

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF LIFELONG LEARNING UNDER MARTIAL LAW

To replace professional and distance learning programs that existed until 2006, the European Commission introduced a single Lifelong Learning Program as one of the main components of the European social model. Such training is not limited to the field of education, but is a critical factor in the fields of employment and social security, economic growth and competitiveness.

The modern understanding of the Lifelong Learning Program concept is that such education combines any learning throughout life, can be carried out in different conditions, according to different forms (formal, non-formal, informal), levels and duration. Right now, in the conditions of martial law, such a concept is gaining relevance and allows various categories of the population, of different ages, located in different cities or villages, to receive education. Of course, together with the digitization of our society, opportunities for online learning, open access to various training courses, educational programs are provided.

The role of education in different periods of life changes for a person. For children and youth in our country education it is mandatory, and for working people it is a necessary condition for self-development, obtaining new competitive advantages, it can be combined with work and rest, for elderly people – the opportunity to actively integrate into society and continue active interaction with the world. The concept of lifelong learning involves the necessity and possibility of acquiring at each stage of life those blocks of information that a person needs for self-realization. The modern understanding of education throughout life involves implementation of the consistency principle, ensuring the connection and continuity of educational programs, since it is very difficult for individuals to navigate among the variety of institutions and services offered by the educational market.

Formal education is provided by educational institutions, is structured according to the purpose and duration of education and ends with the provision of a document on education. It includes primary, general secondary education, secondary professional education, higher education, education after graduation from a higher educational institution (postgraduate and doctoral studies).

Informal education involves individual cognitive activity accompanying everyday life, realized through one's own activity in the surrounding cultural and educational environment (communication, reading, visiting cultural institutions, travel, mass media, etc.). Informal education acts as an unorganized, not always conscious and purposeful process that continues throughout a person's life.

Non-formal education involves the completion of professionally oriented and general cultural training courses in education centers, at various intensive training classes, seminars, and master classes. Non-formal education is any organized systematic activity carried out outside the formal system to provide selected types of learning to individual subgroups of the population, both adults and children.

Education should form the democratic foundations and criteria of the life-creating process, as well as a sense of individual dignity, promote social homogeneity of society, increase democratic culture and social justice. In a democratic state with established public institutions, only a person who has achieved success in life adheres to the principle of unity of knowledge, beliefs and activities and is in harmony with himself and the world. At the same time, globalization, transformational processes and a constant flow of new information condition the inclusion of a person in a very complex system of social relations, require from him the ability to make non-standard and quick decisions, to create new frames of life before the norm is internalized. Therefore, in Western countries, there is a constant increase in investments in the field of education, provision of special grants, updating of the range of educational services and technologies in order to create conditions for lifelong learning of the individual.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the achievement of human success in life is impossible without constant replenishment of educational capital. The continuous acquisition of new knowledge and skills will contribute to the formation of a creative personality that is able to effectively adapt to new life conditions, is able to think critically, independently set and effectively achieve life goals, counteract various risks and threats, and shape its educational trajectory even during martial law.

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MANAGEMENT OF LOGISTICS BUSINESS PROCESSES OF ENTERPRISES IN MODERN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Management of logistics business processes in enterprises in modern economic conditions plays a key role in ensuring the efficiency and competitiveness of companies. Modern logistics requires a comprehensive approach and innovative strategies to address the challenges posed by globalized markets, changing customer requirements, rapid technological change, and increasing demands for environmental responsibility.

In order to ensure maximum efficiency of the risk management process of the enterprise's logistics system, its implementation should take place on the basis of a methodological approach, which will cover the following stages: collection and processing of the research database, study of the state of the enterprise's logistics system and analysis of its operating environment, analysis and assessment of risks of the enterprise's logistics system, assessment of the effectiveness of application of risk management methods of the enterprise's logistics system, implementation of optimal methods of risk management of the enterprise's logistics system [1]. In modern conditions, there are many principles and directions of logistics business process management. In my opinion, it is worth separating the following:

1. Using Modern Tools: use new computer systems and software to help us manage what we buy and sell. These tools make our work easier and help us talk to other companies more efficiently.
2. Planning for the Future: make plans for the future by thinking about what people want to buy, who our competitors are, and how people's preferences might change. We're ready to change our ways of working quickly if something doesn't go as planned or if the market changes.

Modern conditions for the functioning of enterprises require a rapid response to changes in the market environment and business processes within the company. Management of logistics processes at the enterprise, as well as any other, includes making management decisions based on internal and external information, which plays an integral role in further development.

Analyzing the current conditions in which entrepreneurs find themselves and the war that is taking place in our country, all entrepreneurs should think not only about making money in such a difficult time, but also about safety and new ways for transportation due to the significant number of damaged and destroyed roads, and some regions of our country are occupied. Therefore, we can also distinguish the following principles and directions of management of logistics business processes:

1. Risk Management: analyzing and managing risks associated with logistics business processes, such as supply problems, natural disasters, political instability. Development of contingency plans and implementation of insurance.
2. Improvement of transport and storage systems: selection of optimal routes, vehicles and storage systems to reduce costs and increase efficiency. Use of automated warehousing and goods tracking technologies.

Therefore, effective management of logistics business processes requires a combination of innovative technologies, strategic planning, cooperation with partners and continuous improvement of processes to achieve optimal results in a global business environment.