

УДК 330

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STRATEGY OF POST-WAR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE

Today, the Ukrainian economy has faced an unprecedented shock. A full-scale military invasion of the northern neighbors has dealt a powerful blow to all parts of the economic system of our state. The production of the main types of products decreased, in particular that which forms the basis of Ukraine's export potential. In addition, ports are blocked, and thus the lion's share of foreign trade. Transport and logistics, social, marketing and engineering infrastructure of entire regions is being destroyed. There is an outflow of personnel abroad and their partial redeployment to the west of the country, which temporarily expels hundreds of thousands or even millions of people from active economic life [1; 3].

All this threatens the possibility of reliable and long-term consolidation of the success of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on the fronts of the current war. After all, it is a well-known fact that without a reliable economic rear it is quite difficult to achieve a military victory, and to ensure sustainable post-war growth is virtually impossible. Therefore, today the domestic economy is becoming more and more obvious as one of the priority fronts, which will determine both the further course of

hostilities and the ability of our state to successfully rebuild after their completion. As on the battlefield, where competent military leadership is the key to victory, success on the economic front depends largely on the ability of managers at various levels to formulate adequate strategic plans and ensure the effectiveness of their practical implementation, including timely implementation of defined tasks.

Thus, during the first month of the war, only 17% of large enterprises continued to operate without any restrictions [6]. More than 10% of the country's arable land was not available for the sowing campaign, which significantly affected both the country's export potential and the state budget. And if farmers get used to difficult conditions relatively quickly and find options for storing, transporting the necessary resources and providing other important things for sowing to take place, less flexible agricultural holdings find it more difficult to adapt to new realities [7].

As of early April, more than 50% of Ukrainians had lost their jobs. This primarily applies to employees of large agro-industrial enterprises located in the south-eastern region of Ukraine [4]. Total losses from the transport blockade, including sea trade ports (which accounted for up to 65% of Ukraine's international trade, primarily due to metallurgical and agricultural products) will be approximately 3-5 billion dollars per month (excluding damage to infrastructure due to systemic bombing) [2].

In view of the above, the government has urgently introduced a number of important regulatory innovations designed to reduce the fiscal burden on business and stimulate the development of small businesses. In particular, it was allowed to move to the third group of the simplified taxation system for taxpayers with a turnover of up to UAH 10 billion with an unlimited number of employees. The period during which a taxpayer may not comply with the tax obligation without the application of sanctions if he does not have the appropriate opportunity has been extended. There has been some liberalization of customs legislation, including the partial abolition of mandatory payments for imports of goods and cars [5]. All means that a strategy for

Ukraine's post-war economic development aimed at its maximum deregulation and de-monopolization should be formed today. And given the realities of wartime, when the bombardment is primarily large fuel and food depots, as well as powerful logistics hubs, it is advisable to talk about laying the foundations of a kind of "mosquito economy" (by analogy with "mosquito" military strategies, when the main objectives in the field battles are achieved primarily through the use of highly mobile innovative tools and resources, which are in service with a large number of small autonomous groups of well-trained fighters).

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ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND RESOURCES FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE'S ECONOMY

The war in Ukraine has been going on for four months now, leading to economic losses that will be the highest in the history of Ukraine's independence. The World Bank predicted a drop in Ukraine's GDP to 45%. They also worsened the growth forecast for the world economy - from 4.1% to 3.2% - due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine [1; 2].

The IMF announced the deterioration of the forecast of the world economy to 3.6%. In January, the fund was already worsening expectations - due to the influence of "Omicron" the forecast was reduced to 4.4% (by 0.5 points) [2; 3].

The National Bank recently gave its calculations - a drop in Ukraine's GDP by at least a third. At the end of March, the Ministry of Economy announced the