

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ  
І ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ



*Матеріали Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції*

**ПРОДОВОЛЬЧА ТА ЕКОЛОГІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА  
В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ ТА ПОВОЄННОЇ ВІДБУДОВИ:  
ВИКЛИКИ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ ТА СВІТУ**

*присвяченої 125-річчю Національного університету  
біоресурсів і природокористування України*

**Секція 4. Якість освіти та гуманітарна наука в умовах війни  
та глобальних викликів**

**25 травня 2023 року  
Київ, Україна**

Організатор конференції:

Національний університет біоресурсів і  
природокористування України

Продовольча та екологічна безпека в умовах війни та повоєнної відбудови: виклики для України та світу: мат. Міжн. наук.-практ. конф., секція 4: Якість освіти та гуманітарна наука в умовах війни та глобальних викликів (м. Київ, 25 трав. 2023 р.). Київ, 2023. С. 358.

Матеріали конференції подано в авторській редакції.

У збірнику подано результати обговорення актуальних проблем, перспектив і шляхів забезпечення продовольчої та екологічної безпеки в умовах війни, плану відновлення України, сталого розвитку світу в контексті глобальних і регіональних викликів, трансформації суспільства та формування нової парадигми розвитку.

**Редакційна колегія:**

Ніколаєнко С. М. (відповідальний редактор), Кваша С. М., Кондратюк В. М., Ткачук В. А., Шинкарук В. Д., Барановська О. Д., Баль-Прилипка Л. В., Братішко В. В., Глазунова О. Г., Гриценко І. С., Діброва А. Д., Євсюков Т. О., Каплун В. В., Коломієць Ю. В., Кононенко Р. В., Васишин Р. Д., Мельник В. І., Остапчук А. Д., Отченашко В. В., Рудик Я. М., Ружило З. В., Савицька І. М., Тонха О. Л., Цвіліховський М. І., Яра О. С.

Матеріали Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

**ПРОДОВОЛЬЧА ТА ЕКОЛОГІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ ТА ПОВОЄННОЇ  
ВІДБУДОВИ: ВИКЛИКИ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ ТА СВІТУ**

*присвяченої 125-річчю Національного університету біоресурсів  
і природокористування України*

**Секція 4. Якість освіти та гуманітарна наука в умовах війни та глобальних викликів**

Відповідальний за випуск: **Отченашко В. В.**

© НУБіП України, 2023.

**УДК 619:615.12:006.44**

**REVIVING UKRAINE AFTER THE WAR**

**Anastasia Petrova**, bachelor student, ([nastiakononova894@gmail.com](mailto:nastiakononova894@gmail.com))

*National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine,  
Kyiv, Ukraine*

Ukraine continues to suffer enormous human, social, and economic costs due to Russia's illegal and unjustified invasion of the country. Russia's war of aggression has caused large loss of

life and forced over 14 million people to migrate or become internally displaced, which accounts for over a third of the country's population, according to the UNHCR. The invasion has resulted in the widespread destruction of physical infrastructure, including homes, roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and factories, and created significant logistical challenges, such as the loss of access to seaports. It has disrupted the country's pivotal agricultural sector, with dire consequences not only for Ukraine but also for the rest of the world, and destroyed capacity in the metals sector. Unemployment has increased, and real incomes have declined. As estimated by the World Bank, over 20 percent of Ukraine's population has been pushed into poverty, threatening a dramatic loss in the living standards that the country has strived so hard to achieve since independence.

More recently, attacks on Ukraine's critical energy infrastructure, which have impacted more than 40 percent of the power grid, are hampering the population's access to basic needs, such as electricity, heating, water, and sewage, ahead of the winter season. Each additional day of the war brings fresh damage to the economy, and the reconstruction costs will be enormous.

In the face of this unprecedented shock, Ukraine has successfully kept its core government institutions functioning while maintaining macroeconomic and financial stability. Despite very difficult circumstances, government services have continued functioning, including revenue administration, the court system, law enforcement, and the anti-corruption institutions. Payment systems and online banking services continue to function normally, and banks' branches remain operational in most areas. Upon the outbreak of the war, Ukraine enacted emergency policy measures to support macroeconomic and financial stability and prioritize resources toward the war effort. These included fixing the exchange rate, imposing foreign currency restrictions, applying regulatory forbearance in the financial sector, and introducing tax relief measures. Ukraine also sought and agreed upon debt service suspension on its Eurobonds (through August 2024) and bilateral debt (until end-2023) to preserve its scarce resources.

However, as the ongoing conflict persists, Ukraine is facing significant economic policy challenges. The country's public finances are under immense pressure, as expenditures, mainly for security and defense and social spending, are rapidly increasing, while weak revenues have resulted in an unprecedented fiscal deficit. Despite sizable external official financing inflows, and amid a lack of international market access, Ukraine has been forced to finance a significant portion of this deficit with monetary financing, which poses risks to macroeconomic and external stability. Moreover, inflation remains elevated due mainly to war-related supply disruptions. The foreign currency market continues to face imbalances, as export proceeds are curtailed, while foreign currency demand remains steady, including for essential imports such as fuel and equipment and for deposit withdrawals by Ukrainian migrants living abroad. This imbalance has strained Ukraine's foreign currency reserves and has led to periodic pressure on the exchange rate. To address these challenges, Ukraine firmly believes that strong implementation under the Program Monitoring with Board Involvement (PMB) will provide a clear anchor for near-term macroeconomic stabilization while catalyzing donor financing, paving the way for an Upper-Credit Tranche facility, and helping navigate this very challenging period. Under the 4-month PMB, the principal objective of Ukraine's economic policies is to safeguard near-term macroeconomic stability, including by increasing revenues and mobilizing domestic financing of the fiscal deficit to minimize monetary financing, while undertaking contingency planning in view of the prevailing uncertainty.

The PMB will also provide a robust macroeconomic framework to strengthen internal coordination, help identify and communicate financing needs to external partners, and serve as a crucial avenue to harmonize and catalyze international financial support. Ukraine has requested a 4-month PMB and remains fully committed to implementing sound economic policies and preserving the hard-won gains from past Fund-supported programs. Ukraine is committed to full program ownership and coordination across all relevant agencies toward this objective. Ukraine will consult with IF staff on its draft legislative proposals with material implications for economic and financial policies before presenting them to the Parliament. Ukraine is also committed to continuing to strengthen transparency and accountability, which will be crucial to sustain donor support. Moreover, Ukraine intends to continue protecting the tax base from any further erosion and

upholding recent governance reforms in state-owned enterprises, state-owned banks, and anti-corruption institutions. Ukraine reiterates its commitment to safeguarding BU independence.

The financing of the reconstruction effort in Ukraine will draw from various sources. The Ukrainian government has established several funds to support this endeavor, including the Small and Medium Business Support Fund, Army Support Fund, Fund for Recovery and Transformation of the Economy, Humanitarian Fund, Fund for Maintenance and Repayment of State Debt, and Fund for Restoration of Property and Destroyed Infrastructure. Additionally, plans are underway to establish a separate fund for the Reconstruction of Ukraine.

In the interest of efficiency and transparency, it would be advisable to consolidate these funds into a single Recovery Fund. Managing six or seven different funds could create confusion and increase the risk of corruption. Consolidation would simplify the monitoring of fund usage and promote more effective allocation of resources. To meet the deliverables, it is critical to employ relevant communication. One of the aspects can be the focus on communication strategies in transmitting the right messages [1]. However, this limits to the linguistic part of the matter [2]. Regarding the economic side, efforts to accumulate funds for Ukraine's reconstruction are also underway in Europe. The Energy Community has established a fund to support the restoration of energy infrastructure damaged by the Russian war, with donations expected primarily from EU member states. The European Union is also planning to establish a special trust fund for Ukraine's recovery, similar to the European COVID fund.

To ensure that reconstruction efforts are conducted in a transparent and effective manner, it is critical to involve competent experts in these processes and to ensure that funds are used efficiently.

#### **References**

1. Chaika, O. I. (2020). Communicative strategies in cross-cultural business environment. *International Journal of Philology*, 11 (1), 114-121. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31548/philolog2020.01.114>.
2. Chaika, O. (2020). Communication strategies in instruction / acquisition of languages for specific purposes. *International Journal of Philology*, 11 (2), 110-116. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31548/philolog2020.02.110>