

estate with commercial or investment potential is in the range of 20-80%. The demand for money has fallen, everything has stabilized, the goal has been achieved, and the fact that the economy stagnates at the same time, the decline of production, etc. is not a concern of the National Bank, it has done its job - the rest is the responsibility of the Government.

Keywords: *stability, demand for money, stagnation.*

UOT 621.8.03:33

A.V.Dmytrenko
Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor
National University "Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic"
av_dmitrenko@ukr.net

DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF THE TERRITORIES OF UKRAINE LIBERATED FROM OCCUPATION

Abstract

The article investigates the concept of "reintegration". It proposes a strategy for the reintegration of the economy of Ukraine, which should include not only measures to return the occupied territories under the control of the Ukrainian government, but also a strategy for the formation of civil identity and culture of citizenship among the residents of the returned territories, as well as all citizens of the state, in general. In the process of preparation and implementation of programs, it is proposed to solve several groups of issues and draw conclusions.

Keywords: *economy, reintegration, Ukraine, strategy.*

Any post-war reconstruction, reintegration program is not only about numbers and directions of their use. It is not only the money of our Western donor partners. It is, first, a willingness to change on the part of Ukrainian citizens, Ukrainian politicians, and Ukrainian officials. Willingness to change their consciousness in the process of implementing reintegration plans. We are confident in our victory! This is a fair result in the confrontation with the Russian aggressor. This confidence allows society and the authorities to talk about the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine [1].

One of the first public discussions raises the question of what should be understood by reintegration. Indeed, the question is important. Incorrect interpretations cause many problems. The Ukrainian Explanatory Dictionary explains the meaning of the term "reintegration" as "unification on new principles of what was previously divided," as "restoration of citizenship of a state to persons who previously had it. In the definition, it there is an emphasis on the fact that the unification must take place on new principles. Therefore, if we are talking about reintegration as a state policy, it is obvious that this policy should be aimed at the development and implementation of these new principles. Accordingly, the restoration of citizenship cannot be limited to the return of formal status. Citizenship, in addition to

constitutional rights and obligations, also implies the existence of values because of which a culture of citizenship is formed.

Therefore, the reintegration strategy should include not only measures to return the occupied territories to the control of the Ukrainian authorities. Its key component should be a strategy for the formation of civic identity and a culture of citizenship among residents of the returned territories and all citizens of the state as a whole.

The reintegration strategy should guide policy at three levels:

- At the statewide level;
- At the level of temporarily occupied territories;
- At the level of border regions and frontline areas [3].

Priority attention should be concentrated on the introduction in the mass consciousness of the system of values, because of which the inhabitants of different regions will feel the spiritual unity and belonging to a single community of citizens of the state of Ukraine. Normative acts adopted on the level of executive power should determine specific ways and means of implementing this strategic goal.

It is also necessary to develop and adopt a law on civic education and upbringing, with subsequent amendments to the Laws "On Education" and "On Higher Education". This law should reflect the educational component of reintegration at the three aforementioned levels.

It is impossible to be a citizen of the state without a system of basic values that are acceptable and important to everyone. Nurturing these values is one of the tasks of political and civic education. Society and the state are in dire need of a long-term state policy aimed at the formation of a Ukrainian political nation. Nurturing a civic identity is the basic, but not the only, vector of this policy. The task of the state is to create this strategy, using, among other things, the experience that already exists in the public sector.

After the restoration of state sovereignty of Ukraine over the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions, Crimea, Zaporozhe and Kherson regions, the next step should be their reintegration - spiritual unification with the whole society because of the system of political values inherent in a civilized democratic country. Legislatively, this involves the development and adoption of a law on reintegration, which will define a strategy for the formation of a civic identity that covers the entire state.

It is very difficult to rank reintegration issues in terms of their importance. However, unambiguously, first, these are issues of creating conditions of socio-economic stability in each region, administrative-territorial unit and settlement that has been liberated from the occupants. Socio-economic stability, among other things, will be a factor influencing the "pace of reintegration". Moreover, ensuring socio-economic stability with the availability of the necessary resources to carry out reintegration.

And the sooner each territory, administrative-territorial unit or locality liberated from the occupants can provide its current vital activities at least at the pre-occupation level by generating its own resources, the cheaper reintegration in Ukraine will be and the higher the pace of reintegration in general will be. One of the negative consequences of the war is an increase in the number of citizens in need of some form of social protection. Ukraine has a solidary system of social protection and pension provision as part of the unified solidary system of social protection. The essence of solidarity is that everyone pays for everyone and everyone pays for everyone. Accordingly, the stability of the solidarity system of social protection directly depends on the number of social taxpayers and the level of their income from which social tax is levied. War always means death, injury, and emigration. That is, the loss of the number of payers for the solidarity system of social protection.

The formation of the necessary level of stability can be considered on the example of pension provision. To assess the stability of the solidarity pension system, there is a 5:1 dependency ratio. It means that five social taxpayers serve 1 consumer of the solidarity pension system. If the number of pension recipients in the solidarity social security system is 10 million, there should be at least 50 million social taxpayers. If less, the solidarity system will be unstable and in constant need of budgetary support.

Moreover, accordingly, in increasing the tax burden for the formation of resources of such support. With all the negative consequences for this situation.

According to the Pension Fund of Ukraine, as of January 1, 2022 there were 10 841,117 people being served by the solidarity pension system in Ukraine. In other words for the stability of the system at least 54 205 585 active social taxpayers are needed. The war will significantly increase the number of people who will need social protection. The government makes promises of comprehensive social protection. First, the military. Moreover, there is the need to increase the birth rate and reduce mortality, including for stabilizing the solidarity system of social protection. The issues and problems of demography are also at the core of economic development. These are questions of replenishing and replacing the dwindling labor force [2].

In the process of preparing and implementing reintegration programs (the situation is complicated by the fact that it has to be done simultaneously), the authorities need to address several groups of issues:

1. Assessing losses and determining the cost of reconstruction and the amount of compensation.
2. Ranking of reconstruction works according to their importance.
3. Determination of a prospective model and place in the unified Ukrainian economic model for each region, administrative-territorial unit.
4. To determine the interests of the state in the context of forming and ensuring the economic element of national security. Moreover, free economic niches for the application of individual (private) economic activity. The points of intersection and interaction of those and others with each other.

Based on the results of the aforementioned studies, we can draw some conclusions: we should not hope that the value components of the consciousness of the residents of the southern and eastern regions and the Crimea would change dramatically without purposeful efforts on the part of the state and educational institutions. Separatist sentiments have passed into a latent form, while the Soviet-Russian system of life values and reference points remains defining. Under certain conditions, hidden, disguised and "sleeping" can once again become manifest and active. This danger should not be ignored. Therefore, the law on reintegration must include provisions the implementation of which will contribute to the spiritual and civil unification of residents of the liberated territories and "Greater Ukraine. First is a system of multilevel civic education designed to take into account regional peculiarities of political and civic consciousness.

Used literature:

1. <https://i-ua.tv/economics/30057-ekonomika-tyazhelyj-put-k-pobede-reintegratsiya>. (дата обращения: 18.04.2023р.).
2. <https://www.rbc.ua/ukr/news/meshkantsi-zvilnenih-teritoriy-otrimayut-1664785856.html>. (дата обращения: 18.04.2023р.).
3. <https://od.org.ua>. (дата обращения: 18.04.2023р.).

A.V.Dmitrenko

i e.n., dosent, Milli Universiteti "Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Politexnik"

Ukraynanın işğaldan azad edilmiş ərazilərinin iqtisadi inteqrasiya istiqamətləri

Xülasə

Məqalədə "reinteqrasiya" anlayışı araşdırılır. Ukrayna iqtisadiyyatının reinteqrasiyası strategiyası təklif olunub ki, bu strategiyaya təkcə Ukrayna hakimiyyətinin nəzarəti altında olan işğal olunmuş ərazilərin qaytarılması üzrə tədbirlər deyil, həm də vətəndaş kimliyinin və vətəndaşlıq mədəniyyətinin formalaşdırılması strategiyası daxil edilməlidir. qaytarılmış ərazilərin sakinləri və bütövlükdə dövlətin bütün vətəndaşları arasında. Proqramların hazırlanması və icrası prosesində bir sıra məsələlərin həlli təklif edilib və nəticələr çıxarılıb.

Açar sözlər: iqtisadiyyat, reinteqrasiya, Ukrayna, strategiya.