

and efficiency of energy management and the technical solutions made on their basis. Therefore, in relation to the PSS of cities, the load schedules of consumers, which are characterized by high heterogeneity, and a significant variation of the related probabilistic characteristics, further improvement of the methodological foundations of control of the modes of electric networks distribution is needed. The improvement should consider the variability of the probabilistic characteristics of the process at intervals of its repeatability in general. In addition, the results of the conducted analysis indicate the voltage regulation problem in the city's PSS and the impossibility of solving it within the existing concept of centralized regulation. To solve the problem mentioned at the current stage, it is necessary to improve the system, methodological and technical foundations of voltage regulation in the PSS of cities. To conclude, it should be mentioned that the main areas of solving the problem are considering the probabilistic nature of the change in regime parameters; considering the multi-criteria nature of the task; decentralization of the placement of the regime control tools; automation of the regulation process.

In general, the solution of the considered engineering problems in combination with a high-quality management of energy saving can ensure the sustainable development of territories even in the conditions of energy shortage.

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FEATURES OF AGGLOMERATIONS FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF POST-WAR CHALLENGES

ANDRII KOLODEZNYI, PhD student

KOSTIANTYN VIATKIN, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

World experience proves that the management of territories today faces new challenges and prospects. The developed countries of the world have a clear

tendency towards the development of agglomerations. If earlier access to centers of employment played a decisive role a person's settlement (and cities were often formed on the basis of the creation of an enterprise that united the city), recently, with the development of automobile, electric, and railway transport, people give preference to other factors when settling. Actually, the number of these factors have increased. Nowadays, when developing territorial planning systems, it is necessary to take into account the multi-vector nature and mutual consistency of these factors when creating population settlement systems.

The population settlement system in a broad sense is a hierarchical-functional structure of placement and movement of people, which is subject to certain cause-and-effect relationships. The analysis of these cause-and-effect relationships helps to determine a set of factors for the development of territories that depend on the system of priorities, requests, and values of the population.

In the conditions of global challenges, the system of values is being gradually transformed. In order to understand the influence of global challenges on the formation of the population settlement system in the world, it would be useful to consider these challenges and analyze the consequences in the processes of population resettlement.

Organizations related to the UN, in particular, the United Nations Population Fund, deal with the development of the population settlement systems. The work of the UN provided for the formation of a system of priorities at the global level. As a result of the formation of such a system of priorities, the United Nations developed the "Concept of Sustainable Development", which defined the goals of sustainable development as promising directions for future periods. It is clear that the degree of role of this or that global problem on socio-economic processes, and, accordingly, the management of territorial development, will differ in different countries [1].

For the poorest countries in the world, the main problems will be the problems of hunger, poverty, ignorance of the population, insufficient access to quality medical care, drinking water, and the development of infectious diseases. These problems will determine the priorities of the population settlement system, which are related to natural and climatic factors (access to sources of fresh water, access to agricultural land, search for population settlement places with the possibility of obtaining the minimum benefits of civilization: food, social security, work). For developed countries, the global challenges of poor countries will not play such a role in population settlement processes. For the population of developed countries, issues of ecology, overcoming stress from being in constant motion and from a large number of information flows, finding places with little traffic, high quality and standards of social security, implementation of requests for services and, accordingly, the role of service quality, come first in these requests [2].

In the conditions mentioned, the processes of agglomerations development associated with the parallel development of the periphery of large cities'

metropolises, which provide opportunities for further evolution of the city with a focus on matching socio-economic demands and infrastructure opportunities, are highly relevant.

For poor countries, the development of metropolises presupposes, first of all, the ability of the population to have at least some prospects for self-development and obtaining social and economic services. The metropolitan areas of most poor countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America are uncomfortable, but attract the attention of people in search of an opportunity to overcome poverty and earn money. They are, in fact, centers of opportunities in education, career development, social and economic support. However, due to the large number of country's population, metropolises cannot provide these benefits for all displaced people. Accordingly, a number of new socio-economic, humanitarian, security, logistical and other problems arise, which these metropolises cannot overcome in the conditions of insufficient funding and lack of qualified specialists in territory management. Thus, to ensure the stability and balance of the development of such metropolises, a peripheral territory begins to actively develop around them, forming an agglomeration.

In developed countries, maintaining a balance between the socio-economic demands of the population and infrastructure opportunities is also ensured through the development of periphery territories. But the reasons for their development are different, namely, a migration of people from the centers of metropolises to adjacent territories with the aim to find an accommodation having a lower level of stress as well as a higher level of comfortability and better environmental conditions.

The remoteness of the periphery, which can be included in the zone of action of the metropolis when an agglomeration forming, is different. It is determined not only by the distance from the basic center, but also by the quality of the road surface, the availability of expressways, provision of population with personal transport or the quality of public transport operation [3].

It is worth noting that in the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic, the tendency of the population migration from large metropolises increased, which was associated with the search for safe places to stay for social distancing, overcoming stress factors from global challenges.

In Ukraine, with the beginning of the full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation, there are trends towards the migration of the population from large cities to rural areas. This trend appeared due to constant attacks on residential buildings and infrastructure facilities of large cities. Today, the peripheral territory seems to be safer, therefore, a large number of forcibly displaced people settled in such territories. However, taking into account the economic crisis caused by military aggression, it is worth noting that after the war, people will begin to return to those centers where they will be able to find jobs and decent earnings. Generally, in the future perspective, the processes of centralization will remain

relevant for the Ukrainian system of territorial development, which is connected with the internal factors and development problems.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN UKRAINE

VLADYSLAV KOSHELNYK, graduate student

OLEKSANDR A. FISUN, Professor, Doctor of Political Sciences, Scientific Adviser

NATALYA M. SAVCHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Advisor

V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

In our time, information security is one of the main elements of society's security. With the rapid development of technologies and the worldwide Internet, threats to the regional and national security of states have grown rapidly. The rapid development of civilization creates a number of new challenges for humanity, in particular, the creation of a safe information space. The formation of the information society, the introduction of new technologies, in turn, create a number of new threats.

We note that the study of information as a strategic resource for the development of humanity has shown that it can be reliable and relevant, new and outdated, but it cannot be transmitted, accepted or preserved in its pure form. Any information has its own carrier and is transmitted through communication channels. In the most general form, "information" means that any information and/or data must be stored on physical media or displayed in electronic form [1].

The current legislation of Ukraine does not contain a definition of the term "information security", however, as stated in the Law of Ukraine "On National Security", state policy in the spheres of national security and defense is aimed at ensuring military, foreign policy, state, economic, informational, environmental security, cyber security of Ukraine [2].