

**UDC 364.6**

**ETHICAL ASPECTS OF HUMANITARIAN AID LOGISTICS**

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Key words: humanitarian aid logistics, ethical challenges, supply delays, lack of information, infrastructure damage, inequality in access, corruption, inefficiency, waste of resources, transparency, efficiency.

Humanitarian aid logistics plays a vital role in saving lives and alleviating the suffering of people affected by natural disasters, conflicts and other emergencies. However, in addition to logistical challenges such as supply delays, lack of information, and infrastructure damage, there are a number of ethical issues that require careful consideration. Unethical logistics can lead to unequal access to aid, corruption, inefficiency and waste of resources, which can have detrimental consequences for people in need [1].

The scientific novelty of the study is a comprehensive analysis of the ethical issues of humanitarian aid logistics, taking into account current trends and challenges. The practical significance of the study is to develop recommendations for improving the ethics of humanitarian aid logistics, which may be useful for logistics companies, humanitarian organizations and government agencies [2].

The ethics of humanitarian aid logistics is a system of principles and norms that govern the activities of logistics companies, humanitarian organizations and other stakeholders in the process of delivering aid to people affected by crises. The main principles of humanitarian aid logistics ethics are equality, transparency, efficiency and accountability. The process should be as efficient as possible to minimize costs and maximize the impact of aid. Logistics companies and humanitarian organizations must be held accountable for their actions and results [3].

Certain groups of people, such as women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly, may have unequal access to humanitarian aid. The reasons for this phenomenon include geographical location, discrimination, lack of information, and poor coordination. Humanitarian aid logistics chains can be vulnerable to corruption and exploitation for the following reasons: weak control, lack of transparency, lack of accountability, low living standards and armed conflict. Inefficient logistics can lead to wastage of resources and delays in delivery [4].

To overcome inequalities in access to humanitarian aid, it is recommended to introduce targeted assistance. This involves a thorough needs analysis, development of targeted assistance programs and involvement of local communities in the distribution process. Transparency and accountability are key factors in the fight against corruption and exploitation. It is recommended to publish information on

budgets, expenditures and beneficiaries, and to ensure access to it for all stakeholders. Improved planning and coordination is key to increasing efficiency and reducing waste. Engaging independent auditors to conduct audits of logistics processes and publishing their findings will help increase the credibility of humanitarian organizations. Conducting information campaigns, engaging the media and educating the public on the basics of humanitarian aid ethics is also important [5,6].

### **Conclusions:**

Implementation of the recommendations on targeted assistance, transparency, effective planning and accountability can significantly improve the ethics of humanitarian aid logistics. Publication of information on budgets, expenditures and beneficiaries, engagement of independent auditors and staff training on ethical principles will help to build trust in humanitarian organizations. The introduction of new technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence will help optimize logistics processes. These steps will contribute to a more equitable distribution of resources, better meet the needs of people in crisis, increase the impact of humanitarian aid, and ultimately build a better future for those in need.

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