

## INTRODUCTION

Industrial and service enterprises are subject to the constant change that occurs under the influence of developments in the business environment and the conditions in which these entities were established and presently operate. The processes of shaping and operating enterprises are an essential research issue. Undertaking it involves the need for familiarisation with the literature on the subject, the research methods and tools used, and an attempt to adapt them to the research goals.

Corporations are an important area of research on enterprises. These entities should be analysed systematically based on verified sources of information. This is possible thanks to the use of questionnaires, a research tool which is extremely helpful when preparing and conducting in-depth interviews in companies and organising the information obtained. The literature on the subject has used questionnaires and surveys to study enterprises undergoing transformations. However, the questionnaires presented by the author are used to study the largest enterprises, such as corporations, as well as their subsidiaries and branches (Kilar).

Enterprises are a crucial link in the market economy. The innovative activity of industrial enterprises is one of the most essential conditions for a country's socio-economic development. As the authors argue, innovations contribute to increased labour productivity, added value and profit, and, as a result, increased earnings. In line with this assumption, using the example of Ukraine, a direct relationship between product innovation and industry share in economic employment was empirically proven (Ishchuk, Sozansky, Caputa).

Another research issue is the management of economic entities and various settlement units. Research on an innovative approach to enterprise management in conditions of economic instability leads to the conclusion that this approach contributes to improving the efficiency of enterprise resource management, improves interaction with contractors, and stimulates further implementation of innovative solutions in production (Britchenko).

Managing settlement units, including towns and cities, brings many new challenges. Contemporary methods and consequences from managing Polish urban units are related to the system of documents shaping urban policy and to local authority management instruments. As the presented research shows, the activities of local authorities should be aimed, on the one hand, at solving problems resulting from the current development of towns and cities and, on the other, at stimulating their future development (Brzosko-Sermak).

The effectiveness of management at the village level and the related concept of rural entrepreneurship have increased researchers' interest in this issue. This conclusion is confirmed by an investigation of the literature available on the Scopus and Web of Science databases, based on which the authors proposed a rural entrepreneurship model of the relationship between a rural entrepreneur and a place. This tool, which is still

at the stage of empirical verification, may become a model in the future for identifying the factors determining the development of rural entrepreneurship and understanding the mechanism of its functioning (Kulawiak, Rachwał).

The topic of settlement units is complemented by research on the relationship between various economic factors and the behavioural attitudes of users of urban space. The article's authors demonstrated hedonic attitudes and habits as the most critical elements. For this reason, managing entities such as large sports complexes becomes a big challenge and an exciting research topic. It requires the involvement of numerous entities, including industrial and service enterprises. The article also presents a proposal to use the UTAUT2 model and ESG theory to identify the intentions of users of urban space, such as tourists (Zhou, Zhang).

The issue of the functioning of entities on a regional scale was also taken up in research on the course of the war in Ukraine and the country's devastation. The authors indicate the phenomenon's scale, carefully presenting the collected empirical data. The massive destruction of material culture and valuable natural areas, termed 'urbicide' and 'ecocide', has led to the significant impoverishment of Ukrainian territories. The reconstruction of lost resources is already a great challenge for state authorities and individual regions. The role of entities supporting the reconstruction of the country's economy is also important (Liubitseva, Buchko, Patrusheva, Kochetkova).

We encourage our readers to develop the presented research issues further and publish the results of their work in our journal.

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