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## **CITIES OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF INFORMATION ECONOMY: PRINCIPLES AND SCENARIOS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POST-MILITARY RECOVERY**

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**Abstract.** The article is devoted to topical issues of recovery of cities of Ukraine in the post-war period and in the conditions of the progress of the information economy. It is noted that for the comprehensive development of cities today, it is necessary to accumulate and process large amounts of information, to disseminate special information technologies and means of communication. Information is becoming both a tool and a recognized strategic resource for social progress, outlining priorities and scenarios for the development of territories. It is proved that management technologies of labor intellectualization, business smart specialization, automation of production and services are being recognized and implemented. Cities as centers of concentration of knowledge and resources that provide an information type of development of large and small economic systems, social processes and household activities are becoming the centers of information progress, education and science, emergence and development of the information economy. It is determined that cities of Ukraine in pre-war times effectively implemented measures of the state policy of digitalization and digitization as mandatory elements of the formation of the national model of the information economy. This movement was enshrined in strategic plans of the government and business, as well as in legal provisions regulating the economy and education. Large losses of the Ukrainian economy from the barbaric destruction of the population and cities by the Russian Federation are emphasized. The need to script the deployment of productive forces and the recovery of the country's cities according to the best standards of world experience and information progress is determined. It is recommended to attract the accumulated pre-war managerial experience of Ukrainian management and world achievements on the issue of post-war recovery. The key principles of urban recovery scripting taking into account information and innovation progress, namely: knowledge management on integrated management platforms; targeted attraction of resources (intellectual, information, investment, innovation ones, etc.); security and targeted management risk analysis; smart-oriented development of territories; energy independence; transparency, openness and publicity of urban recovery and development processes are identified.

Key managerial approaches to targeted regulation of the economy of Ukrainian cities, namely: compliance of processes with European and global social progress; harmonious, balanced implementation of national and local interests, targeted attraction of resources and accumulated management knowledge system are considered and systematized. The influence of the information economy on the scenarios of post-military recovery of Ukrainian cities is substantiated. Impact characteristics and management processes that will take

place from targeted regulation: increase in information security and reduction in the risks of economic activities; changes in information culture and communication support of management activities; information asymmetry in the system of management decision-making by business and government.

**Keywords:** information progress, digitalization, smart specialization, post-war recovery, regional economy

### Introduction

Residents of cities around the world are increasingly dependent on information progress, its implementation in digital and innovative technologies that change the environment, effectively attract information resources, distribute the necessary services, rapidly attract innovation. For comprehensive development of cities today it is necessary to accumulate, process large amounts of information, disseminate special information technologies and means of communication. The information becomes at the same time a tool and a recognized strategic resource of social progress, outlines the priorities and scenarios of territorial development. Management technologies of intellectualization of work, smart specialization of business, automation of production and services are gaining their recognition and implementation. Cities as centers of concentration of knowledge and resources, which provide an information type of development of large and small economic systems, social processes and household activities become the centers of information progress, education and science, the emergence and development of the information economy. In pre-war times, cities of Ukraine effectively implemented measures of the state policy of digitization and digitalization as mandatory elements of the formation of the national model of the information economy. This movement was enshrined in strategic plans of the government and business, legal provisions regulating the economy and education.

### Literature review

The topics of the development of the information economy, the promotion of the achievements of individual territories in the processes of informatization, digitalization, and smart specialization are actively studied by leading scientists with worldwide recognition of research results, conclusions, and recommendations. Such scientists are the developers of theories of post-industrial society (D. Bell); technotronic society (Z. Brzezinsky); informational society (U. Martin, T. Forester, M. Castells, Y. Masuda), or "third wave society", which has the power of a "tsunami wave" (E. Toffler); information economy (M. Porat, F. Makhlop, J. Stigler).

Research on the digital economy is quite widespread, key issues of its development are highlighted in the works of Pucenteilo & Humenyuk (2018), Vinnyk (2020), Melnyk (2023), Fishchuk *et al.* (2020).

The study of the information economy in the realities of Ukraine, its phasing and spread to territories and businesses, national economic interests of development are reflected in the works of Kovalenko (2022), Kolyadenko (2023), Zinchenko *et al.* (2021), Mann (2023), Uzbek (2022).

The study of peculiarities of the development of the information economy in the conditions of market transformations, regional transformations, the emergence and formation of a business environment similar to European standards takes place consistently. The scientist Galchynsky (2006) has emphasized that "... knowledge, like information, turns into a directly productive force, the main limiting resource of the reproductive process, a determining factor of economic growth and development".

Today, scientists study sectoral, regional, and cluster specifics of the development of the information economy, substantiate the existence of national economic interests in the promotion of standards of information progress, saturated with information transparency of the actions of government and business, education and science (Bityuk *et al.*, 2022; Barchenko *et al.*, 2023), prove that the balanced, effective use of information, innovative, intellectual and creative resources to create prerequisites for the growth of the population's quality of life through: harmonization of socio-economic relations; improvement of welfare and social justice; increase in environmental,

economic and social security is the goal of the formation of the information economy (Zinchenko *et al.*, 2019; Bezus *et al.*, 2022; Pogorelov, 2018; Pizhuk, 2019; Gevchuk & Shevchuk, 2023).

The problems of Ukrainian cities in the conditions of the information economy, European integration course and post-military recovery are outlined in the works of such scientists as Kuzmenko *et al.* (2023), Tu *et al.* (2023), Popluyko (2023). The potential of Ukrainian science grows every year, has its own priorities in the research of markets, the best national IT companies, breakthrough regions and individual cities.

### **Materials and methods**

The purpose of the article is to determine the principles and scenarios for the development of post-military recovery of Ukrainian cities in the conditions of the information economy. The study of the resources of the Internet network, informational and analytical domestic publications, on the basis of which the impact of information processes on the scenarios of the post-military recovery of Ukrainian cities was evaluated, from the point of view of further determination of target directions of the regulatory influence of the authorities have become key methods of researching the information economy.

### **Results and discussion**

In the conditions of a brutal, destructive war in Ukraine, the destruction of our population, cities, and economic complexes by the enemy, informational transparency of events appears as one of the trends. Such information is clearly recorded, has a cartographic and statistical display, is updated daily, the submitted facts are agreed with the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which attests to the safety of the "Restoration and Destruction Map" project, its manageability and efficiency of administration under martial law. Restoration and Destruction Map accumulates information about all civil infrastructure objects damaged or destroyed as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as information about restoration works. Restoration continues - the number of restored objects increases, but the war also continues - so the number of destroyed, damaged objects also increases. State institutions and volunteer initiatives and organizations are engaged in the restoration of objects (Register, 2023).

Such information helps local authorities in matters of accumulation and systematization of information, becomes an official resource for fixing and recognizing states of destruction, forms a base of photo evidence for experts. Both destroyed buildings and restored ones are recorded, the register of objects is updated daily, companies and volunteer organizations that perform work and help in difficult conditions of constant alarms and shelling are added. The cities of Kharkiv, Kyiv, Dnipro, Sumy, Chernihiv, Lviv have suffered great destruction. And these are only large cities, regional centers, centers of concentration of population and industry, services and national monuments.

It should be noted that, according to calculations, by the beginning of 2023, the Russian army has carried out about 5,000 missile and 3,500 air strikes on Ukraine. Almost 1,000 more strikes have been inflicted by the occupiers using kamikaze drones. These figures do not take into account shelling from artillery weapons and rocket launchers. According to preliminary estimates by the Ukrainian authorities, more than 350,000 objects and millions of square meters of residential, educational, medical, sports infrastructure have been destroyed in the country, thousands of kilometers of roads and railways, airports, ports and much more have been damaged. During Russian attacks, rockets and shells fall in densely populated cities and villages where civilians still live. However, there are settlements in Ukraine that could not survive the attacks of the Russian invaders (Cities of Ukraine, 2023).

It should be noted that the army of the Russian Federation does not just ruin our cities, but also destroys them as an opportunity for the population's further livelihood. As of December 2023, the cities of Syevyerodoneczk (Luhansk region), Avdiyivka, Volnovakha, Mar'yinka and Bakhmut

(Donetsk region), Izyum (Kharkiv region) were recognized as completely destroyed. And this list continues to grow. In fact, the world community does not react to the activities of the Russian army in the destruction of the population and cities of our country, which is a negative trend and requires independent consideration from the point of view of further organization of the security of cities not only in Europe, but also in the world.

In March-April 2023, the World Bank increased the estimate of recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine to \$411 billion. For comparison, in September 2022, the first forecast, based on the losses of the first three months of a full-scale war, amounted to \$349 billion. Financing the reconstruction of Ukraine is the key to the future of the country. This process requires joint efforts of the government, international partners, business and citizens. Only through this collective approach Ukraine can return to the path of development and reconstruction, creating a sustainable future (The structure of financing, 2023).

The estimate of destruction already reaches billions of dollars and continues to increase with each shelling. There have been no such destructions on the territory of Europe for actually 80 years. The world community forms aid projects, focuses on targeted financing and reconstruction. However, an understanding of new approaches to the placement of the country's productive forces is needed, and there is a direct national interest in changing the model of settlement, infrastructural support, social and economic development of each region, each city and town. And first of all, the principles of scripting of the development of Ukraine's regions, management features in approaches to the future of cities, taking into account the progress of the information economy, need their substantiation.

The questions, which cities to restore, and which ones do not make economic and security sense, will be the most painful for the Ukrainian people and the authorities. And these are also scenarios of future development, but on the scale of the national economy and the model of placement of the country's productive forces. Europe has such experience, its map changed after 1945. Such knowledge has great value and must be studied and successfully adapted to the realities of post-war Ukraine.

Within the framework of the regional economy, the city itself is defined as an independent object of research, which has all characteristics of the integrity of the system and procedures of reproduction, concentration of resources and examples of creative development. Combined, the city and the territorial community are a complex entity that has its own legal and institutional status, a single market and resource base, a common system of organization, planning, and control over the processes and phenomena of the economy, society, culture, and business. Integration processes at the level of cities and territorial communities ensure the unity and interdependence of the socio-economic space, which forms future development priorities and inspires ideas for future scenarios.

In strategic plans and projects for the future, all cities of Ukraine developed, considered and approved development scenarios for 10-15 years, taking into account the already achieved level of socio-economic development, peculiarities of the potential of adjacent territorial communities, diagnostics and monitoring of individual processes (investment, innovation, cluster formation, development of the creative industry and others, depending on industry and business priorities). Studies of the peculiarities of the development of Ukrainian cities in pre-war times, in fact in 2010-2020, are relevant from the standpoint of studying a number of key processes that ensured administrative progress and formed comfortable living conditions for the population.

Management processes that corresponded to the conditions of a high level of the information economy states, not just its general movement in the trends of world urban progress, but also taking into account specific principles of reproduction of the Ukrainian information environment were peculiarities of strategizing, forming a vision of the future. These principles of: scientificity, innovation, systemic involvement of world experience, completeness and quality of information (information resources), complexity of involvement of knowledge and targeted management technologies, quality of decision-making, high responsibility of management for the results of actions were and continue to be relevant.

However, the post-war recovery of Ukraine's economy requires the expansion and deepening of management support in matters of implementation of achievements of scientific progress, emphasis on the formation of security. Particular attention is paid to the principles of scripting of territories development, which is understandable in the context of new challenges and risks of the information economy.

We recommend the following key principles of urban restoration scripting taking into account information and innovation progress: knowledge management on integrated management platforms; targeted attraction of resources (intellectual, informational, investment, innovative ones, etc.); security and targeted risk management analysis; smart-oriented development of territories; energy independence; transparency, openness and publicity of the processes of restoration and development of cities.

The implementation of an expanded range of principles forms a platform for further successful influence of the information economy on the scenarios of post-military recovery of Ukrainian cities as centers of well-being, comfort and high safety of life (Table 1).

**Table 1.** The influence of the information economy on the scenarios of post-military recovery of Ukrainian cities

Characteristics of influence	Key processes	Spheres of influence
Information transparency	Formation of a single information space	The image of the Ukrainian authorities, cities and businesses, agents of support and recovery of the economy of Ukraine
Expansion of smart specialization of regional business	Cluster formation, targeted funding programs, international and national grants	Regional economic complex, national IT business, city IT clusters
Strengthening of information security	Reducing of risks and strengthening of cyber security	All life processes of the country and cooperation agents
Deregulation of the information market	Market stimulation of the development of the regional IT market and related areas	Diversification of market regional processes
Targeted access to the best global experience in the development of successful cities and agglomerations	Reproduction of the economy of cities under the conditions of increased informational progress	Cooperation of international and national top management, clustering of national and international business
Elimination of conflicts regarding information asymmetry between cities and towns	Pricing policy for information products and technologies. Simplification of the access to government information resources. Creation of integrated information support platforms such as joint investment, commercialization of knowledge, cluster design	Local business, national and international investors, regional management
Integration of information progress with innovative projects	Cooperation of regional management and business with education and scientists	Local business, national and international investors, regional management, educators and scientists
Formation of harmonious relations between the IT sector and other industries and activities	Partnership relations and the unity of the principles of economic and social recovery	Large, medium and small businesses, national and foreign investors

**Source:** compiled by the authors

The given characteristics of the influence of the information economy on the scenarios of post-military recovery of Ukrainian cities focus attention only on certain areas of research, form an understanding of vectorial motion in the model of the information economy and the need to attract national information and innovation potential. Each region will have its own specifics in

the development of spheres of influence, substantiation of management tools for regulation and stimulation of information production, involvement of industry potential of science and education.

Understanding of the scale of the information economy impact on the scenarios of post-military recovery of Ukrainian cities, the variety of management approaches and regulatory tools ensure that each city develops its own recovery scenario, model of success, prospects for socio-economic development. The recognition of a successful vision of the future and consideration of the opinion of the population is the key management approach in complex processes of regulating the economy and society of cities. The overall focus of recovery has its own priorities and should be based on the following provisions:

- compliance of processes with European and world progress;
- recognition of the priority of national economic, military, social, informational and geopolitical security interests;
- prioritization of national interests over local, industry and business ones;
- needs of harmonious development and balance of interests between business, population, authorities, foreign investors;
- consideration of shortcomings and errors that took place in pre-war times;
- formation of conditions for saturation with informational progress of all measures of government and business as a prospect for the successful development of the territory.

The key, most common trends laid down by the local government in strategies, perspective projects and development scenarios that ensured progress and compliance of the movement with the standards of the European-type information economy are the following: development of the creative industry as a form of preservation and stimulation of the creative class; motivation to preserve national identity and develop domestic tourism; greening and digitalization of construction projects; infrastructure modernization based on the needs of the population; socialization of the information space based on the inclusiveness of services. We draw attention to the need in the future, post-military recovery to attract such knowledge, to improve recommendations from the standpoint of renewed needs of urban planning, innovative and investment planning, greening of production and vision of foundations of a circular economy, taking into account the needs of digitalization and smart specialization of regions, systemic cluster formation on the platforms of cooperation of IT sector and classical industry, agricultural sector.

Cluster associations are today one of the most effective forms of organization of innovation and investment processes and regional development, since on the market no longer individual enterprises are competing, but whole complexes that reduce their costs due to the joint technological cooperation of companies. Clusters form a specific economic space in order to expand the sphere of free trade, free movement of capital and human resources, and therefore perform the functions of structure-forming elements of the global system. The cluster-based economy is competitive and investment attractive and provides high level and quality of life of the population. Combining in clusters is needed because innovative processes often require resources and competencies that may not be within one single company. Clusters ensure a combination of competition and cooperation and flexible specialization, use the effects of scale and form the growth poles. Therefore, clusters are part of a broader concept of competitiveness. Cluster mechanisms, or local network territorial-production systems, are sources and factors of economic growth of territories (Varianychenko, 2011), (Bero & Chupaylenko, 2013).

## Conclusions

The purpose of scripting the development of Ukrainian cities in the context of post-military recovery is to define and scientifically substantiate characteristics of future states of economy and society. Both short-term and long-term prospects for socio-economic development, which will be detailed by target directions of regulatory influence and actions of power and leading professional

management, need their outline and substantiation. Only cities are the ideal basis for conducting scientific research on future development scenarios. And such a question is a continuation of understanding of concentration in cities of human diversity, openness to innovation and progressive changes in all spheres of life, cultural and scientific-educational potential, creative energy of young people and business representatives. Such a vision of the potential of cities already forms the preconditions for the success of scripting the states of the future and the recovery of our cities in the format of information and knowledge progress.

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### Conflict of interest

None.

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## МІСТА УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ: ПРИНЦИПИ ТА СЦЕНАРІЇ РОЗВИТКУ ПОСТМІЛІТАРНОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ

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**Анотація.** Статтю присвячено актуальним питанням відновлення міст України в повоєнні часи та в умовах прогресу інформаційної економіки. Зазначається, що для всебічного розвитку міст сьогодні потрібно накопичувати, обробляти великі обсяги інформації, поширювати спеціальні інформаційні технології та засоби зв'язку. Інформація стає одночасно інструментом та визнаним стратегічним ресурсом суспільного прогресу, окреслює пріоритети та сценарії розвитку територій. Доведено, що свого визнання, впровадження отримують управлінські технології інтелектуалізації праці; смарт-спеціалізації бізнесу; автоматизації виробництва та послуг. Центрами інформаційного прогресу, освіти та науки, появи та розвитку інформаційної економіки стають міста як осередки концентрації знань та ресурсів, що забезпечують інформаційний тип розвитку великих та малих господарських систем, соціальних процесів та діяльності домогосподарств. Визначається, що міста України в довоєнні часи ефективно впроваджували заходи державної політики діджиталізації та цифровізації як обов'язкових елементів формування національної моделі інформаційної економіки. Такий рух було закріплено в стратегічних планах влади та бізнесу, правових положеннях регулювання економіки та діяльності освіти. Наголошено на великих втратах української економіки від варварського знищення рф населення та міст. Визначено необхідність сценарування розміщення продуктивних сил та відновлення міст країни за найкращими стандартами світового досвіду та інформаційного прогресу. Рекомендовано залучати накопичений довоєнний управлінський досвід українського менеджменту та світові надбання саме з питання повоєнного відновлення. Визначено ключові принципи сценарування відновлення міст з огляду на інформаційний та інноваційний прогрес, а саме: управління знаннями на інтегрованих платформах менеджменту; цільового залучення ресурсів (інтелектуальних, інформаційних, інвестиційних, інноваційних та ін.); безпеки та цільового управлінського аналізу ризиків; смарт-орієнтованого розвитку територій; енергонезалежності; прозорості, відкритості та публічності процесів відновлення та розвитку міст.

Розглянуто та систематизовано ключові управлінські підходи до цільового регулювання економіки українських міст: відповідності процесів європейському та світовому суспільному прогресу; гармонійного, збалансованого впровадження національних та місцевих інтересів, цільового залучення ресурсів та накопиченої системи знань менеджменту. Обґрунтовано вплив інформаційної економіки на сценарії постмілітарного відновлення міст України. Визначено характеристики впливу та управлінські процеси, що будуть мати місце від цільового регулювання: посилення інформаційної безпеки та зниження ризиків ведення господарської діяльності; змін в інформаційній культурі та комунікативному забезпеченні управлінської діяльності; інформаційної асиметрії в системі прийняття управлінських рішень бізнесом та владою.

**Ключові слова:** інформаційний прогрес, цифровізація, розумна спеціалізація, післявоєнне відновлення, регіональна економіка.