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ASSESSING THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN INVESTMENT LANDSCAPE

The Russian-Ukrainian war has had a significant impact on Ukraine's investment climate. The war created serious obstacles to the development of investment activity, which led to a decrease in foreign direct investment and a hit to the confidence in the Ukrainian market. The main factors affecting the investment climate in Ukraine during the war include:

- military actions and the consequences of war.
- uncertainty about the future.
- change in the foreign policy situation.

Investors have become more cautious about investing in Ukraine because they believe that the risks of war and uncertainty are too high. Ukraine's government has taken and is taking different measures to improve the investment climate, but these measures often will take time to showcase visible results. To successfully restore Ukraine's economy after the war, it is necessary to improve the investment climate and create favorable conditions for foreign investors.

The damages include both direct and indirect losses. Direct losses include the destruction of physical infrastructure, equipment, supplies, loss of jobs, etc. Indirect losses include reduced production, loss of investment, worsening trade balance, etc. The recovery of Ukraine's economy requires significant financial resources. For this, it is necessary to attract internal and external financial resources.

Developing a strategy for providing financial resources for the recovery of Ukraine's national economy is an important task, especially in the conditions of change and challenges arising in the modern world. Below is a general framework overview and critical steps that can be included in such a strategy.

The strategy for providing financial resources for the recovery of Ukraine's national economy must be flexible and adaptable to the changing circumstances and needs of the Ukrainian economy. Working

with international partners and organizations is also important to ensure access to financial resources and expertise.

The purpose of the strategy of providing financial resources for the recovery of Ukraine's national economy is to develop a set of measures aimed at attracting internal and external financial resources.

The Government of Ukraine has taken a number of measures to improve the investment climate in wartime conditions. These measures include:

- introduction of benefits for foreign investors.
- creation of a favorable regulatory and legal framework.
- attracting international aid [1, p. 298].

Assessing a national economy's resource potential during wartime requires a holistic approach, considering both tangible and intangible assets for strategic resilience. Integrated economic frameworks that merge macro and micro-level data are crucial, as traditional metrics like GDP often overlook informal and grey-market activities.

Additionally, dynamic input-output models, extending the classical framework, are essential for analyzing inter-sectoral resource flows and managing economic disruptions effectively.

The first step in assessing an economy's resource potential involves meticulously analyzing statistical data. This method provides a comprehensive picture of the available resources – from financial capital to natural resources. However, it's not without its limitations as well. Statistical analysis may fall short in capturing the dynamic changes a wartime economy undergoes, yet it remains a fundamental tool to establish a baseline understanding of available resources.

Beyond traditional databases and figures lies a world of untapped or altered resources that can be crucial in a post-war setting. Expeditionary research steps in as a methodical approach to uncovering these hidden gems. This involves on-ground investigations to identify resources that are not reflected in existing data due to conflict disruptions.

Such resources include underutilized natural reserves or assets damaged during conflict but repairable for future economic utility. Despite being resource-intensive and costly, this method is invaluable for gathering direct, contextual insights that no dataset can provide [2, p. 31].

Internal financial resources include the State Budget of Ukraine, private investments, and internal public debt. To do this, it is necessary to increase budget revenues by introducing new taxes and fees and

saving public expenses. Private investments are also an important source of financing for the recovery of Ukraine's economy.

External financial resources include foreign investments and international financial assistance. Foreign investments can be used to finance the recovery of Ukraine's economy in the long term. International financial aid can be used to finance the recovery of Ukraine's economy in the short term [3, p. 17].

The strategy of providing financial resources for the recovery of the Ukrainian national economy is an important tool for the recovery of Ukraine's economy after the war. The implementation of this strategy will make it possible to attract the necessary financial resources to restore Ukraine's economy and ensure its sustainable development.

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