

Electronic scientific and practical journal
**INTELLECTUALIZATION OF LOGISTICS
AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

#28 (2024)
December '24



WWW.SMART-SCM.ORG

ISSN 2708-3195

DOI.ORG/10.46783/SMART-SCM/2024-28

ISSN 2708-3195



Electronic scientific and practical publication in economic sciences

Electronic scientifically and practical journal “Intellectualization of logistics and Supply Chain Management” included in the list of scientific publications of Ukraine in the field of economic sciences (category "B"): **Order of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Ukraine dated October 10, 2022 No. 894 (Appendix 2)**

Field of science: Economic.

Specialties: 051 – Economics; 073 – Management

ISSN 2708-3195

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46783/smart-scm/2024-28>

The electronic magazine is included in the international scientometric databases:
Index Copernicus, Google Scholar

Released 6 times a year

№ 28 (2024)

December 2024

Founder: Viold Limited Liability Company

Editor in Chief: Hryhorak M. Yu. – Doctor of Economics, Ass. Professor.

Deputy editors-in-chief: Koulyk V. A. – PhD (Economics), Professor.
Marchuk V. Ye. – Doctor of Tech. Sci., Ass. Professor.

Technical editor: Harmash O. M. – PhD (Economics), Ass. Professor.

Executive Secretary: Davidenko V. V. – PhD (Economics), Ass. Professor.

Members of the Editorial Board:

SWIEKATOWSKI Ryszard – Doctor of Economics, Professor (Poland);

POSTAN M. Ya. – Doctor of Economics, Professor;

TRUSHKINA N. V. – PhD (Economics), Corresponding Member of the Academy;

KOLOSOK V. M. – Doctor of Economics, Professor;

ILCHENKO N. B. – Doctor of Economics, Ass. Professor;

SOLOMON D. I. – Doctor of Economics, Professor (Moldova);

ALKEMA V. H. – Doctor of Economics, Professor;

Henryk DŹWIGOŁ – PhD (Economics), Professor (Poland);

SUMETS O. M. – Doctor of Economics, Ass. Professor;

STRELCOVÁ Stanislava – PhD (Economics), Ass. Professor, (Slovakia);

RISTVEJ Jozef (Mr.) PhD (Economics), Professor, (Slovakia);

ZAMIAR Zenon – Doctor of Economics, Professor, (Poland);

SMERICHEVSKA S. V. – Doctor of Economics, Professor;

GRITSENKO S. I. – Doctor of Economics, Professor;

KARPENKO O. O. – Doctor of Economics, Professor;

PATKOVSKYI S. A. – Business practitioner.

The electronic scientific and practical journal is registered in international scientometric data bases, repositories and search engines. The main characteristic of the edition is the index of scientometric data bases, which reflects the importance and effectiveness of scientific publications using indicators such as quotation index, h-index and factor impact (the number of quotations within two years after publishing).

In 2020, the International Center for Periodicals (ISSN International Center, Paris) included the Electronic Scientific and Practical Edition "Intellectualization of logistics and Supply Chain Management" in the international register of periodicals and provided it with a numerical code of international identification: ISSN 2708-3195 (Online).

Recommended for dissemination on the Internet by the Academic Council of the Department of Logistics NAU (No. 7 of February 26, 2020). Released 6 times a year. Editions references are required. The view of the editorial board does not always coincide with that of the authors.

Electronic scientifically and practical journal "Intellectualization of logistics and Supply Chain Management" included in the list of scientific publications of Ukraine in the field of economic sciences (category "B"): **Order of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Ukraine dated October 10, 2022 No. 894 (Appendix 2)**

Field of science: Economic.

Specialties: 051 – Economics; 073 – Management

t.me/smart_scm
facebook.com/Smart.SCM.org
twitter.com/ScmSmart

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46783/smart-scm/2024-28>

e-mail: support@smart-scm.org

тел.: (063) 593-30-41

<https://smart-scm.org>

Contents

INTRODUCTION	6
MARCHENKO V.S. Postgraduate Student, National Aviation University (Ukraine), BUGAYKO D.O. Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor, Academician of the Academy of Economic Sciences of Ukraine, Corresponding Member of the Transport Academy of Ukraine, Vice - Director of ES International Cooperation and Education Institute, Instructor of ICAO Institute, Professor of the Logistics Department, National Aviation University (Ukraine), PALYVODA O.M. Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor, Professor of the Management of Foreign Economic Activities of Enterprises, National Aviation University (Ukraine)	
<i>THE PROSPECTS OF HYDROGEN AS A FUEL OF THE FUTURE: THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGIES IN UKRAINE AND THE WORLD</i>	7 – 18
GRYTSENKO S. I. Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor of Logistics Department of National Aviation University, NELIPOVYCH L. O. Master student of Logistics Department of National Aviation University (Ukraine)	
<i>THE ROLE OF EXPORT-IMPORT ACTIVITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY: LOGISTICS ASCPECT</i>	19 – 25
DAVYDENKO V.V. PhD (Economics), Associate Professor, Associate Professor of Logistics Department National Aviation University (Ukraine), SUVOROVA I.M. PhD (Economics), Associate Professor, Associate Professor of Logistics Department National Aviation University (Ukraine)	
QUALITY SUPPORT OF AN INNOVATION-ORIENTED ENTERPRISE	26 – 35
KOBETS I. K. Bachelor's student of the Institute of Aerospace Technologies, National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute" (Ukraine), KULYK S. V. Bachelor's student of the Institute of Aerospace Technologies, National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute" (Ukraine), BOIARYNOVA K. O. Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Professor of the Department of Economic Cybernetics, National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute" (Ukraine), ROCHSHYNA N. V. PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Economic Cybernetics, National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute" (Ukraine)	
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF AIRLINE PRICING: RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS AND CURRENT STATE	36 –46



HUBARIEVA I. O. Doctor of Sciences (Economics), Professor, Research Center for Industrial Problems of Development of NAS of Ukraine (Ukraine),
HARMASH O.M. PhD (Economics), Associate Professor, Associate Professor at the Logistics Department, National Aviation University (Ukraine),
TRUSHKINA N.V., Ph.D. (in Economics), Senior Researcher Research Center for Industrial Problems of Development of the NAS of Ukraine (Ukraine),
SHKRYGUN Yu. O., Postgraduate Student, Institute of Industrial Economics of NAS of Ukraine (Ukraine), **PATLACHUK T. V.**, Postgraduate Student, Research Center for Industrial Problems of Development of the NAS of Ukraine (Ukraine)

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF ENTERPRISE' LOGISTICS ACTIVITIES:
BIBLIOMETRIC AND TREND ANALYSIS

47 –70

ZAHORODNIA A.S. PhD in Management, Associate professor of the Department of international relations and political consulting, Institute of law and public relations, Open International University of Human Development "Ukraine" (Ukraine), **Dr. Manish Sharma** PhD in Business Administration, Assistant Professor of the Department of Business Administration, Jaipur School of Business, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT: RELATIONS BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

71 –77

DABIZHA V.V. PhD in Public administration, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of International Relations and Political Consulting, Open International University of Human Development «UKRAINE» (Ukraine),
DRYHA D. Yu. Postgraduate student of the Department of International Relations and Political Consulting, Open International University of Human Development «UKRAINE» (Ukraine), **PYSKUN D.V.** Postgraduate student of the Department of International Relations and Political Consulting, Open International University of Human Development «UKRAINE» (Ukraine)

THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE FORMATION OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE

78 –86

UDC 332.1

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46783/smart-scm/2024-28-2>

JEL Classification: C51, F63, L92, O33, R58.

Received: 15 November 2024

Grytsenko S. I. Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor of Logistics Department of National Aviation University (Ukraine)

ORCID – 0000-0002-3322-3986

Researcher ID – N-4298-2018

Scopus author id: – 57783729900

E-Mail: sergiy.grytsenko@gmail.com

Nelipovych L. O. Master student of Logistics Department of National Aviation University (Ukraine)

ORCID –

Researcher ID –

Scopus author id: –

E-Mail: 6287158@stud.nau.edu.ua

THE ROLE OF EXPORT-IMPORT ACTIVITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY: LOGISTICS ASPECT

Sergiy Grytsenko, Liliia Nelipovych. «*The role of export-import activity in the development of the national economy: logistics aspect*». The article 'The role of export-import activity in the development of the national economy: logistics aspect' by is devoted to foreign economic operations that affect the economy of the state. The focus of this article is the role of logistics in the structure of exports and imports. The study examines the organisation and management of export and import operations that contribute to economic growth. This is achieved by optimising the allocation of resources and increasing trade efficiency, with an important role in promoting international competitiveness.

The object of study is logistics systems that facilitate international trade. Logistics operations include transport, warehousing, customs procedures and supply chain management. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between logistics infrastructure and the strategic goals of national export and import activities, which emphasises their interdependence in trade.

A systematic approach to assessing cooperation between logistics elements and their role in the export-import system has made it possible to determine the efficiency of foreign economic activity in the country's economy.

The survey results demonstrate the level of development and strategically managed logistics systems that significantly increase the efficiency of export and import activities. They reduce transaction costs and minimise delays in the supply chain. The study identifies risks and threats in the implementation of foreign economic activity. It also examined critical logistics factors, such as the expansion of the range of transport, digitalisation and the use of modern technologies, which enhance the benefits of export and import operations for the national economy.

The study found that the logistics sector is not just a service component of trade, but a strategic driver and engine of economic development. The integration of innovative technologies and infrastructure modernisation

are proposed as necessary measures to maintain competitive advantages in global markets. In addition, the study emphasises the importance of political support and international cooperation in harmonising logistics standards and practices to unlock the full potential of export and import activities.

The article reveals logistics as a segment of economic growth, emphasising its key role in transforming export and import activities into a powerful factor of national development.

Keywords: export; import; national economy; logistics; supply chain; transportation; trade; economic development; digitalisation; international cooperation

Сергій Гриценко, Лілія Неліпович. «Роль експортно-імпоротної діяльності у розвитку національної економіки: логістичний аспект». Стаття на тему «Роль експортно-імпоротної діяльності у розвитку національної економіки: логістичний аспект» присвячена зовнішньоекономічним операціям, які впливають на економіку держави. Акцентним елементом у цій статті є роль логістики у структурі експорту та імпорту. У дослідженні розглядається організація та управління експортно-імпортними операціями, які сприяють економічному зростанню. Це відбувається завдяки оптимізації розподілу ресурсів та підвищенню ефективності торгівлі, важливе місце посідає сприяння міжнародній конкурентоспроможності.

Об'єктом дослідження є логістичні системи, які сприяють міжнародній торгівлі. Логістичні операції включають в себе транспортування, складування, митні процедури та управління ланцюгами поставок. Особлива увага приділяється взаємозв'язку між логістичною інфраструктурою та стратегічними цілями національної експортно-імпоротної діяльності, що підкреслює їх взаємозалежність у торгівлі.

Системний підхід для оцінки кооперації між елементами логістики та їх роль у експортно-імпортній системі дав змогу визначити ефективність зовнішньоекономічної діяльності економіки країни.

Результати дослідження демонструють рівень розвитку стратегічно керованих логістичних систем, які значно підвищують ефективність експортно-імпоротної діяльності. Вони знижують транзакційні витрати та мінімізують затримки в ланцюгу постачання. У дослідженні визначено ризики та загрози при реалізації зовнішньоекономічної діяльності. Було розглянуто критичні логістичні фактори, такі як, розширення спектру перевезень, діджиталізація та застосування сучасних технологій, які посилюють переваги експортно-імпортних операцій для національної економіки.

У результаті дослідження було виявлено, що логістичний сектор є не просто сервісною складовою торгівлі, а стратегічним драйвером та рушієм економічного розвитку. Інтеграція інноваційних технологій та модернізація інфраструктури пропонуються як необхідні заходи для збереження конкурентних переваг на світових ринках. Крім того, в дослідженні підкреслюється важливість політичної підтримки та міжнародного співробітництва в гармонізації логістичних стандартів і практик для розкриття повного потенціалу експортно-імпоротної діяльності.

Стаття розкриває логістику як сегмент економічного зростання, підкреслюючи її ключову роль у трансформації експортно-імпоротної діяльності на потужний чинник національного розвитку.

Ключові слова: експорт; імпорт; національна економіка; логістика; ланцюг постачання; транспортування; торгівля; економічний розвиток; цифровізація; міжнародне співробітництво.

Introduction. Economic relations under the influence of globalization face a number of new challenges and opportunities. Export and import operations are key elements in the

development of a country's economy. They expand markets for sales and cooperation, attract investments, and increase the competitiveness of countries in the world. The

exchange of technologies, including experience, contributes to the improvement of economic performance and international cooperation.

For foreign economic activity to function successfully, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of logistics processes, namely their timeliness and uninterrupted operation. Optimization of routes and deliveries makes it possible to reduce costs and increase benefits.

The relevance of the topic is driven by the growth of trade and the integration of the national economy into supply chains. Improving export and import operations is a strategic task to ensure economic stability. Digital technologies and innovations are opening up new prospects for development in the logistics sector.

The study of the impact of export and import activities on the country's economy is presented in many sources that serve as the basis for this study. They are based on the analysis of international trade, increasing the country's competitiveness and efficiency. In a global context, foreign economic activity is a crucial factor that determines a country's place in the international arena. The issue of the relationship between logistics infrastructure and economic potential in the context of specific national economies remains relevant for research.

The need for an integrated approach to the topic of national economies is due to the analysis of economic and logistics aspects. In this study, logistics is a factor in the success of foreign economic activity, which determines and suggests ways to optimize processes to improve the efficiency of international trade.

Research aims and objectives. The purpose of the study is to determine the role of export-import activities in the development of the national economy through the prism of logistics. The development of recommendations for optimizing logistics processes to improve the efficiency of international trade and ensure economic growth is also part of the goal of the study.

To implement the study of this issue, the following tasks were performed:

- The export-import activity as an element of economic development was analyzed;
- The main factors affecting the efficiency of foreign economic activity were identified;
- The relationship between logistics and the national economy was investigated;
- The economic indicators and potential of Ukraine are analyzed;
- The recommendations for improving logistics activities in national exports and imports are developed.

Results in material. Foreign economic activity of an enterprise (FEA) is a key indicator of the national economy. It determines the level of development of the state and its place among other countries. Export and import activities play an important role in the integration of the economy in a competitive market. Modern business conditions are impossible without logistics.

Export-import operations are undoubtedly one of the largest sources of finance. Foreign economic activity plays an important role in national development, especially in the field of logistics. It opens up new opportunities for improving and establishing economic stability. Despite its leading role, foreign economic activity must comply with regulations and international and national laws.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Foreign Economic Activity", foreign economic activity is the activity of economic entities of Ukraine and foreign economic entities based on the relationship between them, which takes place both in Ukraine and abroad [1].

When studying the interdependence of foreign economic activity and logistics, it is advisable to distinguish between the key concepts of import and export.

Imports are defined as the importation of goods from abroad for future consumption. In the broadest sense, imports are the process of importing goods, services, technologies or capital from other countries for the purpose

of their sale, consumption or use in the domestic market [2].

Imports have a direct impact on the national economy, as labor employment and the trade balance depend on the volume of its production. The import of goods or services or technology into the country allows to satisfy the demand of the population for the product in short supply. Imports often bring in modern innovations and can accelerate the development of enterprises.

Exports are the process of exporting goods, services, or capital from one country to another for sale on foreign markets. Through this operation, you can get financial replenishment, increase revenues, take a place in the market and expand your sales area [4].

The advantage of this operation is that it creates new jobs and stimulates production. Exporting is an opportunity for a country to become an expert in creating a particular product or service in which it has significant advantages.

It should be noted that exports and imports drive the growth of a country's economic potential. Export and import operations provide access to goods, technologies, and raw materials. The wider the sales of products, the larger the zone of influence. Thanks to healthy competition, manufacturers advance far in technology and can create new innovative products.

Export and import activities help to create international ties and establish contacts. It opens up access to many opportunities and defines a country among others. Since foreign economic activity is based on the interaction of partners of different levels, it should be governed by state and international regulations [5].

The existence of national legal regulations and their alignment with trade standards determine the country's export and import activities. The more the legal framework governing foreign trade is aligned with international standards, the less national restrictions affect the formation of strategic

decisions in the field of exports and imports [6].

Foreign economic activity includes international trade, the movement of financial and material resources, the introduction of new technologies, and the implementation of joint projects. Labor movement and migration are also elements of foreign economic activity [9].

The development of export and import activities enables a balanced foreign trade balance, thereby creating macroeconomic stability. Exports support the inflow of foreign currency, which can then be used for financing, foreign investment, or debt repayment.

To effectively tap into the potential of exports and imports, favorable conditions are essential, including legislation, developed infrastructure, and government support for enterprises when entering international markets.

Export and import activities, despite their great opportunities, carry certain risks, such as dependence on external conditions, currency fluctuations, trade barriers and political instability. As a result, the national economy is subject to rapidly changing conditions, including competition, changes in demand in foreign markets and regulatory restrictions.

Factors influencing the development of foreign economic activity can be divided into external and internal. External factors are caused by the political situation, customs regulation, and legislation in general. These elements determine the stability and sustainability of economic development and affect profitability.

The technological process determines the innovativeness and novelty of export and import activities, and therefore is the component that develops the process.

Internal factors include the level of infrastructure development and the quality and competitiveness of products. These elements are crucial because they assess the market demand. A well-developed supply chain is a favorable indicator for doing business, and meeting the requirements of

consumption helps to increase economic performance.

The diversity of natural resources, climatic conditions, location of countries, scientific and technological progress, and social development has led to the emergence of the international division of labor. That is why the establishment of foreign economic relations is necessary to maintain trade and political relations between countries.

The international division of labor is a social indicator of the division of labor between countries and their specializations. The basis of the ILD is the production of goods or their components to obtain the final product for national consumption [7].

The national economy and logistics are directly related to each other, as logistics ensures the constant movement of goods or services and affects economic performance. This connection can be maintained in various aspects, for example, in providing jobs. Logistics supports working capital by providing jobs in transportation and warehousing services, while economists analyze the results achieved.

The other side could be infrastructure that is expanded and updated every year, thereby stimulating other industries to innovate. It can also include attracting investments that help create jobs and maintain economic performance.

Foreign economic activity primarily encourages the national economy to expand its sales market, which implies an increase in the share of logistics. For the country, this means ensuring reliable highways and logistics facilities that will be responsible for the uninterrupted and systematic supply. Substandard logistics delays transportation and weakens economic relations [12].

The development of international trade is one of the indicators of cooperation between logistics and the economy. Integration into global markets facilitates the export and import of products or services, thereby increasing productivity and output.

In order to achieve an increase in economic potential, foreign trade must fulfill

certain tasks. For this purpose, it is necessary to cooperate closely with foreign partners and look for foreign markets for the sale of products or services. The development of scientific and technological progress has a major impact on the economy and its establishment. The introduction of innovations into activities is a key factor in the introduction of export-import operations today.

The expansion of export-import relations is stimulated by the development of infrastructure, as it is one of the most important aspects for fast transportation, including in the international arena. This, of course, means not only the renovation of roads and ports, but also the modernization of digital automated systems that manage logistics activities [10].

It should be noted that foreign economic activity ensures the development of human resources by providing jobs. The specifics of this area require highly qualified employees with a sufficient number of professional and personal qualities. Therefore, the improvement of a person in the private and work aspect can be formed under the influence of modern requirements.

As a result, export-import operations have a multifaceted impact on logistics. They stimulate modernization, optimization and creation of new development opportunities.

Logistics is a fundamental component for achieving the objectives of foreign economic activity, as it ensures not only the physical movement of goods but also optimizes processes. Well-established supply chains minimize costs and contribute to economic stability. An efficiently organized logistics infrastructure allows countries to be competitive in the global economy.

Under the influence of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and the desire to weaken export and import activities with the aggressor country, the country is strengthening cooperation with foreign countries to gain a foothold in the European market. Despite this economic direction, due to the war, changes in the map, and

difficulties with supply chains, export and import operations are experiencing negative indicators [8].

The economic potential of a country is determined by its economic endowment, domestic resources, and activities in the global economic system. Trade turnover is considered to be a certain number of products that move within the framework of international export and import operations. The foreign trade balance is the ratio of the price of exports and imports over a certain period of time, usually a year [11].

In 2020-2023, Ukraine faced significant changes in export and import flows, which is reflected in significant fluctuations in the trade balance and the impact on GDP.

Starting in 2022, due to the war and other economic factors, exports declined while imports increased significantly, leading to a sharp increase in the trade deficit and -16.8% of GDP. In 2023, exports recovered slightly, but imports grew even more, resulting in -20.9% of GDP.

An important point is the increase in exports in 2023 compared to 2022. At the same time, according to official data, Ukraine's GDP grew to 3.7% in the first half of 2024, with imports of goods amounting to \$33.2 billion and exports of \$19.5 billion.

Economic development depends on the structure of merchandise exports. Under the influence of various socio-political factors, this data can change significantly and have a significant effect on the foreign trade balance.

To increase the country's competitiveness, it is necessary to improve and optimize logistics activities in exports and imports. To do this, a number of measures should be taken to increase the efficiency of cooperation between logistics and the economy.

First of all, it would be useful to integrate national and international routes and transits, which would speed up the transportation process. Modernization of roads, railways, and in the future airports will lead to shorter travel times and lower costs.

The introduction of digital technologies would ensure a smooth and automated process, while using less human capital. The use of artificial intelligence can be used to create automatically customized alerts, i.e., sending out messages. Blockchain technologies can be the technology that will enable transparent transactions with high security.

Since logistics is an element of the national economy, it is necessary to create information and advisory centers to help exporters and importers plan logistics processes. Government subsidies also play an important role, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The development of green logistics has become increasingly popular in recent years and is taking a leading position in the transportation industry. The use of environmentally friendly vehicles helps to reduce CO2 emissions. In addition, customs clearance of such vehicles is free of charge, which helps to reduce costs.

The importance of exports and imports in logistics operations lies in the transportation of products, resources, and other services in the foreign and domestic markets for further use. Logistics forms the interaction of national and international economies in this chain, acting as an intermediary and regulating foreign economic relations [3].

Conclusions. Exports and imports are the main elements of the state economy. Their activities depend on the development of logistics chains, regulatory documents, and technology integration. To increase the country's competitiveness, it is important to optimize and update logistics routes and to use digital technologies.

The factor of internal and external stimuli remains important, so it is necessary to follow current trends. The introduction of "green logistics" and support for small and medium-sized enterprises through government subsidies will contribute to sustainable economic development.

The constant movement and promotion of export and import operations ensures

economic stability, investment attraction, and the integration of the national economy into international markets. To expand its foreign economic activity, Ukraine should focus on improving its logistics sector.

Thus, export-import activities in conjunction with logistics remain an important tool for economic growth, facilitating the country's integration into the global economic system and ensuring its sustainable development.

References

1. About foreign economic activity: Law of Ukraine dated 03.09.2024 - №959-XII URL: <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/959-12>. (accessed on September 10, 2024).
2. Elizarov, Y.F. Economics of organizations: a textbook for universities / Y.F. Elizarov. Publishing house "Exam", 2014. 496 p.
3. Garneriwalla A. Three paths to advantage with digital supply chains A.Garniewalla The Boston Consulting Group. 2016. P. 4.
4. Grebelnyk O.P. Fundamentals of foreign economic activity: Textbook / O.P. Grebelnyk. Kyiv: TsUL, 2008. 432 c.
5. Katsma, V.I. The essence and role of logistics management in the enterprise management system / V.I. Katsma // Economic analysis. 2016. Vol. 23, No2. C. 60-65. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/ecan_2016_23%282%29__10
6. Krasilich I.O. Development of export-import activity of machine-building enterprises: PhD in Economics, specialty 08.00.04. Lviv, 2017. 227p.
7. Logistics. Global logistics and supply chain management: methodological recommendations for the implementation of qualification work / compiled by Smerichevska SV, Hrytsenko SI, Molchanova KM, Semeryagina MM K.: NAU, 2024. 48 p.
8. Luchnikova T.P., Tarnovska I.V., Vorobyov E.V. Adaptation of transport enterprises of Ukraine to the conditions of martial law. Business Inform. 2023. No1. C. 116-122. <https://doi.org/10.32983/2222-4459-2023-1-116-122>
9. Mishchenko D.A., Mishchenko L.O. Theoretical foundations of the mechanism of state regulation of foreign economic activity in Ukraine. Public administration: improvement and development. 2021. No. 2. URL: <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=1965>
10. Polyanska AS, Martynets VB, Kaban OV Optimization of the supply chain at the enterprise in the conditions of crisis, Ivano-Frankivsk 2022, 114-117. URL: <http://lib.pnu.edu.ua:8080/bitstream/123456789/12635/1/6083-Article%20Text-17004-1-10-20220629.pdf>
11. Radzievska S.O. Global economy: lecture notes for students of economic specialties of all forms of education / S.O. Radzievska. K.: SIK GROUP UKRAINE, 2015. 344 p.
12. Tkachova O. Efficiency of public administration: concepts and approaches to evaluation / O. Tkachova // Bulletin of the National Academy of Public Administration. 2015. P. 30-37.