

## **ECONOMIC SITUATION AND POST-WAR RECOVERY OF UKRAINE**

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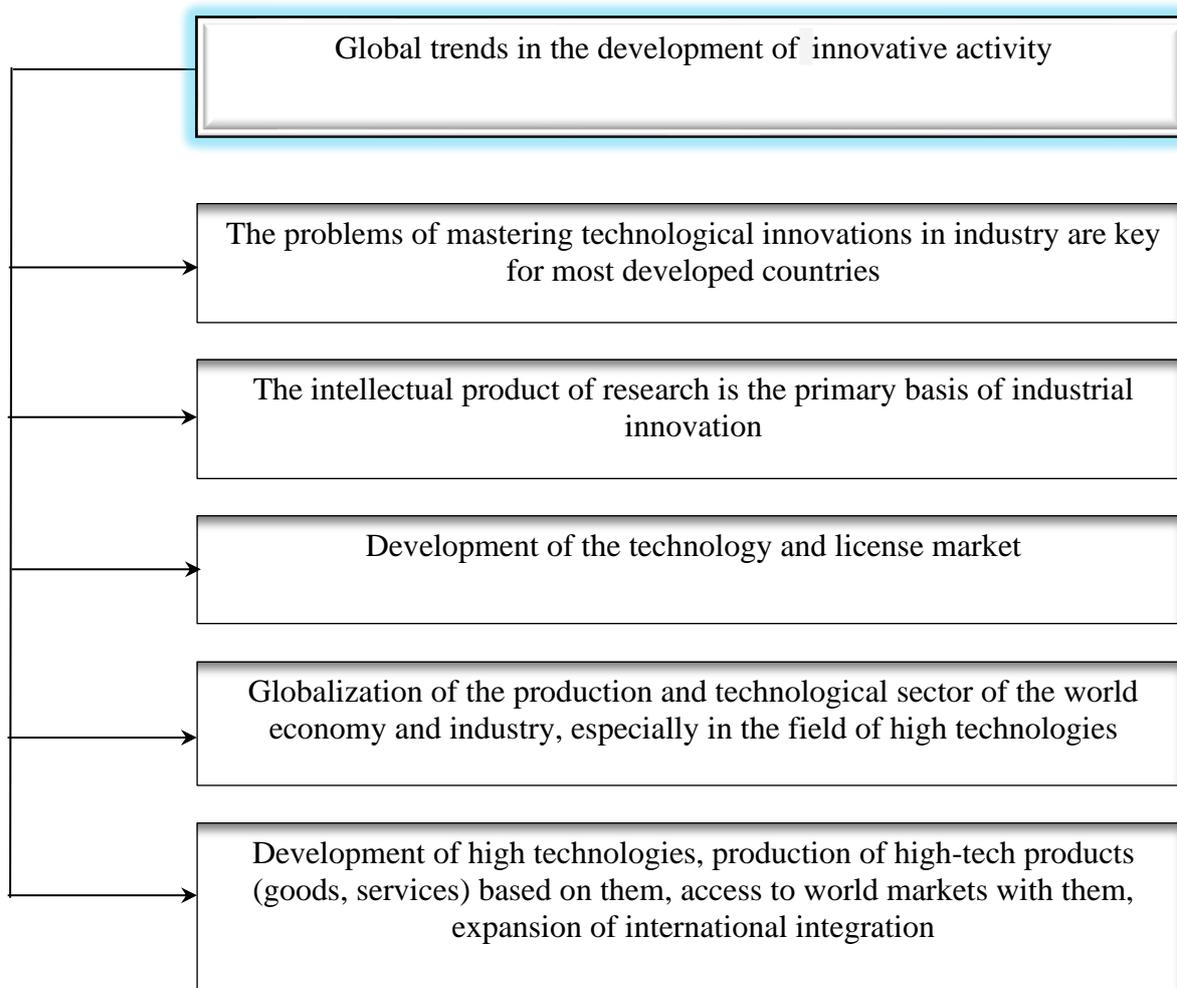
In the conditions of the war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, there is an urgent need for a complete and deep rethinking of the further process of forming the intellectual and economic base of post-war recovery, which will become the basis for the future socio-economic development of Ukraine. Such socio-economic development of Ukraine is not possible without taking into account the main components of the intellectual and economic potential, which forms the basis of the intellectual and economic platform in the post-war reconstruction of our country.

The development of globalization processes presents new challenges to all countries of the world, and Ukraine is no exception, primarily related to the gradual transition to the knowledge economy and its implementation in the conditions of today's challenges. Thus, the formation of the knowledge economy, which is taking place in the conditions of globalization, is accompanied by Ukraine's desire to strengthen control over strategically important industries that affect the formation of intellectual and economic potential. Expanding the possibilities of using the intellectual potential as a basis for the qualitative growth of the Ukrainian economy becomes one of the key prerequisites for the successful formation of an intellectual and economic platform in the conditions of the country's post-war recovery. The qualitative basis of the socio-economic development of Ukraine requires a rethinking of the role of intelligence in the economic process, which, in turn, actualizes the issue of intellectual and economic potential and the effectiveness of its implementation in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine [1-6].

So, firstly, it is necessary to establish the role of intellectual property in the system of the state's modern innovative economy, secondly, it is necessary to investigate the main objects of intellectual property that will take part in the future formation and development of the economy, thirdly, it is necessary to determine the motivational role of intellectual property, determining its impact on the socio-economic development of Ukraine in the post-war recovery.

The modern market economy assumes that each country creates the main share of its wealth not at the expense of material production, but at the expense of the production of new knowledge (technologies, know-how, methods of organizing activities, design, projecting, etc.), and the subsequent implementation of these knowledge in the fields of production and services. Technologies, as a driving force of competition, affect the public sector, where thanks to their development, the globalization of the economy becomes possible [7-12].

Modern information, communication and transport technologies have made this process real. Under these conditions, the following main global trends in the development of innovative activity are evident (Fig. 1):



**Fig. 1. The main global trends in the development of innovative activity in the conditions of economic globalization [6-12]**

The saturation of markets, the global nature of the offer of goods and services direct the main tools of market conquest to the plane of dynamic technological and organizational competition based on innovations that reduce all types of transformational and transactional costs, as well as create an opportunity to save resources in the process of exploitation or consumption [13; 14; 15].

In addition, innovations make it possible to create new markets if, in the process of their implementation, it is possible to satisfy new, previously unrealized needs.

The institutional dynamics of developed countries as a whole create incentives that encourage investment in new knowledge and technology, which brings economic benefits.

The application of innovative factors in the development strategy formation in the developed countries of the world has become of primary importance, which is caused by the influence of the following modern trends in the development of the world economy (Table 1):

Table 1

**The main innovative factors in the formation of the development strategy of modern countries [10-13]**

Innovative factors	Innovative factors
Human capital	The most important characteristic of global innovative development. The mobility of highly qualified personnel ensures the processes of knowledge dissemination, contributing to an increase in the level of competitiveness.
Information technologies	Information technologies in the process of spreading knowledge are becoming more and more relevant for the further growth of innovative activity.
Globalization	It forces enterprises to compete at increasingly higher levels of technology, and at the same time stimulates the processes of specialization and localization of innovations.
The concept of the national innovation system	The countries that implemented this concept managed to create effective innovative economies in a short historical period of time, which include the mechanisms of interaction between the state, business, science and education and to achieve an increase in the overall knowledge intensity of the GDP.
Reduction of the share of the state sector in the conditions of stabilization	Scientific divisions of large corporations, small and medium-sized science-intensive firms are strengthening their positions in national scientific and technological development, relying on the educational system, infrastructure and some economic benefits created with the help of the state.

In the economic sense, intellectual activity contributes to the innovative development of the enterprise (on the micro level) and the state (on the macro level) in the conditions of global competition.

The special sphere of relations, which covers all the diversity of relations, related to the creation, distribution and use of intellectual property objects, forms the sphere of intellectual property of the national economy, which should be applied in the restoration and development of the post-war economy of Ukraine [4-8].

The sphere of intellectual property in the macroeconomic aspect is a set of branches of the economy, types of social activity that do not directly participate in the creation of material goods, but produce a product of a special kind (which often does not have a physical expression), which is necessary for the effective functioning and development of material production. In the economic sense, the intellectual activity of society is manifested in the conscious activity of subjects of the sphere of intellectual

property, which create new forms of goods and services, which realize new combinations of factors of their production.

Intellectual property is created and used in close connection with the innovative activity of subjects of the national economy. The objective basis of this activity is the resource availability of the country, the ability to transition the processes of resource use to new levels of quality and productivity, and it is an internal resource that allows for scientific, technical and socio-economic transformations [9-12].

The growing importance of the intellectual factor is associated with the desire to consume natural resources more rationally based on new knowledge (scientific and technical achievements). The knowledge gained during the improvement of the qualifications of employees has a positive effect on the quality of the labor resource, where scientific and technical inventions ensure an increase in the level of use of real capital.

Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine has brought our people an unprecedented social and humanitarian catastrophe, which has certainly affected the country's economy. Ukraine's GDP has been growing steadily since 2000, reaching 74,2% of 1990 levels as of December 2008. After that, against the background of the financial crisis, the growth rate (2009) of the national economy slowed down, and since 2013. Ukraine's GDP begins to fall after the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as well as the occupation of certain regions of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, fell sharply by 20% and as a result in 2016 reaches the level of 59,9% since 1990. The situation was stabilized with the support of international financial organizations, and as a result in 2019 to return the welfare of the citizens of our state to the level of indicators of the pre-crisis period of 2008 [1].

After this reversal of the trend, the Center for Economic and Business Studies predicted that between 2021 and 2036 Ukraine will rise from 55th to 53rd place in the ranking of world economies [2]. The success of the post-war reconstruction of European countries was determined not only by financial assistance and focusing on market relations, but also by the motivation of liberated nations, which manifested itself in zero tolerance for corruption and consolidation of the rule of law by building an independent judiciary [6; 16].

From February 24, 2022 in Ukraine the war with the Russian Federation proceeds. According to the Ministry of Economy, direct losses (excluding losses of economic growth) for Ukraine's infrastructure reach at least 120 billion US dollars or almost 3,6 trillion UAH. In addition, according to the National Bank during the martial law, Ukraine's economy loses 50% of «unproduced» GDP, i.e. each week of hostilities «costs» the national economy more than 50 billion hryvnia [4]. After three months of war, there are more and more different ideas, opinions and visions on how to rebuild Ukraine's destroyed infrastructure and economy. Economists and experts are discussing and looking for a version of the Marshall Plan for Ukraine. To develop a plan for Ukraine, it is most logical to analyze the Marshall Plan and the recovery scenarios of five countries: West Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea and Israel. These examples are completely different in the tools to achieve the goal, but at the same time similar to the initial state of the countries and the result. Each of the analyzed countries

faced enormous devastation, and each of them was able not just to recover, but also to make an economic breakthrough. At least three countries that had to recover from the war are now in the top five economies in the world. The period of their recovery is called the «economic miracle», which indicates the new opportunities of the postwar period for the economies of the affected countries [5].

Steps needed to support economic recovery:

1. Establishment of the Economic Recovery Fund with the involvement of international financial support. Sources of funding for the Fund may be direct contributions from partner countries, European Union Structural and Investment Funds (ESI Funds), concessional / non-refundable funding from international financial institutions, private donors - potential strategic investors, and placement of debt securities under the guarantee of leading countries. An additional source of the Fund may be assets collected from the aggressor state and its officials in order to compensate for Ukraine's losses from hostilities.

2. Expanding the free trade area with the EU. At the state level, the reduction of customs duties and the removal of other barriers on the way of Ukrainian goods to EU markets should be initiated (with the subsequent transition to a single market regime with the EU). This will allow expanding markets for domestic producers, which, in turn, will stimulate the arrival of strategic foreign investors in Ukraine, their creation of new and expansion of existing production facilities in Ukraine.

3. Expansion of state business support programs. Expanded funding for the state program to subsidize interest rates on bank loans (based on the Affordable Loans 5-7-9 percentage program) will keep viable businesses, including those temporarily relocated from the affected regions, and thus support employment and budget taxes. The financing of relevant programs can be supported by special refinancing mechanisms of the National Bank [4]. The result of the implementation of the proposed model of economic revival of Ukraine will be not only the restoration of traditional production chains, but also the long-awaited qualitative changes in the structure of the economy. This will allow Ukraine not only to recover, but also to become stronger [6; 16].

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