

ENFORCEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: TRENDS AND THEIR IMPACT ON UKRAINE'S ECONOMIC SECURITY

Taras Yurchenko¹

Abstract. The *subject* of the study is the system of administrative services as a legal and economic mechanism of institutional resilience and a determinant of Ukraine's economic security. The research focuses on the dual role of administrative services in safeguarding citizens' rights and stimulating economic activity under conditions of reform and wartime disruption. Particular attention is given to the legal framework, law enforcement practice, and digital transformation, which reduce corruption risks, enhance transparency, and create a favourable environment for investment and post-war reconstruction. *Methodology.* The methodological framework combines general scientific approaches (analysis, synthesis, systemic and structural methods) with special legal and economic methods, including formal-legal, comparative, and institutional analysis. This enabled the identification of the essence of administrative services as both a legal category and an economic factor, and the evaluation of their enforcement in Ukraine in light of European integration processes and wartime challenges. The *aim* of the work is to analyse the legal framework and enforcement practice of administrative services, to assess their economic dimension and comparative European context, and to identify the main challenges and prospects for strengthening their role in ensuring Ukraine's economic security. The *results* of the study shows that Ukraine has established a solid legal foundation for administrative services through the adoption of the Law "On Administrative Services" (2012) and the Law "On Administrative Procedure" (2022), supported by innovations such as the Diia platform and the ProZorro procurement system. These reforms have enhanced transparency and reduced corruption risks, while simplified wartime procedures and decentralization have ensured continuity of services. However, enforcement remains uneven, with corruption risks persisting in land registration, licensing, and customs, and significant regional disparities undermining equal access. A comparative perspective demonstrates that EU best practices – digital gateways, one-stop-shop models, and open procurement – are directly linked to economic resilience. *Conclusion.* Administrative services in Ukraine are not limited to routine bureaucratic functions but operate as a multidimensional mechanism combining legal certainty, institutional accountability, and economic rationality. Their modernization – through digital transformation, decentralization, and harmonization with EU standards – will be decisive for post-war reconstruction, institutional resilience, and Ukraine's successful integration into the European legal and economic space.

Keywords: administrative services, law enforcement, economic security, institutional resilience, digital transformation, European integration, Ukraine.

JEL Classification: K23, O33, K42, H56, D73, P16, F15, K33

1. Introduction

The system of administrative services has become one of the most dynamic elements of public administration in Ukraine, directly influencing both the quality of governance and the country's overall economic stability. Administrative services, which include state registration of businesses, property rights, permits, and licensing procedures,

serve as a critical interface between the state and citizens, as well as between the state and business entities. Their effective functioning is essential not only for protecting rights and ensuring transparency but also for reducing transaction costs, stimulating entrepreneurship, and creating a predictable environment for investment (North, Wallis, & Weingast, 2009).

¹ International University of Business and Law, Ukraine
E-mail: yurchenko.taras7@gmail.com
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-5142-5845>



At the same time, the enforcement of legal norms in the sphere of administrative services remains a challenging issue. Ukraine continues to face problems such as bureaucratic inertia, corruption risks, insufficient digitalization, and inconsistent interpretation of legislation across administrative bodies. These shortcomings undermine institutional trust, create barriers to economic activity, and ultimately weaken the foundations of economic security (Mungiu-Pippidi, 2015). In the context of ongoing reforms and external shocks, particularly the consequences of war and economic disruption, the effectiveness of law enforcement practice in this area acquires special importance (Rohatiuk, Ivchenko, Kanfui, Solovyov, Yermenchuk, & Denysenko, 2024).

A significant factor shaping recent trends in the provision and enforcement of administrative services in Ukraine is digital transformation. The launch of the "Diia" platform has enabled citizens and businesses to access key services remotely, even during wartime disruptions (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022). Digitalization reduces corruption risks, strengthens transparency, and enhances efficiency, yet challenges remain regarding data protection, legal interoperability, and the uniform enforcement of digital procedures (OECD, 2021).

The relevance of the topic is also reinforced by Ukraine's international commitments within the framework of European integration. Alignment with EU standards in administrative procedures requires not only legislative harmonization but also the establishment of effective enforcement mechanisms that guarantee equal access, efficiency, and predictability (European Commission, 2023). Comparative studies show that transparent and efficient administrative service systems directly correlate with higher levels of economic security and resilience in times of crisis (Brassett, Croft, & Vaughan-Williams, 2021).

Thus, the problem of improving enforcement practice in the field of administrative services is situated at the intersection of law and economics, linking the protection of individual rights with the resilience of the national economy. Addressing these issues is critical not only for strengthening Ukraine's internal institutional capacity but also for securing its international credibility and investment attractiveness in the post-war recovery period (World Bank, 2023).

2. Legal Framework and Trends in Law Enforcement Practice of Administrative Services in Ukraine

The legal framework for administrative services in Ukraine represents one of the most important areas of contemporary administrative reform. Its foundations are laid in the Constitution of Ukraine, which guarantees the right to appeal against decisions of public

authorities (Article 55) and the right to access information (Article 34), thereby ensuring a constitutional basis for the protection of individuals in their interaction with administrative bodies. Building on these constitutional guarantees, Ukraine has gradually developed a system of administrative services designed to provide citizens and businesses with clear, predictable, and transparent procedures.

A cornerstone of this system was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Services" (2012), which introduced a unified approach to the definition, structure, and provision of services. It established the principle that administrative services should be accessible, standardized, and provided within clearly regulated timeframes. The subsequent adoption of the Law "On Administrative Procedure" (2022) further systematized the legal framework, defining the rights and obligations of applicants and administrative authorities, while also harmonizing Ukrainian legislation with EU administrative standards (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2022). This step was particularly significant in the context of European integration, as it aligned Ukraine's administrative law with the principles of good governance developed within the EU (European Commission, 2023).

Digitalization has become a transformative element of the legal framework. The introduction of the "Diia" platform marked a paradigm shift, offering digital access to dozens of administrative services, including business registration, property transactions, and licensing (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022). The legal regulation of e-services has not only simplified procedures but also contributed to reducing corruption risks and ensuring greater transparency. According to OECD (2021), Ukraine's progress in digital government places it among the leading reformers in Eastern Europe, illustrating how legal innovation can strengthen both institutional trust and economic security.

Despite these advances, enforcement practice reveals persistent challenges. Firstly, inconsistencies in the interpretation and application of legal norms remain common, especially at the local level. Different administrative bodies may adopt divergent practices, leading to legal uncertainty and undermining the predictability of business operations (Mungiu-Pippidi, 2015). Secondly, corruption risks continue to pose a threat, particularly in areas with high discretionary power, such as land allocation, construction permits, and customs clearance (Transparency International, 2023). These practices not only distort the legal system but also impose significant additional costs on businesses, ultimately weakening Ukraine's economic competitiveness.

The wartime context has produced new enforcement challenges and opportunities. On one hand, the relocation of administrative institutions from occupied

territories and the destruction of infrastructure disrupted service provision in certain regions (Rohatiuk, Ivchenko, Kanfui, Solovyov, Yermenchuk, & Denysenko, 2024). Emergency decision-making under martial law sometimes required the suspension or simplification of standard procedures, creating risks of arbitrariness. On the other hand, the crisis accelerated procedural innovations. Simplified procedures for business registration, the extension of licensing terms, and the use of remote verification tools allowed economic activity to continue despite extreme conditions (IMF, 2023). This illustrates how law enforcement in administrative services can adapt flexibly to maintain economic resilience.

An important trend is the growing role of local governments in law enforcement practice. Decentralization reform, initiated in 2014, empowered municipalities to provide many administrative services directly through centers for administrative services (CNAPs). This has increased accessibility and reduced regional disparities. At the same time, local governments, often supported by volunteer initiatives, have played a crucial role during wartime in sustaining basic services and assisting internally displaced persons. Scholars describe this as a "hybrid enforcement model," where formal institutions are complemented by informal social mechanisms, reinforcing overall institutional resilience (Kurnyshova, 2023).

Comparative experience confirms that the quality of enforcement is decisive for ensuring economic outcomes. For instance, EU member states that implemented one-stop-shop models and digital platforms, such as Estonia and Lithuania, experienced significant improvements in investment attractiveness and reductions in administrative barriers (Margetts & Naumann, 2017). Ukraine is moving in a similar direction, but to achieve comparable results, it must ensure consistency of practice, professional training for civil servants, and strict accountability mechanisms.

In conclusion, the legal framework of administrative services in Ukraine provides a solid foundation for modernization and alignment with European standards. Yet, enforcement practice highlights persistent structural challenges that affect both institutional legitimacy and economic security. The effectiveness of reforms will depend not only on legislative innovations but also on the state's capacity to guarantee uniform, transparent, and corruption-resistant implementation of administrative norms across all regions and sectors.

3. Economic Dimension of Administrative Services and their Impact on Security

Administrative services play a decisive role in shaping the economic security of Ukraine, as they directly affect the business climate, investment attractiveness, and the efficiency of public finance management.

The provision and enforcement of these services are not merely technical or legal processes; they form part of the institutional infrastructure that underpins market stability and economic resilience (North, Wallis, & Weingast, 2009).

From an economic perspective, administrative services can be divided into two main categories: (1) services that create conditions for economic activity – such as business registration, licensing, and permits; and (2) services that secure property rights and contractual relations – such as registration of land, real estate, and corporate rights. In both categories, the quality-of-service delivery directly determines transaction costs. Efficient, transparent, and predictable procedures lower the cost of doing business, while delays, corruption, and legal uncertainty increase risks and discourage both domestic and foreign investment (Mungiu-Pippidi, 2015).

One of the clearest illustrations of the economic dimension of administrative services is the link between registration procedures and entrepreneurship. Simplified business registration, introduced through digital platforms like "Diia," has reduced entry barriers for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Between 2020 and 2023, the share of SMEs using online registration grew exponentially, which facilitated the rapid reallocation of resources during wartime disruptions (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022). This aligns with World Bank findings that efficient administrative services correlate with higher levels of entrepreneurship and GDP growth (World Bank, 2023). Conversely, excessive bureaucracy in licensing and permitting remains a bottleneck for industries such as construction, energy, and logistics, where discretionary enforcement practices can generate systemic corruption risks (Transparency International, 2023).

The impact of administrative services on economic security also manifests in public finance. Services related to taxation, customs clearance, and public procurement have a direct effect on revenue collection and budgetary stability. The introduction of electronic procurement through the "ProZorro" system, supported by the EU and international donors, significantly increased transparency, reduced corruption, and saved the state billions of hryvnias annually. Studies show that effective enforcement of procurement procedures through "ProZorro" not only improved fiscal stability but also stimulated competitiveness among suppliers (OECD, 2021). This demonstrates that administrative services are not only instruments of governance but also mechanisms for safeguarding the sustainability of state finances.

The wartime context has further underscored the economic significance of administrative services. On the one hand, disruptions caused by hostilities, the displacement of populations, and infrastructure

damage complicated the provision of services in many regions. On the other hand, emergency measures, such as simplified customs clearance for humanitarian aid and military supplies, as well as rapid procedures for business relocation, demonstrated the adaptive potential of Ukraine's administrative system (Rohatiuk, Ivchenko, Kanfui, Solovyov, Yermenchuk, & Denysenko, 2024). For example, in 2022–2023, more than 20,000 enterprises were officially relocated from frontline regions to central and western Ukraine, relying heavily on simplified registration and licensing mechanisms (IMF, 2023). These measures were not only vital for maintaining economic activity but also for preserving public trust in state institutions under extreme conditions.

Another key dimension is the role of administrative services in fostering international economic cooperation. Ukraine's integration into the European Union requires harmonization of service delivery standards with EU *acquis communautaire*. This includes aligning with the Services Directive (2006/123/EC) and the Single Digital Gateway Regulation, which aim to ensure transparency, digital accessibility, and non-discrimination in administrative procedures. In practice, this means adopting common standards for data protection, licensing, and certification, which are essential for trade facilitation and attracting foreign investment (European Commission, 2023). The success of such reforms directly influences Ukraine's capacity to participate in global supply chains and to secure external financial assistance.

The economic dimension also involves the symbolic function of administrative services in signaling institutional reliability. Predictable and transparent service delivery reassures both domestic and foreign investors that the state is capable of enforcing the rule of law. Countries with higher levels of transparency in administrative services experience lower levels of capital flight and more stable investment flows, even during conflict (Collier, 2020). For Ukraine, maintaining this institutional predictability functions as a safeguard of economic security, ensuring that post-war reconstruction will be based on clear legal and administrative frameworks (IMF, 2023).

In summary, the economic dimension of administrative services is inseparable from Ukraine's overall security architecture. By lowering transaction costs, reducing corruption, and ensuring fiscal transparency, these services contribute directly to macroeconomic stability. In the wartime and post-war context, their role expands further: they act as instruments of resilience, enabling continuity of economic activity, sustaining public revenues, and strengthening the foundations for recovery and integration into the European economic space.

4. Comparative Perspective: EU Standards and Best Practices

The development of administrative services in Ukraine cannot be fully understood without considering the comparative European context. The European Union (EU) has long recognized administrative simplification and service efficiency as critical factors for economic competitiveness and security. For Ukraine, which is in the process of aligning its legal framework with the *acquis communautaire*, the EU model offers both benchmarks and obligations (European Commission, 2023).

The Services Directive (2006/123/EC) was a landmark reform within the EU, aiming to simplify procedures, reduce administrative barriers, and create a genuine internal market for services. It obliges member states to establish single contact points, digital service portals, and streamlined licensing procedures. The Single Digital Gateway Regulation (2018/1724/EU) further enhanced this approach by mandating full digital accessibility for key cross-border administrative procedures. These measures not only reduced transaction costs for businesses but also strengthened institutional trust, directly contributing to the economic resilience of EU member states (OECD, 2021).

Several EU member states serve as models for best practices in the delivery of administrative services. Estonia has become a global leader in digital governance, with its e-residency program and integrated e-governance platform providing nearly all administrative services online (Margetts & Naumann, 2017). Lithuania and Poland have also implemented successful one-stop-shop models, ensuring transparency and reducing opportunities for corruption. Comparative studies demonstrate that countries with highly digitalized administrative systems experience higher levels of entrepreneurial activity, greater foreign direct investment (FDI), and more resilient economic performance during crises (World Bank, 2023).

Ukraine's recent reforms reflect an attempt to replicate these best practices. The introduction of the "Diia" platform is often compared to Estonia's X-Road infrastructure, as both serve as digital ecosystems for service delivery (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022). However, challenges remain regarding interoperability of registries, data security, and consistency of legal enforcement at the regional level. Unlike in many EU states, Ukraine's digital reforms operate under conditions of war, which increases the urgency of implementation but also exposes vulnerabilities in infrastructure and institutional capacity (Rohatiuk, Ivchenko, Kanfui, Solovyov, Yermenchuk, & Denysenko, 2024).

Another best practice involves public procurement and anti-corruption mechanisms. The EU's emphasis on open data and transparency in procurement has significantly influenced Ukraine's "ProZorro" system. Empirical evidence suggests that transparent procurement can save states up to 20% of public expenditure while boosting competition among suppliers (OECD, 2021). In Ukraine, these principles have proven particularly valuable during wartime, when public spending on defense and reconstruction has dramatically increased.

Beyond technical procedures, the EU approach highlights the link between administrative services and economic security. Efficient service delivery reduces regulatory fragmentation, increases business confidence, and fosters integration into global markets. For candidate and associated states such as Ukraine, adopting EU standards in administrative services is not only a condition for accession but also a strategy for attracting investment, securing donor confidence, and sustaining recovery in the post-war period (European Commission, 2023; IMF, 2023).

In conclusion, the comparative European perspective demonstrates that administrative services are not simply bureaucratic instruments but foundational components of economic resilience. The EU's best practices – digitalization, one-stop-shop models, open data systems, and standardized procedures – show a direct correlation between service quality and economic security. For Ukraine, the challenge lies in adapting these models under conditions of war and reconstruction, ensuring that reforms are not only formally adopted but effectively enforced across all regions and sectors.

5. Challenges and Prospects of Administrative Services in Strengthening Ukraine's Economic Security

The role of administrative services in shaping Ukraine's economic security is determined not only by the legislative framework and the current state of enforcement but also by deep-rooted challenges that limit institutional efficiency. These challenges are the result of a long historical trajectory of administrative development, structural weaknesses in public administration, and the extraordinary pressure exerted by wartime conditions. At the same time, they open new opportunities for modernization, integration into the European Union, and strengthening economic resilience.

The most persistent challenge for Ukraine's administrative services is the existence of corruption risks at various levels of service provision. Historically, procedures such as land registration, construction permits, customs clearance, and licensing were characterized by excessive discretion, lack of

transparency, and weak oversight. Despite the introduction of electronic systems – most notably the "ProZorro" platform for public procurement – corruption has not been eliminated but rather shifted to new, more sophisticated forms (Transparency International, 2023). For example, while electronic procurement has reduced direct bribery, manipulation of tender conditions, collusion among bidders, and selective enforcement of regulations continue to undermine trust. The presence of such practices not only increases transaction costs for businesses but also threatens Ukraine's investment attractiveness in the post-war recovery phase.

Another challenge is the lack of uniformity in the enforcement of administrative norms. Although the Law "On Administrative Services" (2012) and the Law "On Administrative Procedure" (2022) established the principles of accessibility and equal treatment, in practice the quality of services varies significantly across regions. Major cities with developed infrastructure and digital access (e.g., Kyiv, Lviv, Dnipro) provide services more efficiently, whereas rural communities or frontline territories often experience delays, lack of qualified staff, and limited access to digital platforms (Rohatiuk, Ivchenko, Kanfui, Solovyov, Yermenchuk, & Denysenko, 2024). This asymmetry undermines social trust and creates additional economic risks, especially for businesses operating across multiple jurisdictions.

The Russian invasion has produced unprecedented challenges for administrative services. The occupation of territories, destruction of administrative buildings, forced relocation of state bodies, and disruption of digital infrastructure have significantly complicated service delivery. In some areas, citizens have lost access to vital services such as property registration or business licensing, creating legal uncertainty over ownership and contract enforcement (IMF, 2023). Furthermore, under martial law, the government introduced simplified or emergency procedures, which were necessary for survival but also created risks of arbitrariness and insufficient legal oversight. Balancing the need for flexibility with the principle of legality remains one of the most complex challenges in law enforcement practice during wartime.

Even in peaceful regions, enforcement is constrained by institutional inertia and insufficient human capital. Many public servants lack the training required to manage digital platforms or to apply EU-compliant standards. Salaries in the public sector remain low, leading to high staff turnover and a shortage of qualified personnel in key administrative centers. This deficit undermines not only the quality of service delivery but also the credibility of reforms in the eyes of citizens and international partners (Mungiu-Pippidi, 2015).

The strategic objective of Ukraine's European integration presents both an opportunity and

a challenge. Harmonizing administrative procedures with the EU *acquis communautaire* requires profound institutional reforms, including the creation of interoperable registries, the introduction of cross-border digital gateways, and the enforcement of common data protection standards (European Commission, 2023). The scale of these reforms is significant, and their implementation under wartime conditions places enormous strain on Ukraine's administrative capacity. Failure to meet EU benchmarks could slow down accession negotiations and reduce the inflow of financial assistance and investment.

Despite these serious challenges, Ukraine's administrative services sector has substantial potential to strengthen national economic security, particularly if reform strategies focus on modernization, decentralization, and international integration.

The digitalization of administrative services remains the most promising avenue for reform. The "Diia" platform has already demonstrated its effectiveness in simplifying procedures, reducing corruption risks, and ensuring access to services even under missile attacks and power outages (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022). Expanding the range of services available online, ensuring interoperability of registries, and integrating advanced technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence could further strengthen transparency and predictability (OECD, 2021). For instance, blockchain solutions could be applied to land and property registries to minimize fraud and disputes, while AI-based analytics could optimize the allocation of administrative resources.

Ukraine's decentralization reform has already empowered municipalities through centers for administrative services (CNAPs), which provide frontline interaction between the state and citizens. Strengthening these centers, particularly in rural and frontline regions, will help ensure equal access to services and reduce regional disparities (Margetts & Naumann, 2017). Decentralized service provision also enhances resilience by reducing dependence on central institutions that may be vulnerable to attack or disruption. In the long term, decentralized models can improve responsiveness and foster greater citizen trust in local governance.

Adopting EU best practices in administrative services offers a clear roadmap for modernization. The implementation of the Services Directive (2006/123/EC) and the Single Digital Gateway Regulation (2018/1724/EU) would align Ukraine with the EU's single market standards, enabling smoother cross-border business operations and trade facilitation. Such reforms would not only accelerate accession negotiations but also attract foreign direct investment by creating a predictable and transparent regulatory environment (World Bank, 2023).

Post-war reconstruction will depend heavily on transparent and efficient administrative services. Procedures for land allocation, building permits, environmental approvals, and investment registration must be streamlined to avoid delays and corruption risks. International experience shows that countries with strong administrative systems recover faster after conflict and attract larger volumes of private investment (Collier, 2020). For Ukraine, establishing reliable administrative frameworks will be a decisive factor in securing donor confidence and mobilizing private capital for reconstruction projects.

Another promising prospect is the expansion of cooperation between public authorities, businesses, and civil society. Volunteer organizations and private IT companies already play a role in maintaining digital infrastructure and developing new service platforms. Institutionalizing such partnerships could increase flexibility, foster innovation, and reduce the burden on state institutions during reconstruction (Kurnyshova, 2023).

In sum, Ukraine's administrative services are at a crossroads. On one side, corruption, uneven enforcement, wartime disruptions, and institutional weaknesses continue to pose systemic risks. On the other, digital transformation, decentralization, European integration, and reconstruction efforts create powerful opportunities for modernization. The future effectiveness of administrative services will largely determine Ukraine's ability to ensure economic security, rebuild its economy, and integrate successfully into the European community. Addressing the challenges while capitalizing on prospects will transform administrative services into a cornerstone of institutional resilience and sustainable economic growth.

6. Conclusion

The analysis of the legal framework, enforcement practices, economic implications, and comparative European context of administrative services in Ukraine demonstrates that this sector occupies a pivotal place in ensuring both institutional stability and economic security. The findings of this chapter can be summarized in several key conclusions.

The legal framework of administrative services in Ukraine has significantly improved over the last decade. The adoption of the Law "On Administrative Services" (2012) and the Law "On Administrative Procedure" (2022) created a normative foundation that is broadly consistent with European standards. These reforms established principles of accessibility, transparency, and efficiency in service delivery, while the constitutional guarantees of rights and access to information provide legitimacy to the system. However, enforcement practice continues to lag

behind legislation. Regional disparities, inconsistent interpretation of norms, and insufficient professional training weaken the uniformity and predictability of service provision.

The economic dimension of administrative services highlights their role as a determinant of resilience and competitiveness. Services related to business registration, licensing, and property rights are directly linked to transaction costs, investment attractiveness, and the protection of economic freedoms. Digital platforms such as "Diia" have lowered barriers to entrepreneurship and improved access to services, while electronic procurement systems like "ProZorro" have enhanced fiscal transparency and reduced corruption. Nevertheless, in areas such as land use, construction permits, and customs regulation, corruption and bureaucratic inertia remain substantial obstacles, creating hidden costs that undermine Ukraine's economic potential.

Comparative analysis of EU standards demonstrates both challenges and opportunities. The European Union has developed advanced models of administrative service provision, including one-stop-shop centers, full digitalization, and open data systems. These models illustrate the strong correlation between administrative efficiency and economic security. Ukraine has already adopted some elements of these practices, particularly through the "Diia" platform, but further harmonization with the EU *acquis communautaire* is essential. Successful adaptation of EU standards will not only facilitate accession negotiations but also attract foreign investment, strengthen institutional credibility, and integrate Ukraine into European and global markets.

Wartime conditions have profoundly shaped both challenges and adaptive responses. The destruction of infrastructure, occupation of territories, and emergency decision-making have complicated enforcement, sometimes leading to reduced oversight and risks of arbitrariness. Yet, at the same time, wartime accelerated innovations, such as simplified relocation procedures for businesses, emergency customs clearance, and reliance on digital tools for service continuity. Local governments and civil society actors have played a decisive role in sustaining basic administrative functions, reflecting a hybrid model of resilience in which formal and informal mechanisms operate together.

The challenges and prospects of administrative services converge in the context of post-war reconstruction and European integration. Persistent corruption risks, uneven enforcement, and institutional inertia must be addressed decisively to avoid undermining recovery. At the same time, digitalization, decentralization, and international support present a unique opportunity to transform administrative services into a cornerstone of modernization. Transparent, efficient, and corruption-resistant administrative systems will not only secure Ukraine's internal stability but also strengthen its international credibility and economic partnerships.

In conclusion, the effectiveness of Ukraine's administrative services is inseparable from the country's economic security. They function simultaneously as legal safeguards for citizens, instruments of governance, and mechanisms of resilience in times of crisis. The trajectory of their reform will largely determine the success of Ukraine's post-war recovery, its integration into the European Union, and its long-term stability as a democratic and economically secure state.

References:

- Brassett, J., Croft, S., & Vaughan-Williams, N. (2021). *Resilience in politics and international relations: Critical and global perspectives*. Routledge.
- Collier, P. (2020). *Wars, guns, and votes: Democracy in dangerous places*. Vintage.
- Constitution of Ukraine. (1996). *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy*, No. 30, Art. 141. Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254к/96-вр>
- Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market. (2006). *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 376, 36–68.
- European Commission. (2023). *Ukraine Facility: EU support for recovery, reconstruction and modernisation*. Available at: <https://commission.europa.eu>
- International Monetary Fund (IMF). (2023). *Ukraine: First review under the Extended Fund Facility arrangement – Press release; staff report; and statement by the Executive Director for Ukraine*. IMF Country Report No. 23/292. Available at: <https://www.imf.org>
- Kurnyshova, Y. (2023). Ukraine at war: Resilience and normative agency. *Central European Journal of International and Security Studies*, 17(4), 6–29. Available at: <https://www.cejiss.org/ukraine-at-war-resilience-and-normative-agency>
- Margetts, H., & Naumann, A. (2017). Government as a platform: What can Estonia show the world? *Government Information Quarterly*, 34(4), 784–793. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2017.09.002>
- Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine. (2022). *Diia: Digital state services during the war*. Available at: <https://thedigital.gov.ua>
- Mungiu-Pippidi, A. (2015). *The quest for good governance: How societies develop control of corruption*. Cambridge University Press.

- North, D. C., Wallis, J. J., & Weingast, B. R. (2009). *Violence and social orders: A conceptual framework for interpreting recorded human history*. Cambridge University Press.
- OECD. (2021). *The state of AI in public administration*. OECD Publishing. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org>
- Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services. (2018). *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 295, 1–38.
- Rohatiuk, I., Ivchenko, B.-Y., Kanfui, I., Solovyov, E., Yermenchuk, O., & Denysenko, O. (2024). Economic security of Ukraine in wartime: Challenges and prospects. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 8(3), 123–134. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.8\(3\).123-134.2024](https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.8(3).123-134.2024)
- Transparency International. (2023). *Corruption Perceptions Index 2023: Ukraine country profile*. Available at: <https://www.transparency.org>
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2012). *Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Services" No. 5203-VI of 06.09.2012*. *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy*, No. 32, Art. 409. Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5203-17>
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2022). *Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure" No. 2073-IX of 17.11.2021 (entered into force 15.12.2023)*. *Holos Ukrainy* (official publication). Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2073-20>
- World Bank. (2023). *Ukraine economic update: Spring 2023*. World Bank Group. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/publication/ukraine-economic-update-spring-2023>

Received on: 11th of October, 2025

Accepted on: 02th of December, 2025

Published on: 24th of December, 2025