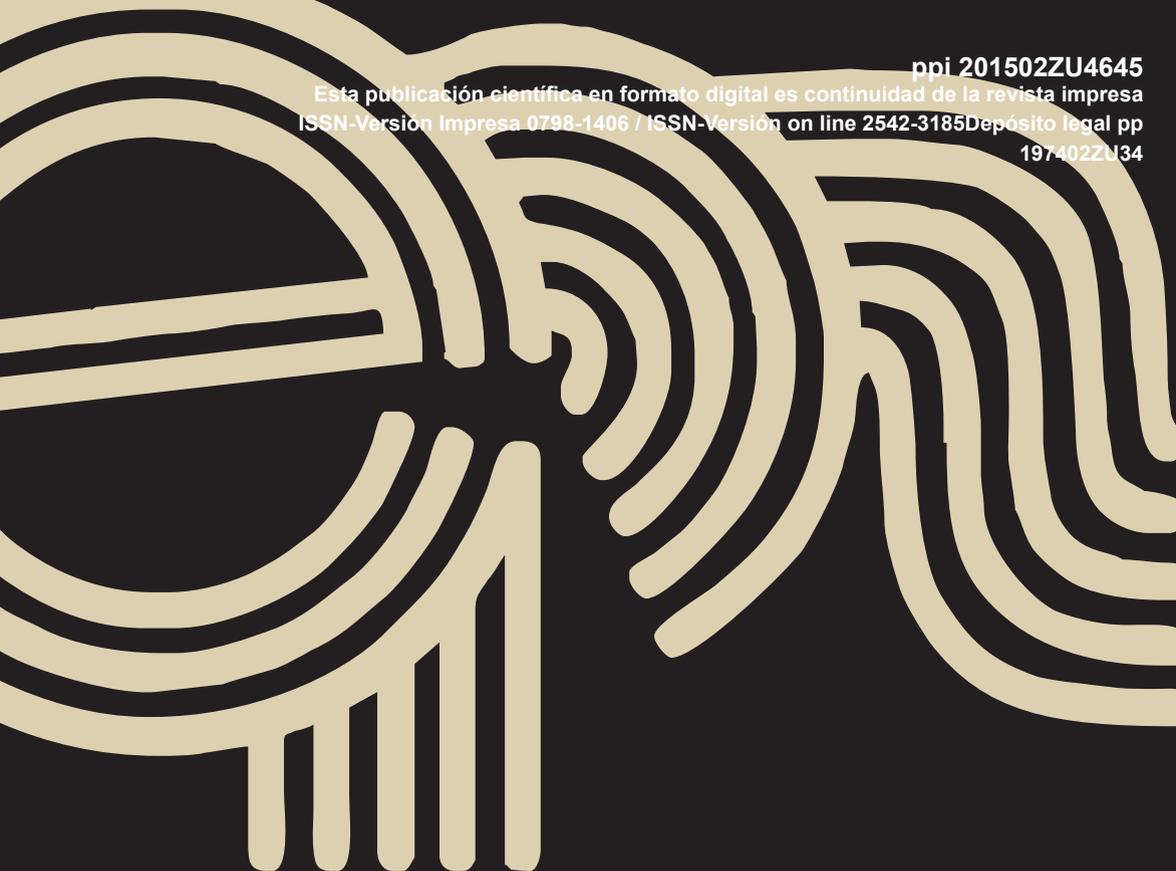


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# CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

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# Legal aspects of postwar reconstruction and development of the state (Ukrainian experience)

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## Abstract

The aim of this article was to analyze the legal basis of the postwar restoration of Ukraine, and to investigate the possible options, programs and plans for effecting this restoration. The following methods were used for the detailed study of this topic: comparative, legal-cognitive, logical-legal, hermeneutic, statistical, dialectical and formal-legal. The results of the research are the definition of basic concepts and terms, namely “reparations” and “war”; clarification of peculiarities of Ukraine’s post-WWII reconstruction; research and analysis of Ukraine’s post-war programs, strategies and plans of renewal, and; establishment of peculiarities and payment of reparations for Ukraine. The legal framework of Ukrainian reconstruction was also studied. It is concluded that, the integration of all existing opportunities in the world to assist Ukraine in its post-war reconstruction will facilitate Ukraine’s accession to various international and European institutions, including the European Union. Also, the updating of new international acts regulating assistance to Ukraine and compensation from Russia will

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contribute to the improvement of the international legal framework, which in some respects has not changed since World War II.

**Keywords:** right to reparations; restoration of Ukraine; post-war scenarios; strategic program and projects; war in the 21st century.

## Aspectos jurídicos de la reconstrucción y el desarrollo del Estado en la posguerra (experiencia ucraniana)

### Resumen

El objetivo de este artículo fue analizar la base jurídica de la restauración de Ucrania en la posguerra, e investigar las posibles opciones, programas y planes para efectuar esta restauración. Para el estudio detallado de este tema se han utilizado los siguientes métodos: comparativo, jurídico-cognitivo, lógico-jurídico, hermenéutico, estadístico, dialéctico y formal-jurídico. Los resultados de la investigación son la definición de conceptos y términos básicos, a saber «reparaciones» y «guerra»; la aclaración de las peculiaridades de la reconstrucción de Ucrania tras la Segunda Guerra Mundial; la investigación y el análisis de los programas, estrategias y planes de renovación de Ucrania tras la guerra, y; el establecimiento de las peculiaridades y el pago de reparaciones para Ucrania. También se estudió el marco jurídico de la reconstrucción ucraniana. Se concluye que, la integración de todas las oportunidades existentes en el mundo para ayudar a Ucrania en su reconstrucción de posguerra facilitará la adhesión de Ucrania a diversas instituciones internacionales y europeas, incluida la Unión Europea. Asimismo, la actualización de nuevos actos internacionales que regulen la asistencia a Ucrania y las indemnizaciones de Rusia contribuirán a mejorar el marco jurídico internacional, que en algunos aspectos no ha cambiado desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

**Palabras clave:** derecho a la reparación; restauración de Ucrania; escenarios de la postguerra; programa y proyectos estratégicos; guerra en el siglo XXI.

### Introduction

Since the twentieth century, in addition to two world wars, armed military conflicts and wars have occurred in the world to this day. The notion of war is contained in the Geneva Convention of 1949, according to which war is a

provoked and organized armed struggle that takes place between states or groups of states, peoples, or nations in order to seize territories, protect or assert the dominance of one state over another (Ivanov, 2019).

Russia, by invading Ukraine and starting a full-scale war, has violated several international legal instruments, such as the United Nations Charter, which provides for the resolution of any disputes by peaceful means so as not to threaten international peace, security, and justice (United Nations, 1945).

Despite active hostilities on Ukrainian territory, the Ukrainian government and other state authorities, as well as international partners and experts, are already actively working on a plan for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. The world has experienced large-scale postwar reconstruction of countries after the end of World War II. Thus, Europe began to recover and rebuild only three years after the end of World War II. For all three years, the economic viability of European countries was supported by financial support from the United States and Canada. But this aid could not last forever, so the so-called “Marshall Plan” was created, the main purpose of which was technical and economic aid (Kunz, 1997).

## **1. Research Problem**

The post-war experience of European reconstruction has shown that if a country's economy is not rebuilt immediately, but is constantly subsidized, the latter, as a result, turns out to be much more costly and expensive. It is to avoid the mistakes of the past that the world community is already developing a plan, strategy, and program for post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, not only the economy but also all spheres of life, affected by the full-scale war, which began on the territory of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. The problem of the research of this article is to find and develop legal and legally justified possibilities and ways of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

## **2. Research Focus**

The post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is designed to be a catalyst for significant changes in various spheres of life, from the economy to the social sphere, and also creates opportunities for significant reforms and the provision of safe and decent living conditions for the citizens of Ukraine. It is with the realization of these tasks the study of this topic of the article is carried out to develop effective mechanisms for the recovery of Ukraine after the end of hostilities.

## **2.1. Research Aim and Research Questions**

The purpose of this article is to develop conditions and procedures for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, to clarify and establish the legal basis on which such reconstruction should be based, as well as to analyze the possibility of Russia paying damage to Ukraine in the form of reparations as one of the forms of raising funds for the reconstruction of Ukraine.

The main tasks of the article to be solved within the framework of this study are:

- to clarify and analyze the specifics and conditions of postwar renewal after World War II;
- researching programs and strategies for Ukraine's post-war reconstruction initiated by the Russian Federation;
- elaboration of recommendations and proposals of procedures for raising funds for Ukraine's post-war reconstruction, and analysis of programs already initiated and proposed by the international community for Ukraine's reconstruction and development;
- researching the legal framework under which Ukraine's recovery should be carried out;
- establishing and clarifying the specifics of compensation by the Russian Federation to Ukraine for damage caused by military actions as a form of post-war reconstruction.

## **3. Research Methodology**

### **3.1. General Background**

The general background to the topic of this article is that since the end of World War II there has been a terrible, large-scale, and unreasonable war in Europe and the world in general, which has caused great loss of life and destruction. Each war ends and one of the main problems arising in the post-war period is the restoration and reconstruction of all that was destroyed and the return to normal living conditions. Therefore, at the state level in Ukraine and the international level, almost every day the question of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is discussed and solved.

### **3.2. Instrument and Procedures**

A number of methods of scientific knowledge were used to carry out this study. Thus, the methodological basis of this study consists of general scientific and special ways of cognition. Dialectical, logical, and formal-legal

methods of scientific knowledge were the main means of argumentation of the obtained results of the study.

Thus, with the help of the dialectical method, the analysis of existing programs of post-war reconstruction in the world, the procedure of reconstruction, and their features were carried out. The formal-legal method was used to establish and analyze the possibility of compensation from Russia to Ukraine for the damage caused as one of the forms of post-war reconstruction.

The legal-cognitive method consisted of the use of methods and techniques of cognition, ideas to achieve the scientific result, and with the help of this method, it became possible to investigate the legal basis of the post-war restoration of Ukraine. The historical method helped to investigate the post-war reconstruction after World War II and what it consisted in and to adopt this experience for Ukraine. The statistical method allowed us to estimate approximately the damage caused to Ukraine. The hermeneutical method helped to interpret the provisions of domestic and foreign scientific publications used by the author within the framework of this study. The logical method of scientific knowledge was used to disclose and highlight the features of the concepts mentioned by the author within this article (war, reparations) (Agniv, 2018).

The structural-functional method was used to clarify the available programs initiated by the Ukrainian government and the international community for the reconstruction of Ukraine. The formal-legal method of scientific knowledge was used by the author to clarify the features and purpose of the “Marshall Plan” and the possibility of its creation for Ukraine.

For more effective research of the topic of this article, the systematic method was also used, with the help of which three stages of this scientific work were carried out: the post-war reconstruction of countries after World War II was investigated; proposals were made and existing proposals for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine were analyzed; the legal framework was established and characterized, and conclusions about the reconstruction of Ukraine after the end of hostilities were drawn.

### **3.3. Data Analysis**

Since military actions have continued on the territory of Ukraine since 2014, but the full-scale war, which began on February 24, 2022, has made its adjustments not only in the economic, social, humanitarian, and other spheres but also in the sphere of scientific research. The issue of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is studied and researched not only by domestic scientists but also international ones, trying to find the formula and the right solution to the problem of the effective and high-quality program and strategy of Ukraine’s reconstruction after the war.

Yes, the issues of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine in one form or another of scientific research have been studied by a number of scientists, as well as a significant number of international politicians, lawyers, investors, and authorized persons of the Ukrainian authorities are trying to develop a unified strategy to address the issue of post-war reconstruction and development of Ukraine.

Boyarchuk and Hartwell (2022) in their work “Plan for Postwar Recovery of Ukraine Needs Concretization” noted three main issues and directions of postwar recovery and development of Ukraine, namely: European integration (implementation of all necessary tasks and reforms); creation of favorable business environment; institutional strengthening of society.

Bohdan (2022), director of research at the Growford Institute, notes the key goals of Ukraine’s post-war recovery (restoration of infrastructure, economy, job creation).

Thomas Grant and Alan Riley, in their study of Ukraine’s reconstruction and war reparations, noted that there is a need to develop an effective system of reparations for Ukraine and to create and develop effective programs to rebuild it after the war (New Lines Institute for Strategy and Policy, 2022). Scholars have also noted that the way to rebuild Ukraine after the war could be the transfer of Russian assets to Ukraine.

European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen stated her full support for Ukraine’s post-war recovery, noting that Ukraine is fighting for democracy and the common values of the European Union. The EU cannot match the sacrifices that Ukraine endures, but the EU must mobilize all instruments to meet immediate needs, including housing for internally displaced persons and repairing critical infrastructure (Von der Leyen, 2022). Also, among world politicians, British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak has expressed support for Ukraine in its post-war reconstruction.

All of the scholarly writings and expert opinions examined in this article point to ways and mechanisms of Ukraine’s post-war reconstruction. Yes, in all of their writings or studies they try to develop ways and directions that will help Ukraine and the state authorities in its reconstruction.

#### **4. Research Results**

Ukraine already has experience full-scale postwar reconstruction after the horrors of World War II. Thousands of settlements were destroyed, millions of people were left homeless. Ukraine’s largest metallurgical plants and industrial facilities (Azovstal, Zaporizhstal, Mariupol Metallurgical Plant, etc.) were destroyed. At that time, a large part of the population was left in dire conditions, lacking even the basic necessities of life (food

and clothing). After the end of World War II, Ukraine (Ukrainian SSR) became a member of many international organizations (UN, UNESCO, International Labor Organization), which indicates positive international cooperation, but Ukraine was completely dependent on Moscow and its decisions, so in fact, the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine took place under the protectorate of the same Moscow.

The events that began in 2014, namely the complete occupation by the Russian Federation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the military conflict and the territory of eastern Ukraine, and later the full-scale war on the territory of independent and sovereign Ukraine launched by Russia on February 24, 2022, repeat the horrors of World War II, with the same large-scale destruction. The policy of terror and destruction on the part of the Russian Federation requires Ukraine and the world community to develop a policy, plan, and strategy for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

By early September 2022, the Ukrainian government, the World Bank, and the European Commission estimate the damage caused to Ukraine by a full-scale war at approximately 340 billion euros (Von der Leyen, 2022). It is also noted that every month, until the full end of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, the given figure will only grow.

European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen noted that joint efforts have already begun to restore the de-occupied Ukrainian territories, but the restoration requires a comprehensive approach and the mobilization of common resources of the Ukrainian government and international partners (Von der Leyen, 2022).

By attacking the territory of an independent and sovereign state, the Russian Federation committed a number of war crimes and acts of aggression, for which it must be held responsible and compensate Ukraine for the damage caused. Thus, the UN General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX) provides for the following acts of aggression: invasion or attack by armed forces of a state on the territory of another state or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack or any annexation by force of the territory of another state or part thereof; attack by armed forces of a state on land, sea or air forces or sea and air fleet of another state; the bombing of territory by armed forces of a state (UN General Assembly Resolution 3314, 1974). The present resolution establishes international responsibility for acts of aggression.

On April 21, 2022, the President of Ukraine Vladimir Zelensky signed an order, according to which the National Council on the Recovery of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War (Decree of The President of Ukraine №266/2022 “Issues of the National Council on the Recovery of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War”, 2022) was created. The main authority of this body is to develop a plan and strategy for the post-war

reconstruction of Ukraine. The National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine is composed only of representatives of the government and the Office of the President.

For the purpose of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, the state authorities created a number of special funds, namely:

- Fund for Economic Renewal and Transformation;
- Economic Recovery and Transformation Fund;
- Fund for the Support of the Army;
- Economic Recovery and Transformation Fund;
- Economic Recovery and Transformation Fund.

Also, the European community has created its own fund for the reconstruction of Ukraine, namely the Fund for the reconstruction of the energy infrastructure destroyed by the Russian war, which can join all states that wish to participate in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

Another important event that took place for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine was the Ukrainian Reform Conference, which was held in Lugano, Switzerland, in July 2022. At the end of the Conference, the Declaration on the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine was adopted, according to which all the member states of the Conference pledged to support the reconstruction of Ukraine (Ukrainian Reform Conference, 2022).

At the Conference, Ukraine presented its post-war reconstruction plan, which included 850 projects for the further reconstruction of Ukraine. This recovery plan includes the following recovery programs: strengthening and financing of defense and security; development of the digital state; integration into the European Union; energy independence of Ukraine; restoration of environment and development of green course; improvement of conditions for business; completion of the restart of the anti-corruption system; restoration of infrastructure of settlements; (Plan For The Recovery Of Ukraine, 2022).

The Center for Economic Policy Research has engaged world economists and experts for Ukraine's post-war recovery, who have developed an "Essay on the Recovery of Ukraine". In this Essay, the experts noted potential sources of aid for Ukraine's post-war recovery, as follows:

- *Confiscated Russian assets.* Currently, there is no final procedure and decision on the freezing of Russian assets (e.g., assets of the Russian central bank) and their transfer to Ukraine for post-war reconstruction, but the transfer of Ukrainian assets should be radically different from the provision of loans or credits.

- *Bilateral assistance.* Many governments around the world have expressed a desire to assist Ukraine in its post-war reconstruction. Also, some types of assistance to Ukraine can be provided through existing agencies such as USAID and SIDA.
- *Participation in international institutions.* A considerable number of international institutions, such as the World Bank, the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the European Investment Bank, and others can provide Ukraine with various kinds of loans and grants, humanitarian aid, etc. for its post-war reconstruction.
- *Private sources of assistance.* Individuals, private foundations, or public organizations that have collected and provided large sums of money for humanitarian or other purposes to Ukraine during the war can also participate in the postwar reconstruction of Ukraine.

Ukrainian Prime Minister Denis Shmyhal noted during his speech at the Yalta Conference that the basis of Ukraine's postwar reconstruction should be Russian assets, not just the Ukrainian budget and international aid (Yalta European strategy, 2022).

International law and international acts (General Assembly Resolution 60/147, 2005) enshrine several forms of compensation for war damage (reparations, restitution, etc.). Therefore, the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine may take place through the payment of reparations and contributions to Ukraine by the Russian Federation. War reparations are payments by one state to another state, after the end of military actions (war) intended to compensate for damage and injury.

This form of the post-war reconstruction as payments of war reparations has been used for many centuries and after the end of many wars, especially after the end of the First and Second World Wars. The most extensive payment of reparations was after World War II, in which the losing countries compensated the victors. The last payment of reparations by Germany took place in 2010.

The payment of war reparations is marked by an agreement concluded between the belligerents or is paid in accordance with international acts. However, at this stage of the war between Ukraine and Russia, any conclusion of peace agreements and treaties is unlikely. Also, the payment of reparations by Russia is complicated by the fact that Russia is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and has veto power in it, allowing the Russian Federation to veto a UN order on the issue of reparations (United Nations, 1945).

Another way for the Russian Federation to compensate Ukraine for damage that could be brought in for post-war reconstruction could be the creation of a UN Compensation Commission. This Commission was

established in 1991 as a subsidiary body of the UN Security Council under UN Security Council Resolution 687 (Resolution 687, 1991).

The Commission's primary purpose was to adjudicate claims for compensation and reparations after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait (Blank, 2022). However, there is an obstacle to the functioning of the Compensation Commission for Ukraine, namely the veto power of the Russian Federation. It would be possible to overcome the veto power by depriving Russia of such a right in the UN Security Council, which has already been repeatedly discussed.

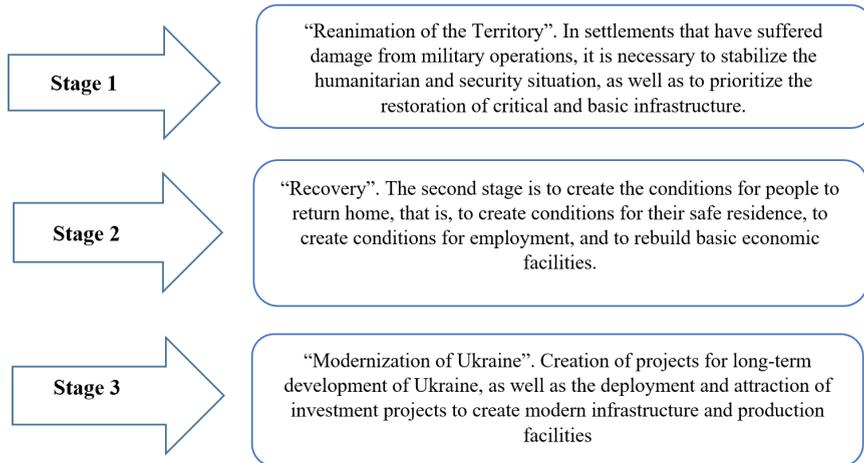
On October 25, 2022, a roundtable was held at the European Parliament where the New Line Institute presented a mechanism under which one could receive reparations from Russia (New Lines Institute for Strategy and Policy, 2022).

New Line Institute experts have developed a legally effective mechanism for Russia to pay reparations to Ukraine as one of the ways to compensate for the damage caused. The following mechanism is proposed:

- 1) sign an agreement in which the acts of aggression committed by Russia on the territory of Ukraine will be recognized in the legal field;
- 2) the signed agreement legally establishes the obligation of the Russian Federation to compensate for the damage caused to Ukraine;
- 3) after signing the agreement, a special commission and a fund are created;
- 4) the procedure of confiscation of Russian assets in favor of Ukraine begins;
- 5) the specially created commission awards compensation for the damage caused, and the fund in turn distributes the funds (Grant *et al.*, 2022).

Shpatakova, Ivanenko, Pohrebytskyi in their study of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine developed the concept of the strategy of post-war reconstruction and development of Ukraine

**Figure No. 01: Concept of the Strategy for Post-War Reconstruction and Development of Ukraine and Certain Territories of the State**



Source: (Shpatakova *et al.*, 2022).

In the process of Ukraine's post-war reconstruction, attention should be paid to the experience of countries that underwent post-war reconstruction, as well as to the various programs provided to such countries by the world community. The year 1945 marks the end of World War II, the most brutal and terrible war in the history of the world. With the end of the war, however, a number of problems arose, foremost among which was the post-war reconstruction of countries that had suffered the damage and destruction of warfare.

The most famous program of post-war reconstruction was the Marshall Plan. James Yunker noted that the Marshall Plan was the most rushed post-war reconstruction program the world had ever seen. The essence of the plan was the global and extensive reconstruction of Europe after the devastation caused by World War II. Thus, since the Marshall Plan began, the United States has provided more than \$13 billion in economic aid to Western European countries for reconstruction and recovery (Yunker, 2021).

However, the "Marshall Plan" was not only about providing goods and products but also about developing European industries and developing international cooperation, which was the impetus for a future European Union. The "Marshall Plan" was also intended to secure European countries against a possible threat from the Soviet Union.

Reconstruction of Ukraine after the war can be a good opportunity to improve both housing infrastructure, cultural monuments, and industrial and production facilities, and help move to modern planning of public space, taking into account the historical heritage and modern context. The post-war renewal of production in Ukraine can take into account the experience of Japan and Korea. After the Korean War Korea was divided into two parts: South Korea and North Korea.

South Korea, after the war, was forced to invest heavily in technology and science and refocus the country on exports. However, the United States developed recovery programs for South Korea and helped it recover both economically and restore industry (Seth, 2013). The situation was similar in Japan where after the end of World War II Japan was a lost country with widespread devastation. The United States took control and protectorate of Japan's recovery with numerous reforms, fought the oligarchs, and improved and developed the free market in Japan (Flath, 2022).

Many countries, each on their own, have taken the initiative to participate in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. Thus, for example, in a joint letter of the President of Ukraine and the President of the Republic of Lithuania Gitanas Nausieda declared that Lithuania confirms and is ready to take an active part in the reconstruction of Ukraine and will provide Ukraine with all kinds of necessary assistance on a permanent basis (Joint statement of the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyi and President of the Republic of Lithuania Gitanas Nausieda, 2022).

Also, Poland, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, France, etc. declared their readiness to participate in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. About 1,200 Polish companies have expressed their willingness to participate in the reconstruction of Ukraine.

## **5. Discussion**

Ukraine's postwar reconstruction should be based on the involvement of civil society, independent experts and institutions, local communities and municipalities, and the international community in rebuilding Ukraine after the war.

Many European leaders are calling for Ukraine to develop its own "Marshall Plan" for post-war reconstruction. One of the initiators of the development of Ukraine's own "Marshall Plan" is Chancellor Olaf Scholz of Germany. Thus, in his statement before his speech at the G7 Summit in Elmau, he noted that Ukraine needs an effective plan for post-war reconstruction, including the "Marshall Plan," because Ukraine's reconstruction is a task for a generation (Toms, 2022).

The involvement of Ukraine's international partners in Ukraine's post-war reconstruction process was addressed by Brian J. Cavanaugh, senior vice president of American Global Strategies noting that after World War II, the United States waited three years before approving a program to help countries in Europe (the Marshall Plan).

Thus, the Marshall Plan taught a valuable lesson: It successfully reconstructed cities and infrastructure and served as a mechanism to strengthen democracy (Cavanaugh, 2022). The international community now has a unique chance not to repeat the mistakes of the past, as the success of Ukraine's reconstruction will serve as a deterrent to other authoritarian regimes and their broader interests (Cavanaugh, 2022).

The author agrees that the creation of Ukraine's own "Marshall Plan" can effectively and qualitatively affect the reconstruction of Ukraine, which is positively indicated by the experience of European countries after World War II when the application of this Plan helped these countries to develop, as well as to develop industry, trade and other. areas of life and become one of the most influential countries in the world. The development of Ukraine's own "Marshall Plan" will be an effective and efficient mechanism for Ukraine's recovery after the war, as well as a promising and long-term way of recovery.

Shpatakova *et al.* (2022) noted that the development of plans and programs for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine should be one of the main tasks of the Ukrainian authorities and the international community because the timely formed strategy for the reconstruction of Ukraine will help to maintain the stability of the state and strengthen it economically.

Having studied and analyzed the past experience of post-war reconstruction of European countries, the author agrees and emphasizes that it is necessary to develop a plan and strategy for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine now in order not to repeat the mistakes of the past and not to face a situation where the economy of Ukraine will be held and fully dependent on the assistance of international partners.

With a strong potential in production, industry, innovation, and most importantly in people, and with the help of international programs, strategies, and experts, Ukraine's recovery must take place at the highest level. Also, Ukraine's post-war reconstruction should take place together with the international community and the best experts from around the world.

Hartwell and Boyarchuk (2022) noted that it is premature to talk about a timeline for the end of the war in Ukraine, but it is already necessary to lay the groundwork for what a postwar Ukraine will look like). The full-scale war that has begun in Ukraine has already resulted in significant destruction of infrastructure, industry, and economy, destroying entire local communities.

The rapid and effective restoration of everything destroyed in Ukraine will help restore the economy, attract new investments and create new jobs, develop the state and rebuild cities from scratch, in accordance with international standards, and most importantly return the citizens of Ukraine to a normal way of life, before February 24, creating safe and comfortable living conditions. This study was aimed primarily at developing an effective strategy for rebuilding Ukraine after the devastation it suffered from military action on the part of the Russian Federation.

As for the legal basis for the reconstruction of Ukraine, it should be noted that various international acts in one way or another enshrine the payment of compensation for the damage caused to the country, which was destroyed. The Russian Federation, as the main cause of the destruction inflicted on Ukraine and which started an unjustified and brutal war on the territory of Ukraine, should compensate and make up for the damage inflicted.

The author states that reparation can be made in the form of reparations or the creation of a special UN Commission, which will consider and accompany the procedure of compensation by the Russian Federation. However, in accordance with international law and the rules of the UN Security Council, Russia has the right to veto decisions, which makes it difficult to pay reparations or create a special Commission. But this problem is solved by depriving Russia of this veto right, which is a complicated procedure and has never yet been applied to even one permanent member of the UN Security Council.

The study of the legal aspects of Ukraine's post-war reconstruction aims to develop effective approaches, programs, and strategies for Ukraine's recovery. Established and legally documented mechanisms of Ukraine's reconstruction during the war will help to avoid unnecessary obstacles and problems that may arise at the stage of Ukraine's reconstruction.

### **Conclusions and Implications**

The consequences of a full-scale Russian invasion are incredibly significant. Already now they are measured in billions of dollars, destroyed settlements, major cities affected by Russian missiles and shelling, destroyed infrastructure, industry, agriculture, significant economic decline, etc. Damage from the war is only increasing every day, which in turn requires the development of programs and plans for post-war reconstruction.

As world experience shows, a plan for the reconstruction of Ukraine is needed now, without waiting for the end of the war, because it may take more than one year to recover. Compensation from Russia, as well

as support from the international community, should play an important role in the reconstruction of Ukraine. It is for the purpose of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine that the world and the government of Ukraine are thinking and developing different options for raising funds and creating various programs and plans for the reconstruction of everything that was destroyed.

The author analyzed and developed a number of proposals and programs for the reconstruction of Ukraine after the end of the war based on the results of the study. Thus, almost from the very beginning of the full-scale war, the Ukrainian government has repeatedly emphasized the creation of programs for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. The author supports this initiative and in addition to the already mentioned reconstruction programs, which are discussed at various conferences and the international level, proposes to confiscate the assets of the Russian Federation and create for Ukraine its own “Marshall Plan” for the reconstruction of Ukraine.

Since the war in Ukraine continues and the damage from the war will only increase, further scientific research and development of possible options to raise funds for the reconstruction and development of Ukraine is needed. The conducted research and the foundations, components, and concepts that are laid in it should help future researchers to develop even more effective recommendations for the reconstruction of Ukraine, the creation of a new Ukraine on the ruins of the war.

The integration of all existing opportunities in the world to assist Ukraine in its post-war reconstruction will facilitate Ukraine’s accession to various international and European institutions, including the European Union. Also, updating and creating new international acts that will regulate assistance to Ukraine and compensation from Russia will help improve the international legal framework, which in some aspects has not changed since World War II.

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