

Платформа 1. СТРАТЕГІЧНІ ОРІЄНТИРИ УПРАВЛІННЯ РОЗВИТКОМ ОСВІТИ, НАУКИ ТА БІЗНЕСУ В КООРДИНАТАХ ПОВОЄННОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ

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UKRAINE'S ECONOMIC SPACE RESILIENCE: GOVERNANCE AND PERFORMANCE

Amid global shocks caused by recession, disruptions in international supply chains during the Russian aggression against Ukraine, there is a transition from globalization to polypolar nationally oriented socio-economic systems (SES). Russia provokes upheavals in Europe and the entire world: socio-economic, migration, energy, food, etc. Despite all the difficulties of the wartime, the strategic goal of Ukraine as an aspirant country for EU membership is to strengthen its own national and civilization identity as well as statehood after the victory over the aggressor. The updated vision of the economic transformation of post-war Ukraine should be considered in the context of the development of *spatial economics* [1], taking into account geopolitical and geoeconomic risks of global and national trends of fragmentation, uncertainty, institutional fragility, etc.

Thus, in Ukraine the policy of deep structural changes in both economic and society space, the nation's ability to realize the integration and reproductive potential, should take into account the features of the economic and political structure of the society along with the constant various manifestations of conflictogenity [2].

Weakening, even degradation of statehood, processes of deinstitutionalization, chaosization of interstate relations [3] due to the collapse of the system of values threaten the spread of the state of anomie (from the French 'anomie' - lack of law, organization [4]), as well as the destruction of the established world order. As history experience proves, in connection with globalization, the strengthening of regionalization processes becomes a conflict-causing factor. At the same time, for the implementation of strategic tasks of enhanced development of a particular region, integration of society is necessary. Integration is an important process for shaping and development of social systems. In the ethno-political aspect, it is advisable to position not the isolated development of peoples, but the strengthening of the civil nation, its voluntary integration. Therefore, common values, religious harmony, mutual respect and equality become priorities. The support of such values should be facilitated by the state socio-economic and information policy, and in addition, the activity of ethnic elites, scientific and professional communities, and various non-governmental organizations.

The aggravation of dynamic threats in the conditions of the new economic reality, uncertainty regarding the intensification of instability of states, the reduction of their potential to overcome multifaceted difficulties regarding the possibilities of full implementation of the policy of sustainable development is accompanied by the risks of falling into the so-called fragility trap [5]. This refers to a high level of fragility, vulnerability of the functioning of institutions of all branches of government, authorities, local self-government bodies, etc., which has not changed over a long period of time. Therefore, the directions of post-war innovative development of Ukraine should be identified on the broad basis of ensuring national security, creative views of the international community, supranational concepts, scientific hypotheses, projects. In turn, their practical implementation should be based on sources of investment of both tangible and intangible assets: own or leased technological equipment, results of national research and development, achievements of global science and new technologies in the form of licenses, know-how, technical documentation, etc. In emergency, crisis conditions, the improvement of administrative, economic, socio-political governance methods should occur within the framework of strategies of managed changes [6]. After all, the sources of crisis phenomena are closely related to a wide spectrum of phenomena of political instability, geopolitical tensions: expansion of military geopolitical challenges and new geoeconomic realities of fragmentation of economic relations; the spread of uncertainty phenomena, unpredictable financial and price market factors, the spontaneous impact of which leads to large-scale cyclical shocks; growing threats of crisis phenomena - financial and economic, ecological, food, migration, institutional; increase in negative risks of insufficient resilience and sustainability potential of SES; increasing problems related to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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