The socio-economic situation of Dnipropetrovsk region and the country as a whole in the conditions of the full-scale invasion of russian troops on the territory of Ukraine is extremely unstable. These years are trials for residents and all spheres of life in the region and the country. The article analyzes the main socio-economic indicators of the region's activity and compares them with similar indicators of the country's activity. The trends of changes in the main indicator of economic development, namely the gross domestic product, are considered. The values of the average monthly nominal salary of full-time employees of enterprises in the region are compared with the average monthly nominal salary of full-time employees of the country's enterprises.

The volumes of industrial products (goods, services) sold in the region were analyzed and their share in the total volume of the country was allocated. The trends of changes in the volume of export and import of goods and services of Dnipropetrovsk region were considered and it was proved that before the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the region was one of the leading exporters and occupied a leading position in the import of goods. The reasons for the decrease in exports today are highlighted. This is a violation of logistics, in particular sea logistics, the destruction of production infrastructure as a result of missile attacks, a decrease in production volumes.

It has been proven that the Dnipropetrovsk region is one of the most investment-attractive regions of Ukraine and has a very strong potential for development in all spheres of activity. Systematic work on the development of the region in previous years created a strong foundation for further movement forward.

Regarding the post-war reconstruction, the economic recovery should be taken as a priority. The global goal of this process is to create the right conditions for the effective generation of the country's gross product by business and the population. It is necessary to create favorable conditions for the recovery and development of small and medium-sized enterprises; develop models of enterprise development by types of economic activity, taking into account the impact of transformations in the economic, technological, organizational-management, financial, social and operational management spheres; improve the management mechanisms of the production, innovation, personnel, and financial potentials of the region's development; create a favorable environment for carrying out innovative activities; gradually move to a cluster model of development of the economy, ecological and social spheres, which will provide an opportunity to ensure sustainable development of the region, etc., namely to strengthen its competitiveness.

Key words: development, industry, gross domestic product, export, import, capital investment, financial performance, potential, competitiveness.
Соціально-економічний стан Дніпропетровської області та країни в цілому в умовах повномасштабного вторгнення російських військ на територію України є вкрай нестабільним. Ці роки є роками випробувань для мешканців та всіх сфер життєдіяльності регіону та країни.

У статті проаналізовано основні соціально-економічні показники діяльності регіону та проведено їх співставлення з аналогічними показниками діяльності країни. Розглянуто тенденції зміни головного індикатору економічного розвитку, саме валового внутрішнього продукту. Співставлено величини середньомісячної номінальної заробітної плати штатних працівників підприємств регіону з величинами середньомісячної номінальної заробітної плати штатних працівників підприємств країни.

Розглянуто тенденції зміни головного індикатору економічного розвитку, саме валового внутрішнього продукту. Співставлено величини середньомісячної номінальної заробітної плати штатних працівників підприємств регіону з величинами середньомісячної номінальної заробітної плати штатних працівників підприємств країни.

Зростання валового внутрішнього продукту країни та прибутковості товаровиробників забезпечує зовнішня торгівля. Її масштаби можна охарактеризувати обсягами експорту та імпорту. У статті розглянуто тенденції зміни обсягів експорту й імпорту товарів і послуг Дніпропетровщини й доведено, що до початку повномасштабного вторгнення регіон входив до числа провідних експортерів та займав лідируючі позиції й і з імпорту товарів. Виділено причини зниження експорту на сьогодні. Це є порушення логістики, зокрема морської, знищення виробничої інфраструктури внаслідок ракетних атак, зниження обсягів виробництва.

Доведено, що Дніпропетровська область є однією з найбільш інвестиційно привабливих регіонів України. У загальному обсязі капітальних вкладень більше половини складають інвестиції, що освоюються промисловими підприємствами Дніпропетровщини.

Проаналізувавши деякі з основних соціально-економічних показників діяльності Дніпропетровщини за період до початку повномасштабного вторгнення, зроблено висновок, що область має дуже потужний потенціал для розвитку у всіх сферах діяльності. Системна робота з розвитку Дніпропетровщини за попередні роки створила потужний фундамент для подальшого руху вперед.

Щодо післявоєнної відбудови, то перш за все мова повинна йти про відновлення економіки. Глобальною метою цього процесу є створення належних умов щодо ефективної генерації валового продукту для країни бізнесом та населенням. Для цього необхідно: створити сприятливі умови для відновлення і розвитку малого та середнього підприємництва; розробити моделі розвитку підприємства за видами економічної діяльності з урахуванням трансформаційних перетворень в економічній, техніко-технологічній, організаційно-управлінській, фінансовій, соціальній сферах та сфере операційного менеджменту; удосконалити механізми управління виробничим, інноваційним, кадровим, фінансовим потенціалами розвитку регіону; створити сприятливе середовище для здійснення інноваційної діяльності; поступово переходити на кластерну модель розвитку економіки. Глобальною метою цього процесу є створення належних умов щодо ефективної генерації валового продукту для країни бізнесом та населенням. Для цього необхідно: створити сприятливі умови для відновлення і розвитку малого та середнього підприємництва; розробити моделі розвитку підприємства за видами економічної діяльності з урахуванням трансформаційних перетворень в економічній, техніко-технологічній, організаційно-управлінській, фінансовій, соціальній сферах та сфере операційного менеджменту; удосконалити механізми управління виробничим, інноваційним, кадровим, фінансовим потенціалами розвитку регіону; створити сприятливе середовище для здійснення інноваційної діяльності; поступово переходити на кластерну модель розвитку економіки, соціальної сфері, що надасть можливість забезпечити сталий розвиток регіону тощо – само посилити його конкурентоспроможність.

Ключові слова: розвиток, промисловість, валовий внутрішній продукт, експорт, імпорт, капітальні вкладення, фінансові результати діяльності, потенціал, конкурентоспроможність.

**JEL Classification:** O18, R11, R13

**Problem statement.** Dnipropetrovsk region is one of the most developed economic regions of Ukraine, one of the most powerful industrial centers, which has a significant potential for the economic development of the country. Dnipropetrovsk region consistently occupies a leading position among the regions of Ukraine in terms of contribution to national gross domestic product, investment attractiveness, export and import volumes, industrial and agricultural production, etc. The socio-economic condition of the region during the war is extremely unstable, these years are trials for the residents and all spheres of life in the region.

**Analysis of the recent developments and publications.** Many scientists deal with the issue of assessing the socio-economic condition of regions and the country in order to develop priority
directions for their development. Scientists Bogush L., Kindzerskyi Y., Oleshko A. A., Shatska Z. Ya., Rovnyagin O. V., Khmarska I. A., Kucheryava K. Ya., Klimova I. O., Shapran O., Storonyanska I., Vasyltsiv T., Vozniak G., Ishchuk S., Shults S., Novikova I., Zabarna E., Volkova O., Fedotova I., Korolkov V., etc. have made many studies regarding directions of post-war acceleration of socio-economic development of the country that is currently experiencing a deep crisis provoked by Russian aggression [1–7]. Positively assessing the results of the scientists’ scientific research, we note that in the existing realities the raised problem needs further consideration and development.

Formulating the goals of the article. The purpose of the research is to conduct an analysis of the socio-economic indicators of the Dnipropetrovsk region in order to form promising directions for the development of the region.

Presentation of the basic research material. The main indicator of economic development is the gross domestic product. In recent years (2015–2021), there has been an unchanging, consistently high trend to contribute to the gross domestic product, including the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (percentage of its contribution over these years is 13.6 %); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (2015–2018, 2021); processing industry (2017, 2018 and a decline of 6.09 % in 2019 compared to 2018 and further reduction of the contribution at the level of 10.3 % to the total volume of GDP in the country in 2021). The service sector has replaced such types of economic activity as industry and agriculture and has become a constant source of growth in gross domestic product. According to the results of 2023, real GDP increased by 5–5.5 %. This is a recovery growth after a sharp decline of 28.8 % in 2022 [8, 9]. In each quarter of 2023, real gross domestic product was lower than real gross domestic product in the corresponding quarter of 2021, which shows that the economic recovery itself stalled.

Dnipropetrovsk region had a fairly high rate of economic development before the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russian troops on the territory of Ukraine. The region contributed more than 10 % to the gross regional product of the country and ranked second after Kyiv (Fig. 1).

The largest budget-generating industries in the region are mining, metallurgical (ferrous metallurgy), machine building and chemical industries.
The average monthly nominal salary of full-time employees in the region in 2020 was UAH 11,681, which is 108.6 % relative to 2019, in 2021 it was 117.0 % relative to 2020 (UAH 13,669), which corresponded to the level established in the country during these periods [10].

The volume of realized industrial products (goods, services) of the region in 2020 was 17.2 % of the total volume in Ukraine, in 2021–18.7 %. The index of industrial production in 2020 was 87.8 % compared to 2019, in 2021 it was 107.2 % compared to 2020. For whole Ukraine this indicator in 2020 was 95.5 % compared to 2019, 101.9 % in 2021 compared to 2020, 63.3 % in 2023 compared to 2022 [10, 11].

The production index for the processing industry in the country in 2022 decreased by 43.4 % compared to 2021, in metallurgical production – by 72.7 %, in machine building – by 51.6 %. This was a direct consequence of the huge losses of production capacities of the domestic metallurgy. The fall in the volumes of sold industrial products is explained by the fact that many enterprises have stopped or suspended their work since February 2022, or have reduced the volume of production.

The basis of the region's industry is metallurgy. The volume of products sold by this type of economic activity in the region in 2021 will make up 34.2 % of the total volume of sales of industrial products in the region.

According to the results of 2023, the volume of industrial production in the country increased by 5.9 % [12].

The national economy is export-oriented. Dnipropetrovsk region is among the leading exporters. In 2022, the region took the first place in terms of export volumes among the regions of Ukraine and the second place after Kyiv with 14.2 % of the total indicator in Ukraine (Fig. 2) [9, 10, 11, 13].

In terms of the volume of imported goods, Dnipropetrovsk region ranks second among regions of Ukraine and third after Kyiv with 7.1 % of the total figure in Ukraine [10]. Trends in the volume of export, as well as import of products and services in the region are shown in the tabl. 1.

### Table 1. Trends in the volume of export and import of goods and services of Dnipropetrovsk region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The name of the indicator</th>
<th>The period under analysis</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes of foreign trade of goods</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The rate of growth (decrease) in export volumes, in % compared to the previous period</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The rate of growth (decrease) in import volumes, in % compared to the previous period</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volumes of foreign trade of services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The rate of growth (decrease) in export volumes,</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>132.3</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% compared to the previous period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rate of growth (decrease) in import volumes,</td>
<td>114.9</td>
<td>134.5</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% compared to the previous period</td>
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</table>

With the beginning of war in Ukraine, the volume of export of goods decreased by 108.8 % relative to 2021, and the volume of export of services decreased by 94.4 % relative to 2021. The reasons for the decrease in the share of exports are the disruption of logistics, in particular the sea logistics, is the destruction of production infrastructure as a result of missile attacks, and a decrease in production volumes.

As for capital investments, the leading spheres of economic activity in terms of the volume of capital investments in 2022 in the country remain industry – 30.8 %; agriculture, forestry and fishing – 12.6 %; transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities – 12.1 %; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles – 9.0 %; public administration and defense, mandatory social insurance – 8.9 %; construction – 8.0 %; health care and provision of social assistance – 4.3 %; information and telecommunications – 4.1 %; transactions with real estate – 3.5 %. The main investor countries include Cyprus – 33.1 %, the Netherlands – 19.5 %, Switzerland – 5.1 %, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – 4.8 %, Germany – 4.97 %, Austria – 3.2 %, Luxembourg – 2.5 %, France – 2.2 % [8].

The structure of investments did not undergo significant changes, but there is a growth of the share in public administration and defense sector in 2020 and 2021 [9].

In general, investments by type of economic activity were aimed at the acquisition or creation of new assets (75 % of the total volume), in industry – 65 %, in agriculture, forestry and fishing – 83 %, in construction – 95 % [14].

Dnipropetrovsk region is one of the most investment-attractive regions of Ukraine. In 2019, enterprises and organizations of the region spent UAH 65.7 billion at the expense of all sources of financing of capital investments, which in comparable prices is 23.6 % more than the volume of 2018. The investments in tangible assets accounted for 99.2 % of their total volume. Own funds of enterprises and organizations remain the main source of investment every year. The share of investments financed from the state and local budgets was 12.9 %.

In the total volume of capital investments in 2022, more than half will be investments developed by industrial enterprises of Dnipropetrovsk region (Fig. 3) [10, 11].

Among the regions of Ukraine, Dnipropetrovsk region ranks second after Kyiv in the volume of capital investments in the amount of 9.9 % of the total volume in the country [10].

Financial results (balance) before taxation at industrial enterprises of the country and Dnipropetrovsk region have an unstable trend (Fig. 4).

The full-scale invasion of Russian troops caused a significant crisis in the industry. Difficulties with logistics, the security situation, the narrowing of the possibility of exporting and importing goods have a negative impact on the implementation of production activities at industrial enterprises. A significant part of industrial enterprises ceased their operation in 2022, some were still in the process of relocation.

In total, the financial results before taxation in 2022 compared to 2021 decreased by 95.88 % for the country's enterprises by type of economic activity, in Dnipropetrovsk region in 2022 they had a negative value [10].

Conclusions. Having analyzed some of the main socio-economic indicators of Dnipropetrovsk region for the period before the start of the full-scale invasion, we can conclude that the region has a very strong potential for development in all spheres of activity. The systematic work on the development of Dnipropetrovsk region in the previous years before the start of the full-scale invasion created a powerful foundation for further movement forward.
In modern realities, in order to maintain the vitality of the region, it is important to carry out systematic work on solving a number of economic and social issues, namely to introduce and implement social programs; real sector development programs; environmental, law enforcement, national cultural, scientific and technical programs, etc. Dnipropetrovsk region is currently successfully carrying out this work by the implementation of the government programs «eRobota»; «5-7-9 % affordable loans»; implementation at the regional level of the state policy on promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, including «Program for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Dnipropetrovsk region», etc. A number of measures are being
taken at the enterprises of the region with the aim of stabilizing production, increasing the energy efficiency of production and the competitiveness of products.

Regarding the post-war reconstruction, the economic recovery should be taken as a priority. The global goal of this process is to create the right conditions for the effective generation of the country’s gross product by business and the population. It is necessary to develop models of enterprise development by types of economic activity, taking into account the impact of transformations in economic, technical-technological, organizational-managerial, financial, social and operational management spheres; create a favorable environment for carrying out innovative activities, namely increasing the level of innovative and investment activity of the region; gradually move to a cluster model of development of the economy, ecological and social spheres, which will provide an opportunity to ensure sustainable development of the region, etc.

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