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MANAGEMENT AND THE ORGANISATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF POST-WAR UKRAINE: ISSUES OF THEORY AND PRACTICE

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Abstract. This article presents a comprehensive study of the theoretical and practical foundations of management and the development of an organisational and economic mechanism for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. The relevance of the topic stems from the extensive damage to the national economy, infrastructure and social sphere, which necessitates the implementation of effective management approaches and the latest public policy instruments. The essence of post-war management is analysed as a specific type of managerial activity aimed at restoring economic potential, stabilising socio-economic processes and ensuring the long-term development of the state. The key components of the organisational and economic mechanism are identified, including state regulation, financial and investment instruments, institutional support, public-private partnership mechanisms, and international technical assistance. It is demonstrated that institutional reforms, human capital development, the digitalisation of governance, and the attraction of foreign investment play a decisive role in the reconstruction process. As a result of the study, practical recommendations have been formulated regarding the improvement of reconstruction management, increasing the efficiency of resource use, and ensuring coordination between state bodies, business and international partners.

Key words: post-war reconstruction, management, organisational and economic mechanism, public administration, investment, institutional development, economic policy, Ukraine.

Introduction. Ukraine's post-war recovery is an extremely complex and multifaceted process, encompassing the economic, social, institutional and governance spheres. The extensive destruction of industrial infrastructure, the energy sector, transport systems and the housing stock, as well as significant human losses and forced population displacement, necessitate the development of fundamentally new approaches to managing the processes of national reconstruction. In these circumstances, the development of effective management and a robust organisational and economic mechanism capable of ensuring not only the restoration of lost potential but also the creation of the conditions for long-term sustainable development takes on particular significance.

The relevance of the topic is also determined by the need to rethink the state's role in the economy, strengthen the institutional capacity of public administration bodies, and ensure transparency in the use of resources derived from both domestic and external sources. In a context of limited financial resources and a high level of uncertainty, the effectiveness of management decisions becomes a key factor in the success of recovery. This requires the introduction of modern management tools, digital technologies, public-private partnership mechanisms and new models of coordination between the state, business and civil society.

Furthermore, Ukraine's integration into the European economic and legal area necessitates the adaptation of the national governance system to international standards and practices. Post-war reconstruction is viewed not only as a process of eliminating the consequences of destruction, but also as a unique opportunity for the structural modernisation of the economy, enhancing its competitiveness and shaping an innovative development model. In this context, research into the theoretical and practical aspects of management and the organisational and economic mechanisms of Ukraine's recovery takes on particular scientific and practical significance.

The issues of post-war economic recovery and the formation of effective mechanisms for managing these processes have been the subject of scientific research for a long time. Foreign scholars have made a significant contribution to the development of reconstruction theory by analysing the processes of economic reconstruction following large-scale military conflicts. Their works substantiate the role of state regulation, international aid, institutional reforms and investment in the reconstruction of national economies (Sachs, 2005).

A substantial body of research is devoted to the analysis of post-war reconstruction in European and Asian countries, where effective models of economic growth were established based on a combination of state governance and market mechanisms. In particular, reports by international organisations emphasise the importance of financial support, structural reforms and infrastructure development as key factors for successful recovery (World Bank, 2023). Significant attention has also been paid to the experience of transition economies, where the focus is on the need to ensure macroeconomic stability and establish effective institutions.

A significant contribution to the study of the institutional aspects of economic development has been made in works devoted to the role of institutions in ensuring the effectiveness of economic systems. These works demonstrate that the quality of the institutional environment is a determining factor in the success of reforms and recovery processes (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development [EBRD], 2023). The issues of globalisation-driven transformations and their impact on national economies are also examined in the context of the need to adapt public policy to new challenges.

Particular attention is paid to recent studies by international organisations on Ukraine's recovery, which assess the scale of losses, determine funding needs and outline strategic directions for reconstruction (World Bank, 2023). These analytical materials emphasise the need for a comprehensive approach that combines the economic, social and institutional components of development.

At the same time, despite a significant body of academic research, the issue of establishing a comprehensive organisational and economic mechanism for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine remains under-researched. There is a need to develop integrated approaches that would combine the theoretical foundations of management with practical tools for their implementation in the context of contemporary challenges, particularly in terms of coordination between different levels of governance, the effective use of international aid, and the implementation of innovative management solutions.

Thus, the current state of scientific research on this issue indicates the need for further studies aimed at developing scientifically sound approaches to the management of post-war reconstruction in Ukraine.

The aim of this article is to provide a comprehensive theoretical justification and to develop practical approaches to the formation of effective management and an organisational and economic mechanism for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine in the context of contemporary socio-economic challenges and transformational processes.

To achieve this aim, the following research objectives have been identified:

1. To analyse the theoretical foundations of the management of post-war economic recovery.

2. To elucidate the essence and structure of the organisational and economic mechanism for the reconstruction of the state.Дослідити роль інституційного забезпечення у процесах економічного відновлення.

3. To analyse international experience of post-war reconstruction and the potential for its adaptation in Ukraine.

4. To assess the significance of financial and investment instruments in supporting reconstruction processes.

5. To determine the role of public administration and public-private partnership mechanisms in economic recovery.

6. To formulate practical recommendations for improving the effectiveness of Ukraine's reconstruction management, taking into account current global challenges.

Main text. The study draws on academic works by Ukrainian and international scholars in the fields of economic development, public administration, institutional theory and post-conflict reconstruction. The research utilises monographs, articles in specialist journals, analytical reports from international organisations, as well as strategic documents concerning Ukraine's reconstruction.

Particular attention was paid to materials from international institutions such as the World Bank, the OECD, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the United Nations, which contain comprehensive assessments of the damage and recommendations for the reconstruction of Ukraine's economy.

Additionally, theoretical works by leading scholars in institutional economics and macroeconomic development were utilised, providing a fundamental basis for analysing the mechanisms of post-war reconstruction (North, 1990).

The research employed a range of general scientific and specialised methods for understanding economic processes.

The method of analysis and synthesis was used to reveal the essence of post-war recovery management and the structure of the organisational and economic mechanism. A systematic approach allowed us to consider the process of Ukraine's reconstruction as a holistic, multi-level system of interrelated elements of a state, economic and institutional nature.

The comparative method was used to analyse international experience of post-war reconstruction and to identify opportunities for adapting it to the Ukrainian context (Gorodnichenko et al., 2022). The economic-statistical method was used to summarise data on the scale of losses and the needs for economic recovery.

The method of generalisation and logical modelling was also applied, which made it possible to formulate conceptual approaches to improving the organisational and economic mechanism for Ukraine's reconstruction in the context of post-conflict transformation.

The study conducted allows us to assert that post-war management is a specific form of state and economic governance, which takes shape in the context of the destruction of the country's institutional, productive and social systems. Its key feature lies in the combination of anti-crisis, recovery and strategic development functions, aimed not only at eliminating the consequences of war, but also at creating a new model of economic growth.

From a theoretical perspective, post-war management is based on the principles of institutional economics, according to which the quality of institutions determines the effectiveness of economic development and the speed of recovery following crisis shocks (North, 1990). At the same time, the concept of sustainable development plays a significant role, as it envisages a balance between economic growth, social stability and environmental security.

An analysis of academic approaches shows that effective post-war management requires the implementation of the following fundamental principles: a systematic approach to governance, prioritisation of strategic planning, adaptability of management decisions, and institutional coherence. Of particular importance is the principle of coordinating actions between state bodies, local government, the private sector and international partners.

It should be noted separately that recent studies by international organisations emphasise the importance of establishing effective public administration as a key factor in the successful economic recovery following large-scale crises (Gorodnichenko et al., 2022). In this context, management is viewed as a tool for ensuring not only the reconstruction of infrastructure but also the modernisation of the economic system as a whole.

The theoretical foundations of post-war management form the basis for the further development of an organisational and economic mechanism for Ukraine's recovery, which is intended to ensure the transition from crisis management to the strategic development of the state.

The analysis conducted allows us to conclude that the organisational and economic mechanism for the post-war recovery of Ukraine is a multi-level system of interrelated instruments, institutions and management decisions aimed at ensuring the effective reconstruction of the national economy. Its formation is based on a combination of state regulation, market levers and international support, which ensures the comprehensive nature of the recovery processes.

A key element of this mechanism is the system of public administration, which determines the strategic priorities for reconstruction, the allocation of resources and the coordination of actions between different levels of government. In this context, the institutional capacity of the state is of great importance, as it directly influences the effectiveness of reconstruction programmes (North, 1990).

The second important component is the financial and investment mechanism, which includes public investment, international financial assistance, loans, grants and instruments for attracting private capital. According to analytical assessments by international organisations, it is the volume and effectiveness of investment that determine the speed of a country's economic recovery (World Bank, 2023).

The third structural element is the public-private partnership system, which ensures the involvement of the business sector in the processes of rebuilding infrastructure, the housing stock and production capacity. This approach helps to reduce the burden on the state budget and improve the efficiency of resource use (Gorodnichenko et al., 2022).

The fourth component is an international coordination mechanism, which involves cooperation with international financial organisations, the governments of partner countries and global development institutions. It plays a key role in ensuring financial stability and implementing best global practices for recovery (European Union [EU] et al., 2015).

The organisational and economic mechanism for Ukraine's recovery is a complex system, the effectiveness of which depends on the coordination of all its structural elements and their focus on long-term sustainable development.

An analysis of international experience in post-war reconstruction shows that the successful reconstruction of national economies is based on a combination of external financial assistance, far-reaching institutional reforms and strategic state planning. Historical examples from Western Europe and Asia demonstrate that the key factor in recovery is not merely the volume of resources, but above all the effectiveness of the management mechanisms governing their allocation and use (Gorodnichenko et al., 2022).

In particular, the experience of post-war reconstruction in European countries highlights the importance of large-scale investment in rebuilding infrastructure, industry and the financial system, as well as the active role of the state in coordinating economic processes. In these models, international aid programmes aimed at stabilising the economy and stimulating growth played a significant role (World Bank, 2023).

At the same time, theoretical approaches in institutional economics emphasise that the long-term success of recovery depends on the quality of the institutional environment, the level of legal protection of property rights, the effectiveness of public administration and the minimisation of corruption risks (North, 1990). This is confirmed by the experience of countries that were only able to achieve sustainable economic growth following profound institutional transformations.

For Ukraine, adapting international experience requires taking into account specific conditions related to the scale of the destruction, structural imbalances in the economy, and the need to implement reforms simultaneously across many sectors. Particular attention must be paid to establishing an effective system for coordinating international aid, ensuring transparency in the use of resources, and developing public-private partnership mechanisms (EU et al., 2015).

International experience confirms that successful post-war recovery is only possible through a comprehensive approach combining financial support, institutional reforms and effective management, which must be adapted to Ukraine's national conditions.

The practical implementation of Ukraine's post-war recovery processes requires the development of effective management tools to ensure coordinated interaction between state institutions, the business sector and international partners. In this context, the introduction of modern strategic management models focused on long-term planning and the effective use of resources is of key importance.

One of the priority areas is the digitalisation of the public administration system, which helps to increase transparency, efficiency and oversight of the implementation of reconstruction projects. The use of digital resource management platforms helps to minimise corruption risks and ensures prompt decision-making.

An important element of the practical recovery mechanism is the advancement of decentralisation, which involves strengthening the role of local communities in planning and implementing reconstruction. This approach allows for regional specificities to be taken into account and enhances the efficiency of financial and material resources at the local level.

A distinct role is played by the attraction of international investment and financial assistance, which is critical for the rapid restoration of infrastructure, housing stock and productive capacity. According to estimates by international organisations, it is the investment component that determines the pace of economic growth in the post-conflict period (World Bank, 2023).

Equally important is the development of innovation clusters and support for high-tech sectors of the economy, which lays the foundation for a transition to an innovation-driven development model. This allows not only for the restoration of the pre-war level of the economy, but also ensures its structural modernisation and increased competitiveness in international markets.

Thus, the practical aspects of Ukraine's recovery must be based on a combination of digitalisation of governance, decentralisation, investment support and innovative development, which together form a sustainable model of post-war economic transformation.

Conclusions. The study has established that the post-war recovery of Ukraine is a complex, multi-level process requiring a comprehensive approach to managing economic, institutional and social transformations. The effectiveness of this process depends to a large extent on the quality of the management structure and the organisational and economic mechanisms capable of ensuring the coordination of resources and actions of all stakeholders.

It has been demonstrated that post-war management is strategic in nature and combines anti-crisis and development functions aimed at restoring economic potential and forming a new model of sustainable development for the state. Its theoretical foundation is based on institutional economics and concepts of sustainable development, which define the key role of institutional quality and management effectiveness.

It has been established that the organisational and economic mechanism for Ukraine's recovery is a multi-component system comprising state regulation, financial and investment instruments, public-private partnerships, and international coordination. The coordinated functioning of these elements is critical to ensuring a stable and effective reconstruction process.

An analysis of international experience has shown that successful post-war reconstruction is possible provided there is a combination of external financial support, far-reaching institutional reforms and strategic public governance. At the same time, it is particularly important to adapt these approaches to Ukraine's national circumstances, taking into account the scale of the destruction and current challenges.

The practical findings of the study confirm the need for the digitalisation of governance, the development of decentralisation, the attraction of investment, and the implementation of innovative models of economic development. Implementing these measures will not only restore lost capacity but also ensure the structural modernisation of Ukraine's economy in the long term.

Thus, the approaches outlined can be used to improve public policy in the field of post-war reconstruction and to enhance the effectiveness of the management of socio-economic processes in Ukraine.

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