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**CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY:
SCIENCE, ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION**

ЗБІРНИК НАУКОВИХ ПРАЦЬ

VI Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

**ХІМІЧНА ТЕХНОЛОГІЯ:
НАУКА, ЕКОНОМІКА ТА ВИРОБНИЦТВО**



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Збірник містить наукові праці учасників VI Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції «Хімічна технологія: наука, економіка та виробництво», що складаються з узагальнених матеріалів науково-дослідних робіт науковців різних галузей виробництв та наукових закладів України.

У збірнику висвітлюються актуальні питання спеціальної хімічної технології і виробництва боєприпасів, утилізації відходів виробництв різних галузей, енергозбереження, моделювання технологічних процесів, соціально-економічні аспекти виробництва та природокористування в умовах війни.

Збірник корисний робітникам хімічної промисловості, науковим співробітникам, аспірантам і студентам спеціальностей хіміко-технологічного та соціально-економічного профілів, фахівцям інформаційних технологій виробництва.

Наукові праці учасників конференції подаються в авторській редакції.

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**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE DURING THE WAR:
CHALLENGES, RISKS AND TODAY'S REALITIES**

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Abstract.

The structure of the economy, which reflects the formed macroeconomic proportions, is not static. In the course of its development, it evolves, it is modified, adapting to objective factors and being subject to the regulatory influence of the state. Structural changes in the economy occur continuously as a reaction to various factors (conjunctural, innovative, institutional, etc.), they have a natural character and, according to the evolutionary approach, are an objective process of its development. The basis of the development process is the inconsistency of changes in the structure of the needs and interests of economic subjects with changes in the placement, technology of use and distribution of economic resources, which generates uneven dynamics of the ratio of quantitative indicators of various elements of the structure.

The purpose of the article. To analyze financial and economic challenges and risks in the context of ensuring a stable, safe public development with justification of anti-crisis management mechanisms from the perspective of today's realities.

At a certain stage of development, the structure of the economy, which by its nature is quite inert, may come into conflict with the global conditions of functioning and the goals of the state socio-economic policy. In such a case, structural changes and their deepest form - structural transformations - are inevitable.

Today, the Ukrainian economy faced an unprecedented "shock" in its entire history: on the one hand, military aggression, and on the other hand, the pandemic exacerbated national economic problems (underperformance of the budget, decline in industrial production, inflationary processes, disposal of industrial assets, emigration of the employed population, an increase in general unemployment in the country, a fall in the purchasing power of the population) and contribute to the emergence of new risks.

The full-scale military invasion of the northern "neighbors" dealt a powerful blow to all links of the economic system of our state. The production of the main types of products has decreased, in particular those that form the basis of Ukraine's export potential. In addition, the ports are partially blocked, and therefore a significant share of foreign trade. The transport and logistics, social, marketing and engineering infrastructure of entire regions is crumbling. Only the energy sector suffered significant destruction, which led to the shutdown of about 40% of all production capacities.

There is also an outflow of personnel abroad and their partial relocation to the west of the country, which temporarily throws hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of people out of active economic life. Today, about 11 million Ukrainians were forced to go abroad, about 5 million lost their jobs because of the war.

It is a well-known fact that without a reliable economic rear, it is quite difficult to achieve military victories, and it is practically impossible to ensure sustainable post-war growth. Therefore, today the domestic economy is increasingly becoming one of the priority fronts, which will determine both the further course of military operations and the ability of our country to successfully rebuild after their end.

Since the economic consequences of the war and the coronavirus pandemic are interpreted ambiguously, their analysis should be treated carefully in order not to be exposed to risks associated with social and demographic development, disruption of economic relations, etc.

Risks are the result of uncertainty, the main causes of which are ignorance, randomness and countermeasures.

Depending on the area of origin, the following risks are distinguished:

- socio-political (emergence of unforeseen situations in the event of a change in the state's political course);
- administrative-legislative (implementation of unplanned administrative restrictions on the economic activity of market entities and changes in legislation);
- production (during production activities);
- commercial (when selling goods and services);
- financial (in the field of relations with banks and other financial institutions, related to non-fulfillment of financial obligations by the subject of economic activity);
- natural and climatic (when social production is connected with the environment);
- demographic (when the demographic situation changes);
- geopolitical (of a global nature).

The anti-crisis management system assumes that crises create new challenges, ignoring which can lead to the emergence of risks, and, in the future, dangers and threats. So, on the one hand, there is a semantic difference between challenges and risks, and on the other hand, they are mutually dependent. It is appropriate to distinguish between financial and economic challenges and risks.

Financial challenges include:

- financial and budgetary stability/instability;
- inflation, low solvency of the population;
- low investment attractiveness of the economy;
- regression of the business environment with consequent tax losses.

Accordingly, the risks are:

- crisis of the banking system, risks of bank insolvency;
- risks of financial insolvency of enterprises (result of financial, investment, operational activity);
- risks of growth of the state's foreign debt and default;
- fund risks;
- currency risks, etc.

Economic challenges include:

- structural changes in the economy, inter-industry imbalances, especially for entities in the service sector;
- loss of intellectual and labor potential of the population;
- unstable consumer demand;
- demotivation of innovative activity in conditions of limited financial resources.

The challenges mentioned above can lead to the following economic risks:

- production and marketing risks of reduction of production potential, needs for accompanying services;
- risks of price fluctuations (unjustified overestimates in conditions of unpredictable sales downtimes);
- depreciation risks (physical and moral wear and tear of fixed assets in idle conditions);

- staff retention risks (forced payment of part of the employees, dismissal of employees).

Financial and economic challenges and risks are phenomena that are not only closely related and mutually determined.

A strategy for Ukraine's post-war economic development, focused on its maximum deregulation and demonopolization, should be formed today. And taking into account the realities of wartime, when large fuel and food warehouses, as well as powerful logistics hubs and energy enterprises are primarily bombed, it is advisable to talk about laying the foundations of a kind of "mosquito economy" as soon as possible (by analogy with "mosquito" military strategies, when the main goals on the battlefield are achieved primarily through the use of ultra-mobile innovative means and resources that are in service with a large number of small autonomous groups of well-trained fighters).

The most important principles of such an economy should be the preservation and development of the initiated course to minimize the regulatory influence of power institutions on the operational functioning of the economy. First of all, this concerns the reduction of the number of regulatory bodies and their powers, as well as the liberalization of permitting procedures. In addition, it is necessary to ensure a further reduction of the tax burden on the economy, in particular by means of differentiation of VAT (first of all, the introduction of a zero rate on socially significant groups of goods), a significant reduction of taxes on labor: EUV and personal income tax (at least for small businesses), as well as the leveling of customs barriers or their complete elimination (except in cases of protection of the domestic market from subsidized imports or imports from unfriendly countries).

The reverse side of the proposed changes is a significant limitation of social expenditures and minimization of the budget sector of the economy. This should become the next priority of economic modernization of Ukraine.

The war showed that social programs are meaningless if a country is unable to defend itself against external aggression. That is why defense spending is the main means of ensuring social protection of citizens.

The lion's share of social support for the poor, including the unemployed, should be implemented mainly through the establishment of a mechanism of public works (with the exception of a limited circle of people who are unable to participate in such works due to their health or age). Moreover, this mechanism should be implemented today. After all, on the one hand, the amount of social payments to internally displaced persons must be gradually increased, and on the other hand, these persons must be more and more actively involved in the performance of public works in the rear: such as those related to the support of the army (food, logistics, transportation), as well as those related to the needs of the civilian population: reconstruction of infrastructure and energy facilities damaged by missile attacks; services for warehousing, sorting and distribution of humanitarian aid; work in agriculture, etc. A separate field of public works, the perspective of which is just opening up, is housing construction (first of all, the construction of temporary housing for displaced persons in the areas of their temporary displacement, and in the future, the reconstruction of damaged housing and social infrastructure in the liberated territories). Changing the goals of the structural economic policy of the state is an important direction of reforming the domestic economy in the conditions of martial law and in view of the priorities of its post-war development. Instead of the existing practice of state support for budget-forming and export-oriented industries, the government should stimulate the development of small

businesses, while encouraging self-employed persons and entrepreneurs to invest in startups and the implementation of innovative projects. In particular, experts in this regard note: "After the end of the war, there will be many opportunities for any business. It is very important that our state has a reference point for the development of the country through the support of small businesses, because if the focus is, as usual, on large corporations and monopolists, it will be extremely difficult to return here the refugees who have already crossed our border."

Conclusions.

Today's realities indicate that the country's economy is going through extremely difficult times. How the economy will develop after our Victory will largely depend on the right steps taken already today. A post-war economic boom in Ukraine is possible only if the state's economic policy measures are implemented in line with a clear and consistent strategy aimed at deregulation of the economy and creation of a favorable investment climate. The main priority of such a strategy should be a change in the state's budgetary orientations. That is, instead of overburdening the state budget with various social programs, the main emphasis should be placed on financing defense programs and the development of the military-industrial complex, including the creation of a modern territorial defense system. In addition, budget funding should be directed to guaranteeing basic medical (social medicine) and educational (school education) services to the population, as well as supporting cultural institutions (museums, libraries, theaters, etc.).

The solution of the vast majority of social problems of the residents of our state instead should be mainly due to the stimulation of their self-employment, including the reduction of the tax burden on labor, and the introduction of an effective mechanism of public works. This will create prerequisites for the growth of citizens' incomes, a decrease in their unemployment rate and employment in the legal sector of the economy, which makes it possible to obtain a much higher level of social guarantees than in the shadow sector.

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