

УДК 330

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RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE'S ECONOMY AFTER THE WAR PERIOD

It is obvious that any war ultimately brings considerable damage to all parties to the conflict. Today's war in our country is no exception, destroying everything that Ukraine has built and developed during all the years of its independence. But any war ends and then comes the time to rebuild and strengthen. Of course, no one can say for sure what and when this war will end. However, based on experience in history and analysis of events on the world political arena and on the front, many experts agree that at least the active phase of Russia's war against Ukraine will last at least until the end of this year. In addition, most analysts who follow the course of this war say that Ukraine has a better chance of winning. So, if these predictions come true, Ukraine will have many years to rebuild and strengthen. History has many examples of post-war restoration of states. I believe that in order to avoid mistakes and get out of the crisis faster, Ukraine can follow the path of European countries after the Second World War, which once demonstrated an "economic miracle". Thus, from past experience, resources for rebuilding the country can come from two sources.

First, these are reparations, which are considered as a form of material liability of a subject of international law for damages caused as a result of an international offense committed by them to another subject of international law, including compensation (under a peace treaty or other international acts). aggressive war, damage to the attacked state. The amount and nature of reparations must be

determined in accordance with the damage caused. Reparations are paid by the aggressor state to the attacked state. It is still too early to detail the amounts and methods of payments that Russia will have to pay, but they should become a large part of the financing for the reconstruction of Ukraine [1].

Secondly, after the war, it will be appropriate to develop and implement an analogue of the "Marshall Plan". It is a post-World War II program of technical and economic assistance not only to support but also to economic recovery. A similar plan is already being worked on by the National Council for the Recovery of Ukraine from the Consequences of War [2]. It will rely on the help of Western partners and attract foreign investment. The Ukrainian government is now pursuing a very sensible policy, having already set up separate state funds to rebuild the country, as well as calling on other countries to help rebuild Ukraine's devastated regions. Thus, on the initiative of the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky, the United24 platform was created. It brings together several multi-purpose funds that supplement both ordinary citizens of different countries with charitable contributions and international financial institutions. This allows you to concentrate all investments in one place, and, if possible, quickly distribute the funds raised to different needs. It is also very important that the domestic economy continues to operate even during the war. The state is trying to support business inside Ukraine. These include relocating businesses from the war zone to safer regions, housing for the temporarily displaced, and, in general, all measures aimed at ensuring that people and businesses continue to live and work, and that the economy lives on. According to forecasts, Ukraine's economy will shrink by 45.1%, although the scale of this reduction will depend on the duration and intensity of the war [3].

It is worth noting that this is the most pessimistic forecast. The Minister of Finance of Ukraine claims that there is no reason to believe that the fall in GDP will be greater than 20% so far. On average, the forecasts of international and domestic analysts are -30-35% [4].

Of course, these figures are not final and will depend on the course of the war. Therefore, in such a difficult situation, when the country is active in almost the entire territory, it is important to think and take care of its economic condition, because the war will end and the citizens will have to live on. We already have several successful examples of overcoming the post-war crises in our history, so Ukraine, taking into account all the mistakes and its own peculiarities and interests, will be able to create its own reconstruction plan, the most rational for our situation. Since the first months of the war, the government has been initiating some projects and programs to assimilate funds for these purposes, which means that the state will begin to recover as soon as the opportune moment comes. Most of the resources that will go to rebuilding Ukraine are likely to be provided by foreign partners. The more attractive our state is for investment, the more funds we will be able to attract. It is difficult now to predict how long the war will last and what consequences, including economic ones, it will have. Reconstruction may take more than a decade, but this is our chance to show Ukraine to the world with its new economy and old clichés. Make it a modern, technological, comfortable, developed state that will become competitive in the market and will have its own "economic miracle" to set an example to other states [5].

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УДК 330

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FINANCIAL LOSSES FROM MILITARY AGGRESSION AND PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE

Today in Ukraine as a result of martial law there is a crisis in the industrial and social spheres, financial and budgetary and banking systems, in particular, reduced production, rising unemployment, exacerbation of social tensions, significant public debt and budget deficit, reduced banking institutions, inflation, etc. To overcome them, as well as to ensure financial stabilization and economic recovery of the state, the support of international financial institutions is of great importance, which is currently insufficient, as it will be enough to finance all necessary expenditures in the near future.