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ECONOMIC RECOVERY GENESIS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AFTER ARMED CONFLICTS

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Against the background of martial law, the challenges of restoring the country after the end of active hostilities is becoming increasingly urgent. The peculiarity of the russian-ukrainian war is its duration and extent, because since 2014, the territory of Ukraine has constantly suffered economic, industrial, social and production losses, the large-scale invasion of 2022 only intensified this crisis. The annexation of the Crimean Peninsula led to the loss of production resources, seaports, the agricultural complex, further occupation and military actions in the areas of the largest concentration of the production complex, agriculture, and the expansion of the battleground resulted in problems and losses also in the field of atomic energy, the maritime sector, constant attacks on the energy structure throughout the country have devastating consequences for the state's economy. Already today, as a result of russian aggression, Ukraine is the country most mined and contaminated with explosive devices in the world, and demining the entire territory will take at least 5 years. It is for this reason that the issues of restoration and development of the country's economic sector in the future and the search for ways of development today remain relevant and urgent. After studying the reconstruction experience of countries that suffered from armed conflicts, we will be able to determine the main factors of reconstruction, the problems they faced and ways to solve them. Now, let us analyze the means, by implementing which it will be possible to draw out the economy rebuilding program and implement the development potential of Ukraine. We will independently consider the recovery plan that is already being implemented by the Ukrainian government and international support for the state economy.

ГЕНЕЗИС ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ КРАЇН СВІТУ ПІСЛЯ ЗБРОЙНИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ

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післявоєнне відновлення,
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міжнародні економічні
відносини,
інноваційні технології, безпека,
військово-промисловий
комплекс

В умовах воєнного стану все гостріше постає питання відновлення країни після завершення активних бойових дій. Особливістю російсько-української війни є її тривалість та протяжність, адже з 2014 року територія України постійно зазнавала економічних, виробничих, соціальних та виробничих втрат, широкомасштабне вторгнення 2022 року лиш посилює цю кризу. Анексія Кримського півострову призвела до втрати виробничих ресурсів, морських портів, аграрного комплексу, подальша окупація та воєнні дії в районах найбільшого зосередження виробничого комплексу, сільського господарства, а розширення арени бойових дій призвело до проблем та втрат ще й в галузі атомної енергетики, морського сектору, постійні атаки на енергетичну структуру по всій країні несуть за собою руйнівні наслідки для економіки держави. Вже сьогодні, внаслідок російської агресії Україна є найбільш замінованою та забрудненою вибуховими пристроями країною світу, а на розмінування всієї території піде не менше 5 років. Саме з цієї причини актуальними і нагальними залишаються питання відновлення та розвитку економічного сектору країни в майбутньому та пошуки шляхів розвитку сьогодні. Вивчивши досвід відбудови країн, що потерпали від збройних конфліктів матимемо змогу визначити основні фактори відбудови,

проблеми з якими вони стикалися та шляхи їх вирішення. Проаналізуємо засоби, реалізувавши які вдасться розробити план дій реконструкції економіки та реалізувати потенціал розвитку України. Окремо розглянемо план відновлення, що вже реалізується українським урядом та міжнародну підтримку державної економіки.

Statement of the problem

Russia's military aggression in Ukraine resulted in a severe humanitarian crisis. Since 2014, the country has been in the conditions of a special period – the period that begins from the moment the decision on mobilization (except for targeted ones) was announced or brought to the notice of the executors regarding covert mobilization or from the moment martial law was introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities and covers the time of mobilization, wartime and partially the reconstruction period after the end of hostilities [1]. This was caused by the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula and the seizure of the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The country's economy was in a difficult situation due to the loss of a significant amount of the industrial complex, constant shelling of the infrastructure, refugees, and as a result of the corrupt enrichment of previous state managers. The new Ukrainian government took measures to resolve the existing problems and the country's economy gradually began to improve, but the new aggression of the Russian Federation became an obstacle, namely a full-scale invasion and intensive fighting performance with a length of almost 3.7 thousand km, whereas the territory occupied by the enemy is 108 thousand sq. km [2]. All this has caused a powerful blow to the economic, social, and humanitarian spheres of the country.

The issues of restoration and development of Ukraine after the end of the war are urgent for the country, although taking into account the peculiarities of the location of our country and the capabilities of our enemy, it is necessary to draw up a reconstruction plan taking into account the probability of a prolonged conflict or existence in conditions of constant threat. For this reason, it will be appropriate to consider the experience of economic growth and recovery of South Korea after the Korean War of 1950–1953 and the experience of Israel, which has been living under constant military threats for 75 years.

Having analyzed the experience of these countries, it will be possible to develop a mechanism for surmounting the crisis, restoring the destroyed production sector, finding new sources of financing the economy, reforming the public sector and mobilizing all resources to overcome possible challenges and critical situations in the future.

Analysis of recent researches and publications

The problems of relations between the countries of the world are studied not only by economists, but also by diplomats, so in their work Izhnin I., Polishchuk K. and Shamborovska O. note that the classical mechanisms for preventing armed conflicts do not work, the activities of international organizations are not aimed at reducing conflict, but at minimization of damage after their resolution [3]. In their collective monograph, authors Blokhin P., Vasylytsiv T., Iliash O., Mokiy A., Smoliar L., Fleychuk M.

and Khaustova V. draw attention to the fact that the most important issue for Ukraine is ensuring the security of the state in the conditions of a hybrid war, prove that the goal of the state peacekeeping policy should be the competitiveness of the national economy, the reintegration of temporarily occupied territories and the realization of the potential of the Eastern regions of the country. The authors claim that in order to prevent separatism, the state should stimulate the socio-economic development of the regions bordering Russia, the development of infrastructure, creation of new vacancies, and the development of the housing and communal sector in order to solve the crisis of internally displaced persons [4].

The Center research shows that as of February 2022, 2.9 million people in the Eastern part of the country needed humanitarian support, and as of May 2022, the UN estimated the number of victims of the invasion amounted to 18 million people [5], and the principal sum of damage for three months of war amounted to 349 billion dollars. [6].

Both scientists – S. Ivanov and a number of journalists – were engaged in research concerning the world experience of overcoming the post-war consequences. Ivanov S. in his work examines the factors and attributes that helped restore and develop economies of Germany, Japan, South Korea, and Georgia [7].

Objectives of the article

The main task of this article is the analysis of examples of the recovery of countries and the development of the economy after wars and armed conflicts, the experience of building the economy in the conditions of a constant armed threat and the search for sources of financing. Determining the strategy of the Ukrainian government in overcoming the economic and social crisis.

The main material of the research

The Russian-Ukrainian war became one of the largest conflicts in Europe after 1945, and the most intense since the Korean War. Along with Ukraine, it should be noted the increase in tension in the Pacific Ocean around Taiwan [8]. Thus, only in 2020, the American Center for Comprehensive Peace counted 36 wars in the world, of which 15 have been going on for more than 10 years, and after the Second World War, it accounted for 334 of such conflicts [9].

The main difference between modern wars is their hybridity, that is, they are fought not only on the battlefield, but in the diplomatic, media, peacekeeping, and humanitarian spheres, and classical settlement mechanisms do not work [3]. This being the case, it can be assumed that there is no effective and definitive solution to the conflict. The experience of Israel shows that the cessation of active hostilities and the conclusion of a peace treaty do not provide for the end of the war, and the example of South Korea shows that there is always a threat from an aggressive neighbor, even isolated from the rest of the world.

The most important for Ukraine is the experience of the recovery and development of these countries, because the prerequisites are close to our state.

After considering the examples of post-war recovery of Western Europe and Japan, the main attention was paid to international financing and priority developing industries [10]. However, this experience cannot be fully applied in Ukraine due to a number of factors and aspects, starting from geopolitical ones and ending with the pre-war development of our country's economy.

At the same time, the example of South Korea can be useful for Ukraine, because the country was in a crisis situation, large-scale destruction, total poverty, the country's economy was supported by agriculture, and there was a constant threat from North Korea. Israel's experience shows how it is possible to build the economy of a country that resumed its existence in 1948 and is still frequently subject to shelling and terrorist attacks. Thus, the United States played an important role in the formation of both countries. In Table 1 financial resources provided to countries from 1948 to 2009 are presented.

However, it is clear that the support was provided to countries in different periods and in different shares. In comparison with 1952, as of 1961, the support for South Korea increased by 8.7 times and amounted to 4 billion dollars, for Israel it amounted to 508 million dollars, of which only 900 thousand dollars was intended for the military sector, while the financing of the military sector of Korea amounted to 1.7 billion dollars. However, in the period 1962–2009, the situation changed and Israel's financing increased by 204 times and amounted to 103.6 billion dollars, of which 68% was intended for military purposes. During the same period, South Korea received 9.9 billion dollars, of which 71% was for military purposes.

After the end of the Korean War in 1953, South Korea was completely destroyed, about 3 million were killed on both sides, most of the industry and infrastructure went to the DPRK, more than half of the budget was the support from foreign countries [12; 13].

The country was unable to face a strong opponent, the military sector was underdeveloped, the majority of the population was employed in the agricultural sector, and the state itself was one of the poorest countries in the world. The United States called the invasion of North Korea into the South Korea a Hitler scenario and decided that the policy of appeasement was not justified, the main factor was also the support of the DPRK by the Soviet Union [14].

The main basis for the country's development was laid by the USA, concluding a treaty on mutual defense and financing all public sectors. Thus, from Table 1, it can be seen that in the post-war period, South Korea received 14 billion dollars from the United States.

On the other hand, until the 1960s, the country could not boast of results, although the infrastructure was restored, but most of the funds were distributed by the political elites among themselves. The first steps were the restoration of schools, roads and communication, the state authorities tried to build import substitution, but due to insufficient internal resources and corruption, this idea suffered a throw-down, as a result, in 1956, exports amounted to 25 million dollars, while imports amounted to 389 million dollars. The deficit in the trade balance was covered with the help of financial infusions from the USA, as a result of which the United States reduced funding and demanded economic reforms [15].

Economic growth occurred after the military government of General Park Chung Hee came to power. The main areas of his government's activity were the transformation of the country from an agrarian to an industrial one with an export orientation.

At the time General Hee came to power, there was no metallurgical industry in South Korea, the first five-year plan for 1962–1966 provided for forced industrialization and predicted a GDP growth rate of more than 7% per year but the United States did not share this opinion and the Koreans had to reduce the indicators to 5.4%. But during these years, the country's economy grew mainly by 7.8% per year [12].

Fig. 1 shows the growth of the GDP level of South Korea from 1960 to 2020.

Thus, in the period from 1960 to 1970, the GDP of South Korea increased from 4 billion dollars to 9 billion dollars, i. e. by 125%. The country needed a large amount of metallurgy, so a project for a full-cycle metallurgical plant was developed and submitted to the World Bank for financing but the Bank refused. After this refusal, the Korean government addressed the Japanese government with a proposal to build a metallurgical plant at the expense of the reparations that Japan had to pay to South Korea. The project was carrying out by *Nippon Steel* from 1968 to 1972 [12]. Therefore, with the construction of the metallurgical complex, a new bounce in the country's development took place, and in the next 10 years, the GDP increased up to 65 billion dollars, that is, 7 times, or by 620%.

Table 1 – Amount of financial assistance of the United States in 1949–2009

US financial support, million dollars					
Country	Purpose of support	Period, years			Total
		1949–1952	1953–1961	1962–2009	
South Korea	Total:	498.1	4,364.1	9,997.4	15,040.8
	- economic	485.6	2,579	2,883.3	6,129.1
	- military	12.5	1,785.1	7,114.1	8,911.7
Israel	Total:	86.5	508	103,664.4	104,258.9
	- economic	86.5	507.1	33,506.4	34,100
	- military	-	0.9	70,158	70,158.9

Source: formed on the basis of [11]

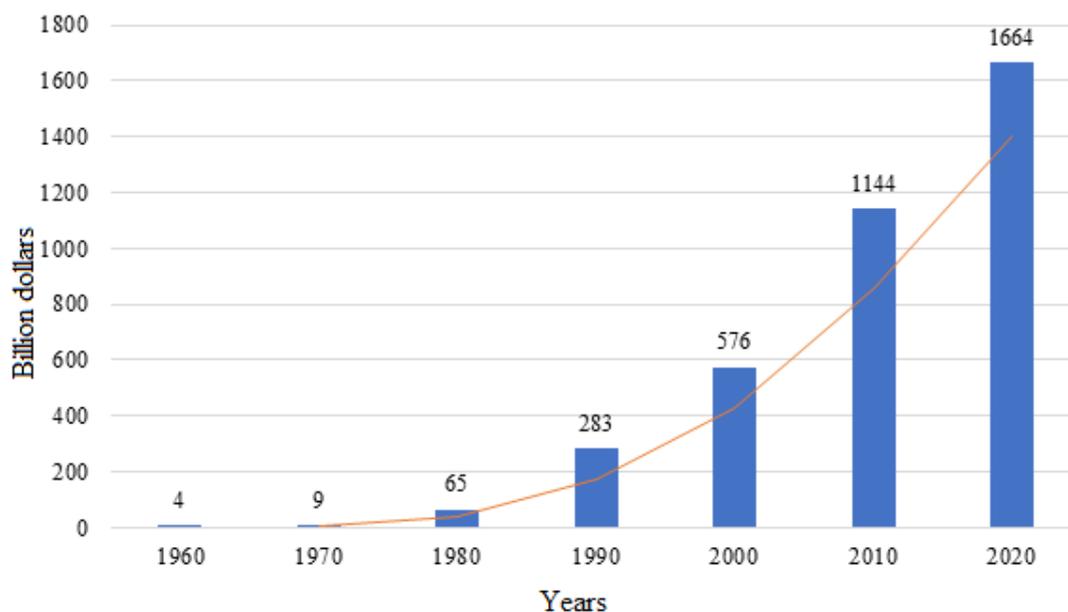


Fig. 1 – South Korea GDP in 1960–2020, billion dollars

Source: formed on the basis of [16]

The country's government paid special attention to education, which became the main investment and provided the country with qualified specialists. Thus, in the 70s, the creation of a special consulting center on attracting foreign technologies began, and since the 1990s, a support system for technological production has been created. Since the 90s and up to nowadays, the gross domestic product has grown from 283 billion dollars. to 1.664 billion dollars, which is an increase of 589%. The country began to develop scientific centers, technology parks, incubators, support startups, as a result, today South Korea is one of the most technologically advanced countries, and the United States calls it the largest partner.

Thus, after analyzing the experience of South Korea, the following actions and factors that helped to achieve the country's development can be identified:

- external financial aid, both infusions from the United States and reparations from Japan;
- strict regulation of the economy, namely control of foreign trade, with a reduction in imports and development of exports;
- the transition from an agrarian country to an industrial one, and then a technological one, exporting shipbuilding, the automotive industry, and electronics;
- the main attention was paid to the development of education and increasing the level of qualification of employees, thanks to which the development of technological production became possible;
- support of business, start-ups and scientific and technical progress.

As can be seen from the above, the opinion that Korea became an economically developed country due to liberal policies is wrong, on the contrary, the country became liberal due to economic development created by the policy of protectionism [12].

These steps have helped South Korea build its economy from the ground up and become a world leader in many fields but tension on the peninsula remain as Pyongyang continues to develop its nuclear program with the help of Russia while South Korea has an American anti-missile defense system and military bases (28.5 thousand US troops) on its territory [17].

The next country with relevant experience in economic development is Israel. The example of this country is important for Ukraine due to similar geopolitical circumstances. Thus, many Western analysts and politicians express the opinion that the war in Ukraine may last for years and even after the signing of the peace agreement there will not be a hundred percent guarantee that Russia will stop shelling our territory and will not prepare a new offensive blow [18].

In 1948, Israel declared its independence, due to which a war broke out in the region, which lasted until 1950, and for the next 10 years the country conducted military operations in response to numerous provocations, although in fact hostilities continue to this day. The country's economy was burdened by a large influx of migrants, more than 800,000 Jews repatriated from Arab countries to Israel. Agriculture could provide approximately 50% of food needs, and export revenues offset about 30% of import costs, as well as military expenditures reached 40% of total costs [10; 19].

Despite the troublesome situation: in 1956–1957 there was the Suez Crisis, and in 1967 the Six-Day War broke out, after which in the same year the War of Attrition began – Israel against Egypt, the USSR, Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which lasted until 1970. In October 1973, the Yom Kippur War broke out with a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria, as well as the Two Lebanon Wars of 1982 and 2006, all this is completed by constant rocket attacks, mass terrorist attacks

against the civilian population, Israel chooses its right to exist in every war, as Ukraine is doing now [19].

Put in other words, the secret of the success of this small warlike country is relevant for our country. The formation of Israel's economy under the conditions of constant wars with the countries of the Arab League is mainly determined by loans and grants from the United States. An important resource was reparations from West Germany, which accounted for up to 55% of additional budget revenues in 1952–65 [10].

From the moment of its foundation until 1967, Israel mainly produced small arms and ammunition for them, and later also weapons for French firms, however, after the Six Day War, the French government imposed an embargo on arms supplies and the country found itself in a difficult geopolitical situation. At that time, the country's government began to develop a concept for the development of the military-industrial complex. The only possibility to do this was the intensive development of research and development works in the field of military technologies [20].

Simultaneously with the development of the military-industrial complex, the Israeli government implemented an innovative strategy, thus in 1964 Yissum was founded – the technology transfer center of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, which registered 10.7 thousand patents for 3 thousand inventions, licensed more than a thousand technologies and helped to form more than 170 start-up companies [21].

The main sectors of the Israeli economy are technologies and industrial production. A whole group of state programs for the support and development of innovations operates in the country:

1. Programs of technological incubators, more than 2.5 thousand startups have been created, the programs have been designed for adults and schoolchildren. The volume of public investments is about 1 billion dollars, and the volume of private ones is 5.5 billion dollars.

2. The *Magnet* program has tools to support the priority sectors of industry, nanotechnology, biotechnology, cyber security and environmental protection technologies. They include: grants of funds for research and development works (agriculture is financed up to 75%), the creation of incubators and venture investment funds, organization of specialized centers in academies and universities, creation of the National Nanotechnology Initiative of Israel.

3. Technological incubator:

- start-up companies can receive a grant in the amount of 1.2 million dollars. Financing in the amount of 100% of the budget, of which 85% is provided by the state budget. It includes technical support from the business incubator;

- the state finances 85% of the approved project budget for the incubator, and the incubator itself invests 15% of the approved budget in exchange for 50% of startup shares.

4. Participation in research projects of transnational corporations [21].

US financial support played a significant role in the development of Israel. Thus, Table 1 shows that since 1953, the United States actively financed the country's government, so by 1961, 508 million dollars were

allocated, all money was directed exclusively to support the economy. However, funding from 1962 to 2009 increased by 204 times and amounted to 103 billion dollars, of which 70 billion was forwarded to defense sector.

This is due to the fact that since 1987 Israel has the status of the main ally of the United States, the US sees its benefit in cooperation with the country to establish its presence in the Middle East, thanks to which the development of anti-missile defense is financed.

Taking into account two factors: funding from allies and the development of the defense complex, together with innovative technologies, allowed the country to develop a strong economy in the region. Thus, Fig. 2 shows changes in the country's GDP from 1960 to 2020.

Thus, as is obvious, in 1960 the gross domestic product of the country was 2.6 billion dollars, at that time after 12 years since the declaration of independence and in conditions of constant wars, the country had no resources for development. However, only since the beginning of close cooperation with the United States and the implementation of the development strategy, the country has shown development. In open sources, information is provided since 1995, so it can be seen that in 1995 GDP amounted to 104.9 billion dollars, which is by 29 times more than in 1965. In 2010, the gross domestic product increased up to 238.4 billion dollars, with a growth rate of 127% until 1995. In the following years, the growth rate was 27% and 36%, in 2015 and 2020 to the previous five respectively. Thus, in comparison with Ukraine in 2021, Israel's GDP amounted up to 488.5 billion dollars, while Ukraine's GDP was 200 billion dollars. [22].

Specifically, after analyzing the experience of Israel, the following main factors of development can be identified:

- the presence of a constant threat stimulated the government to find ways to fight and provide for itself;
- the development of the military industry made it possible to provide its own military needs, the population with jobs, and foreign trade in military products;
- impregnation by the military-industrial complex of all spheres of the economy – business, production, science and education;
- significant state support for innovative technologies, business, science and startups;
- cooperation with the allied states in military, scientific, innovative and economic terms.

Conclusion

On the basis reasoning from the processed materials, it is possible to single out the main similar factors of the countries' development and project them onto Ukrainian realities:

1. To work out a strategy for the development of the military-industrial complex in order to exclude the possibility of a repetition of hostilities, as well as exclude the possibility of qualified workers and scientific developments loss. For many years, the military industry of Ukraine was in a state of stagnation, the state did not finance the development of weapons and military purpose products, whereas factories for the production of military products traded with the enemy [23; 24].

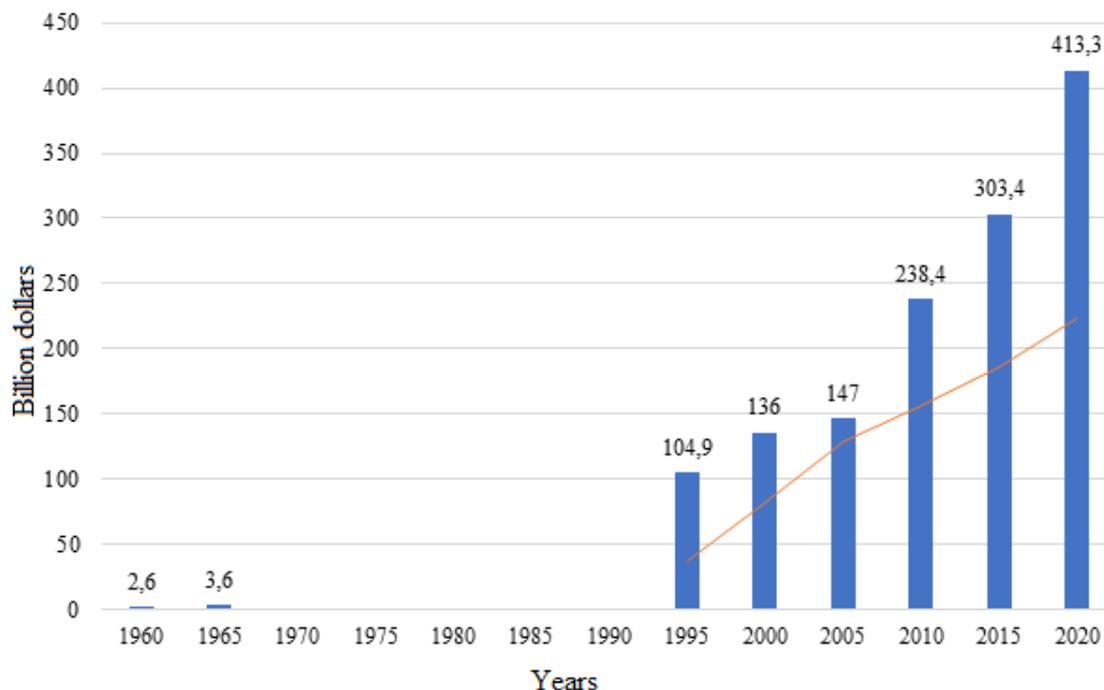


Fig. 2 – GDP of Israel in 1960–2020, billion dollars

Source: formed on the basis of [22]

2. Commitment to foreign trade and export. Thus, in 2021 alone, Ukraine imported goods worth \$73.3 billion, while exported goods worth \$68.3 billion. In 2021, Ukrainian farmers exported sunflower oil and grains worth 18.6 billion dollars, which is 27% of total exports. But as a result of the war, Ukraine lost a significant part of its agricultural land, some of it was occupied, and some of it was mined for decades. Also, the problem with exports is the loss of access to sea ports, while it is possible to export the 2021 crop by land over the period of 3 years [25]. For that very reason it is necessary to finance a business that will be able to export its goods regardless of ports.

3. Based on the assumption of clause 2, the development of innovative technologies and scientific and technological designs is important. It is necessary to pay great attention to the development of human potential, retraining of personnel, development and support of scientists and academic personnel, financing of the IT sector, development of technology parks.

4. Implementation of a policy of supporting medium and small businesses, financing startups, providing them with grants and cheap loans, encouraging international IT companies to open their representative offices in Ukraine.

5. Development of diplomatic relations, search for new partners, cooperation in the military and technological spheres, establishing relations with countries that occupy a neutral position.

6. And then, one of the main factors of development is the fight against corruption, as the experience of South

Korea shows, it is money laundering and its distribution among elites that prevents the country’s development.

The reconstruction of the country, as is already forecasted, will take more than one year, but it is clear from the experience of Israel and South Korea that it cannot be postponed until fat days. The Ukrainian government has already started the development and implementation of the reconstruction project. The President of Ukraine, in cooperation with the Cabinet of Ministers, the Verkhovna Rada and the Ministry of Digital Transformation, proposed «Ukraine Restoration Plan», on the project website every citizen can propose his or her own idea for the development and reconstruction of the country. The plan is based on the principles of: immediate start and gradual development; increasing fair well-being; integration into the European Union; better rebuilding than it was, and stimulating private investment on a national and regional scale [26].

Under the support of the Prime Minister, eRobota program was launched, where Ukrainians will receive non-refundable grants of up to UAH 250,000 for opening their own businesses. And entrepreneurs can take advantage of the «5–7–9» cheap lending program of up to UAH 2.5 million, which can be used for the construction or reconstruction of existing premises, the purchase of additional equipment, etc. [27].

However, the main goals are the military-industrial complex, ensuring defense and security, as well as resolving the humanitarian crisis.

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