

CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN TERRITORIES OF UKRAINE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

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ABSTRACT

In the current territory conditions of urbanization, development, and intense urbanization, a series of problems arise related to implementing and realizing effective policies amid constant internal and external changes. This necessitates the identification of problems in the economic development of urbanized territories in Ukraine. The issue was exacerbated by the Russo-Ukrainian War, which posed direct risks and threats to the country's national security.

Through the analysis of the current state of economic development in urbanized territories, it identified that the following problems hinder economic development: disparities in the development of urbanized environments, a low level of cooperation between regions, outdated approaches to urban planning leading to urban sprawl and chaotic construction, unbalanced housing policies, and urban infrastructure that does not meet modern requirements. The military aggression from the Russian Federation has led to the decline of economic development in urbanized territories, resulting in a high level of external and internal migration, increased unemployment, and overall deterioration of the country's economic growth.

Effective development programs at national and regional levels address urbanized territory development problems. These programs should focus on reconstructing territories, infrastructure, and industry, creating a comfortable and safe environment, providing new job opportunities, reducing unemployment, and promoting overall economic growth.

Keywords: urbanized territories, Russian-Ukrainian War, social problems of territory development, economic problems of territory development, national security.

Introduction

Urbanized territories are the main drivers of the economy both at the country level and in individual regions, as they concentrate a significant amount of capital, human, financial, technological, informational, innovative, and other types of resources. However, in the current conditions of urbanized territory development and intense urbanization, a series of problems arise related to implementing public management decisions and introducing and realizing effective policies amid constant internal and external changes. These issues are driven and associated with the intensive urbanizing processes, hindering the economic development of urbanized territories and other regions.



The necessitates identifying and assessing threats and risks of urbanization and problems in the economic development of urbanized territories in Ukraine. Given the context of the Russian-Ukrainian War, this issue becomes particularly acute regarding ensuring national security.

The analysis of recent research and papers published. Economic security is considered an integral component of national security, and scholars' opinions vary regarding the correlation between urbanization and economic security processes. According to Gilbert A., there is no consistent or significant connection between urbanization and financial security. The conclusion is that the success of a city or urbanized area depends not on the urbanization process but on specific measures of regional and local policies to strengthen the population's security in all aspects [2].

On the other hand, Kuzmenko D.M. emphasizes the importance of the interconnection between urbanization and economic security. He claims that ensuring the financial security of regions in the conditions of dynamic urbanization requires a complex set of measures aimed at sustainable, balanced development and improvement of the economic and social complexes of the city, suburban areas, and urbanized rural territories. It includes preventing conditions that restrict economic interests and lead to the degradation of the social sphere. The process necessarily involves mechanisms to counter external and internal threats [1].

Results of the research. Every country in the world has no state of absolute stability in the economic system because there are always factors (external or internal) that impact its condition. Development problems in urbanized areas also affect the country's financial system, and people can identify internal and external factors.

Among the internal factors that negatively influence the economic development of urbanized areas are:

- Ineffective public policy on the economic development of urbanized territories;
- Low level of infrastructure development;
- Uncontrolled migration;
- Corruption.

External factors hindering economic development in urbanized areas include:

- Unstable political situation, military conflicts, war;
- Economic crises;
- Inflation;
- Devaluation of the national currency.

Romanovska Y.A. notes that "urbanization processes in modern Ukraine generally follow global trends but also have their specific features, including the need to pay attention to the following:

- Urbanization occurs against the background of population depopulation in the country;
- There is migration from small towns to large ones;
- The most active population growth in cities occurs in the west, south, and center of Ukraine due to the continuation of industrialization, development of the service sector and resort industry, migration from rural areas, and the search for favorable climatic conditions (in the south). Industrial cities in the east (especially the Donbas) are losing population intensively, even in economically attractive cities, due to security threats, proximity to the border with Russia, destruction, relocation, and cessation of industrial enterprises, lack of serious investments in industry and other sectors of the national economy, unfavorable environmental conditions;
- Recently, a new, post-industrial accumulation has become more active, forming agglomerations (strengthening ties between the largest cities and the adjacent territories based on labor migration,

common labor markets, land, financial resources, etc.). The most vivid examples of new-type agglomerations are the territories of Kyiv, Kharkiv, and, to some extent, the Odesa and Lviv regions. Suburban outflow of affluent population, the construction of cottage towns, and the reorganization of villages adjacent to the city contribute to the emergence of agglomerative forms even near much smaller cities and in traditionally rural regions (Vinnytsia, Ternopil, Zhytomyr), although they are not full-fledged urban agglomerations in the classical sense;

- Cities in Ukraine are the "engines" of the country's economic growth, where the production volume is higher in absolute and per capita terms, and conditions for work, education, healthcare, household, and leisure are more favorable. However, with the population growth, the complexity of urban life systems increases, anthropogenic loads of the city on the natural-anthropogenic system grow, the scale of energy resource consumption increases, and the diversity of natural and urbanized landscapes decreases" [7, p. 173].

In our opinion, the following problems hinder the economic development of Ukraine:

1. *Disparities in urbanized areas' development involve* significant deviations in economic development indicators and the provision of engineering and transportation infrastructure. Modern urbanization processes in Ukraine indicate their heterogeneity, and there are disparities in the development of territories, as some cities are more economically developed than others. They attract more investments, account for a larger share of GDP, have higher average wages, and attract migrants. For example, in Ukraine, Kyiv is such a city (Table 1).

Analyzing the indicators of economic development in the regions of Ukraine, it is established that the Gross Regional Product (GRP) is highest in Kyiv, and with the country's average, it constitutes 338.4%. The GRP is also higher than the national average in Dnipropetrovsk, Kyivska, and Poltava oblasts. The lowest GRP is recorded in Donetsk, Zakarpatska, Luhansk, Rivnenska, Ternopilska, Khersonska, and Chernivetska oblasts. The highest volume of capital investments per capita is recorded in Kyiv, constituting 473.40% of the country's average. This indicator is also above average in Dnipropetrovsk, Kyivska, and Poltava oblasts. The lowest figures (less than 50% concerning the country's standard) are recorded in Zakarpattia, Kirovohradska, Luhansk, Rivnenska, Khersonska, and Chernivetska oblasts. As for the average wages, they are highest in Kyiv, as well as in Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kyivska, Zaporizka, and Mykolaivska oblasts.

2. *Low level of cooperation between territories, hindering regions' joint spatial socio-economic, environmental, and cultural development.* Analyzing the data from the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine, it is found that the number of cooperation projects in all Ukraine regions needs improvement. The highest number of cooperation projects is recorded in Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizka, Lvivska, Rivnenska, and Kharkivska oblasts.

This problem is particularly relevant in the current conditions and requires resolution, as the consequences of Russian military aggression necessitate coordinated actions of territories, especially regarding reconstruction. It would help develop shared infrastructure, regulate migration processes, and form a unified economic and investment-attractive space.

3. *Outdated approaches to urban planning leading to chaotic development and neglect of citizens' opinions.* For a long time, Ukraine's main urban planning document was the general plan, developed without active citizen involvement and presented as technical drawings. However, with changes to the law regulating urban planning activities, Ukraine, like leading foreign countries, will create comprehensive plans for the spatial development of territorial communities. It is crucial to involve citizens actively in developing and implementing these plans.

Table 1.



Indicators of Economic Development of the Regions of Ukraine. [4, 5]

Region name	"Gross Regional Product (GRP) per capita (2020, UAH)"	"Gross Regional Product (GRP) relative to the country's average (2020, %)"	"Volume of capital investments (excluding investments from the state budget) per capita (2021, UAH)"	"Volume of capital investments per capita in relation to the country's average (2021, %)"	Average monthly salary (January 2022, UAH)	Average monthly salary in relation to the country's average (January 2022, %)
Ukraine	101138	100.00%	11551.4	100.00%	14577	100.00%
Vinnitsia Oblast	88380	87.39%	8153.7	70.59%	12555	86.13%
Volyn Oblast	75193	74.35%	6694.5	57.95%	11735	80.50%
Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	126209	124.79%	19351.2	167.52%	14479	99.33%
Donetsk Oblast	50124	49.56%	6510.7	56.36%	15480	106.19%
Zhytomyr Oblast	76017	75.16%	6355.8	55.02%	12123	83.17%
Zakarpattia Oblast	49538	48.98%	3948.2	34.18%	12115	83.11%
Zaporizhia Oblast	99738	98.62%	7833.5	67.81%	14510	99.54%
Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast	66245	65.50%	5942.3	51.44%	11827	81.13%
Kyiv Oblast	135817	134.29%	19875.2	172.06%	15152	103.94%
Kirovohrad Oblast	81166	80.25%	5732.3	49.62%	11658	79.98%
Luhansk Oblast	20297	20.07%	1375.9	11.91%	12266	84.15%
Lviv Oblast	94317	93.26%	8564.0	74.14%	12936	88.74%
Mykolaiv Oblast	86750	85.77%	6279.0	54.36%	14382	98.66%
Odessa Oblast	92823	91.78%	7445.5	64.46%	12960	88.91%
Poltava Oblast	136608	135.07%	14732.1	127.54%	13412	92.01%
Rivne Oblast	62485	61.78%	4770.7	41.30%	13358	91.64%
Sumy Oblast	75815	74.96%	6204.3	53.71%	12119	83.14%
Ternopil Oblast	60565	59.88%	7243.0	62.70%	11455	78.58%
Kharkiv Oblast	97428	96.33%	7062.2	61.14%	12510	85.82%
Kherson Oblast	66973	66.22%	4879.6	42.24%	11778	80.80%
Khmelnyskyi Oblast	77153	76.28%	7814.6	67.65%	12352	84.74%
Cherkasy Oblast	91817	90.78%	6442.6	55.77%	12311	84.45%
Chernivtsi Oblast	50110	49.55%	3312.9	28.68%	11326	77.70%
Chernihiv Oblast	85435	84.47%	6586.0	57.01%	11853	81.31%
Kyiv City	342247	338.40%	54684.4	473.40%	21347	146.44%

4. *Unbalanced housing policy resulting in problems with affordable housing; a significant portion of the housing stock needs to be updated.* According to the State Statistics Service [1], the number of old and emergency residential buildings as of December 1, 2021, amounted to 62,852 units

with a total area of 4,337,823 m². Corruption in housing policy, inefficiency of state housing programs, and destruction of housing due to Russian aggression are challenges faced by Ukraine.

5. *Mismatch of urban infrastructure with modern requirements.* The potential for the development of urbanized areas directly depends on the level of infrastructure development in such territories and its alignment with existing needs. Updating urban infrastructure, including communal, transport, and social infrastructure, to meet modern societal demands, international ecological standards, and energy efficiency is crucial for fostering economic development in urbanized territories.

6. *The Russo-Ukrainian war has become an obstacle to the economic development of urbanized territories and the country.* It has led to increased levels of both external and internal migration, unemployment, and problems with the resettlement and employment of internally displaced persons and migrants, negatively impacting the country's economic development.

One of the central and most pressing problems posing a threat to Ukraine's economic system and national security as a whole is military aggression. Almost 30% of Ukraine's territories that Russia occupied during the Russo-Ukrainian war were liberated. However, a significant part of the territory (about 18%) remains occupied, including Crimea and specific areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Landmines cover around 30% of the entire region. As of September 1, 2023, the direct economic losses from the damage and destruction of residential and non-residential buildings and infrastructure in Ukraine amounted to \$151.2 billion, compared to \$127 billion on September 1, 2022 [8, 1].

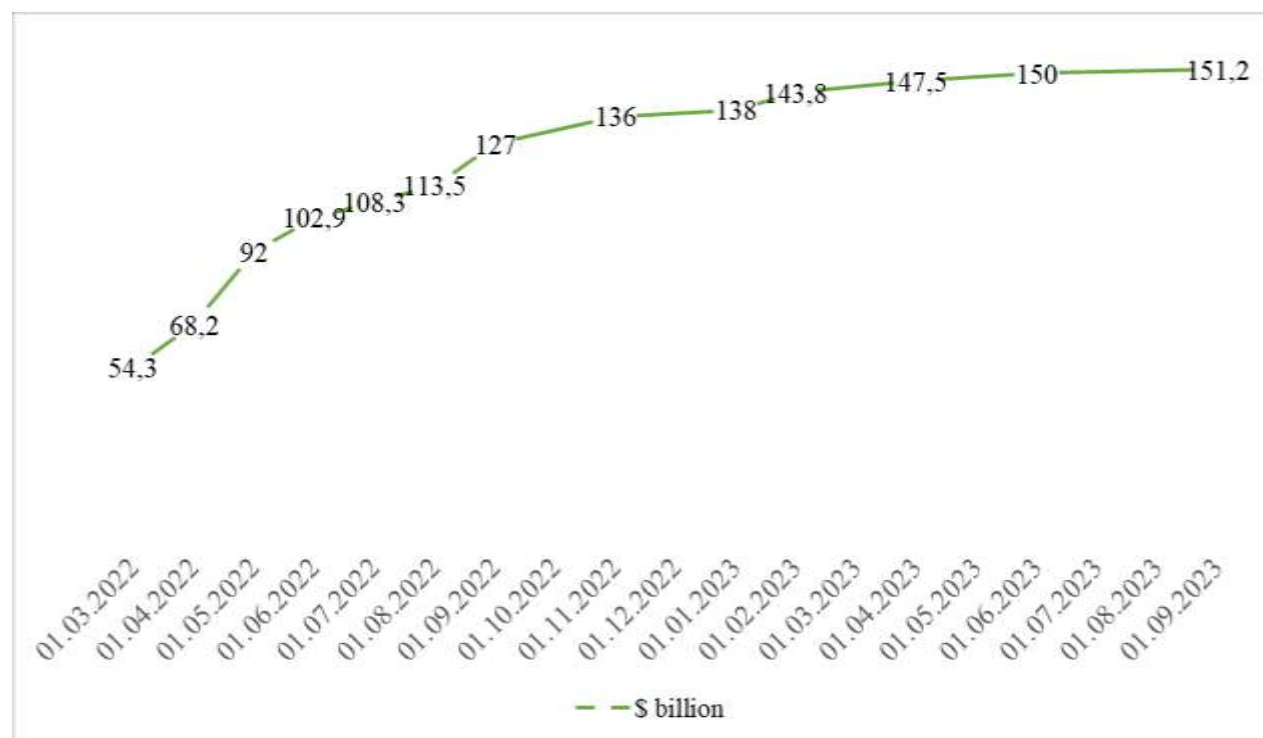


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the cumulative assessment of direct losses to Ukraine's economy, \$ billion [3] According to the Kyiv School of Economics, direct losses by types are represented in Fig. 2.

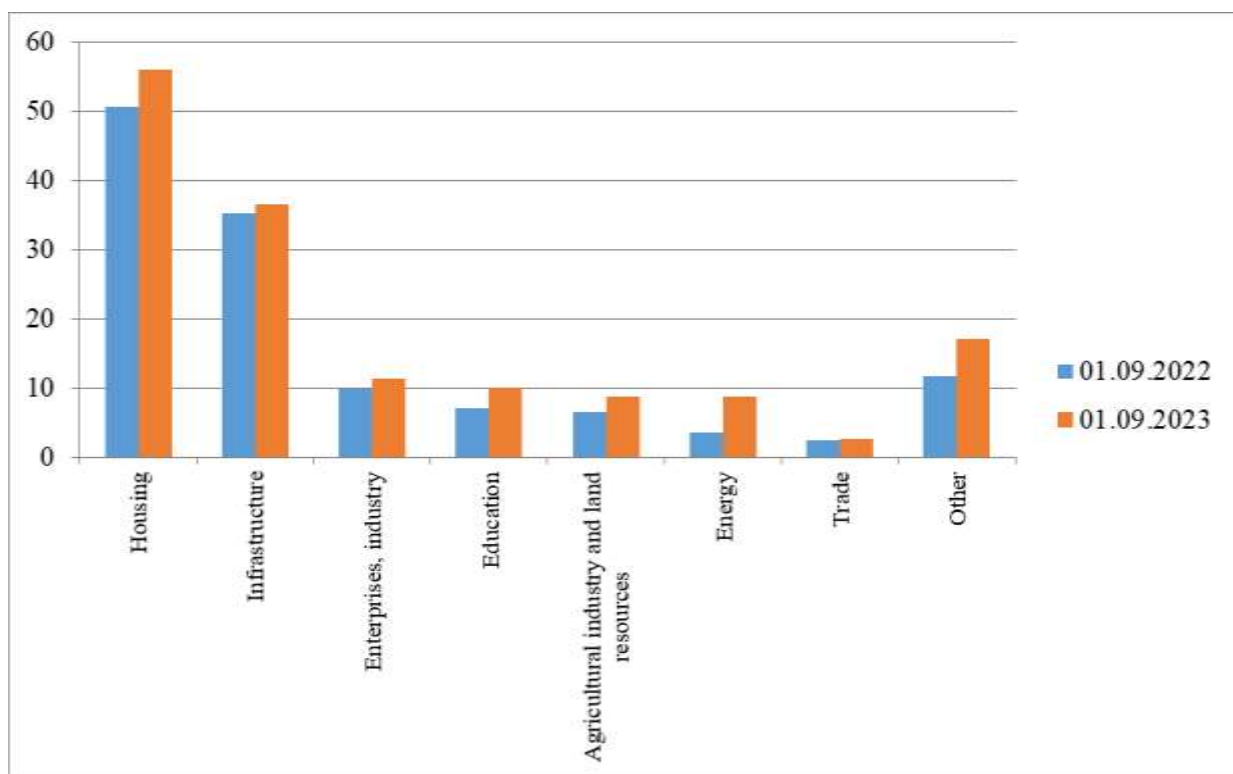


Fig. 2. Direct losses by property types [3]

The largest share of total losses is attributed to destroyed or damaged housing. According to estimates, losses due to the destruction of the housing stock increased by \$5.4 billion in a year. In total, 167.2 thousand objects of the housing stock were destroyed or damaged due to hostilities, including 147.8 thousand private houses, 19.1 thousand apartment buildings, and 0.35 thousand dormitories. The second and third places in terms of losses are occupied by infrastructure and industrial sectors and losses of enterprises amounting to \$36.6 billion and \$11.4 billion, respectively.

Since the beginning of hostilities in Ukraine, 18 airports and civilian airfields, at least 344 bridges and overpasses, over 25 thousand kilometers of state and local roads, and municipal roads have been destroyed. The losses in industry and enterprises include at least 426 large and medium-sized private enterprises and state-owned companies damaged or destroyed due to the war. The top priority for Ukraine's recovery is the reconstruction of strategically critical infrastructure [3].

The social sphere has also suffered significant damage, resulting in substantial losses. It includes the number of destroyed and damaged objects in education, healthcare, and the social sphere as of July 27, 2022, with approximately 2,217 educational institutions amounting to \$3.8 billion, 903 healthcare facilities incurring losses of \$1.6 billion, and 89 social institutions with losses exceeding \$300 million. As of September 2023, losses in this sector due to the war amounted to \$10.1 billion. Compared to June 2023, this amount increased by over \$400 million. The number of damaged and destroyed educational facilities now exceeds 3,500, including over 1,700 secondary education institutions, over a thousand preschools, and 586 higher education institutions [3].

In total, since the beginning of the full-scale war, more than 400 enterprises, 630 administrative buildings, 19 airports, 207 thousand passenger cars, and 30 oil bases have been destroyed, damaged, or captured. Experts estimate that more than \$400 billion is needed to restore the damaged or destroyed assets [3]. Considering active combat operations, the number of destructions and losses increase with each passing day.

Russia's actions destroyed most schools, roads, and hospitals in the Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kyiv, Kherson, Zaporizhia, Zhytomyr, and Chernihiv regions. War destroyed Most housing in the Luhansk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Chernihiv, and Mykolaiv regions.

According to the National Bank [6], Ukraine's real GDP contracted 29.1% in 2022. Considering the significant destruction inflicted on Ukraine's industries, the recovery will occur quite slowly, with GDP growth forecasted to be around 5-6% per year.

As one of the consequences of the Russo-Ukrainian war, Ukraine's economic condition and its territories experienced a significant decline, leading to a decrease in wages and an increase in unemployment. Specifically, due to the substantial damage or destruction of many enterprises, some business entities lost their economic activity, resulting in the inability to pay wages. Additionally, many Ukrainians emigrated abroad, losing their jobs in the process.

Conclusions

As a result of analyzing scholars' approaches to identifying contemporary development issues in urbanized territories and based on an analysis of the current state of economic development in urbanized regions, it has been determined that economic progress is hindered by several problems: Disparities in the development of urbanized territories: Uneven development of different areas poses challenges for the effective use of resources and ensuring sustainable economic growth. Low level of cooperation between parts: The need for more effective interaction and collaboration between regions limits joint development and resource exchange opportunities. Outdated approaches to urban planning: Obsolete methods lead to cities' sprawl and chaotic construction, undermining the balanced housing policy. Unbalanced housing policy: The absence of an effective housing policy can lead to issues of housing accessibility and a decline in its quality. Urban infrastructure needs to meet modern requirements: Outdated systems and adequate infrastructure can impede the sustainable development of cities. Military aggression: The conflict with the Russian Federation has resulted in severe economic difficulties, including high levels of external and internal migration, elevated unemployment, and an overall deterioration of the country's economic development. These problems necessitate a comprehensive approach and practical strategies to ensure sustainable economic growth in urbanized territories and the government. Therefore, to address the development issues of urbanized regions, it is necessary to develop effective development programs at both the national and regional levels. These programs should focus on reconstructing territories, infrastructure, and industry, creating a comfortable and safe environment, generating new employment opportunities, reducing unemployment, and promoting overall economic growth.

The priority tasks that, once resolved, will contribute to the economic development of urbanized territories include:

1. Overcoming disparities in the development of urbanized territories by designing effective state policies, strategies, and programs for economic growth in these areas.
2. Establish cooperation and further develop collaboration between different territories.



3. Improving urban planning by creating effective plans for spatial development with active citizen involvement.
4. Develop housing policies to renovate outdated housing stock and construct housing to meet the needs of society and internally displaced persons.
5. Advancing urban infrastructure development with a focus on inclusivity and innovation.
6. Addressing the consequences of war, including the reconstruction of residential, social, and critical infrastructure, considering international standards and societal needs based on sustainable development principles.

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