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**TRANSFORMATION OF LIFE SUPPORT ENTERPRISES  
AS A COMPONENT OF THE CITY'S ECOSYSTEM**

Enterprises of life support, as objects of systemic complexity, have not been sufficiently studied either in theory or in solving practical tasks. We are talking about a huge socio-economic facility spread throughout the country, which is the main «service company» that provides the basic needs of the population in life support.

In our opinion, it is necessary to pay more attention to the study of the life support system of the city, region, and country, taking into account modern challenges and the social importance of the services provided. The life support system is an object worthy of the adjective «specific». At the same time, it has a special character — social, economic, organizational, etc.

The constituent characteristics of the life support system, as a subject of research, reflect various contradictions of its functioning: it is simultaneously an object of the spatial economy (regional structure and scale) and branch specifics (a multifunctional complex — housing, transport, water supply, etc.), which provides services to the population and enterprises.

Some components of the life support complex are included in the classifiers of the industrial sector (water, energy), others in the classifiers of the service sector (improvement of territories, household services); the third ones, such as transport and gas supply, are difficult to assign clearly to any category.

Part of the structure of life support production has a clear monopoly position, and some allow the transition to market (competitive) relations in general.

First of all, the sphere of life support, as an object of urban infrastructure, was formed not as a complete system, but as a conglomerate of a regional character and purpose or a corporate administrative association. In the near future, in order to achieve advantages, synergy, and interaction of integration, this conglomerate of sectors must be completely organizationally restored, or transferred to the option of network or cluster models.

In addition, life support enterprises work with special technologies specific to each industry (water supply — physicochemical processes; energy and heat supply — heat generation, heat exchange, transportation technologies; housing sector — repair, construction, plumbing works (technologies), etc. The difference in technologies leads to the objective isolation of production processes, creates independent structures of service, control, and accounting, and leads to differences in economic mechanisms, especially with regard to the impact on the cost structure, the number of losses, and the need for investments.

Third. Most enterprises work according to the credit mechanism of payment for services, that is, funds for services are received sometime after their provision, which cannot but affect the peculiarities of functioning.

Therefore, the indicated contradictions and generalized conclusions allow us to assume that life support enterprises lack innovations of various levels and nature for their development as a whole urban system. The nature of the object's spatial network requires the implementation of GIS technologies and logistics, the organizational conglomerate requires a corporate-cluster approach, market-entry, and denationalization — the development of marketing research. The need for investments — focuses attention on the introduction of the latest financial instruments. [1]

City economic systems work to support the quality of life of residents. These systems are a large, multi-sectoral, and extensive infrastructure of institutions and enterprises. Local infrastructure differs according to the level of economic development of the country and, in turn, directly affects the development of entrepreneurship, quality of life, and the development of the country as a whole.

In the aspect of post-war reconstruction of cities and regions, the issue of renewal, development, and transformation of activities in the sphere of life support is an important issue. Note that the development of the territories will depend on the status of the region: host, occupied / de-occupied, border, active hostilities, and affected by active hostilities. This factor will affect the restructuring and will be taken into account during the reconstruction of enterprises in the sphere of life support in different territories. And this applies not only to this area. It should be noted that depending on the territorial location of the city, its size, and the severity of the damage, further prospects for reconstruction and development of entrepreneurship will differ. For example, there are cities that are completely destroyed or badly damaged and have significant mined territories and objects, the demining of which will take a large amount of time and money, and their territorial location — the border with Russia and Belarus — is also important. This will affect both the priorities of the reconstruction and development of the sphere of life support and outline the promising directions of the development of entrepreneurship and the city as a whole. We believe that the city will become more people-oriented, and business will contribute to this through the introduction of new types of entrepreneurial activity that take into account existing and new challenges. However, in large cities, it is also worth considering the components of enterprises in the sphere of life support. Therefore, we propose to consider the main directions of transformation of some components of the sphere of life support of the city and entrepreneurial activity in accordance with those challenges that were formed by military aggression (Table 1).

*Table 1*

**DIRECTIONS OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE COMPONENTS  
OF THE SPHERE OF LIFE SUPPORT OF CITIES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES [2]**

Components		Consequences of transformation
Sphere of life support of the city	Electricity, gas, heat, water supply and drainage	Increasing the autonomy and individualization of the provision of critical services (rejection of centralized services) Development of alternative energy (solar, wind, etc.) Development of production of equipment for alternative energy Development of alternative energy installation and operation services Development of energy equipment rental/leasing services Development of the market for the production of alternative fuel for heating (pellets, biofuel, etc.) Use of liquefied gas

Components		Consequences of transformation
	Housing, its design, construction, operation and maintenance	Housing design with a focus on ensuring security (availability of bomb shelters) Development of the window replacement services market Construction of housing with autonomous energy systems, water supply, bomb shelters Rising prices for housing with autonomous energy systems, water supply, bomb shelters on the real estate market Change in building maintenance costs
	Transport infrastructure	Development of urban electric transport Development of networks of electric gas stations Development of rental of urban electric transport (electric scooters) and bicycle transport Development of bicycle and scooter urban infrastructure

\* developed by the authors

Thus, we can conclude that enterprises in the sphere of life support of the city expect post-war transformations, which will be expressed in the refusal of people to use centralized services of electricity, gas, heat, and water supply, i.e., increased individualization. There will be a structural restructuring of the power supply market in the direction of alternative energy, the market for the production of energy equipment and its leasing/renting will expand, which will strengthen entrepreneurial activity and competition. The city's transport infrastructure will also undergo changes with a focus on ecological modes of transport and a reduction in dependence on centralized energy supply systems.

### References

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## **СВІТОВИЙ ДОСВІД ПІСЛЯВОЄННОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ: ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ**

Актуальність обраної теми обумовлена тим, що війна продовжується вже другий рік, а окупанти, загарбники продовжують знищувати міста та села в Україні. Крім того, війна принесла по-перше, величезні проблеми з економікою, падіння ВВП в Україні є різким і найбільшим з часів незалежності країни; по-друге, проблеми з мільйонами біженців, так на кінець 2022 року за кордоном залишалося понад 7,5 млн осіб, з них 4,75 — у країнах ЄС; логістика, яка сьогодні збільшує терміни доставки усіх товарів, кілометраж; дефіцит ресурсів, яких сьо-