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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND THE TECH FUTURE

When we talk about digital transformation in 2026, we are not just talking about companies getting faster computers or moving their files to the cloud. In Ukraine, this process has become something much bigger – it is a matter of national resilience. While the rest of the world follows a slow, planned path to digitalization, Ukraine had to jump ten years ahead in just a few. We have turned from an "outsourcing hub" where people just did tasks for Western clients into a "Product Nation" that builds its own unique tech. Today, the world is looking at us to see how a digital state and a digital army actually work under pressure.

One of the biggest parts of our transformation is, of course, the Ministry of Digital Transformation and the Diia ecosystem. It is hard to remember how we lived before this. Ukraine became the first country in the world where digital passports have the same legal power as physical ones. But it's not just about IDs. The "State-as-a-Platform" model means that almost every interaction with the government is moving to a "paperless" and "contactless" format. This is not just for convenience; it is a massive blow to bureaucracy and corruption. When a machine processes your application for a building permit or a social benefit, there's no official who can ask for a bribe. In 2026, we are reaching a point where the government becomes an "invisible service," it is just there in your pocket, working in the background while you live your life.

The most intense transformation is happening in Military Technology. Ukraine is currently the biggest testing ground for AI and autonomous systems on the planet. Through platforms like Brave1, hundreds of startups are building things that were

considered impossible a couple of years ago. We're talking about drones that use computer vision to find targets without a pilot, and the Delta system, which is basically a giant real-time map that syncs data from satellites, drones, and even reports from citizens. This isn't just "tech for war"; it's a massive leap for our industrial future. The sensors, AI models, and secure communication systems being developed for the frontline will eventually move into our civilian agriculture, logistics, and smart cities.

Digital transformation makes a country fast, but it also makes it a target. Ukraine has faced the most sophisticated cyberattacks in history. Our energy grids, banks, and government registries have been under constant pressure. Because of this, our IT industry has developed a unique level of Cyber-resilience. We have learned how to build "Cloud-First" systems that cannot be destroyed by a physical missile. We have moved our national data to secure servers across Europe and implemented "Zero Trust" security models. Today, Ukrainian cybersecurity experts are among the most sought-after in the world because they have real experience defending a whole country's digital heart.

To make sure this transformation sustains, the government created Diia.City. It is a special legal and tax zone that is actually one of the best in Europe. It's designed to keep our developers here and attract foreign investment. In a world where "brain drain" is a huge problem, Ukraine is fighting back by offering IT companies' low taxes and flexible laws. This is helping us transition from being a "back-office" for the world to a place where we create our own global products, like MacPaw, Ajax, or Preply.

Looking forward, the next big step is Green Digitalization. As we rebuild our destroyed factories and infrastructure, we aren't using 1970s technology. We are using Digital Twins-virtual models of buildings and power plants-to optimize energy use before we even start construction. We are also focusing on digital inclusion, making sure that people in small villages and the elderly are not left behind as the country moves online.

We used to think digital transformation was just about cool apps, but Ukraine proved it is about survival. It is an incredible fact that we moved from a paper mess to a "state-in-a-smartphone" so fast. Now, our IT is not just coding for others; we are

building our own Mil-Tech and AI that the whole world wants to study. The most important lesson is that being digital makes us resilient – when everything else is down, our cloud systems keep the country running. We are moving from a "service nation" to a "creator nation," and that is a huge win for our future.

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LES TRANSFORMATIONS NUMÉRIQUES ET L'AVENIR DES TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION : RÉALITÉS CONTEMPORAINES, PRÉVISIONS ET IMPACT SUR LA SOCIÉTÉ

Aujourd'hui, les technologies de l'information ne constituent pas seulement un secteur distinct de l'économie, mais aussi une infrastructure fondamentale de la société contemporaine. La transformation numérique touche les entreprises, l'administration publique, l'éducation, la médecine, la logistique, le secteur financier ainsi que la vie quotidienne de chacun. Elle se manifeste par l'introduction des services cloud, de l'intelligence artificielle, de l'analyse des mégadonnées, de l'Internet des objets, des solutions de plateforme et des systèmes de gestion automatisés.

Les réalités actuelles des transformations numériques se caractérisent avant tout par une grande rapidité des changements. Si autrefois la numérisation était perçue comme un avantage pour certaines entreprises, elle est aujourd'hui devenue une condition indispensable de compétitivité. Les organisations automatisent de plus en plus les processus routiniers, passent à la gestion électronique des documents, utilisent