

DOI: 10.52363/passa-2024.2-12

UDC: 351.824.11

Dombrovska S., *Doctor of Public Administration, Professor, Honored Education Worker of Ukraine, Kharkiv,*
ORCID: 0000-0002-8627-0057

A SECTORAL APPROACH TO ENSURING THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE

It has been established that the large-scale aggression of the Russian Federation is aimed at destabilizing the situation in Ukraine, especially the public administration system and critical infrastructure facilities. It was revealed that critical infrastructure supports 17 sectors, including: the provision of public services, the development of the social sphere, the security of information and environmental safety, civil protection, the stable functioning of the financial and banking spheres, the availability of transport infrastructure, etc. It is stated that the tasks for the institutions of the sovereign and private sector, such as government facilities of critical infrastructure in significant sectors, require the creation of the necessary minds for the safe functioning of these facilities. Even the stench can become unsafe for people's lives and health and a threat to the territory. In addition, it is emphasized that critical infrastructure is required to ensure vital functions of life. In this context, it is important that the efficiency of ensuring public safety is achieved due to the importance of the stagnation of digital technologies and the implementation of low costs. In our opinion, we systematically approach the sectors of critical infrastructure functioning.

Key words: *public administration, national security, post-war period, Ukraine, socio-economic development, territorial development, regions, infrastructure, critical infrastructure, infrastructure of territories, transport infrastructure, banking institutions, public services, investment, public-private partnership.*

Problem setting. In the 21st century, both Ukrainian and world society, unfortunately, are again forced to feel the impact of war. It is happening, in particular, in Ukraine, but its consequences are felt by its citizens and the whole world. At the same time, it is divided into the world of security and insecurity. The undeclared

war against the Russian Federation against Ukraine crystallized the problems of the socio-economic, banking and other sectors. According to the current legislation of Ukraine, they belong to critical infrastructure, which includes a total of 17 sectors. Each of them plays an important life-sustaining function. Therefore, there is a need for a more detailed consideration of the directions of agro-military development of Ukraine from the position of a sectoral approach.

Recent research and publications analysis. Peculiarities of state management in the field of infrastructure and guaranteeing public safety are the subject of research by K. Belikov, L. Berg, O. Boyko, A. Vodenicharova, S. Kaloyannidis, E.J. Kirshner, N. Klymenko, Yu. Klyuchka, O. Kryukova, O. Leshchenko, P. Makhortov, O. Podskalna, S. Poteriyka, V. Terent'eveva, O. Tverdokhlib, V. Zhu, M. Hoytink, and others.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to determine the prospects for the implementation within the public administration system of the sectoral approach to providing the post-war development of Ukraine.

Paper main body. Critical infrastructure is one of the key factors of stable social and economic development, ensuring the defense capability of the state, its territorial integrity, etc. The importance of protecting these areas of public life is indicated in domestic legislation, in particular, on critical infrastructure. It should be emphasized that the Law of Ukraine "On Critical Infrastructure" [3] put public (administrative) services in the first place, emphasizing the importance of this sector. It should be noted that the Law of Ukraine "On Critical Infrastructure" was adopted in 2021 [ibid.]. Its adoption was preceded by a ten-year process of development, discussion and refinement. In the initial version, the draft law contained a slightly different wording, in which the emphasis was placed on the protection of critical infrastructure. However, at the time of the adoption of the law, this part of the name regarding the protection of critical infrastructure was removed.

In order to harmonize the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Critical Infrastructure" with other normative legal acts of Ukraine, the clause on public services was set out in a version that also includes administrative services. This was done because the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Services" was adopted in 2012 [2]. Therefore, the developers of the draft law in the field of critical infrastructure tried to avoid unnecessary theoretical and practical discussions regarding the understanding and correlation of the concepts of "public" and "administrative" services. In our opinion, this is a successful decision, which also allowed us to unify

domestic legislation in accordance with international norms regarding the definition of “public services”.

An analysis of the Law of Ukraine “On Administrative Services” [2] gives reason to claim that there is no classification of administrative services in it. However, the requirements of time and society dictate the conditional division of public (administrative) services into basic (everyday) and auxiliary (that is, those that began to be provided due to new requests from citizens, which did not exist before the undeclared war of the Russian Federation). In fact, domestic legislation contains the following definition of an administrative (public) service – it is the result of the exercise of authority by the subject of the provision of administrative (public) services at the request of an individual or legal entity, aimed at acquiring, changing or terminating rights and/or performing duties such person in accordance with the law [1].

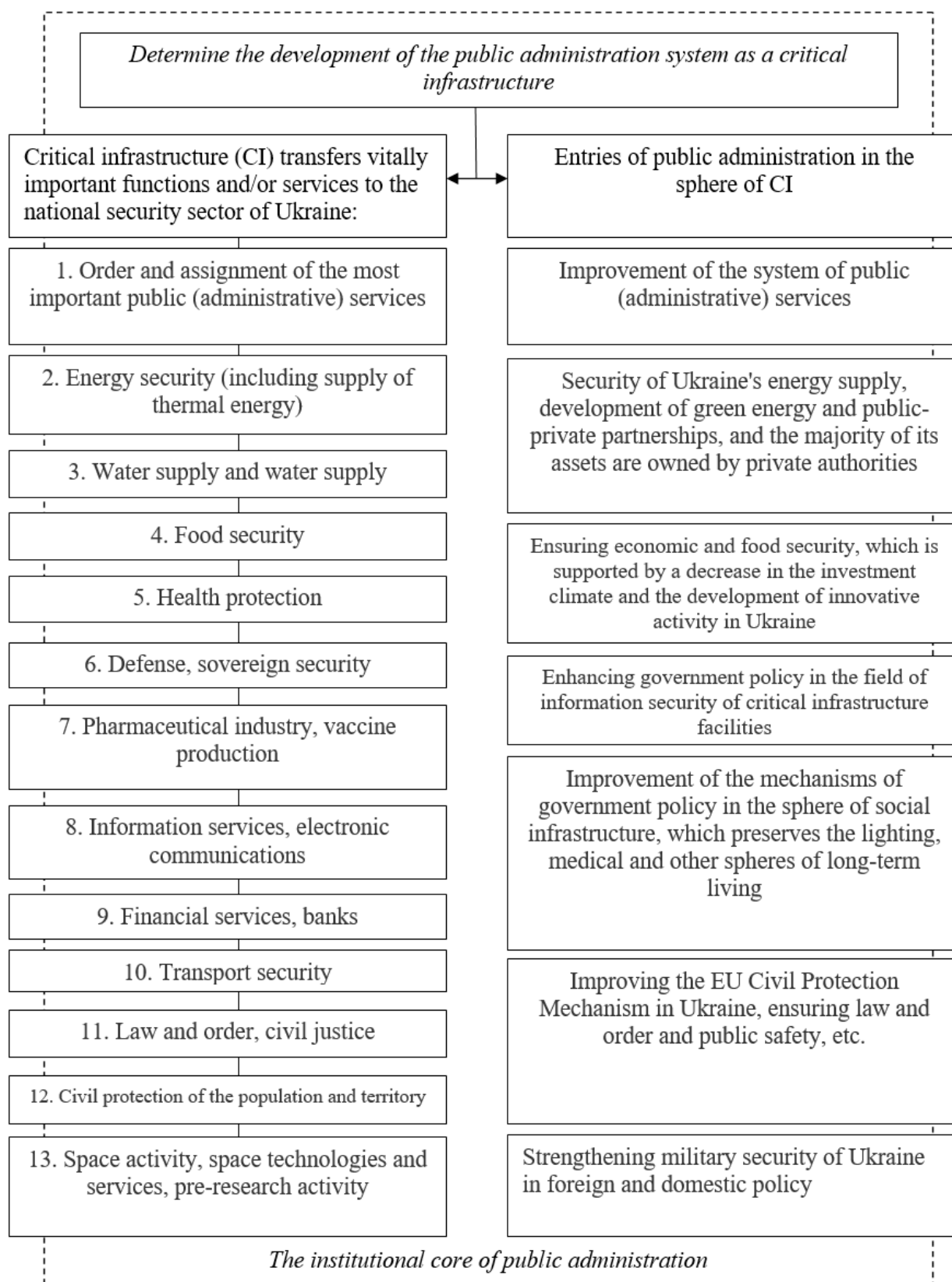
The analysis of the current national legislation of Ukraine in the sphere of administrative services and critical infrastructure made it possible to determine that today, in the conditions of an undeclared war in the Russian Federation, the main task of our state is to ensure the development of both these spheres. Domestic legislators tried to systematically approach the determination of measures to ensure the sustainable development of Ukraine, but the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation prevented the implementation of such measures at each of the important stages. For example, even the term public services in domestic legislation was fixed only in 2021. Then there were difficulties with the definition of the authorized body in the field of critical infrastructure protection. Only in 2022 was the final decision made to secure such a status for the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection. As a result, from now on, the State Special Service has to ensure the maintenance and updating of the register of all critical infrastructure objects (which is for the moment 17 sectors). At the same time, we should note that until that time the State Special Communications Service was responsible only for maintaining and updating the register of critical information infrastructure objects. In addition, the path to the development and approval of the National Plan for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure was ambiguous, because this process took 2 years after the adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On Critical Infrastructure”. Many such examples can be cited, but the most important thing to focus on is the desire of Ukrainians to live in a safer and better world than the one created in the Russian Federation [2; 3].

Also, before the full-scale aggression in Ukraine, there was a lack of innovation in the sphere of public service, but not enough investment. Our state was not ready until the Russian attack, so Ukraine will adapt to new minds in a military regime in parallel with the dual power of the territory, sovereignty and integrity. Moreover, it is obvious that Ukraine does not have enough power to restore the proper functioning of critical infrastructure sectors. In this context it is necessary to talk about obtaining investments and developing public-private partnerships. As early as 2021, the Strategy of National Security of Ukraine “Security of the people – security of the country” was praised [2; 3], which confirms the importance of the importance of ensuring the security of marriage and the development of critical infrastructure. At the same time, the implementation of this legal document, the same in Ukraine, is highly complex, and in part ensures the stability of critical infrastructure (Fig. 1).

Based on the Law of Ukraine “On Critical Infrastructure”, this infrastructure should be characterized as a complex of interconnected service structures or objects that ensure the continuation of vitally important functions, and the inheritance in Damage to the reliable operation of critical infrastructure facilities can be catastrophic [3]. The very principle of the stability of the provision of critical infrastructure is the basis for the categorization of these objects:

- 1) the foreign-power level;
- 2) regional level;
- 3) local region;
- 4) object level.

Thus, the critical infrastructure and public administration system are responsible for ensuring the satisfaction of the most important interests of the state, the welfare and the communities that can exist in various vectors (sectors). In this context, the relevance of aspects related to the important principles of reliable critical infrastructure and the promotion of “publicity” to ensure public safety and the immediate prevention of crises and emergencies becomes relevant operations at critical infrastructure facilities, which includes 17 sectors. The system for managing such objects at its core is based on a strong methodological foundation.



Rice. 1. Determine the development of public administration as a critical infrastructure. Source: [2; 3]

Conclusions. Thus, the large-scale invasion of the Russian Federation became a significant signal for the government's management of both critical infrastructure and the sphere of public services in Ukraine. The prote military camp does not replace the function of the power to provide high-profile public services both in the minds of peacetime and in the minds of insignificance. Thus, the most important task for Ukraine is to focus on a thorough public administration system to directly ensure the effective functioning of promising areas of social life, which can be achieved through the development of public-private partnerships investment. This is directly recognized by one of the promising ones, in particular, in the Law of Ukraine "On Critical Infrastructure". This directly transfers the proper functioning of 17 sectors of critical infrastructure (government administration, financial and banking spheres, environmental and social spheres, information security, civil protection, etc.). In our reconsideration, it is entirely logical to implement a thorough government policy in terms of ensuring the stability of critical infrastructure facilities and accessing the private sector, and even a significant part of such facilities should be held privately Its power. The operators of critical infrastructure themselves (in the financial, banking, transport, social and other sectors) are responsible for ensuring optimal work. In this context, public-private partnerships, the development of investment and innovation activities, and the identification of specific developments may become the subject of further scientific research.

References:

1. Pomaza-Ponomarenko, A.L. and Taraduda, D.V. (2024), "Foreign experience of ensuring social security through the sustainable functioning of critical infrastructure objects and increased danger", *Nauka i tekhnika sohodni*, vol. 4, pp. 371–384.
2. On administrative services: Law of Ukraine dated September 6, 2012 No. 5203-VI. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5203-17#Text>.
3. On critical infrastructure: Law of Ukraine dated November 16, 2021 No. 1882-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1882-20#Text>.
4. Klaver, M.H.A., Luijff, H.A.M., Nieuwenhuijs, A.H., Cavenne, F., Ulisse, A. and Bridegeman, G. (2008), "European risk assessment methodology for critical infrastructures", 2008 First International Conference on Infrastructure Systems and Services: Building Networks for a Brighter Future, IEEE, Piscataway, New

Jersey, USA, 10-12 November 2008, pp. 1–5.

5. Rinaldi, S.M., Peerenboom, J.P. and Kelly, T.K. (2001), "Identifying, understanding, and analyzing critical infrastructure interdependencies", IEEE Control Systems Magazine, vol. 21, issue 6, pp. 11 — 25.