

промислові будівлі, що є культурними та історичними пам'ятками міст; розширює можливості для розвитку туризму у регіонах будівництва.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE IN TERMS OF THE "SMART CITY" CONCEPT

In the current conditions of restructuring of economic systems caused by the exhaustion of their extensive factors of development, the objective necessity of changing technological ways and, as a consequence, the priorities of social development, there is a change in the fundamental foundations of the development of national economies.

Today, the key task is to create the conditions for the development of cities of all types, ensuring that economic and social development of the country's territories is balanced by increasing its competitiveness. Thus, the task of creating conditions for the development of modern cities as intellectual centers providing in practice the priority of information and non-material parameters of urban development (urban software) over traditional material elements (urban hardware) [3], transforming them into "smart cities" ("smart city ").

The European interpretation of a smart city is based on the developments of the Vienna University of Technology, which is the basis of the European Smart Cities study [1], which determines the conformity of European cities with the criteria of reasonableness. The study identifies six major components of a smart city, each containing a number of factors. According to the Viennese methodology, these are the components of smart economy, smart management, smart people, smart mobility, smart environment, smart life. A smart economy is defined in areas such as innovation, entrepreneurship, brands, productivity, labor market flexibility and participation in international processes [2]. Good governance involves engaging citizens in decision-making on problematic aspects of the city through surveys, as well as enhancing business-to-public communication. Smart people are perhaps the most important component of a smart city, because it is the level of other elements of a smart city that is based on the intellectual potential, qualifications, education of the population and their desire to participate in solving local problems. Reasonable mobility includes factors such as the availability of safe transport, international and domestic accessibility of the city, the availability of information and communication infrastructure. A smart environment involves taking effective measures to protect the environment and taking good care of natural resources. A reasonable life includes the availability of cultural institutions, an adequate level of health and living conditions, the availability of educational facilities and the attractiveness of the city for tourists.

Therefore, it can be stated that the modern interpretation of a smart city is closely related to the concept of sustainable development.

As for Ukraine, one of the main obstacles to the creation of smart cities is the lack of proper transport, housing, communal, and cultural infrastructure. In other words, urban development strategies must include measures to transform urban infrastructure based on appropriate plans and projects coordinated by such items as cost, sources of funding and cost-effectiveness. All this requires the mandatory subordination of tasks to create a smart city to the goals of a city's development strategy. .

Defining the concept of a smart city concept should be part of a city's development strategy. In this regard, it should be noted that, for example, the strategic goals of the 2020 City Development Strategy are areas such as social confidence and public health; sound economy and job security; environmental balance and energy efficiency; modern space and availability of engineering infrastructure; investment attractiveness and municipal budget; governance effectiveness and civil society [5]. As can be seen, these

directions correspond to the constituents of a smart city and determine the targets for its development.

Challenges to the concept authors include the city's complex problems; increasing demands on the authorities by citizens; lack of strategic approach to city management; a public request for greater citizen participation in urban issues and urban governance.

The model of city management envisages the implementation of such institutional changes as the separation of the representation of the mayor Smart City; starting management of information and communication technologies; establishment of a body responsible for conducting international expertise and public oversight [4].

Thus, it can be concluded that, under the current conditions, an important direction in the process of transformation of Ukrainian cities in the sense should be the subordination of this process to the tasks of sustainable development and strategic goals of urban development strategies.

In today's urban environment, significant increases in local population lead to a number of problems related to the functioning of local infrastructure, health care institutions, environmental conservation measures and environmental compliance. All this leads to a decrease in the standard of living of the population and causes an increase in social tensions in society. In this regard, it is of great importance to develop concepts designed to overcome the aforementioned problems. One such concept at this stage is the concept of a smart city, which emphasizes the need for a balanced mix of components that determine, by certain indicators, the state of the economy, mobility, local government, population life, human development and the environment, which testifies to its close relationship with priorities for sustainable development. The achievement of the stated goal should be coordinated with the strategic goals of the city development, be subordinated to them and act as an effective tool for fulfilling the mission and vision of the local strategy.

Thus, the concept of a smart city can be seen as the basis for ensuring the sustainable development of territories.

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