

RESTART UKRAINE: POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Materials Collection of student conference



Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman
Law Institute's Foreign Languages Department

ANNIVERSARY 90TH ANNUAL STUDENT SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE "INNOVATIVE PROJECTS FOR THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE"

Thursday, May 18, 2023

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The platform moderator: Volodymyr Machusky, PhD in Law, Kyiv national economic university named after Vadym Hetman, associate professor.

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INTRODUCTORY WORDS



Olena Titova, Head of the Foreign Languages Department, Law Institute, KNEU, Ph.D of Economic Sciences

It is with great pleasure that we announce the success of the platform "["RESTART UKRAINE: POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION"](#) of the Law Institute's Foreign Languages Department of the KNEU, which took place on Thursday, May 18, 2023, at 2:30 p.m., as part of the ANNIVERSARY 90TH ANNUAL STUDENT SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE "INNOVATIVE PROJECTS FOR THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE".

This event at the [Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman](#) brought together students, teachers, invited guests and sponsor partners.

The fact that the working language of the platform was English deserves special attention. And all the participating speakers showed themselves brilliantly in their speeches.

During the operation of the platform, there was a deep exchange of knowledge, ideas and innovative research.

During the work of the platform, enthusiasm for discoveries and innovations was felt.

The diversity of views and experiences shared by researchers, students, scientists and guests contributed to the enrichment of the legal and linguistic environment and encouraged further scientific explorations in student science.

The program of the platform included interesting reports by speakers, which led to the active participation of participants who took part in discussions, asked questions and

shared the results of their own research. This spirit of collaboration and intellectual exchange created a vibrant atmosphere that energized everyone present.

The organizers of the platform express their deep gratitude to [Olena Titova](#) (photo above), whose careful planning, tireless efforts and attention to detail ensured the impeccable conduct of the conference.

Special thanks to the moderator of the platform [Volodymyr Machusky](#).

A significant contribution to the work of the platform was made, in particular, by such teachers of the Department of Foreign Languages of the UI as supervisors of the scientific work of the student speakers: Professor Valentyna Titova, Associate Professor [Tatiana Gulyar](#), senior teacher [Iryna Agratyuk](#), senior teacher [Valentyna Burliy](#), senior teacher [Olena Ovchinnikova](#), senior teacher [Svitlana Nedilchenko](#).

Special sincere gratitude to the sponsors and partners of the conference, without whose generous support and dedication to student scientific development, the successful operation of the platform would not be possible. Sponsors' contributions demonstrate their belief in the power of student research and their commitment to the development of the scientific student community.

Special thanks to the investment company [Reflect Ventures](#) and [Michel Friedman](#) personally for the sharp questions and brilliant ideas.

Special thanks to Sterling Development International Limited and [Niall Forester](#) personally for inspiring mentorship.

An important contribution to the work of the platform was made by the law firm [Goretsky and partners](#), and [Oleg Goretsky](#) personally, in particular, by providing the opportunity to reward the winning students with modern legal books in English. [Lena Andreykina](#) rightfully deserves gratitude from students and teachers for her organizational contribution to the successful operation of the platform.

Many thanks to [Yurydychna Gazeta \(Legal Newspaper\)](#) Gazeta for the information support of the platform and [Olena Osmolovska](#) personally for communication coordination.

The last sponsor on the list, but the first in importance, is the world-renowned English language learning portal [Pearson](#) and personally [Aliona Zarahovich](#).

Reflecting on the work of the platform, we are inspired by the potential it has for shaping future student research. The connections formed, the exchange of ideas and the collaborations initiated during this day will undoubtedly lead to new discoveries and achievements in the field of student legal science.

In conclusion, congratulations to each participant for his invaluable contribution to the success of this platform.

Let's continue the momentum gained from this platform and start preparing a new meeting for the month of October this year!



[Niall Forester](#),
Managing Partner at
Sterling Development
International in London.

It is the custom of my company, [Sterling Development International Limited](#), to periodically attend conferences. They are a wonderful opportunity to celebrate successes and share learning.

In May 2023, I attended the "RESTART UKRAINE: POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION" of the Law Institute's Foreign Languages Department of Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman which brought together students, teachers and sponsor partners.

The students presented important papers based on in-depth research of the reconstruction required after the war and the crucial role the legal framework and lawyers will play in this.

Their focus was on mobilising international support for Ukraine's economic and social stabilisation and recovery from the effects of war, including through emergency assistance for immediate needs and financing private sector participation in the reconstruction process.

I particularly enjoyed their hope for EU standards and the EU's commitment to "human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights". Reducing corruption was also a priority mentioned repeatedly.

I wish to acknowledge the organisers of this event. You are shaping peoples ideas. Congratulations to all organisers and students.

You do yourselves, KNEU and your country proud.

You have my commitment to continue the momentum gained from this platform and start preparing for the next phases.

Niall Foster



Michael Friedman,
founding partners of
Reflect Ventures

Hi. I'm Michael Friedman, one of the founding partners of [Reflect Ventures](#).

I have visited Kyiv many times in happier days and I sincerely hope I will be able to visit again soon.

Ukraine has amazingly outperformed in its defense against the Russian invasion. Because of this, Ukraine will likely have a complete or close to complete victory in this war. However, what has been won in war can be lost in peace. Even when the military attacks stop, Ukraine will be under constant pressure via its economy, subversion, attempts at political manipulation, and hybrid warfare. It is highly unlikely you will have true peace any time in the near future.

Ukraine's long term victory will depend on rebuilding and economic development. This may be a harder victory to win than the war. You will fight corruption, embezzlement, entrenched domestic rent seekers, protectionists, foreign governments - we know which ones - that want to rebuild their trade with and businesses in Russia, and local businessmen who can be enticed or bribed with deals from Russia or Russia's stooges. Ukraine's rebuilding will be a trillion dollar pinata and plenty of pigs will want to feed at that trough.

However, Ukraine's opportunity is also tremendous. Poland's GDP per capita in 1990 as it emerged from Soviet domination was just USD 1,731. In 2022 it was USD 18,221 - more than 10 times higher. Poland is likely to overtake the UK by 2030. Few would have predicted this in 1990.

Ukraine can achieve similar results if it follows a similar path. Ukraine has a tremendous wealth of natural and human resources. Leverage them.

1. Clean up corruption. I cannot overemphasize this. Look at models ranging from ICAC in British Hong Kong to China's Strike Hard campaign to how the US cleaned things up in the mid to late 1900s.

2. Simplify and clean up regulation. Rent seekers use regulation to lock out competitors, increasing their income and slowing economic growth. Rwanda has gotten the time for a foreigner to open a new company down to 24 hours. Why can't Ukraine do better?

3. Eliminate every import tariff you can. Tariffs can help develop local industries, but at the cost of downstream industries that need those inputs and usually add more value.

4. Keep taxes as low as possible - look at the Irish Miracle.

5. Avoid the temptation to push wage increases, buy local rules, and similar regulations. As demand for labor goes up wages and incomes will go up to match.

6. Make work visas easy. No one hires foreigners if they can get local talent at anywhere near the same cost. If a foreigner has a job offer in Ukraine that pays more than a few times Ukraine's median wage a work visa should be almost automatic. People like this are leverage - they will generate multiple local jobs by bringing in capabilities that Ukraine does not have and enabling business that otherwise would not be possible.

7. Offer digital nomad visa and e-residency like Estonia

8. Make it clear to all - Ukraine is open for business. Ukraine wants investment. Tell the world "Build factories. Invest in farm land. Invest in natural resources. Build outsourcing companies." Make it simple, make it cheap, make it transparent. As jobs

come to Ukraine the Ukrainian diaspora will return. As opportunities come they and others will invest. We see this in the markets we invest in. It works.

9. Push hard and fast for EU membership. The EU is a pain - I am sympathetic to Brexiters - but Ukraine is not the UK. For Ukraine the combination of low costs (especially labor), great people, and access to the EU Market will be a huge pull.

The future is yours if you can take it. I will not wish you good luck - this mostly is not luck. But work hard, fight hard, rebuild your country.

Thank you.

ABSTRACTS OF STUDENT REPORTS

UN PEACEKEEPERS AS A PART OF POSTWAR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE: PROS AND CONS

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The topic of UN peacekeepers' participation in sustainable post-war development in Ukraine is important as it raises significant questions about the role of the UN in preserving international peace and security, as well as the challenges and opportunities associated with post-conflict reconstruction and development.

This can help improve understanding of how the UN can be effective in conflict management and peacekeeping after the war, and what measures are necessary to ensure sustainable development in such situations.

Furthermore, the topic of UN peacekeepers' involvement in Ukraine is relevant today because the conflict in different parts of Ukraine continue to have a negative impact on the lives of local residents and the country's economy as a whole.

Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist host countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace [1]. UN peacekeepers play a crucial role in providing security, protecting civilians, and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Peacekeepers are soldiers, police officers, and civilian personnel from UN member states who are deployed to areas of conflict around the world to help maintain peace and security. The primary objective of UN peacekeeping missions is to support the implementation of peace agreements and promote sustainable development in the host country.

The composition of a peacekeeping mission varies depending on the nature and scope of the conflict, but typically includes military, police, and civilian personnel. Military personnel are responsible for providing security and protecting civilians, while police officers assist in maintaining law and order. Civilian personnel are involved in tasks such as human rights monitoring, electoral support, and economic development. UN peacekeepers are carefully selected and trained to carry out their duties impartially, with the utmost professionalism, and in accordance with international norms and standards. They operate under the powers that outlines their objectives, rules of engagement, and limitations [3, с. 28].

Overall, since the beginning of peacekeeping missions that have been ongoing since 1948, the UN has conducted 71 peacekeeping operations more than 1 million military and civilian personnel from over 120 countries worldwide have participated in these operations. Currently, the UN conducts 14 peacekeeping operations in support of peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Western Sahara, Syria, Cyprus, Lebanon, Kosovo, India and Pakistan, as well as in the Middle East [1].

Ukraine, like other states, has a responsibility to ensure international security and peaceful conflict resolution, and actively participates in peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the UN. Our country carefully considers its obligations as a UN member state and views its participation in international peacekeeping operations as an important component of its foreign policy, demonstrating an understanding of its responsibility in preserving international peace and security [2, c. 81].

The country has participated in 22 UN peacekeeping missions since 1992, with its peacekeepers being deployed in various conflict zones around the world, such as Liberia, Western Sahara, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Haiti, the Central African Republic, Kosovo, and others. Notably, Ukrainian peacekeepers have played a crucial role in the UN peacekeeping mission in Cote d'Ivoire, where they helped maintain peace and security, restore infrastructure, and provide humanitarian aid to the population.

However, as a country that has been in a state of conflict since 2014, Ukraine may consider the presence of peacekeepers on its territory as necessary. Such presence can have both positive and negative consequences for the country [4, c. 249].

Positive consequences of the presence of peacekeepers in Ukraine include: human rights protection, it means that peacekeepers can protect human rights and prevent possible violations of the rights of conflict participants. They can also ensure the safety of other peaceful residents who are not involved in the conflict. The next, assistance in peaceful conflict resolution general peacekeepers can contribute to peaceful conflict resolution, which will reduce the number of people who suffer from violence. This can give the parties to the conflict the opportunity to find a compromise and solve the problem without violent means.

And support for international peace and security namely Ukraine, as a member state of the UN, has a responsibility to ensure international peace and security. Participation in peacekeeping missions can be an important component of the country's foreign policy, demonstrating its ability to cooperate with other countries in ensuring peace and security.

The presence of peacekeepers in Ukraine can also have negative consequences: interference from other countries: with the presence of peacekeepers in Ukraine, there may be a sense of interference in the country's internal affairs and excessive dependence on other countries, which can undermine the country's sovereignty. Some Ukrainians may perceive the presence of peacekeepers as unnecessary interference from other countries in Ukraine's internal affairs.

The next negative consequence is ignoring national traditions and culture: peacekeepers may have their own approaches to resolving conflicts, which do not always correspond to national traditions and culture of Ukraine.

This can cause conflicts between peacekeepers and local residents and violate their right to self-determination. The last negative consequence is risk of terrorist attacks: the presence of peacekeepers may increase the risk of terrorist attacks on peacekeeping missions, which can lead to the death of peacekeepers and exacerbate the conflict. The risk of such attacks may be higher if peacekeepers are perceived as interfering in the internal affairs of the country.

UN Peacekeepers play an important role in maintaining peace and ensuring security worldwide. They help prevent conflicts, reduce violence, ensure citizen safety, and contribute to the restoration of damaged infrastructure and socio-economic development in conflict zones.

UN Peacekeepers carry out their missions in different parts of the world where armed conflicts and threats to peace and security arise.

They provide humanitarian assistance, monitor compliance with ceasefires, carry out actions to collect weapons and disarm explosive devices.

Among others, UN Peacekeepers are important for Ukraine due to the ongoing armed conflict in all parts of the country. Sending UN Peacekeepers can be an important step in this direction, but before that, the advantages and disadvantages of this decision should be carefully considered.

One of the main advantages of UN Peacekeepers in Ukraine is the possibility of reducing tension in the region and ensuring safety for the population. Peacekeepers can provide support in maintaining ceasefires and monitoring compliance with agreements between conflict parties. In addition, their presence can provide support for democracy, statehood, and development of Ukraine as a whole.

Nevertheless, there are also some disadvantages of UN Peacekeepers, particularly regarding their effectiveness and results. History shows that peacekeeping missions can have limited results if necessary resources and support from conflict parties are not provided. In addition, peacekeepers may sometimes be subject to attacks and other dangers that can lead to loss of life and threats to their safety.

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EFFECTIVE POSTWAR INVESTMENT INTO UKRAINIAN ECONOMY (HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS)

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The outbreak of full-scale aggression on the territory of Ukraine interrupted the almost 80-year era of peace in Europe. For more than a year, Ukraine has been the target of constant shelling by the Russian Federation using the full range of available weapons, causing catastrophic damage, including to civilian and critical infrastructure.

According to the Prime Minister of Ukraine Denys Shmyhal, Ukraine's total reconstruction needs as of June 2022 amount to 349 billion dollars [9]. Accordingly, the post-war state will face numerous challenges in terms of post-war reconstruction, and foreign investment may be one of the leading sources of revenue for Ukraine's economy and, indirectly, for the national budget. Thus, the experience of postwar Europe and the analysis of the investment climate of European countries in the second half of the twentieth century will be useful.

The end of World War II in Europe opened a new era of challenges for the economy and society. Ukraine is facing similar, and in some respects more serious, challenges, and it is therefore necessary to consider the main historical aspects of creating favorable conditions for foreign investment in the postwar state. As of 1946, the countries of Europe were in ruins and the continent was divided by the Iron Curtain, so the strategies for rebuilding postwar countries in the West and East differed accordingly.

The experience of rebuilding Western Europe with a market economy will be more relevant, as Ukraine will take it as an example, first of all.

Among the postwar countries, we can take the example of France, which, after five years of devastating hostilities, needed reconstruction. The main sources of investment in the French economy after World War II were: - self-financing of companies in the amount of almost 50% of all industrial investments; - special government funds, partially received/formed on the basis of foreign aid; - inflationary financing through the re-pricing of the Central Bank of France.

The national capital market played a minimal role in these operations. This suggests that the decisive variable for economic growth was not the total supply of capital, but the mechanism for channeling savings into domestic investment. Capital exports were not so much a deduction from the supply of capital available to industry as a means of extracting savings that industry could not or did not want to use [1, p. 174].

It should be noted that the French economy of that time was guided by a certain sequence of national plans, each of which covered a period of about 4-5 years, these plans were intended to indicate the goals of economic growth and development strategies. Nevertheless, the domestic economic situation of the postwar Fourth Republic was catastrophic, which is why economic recovery was out of the question without foreign investment. In 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community, which later helped integrate France into the European Union and attract foreign investment from various European countries [2]. Indeed, the European Coal and Steel Community played a significant role in shaping the postwar economy of not only France, but Western Europe as a whole.

As a result, the depleted French economy benefited significantly, and the recently sworn enemies, France and West Germany, became more closely economically interconnected [3, p. 4].

A significant contribution to the recovery of the French economy was made by the United States, whose investments contributed to the competitiveness of national companies, attracting capital and technology needed to modernize and expand their activities.

Moreover, French companies were actively looking for any opportunity to attract American investors [4, p. 151]. The Marshall Plan was also a real support, thanks to which France received 1.215 billion US dollars in 1948-1949. These funds helped the country take the first steps towards reconstruction [4, p. 132].

The historical experience of France shows that only through close cooperation and effective domestic economic reforms is it possible to attract foreign investors, even taking into account the investment climate of a post-war and devastated country, which, moreover, was under occupation for more than four years.

It is important to take into account the legal aspect of creating favorable conditions for foreign investment, which is the existence of a perfect regulatory framework. First of all, it is appropriate to mention the Law of Ukraine "On the Regime of Foreign Investment" of 19.03.1996 [5], which establishes state guarantees for the protection of foreign investment, state registration and control over the implementation of investments, regulates the activities of enterprises with foreign investments, etc.

The Laws of Ukraine "On Protection of Foreign Investments in Ukraine" of 10.09.1991 [10] and "On Investment Activity" of 18.09.1991 [11], which became the first and fundamental documents of independent Ukraine in the field of investment relations, cannot be ignored. The Law of Ukraine "On Elimination of Discrimination in Taxation of Business Entities Established with the Use of Property and Funds of Domestic Origin" of 17.12.2000 [6] is particularly important in regulating investment activity, the provisions contained therein are intended to protect competition between business entities established with the involvement of foreign investment, regardless of when they were attracted and registered.

At the end of 2020, the Law of Ukraine "On State Support for Investment Projects with Significant Investments in Ukraine" [7] was adopted, which significantly updated investment legislation and improved the investment climate in Ukraine. The law laid the The Materials Collection of the platform ["RESTART UKRAINE: POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION"](#). — К.: [BLER](#), 2023. — 53 p.

groundwork for attracting domestic and foreign investment to Ukraine, creating new jobs, developing Ukraine's regions, and increasing the competitiveness of the economy.

However, a new challenge to Ukrainian legislation was posed on 24.02.2022, and therefore this Law needed to be expanded and supplemented. As a result, the Verkhovna Rada registered draft amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On State Support for Investment Projects with Significant Investments in Ukraine" No. 8138 [7], which expands the scope of investment project implementation.

The feature of the national investment legislation is that certain aspects of this area are regulated by the norms of different branches of law and, accordingly, the regulation of investment activity at the national level is unstable, and the regulatory framework is subject to constant changes. Among them, it is advisable to single out a number of codes, the adoption of which contributed to the beginning of positive changes in the legislative process, including: Economic, Civil, Tax, Customs, Land and Budget Codes of Ukraine, which, in the context of the formation of national identity, significantly influenced the increase in the rating of investment attractiveness of Ukraine [8, p. 53].

In general, it should be emphasized that even in the context of a full-scale war, the process of improving national legislation continues, and not only to meet the current conditions, but also to meet the future challenges associated with the reconstruction of the state and the attraction of foreign investors.

So, first of all, it should be noted that Ukraine will have to overcome many post-war difficulties that will be faced for decades. The historical experience of Western Europe after the end of the Second World War once again proves the need to create a comfortable and reliable legal framework to attract foreign investment that will work to rebuild the destroyed country.

A year after a terrible and devastating war, Ukrainian legislation is being transformed and improved in accordance with the new realities of martial law, but Ukrainian lawmakers are already building the foundation for a future peaceful country that will have a heavy burden on its shoulders, and foreign investment will be one of the key tools in the hands of post-war Ukraine to overcome it.

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POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE

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The eight-year war of the Russian invasion of Ukraine has resulted in devastating damage to the country's physical, economic, and human infrastructure, caused great damage to our population. The process of rebuilding our Ukraine will be long, expensive, and difficult, but the reconstruction of Ukraine offers a unique opportunity to rebuild the country in a modern, secure, and Eurocentric manner. [1]

After the war a lot of work will be for us, lawyers. All those who destroyed, killed marauders, stole humanitarian aid from allies, and collaborated with the enemy should stand trial and be held accountable. It is our very first priority after the war to establish the rule of law in our country.

This challenge is already being prepared at the global level by The Hague.

Unfortunately, our legal system and structure are far from perfect. Corruption in this area of government is constantly pointed out to us by our partners, and our ability to join the European Union depends on how we solve this problem. To date, the Verkhovna Rada has adopted a law regulating the conduct of restoration work to eliminate the consequences of the armed Russian aggression. It has already been signed by the President and entered into force on March 21. But we still have a lot to do in this area.

Simultaneously with putting things in order in legislation and jurisprudence, we should restore the country.

We need large financial and humanitarian investments (construction materials, construction workers). But first of all, we need to plan, to make the design and requirements for these reconstruction efforts and restoration of all the destroyed areas. The world has experiences with post-war reconstruction.

Examples are - the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as reconstruction following severe natural disasters. Already now we should learn the experience of previous accidents. The road to peace and stability is filled with challenges, the level of economic development, proximity to the EU, and a strong sense of common purpose and unity within Ukraine provides cautious cause for optimism. [2]

President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky emphasized the importance of a large-scale plan to rebuild the country after the end of the war with Russia. For this, according to him, "a strategic international support plan for Ukraine is needed, which will be a modern analogue of the historical Marshall Plan." German Finance Minister Christian Lindner has proposed an international program to rebuild Ukraine after the end of the Russian invasion.

Highly important for us is the restoration of infrastructure: houses, power facilities, water supply facilities, roads, bridges and much more. Our people need homes where to

live, children must go to schools, all of us need work, to earn for living. All these will appear after restoration of the economy.

Sure, we need investments. And our partners, practically the best part of the world, are ready to help us.

As for the economy, the first thing we need to do is to build factories and create more jobs. Attract investors from all countries to build many industrial and business enterprises, because Ukraine has fertile land and minerals and all this needs to be used in the right way.

Other not less important measures:

1. Security and defence measures.

It is necessary to build plants and factories that will produce weapons, to conduct regular training for the military, and to improve their skills.

2. Development of the education system (opening of schools, kindergartens, universities, ideally, free education for Ukrainian citizens and better quality than now)

3. Modernization of the health care system (procurement of necessary medicines and devices)

4. Development of the culture and sports system (to create training facilities for our athletes to compete around the world in the future)

As a conclusion, I can say that the war has caused great damage to all spheres of life, but it will be a push for us to build a Eurocentric country in which the LAW rules. We have many challenges and a lot of work ahead of us, but Ukrainians have shown the world that we will never give up and will only go forward and try to do our best.

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ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN IMPACT ON RECOVERY OF POST-WAR UKRAINE

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First of all, it is necessary to determine the relevance of the topic, because it is certainly connected with the events of the present. Thus, on February 24, 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine, which caused essential damage in the social, economic, and political sectors of human life.

The war also significantly influenced the European integration processes, which in recent years have come to an end.

However, military actions hardly slowed down the processes of European integration. Even though the determination of the Ukrainian people to join the European Union has only become greater, the willingness of the European Union to help Ukraine is manifested not in words, but in deeds. We can trace the comprehensive assistance from the EU and the guarantees of the post-war reconstruction of the country.

First of all, it is necessary to determine the legal basis for the EU's assistance to Ukraine in the conditions of restoration and post-war reconstruction. First of all, back in 2014, Ukraine signed the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU. Since that moment the strengthening of integration processes began [5].

In general, the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU standards is a difficult and long process, but according to 2023, Ukraine has fulfilled about 70% of the conditions put forward by the EU. A significant contribution was made to the harmonization of legislation within the framework of private international law, namely aspects related to the issue of intellectual property law.

However, certain conditions remain unfulfilled [3].

With the outbreak of war, legislative and law enforcement processes slowed down significantly, however, on February 28, 2022, the President of Ukraine applied for accession to the European Union.

And considering the situation as a whole, on June 23, 2022, the European Council assigned Ukraine the status of a candidate for EU membership [4. c.30]. To control the process and coordinate joint actions, seven principles were adopted in Lugano, which will become a basis for restoring Ukraine, part of which will be financed by international donors and partners [6. c.129].

The war with the Russian Federation led to a significant stagnation and decline in the Ukrainian economy, which was reflected in the fall of GDP, the shortage of certain goods,

and the decline in incomes, etc. Also, significantly worsened the issue of unemployment [1. c.140].

That is why, on July 4, 2022, an international conference was held in Lugano, the purpose of which was to solve the details of the process of reforming the public structures of Ukraine, but given the military actions on the part of the Russian Federation, the main issue was the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

Thus, three stages of reconstruction were identified: the initial stage - that is, measures to restore the most important objects of critical infrastructure, which was completed in 2022.

This stage covers the restoration of business and residential buildings 2) a transitional stage - the implementation of programs from a single Plan during 2022-2032; 3) the final stage - which provides for the final harmonization of legislation and socio-economic aspects under EU standards [4. c.32].

Within the framework of the implementation of the first stage, the National Council for the Restoration of Ukraine was created - an advisory body under the President of Ukraine, that is intended to overcome the consequences of the war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine [4. c.32].

Ukraine also became a member of the Digital Europe program and will join projects with funding of 6 billion euros, which was also carried out as part of European integration. This funding is aimed at the development of artificial intelligence, cloud services, digital skills, and high-performance computers, as well as funding for the use of digital technologies in the economy and society.

On 12.05.2022, Ukraine also signed a High-Level Understanding to Update Maps of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) within the framework of the Commission's policy to extend TEN-T to the nearest countries, aimed at developing the logistics and transport network [4. p.35].

In general, as a result of the conference in Lugano, seven principles were approved, namely: partnership, according to which the government of Ukraine will lead the process of restoration and implement it together with international partners; focus on reform; transparency and accountability, rule of law; democratic participation; attracting new stakeholders; gender equality and inclusion, as well as sustainable development [6. c.132].

Also at this conference, 15 priority programs of assistance and financing to Ukraine were identified: macro-financial assistance, budget support, loans, debt securities, donations, restructuring of external debt, grants, etc. [6. c.132-133].

Considering the support of the EU as a whole, we can note the following contributions to the restoration of Ukraine: since the beginning of the war, about 50 billion Euros have been allocated to help Ukraine - 37.8 billion Euros to support its overall economy, social and financial viability and about 12 billion Euros for military assistance provided within the framework of the European Peace Fund and directly by the Member States.

Also, on January 26, 2023, an interdepartmental Donor Coordination Platform was created to support the reconstruction and restoration of Ukraine. The platform creates conditions for close coordination between international donors and financial institutions and provides consistent, transparent, and accountable support [2].

Taking everything into consideration, it is worth emphasizing the EU's significant contribution to the support and financing of Ukraine in the framework of European integration processes, which significantly helps Ukraine to resist the aggressive attack of the Russian Federation and gradually recover.

Thus, given the determination of the EU's actions, there is an opportunity for close cooperation in the future within the framework of European integration and getting more help in rebuilding our country.

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HUMAN RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORY (ON THE EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE

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Humanity has gone through a thorny path on the way to asserting human rights, fighting step by step for the principle of the inviolability of their rights and freedoms. Establishing new opportunities for individuals became the beginning of large-scale changes in the social and political life of a country, a new understanding of the importance of a person in his relations with society and the state.

Undoubtedly, in the list of basic human rights, a special place is occupied by the right of a person to freely choice of his place of residence, declared in Article 33 of the Constitution of Ukraine. Ensuring human rights is one of the eternal, global topics of every social, legal, democratic state.

Since the beginning of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, there have been known cases when representatives of the occupying state, under the pretext of "evacuation", forcibly moved Ukrainian citizens who were temporarily occupied by the enemy to their own territory.

Therefore, today in our country, the study of the human right to freely choice of a place of residence in the temporarily occupied territory, as well as the creation of effective methods of their provision and protection guarantees, is relevant.

Separate aspects of the investigated issue were covered in their scientific works by: P.M. Rabinovych, I.I. Golubka, O.F. Dynko, N.M. Parkhomenko and others. However, despite a significant amount of scientific developments in this field, today there are still questions about ensuring the human right to freely choice of a place of residence in the temporarily occupied territory.

Therefore, it will be appropriate to analyze the norms of the current national legislation and the norms of international law in the sphere of realization of the human right to freely choice of the place of residence.

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine. During the Russian armed aggression against Ukraine, cases occurred in the territories of Kharkiv Region, Kherson Region, Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, in particular in the city of Mariupol, when the occupation authorities deported several

thousand local residents to the territory of the Russian Federation. These local residents, mostly women and children, hid from the bombings in bomb shelters from where they were first taken to filtration camps in Donetsk, Novoazovsk, where citizens are divided into benevolent and unbeneficial ones.

Subsequently, some of the citizens are transported further to remote cities on the territory of Russia. In addition, passports are taken from our citizens, and in return they issue a document that obliges a person to stay in a certain city, effectively depriving them of the right to leave that city for two years with the obligation to get a job at a certain place of work [7].

Thus, people have no other choice but to leave for the territory of the aggressor's country. It is obvious that the forced transfer of Ukrainian citizens outside the territory of Ukraine is an arbitrary act on the part of the occupiers, which does not pursue legitimate goals.

First of all, it is necessary to clarify the concept of "place of residence". According to Part 5 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Freedom of Movement and Free Choice of Residence in Ukraine", the place of residence is a dwelling with an address assigned in accordance with the procedure established by law, in which a person lives, as well as an institution for homeless people, another provider of social services with residence, inpatient social and medical institution and other institutions of social support (care) in which a person receives social services [2].

As already mentioned, the Constitution of Ukraine declares that everyone who is legally present in the territory of Ukraine is guaranteed freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, the right to freely leaving the territory of Ukraine, with the exception of restrictions established by law. In addition, a citizen of Ukraine cannot be deprived of the right to return to Ukraine at any time [1].

Equally important are the norms of international law, which guarantee the observance of human rights and their protection. However, Russia continues to defiantly ignore its international legal obligations under the Geneva Convention.

For example, the specified illegal actions of Russia are a violation of Article 49 of the Geneva Convention (IV) on the Treatment of Civilian Population of 1949 and Article 85 of the Additional Protocol (I) to the Convention of 1977, which prohibit, regardless of the motives, to carry out forced individual or mass resettlement or deportation of protected persons from the occupied territory to the territory of the occupying state [3].

Also, the forcible displacement of the population or deportation by the occupation authorities of the Russian Federation can be qualified as a crime against humanity or a war crime in accordance with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

However, the term "forcible" as used in the Rome Statute is not limited to the use of force and may include the threat of force or coercion caused by, for example, fear of violence, brute force, detention, psychological pressure or abuse of power against such person or persons, or using a situation characterized by coercion [6].

It should be noted that the illegal actions of our enemy constitute a violation, in particular, of Article 3 and Article 8 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which guarantee the right not to be subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment and the right to respect private and family life, as well as Art. 2 of Protocol No. 4 to the Convention, which guarantees the right to move freely and freely choice of a place of residence on the territory of any state, the right to leave the country and the prohibition of deportation from the territory of which a person is a citizen [4].

So, summing up all the above, we can come to the conclusion that the occupying power forcibly deports the local population to the territory of another state. Failure of the occupying power to comply with the norms of international law entails political, moral and material sanctions for crimes that are particularly dangerous, including the criminal liability of specific officials or ordinary citizens.

Such responsibility may arise in case of violation by the occupying power or its representatives of the laws and customs of war and for crimes against peace, humanity, human security and international legal order. In our opinion, an available mechanism for influencing the process of protecting the human right to freely choice of a place of residence in the temporarily occupied territory is the exercise of constant political pressure on the aggressor. It is also necessary to form an international coalition to protect fundamental human rights and mediate between Ukraine and Russia in humanitarian issues.

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LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES FOR POST-WAR REINTEGRATION OF PEOPLE FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

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The aftermath of a war can have significant impacts on individuals and communities, particularly those who have been forced to flee their homes or have been occupied by an opposing force. As such, the reintegration of people from occupied territories is a complex and multifaceted process that requires careful consideration and planning.

In this context Ukrainian case is quite actual due to long-term war against Russian Federation since 2014.

However, it doesn't provide us with clear and undisputable answers on question "How to reintegrate people from occupied territories successfully?". Moreover, different Ukrainian governments have been employed different approaches to facilitate the post-war reintegration of individuals and communities affected by conflict recently, but they still haven't found "perfect solution".

There have been several prominent scientists and researchers such as H. Osypchuk, A. Suslov, Y. Smelyanskyi, Zasiékina, L., Zasiékin, S., & Kuperman O., Bogomolets and others, who have conducted studies on the topic of different approaches for post-war reintegration of people from occupied territories, particularly in the context of the conflict in Ukraine. It also proves the actuality of chosen topic and opens the room for more profound research.

In addition to these researchers, numerous organizations and institutions have conducted studies and implemented programs to promote the post-war reintegration of individuals and communities affected by the war in Ukraine. These include the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the Red Cross.

Firstly, we should define the peculiarities of current Ukrainian legal policy in this field. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted numerous acts regulating IDP's legal status and provides them with special rights. Adopting of the Law "On Ensuring the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons" at 20th of October, 2014, is opened a settlement of legal basis of existing for internally displaced persons. The Law contains provisions on the protection of the rights and interests of internally displaced persons, as well as their socio-economic recovery and integration [1].

Furthermore, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted The Strategies of reintegration of occupied territories, which not only declared, but established procedures and The Materials Collection of the platform ["RESTART UKRAINE: POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION"](#). – К.: [BLER](#), 2023. – 53 p.

algorithms for successful reintegration. In 2016, Ministry of Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories was established as central government agency in managing occupied parts of Ukraine. As H. Osypchuk, A. Suslov mentioned in their study, since 2014, the Ukrainian authorities have done a lot of work in the area of reintegration. On the one hand, its institutional foundations have been laid: a robust legal framework has been developed (from strategic documents to procedures and regulations), and the work of critical responsible bodies (from the relevant ministry to a particular unit in the Office of the Prosecutor General) has been established.

On the other hand, we have achieved results in supporting internally displaced persons: they were allowed to vote in local elections, housing purchase programs were created, preferential conditions for admission to higher education institutions, etc [2].

It shows the right general design of policy, but it takes so much time to get relevant results, and is considered a problem. Searching for the best solution may take much time, but we consider that IDPs legislation should be structured in an easier way. For instance, the adoption of an IDPs integration Code may help to transform procedures and formal regulations in a relevant way, especially due to rise in the number of IDPs in Ukraine as a russian aggression.

Besides the legal aspect, psychological isn't less important. In this field, problem is more profound due to obstacles created by russian propaganda resources. Through state-controlled media and social, russia has spread misinformation and manipulated public opinion to support its aggression in Ukraine. russian propaganda often portrays Ukraine as a fascist state, denies russia's involvement in the conflict, and presents a false narrative of events to justify its actions.

This propaganda has created a hostile environment for pro-Ukrainian sentiment in the occupied territories, making it difficult for people to access accurate information. As a result, many people in the occupied territories have been influenced by russian propaganda and have developed a negative perception of Ukraine and its people. There are so many cases of spreading fake information about Ukraine in the occupied territories, not only through social media but in history books for students.

As Suspilne reported on March 28, 2023, the russian ministry of culture allocated 200 million rubles (about 96 million hryvnias) to purchase and distribute russian books to replace all of Ukrainian literature [3]. This kind of aggression is absolutely devastating in relation to the scale of hardships, that Ukraine will face upon reintegration of these people.

The consequences of russian policy in occupied territories are not only shown in hate rising to Ukraine because russian aggression harms people in another way by bringing them some mental diseases.

There is one example, studied Zasiiekina, L., Zasiiekin, S., & Kuperman O. In a study on the psychosocial well-being of individuals affected by the conflict in Ukraine, Zasiiekina, L., Zasiiekin, S., & Kuperman O. found that individuals from occupied territories reported significantly higher levels of psychological distress and lower levels of social support

compared to those who remained in government-controlled areas. They also noted the importance of psychosocial support programs in addressing the mental health needs of those affected by conflict [4].

The study has shown that the war has had a profound impact on the mental health and well-being of those affected, with high rates of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) reported among individuals from occupied territories. At the same time, the legal framework for addressing the needs of these individuals and facilitating their reintegration has been a subject of debate.

Finally, the contribution of government, scientists, and organizations highlights the importance of interdisciplinary approaches to addressing the complex challenges of post-war reintegration. It is difficult to provide IDPs with an "ideal solution" to their problem and format and perform the best policy in this field.

From our point of view, there is a key aspect that must be considered in state and local policies, and that is cultural and psychological support to all of these people. We hope it is a reachable aim to reopen Ukraine and Ukrainian national traditions and culture for everybody who decided to stay in. For this goal, state organizations must not only declare but create new policies, which will help to reach out to everybody from occupied territories.

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LEGAL ASPECTS OF TRANSITION TO A DIGITAL STATE IN POST WAR UKRAINE

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The transition of Ukraine to a digital state involves the implementation of digital technologies and electronic services in the activities of the government, public bodies, businesses, and citizens. This process cannot be realized without ensuring legal regulation towards the use of digital technologies, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as ensuring data protection. An important direction of legal reform in the field of forming a digital state is its institutional component.

The understanding that the changing institutions of the state are key to understanding the institutional component of legal reform in the field of digitalization of the state is a significant element of understanding its nature [1].

These days, the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Personal Data" is in force, and according to Article 188-39 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, responsibility is provided for improper protection of personal data. However, as judicial practice shows, this article mostly applies to the illegal transfer of personal data. The legislation not only lacks definitions of the terms "protection of personal data" and "procedure for protection of personal data", but also any requirements for the criteria that such protection should meet, which is also a significant problem.

First and foremost, this concerns aspects related to ensuring cybersecurity of state information systems. Secondly, the development and implementation of rules for technical protection, cryptography, backup, and all these measures are aimed at ensuring cybersecurity in the digital environment. Cybersecurity should apply preventive measures to prevent data loss from state information systems.

This issue is particularly relevant during wartime, when the aggressor tries to obtain data on the provision of troops and personal data of military personnel through constant cyber-attacks in order to put pressure on their families. It is necessary to ensure the creation of new secure storage systems for information that will belong to Ukraine and will be under state control, as today we rent some servers for the functioning of state services, which cannot guarantee data protection for citizens and businesses.

As for transition of Ukraine to a digital state, it is necessary to continue developing and implementing legislation regarding e-governance, e-document management, automated services, and digital interaction between government agencies and citizens. This is of great importance in the context of rebuilding, as it simplifies the provision of government

services for registering as a private entrepreneur and obtaining or renewing necessary documents. Regarding the prospects of e-governance implementation in Ukraine, it should be noted that some elements of e-governance are already functioning.

However, it is worth noting that the implementation of e-governance is a large-scale and long-term project. The creation of the state's information network infrastructure should be accompanied by "reengineering" (i.e., information restructuring) of the entire system of management processes, which actually means overcoming stereotypes of bureaucratic culture [3].

Regulating virtual assets is equally important for the state and its people, as it provides protection to investors. Electronic assets such as cryptocurrencies, tokens, and other digital assets can be highly volatile and vulnerable to fraud, manipulation, and other harmful activities. Regulations can establish rules and standards which are to be crucial tools to protect investors, ensure transparency in markets, regulate the activities of exchanges and trading platforms, and ensure consumer rights are respected.

Additionally, this can help prevent the use of electronic assets for criminal activities. Virtual assets can be used for illegal activities such as money laundering, terrorism financing, drug trafficking, and other criminal activities due to their anonymity and transaction speed. Regulation can establish rules and control mechanisms to prevent the use of electronic assets for criminal purposes, which will help maintain the stability of the financial system.

Therefore, electronic assets can have a positive impact on the financial system, especially when widely used and adopted in the economy. Legal regulation can establish rules regarding capital, as many electronic assets can be linked to real assets or currencies, and their use affects liquidity and credit risks.

Regulation can establish rules regarding the issuance, circulation, storage, and use of such electronic assets to ensure the stability of the financial system. Ultimately, this will ensure consumer rights are protected, including the right to data protection and security.

Electronic assets may have complex technical aspects that require users to have high technical proficiency.

Therefore, regulation may establish rules regarding information transparency, personal data protection, security standards, and other conditions that relate to consumer rights. This will promote innovation by providing a stable and transparent legal basis for the development of new financial products and services.

Adequate regulation can also foster trust in electronic assets, providing legal certainty and encouraging more companies and investors to enter this market. Unfortunately, today the Law of Ukraine "On Virtual Assets" has been vetoed by the President of Ukraine due to the inexpediency of creating a new body and proposed to refer this issue to the National Securities and Stock Market Commission.

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However, in my opinion, its expediency is obvious, as it will be a powerful reinforcement for the Ukrainian economy to stabilize it in critical moments during war and post-war reconstruction.

These legal aspects are important for the successful transition of Ukraine to a digital state. They should ensure openness, accessibility, protection of citizens' rights, digital security of state bodies, and protection against cyber threats, regulate the use of electronic digital signatures and electronic identification, ensure digital literacy of the population, and access to digital technologies for all citizens.

The transition of Ukraine to a digital state is a complex task that requires harmonization of legislation with international standards, development of new regulatory acts, and effective implementation of legislative changes.

The regulatory framework will enable the development of digital technologies, protection of citizens' rights and state interests, and will also promote the effective functioning of a digital state in Ukraine, which will contribute to the recovery and development of our country after the war.

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LEGAL ASPECTS OF PARTICIPATION OF BANKS IN POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE

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The relevance of the topic. Russia's unlawful decision to launch a full-scale invasion of Ukraine caused a wave of changes in the economy of our state. Russia's military aggression against Ukraine has destroyed and continues to destroy the Ukrainian economy, social, transport and energy infrastructure and people's lives, destroying entire cities, villages, destroying the Ukrainian people and entire ecosystems of Ukraine.

As a result of a full-scale war unleashed by Russia against Ukraine, the Ukrainian economy shrank by more than 35% [1]. The scale of destruction of assets is already estimated at \$143.8 billion (according to the Kyiv School of Economics), and the volume of indirect losses of the economy, according to various estimates, is \$750 billion, which is an unprecedented amount of destruction and losses during the Second World War [2; 3].

Analysis of recent studies. The role of banking institutions in the post-war reconstruction became the subject of research in the scientific works of O. Sharpan.

The purpose of the scientific study is to determine the role of banking institutions in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine and clarify the regulatory regulators of these relations.

Presentation of the main material. At the moment, there are risks directly related to the reliability of documenting the fact and volume of destruction, and the correctness of determining the amount of damage for each fact.

Therefore, the state is working on regulatory support for the assessment of losses. March 20, 2022 Resolution No. 326, the Government approved the Procedure for determining the damage and damage caused to Ukraine as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation [4]. March 26, 2022 The government approved Resolution No. 380 on the collection, processing and accounting of information on damaged and destroyed real estate [5]. February 23, 2023 The Verkhovna Rada adopted Law No. 2923-IX On Compensation for Damage and Destruction of Certain Categories of Real Estate Objects as a Result of Hostilities, Terrorist Acts, Sabotage Caused by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, and the State Register of Property Damaged and Destroyed as a Result of Hostilities, Terrorist Acts, Sabotage Caused by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine [6].

To restore the destroyed objects and pay compensation, the Ukrainian state counts on various sources, including the recovery of money from the Russian Federation and the assistance of donors (the USA, the EU, the World Bank, private donations, etc.) [3].

We would like to note that many different measures are needed to rebuild the Ukrainian economy after the war. The main ones are:

1. Infrastructure: restoration of roads, bridges, railways, airports, ports, energy networks, water pipelines and other infrastructure facilities;
2. Construction of new facilities: housing, industrial enterprises, tourist facilities, agricultural complexes and others;
3. Business development: creating favorable conditions for business, reducing taxes and other mandatory payments, encouraging investment;
4. Development of education and science: advanced training of workers, creation of new technologies and innovations.

The experience of participation of banks in the post-war reconstruction of countries is quite diverse. Banks usually play an important role in financing projects to restore infrastructure, build housing, develop entrepreneurship and other sectors of the economy.

One of the most famous examples is the Marshall Plan, which was introduced after World War II to restore the European economy. As part of this plan, banks provided funding for infrastructure reconstruction and other economic recovery projects. Another example is South Korea's economic recovery after the Korean War. In this process, banks played an important role in financing projects to restore infrastructure and entrepreneurship.

At the moment, banking legislation in Ukraine is not formed for banking institutions to participate in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. Therefore, it will certainly be necessary to amend the current banking legislation so that banks can participate in the post-war reconstruction. In particular, changes may be required to regulate lending to enterprises engaged in the restoration of infrastructure and other objects affected by the war.

We also want to highlight one of the programs for the restoration of Ukraine, which was presented on July 4, 2022. A program that was immodestly dubbed Ukrainian "Marshall Plan," provides for involvement in reconstruction and development in the next ten years more than 750 billion dollars. One of its points is the creation of a development bank in Ukraine (hereinafter - BR). Such an institution can become not just one of the elements of building a post-war economy, but also an important tool for financing this reconstruction [5].

Analysis of international experience conducted by the National Institute strategic studies [6, p. 4] shows that most national specialized BRs have a formally fixed special legal status. Unlike private and non-specialized state-owned banks, whose activities are regulated by general banking legislation, BR in the vast majority of cases are created in accordance with a separate special law or normative act. Such banks as institutions are legally entrusted with the functions of financing and/or lending to projects that create significant economic, social and environmental advantages.

If the BR is created, the state could quickly build business processes. For institutions could prescribe specific legislation and even apply special standards. This approach is not excluded from the National Bank [5].

The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine announced the intention of our state to attract a grant of \$2.5 billion from the World Bank trust fund. The Government approved the draft order of the President of Ukraine on the delegation of Ukraine to participate in negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the conclusion of the second grant agreement of the Trust Fund of many donors [2].

Within the framework of the agreements reached, Ukraine will be able to receive a grant of 2.5 billion US dollars. These funds will be provided by the United States of America within the framework of the mechanism created by the World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund as the Fourth Additional Funding for the project "Support to Public Spending for Sustainable Public Administration in Ukraine [2].

Ukraine is also implementing a joint investment project with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association "Support for Public Expenditures to Ensure Sustainable Public Administration in Ukraine," the total amount of which today is 14.9 billion US dollars and 1.4 billion euros [2].

The participation of banks in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is a very important element of the country's economic development. Banks can help rebuild the economy by providing loans to enterprises and investors involved in infrastructure development, construction of new facilities and business development. Banks can also attract investments from abroad to provide financing for large projects. It is important that banks have a stable financial base and adhere to transparent and effective lending methods. Banks can also provide financial support to small and medium-sized enterprises, which is important for creating new jobs and strengthening the country's economy.

In addition to providing loans, banks must adhere to a number of legal aspects when participating in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. In particular, they must comply with legislation governing financial activities, as well as legislation relating to the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities.

Banks should consider the risks associated with providing loans for post-war reconstruction, and take measures to minimize these risks. They must also adhere to the principles of openness and transparency in relations with customers and other stakeholders. In addition, banks must adhere to environmental and social standards when financing post-war reconstruction projects. They should consider the impact of projects on the environment and the population and ensure compliance with relevant standards.

Conclusions. Consequently, banks can play an important role in economic recovery after the war by providing funding for various projects and initiatives. However, for this it is necessary to establish an effective system of lending and attracting investments, as well as to ensure stability and security in the country. The participation of banks in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine has a number of legal aspects that must be considered to ensure effective and responsible activities. In particular, if embodied in the life program, which involves the creation of the BR in Ukraine, the legislator will need to amend the current banking legislation or create a new law that would regulate the legal status of such an institution.

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PECULIARITIES OF LEGAL REGULATION OF THE BANKING SYSTEM OF UKRAINE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

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Introduction. The full-scale invasion of the territory of our country has become a turning point for all spheres of public life. The financial sector of Ukraine has also felt the grave consequences of the war. The banking system is an important component of the financial sector, and its efficient functioning is the key to the development of the national economy. Strengthening the banking sector will be of the utmost importance in the post-war reconstruction of our country. That is why the issue of legal regulation of the national banking system in the period of post-war reconstruction is of great relevance.

The purpose of the study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the peculiarities of legal regulation of the banking system of Ukraine in the post-war period.

The methodological basis of the study is based on general scientific methods of scientific cognition (induction, analysis and modeling) and special legal methods (in particular formal legal methods).

Review of professional literature. At present, there are very few of research on this topic in the national scientific literature, as this problem is quite new. However, it is advisable to note the works of V. Ionan, V. Klymenko, Ralph de Haas, O. Pyvovarskyi and others [1; 2; 4].

Thus, based on the opinions of the above-mentioned scholars, we will try to analyze the problem of legal regulation of the banking system of Ukraine in the post-war period.

Results of the study. According to the NBU, in 2022, the banking system of Ukraine faced many challenges, the main of which was overcoming operational challenges, but banks successfully passed this period and were able to adapt to such conditions [3, p.2]. This source also notes that the main task of the banking sector is to restore lending and support business sector is to resume lending and maintain business models in the face of a prolonged war [3, c.2].

According to V. Klymenko, in the postwar period, the banking system of Ukraine needs to be restructured [2]. It is difficult to disagree with the opinion that one of the main tasks of banks in the postwar period will be to issue low-interest loans to businesses [2].

According to the scientist, in reviewing this issue, it is advisable to pay attention to the importance of implementation of the EU norms, namely the EU Directive. Paragraph 613 of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union indicates the need to implement EU Directive 2014/59 to improve the procedures for the rehabilitation and withdrawal of banks from the market, allowing banks, after repayment of their debts and return of liquidity, to continue their financial activities.

That is, the issuance of these loans will be a key to stabilizing and increasing the economy of our country in the period of post-war reconstruction, as entrepreneurship plays an important role in the functioning of Ukraine's economic sector. This is substantiated by the government portal: small and medium-sized businesses play a key role in the role in Ukraine's economy, providing about 64% of added value, 81.5% of employed in business entities and 37% of tax revenues [1]. Also, the experience of such foreign countries as Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Georgia indicates the expediency of providing financial support for the development of entrepreneurship to improve the economy in the postwar period [1].

It should be noted that in the postwar period, the following problems will arise recapitalization of the banking sector, development of plans for privatization of some large state-owned banks, development of effective processes to address the issue of non-performing loans that will be the legacy of the war [4].

That is why the issue of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine's banking sector should be considered in the context of clear steps that should be enshrined as a reform. The priorities of this reform should be:

- Resolving the issue of NPLs. Loans that have lost their value due to the war can be repaid by Ukraine's claiming Russian assets frozen in third countries and centralized in a specialized agency.
- Commercialization of the banking sector. The solution to this issue requires privatization of most of the major state-owned banks in Ukraine.
- Implementation of EU norms. That is, the harmonization of European standards for regulating the banking sector with Ukrainian legislation.
- Strengthening the development of money, securities and bond markets.
- Support small and medium-sized businesses by reducing interest rates on loans and introducing rates on loans and introducing tax incentives.
- Ensuring predictability of revenues from partner countries and making commercial decisions to create a financial capital market after the reconstruction period.

In our opinion, it will be necessary to regulate and consolidate these issues at the legislative level in the form of a reform or strategy for post-war reconstruction and stabilization of the banking sector of Ukraine, which will become the basis for further effective functioning of our country's economy.

Conclusions. Thus, having analyzed all of the above, we can conclude that strengthening the banking sector will be extremely important in the postwar reconstruction of our country, as the banking system is an important component of the financial sector, the efficiency of which is the key to the development of the national economy.

In 2022, Ukraine's banking system faced many challenges, but the banks successfully passed this period and were able to adapt to such conditions. The issue of post-war reconstruction of the Ukrainian banking sector should be considered in the context of clear steps that should be enshrined as reform.

It will also be necessary to regulate and enshrine in law the following issues commercialization of the banking sector, implementation of EU norms, resolving the issue of NPLs, strengthening the development of money, securities and bond markets and bonds, support for small and medium-sized businesses, and mobilization of external financing. This will become the foundation for stabilizing the banking sector of Ukraine and further efficient functioning of our country's economy.

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REBUILDING UKRAINE AFTER THE WAR: PRIORITIES

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The war, which has been going on for 9 years, has caused serious damage to infrastructure, the economy and other areas. The process of rebuilding Ukraine will be long and challenging, and it will require significant investments of resources, both financial and human. Although the war continues, it is already becoming clear that it is necessary to plan in advance preparations for the restoration of Ukraine after the significant destruction caused by Russia's brutal actions. After the war, it is important to consider the priorities for rebuilding Ukraine.

Creating infrastructure

One of the most pressing priorities for rebuilding Ukraine after the war is infrastructure. The first thing that needs to be done is to restore housing. Building residential infrastructure should follow best practices in urban planning. In addition, buildings damaged by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation need to be repaired.

Due to the war's damage to critical infrastructure (electricity, heat, water, mobile communications, etc.), it is necessary to build new power generation facilities that utilize renewable energy (green energy). The next priority is to restore infrastructure for transport (new roads, bridges), as well as the humanitarian sphere (schools, hospitals, kindergartens). For Ukraine's economy to grow and for its citizens to live better, it is essential to rebuild this infrastructure.

Development of the economy.

Economic development is another priority for rebuilding Ukraine after the war. During the war, many businesses and industries were disrupted or destroyed. To create new jobs and support business, government programs should be launched. Furthermore, it is crucial to attract foreign investments, develop new industries, and provide guarantees to commercial structures. In my opinion, war risk insurance for investment projects is a very important aspect for, economic development, in my opinion. The economic development of Ukraine will be essential for its reconstruction and for providing a better future for its citizens.

After the war in Ukraine, lawyers will have a lot of work in restoring the legal system and providing legal assistance to affected individuals. The work of lawyers will be diverse and may include the following aspects:

- Legal assistance to the affected: Lawyers will provide consultations and support to affected individuals, which may include human rights violations, humanitarian issues, property loss, claims against authorities, and other similar matters.

- Restoring legality: Lawyers will work on restoring legality and maintaining law and order in the affected region. This may involve challenging illegal actions and decisions, protecting human rights, restoring violated legal norms, and other similar actions.
- Document legalization: During the years of occupation by the illegal Russian authorities, a large number of documents, including passports, property documents, permits, and others, were issued. Lawyers will have to verify and legalize these documents in accordance with Ukrainian legislation. This may involve registration procedures recognition, and restoration of the legal status of individuals who obtained such documents.

Here are some other important directions:

- Strengthening defense and security. (Reform and development of the defense-industrial complex, aviation industry, etc.);
- Development of the education system;
- Investment in education and innovation (Funding should be prioritized for universities, research institutions, and other educational programs, as well as encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship);
- Modernization of health care;
- Development of culture and sports systems;
- Ensure that social `policy is effective.

As a result, the war has severely damaged many aspects of our lives, but it has also accelerated the development of our country. We have a lot of work ahead of us, but Ukrainian society has already demonstrated that it will not give up and will only go forward to victory.

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POSR-WAR ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF UKRAINE: IDEAS AND PROSPECTS

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The Russian Federation's war against Ukraine is still ongoing, and the Ukrainian authorities, scientists and experts are already discussing and considering the best models for the post-war recovery of our country. And this is strategically important, since this stage must be clearly defined, properly formed and planned, so that in the future its implementation is effective for the recovery of the country.

The state of war in Ukraine led to a drop in economic indicators. However, the support of the partner countries guarantees that Ukraine will receive aid aimed at restoring the economy after the end of hostilities. Now, at the official level, some European countries are calling for plans to restore Ukraine's economic potential.

By the way, there are many examples of implementation of similar ideas in history. For example, everyone knows the "Marshall Plan". The actual implementation of the Marshall Plan began on April 4, 1948, and by December 1951, the United States provided 13 European countries with aid in the amount of 13.3 billion dollars, most of which was received by Great Britain (2.8 billion), France (2.5 billion), Italy and Germany (1.3 billion each) [1]. Therefore, the "Marshall Plan" turned out to be one of the most successful economic programs in history - in a short time, the economy was restored and the competitiveness of European exports was significantly increased.

Also, as an example, we can cite the process of restoration of the Balkan countries after the military conflict that took place in the 90s. The events in the Balkan countries in 1996-2004 provide us with useful experience regarding the involvement of the international community in the financing of the economic reconstruction program, the harmonization of the country's development with the course of European integration, as well as the avoidance of systemic errors in the implementation of such a program [5].

Croatia's experience in the post-war reconstruction of the country is also interesting. During the armed conflicts of the end of the last century in the Balkans, approximately 20% of Croatian territories were occupied, almost 30% of the Croatian economy was destroyed. Croatia collected money for reconstruction in the form of taxes from the population that was not affected by the war. Among the main sources of financing for the reconstruction of residential and commercial facilities were also the funds of the affected individuals and legal entities. On the one hand, this made it possible to reduce budget costs, but due to the lack of a clear procedure for reimbursement of costs, the private sector mostly made repairs at its own expense, without receiving compensation [4].

Analyzing these examples, it must be said that Ukraine should take a direct part in the preparation and implementation of international measures to revive the economy, provide foreign partners with a unique vision of further post-war development, based on international experience and taking risks into account.

However, before using the experience of foreign countries in post-war economic recovery, it is necessary to carefully analyze not only the advantages of their policy of managing post-conflict territories, but also examine the mistakes.

Therefore, after the war, the country should focus not on direct aid "to the budget", but on profitable investments - and, first of all, on the part of private business. The task of the state is to stimulate such capital investments, and not exclusively to ask for help from the world.

The priorities and challenges of Ukraine's post-war reconstruction must go hand in hand with the challenges of its integration into the EU. Following the example of the Balkans, Ukraine and the EU should align post-war reconstruction plans with a mandate for full EU membership and extend European plans to Ukraine before accession.

Lawyers, economists, construction workers and energy workers will still have the most tasks and work.

Lawyers must be ready for new challenges, because there are many people who suffered during the war and the rights of most of them were violated in some way, accordingly, they must be protected. In addition, everyone who in some way helped this war and was involved in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, who robbed and destroyed must be punished. And here you can't do without lawyers.

As for economists, they are tasked with determining the sources of Ukraine's recovery, developing ideas for attracting private capital from foreign countries, strategic planning of the distribution of costs for the country's post-war reconstruction, and making proposals on control models for the use of funds for the country's modernization. All this is very important and necessary, so economists will also have a hard time.

Builders, energy workers and people who will directly and literally assemble the country piece by piece have the most important mission. The reconstruction of houses, factories, entire villages and cities is the most important task in the period of post-war reconstruction. After all, it is necessary to finally return people a roof over their heads, light and warmth, so that they feel at home again.

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**LEGAL REGULATION REGARDING THE FIXATION OF
DESTRUCTION FOR THE ELEMINATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES
OF HOSTILITIES AND THE RESTORATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE
IN POST WAR UKRAINE**

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On February 24, 2022, Ukraine found itself at the forefront of the struggle for its territorial integrity, due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation. This act of aggression led to significant destruction on the territory of Ukraine. In this complex situation, where war has turned into an everyday reality, legal regulation on the fixation of destruction becomes extremely important for the elimination of the consequences of hostilities and the restoration of infrastructure.

Turning to statistics, the total amount of direct documented losses to residential and non-residential real estate, other infrastructure amounted to more than \$95.5 billion, or approximately 2.6 trillion hryvnias. The largest share in the total volume of direct losses belongs to residential buildings (39% or \$36.8) and infrastructure (33% or \$31.3 billion). [1]

The most affected are the regions of Ukraine in which hostilities were directly fought: Donetsk (25% of all damage and destruction in monetary terms), Kharkiv (18% of all damage and destruction), Luhansk (more than 13% of all damage and destruction), Mykolaiv (9 %), Zaporizhia (7%), Kyiv (7%) and Chernihiv (6%) regions.

According to preliminary data of the regional military administrations, as of June 13, 2022, the total number of destroyed or damaged housing stock is about 121,000 buildings, of which 107,800 are private houses; 13.1 thousand – multi-apartment buildings; 0.1 thousand – dormitories. [1]

Statistics make it clear: the tasks of eliminating the consequences of hostilities and rebuilding infrastructure are urgent. For this, first of all, it is necessary to fix the damaged and destroyed objects with the aim of their further restoration or compensation.

In accordance with the "Procedure for the implementation of urgent works for the liquidation of the consequences of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, related to the damage to buildings and structures" for proper fixation is carried out property condition survey procedure. That is why it can be assumed that the fixation of damage and destruction is the result of the survey. [2]

That is, the result of the survey is the fixation of the state of this or that object and the decision on further actions regarding it.

Thus, according to Clause 7 of the Procedure for the inspection of the object, it includes a set of measures aimed at determining and assessing the actual values of the parameters of the technical condition of building structures, the characteristics of the foundations, engineering networks and systems (except for technological equipment) that characterize the operational reliability of the object.(including provision of access for persons with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility to reconstructed or built residential and public objects). [2]

It is important to note that it is not allowed to carry out an inspection of the object based solely on photographs, video recordings, drawings without a visual inspection. However, the results of photographing the object, which testify to the nature and extent of the destruction, must be attached to the report of the commission survey.[2]

It is important to define the circle of subjects: a) who have the right to initiate the inspection of objects and b) who are responsible for fixing the damage or ensuring that it is fixed. The inspection can be carried out at the decision of the owner or manager of the object; or damaged objects can be carried out according to the decision of the authorized bodies

That is, there are at least several subjects, by whose decision the procedure for inspecting damaged objects (listed above) can and should be initiated.

According to the "Procedure for the implementation of urgent works on the liquidation of the consequences of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, related to the damage to buildings and structures" by subjects who are responsible for fixing the damage or ensuring that such fixing is carried out there are executive bodies of village, settlement, city councils, military administrations, central executive bodies, management bodies and civil defense forces.[3]

From this, it can be concluded that the authorized body acts as an important link in the process of fixing and liquidating the consequences of armed aggression, since such activity is carried out within the territorial unit, which is covered by the competence of the authorized subject, which makes it possible to contribute to the restoration of infrastructure faster and more efficiently. Also, according to his decision, the survey of damaged objects is carried out, the work plan is approved, and important details of the survey are established, namely: the type of survey (commission or technical), as well as the sequence and terms of work performance. [2]

In this process, it is important to note the expediency of the activities of the regional commission on technogenic and environmental safety and emergency situations, which considers, taking into account information from law enforcement agencies, and approves lists of objects: potentially accident-hazardous objects that require immediate certain works related to the partial dismantling of parts of the object or its individual structures; hazardous objects that are subject to dismantling and liquidation.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the category of damage to the object is determined based on the results of the preliminary inspection. Thus, the object can be recognized as destroyed, significantly damaged, slightly damaged and as such that can be restored through ongoing repairs. Follow-up for different damage categories will be different.

For objects with minor damage, the mechanism for conducting commission inspections is established by the "Rules for the maintenance of residential buildings and adjacent territories" approved by the order of the State Building of Ukraine dated May 17, 2005 No. 76. [3]

Consequently, the Ukrainian infrastructure and housing stock were seriously damaged as a result of hostilities, which is why, in order to eliminate the consequences of these destructions, it is necessary to record the damaged and destroyed objects with the aim of their further restoration or compensation. The legal regulation of the fixation mechanism in Ukraine needs further improvement and development, taking into account the small regulatory and legal framework for solving this issue.

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STRATEGIES OF RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF POST-WAR UKRAINE

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As a part of our research, we analysed the strategies of Ukraine's recovery in the postwar period. The means of assessing the country's recovery strategies have been studied, and the general characteristics of the post war needs have been reviewed. The existing means of analysis are mostly based on analytical approaches. The methods of analysis make it possible to create more flexible means of assessing the specifics of the recovery of industries in Ukraine, as well as to identify their problems and place under martial law. The methods used for the analysis of the research topic, reflect the results in a qualitative form.

On February 24, 2022, Russia's unprovoked military aggression against Ukraine began. In the hostilities, Russia is using the full range of conventional weapons available to the parties, which leads to significant destruction of civilian infrastructure, including housing, administrative buildings, medical, transport, energy infrastructure, state-owned enterprises, private businesses, etc.

To rebuild Ukraine properly, we need to consider many components: prioritization, security, financing, innovation and energy efficiency of buildings. However, we are not the first to go down this path - the world was being rebuilt after World War II and other wars. The reconstruction of Europe after World War II began three years after the end of the war. Until that point, the viability of the postwar Western European economy had been supported by imports from North America, loans and subsidies from the United States and Canada. To be sure, the Marshall Plan has become synonymous with the postwar reconstruction programs, so much so that the idea has already been discussed at the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in early April 2022. using a definition that is significant in European history [5].

In Ukraine, the issue of economic and infrastructure recovery was already discussed at the legislative level in April 2022. On April 21, the President of Ukraine signed a decree establishing the National Council for the Restoration of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War [1]. The main tasks of this advisory body are: to develop an action plan for the post-war recovery and development of Ukraine's infrastructure and

economy; to prepare proposals for priority reforms needed during the war and post-war periods; to prepare strategic plans, draft regulations, the implementation of which will contribute to the recovery of Ukraine in the post-war period [2]. On May 2, 2022, this advisory body developed a plan for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, which included the following principles:

Full access to the EU and G7 markets; Obtaining candidate status and subsequent full membership in the EU; Building an economy based on the principles of deregulation and liberalization; Establishing logistics routes to the west; Shifting from exporting raw materials to processing in the industries that generate the largest export revenues; Developing the domestic military-industrial complex; Energy self-sufficiency is achieved by increasing domestic gas production and expanding nuclear power; Climate modernization; Localization of at least of 60%.

Europe is actively contributing to the accumulation of funds for Ukraine's reconstruction. To this end, the Energy Community for Ukraine has created the Fund for the Restoration of Energy Infrastructure Destroyed by the Russian War, with donors mainly from the EU. Ukraine primarily hopes to replenish these funds with the help of the partner countries and international institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Investment Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A separate area is the support of large international companies and charitable foundations [2].

Since the beginning of the Russian aggression, the EU and its member states, as well as European financial institutions, have provided up to 50 billion euros in financial, humanitarian, emergency, budgetary and military assistance: €37.8 billion to support their overall economic and social assistance. and financial stability. This includes an unprecedented financial support package of up to €18 billion until the end of 2023. Around €12 billion in military aid has also been provided through the European Peace Facility and directly by member states [3].

On January 26, 2023, an interagency donor coordination platform was launched to support the process of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction in Ukraine. The platform ensures close coordination between international donors and financial organizations and provides consistent, transparent and accountable support. The goal is to ensure better coordination between all key actors providing both short-term financial support and long-term assistance during the reconstruction phase.

After 2014, the voice of civil society became louder and began to influence public policy. Ukraine has created an anti-corruption system architecture that meets both the demands of society and the expectations of international partners. Ukraine has created a system of special bodies to fight corruption - NAPC, NABU, SAP, HACC, SIB, BES [5].

On June 20, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Anti-Corruption Strategy of Ukraine for 2021-2025. This strategy aims to strengthen the fight against corruption in Ukraine, which is critical for the country at a time of reconstruction.

The main principles of the strategy are:

- Optimization of state functions;
- Digital transformation;
- Creating new legal ways to meet the needs of individuals and legal entities;
- Strengthening legal liability: ensure inevitable legal liability for corruption and corruption-related offenses;
- Formation of public intolerance to corruption;
- Promote a culture of integrity and respect for the rule of law;
- Further establishment of a coordination working group on anti-corruption policy at the NACP;
- It will be headed by the NACP Head and a Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers. The composition of the working group will be approved by the Government [5].

Provided the government follows the optimal scenario and reduces security risks in the first half of 2023, it can achieve the following essential results from reforms in the period 2023-2025:

- Stopping the decline in the production of goods and services, increasing the production of goods (mainly manufacturing) and services, creating new innovative companies, and increasing the knowledge intensity of production;
- Restoring broken supply chains, expanding logistics capabilities;
- Controlling inflationary processes;
- Reconstruction, modernization of fully or partially destroyed production/infrastructure facilities;
- Simplification, more transparent mechanisms of the regulatory environment and thereby increased foreign investment;
- Preservation of jobs, employment growth and legalization of labor relations through the development of digital control over the labor market;

- Transparency and openness of the procurement process for donor funds for reconstruction projects;
- Fulfillment of all economic conditions for the opening of the four freedoms for Ukraine regarding the free movement of goods, services, capital and labor and signing of the EU-Ukraine accession agreement.

Thus, with proper planning, Ukraine can change its focus and turn its disadvantages into opportunities. Ukrainian policymakers should emphasize productivity growth - and use the aftermath of the war as an opportunity to modernize the economy and the state apparatus, including the introduction of low-carbon production, increasing the energy intensity of the economy, and using information technology to improve public services. Cooperation in developing the best strategy and tactics for post-war economic recovery remains a priority for the Ukrainian government and business.

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STANDARDIZATION AND HARMONIZATION OF UKRAINIAN LEGISLATION WITHIN THE PROCESS OF JOINING THE EUROPEAN UNION: DISADVANTAGES AND ADVANTAGES

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Ukraine has been on the path of European integration for decades: painstaking work in improving the economic and social order by gradual but confident steps directs our country to fruitful cooperation and further accession to the European Union.

The processes of standardization and harmonization of Ukrainian legislation to European standards are extremely necessary for the process of legal integration and the formation of pan-European approaches to legal understanding, standards and principles of law and the entry of our state into the European Union.

First of all, it is defined in the Copenhagen and Madrid criteria for EU membership [2]. The approximation of national legislation to the requirements of the European ones creates a certain rubicon, which can go into violation of its own principles of development and the constitutional order, which should not be allowed.

One of the disadvantages and, in fact, obstacles that stand in the way of harmonization and standardization of legislation is the lack of a clear understanding of the need for this transformation in society. Unfortunately, even despite the historical aspects of the development of a progressive and responsible society, the presence of a share of people who are prone to legal nihilism negates all previous achievements.

As well as the uncertainty of small, and even large, enterprises in their own competitiveness in the European market, which is due to the lack of awareness of the mechanism of work of harmonized laws in practice and, if it were not sad, a complex of inferiority, instilled for several centuries with the influence of territorial fragmentation.

Also, in my opinion, it is necessary to improve the dissemination of information with analytical data that will reflect the need, benefit and impact of the procedure itself on legislation, and thereby on certain areas of life - what is new, improved, changed, how the mechanisms will work. The more questions and lack of information - so we provoke

stagnation. I hope that it is due to the explanation in an accessible language for all that it will be an impetus to reevaluate the previous standards of thinking and lead to attempts to understand that the rule of law and the development of Ukraine begins with ourselves, as well as its further participation in international organizations, etc.

The next thing I would like to draw attention to is the importance and effectiveness of these actions: first of all, what has already been done in 2022-2023. Reform of the Constitutional Court, which provides, in particular, for the involvement in the selection procedure of candidates for the post of judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of a new special body - the Advisory Group of Experts, which is formed to assist the bodies appointing judges of the Constitutional Court in assessing the moral qualities and level of competence in the field of law of candidates for the post of judge of the Constitutional Court. Currently, work is ongoing on proposals to amend the legislation, taking into account additional recommendations of the Venice Commission.

Also, the fight against corruption continues, and in addition to the election of a new head of NABU, the Law of Ukraine on the principles of the State Anti-Corruption Policy for 2021-2025 came into force, and on March 4, 2023 the government approved the State Anti-Corruption Program for 2023-2025 [1].

It is worth noting the introduction of anti-oligarchic legislation and amendments to it: in particular, the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Threats to National Security Related to the Excessive Influence of Persons with Significant Economic and Political Weight in Public Life (Oligarchs)" based on the recommendations of the Venice Commission.

A number of bills have been developed to minimize potential oligarchic influence on political parties, improve state financing of parties; improving the procedure for bringing to justice for administrative offenses related to corruption; ensuring security of electricity and natural gas supply.

Also, changes were made in the field of media, which found their legislative consolidation, considering the proposals of the public and European experts in the Law of Ukraine "On Media" (No. 2849), which entered into force on March 31, 2023. The Law of Ukraine "On Media" guarantees the independence of the media regulator, introduces additional mechanisms for protecting the national information space, improves the

application of sanctions, defines the principles of the functioning of online media and introduces at the legislative level the definition of the concept of "media literacy."

The law enforcement system has also undergone changes: January 11, 2023 at the IWG meeting, chaired by the Prosecutor General, the draft of the Comprehensive Strategic Plan for Reforming Law Enforcement Agencies was approved and submitted to the President's Office for approval [1].

So, a lot of positive changes occur due to the harmonization and standardization of Ukrainian legislation to the European one. The main task is the full awareness of the expediency of these procedures by society, which in the complex will give impetus not only to the development of legislation, but also to rational thinking about changes.

It is necessary to consciously approach the changes taking place in Ukraine in order to build a true democratic, legal state, because "Any harmonization of legislation should be carried out in such a way that the new legislation was not only adopted, but also acted in practice" - R. Lukas [4].

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