

THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN UKRAINE AND IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

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CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF FRONTLINE COMMUNITIES

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International cooperation between states is becoming an increasingly important mechanism for economic growth and stability, especially in regions facing war, conflict and instability. The partnership between Ukraine and the UK offers significant potential in this regard, especially for the recovery of frontline communities affected by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

The UK understands how important a partnership with Ukraine could be in the future, allowing it to strengthen its strength as a global player, not just a regional one, as it was as part of the European Union.

This article describes the state and prospects of international cooperation between the two countries in the context of the economic recovery of frontline communities in Ukraine.

СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА УКРАЇНИ ТА ВЕЛИКОЇ БРИТАНІЇ В КОНТЕКСТІ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ЕКОНОМІКИ ПРИФРОНТОВИХ ГРОМАД

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Ключові слова:

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Міжнародна співпраця між державами стає все більш важливим механізмом економічного зростання та стабільності, особливо в регіонах, які стикаються з такими проблемами, як війни, конфлікти та нестабільність. Партнерство між Україною та Великою Британією пропонує значний потенціал у цьому відношенні, особливо для відновлення прифронтових громад, які постраждали від вторгнення Росії на території України.

Велика Британія розуміє, наскільки важливим може стати партнерство з Україною в майбутньому, це дозволить їй посилити свої сили як глобального гравця, а не лише регіонального, як це було у складі Європейського Союзу.

У цій статті розкрито стан та перспективи міжнародного співробітництва між цими двома країнами в контексті відновлення економіки прифронтових громад в Україні.

Statement of the problem

A common threat has always played a key role in bringing peoples and states together, especially when they have different historical, political, economic and cultural experiences. This especially applies to the modern relationship between Ukraine and Great Britain, which has intensified international partnership against the Russian invasion on the territory of Ukraine, jointly

defending democracy, human rights and the sovereignty of states.

In the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the study of foreign relations between Ukraine and Great Britain, the analysis of the current state and prospects of cooperation in the context of the restoration of the economy of front-line communities becomes more important.

Analysis of recent studies and publications

The issues of relations between Ukraine and Great Britain, which have been established since January 10, 1992, have always attracted the interest of scientists and researchers. Researchers such as A. Grubinko, Y. Stuzhuk, S. Savina and others studied these relations and their aspects in their scientific works [1–3]. Modern relations between Ukraine and Great Britain during the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine require a more detailed study. Research on this topic requires an analysis of the interactions of both countries to reduce the impact of security threats in Europe, cooperation in international forums, British humanitarian support and political action in the context of the military conflict and after its conclusion. Also, the issue of prospects for international partnership, including economic and investment for the frontline communities of Ukraine, remains unexplored.

Objectives of the article

The purpose of the article is a comprehensive and comprehensive study of the current state and prospects of cooperation between Ukraine and Great Britain in the context of economic recovery of front-line communities.

The main material of research

The start of Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine on February 24, 2022 shocked the world public. During 2022–2023, this war became a true disaster, causing the largest mass displacement of people in Europe since World War II. This war not only caused enormous damage to infrastructure and communities, but also caused many tragic deaths, particularly among the civilian population, including children. Such brutality led to the destruction of dozens of cities, spoiling decades of development.

Despite the terrible reality of constant attacks and destruction, Ukrainians continue to show incredible resilience and solidarity. They unite in volunteer groups, rebuild communities and cities and plan their future path. Ukrainians amaze the whole world with their willpower and determination.

In particular, given the current situation, the Russian Federation violates the basic principles of security and cooperation, state sovereignty and territorial integrity in Europe. Its invasion of the territory of Ukraine is a threat to the entire collective event.

In this regard, it is very important to preserve the statehood of Ukraine, which acts as an important element of its sovereignty and is a subject whose influence is important for the future development of democratic Europe. Great Britain is well aware that Ukraine has become a target of Russia, and its submission to Russian influence can threaten the entire European security system.

Over a long period of time, Ukraine has experienced significant support from Great Britain, which is manifested both in political aspects and in the financial and economic spheres. This support is reflected in various events and initiatives.

One of the important events is the announcement in January 2022 of the decision to create a tripartite interstate

alliance between Ukraine, Poland and Great Britain. This alliance emphasizes a deep understanding of the need for cooperation and support between states in the face of geopolitical challenges and threats. The members of this alliance decided to focus their efforts on economic, trade, energy cooperation and fight against disinformation.

The position of Great Britain regarding the support of Ukraine was quite expected. And not only because of the personality of Boris Johnson as a politician, but also in light of the new position that Great Britain occupies after leaving the EU. Britain has adopted a new strategic concept of “global Britain”, which includes the strengthening of the British navy, air force and expanding the area of operations of its fleet, and the strengthening of Britain as a global player, and not just a regional one, as it was in the European Union.

Leaving the European Union forced the British to find a new course and form a new foreign policy identity. Part of the concept of “global Britain” is the opposition to big autocratic dictatorial regimes. Russia and China are called such without appeal.

Therefore, in fact, what is happening now is a new British foreign policy, when there is a wider range of partners – not only the European continent, there is a wider range of obligations to the world, and a willingness to show what we are capable of.

For the first time since the 1960s, the British want to go beyond the line of the Suez Canal to build their own bases and strengthen their own fleet. This effectively means that they now perceive the Black Sea as a region of their infrastructural military interest. Therefore, such cooperation with Ukraine, establishing the functioning of our fleet, our defense, as well as deterring Russia on all fronts, is part of the development of their fleet, the development of geopolitics.

In addition, one should not forget that this is also an image issue. Britain still has “old issues” with Russia. This applies to both cyber-attacks and dirty money. Therefore, in any case, Britain will benefit from this. If the question arises before Britain – to support Ukraine or not? It is more profitable for Britain to support Ukraine [9].

They see their interest; they need a friend like Ukraine. A typical analogy is the serious relationship between Poland and Britain. In the eyes of the British, Ukraine is a powerful state on the other side of the European continent.

Additionally, the official visit of British Prime Minister Boris Johnson to Kyiv in February 2022 is of great importance. During this visit, he announced the intention of Great Britain to provide defense weapons to the Armed Forces of Ukraine. But the visit of the new Prime Minister of Great Britain Rishi Sunak in November 2022 was extremely meaningful and useful for both countries. He expressed his readiness to support Ukraine while we put pressure on Russian troops, while our infrastructure facilities and homes are being destroyed. The new Prime Minister of Great Britain did not change the policy of supporting Ukraine, which was pursued by his predecessor Boris Johnson.

An important detail is the supply of weapons from Great Britain worth hundreds of millions of pounds. Initially,

it was light defensive weapons, such as small portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missile systems “Javelin” and “NLAW”. But over time, since the beginning of the war, these supplies have shifted to more powerful military equipment, such as high-precision Harpoon anti-ship missile systems and heavy armored vehicles.

An important fact is the promptness and non-bureaucratic nature of the provision of British aid to Ukraine, which goes beyond the usual framework. The supply of armored vehicles, missiles and other weapons takes place promptly, even surpassing similar decisions of the USA and other European countries.

In general, military aid from the UK includes supplies of a variety of weapons, from anti-tank weapons to armored vehicles, as well as humanitarian support in the form of helmets, body armor and night vision devices. This indicates the deep support and cooperation of Great Britain in the extraordinary conditions of the conflict [5–6].

Conducting exercises is another important component of the support provided by Great Britain to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in their fight against Russian aggression. These exercises have a significant impact on training soldiers and providing them with the necessary skills to operate effectively on the front lines.

The training course, which lasts several weeks, is conducted by units of the 11th British Security Force Support Brigade. This training is especially important for volunteer recruits who may have no or limited combat experience. During the exercises, key skills necessary for effective combat operations on the front lines are imparted.

Training includes practical weapons skills, battlefield first aid, camouflage and patrol tactics. It is important that military training corresponds as much as possible to the real conditions of hostilities, so the training is organized taking into account the urban environment. Special “houses”, “walls”, “windows”, obstacles and even “blown up” cars are placed on the training grounds. The streets are lined with grenades and spent shell casings. There are elements of barbed wire, barricades and even signs with inscriptions in the Ukrainian language to ensure the most realistic practice.

This allows fighters to gain practical experience and skills necessary for effective functioning on the front line and defense of the territory of Ukraine in conditions of active conflict. The training of recruits and volunteers takes place in accordance with high standards, which contributes to increasing the combat readiness and efficiency of the Armed Forces of Ukraine [7].

The UK has a history of involvement in post-war reconstruction efforts in various war-torn countries, including some in Africa. After World War II, Great Britain participated in the reconstruction of war-torn Europe through the Marshall Plan, indirectly contributing to stability in neighboring regions. During its colonial era, Great Britain engaged in infrastructure development in many African colonies, although often to serve colonial interests. After independence, Britain continued to provide aid and assistance to some African countries, covering sectors such as education, health and infrastructure. They have also supported multilateral initiatives such as the

African Development Bank and the World Bank, while promoting humanitarian and development aid on the continent. However, the degree of British involvement and financial investment varies greatly by country and time period.

The impact of British efforts, together with the post-colonial legacy, left a lasting impression on the development of African countries. While some projects have contributed positively to the development of infrastructure and institutional capacity, others have been criticized for their colonial undertones. The UK's role in rebuilding Africa is multi-faceted and dependent on evolving global priorities.

Great Britain has rich experience and knowledge in various fields, which makes it a potential source of investment for advanced communities of Ukraine.

Great Britain understands how important a partnership with Ukraine can become in the future. A key factor in Ukraine's support for London was the implementation of the strategic concept of “global Britain”, which provides for the strengthening of the British navy, air force and the expansion of the area of operations of its fleet, and the strengthening of Britain as a global player, and not only a regional one, as it was within the European Union.

The second important factor is the historical confrontation with Russia, which intensified due to the strengthening of Russian influence in the Black Sea region after the annexation of Crimea. Great Britain views the expansion of Russia's influence as a potential threat that needs to be contained, and in this context, Ukraine becomes an important place for Great Britain to act.

Great Britain perceives Russia as a threat to its national interests. Great Britain understands that Ukraine is a direct target of Russia, and if it falls under Russian control, the threat to European security increases. Supporting Ukraine corresponds to the national interests of Great Britain.

By investing in different sectors such as manufacturing, technology and services, UK investors can help these communities move away from dependence on one industry, thus reducing vulnerability to economic shocks. Cooperation between Great Britain and Ukraine can lead to the transfer of valuable knowledge and skills. British companies can bring advanced technology, management practices and training programs to advanced communities, empowering local businesses and human resources.

Investments in renewable energy and infrastructure development can have a particular impact on advanced communities. Renewable energy projects not only provide a clean source of energy, but also create jobs and stimulate economic growth. Investments in infrastructure, such as road networks and public facilities, improve the overall quality of life and attract additional investment. Great Britain's experience in renewable technologies combined with Ukraine's potential in solar and wind energy can create a win-win situation. Joint ventures in clean energy projects can boost local economies while reducing carbon emissions.

Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in frontline communities can be a cornerstone of economic recovery. Microfinance and small business support programs will enable local entrepreneurs to start or expand

their business. British investors could partner with local financial institutions to provide affordable credit, mentoring and training for small businesses, helping to diversify the economy. This approach not only promotes economic growth, but also promotes community sustainability.

Prospects for investment cooperation between Great Britain and Ukraine are mutually beneficial, currently the British government is looking for allies in important regions of the world. In the Asian region, these efforts are aimed at countries such as India and Vietnam, and in the European region at Ukraine and Poland. For Great Britain, relations with Ukraine are an important strategic project. Great Britain can become the main Western partner for Ukraine.

As Ukraine's leading communities gain access to capital, technology and expertise, UK investors can tap into new markets, diversify their portfolios and contribute to positive socio-economic change. In addition, such

cooperation strengthens diplomatic ties and fosters a sense of solidarity, demonstrating the commitment of the international community to the well-being of conflict-affected regions.

Conclusions

In summary, international cooperation between Great Britain and Ukraine has great prospects, including for the reconstruction of frontline communities that have suffered from the war. By leveraging each other's strengths, both countries can contribute to sustainable economic growth, job creation and social stability in these regions. The partnership not only benefits the current economic landscape, but also reflects a broader commitment to global development and peace. As the two countries move forward in their investment cooperation, the potential for transformative change in Ukraine's frontline communities is becoming increasingly tangible.

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