

UDC 330.1:331:502.131.1

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2708-0366/2025.23.10>**Shapurov Olexandr**

Doctor of Economics,

Professor of the Department of Information Economics,

Engineering Educational and Scientific Institute named by Yuriy Potebni

Zaporizhia National University

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4381-4886>**Kovalenko Olena**

Doctor of Economics,

Professor of the Department of Information Economics,

Engineering Educational and Scientific Institute named by Yuriy Potebni

Zaporizhia National University

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6802-7213>**Tkachenko Elizabeth**

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of the Department

of Information Economics, Entrepreneurship and Finance,

Engineering Educational and Scientific Institute named by Yuriy Potebni

Zaporizhia National University

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1377-362X>**Шапуров О.О., Коваленко О.В., Ткаченко Є.Ю.**

Інженерний навчально-наукового інститут ім. Ю.М. Потебні

Запорізького національного університету

ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND DECENT WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ ПРОГРЕС ТА ГІДНА ПРАЦЯ В КОНТЕКСТІ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ

This paper explores the deep and devastating impact of the ongoing military conflict in Ukraine on its economy, with a particular focus on its implications for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 – Decent work and economic growth, SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 17 – Partnership for the Goals. The war has caused a significant drop in GDP per capita by 17.5%, an alarming increase in unemployment to 35%, and an escalation of poverty from 2% to 55% by the end of 2024, fundamentally undermining the principles of decent work and sustainable economic progress. Direct losses to the agricultural sector are estimated at \$8.7 billion and indirect losses at \$31.5 billion, undermining global food security. The study uses the latest data to assess the economic losses, social challenges, and prospects for post-war recovery, proposing a comprehensive strategy that combines economic reforms, innovative solutions such as blockchain technology and voluntary health insurance (VHI), and strengthened international partnerships to create decent work, restore sustainable urban environments, and improve the well-being of citizens after the conflict.

Keywords: military conflict, sustainable development, decent work, economic growth, recovery strategy.

Економіка України зіткнулася з безпрецедентними викликами через масштабний військовий конфлікт, який завдав катастрофічного удару по економічній стабільності, інфраструктурі та соціальній сфері, поставивши під загрозу досягнення Цілей сталого розвитку, зокрема гідної праці та економічного зростання, сталих міст і громад, а також партнерства заради цілей. Різне падіння економічних показників, зростання безробіття, масове переміщення населення, погіршення умов життя та руйнування ключових секторів, зокрема сільського господарства, створили серйозні перешкоди для забезпечення робочих місць і сталого економічного прогресу. Наслідки війни впливають не лише на Укра-

іну, а й на глобальні ринки, зокрема через порушення продовольчої безпеки, що підкреслює актуальність аналізу ситуації та розробки стратегій відновлення. Метою цього розділу є оцінка впливу військового конфлікту на економіку України в контексті сталого розвитку, аналіз економічних втрат, соціальних проблем і перспектив післявоєнного відновлення. Дослідження пропонує комплексний підхід, що поєднує економічні реформи, соціальні ініціативи та інноваційні технології для відновлення сталого розвитку, забезпечення гідних умов праці та покращення добробуту громадян у післявоєнний період. Дослідження впливу військових дій на економіку України активно проводяться з початку конфлікту. Війна спричинила значні втрати в економіці та сільськогосподарському секторі, а також зростання бідності й безробіття. Водночас аграрний сектор протривав залишається стабільним, хоча санкції вплинули на внутрішні ціни. Питання післявоєнного відновлення розглядалися в контексті соціальної політики та інновацій: наголошується на переході до економіки з високою доданою вартістю, моделях добровільного медичного страхування для зменшення нерівності у доступі до медичних послуг, а також на технологіях для модернізації агропромислового комплексу. Однак недостатня увага приділена комплексному аналізу взаємозв'язку економічних втрат, демографічних змін та інноваційного потенціалу України під час війни, а також впливу на вразливі групи, зокрема жінок і дітей. Мотивацією дослідження є нагальна потреба розробки стратегії відновлення України з урахуванням економічних втрат, соціальних викликів та інноваційного розвитку. Новизна полягає в інтеграції даних про економічні втрати, демографічні зміни та інноваційні рішення у єдину модель післявоєнного відновлення. Військові дії завдали катастрофічних економічних і соціальних збитків, вплинувши на реалізацію цілей сталого розвитку. Економіка скоротилася, бідність і безробіття зросли, а ключові сектори, зокрема сільське господарство, зазнали значних втрат. Пропонується перехід до економіки з високою доданою вартістю, впровадження інновацій у сільському господарстві, підтримка переміщених осіб та сприяння малому і середньому бізнесу. Війна спричинила глибокі економічні втрати, соціальні потрясіння та руйнування ключових секторів. Проте скоординоване впровадження реформ, соціальних програм та інновацій за підтримки міжнародної спільноти може забезпечити відновлення та створити стійку економічну модель, що відповідає принципам сталого розвитку.

Ключові слова: військовий конфлікт, сталий розвиток, гідна праця, економічне зростання, стратегія відновлення.

Problem statement. Ukraine's economy has faced unprecedented challenges due to a large-scale military conflict. This crisis has not only resulted in significant human casualties but has also dealt a catastrophic blow to economic stability, infrastructure, and the social sphere, threatening the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals. A sharp decline in GDP, rising unemployment, mass population displacement, deteriorating living conditions, and the destruction of key sectors, particularly agriculture, have created severe obstacles to securing jobs and ensuring sustainable economic progress.

The war's consequences extend beyond Ukraine, impacting global markets, particularly by disrupting food security, highlighting the urgency of analyzing the situation and developing recovery strategies. The objective of this chapter is to assess the impact of the military conflict on Ukraine's economy in the context of sustainable development goals, analyze economic losses, social issues, and post-war recovery prospects. The study relies on the latest data and aims to propose an integrated approach combining economic reforms, social initiatives, and innovative technologies to restore sustainable development, ensure decent working conditions, and improve citizens' well-being in the post-war period.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Research on the impact of military actions on Ukraine's economy has been actively conducted since 2022. According to Mhlanga D. and Ndhlovu E. [4], the conflict has caused a significant annual decline in GDP per capita, while Abdullaieva A. [6] estimates direct damages to the agricultural sector in billions of dollars, with indirect losses being even greater. Forecasts by Mhlanga D. and Ndhlovu E. [4] indicate a sharp increase in poverty and unemployment by the end of 2023. Meanwhile, as noted by Nasir M. A., Nugroho A. D., and Lakner Z. [1], Russia's agricultural sector remains stable, though sanctions have significantly driven up domestic food prices.

The issue of post-war recovery has been examined in the context of social policy and innovation. For instance, Petrukha N. and co-authors [3] emphasize the need to transition to a high-value-added economy and modernize social insurance. Kuzior A. and other researchers [10] propose models of voluntary health insurance to reduce inequality in access to medical services. In the field of innovation, Peng X. and co-authors [2] highlight the potential of blockchain technologies for agri-food supply chains, while Kropyvko M. and Kropyvko M. [7] focus on the implementation of fifth- and sixth-wave technologies to modernize the agro-industrial complex.

Despite a considerable number of studies, insufficient attention has been given to a comprehensive analysis of the interconnection between economic losses, demographic changes, and Ukraine's innovation potential during wartime. Most works, such as those by Abdullaieva A. [6] or Mhlanga D. and Ndhlovu E. [4], focus on specific aspects, such as the agricultural sector or social support for internally displaced persons, but there is a lack of integrative models combining economic, social, and technological solutions. Furthermore, the war's impact on vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, who may be drawn into the sex trade or become dependent on drugs, remains underexplored, as noted by Friedman S. R., Smyrnov P., and Vasylyeva T. I. [9].

Formulation of the objectives of the article (task statement). The objective of this article is to comprehensively assess the impact of the large-scale military conflict on Ukraine's economy within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on economic losses, social challenges, and post-war recovery prospects, and to propose an integrated strategy that combines economic reforms, social initiatives, and innovative technologies to restore sustainable development, ensure decent working conditions, and improve citizens' well-being in the post-war period.

Tasks:

1. To evaluate the economic consequences of the military conflict on Ukraine, including the decline in GDP, rising unemployment, and the destruction of key sectors such as agriculture.
2. To analyze the social challenges intensified by the war, such as mass population displacement, increased poverty, and the effects on vulnerable groups, particularly internally displaced persons, women, and children.
3. To examine the global implications of the conflict, especially its disruption of food security, and its influence on Ukraine's economic stability and sustainable development.
4. To identify gaps in existing research regarding the interconnection between economic losses, demographic changes, and Ukraine's innovation potential during wartime.
5. To develop a cohesive post-war recovery model that integrates economic reforms, social solutions, and innovative technologies to address the identified challenges.
6. To propose actionable strategies for restoring decent work and economic growth, encompassing labor market enhancements, agricultural sector innovations, and support for small and medium-sized businesses, while highlighting the importance of international cooperation in the recovery process.

Summary of the main research material. The military actions that began in Ukraine in 2022 have caused catastrophic economic and social damage, directly affecting the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 8 – "Decent Work and Economic Growth." One of the key economic indicators, GDP per capita, has decreased by 17.5% [4]. This decline reflects a massive contraction in economic activity due to hostilities, infrastructure destruction, and mass migration. According to open research estimates, in March 2022, Ukraine's GDP shrank by 47–50% compared to March 2021. The overall GDP decline reached 15.1% in the first quarter of 2024, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [12]. These figures indicate a deep economic crisis that limits the state's ability to create new jobs, maintain decent working conditions, and ensure economic growth.

The poverty rate, which was only 2% before the war, surged to 25% by the end of 2022 and further increased to 55% in 2023 [4]. The rise in poverty has been accompanied by an unprecedented unemployment rate of 35% and a 27% drop in real wages [16]. These

changes directly contradict the principles of decent work, as citizens lose financial stability and access to a quality standard of living.

At the same time, Russia's agricultural sector remains stable despite international sanctions: during the 2022–2023 season, the country exported more wheat than ever before [41]. However, sanctions have led to a sixfold increase in domestic food prices in Russia and have restricted its export opportunities for other goods [1]. This creates a stark contrast to the situation in Ukraine, where the economy is suffering direct devastation due to the war.

Ukraine's economic indicators at the start of the war are presented in Table 1.

The labor market in Ukraine has undergone significant transformations due to military actions, complicating the achievement of full and productive employment—one of the key goals of SDG 8. The unemployment rate of 35% [4] resulted from job losses in various sectors, particularly in agriculture and construction, which are experiencing a labor shortage due to mass migration [11].

The introduction of martial law has altered labor legislation, granting employers the right to suspend or terminate employment contracts due to war-related circumstances—an action that would be unacceptable in a democratic state [11]. These changes have weakened workers' rights protection while simultaneously providing businesses with the flexibility needed to survive during the crisis.

However, not all sectors have been equally affected: the IT industry has demonstrated resilience thanks to the possibility of remote work [11]. This example highlights how digitalization can serve as a tool for maintaining decent work even during wartime.

The government has attempted to support small and medium-sized businesses through the “5-7-9” program, which offers preferential loans for business recovery [11]. However, access to this program has been limited, and many enterprises have been unable to benefit from it due to bureaucratic obstacles and a lack of resources. The issue of salary compensation for remote workers also remains unresolved and requires further regulation at the state level [11].

The labor shortage in the agricultural and construction sectors—traditionally major employers—further complicates economic recovery, as these industries play a crucial role in ensuring Ukraine's food security and infrastructure development [11].

Table 1

Ukraine's Economic Indicators at the Start of the War

Indicator	Pre-War	End of 2022	Source
GDP per capita	100% (baseline)	-17.5%	[4]
Poverty rate	2%	25%	[4]
Unemployment rate	~10%	35%	[4]
Real wages	100% (baseline)	-27%	[4]
GDP (compared to 2021)	100%	-47–50% (March)	[12]

Table 2

Changes in the Ukrainian Labor Market During the War

Indicator	Value	Consequences	Source
Unemployment	35%	Job losses, especially in agriculture and construction	[4]
Changes in labor legislation	Contract suspension	Employers can terminate employees due to war	[11]
IT sector adaptation	Remote work	Job retention in the IT industry	[11]
Labor shortage	Agriculture, construction	Decreased productivity due to migration	[11]
“5-7-9” Program	Preferential loans for SMEs	Limited accessibility for business recovery	[11]

The social challenges caused by the war are particularly severe for internally displaced persons (IDPs), whose number reached 7.13 million as of mid-June 2022 [8]. These individuals face fundamental needs such as housing, access to employment, healthcare, education, and documentation, which complicates their integration into the labor market. In 2022, the Ukrainian government introduced social programs to support IDPs, including a monthly financial aid of 2,000 UAH for adults and 3,000 UAH for children and persons with disabilities [4].

However, providing this support has placed a significant burden on the budget: as of November 2022, the costs of this program had exceeded 1 billion euros [4]. While this is a substantial amount, it does not solve the problems of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the long run, as the assistance is temporary and does not ensure stable employment or self-sufficiency. Many displaced persons, having lost their homes and social status, are forced to seek alternative sources of income, which, for women and children, often means entering the sex trade [9]. This trend not only worsens their situation but also increases their vulnerability to physical and sexual violence and intensifies competition among sex workers during wartime [9].

The psychological difficulties caused by the war also have serious consequences: many people who have experienced trauma become dependent on alcohol or drugs, further complicating their ability to return to productive work [9]. These social problems require a comprehensive approach, including coordination between civil society organizations and medical institutions, as well as preventive campaigns to combat addiction and support affected individuals [9]. Thus, the war has not only destroyed the economic foundations of decent work but has also created new barriers for socially vulnerable groups who urgently need solutions for their integration into society and the economy.

The agricultural sector, traditionally a key driver of Ukraine's economic growth, has suffered a devastating blow due to the war, undermining its ability to create jobs and maintain decent working conditions. In the first half of 2022, direct losses in the sector amounted to \$8.7 billion, while indirect losses reached \$31.5 billion [6]. The overall decline in agricultural production reached 25%, and in certain regions such as Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv, the drop was even more dramatic—up to 95.1% in Kherson [23]. These losses were caused by infrastructure destruction, port blockades, and rising resource costs.

The agricultural investment attractiveness index dropped by 0.56 points, reaching 2.17 out of 5—the lowest level since 2013 [6]. This decline reflects a loss of investor confidence, making it difficult to attract capital for the sector's recovery and the creation of new jobs. During wartime, the agro-industrial complex faces the challenge not only of restoring production capacities but also of ensuring food security and the competitiveness of Ukrainian products in global markets [7]. Without a functioning agricultural sector, Ukraine's economic growth will remain constrained, as this industry has historically been one of the main sources of income and employment, especially in rural areas.

Table 3

Social Needs and Support for IDPs

Indicator	Value	Issues	Source
Number of IDPs	7.13 million	Housing, employment, healthcare, education	[8]
Financial assistance	2,000 UAH (adults), 3,000 UAH (children, disabled)	Financial burden – 1 billion euros	[4]
Engagement in sex work	Increasing	Vulnerability to violence	[9]
Substance abuse (drugs/alcohol)	Increasing	Psychological difficulties due to war	[9]

Table 4

Impact of Military Actions on the Agricultural Sector

Indicator	Value	Consequences	Source
Direct losses	\$8.7 billion	Destruction of infrastructure	[6]
Indirect losses	\$31.5 billion	Decline in exports	[6]
Production decline	-25% (overall), -95.1% (Kherson region)	Loss of competitiveness	[6]
Investment attractiveness index	2.17 (out of 5)	Lowest level since 2013	[6]

To restore decent work and economic growth within the framework of SDG 8, a number of strategies have been proposed, taking into account the current challenges and prospects of post-war development. One of the key areas is the reform of the economic model through a transition to a value-added economy and the implementation of innovations [3]. This approach will reduce dependence on raw material exports, which in 2019 accounted for 62% of agricultural production [3], and create new higher-paying jobs. The introduction of European social protection standards, improving the quality of life, and modernizing the social insurance system will also contribute to stability for workers and increase their productivity [3].

To address demographic challenges, as Ukraine's population is projected to decrease by 24–33% [3], it is necessary to develop programs to bring back economically active individuals from abroad and integrate them into the labor market [13]. As for IDPs, who make up a significant portion of the affected population, targeted support programs are needed to provide them with employment, housing, and access to basic services, which could reduce unemployment and channel their economic potential into productive activities [4, 9].

In the agricultural sector, a promising solution is the implementation of innovative technologies such as vertical farming, greenhouse farming, and drip irrigation [7]. These technologies can increase production, create new jobs, and improve the competitiveness of Ukrainian products, especially in conditions of limited access to traditional agricultural land due to occupation or destruction [7]. Expanding the "5-7-9" program for small and medium-sized businesses could help preserve enterprises, which are an important source of employment, and stimulate economic activity in the post-war period [11]. Moreover, the development of agricultural service cooperatives (ASCs), which number more than 4,000 as of 2023, can become a tool for enhancing the competitiveness of farmers and promoting sustainable development of rural areas, thus contributing to the creation of decent working conditions.

Thus, the war dealt a devastating blow to decent work and economic growth in Ukraine, causing deep economic losses, rising unemployment, the destruction of the agricultural sector, and social problems for IDPs and vulnerable groups. The decline in GDP, the drop in wages, and the poverty rate forecasted to reach 60% by 2025 [4] indicate the scale of the crisis, which

Table 5

Strategies for Ukraine's Post-War Recovery

Area	Proposal	Expected Outcome	Source
Economic Model	Transition to value-added economy	Reduction of raw material dependence (-30%)	[3]
Social Protection	European standards	Improvement of quality of life	[3]
Labor Market	Programs for IDPs	Reduction of unemployment (-10%)	[4, 9]
Agricultural Sector	Innovations (vertical farms)	Increase in production (+20%)	[7]
Small and Medium Business	Expansion of the "5-7-9" program	Preservation of 50% of SMEs	[11]

contradicts the goals of SDG 8. However, the implementation of proposed strategies—ranging from transitioning to a value-added economy [3] to innovations in the agricultural sector [7] and supporting the labor market through programs for IDPs and SMEs [4, 11]—could serve as the foundation for recovery. These measures will contribute to creating decent working conditions, reducing poverty, and ensuring sustainable economic growth in the post-war period. It is also important to attract international support and investors to implement these initiatives [13], as without external assistance and coordinated efforts, the recovery of Ukraine's labor potential and economy will take much longer. Ultimately, despite all the challenges, Ukraine has a chance not only to return to pre-war levels but also to build a more resilient economic model that aligns with the principles of decent work and economic growth outlined in the SDGs.

Conclusions. The Russian-Ukrainian conflict has inflicted profound economic and social damage on Ukraine, severely disrupting its development trajectory. The war has led to substantial economic downturns, with widespread destruction of critical sectors like agriculture, which has traditionally been a cornerstone of the nation's prosperity. This crisis has eroded financial stability, diminished job opportunities, and strained the government's capacity to foster an environment conducive to decent work. The labor market has undergone drastic shifts, marked by workforce shortages in vital industries such as agriculture and construction, alongside legislative adjustments that prioritize business survival over worker protections. However, the resilience of the IT sector, bolstered by remote work capabilities, underscores the transformative potential of digital solutions in sustaining employment amid adversity.

Socially, the conflict has disproportionately burdened internally displaced persons, whose numbers have surged due to the war. These individuals grapple with unmet needs for housing, employment, healthcare, and education, despite governmental efforts to provide aid. The desperation stemming from displacement has pushed some, particularly women and children, into precarious situations, including exploitation and substance dependency, amplifying their vulnerability. The agricultural sector, once a driver of economic vitality, now faces a bleak outlook, with production crippled and investment prospects diminished, threatening both food security and rural livelihoods.

Nevertheless, a path to recovery remains viable through strategic interventions. Shifting toward an economy focused on high-value production could diversify income sources and generate quality employment opportunities. Strengthening social safety nets with European-inspired standards, alongside targeted support for displaced populations, would aid their reintegration into society and the workforce, alleviating poverty and unemployment. Innovations like advanced farming techniques promise to revitalize agriculture, enhancing productivity and competitiveness while creating sustainable jobs. Bolstering small and medium enterprises through accessible support programs, coupled with the promotion of agricultural cooperatives, could further stabilize local economies and rural communities.

The war has undeniably erected formidable obstacles to decent work and economic growth, yet a coordinated blend of economic restructuring, social initiatives, and technological advancements offers a foundation for renewal. International collaboration and investment are indispensable to accelerate this process, ensuring resources and expertise are mobilized effectively. With these efforts, Ukraine can not only reclaim its pre-war economic standing but also forge a more robust and equitable model that embodies the principles of sustainable development and resilience.

References:

1. Nasir M. A., Nugroho A. D., Lakner Z. (2022) Impact of the Russian–Ukrainian Conflict on Global Food Crops. *Foods*, vol. 11, no. 19, pp. 2979. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods11192979>
2. Peng X. ta in. (2023) A review on blockchain smart contracts in the agri-food industry: Current state, application challenges and future trends. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, vol. 208, pp. 107776. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compag.2023.107776>
3. Petrukha N. ta in. (2023) Social imperatives of public finances: military adaptation and principles of post-war recovery. *Finansova ta kredytna diyalnist: problemy teorii ta praktyky – Financial and credit activity problems of theory and practice*, vol. 3, no. 50, pp. 358–371. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.3.50.2023.4031>

4. Mhlanga D., Ndhlovu E. (2023) The Implications of the Russia–Ukraine War on Sustainable Development Goals in Africa. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40647-023-00383-z>
5. Gerasymenko A. ta in. (2022) Agricultural Service Cooperatives in Ukraine: Institutional Development Drivers. *Naukovi goryzonty – Scientific Horizons*, vol. 25, no. 6, pp. 89–99. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.48077/sciior.25\(6\).2022.89-99](https://doi.org/10.48077/sciior.25(6).2022.89-99)
6. Abdullaieva A. (2022) The Impact of the Russian-Ukrainian War on EU Food Security. *Economic Affairs*, vol. 67, no. 4s. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.4s.2022.19>
7. Kropyvko M., Kropyvko M. (2022) Post- and Neo-Industrial Technologies in the Post-War Development of the Agrarian System in Ukraine. *Ekonomika APK*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 29–39. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32317/2221-1055.202204029>
8. Dzhus M., Golovach I. (2022) Impact of Ukrainian-Russian war on healthcare and humanitarian crisis. *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness*, pp. 1–9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/dmp.2022.265>
9. Friedman S. R., Smyrnov P., Vasylyeva T. I. (2023) Will the Russian war in Ukraine unleash larger epidemics of HIV, TB and associated conditions and diseases? *Harm Reduction Journal*, vol. 20, no. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12954-023-00855-1>
10. Kuzior A. ta in. (2022) Interaction between health insurance, household income, and public health financing in Ukraine. *Problemy ta perspektyvy v upravlinni – Problems and Perspectives in Management*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 436–450. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.20\(4\).2022.34](https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.20(4).2022.34)
11. Yaroshenko O. (2023) Impact of Martial Law on Labour Regulation at Ukrainian Enterprises. *Economic Affairs*, vol. 68, Special Issue. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.2s.2023.35>
12. Novikova I. ta in. (2023) Ekonomichni perspektyvy povoyennoho vidnovlennya: vyklyky ta mozhlyvosti dlya stalogo rozvytku Ukrainy [Economic perspectives of post-war reconstruction: challenges and opportunities for sustainable development of Ukraine]. *Finansova ta kredytna diyalnist: problemy teorii ta praktyky – Financial and credit activity problems of theory and practice*, vol. 3, no. 50, pp. 298–307. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.3.50.2023.4091> (in Ukraine)
13. Tereshchenko O. (2022) Peculiarities of Migration Processes and Dynamics of Labor Potential in Ukraine after the Beginning War. *Economic Affairs*, vol. 67, no. 4s. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.4s.2022.21>

Список використаних джерел

1. Nasir M. A., Nugroho A. D., Lakner Z. Impact of the Russian–Ukrainian Conflict on Global Food Crops. *Foods*. 2022. Vol. 11, no. 19. P. 2979. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods11192979>
2. Peng X., et al. A review on blockchain smart contracts in the agri-food industry: Current state, application challenges and future trends. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*. 2023. Vol. 208. P. 107776. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compag.2023.107776>
3. Petrukha N., et al. Social imperatives of public finances: military adaptation and principles of post-war recovery. *Financial and credit activity problems of theory and practice*. 2023. Vol. 3, no. 50. P. 358–371. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.3.50.2023.4031>
4. Mhlanga D., Ndhlovu E. The Implications of the Russia–Ukraine War on Sustainable Development Goals in Africa. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*. 2023. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40647-023-00383-z>
5. Gerasymenko A., et al. Agricultural Service Cooperatives in Ukraine: Institutional Development Drivers. *Scientific Horizons*. 2022. Vol. 25, no. 6. P. 89–99. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.48077/sciior.25\(6\).2022.89-99](https://doi.org/10.48077/sciior.25(6).2022.89-99)
6. Abdullaieva A. The Impact of the Russian-Ukrainian War on EU Food Security. *Economic Affairs*. 2022. Vol. 67, no. 4s. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.4s.2022.19>
7. Kropyvko M., Kropyvko M. Post- and Neo-Industrial Technologies in the Post-War Development of the Agrarian System in Ukraine. *Ekonomika APK*. 2022. Vol. 29, no. 4. P. 29–39. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32317/2221-1055.202204029>
8. Dzhus M., Golovach I. Impact of Ukrainian-Russian war on healthcare and humanitarian crisis. *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness*. 2022. P. 1–9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/dmp.2022.265>
9. Friedman S. R., Smyrnov P., Vasylyeva T. I. Will the Russian war in Ukraine unleash larger epidemics of HIV, TB and associated conditions and diseases in Ukraine? *Harm Reduction Journal*. 2023. Vol. 20, no. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12954-023-00855-1>

10. Kuzior A., et al. Interaction between health insurance, household income, and public health financing in Ukraine. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*. 2022. Vol. 20, no. 4. P. 436–450. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.20\(4\).2022.3](https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.20(4).2022.3)

11. Yaroshenko O. Impact of Martial Law on Labour Regulation at Ukrainian Enterprises. *Economic Affairs*. 2023. Vol. 68, Special Issue. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.2s.2023.35>

12. Новікова І., та ін. Економічні перспективи повоєнної відбудови: виклики та можливості для сталого розвитку України. *Financial and credit activity problems of theory and practice*. 2023. Vol. 3, no. 50. P. 298–307. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.3.50.2023.4091>

13. Tereshchenko O. Peculiarities of Migration Processes and Dynamics of Labor Potential in Ukraine after the Beginning War. *Economic Affairs*. 2022. Vol. 67, no. 4s. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.4s.2022.21>
