

СЕКЦІЯ 1. ЦИФРОВІ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ ТА ДЕРЖАВНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF UKRAINE'S ECONOMY

Introduction. Recent years in Ukraine's economic development have been marked by a significant rise in digital transformation, despite the ongoing Russian invasion.

It is precisely under these extreme conditions that digital transformation has achieved a remarkable level. It has proven its effectiveness by preserving essential state functions, supporting the economy, and creating new competitive advantages. In just a few years, Ukraine has advanced from average rankings to becoming one of the world leaders in e-participation.

Research Objective. The aim of this study is to highlight Ukraine's position and its main post-war recovery strategies through the lens of key digital transformation indicators.

The results of the study clearly show that the war did not halt digitalization; in many respects, it actually accelerated it. A comparative analysis of the main digital transformation indicators before the full-scale war and in 2025–2026 is presented below:

- Diia app users – strong growth of 2.5 to 4 times;
- Number of digital services in Diia – tripled;
- IT market turnover – increased to \$7.85 billion USD;
- Taxes paid by the IT sector – doubled (in billion USD);
- Number of Diia.City residents – quadrupled;
- Digital skills level of the population – significant increase from 85% to 96%.

Military operations forced both the state and businesses to adapt rapidly to extreme conditions. Maximum digitalization of public services became a key element of this adaptation. The Diia platform enabled the continuation of payments, business registration, certificate issuance, and even online marriage registration during blackouts and shelling. Electronic registers and the Trembita system ensured fast data exchange between government agencies, significantly reducing bureaucracy and corruption risks.

Support for business also proved critical. The special legal regime of Diia.City provided favorable tax conditions for IT companies, helping to preserve the sector despite the war.

In 2025, the IT market reached \$7.85 billion, accounting for approximately 41.6% of service exports and contributing over \$1.2 billion in taxes. These figures represent not just numbers, but foreign currency inflows, jobs, and contributions to the defense budget.

Another unique area of development is defense technologies. The Bravel platform, launched by the Ministry of Digital Transformation, has become the state's largest venture investor in the defense sector. It funds the development of drones, electronic warfare systems, communication solutions, and AI for the frontline. Bravel Market functions as an “Amazon for war”, enabling the rapid implementation of innovations. In effect, Ukraine has created one of the world's fastest defense innovation systems during active hostilities.

For small and medium-sized businesses, digitalization became a means of survival. The shift to e-commerce, cloud solutions, remote work, and online exports helped offset the disruption of traditional logistics.

Positive Features of Ukraine's Digital Transformation Strategy:

- Digital-first approach in public administration;

- Development of innovative ecosystems;
- Ensuring cybersecurity resilience and infrastructural flexibility;
- Support for inclusiveness;
- Preparation for European integration.

Despite the significant progress in digital transformation, the ongoing military actions have created serious challenges, including the digital divide, cyber threats, infrastructure destruction, brain drain, risks of opacity, and energy dependence.

For successful post-war recovery, systematic investments in infrastructure, human capital, and security are essential. The main directions for post-war digital recovery include:

- Transparent monitoring of reconstruction;
- Digital infrastructure as a priority;
- Development of human capital;
- Inclusive digital economy;
- Integration with the European Union.

Conclusion. For post-war recovery, it is not enough to simply restore what existed before. Instead, Ukraine must build a new, modern, transparent, and resilient economy in which digital technologies serve as the foundation of the country's development.

Despite the extreme conditions, Ukraine has demonstrated its ability to achieve a technological breakthrough, the results of which will provide a solid foundation for the country's accession to the European Union.

References

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UNREGULATED CRYPTOCURRENCY CIRCULATION AND ECONOMIC SECURITY RISKS IN UKRAINE

The contemporary digital transformation of the economy generates not only technological opportunities but also significant risks for public finances and national security. As a component of the digital economy, cryptocurrencies represent both an innovative financial instrument and a source of systemic risks. Currently, cryptocurrencies are the most widespread type of digital financial assets: as of 2025, the number of their owners worldwide has reached 741 million people (Crypto, 2025). At the same time, the total market capitalization fluctuated within the range of USD 3.5–4 trillion throughout 2025 and stabilized at around USD 3 trillion by the end of the year, indicating high volatility and the predominantly speculative nature of this segment (Khanna, 2025).