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## THE PROBLEMS OF UKRAINIAN ECONOMY DURING THE WARTIME (ПРОБЛЕМИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ У ПЕРІОД ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ)

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*Повномасштабне воєнне вторгнення 2022 року стало найбільшим випробовуванням для української економіки за всю її історію. З допомогою міжнародної підтримки, внутрішньої організації та швидкого прийняття рішень, країна показала свою спроможність функціонувати в екстремальних умовах. У тезах буде розглянуто приклади проблем української економіки у період воєнного стану та заходи, вжиті для їх вирішення.*

**Ключові слова:** *національна економіка, рівень інфляції, економічна стабільність, надходження допомоги, об'єкти критичної інфраструктури*

*The full-scale military invasion of 2022 was the biggest challenge for the Ukrainian economy in its entire history. With the help of international support, internal organization and quick action, the country has proven its ability to function under extreme conditions. Some of such problems of the Ukrainian economy during the wartime period, as well as the measures taken to solve them are presented in this article.*

**Keywords:** *national economy, inflation rate, economic stability, foreign financial assistance, aid inflows, critical infrastructure*

The war in Ukraine has had a devastating impact on the country's national economy. Its GDP has fallen by approximately one-third, and the material losses due to the destruction of infrastructure have exceeded US\$100 billion and are rising every day. The high inflation rate, the weakened currency and overwhelmingly high unemployment rate are taking an increasing toll on Ukrainian society. The country's functionality, including the disbursement of social benefits, salaries and pensions, depends almost entirely on foreign financial assistance.

In 2022, the year of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine, all the strengths and weaknesses of the Ukrainian economy were vividly demonstrated.

Most of the strong aspects were the result of reforms carried out over the previous eight years. The unexpected resilience of the banking system makes the maintenance of macroeconomic stability under such dire conditions even more challenging.

Now reformed state-owned enterprises, such as Ukrzaliznytsia and Ukrposhta, are able to take the initiative and carry out large-scale projects to support both citizens and businesses [1].

After the war began, the Ukrainian parliament adopted a list of amendments to the tax law, making business managing substantially easier. These amendments were intended to prevent a further dramatic rise in unemployment and constraints on business activity, and included such measures as the lifting of customs and VAT on imports and excise on fuels [3].

One of the reasons is the activity of entrepreneurs. The expectations of business representatives surveyed by the NBU regarding the prices of suppliers are much higher than their expectations regarding the prices of their own products.

This implies that in the face of competition and declining demand, some of businesses may be willing to sacrifice profitability. Same expectations are for the margins of retailers – they should decrease. It is notable that NBU decreased expected inflation for 2022 in their macroeconomic forecast, released on October 20, 2022.

In August, for the first time since the beginning of the year, more foreign currency was received than spent. This happened simultaneously due to the growth of exports, inflow of international aid and reduction of the financial account outflow. In September, however, aid inflows dropped to the lowest level since the beginning of summer.

But this was not a problem in view of the record figure of August and the expectation of even higher aid inflows from Western partners in October. In total, since the beginning of the war, USD 22,6 billions of aid has been received, and another USD 15,2 billion has been promised [4].

Since October, Ukraine has been under intensified energy terror. There were nine waves of missile attacks that severely damaged critical infrastructure — key facilities that generate and distribute electricity, heating, and water, with the sole purpose of cutting off the access to mere conveniences.

At that time, special stations have been created for citizens to come to in case of blackouts to charge their phones, get warm and receive hot meals. In such stations, banking systems, including ATMs, would be provided in government buildings and special shelters alike. The officials confirmed working with a big network of stores and gas stations to make sure that the Ukrainians would have access to cash when they need it [2].

If 2022 was the year of quick responses to extremely difficult challenges, 2023 will be the year of decisions for a long-term future, both in regards of external and internal policy. Now it is utterly important to provide people from the de-occupied territories with jobs and to ensure millions of refugees and IDPs that they still have a working place and an accommodation to return to.

There are numerous aspects, which require maximum transparency and trust: judicial system, public spending, and monetary policy to name a few. Only on the basis of trust Ukraine can regain its human capital and attract the investments needed to rebuild its physical capital. Together those can give a boost to the Ukrainian economy after the victory.

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## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT IN GLOBALIZATION (ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ ДЛЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ БІЗНЕСОМ В УМОВАХ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ)**

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