

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF POST-WAR UKRAINE

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Purpose. The purpose of the study is to determine the challenges to the functioning of the economy of Ukraine caused by the military aggression of the Russian Federation, to substantiate the priority measures and strategic directions of the economic recovery of post-war Ukraine.

Results. The article analyzes the losses of the economy of Ukraine. It is substantiated that the mobilization of financial resources for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine should take place according to the principles of system, continuity and balance. The main determinants of the medium-term and long-term strategy of rebuilding the Ukrainian economy have been formed. Based on the use of an integrated approach, the priorities and sources of funding for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine were determined. The role of the G7 countries and the EU, the leading international financial institutions, in ensuring the effective use of the potential of the Ukrainian economy for its post-war reconstruction and adaptation to the modern dynamic conditions of the European environment is defined. It was determined that the coordination of the Ukrainian and European development strategies will contribute to the emergence of second-order effects – synergistic effects.

Scientific novelty of the obtained results is as follows: it has been proven that in the field of financing the medium-term recovery strategy of Ukraine, it is necessary to rely on the funds of foreign donors in the form of grants, aid from charitable funds, free financing (the primary direction is financing of the innovative agricultural sector); to ensure the modernization of the country, which is subject to the long-term strategy of post-war recovery, the sources of financing are the attraction of foreign capital, direct foreign investments.

Practical value. The obtained research results can be used to develop the main directions of the Program for the post-war economic revival of Ukraine, taking into account the identified priorities and sources of funding.

Key words: financing, strategic directions, post-war recovery, international financial institutions, ensuring effective use of potential, economy of Ukraine.

Introduction. On June 23, 2022, a historic event took place – Ukraine’s place in the European family was legally secured: the Heads of State and Government of the

European Union (EU) decided to grant Ukraine the status of a candidate country for EU membership (Office, 2022). The above, among other things, encourages the formation of a model of economic recovery of post-war Ukraine, its strengthening as a new European country. At the moment, the Ukrainian economy has suffered and continues to suffer colossal losses from the full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation. The titanic efforts of the state leadership and the entire Ukrainian people, the heroism of the armed forces of Ukraine stopped the advance of the enemy on our long-suffering land. Currently, it is important not only to reliably assess the scale of destruction and risks, but also to determine measures that can minimize the losses caused and prevent their occurrence in the future. The criticality of the socio-economic situation prompts the urgent development of directions for the formation of adequate responses to military challenges.

Review of literature. Leading Ukrainian scientists paid attention to the main aspects of the challenges to the Ukrainian economy during the military aggression of the Russian Federation. L. V. Deineko, O. M. Kushnirenko, O. O. Tsyplitska, N. G. Gakhovich analyzed the losses of the industrial sector as a result of Russian military aggression in view of its critically important role in ensuring the defense capability of Ukraine (Deineko et al., 2022); T. O. Ostashko substantiated the ways of partial restoration of agricultural exports in the conditions of military actions and post-war revival of export markets (Ostashko, 2022). O. Kotykova, M. Babych, A. Yagodzinska, G. Tabatskova identified global initiatives to implement the policy of zero hunger (Kotykova et al., 2022). The work of such scientists as N. V. Yakimenko-Tereshchenko, Y. R. Nikolaesh (Yakimenko-Tereshchenko & Nikolaesh, 2018) is devoted to methodological, methodical and practical aspects of the formation of scientific research principles. Numerous scientific developments have been devoted to the elaboration of the main directions of financing the economic activity of the state, the potentials of stabilizing the economy, including, based on the use of an integrated approach (Nier & Olafsson, 2020; Soroka, 2019; Bychkova & Yarovy, 2011).

Foreign scientists made a significant contribution to the development of indicators of the national economy of leading European countries (Reinert, 2015; András, 2016). In the context of the problems of European integration of Ukraine, the competitive strategy of its integration into the international economic space is defined in the study (Lypov, 2018).

Despite the scientific activity of leading scientists of Ukraine and the world in researching the state of the Ukrainian economy during the military aggression of the Russian Federation, there is a lack of scientifically based recommendations on the development of a strategy and mechanisms for its implementation for the post-war recovery of our economy.

Materials and methods. Based on this, the purpose of the study is to determine the challenges to the functioning of Ukraine's economy caused by the military aggression of the Russian Federation, to identify priority measures and to substantiate the strategic directions of the economic recovery of post-war Ukraine.

The following methods were used to develop the research paper: empirical (formation of the economic recovery strategy tasks of post-war Ukraine), theoretical (retrospective analysis of the financial and economic state of Ukraine; abstraction method – to determine the properties of the research object; generalization – for data processing, logical generalization of economic and the political situation in Ukraine); system method (for the systematization of the main principles on which the economic recovery plan of Ukraine is based) and others.

Results and discussion. Before the beginning of the tragic events on February 24, 2022, the market economy of our country was successfully developing, its basis was multi-branch industry, agriculture, and the service sector. It was positive to stimulate the production of competitive agricultural products in Ukraine, as well as industrial goods. Incomes of the population in 2021 amounted to 4,698,611 million UAH, including disposable income – 3,559,139 million UAH, disposable income per person – 86,016 UAH (State Statistics Service, 2022). At the same time, the growth rate of disposable income in 2021 regarding 2020 was 114.2 %; disposable income per person – 115,2%. The structure of the population's income in 2021 looked like this: salary – 45.4 %; profit and mixed income – 19.0 %; property income received – 2.3 %; social benefits and other current transfers received – 33.3 % (State Statistics Service, 2022). Gross nominal domestic product (in actual prices; million UAH) in 2021 amounted to 5,459,574, including wages of employees – 2,146,775; taxes excluding production and import subsidies – 760053; gross profit, mixed income – 2552746; nominal GDP per person was 131,944 UAH (State Statistics Service, 2022). It should be noted that the real gross domestic product (GDP) in 2021 compared to 2020 increased by 3.4%. The most important share in the formation of the GDP of Ukraine was: agriculture, forestry and fisheries – 10.6 %; processing industry – 10.3 %; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles – 13.8 %; taxes on products – 14.3 % (State Statistics Service, 2022).

On the basis of the conducted analytical studies, it was established that the dynamics of real GDP (in % compared to the previous year) had the following trend: 2014 – a decrease of 6.6 %; 2015 – by 9.8 %; 2016 (the same in 2017) – growth by 2.4 %; 2018 – by 3.5 %; 2019 – by 3.2 %; 2020 – decrease by 3.8 %; 2021 – growth by 3.4%. That is, after a significant decrease in real GDP, which was provoked, among other things, by the Russian armed aggression against Ukraine in 2014 (the Russian armed invasion of Crimea in February – March 2014, with the subsequent beginning of the temporary occupation of the peninsula by Russia on February 20, 2014; the war in the east of Ukraine (in Donbas) since April 2014), a gradual renewal of the economic potential of Ukraine took place.

The Russian invasion on February 24, 2022 led to the destruction of economic, financial and social stability in our country. Russia's attack on Ukraine changed the formula of European security, changed our reality and our future (The attack..., 2022). On 01.05.2022 the losses of the Ukrainian economy, including direct and indirect losses (such as a decrease in GDP, stoppage of investments, outflow of labor) ranged

from 564 to 600 billion USD (KSE, 2022). According to NBU estimates, losses of physical capital from the destruction of enterprises, housing and infrastructure reached 100 billion USD (this is the equivalent of 50 % of GDP in 2021) (The NBU, 2022). Also, Ukraine, in addition to financial losses, suffered large losses of human capital (migration of citizens abroad due to hostilities, as well as civilian and military deaths); due to the high uncertainty, investment activity has actually been stopped; the total amount of damage that the agricultural industry of Ukraine suffered as a result of the full-scale Russian invasion is 4,29 billion USD (The NBU, 2022); reduction of industrial production volumes by more than half (60–65 %) compared to the same period in 2021, irreversible losses of industrial potential may reach 30 % (Deineko et al., 2022). To restore the economy of Ukraine, to clean it from the consequences of the war, a long period and help from international partners will be needed, the amount of which, according to the estimate of the European Investment Bank, is 1.1 trillion USD (The NBU, 2022). According to the forecast of the National Bank, the economy will decline in 2022 can reach 41 %.

Despite all the horrors that the war brought to Ukraine, the absolute majority of Ukrainian citizens, as well as the leading world community, believe in victory over the enemy. That is why the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is already the most important task not only for our state, but also an honorable task for the entire civilized world. In our opinion, the first and most urgent issue is the creation of a solid economic base to ensure the recovery, stabilization and further development of Ukraine. At the same time, in fact, for the first time in the entire history of Ukrainian statehood, there is a unique opportunity to modernize the country and secure its future based on the collective support of the world's leading countries. The key to the formation of a strong economic base is the effective mobilization and use of financial resources, including to promote the development of the national economy, renewal and activation of business activities and, accordingly, the creation of new jobs. Identification of funding sources, organization of development and implementation of development programs, time management of development processes, motivation of personnel should be based on general and specific principles (Yakimenko-Tereshchenko & Nikolaesh, 2018). The mobilization of financial resources for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine should be carried out according to the principles of systematicity, continuity and balance.

First of all, a systematic approach to the development of partnership development directions with the G7 countries and the EU in terms of access to financial resources and support of international financial institutions is necessary. The efforts of the leading democratic countries must be focused on creating a so-called “financial safety margin” for the Ukrainian economy, and the localization of the state's own capital in the structure of the total capital must be at the level of at least 20–40 %, while maintaining the optimal structure and cost of own and borrowed capital. That is why the leading role in the restoration of Ukraine will be played by Ukrainian business entities. At the same time, the formation of a strong economic base of the country directly depends on the effectiveness of the state's financial policy, clear definition of

goals and setting of justified tasks at the state level. It is appropriate and timely at the state level to approve, among the main principles on which the plan for the economic recovery of Ukraine is based, the principles of deregulation and liberalization; the declarative principle for Ukrainian business has already been approved for most licenses and permits (The Committee..., 2022).

It should be emphasized that the Ukrainian financial system during the war underwent structural changes due to a significant decrease in the country's financial capabilities, including in terms of filling the budget. The impossibility of the production process in war-torn zones, the destruction of business entities (whose finances are the starting point of the financial system), which in fact formed a larger share of Ukrainian GDP through servicing the material production sphere, made it impossible to make payments to the budget in full and within the specified time limits, tax legislation. In addition, a significant part of the budget revenues, which were taxes on imports that continuously flowed through large Ukrainian ports, as well as tax revenues from the export of products, was negatively deformed. At the same time, funding from the budget for priority military areas has become relevant, the country is forced to direct all free funds to defense, to abandon spending on capital construction and development. According to the Constitution of Ukraine (Constitution, 1996) and the main provisions of the Budget Code of Ukraine (Budget Code, 2010), during the period of martial law, the government has the right to prioritize budget funds to cover military needs. The fulfillment of the principles of continuity and balance in the direction of creating conditions for timely and operational response regarding the financial support of military needs acquires exceptional importance.

Given that at the moment the main goal of the viability of our state is to work out measures to preserve the country's pre-war economic potential as much as possible, and in the future to ensure effective post-war recovery, stabilization, accelerated development of the domestic economy and its successful integration into the community of leading European countries, we consider it necessary focus on the following. In our opinion, for the development and successful implementation of the program of economic recovery of Ukraine, it is necessary to clearly define which tasks will be solved by means of monetary and which – fiscal policy of the state; at the same time, to form a set of appropriate implementation tools and ways to ensure the coordination of the actions of these tools. Monetary policy measures can motivate the economic activity of the state; to minimize the inflationary effects of the weakening of the exchange rate of the national currency, there is a need for a tighter monetary policy (Nier & Olafsson, 2020). It is also important to focus on competitive forces and realistic potentials for stabilizing the economy and its further growth, which are supported by a critical mass of production activity and entrepreneurial resources at the regional and local levels (Soroka, 2019). In addition, it is necessary to clearly define the place of international financial assistance in this process.

In this sense, it is appropriate to distinguish the main directions of the medium-term strategy (which is divided into two stages: the early one – actually still at the stage

of martial law in the state, and the post-war recovery of Ukraine) and the long-term strategy of recovery and reconstruction of the Ukrainian economy. The use of such an integrated approach makes it possible to assess the cumulative impact of individual macro- and micro-level system-forming components on the results of the financial activity of objects of the specified levels, and to identify the most significant factors that ensure the achievement of strategic financial goals (Bychkova & Yarovy, 2011).

By the strategy of early recovery, we mean a set of measures to protect production facilities during the war in territories free from occupation and hostilities, as well as, in fact, an urgent solution to the main economic problems in the territories of Ukraine that have just been liberated from the Russian invasion. The goal of the medium-term strategy: in the first, so-called “early stage” – to achieve the pre-war level of economic development; at the next – stage of post-war recovery – creating a basis for stimulating the revival and gradual development of the country’s economic, financial and social potential. The realities of wartime require a change in approaches to state strategizing of socio-economic development and ensuring national security (Deineko et al., 2022). Taking into account the burden of debt dependence of Ukraine, including, due to the objective limitation of paying off external debt, falling into even greater dependence on external creditors, we emphasize that the use of credit is irrational. That is why, in the field of financing the medium-term recovery strategy of Ukraine, we rely on funds from foreign donors in the form of grants, aid from charitable funds, and free financing.

We consider the innovative agrarian sector of the economy based on the implementation of highly productive, ecological (including EU organic production standards), economically profitable technologies to be one of the priority areas of financing. Ukraine must remain one of the guarantors of food security in the world, as well as integrate into Europe, its market, final agricultural products with a high share of added value. The situation with the blocking of agricultural exports clearly demonstrated the vulnerability of the raw material export-oriented model of agriculture in Ukraine and made it necessary to replace it with a model capable of ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture and rural development (Ostashko, 2022). Studying the historical experience of post-war support by the world community of countries with a destroyed economy allows us to highlight the following support of the leading countries of the world: there is a possibility of using the European program for the recovery of Europe (validity period 1948–1952), which contributed to its reconstruction after the Second World War (Marshall Plan) (Some considerations..., 2022). Although the Marshall Plan was implemented with a delay (three years after the end of the war), it undoubtedly played a decisive role in the successful reconstruction of post-war Europe.

At the same time, it should be noted that 100 % implementation of the specified plan for the economic recovery of Ukraine is impossible. The complexity and, at the same time, the uniqueness of the conditions and needs for the recovery of Ukraine is that the development of mechanisms for the economic recovery of our country and their implementation began in an unprecedented way already in the second month of

active hostilities. Therefore, a set of measures is necessary, on the basis of which, the support of the leading countries of the world will be supplemented with financial assistance from international institutions (the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), as well as public and private funds. At the same time, a possible option is a combination of state and private support, for example, the provision of guarantees by states to their private companies for investment in Ukraine (The Minister of Economy..., 2022).

It should be taken into account that the regions of Ukraine currently have different risks regarding the reduction, renewal, or spread of hostilities. Accordingly, the economy of the regions is subject to varying degrees of risks regarding probable losses of the national economy from the destruction of engineering, social, residential and business infrastructure, risks of reducing human potential as a result of aggression (The borderland paradigm, 2022); therefore, for the development of a medium-term early recovery strategy, it is appropriate to divide the territory of Ukraine into zones with a high, medium and low level of risk. Regions with a low level of military risk are suitable for placing production facilities with high capitalization, in a territory with a high level of risk it is advisable to place a mobile business (for example, an IT business) (The borderland paradigm, 2022).

The medium-term strategy of early recovery should include the development of a financial and economic insurance mechanism, the construction of effective insurance programs, including state insurance with a wide range of mobile influence tools to minimize risks regarding the preservation of production facilities.

Among the main directions of the medium-term strategy, the implementation of the recommendations formed when Ukraine was granted the status of a candidate country for EU accession is of primary importance. Ukraine's economy has already integrated into the EU economy in energy, the digital sphere, customs, transport and other key sectors (Office, 2022), which is a positive result of the economic reforms carried out in pre-war times. In the future, for the integration of Ukrainian commodity producers in the world trade chains to increase the export of finished products, it is necessary to have full access to EU markets based on the continuation of structural institutional reforms in Ukraine, the implementation of European integration laws, norms and rules of the EU. That is, it is very important to determine Ukraine's readiness for the conditions and requirements of EU integration for international cooperation. The leading Western economist E. S. Reinert notes that each country must go through its own path of evolution of economic and state-building processes (Reinert, 2015). Having worked out the directions of development of the national economy of various countries, in particular England, Germany, France, Italy, the USA, the scientist proved that these countries followed the "policy of striving to catch up", i.e. to bring the indicators of the development of the national economy closer to the indicators of the partner countries of international cooperation; the author argues that the principles of free trade and liberalization are appropriate between equal partners (Reinert, 2015).

Legal consolidation of Ukraine's place in the European family is mutually beneficial and will allow effective use of the potential of the Ukrainian economy with its rapid adaptation to the modern dynamic conditions of the European environment. Further preparation for membership involves the completion of a comprehensive transformation of all spheres of the Ukrainian financial and economic system. The basis will be the implementation of economic principles and the legal field of the European Union, which are aimed at protecting the state, business and every citizen, as started in other EU countries. The European Commission will constantly support Ukraine in this process, providing the necessary consulting, financial and other assistance (Ukraine received..., 2022).

It should be noted that the coordination of the Ukrainian and European development strategies will contribute to the emergence of second-order effects – synergistic effects; synergy is based on obtaining a cumulative effect from the interaction of participants in the process of a joint economic process, and therefore from the inclusion of many participants from different levels of the economic system in a single economic program (Lypov, 2018). Taking into account the future membership of Ukraine in the EU, the decisive role in the post-war reconstruction will belong to Europe, therefore the leading strategy is to coordinate, including, the financial and economic interests of Ukraine and the EU.

The next direction of the medium-term recovery strategy of Ukraine is the development of the domestic construction industry, the reconstruction of critical infrastructure (including transport and social) in the territory liberated from occupation, improvement of the logistics network in Ukraine and its adaptation to European transport logistics. This will create the conditions for Ukrainians to return home, encourage the restoration of jobs, and, accordingly, the acceleration of the recovery of the economy: "...every day when Ukrainians return, they will start to start the economy of our state" (Online pressconference..., 2022).

It should be noted that at the same time, it is necessary to carry out certain organizational work to create a modern and safe living environment, which significantly expands the content and resource needs of the financial support of the specified activities. In this sense, it is appropriate to cooperate with associations of European cities regarding involvement in the restoration of Ukrainian cities. Taking care of the recovery of the regions of Ukraine will allow, among other things, to quickly respond to the urgent needs of cities and towns, as well as to finance the complete post-war restoration of the destroyed infrastructure. Positive developments are taking place: Great Britain announced an initiative to take care of the recovery of the Kyiv region; Denmark took the city of Mykolaiv under its patronage; Greece announced aid, including financial aid, for the city of Odessa; the European aid initiative continues.

It is necessary to focus attention on measures to manage the state debt during the period of martial law in Ukraine. As of May 31, 2022, the state and state-guaranteed debt of Ukraine amounted to 2.967 billion UAH or 101.44 billion USD, including: state and state-guaranteed foreign debt – 1.749 billion UAH (58.96 % of the total amount of

state and state-guaranteed debt) or 59.81 billion USD; state and state-guaranteed domestic debt – 1.217 billion UAH (41.04 %) or 41.63 billion USD (State Debt, 2022).

The decrease in state budget revenues and the increase in expenditures caused by the war caused unprecedented pressure on liquidity and debt servicing difficulties for the Government. That is why the search for adequate sources of funding for Ukraine to cover critical defense, social and humanitarian costs, as well as to begin planning for the country's post-war reconstruction, is a constant challenge (Ukraine announces..., 2022).

Despite all the difficulties, Ukraine continues to service its debt obligations. The strategy for public debt management is currently aimed at preserving liquidity for the country and its currency resources. This will allow, among other things, to fulfill the primary task of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine – to restore access to international capital markets. We consider the following proposal to be constructive: the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine suggested that investors in Ukrainian government Eurobonds and government derivatives (GDP-warrants) approve changes to the terms of the relevant obligations issued on the international market, in order to preserve currency liquidity within the country and reduce the existing monthly budget deficit of 5 billion USD, which was formed as a result of the war. Ukraine's initiative complements the announced intention of Ukraine's international partners within the framework of the G7 and the Paris Club of Creditors to suspend debt payments for Ukraine until the end of 2023 with the possibility of extending the deferment for another year (Ukraine announces..., 2022).

The substantiation of the long-term strategy of the post-war reconstruction of our country is subordinated to the development of a comprehensive model for the recovery of the Ukrainian economy, and, accordingly, to the financing of this process for the construction and implementation of a new socio-economic structure. The key factor in the implementation of the model should not be waiting for the end of hostilities, but promoting the recovery of the economy on the basis of point-oriented financing, for specific projects for further modernization and ensuring the development of our state. Decisive in this sense is the initiative of the government of Ukraine to create a "historic model of recovery" – the leading countries of the world are invited to create a precedent for the recovery of Ukraine: any company, city or country from among the partners can take the patronage over the recovery of a specific region, community or industry in Ukraine; thanks to such a model of relations, the post-war recovery can become fast, promising and high-quality (In Davos..., 2022).

In order to work out the desired mechanisms for the implementation of the long-term strategy of the post-war reconstruction of our state, it is necessary to determine the sources of external financing; we consider funds from foreign investors, assistance from charitable funds (first of all, to reduce the credit burden), as well as the provision of targeted credits and loans, to be the leading financial instruments. For example, it is currently appropriate to develop projects and implement them in relation to external financing of the development of the military-industrial complex of Ukraine, including

on the basis of the transfer of military technologies. Directing funding to priority military areas will allow the domestic military industry to become a locomotive in the sense of further strategic recovery and intensification of the economic activity of civilian sectors of the economy, including the modernization of the metallurgical industry. We fully agree with the leading scientists of Ukraine, who determine that the identification of sectoral vectors of Ukraine's industrial development is an extremely important task, the solution of which will allow us to attract the necessary amount of funding with the subsequent allocation of resources to those sectors, the restoration of which will strengthen the capabilities of defense capability and ensure the economic development of the country (Deineko et al., 2022).

Regarding targeted credits and loans, it is appropriate to take into account the following: at the level of the member states of the EU, the targeted purpose of credits is determined, including the following: 1) refinancing of previously received credits (in national or foreign currency); 2) financing of working capital; 3) financing of new long-term investments; 4) pre-financing of loans from EU funds (András, 2016). The specified direction is also suitable for lending to the Ukrainian economy.

As for building a long-term recovery strategy for Ukraine based on self-financing, first of all, it is necessary to have strategic reserves of capital, especially in periods of rapid increase in lending, and, at the same time, to have sufficient reserves of liquidity in case of outflow of funds. The restoration will be financed, including, through a number of funds: the Small and Medium Business Support Fund; Army Support Fund; Fund for recovery and transformation of the economy; Humanitarian Fund; State debt servicing and repayment fund; Fund for restoration of property and destroyed infrastructure. Long-term strategic directions of financing – green energy, the latest information technologies, etc.

The long-term strategy is aimed at the radical modernization of the country, the sources of financing are the attraction of foreign capital, direct foreign investments. Ukraine should focus on the EU strategy for increasing the energy efficiency of the economy and the social sphere, because the post-war economic stabilization and further development of the economy largely depends on solving the task of providing energy carriers (the energy intensity of Ukraine's GDP is quite high and amounts to 0.98 kg NE/USD (Analytical note, 2010). At the same time, the procedure for entering the EU, including, is subject to the requirements of European legislation regarding the compliance of the share of renewable energy in the country's energy balance. We consider it appropriate to attract foreign capital, direct foreign investment for the implementation of reforms regarding the use of energy-saving technologies, further development of solar and wind energy. We emphasize that the determining factor in this sense is long-term investment and, accordingly, the creation of an attractive investment environment in Ukraine: optimization of the system of protection of the rights of foreign investors, state guarantees of stability of conditions for existence of investment activity by foreigners.

Granting Ukraine the status of a candidate for EU membership made possible, among other things, access to new EU financial support programs, long-term investment projects, which, in turn, will also have a positive impact on the formation of industry policies of the EU. The effective implementation of EU financial support programs should be based on compliance with the investment needs of the Ukrainian economy, the flexibility of the investment policy, openness, adaptability, and the unity of the investment process.

As for the implementation of measures to prepare Ukraine for EU membership, funding should be provided through a single pre-accession financial aid instrument – IPA (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance). This tool can be used both by candidates for accession to the EU and potential candidates; the implementation of this financial instrument for the beneficiary country is calculated for the period from 2021 to 2027 and amounts to about 14.2 billion € (What new opportunities..., 2022). We also consider very positive the decision of the European Commission (announced on July 1, 2022) to allocate additional financial support resources to Ukraine by providing exceptional EU macro-financial assistance in the amount of 1 billion € (Ukraine will receive..., 2022).

Currently, the process of legal adaptation of certain funding for the restoration of Ukraine at the expense of seized Russian property (both in Ukraine and in the world) is actively continuing. EU assistance consists in working out the financial and legal regulation of the confiscation of Russian assets and their transfer to Ukraine. A promising way of financing the long-term strategy of the post-war recovery of Ukraine is reparations from Russia, which, after full capitulation, must agree to compensate the losses to our state.

We consider the relevance of financing directions, the construction of an effective system of managing cash flows between Ukraine and donor countries, as well as the transparency and accountability of the use of financial resources to be decisive in justifying the long-term strategy of Ukraine's post-war recovery. The strategic goal is to revive the stability of the Ukrainian economy, ensure its modernization, further strengthening and development as a new European country.

Conclusions. Despite the fact that the war is still going on, the first priority for our state is the development of strategic directions for the economic recovery of post-war Ukraine. The indicated lies in the plane of financial policy effectiveness, the ability to effectively mobilize financial resources, which is justified by the principles of systematicity, continuity and balance. The financing of measures for the implementation of the medium-term recovery strategy of Ukraine must be carried out through the funds of foreign donors in the form of grants and assistance from charitable foundations. In order to ensure the modernization of the country, which is subject to the long-term strategy of post-war recovery, the sources of financing are the attraction of foreign capital and direct foreign investments.

In this sense, we consider it appropriate to include Ukraine in the program for the use of financial instruments, approved as part of the European Commission's

Economic and Investment Plan, which provides for investments in the amount of up to 9 billion €. The specified measures will allow us to bring our Glorious Victory closer, will contribute to the tasks fulfillment of the post-war Ukrainian economic recovery strategy. The scientific value of the obtained results is as follows: it has been proven that in the field of financing the medium-term recovery strategy of Ukraine, it is necessary to rely on the funds of foreign donors in the form of grants, aid from charitable funds, free financing (the primary direction is financing of the innovative agricultural sector); to ensure the modernization of the country, which is subject to the long-term strategy of post-war recovery, the sources of financing are the attraction of foreign capital, direct foreign investments. The obtained research results can be used to develop the main directions of the Program for the post-war economic revival of Ukraine, taking into account the identified priorities and sources of funding. Prospects for further research are in the area of approving the course to ensure macro-financial stability and Ukraine's acquisition of the status of a full member of the EU.

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