

**RESEARCH ON FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF
DOMESTIC BUSINESS UNDER THE CONDITIONS
OF THE MILITARY STATE**

February 24, 2022 is the date which completely changed not only our lives but also the life of the whole country, thereby dividing it into before and after. Since the outbreak of the war the economy of our country has suffered a significant blow – inflation, population migration, destroyed or damaged infrastructure, devaluation.

A large number of enterprises have been affected by the war. Some people have had a limited access to resources, there has been a lack of fuel and a decrease in demand, while others have experienced the loss of property or forced displacement. The businesses located in the west of Ukraine have not suffered such heavy losses, whereas every sixth enterprise in the east of Ukraine has been affected.

The survey results show that many enterprises, in particular industrial ones, have reduced the volume of production, while others have been forced to go out of business completely [1, p.2].

At the beginning of March 2022, most entrepreneurs and workers were worried about the safety of their relatives and few people thought about the further development of their business. However, after recovering from the events which had occurred, they realized that the country needed taxes, and salaries for employees. Of course, those who dared to restore their business, encountered many problems, namely, the lack of raw materials, logistics problems, not sufficient personnel, etc. [1, p.4].

Analyzing the domestic business today, it can be stated that the situation is divergent. More than half of the production located in the west of Ukraine is not operating at full capacity, i.e. at the level of 40-60% of pre-war volumes, and a quarter of other businesses seized their operation to 70-90% of pre-war level indicators. In the central part of the country, 27.4% of the enterprises reduced their activity to 70-90% of pre-war level, 23.6% operate at the level of 40-60%, and 22.6% of

the businesses completely ceased their production. But the situation in the south, north and east of Ukraine is even worse. From the results of the survey it can be noted that the majority of businesses have announced almost complete termination of their activities, respectively, in the north – 35.1%, in the south – 23.9%, in the east – 32.5%. In the southern part of Ukraine 18.3% of enterprises practically have not changed the volume of work.

To minimize the negative consequences of a force majeure situation caused by the war, it is advisable to relocate production to the western regions; 725 enterprises have already relocated there since September 2022, and 528 companies have already started working in a new place. A total of 1816 enterprises have issued an application for relocation so far; and more than 600 have called it off. The reasons can be different, but the most common is not advanced industrialization or inadequate infrastructure.

Businesses of all sizes are currently suffering from difficult economic conditions. It can be stated that micro and small businesses suffer the most because their financial and economic capacity somewhat differs from the power of large scale companies. It is obvious that businesses can help the country to recover from a recession. And one of the important factors in the country's further economic development is adaptation.

The process of production adaptation is now occurring faster than before the COVID-19 pandemic. Considering this fact, the economy of our state is gradually coming to life. About one in four businesses in the west, center and north has a development strategy and has already "flexibly" put its current work plan into action. In the south and east of Ukraine this is every fifth or sixth business. The weight factor that can also contribute to the country's survival and recovery is voluntary support of Ukrainian business, not only internal but first of all, external.

The territory of Ukraine has wide prospects, great opportunities and valuable resources, but firstly, new investments should be attracted; secondly, those restrictions that were introduced at the beginning of the war should be removed.

A large number of businesses, regardless of the current events, are optimistic and continue their work. After all, business is an active participant in a fight against the aggressor. The country's economy largely depends on its development, taxes and job offers. 93.4% of businesses are encouraged to support the economy of Ukraine, about 70% do it voluntarily. Ukrainian companies make a big contribution to helping the army, in particular, by joining the volunteer activities. But, nevertheless, it would be more expedient to cover the damage caused by the war and the losses caused the restrictions at the expense of the international reserve funds, which have been significantly enriched during the pandemic [2, p. 2].

REFERENCES

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APPLICATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN CITY MANAGEMENT: PROS AND CONS

In recent decades, digital technologies have been used to effectively manage cities, which helps to reduce costs, improve the quality of life of the urban population, restore the environment, etc. Thus, the transformation of cities into "smart" ones is carried out, which benefits both the cities and their residents, as well as technological innovation companies that invest in the implementation of computer-innovative technologies to serve cities.

The projects of "smart" cities are supported by city residents, authorities at the local and state levels, international agencies, world banks, and private investors. At the same time, there are some contradictions in the use of these technologies, which requires state and public control in order to prevent negative consequences.