role as an auxiliary transit link between other continents or the main line of freight transportation in Europe. This fact is confirmed by modal split of freight transport of EU made by Eurostat, where road transportation takes second stage with almost 25% among all modes of transportation in 2022 [1]. It is important