

**Yarmolenko Vitalina**

*Senior lecturer at the Department of Management,  
Marketing and Information Technologies  
Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University  
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7567-0082>*

**Ярмоленко В.В.**

*старший викладач кафедри менеджменту, маркетингу та ІТ  
Херсонського державного аграрно-економічного університету*

## INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN POST-WAR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

**Summary.** The article is dedicated to analyzing the experiences of countries that successfully rebuilt their economies after armed conflicts. It examines various strategic approaches implemented by foreign nations to support their economies under challenging conditions. Key aspects of successful recovery are discussed, including political leadership, strategic planning, efficient resource management, and international cooperation. The article explores case studies from Europe, Asia, and other regions where post-war economic reconstruction programs were effectively implemented. It highlights initiatives and measures taken for post-war economic development in countries affected by military actions. The author analyzes the main lessons from these successful experiences and provides recommendations for their potential application in Ukraine, especially in the context of current challenges during wartime and post-war periods, emphasizing the need to stabilize the national economy. The article aims to assist in formulating strategies and programs aimed at ensuring sustainable development and strengthening economic resilience in Ukraine during post-war reconstruction. It synthesizes success factors from post-war economic development in war-affected countries and proposes success factors for Ukraine's post-war economic development. The research results establish key directions necessary for further economic development in Ukraine, namely: creating a stable political environment and robust institutions that uphold the rule of law, protect property rights, and enforce contracts; modernizing the national security system through the development of the military-industrial complex and strengthening national identity; preparing a qualified workforce through active development of both public and private educational institutions; attracting investments in scientific research to foster innovation and the development of new technologies; creating a favorable business environment that supports entrepreneurship, innovation, and investments; and transitioning from raw material exports to finished product exports.

**Keywords:** post-war recovery, adaptation of the Marshall Plan, development of the economy, analysis of post-war reconstruction experience, favorable business environment.

**Introduction.** The Ukrainian economy has faced significant challenges in recent years. The annexation of Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions by Russia in 2014 marked a major economic shock. The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated the situation, leading to widespread suspension or closure of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises due to quarantine measures. Unable to fully recover from these challenges, Ukraine's economy suffered another blow with the onset of full-scale invasion and armed aggression by Russia. Many businesses were forced to halt operations due to safety concerns for their employees, some found themselves in occupied territories, and others experienced physical destruction of their assets. Additionally, there has been a shortage of skilled labor as some workers were displaced due to these conflicts.

Armed aggression or war creates significant obstacles for the development of both the parties involved in such conflict and the entire system of international relations. In addition to battlefield losses, armed conflict leads to forced migration, refugee flows, capital flight, and the destruction of societal infrastructure. Social, political, and economic institutions suffer considerable losses, resulting in a developmental gap between countries

that have experienced armed conflict and those that have not. In the context of accelerated and deepened transformative changes in the global economy in the 21st century, this gap can become dangerous and threatening due to the difficulty of overcoming it.

One of the most notable examples of post-war recovery is the economic growth of countries after World War II, known as the post-war economic boom (the golden age of capitalism), which began in 1945 and lasted until the end of the 1970s. This period was characterized by high and stable rates of economic growth and nearly full employment in European and East Asian countries, particularly those heavily affected by the war, such as Japan (the Japanese economic miracle), West Germany (economic miracle), France (the glorious thirty), Italy (Italian economic miracle), and Greece (Greek economic miracle). The experience of rapid economic growth during this period is particularly relevant for Ukraine, which requires compensation for losses from the annexation of Ukrainian territories and the rapid and high-quality recovery of its war-torn economy. Moreover, the entire economy needs a new reconstruction concept that aligns with contemporary conditions.

**Literature review.** The beginning of full-scale invasion and occupation of significant territories of Ukraine has become one of the most discussed and acute topics globally. Ukrainian and international scholars, political figures, businessmen, analysts, journalists, and experts express their opinions on the development and stabilization of Ukraine's economy during both wartime and post-war periods. To propose effective measures for today, it is crucial to meticulously and attentively study the experiences of other countries in crisis recovery. Ukrainian and foreign researchers, such as T. Jadt [1] and E. Reinert [2], have studied the importance of the Marshall Plan in rebuilding European countries. In the context of post-war recovery processes, significant are the findings of research by O. Latysheva and Yu. Chemeris [3], emphasizing the importance of investing in the real sector of the economy for the development of key economic sectors in the country. S.V. Ivanova [4] noted that successful economic reconstruction of the country requires developing and implementing a modern concept based on innovative development, considering the current geopolitical situation. Currently, there is active discussion on the possibilities of rebuilding Ukraine based on the post-war reconstruction experiences of other countries in periodic publications that feature insights from experts in Ukraine and around the world. For instance, Ukraine's sole national news agency, "Ukrinform", is exploring the adaptation of the Marshall Plan to Ukraine's current realities [5], while the newspaper "Government Courier" focuses on the priorities of rebuilding Ukraine's agricultural sector during wartime [6] and others.

**Aims and objectives.** The aim of the article is to analyze the key factors that have contributed to the recovery and development of countries after wars and military armed conflicts, with the purpose of considering them in the development of a new economic reconstruction concept for Ukraine.

**Methodology and research methods.** During the research, general scientific methods of theoretical analysis were employed, including logic and historical periodization, comparison, generalization, and systematization. The study is grounded in the concepts of the economic school, which emphasizes the pivotal role of structural changes in the economy driven by innovation, as well as institutional theory. It draws upon theoretical developments and practical experience from Europe in addressing the challenges of effective recovery and structural transformation of post-war economies.

**Data analysis and results.** On February 24, 2022, Russian forces launched a large-scale invasion into Ukraine, significantly impacting all aspects of civilian life. Initially, territories in the Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, and Kharkiv regions were occupied but later liberated. As of April 30, 2024, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and significant parts of the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia regions remain under occupation with active combat operations ongoing. Ukrainian businesses outside the main conflict zones began showing signs of recovery from April 2022. In October of the same

year, the Russian Federation started missile and drone strikes on Ukraine's energy infrastructure, resulting in destruction and prolonged power outages. These events led to a contraction of approximately 29.2% in Ukraine's GDP in 2022 (compared to a 3% growth in 2021), according to data from the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine [7]. The country's economic situation remains extremely challenging as of mid-2024, impacting not only the domestic market but also the global economy, making it difficult to predict and assess the future impact and duration of the crisis quantitatively.

There is a widely held opinion that to support the future of the Ukrainian economy, it is unnecessary to wait for the conclusion of hostilities and the restoration of Ukraine's territorial integrity. Instead, it is considered appropriate to initiate steps and specific projects for the reconstruction and recovery of the Ukrainian economy right now.

The main reasons for researching and systematizing the experiences of developed countries to form a strategic vision for Ukraine's post-war reconstruction should be considered as follows (Fig. 1).

In the 20th century, there were several successful and less successful examples of recovery and development of economic systems in countries that suffered significant material and financial losses after military conflicts. This underscores the importance of studying such global experiences for the Ukrainian economy to learn from successful examples and avoid repeating mistakes. Military conflicts in the 20th century were quite frequent, and each of the affected parties focused on economic recovery issues. The 20th-century history is known for successful examples of post-war economic recovery in national economies, such as the Marshall Plan (European Recovery Program), the First Five-Year Plan of South Korea's government, the post-war reconstruction of Germany (as part of the Marshall Plan and separate initiatives), and the reconstruction of Italy and Japan.

European countries suffered significant damage from the war, which led to infrastructure and industrial losses. Agricultural production was only 83% of the 1938 level, industrial production was at 88%, and exports were only 59%. Economic ties between European countries were disrupted. The Marshall Plan is the most successful economic recovery program for countries post-war. This initiative was developed and implemented by U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall after the end of World War II to rebuild Europe. The program included funding for agriculture in European countries aimed at producing local goods under controlled use of funds by the U.S. government to minimize corruption risks. Details about the Marshall Plan are presented in Table 1.

The European Recovery Program, known as the Marshall Plan, was launched in 1948 in response to significant economic and social challenges in Europe, including five million destroyed homes and widespread hunger. Only 17 countries accepted the assistance from the US government, although it was offered to all war-affected nations. One of the instruments of this

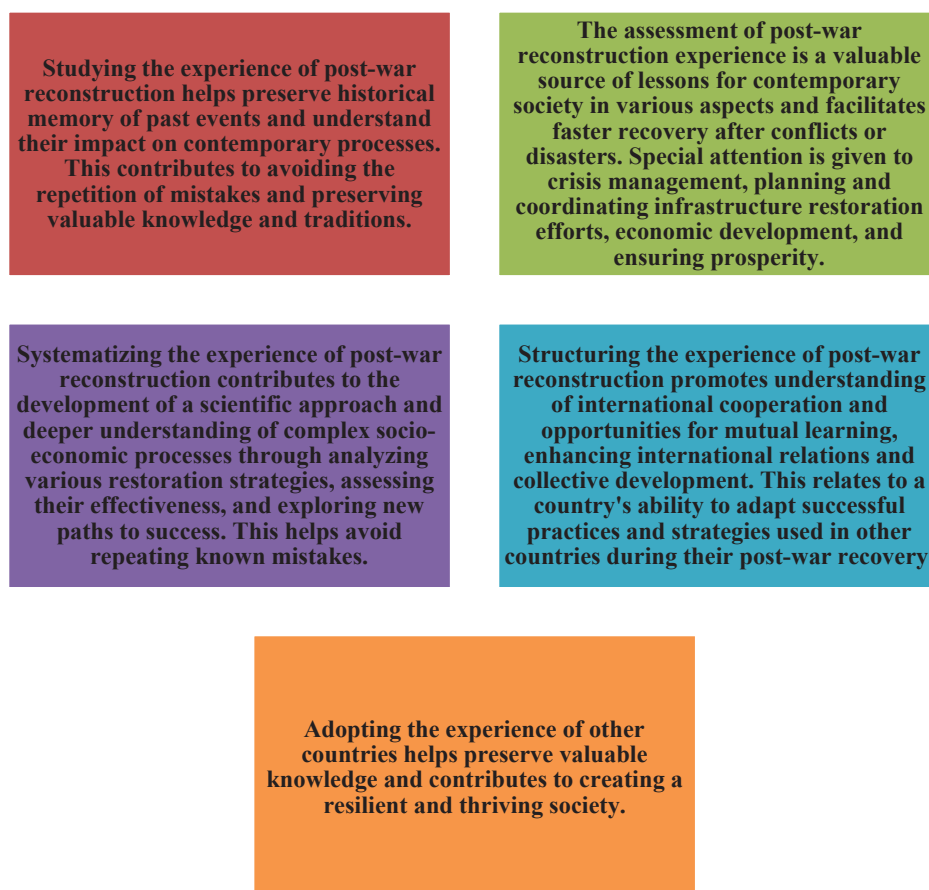


Figure 1. Reasons for researching and structuring the experience of military and post-military reconstruction in developed countries

Source: [8]

Table 1

**Characteristics of the Marshall Plan Reconstruction Program**

<b>The goals of the plan</b>
1) Assistance in rebuilding infrastructure, industry, and agriculture in war-torn European countries. 2) Stimulating economic growth to strengthen democratic institutions in aid-receiving countries. 3) Reducing the influence of Soviet communism in Europe through support for economic recovery and strengthening international security measures. 4) Promoting free trade and creating conditions for economic cooperation between European countries and the USA.
<b>The main requirements of the U.S. government</b>
1) Recipient countries of aid from the USA needed to implement economic reforms aimed at strengthening market mechanisms, reducing inflation, and improving the efficiency of enterprises and other economic entities. 2) Governments of these states were required to ensure transparent economic policy-making and honest accountability to their citizens and international partners. 3) It was necessary to promote international cooperation in regional and global economic initiatives. 4) Recipient countries were expected to remove representatives of communism from government and refrain from selling strategically important goods and developments to USSR countries.
<b>Consequences of the plan</b>
1) Financial aid allowed European countries to quickly rebuild their economies. 2) Strengthening democratic institutions in recipient countries, reducing the threat of political radicalism and communism. 3) Opening markets to international trade, stimulating economic growth worldwide. 4) Deepening transatlantic relations between the USA and Europe, which became a crucial foundation for further cooperation. 5) Enhancing integration processes in Europe, which later became the basis for the creation of the European Economic Community and the further development of the European Union.

Source: [9]

aid was financial investments from the United States, totaling over \$17 billion over four years (equivalent to approximately \$210 billion today). Of this amount, 20% consisted of low-interest loans, while 80% was provided as outright financial aid. It is important to note that the Marshall Plan primarily aimed to restore industrial capacity. From 1945 to 1947, Europe received \$14 billion directly for infrastructure rebuilding [10].

The distribution of funding under the Marshall Plan was carried out taking into account the needs and economic condition of each country. Money was allocated for the restoration of industry, infrastructure, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy (Table 2).

As seen from the table, the highest amount of assistance was received by the following countries: United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy and Trieste. The smallest amount of assistance was allocated to Iceland, Portugal, and Ireland. Specific funding amounts varied for each country. For instance, the United Kingdom received the largest volume of aid

due to extensive war damage to its economy, while smaller amounts were allocated to countries that were relatively more capable of independently rebuilding their economies.

The Marshall Plan envisaged a detailed mechanism for providing financial assistance to European countries. The funding mechanism under this plan included several key steps (Figure 2).

The mechanism was designed to ensure efficient use of financial resources and support the recovery of economies in Europe after World War II.

Thus, under the Marshall Plan, significant financial assistance was provided to European countries for post-World War II reconstruction. It contributed to strengthening infrastructure, industry, and agriculture, fostering economic recovery in the region.

Another equally successful example of post-World War II recovery was Japan. Japan's economic recovery after World War II is one of the most successful and rapid in world history. Key aspects of this process are detailed in Table 3.

Table 2

Funding for Countries under the Marshall Plan, USD millions

Country	1948–1949	1949–1950	1950–1951	Total
Austria	232	166	70	488
Belgium and Luxembourg	195	222	360	777
Denmark	103	87	195	385
France	1 085	691	520	2 296
Germany (FRG)	510	438	500	1 448
Greece	175	156	45	366
Iceland	6	22	15	43
Ireland	88	45	—	133
Italy and Trieste	594	405	205	1 204
Netherlands	471	302	355	1 128
Norway	82	90	200	372
Portugal	—	—	70	70
Sweden	39	48	260	347
Switzerland	—	—	250	250
Turkey	28	59	50	137
United Kingdom	1 316	921	1 060	3 297
Total	4 924	3 652	4 055	12 741

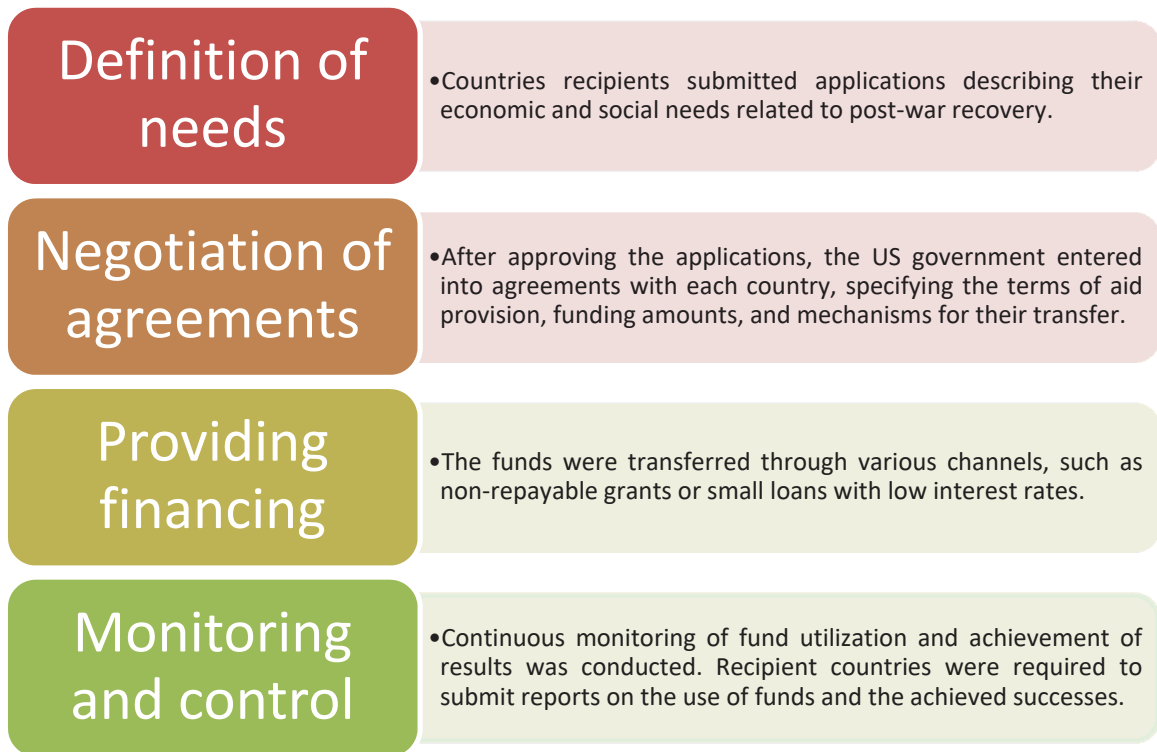
Source: [11]

Table 3

Key Aspects of the Japanese Economic Miracle

Point of reforms	Characterization
American aid and reforms	After the end of the war, the United States administered the occupation of Japan and actively assisted in its economic reconstruction. American aid included financial support, technical assistance, and consultations on economic reforms.
Land reform	The Japanese government implemented a series of reforms aimed at strengthening infrastructure, developing industry, and supporting agriculture. New land laws were introduced to improve the management of land resources.
Export Strategy	Japan focused on exports, which allowed it to earn foreign currency and attract investments. This strategy enabled the country to quickly restore its external trade turnover and become a significant player in the global market.
Corporate Reforms	Reforms in corporate governance and legislation were implemented to support the development of the private sector and stimulate innovation in industry.

Source: grouped by author



**Figure 2. Mechanism of funding according to the Marshall Plan**

*Source: grouped by author*

These measures contributed to the creation of the Japanese “economic miracle”, which led to significant growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and raised living standards in the country throughout the 1950s to 1970s.

For Ukraine, the experience of South Korea's post-war recovery, particularly through its first Five-Year Plan of rapid industrialization, could be insightful. This experience is less known in Ukraine compared to the Marshall Plan, yet it holds greater potential for Ukraine's benefit. Overall, it is well-known that the implementation of the Marshall Plan brought significant positive outcomes for post-war Europe. However, firstly, the economies of most European countries were industrialized before the war. Secondly, Europe had political, social, and state institutions that, although affected by the war, were not entirely destroyed. Therefore, the Marshall Plan was primarily aimed at economic recovery and development.

The term “Korean economic miracle” describes the rapid economic growth of South Korea from the 1960s to the 1990s. The main aspects that underpinned the “economic miracle” in South Korea include:

1. Export-oriented strategy. South Korea developed an active export strategy, focusing on the production of light industrial goods such as textiles, electronics, automobiles, and shipbuilding. This strategy facilitated the accumulation of substantial foreign currency reserves and the influx of foreign investments.

2. Government investments and infrastructure projects. The South Korean government actively

supported the country's industrial development by pouring significant state investments into rebuilding infrastructure, improving education, and advancing science. This included the construction of transportation networks, energy grids, ports, and airports.

3. Focus on quality education and technology. South Korea invested substantial amounts of money into the development of higher education and scientific research. This approach enhanced the qualification of workers across all sectors and fostered the development of innovative technologies.

4. Flexible and effective industrial policy. The government regulated the economy while providing sufficient freedom for the development of private enterprises. These actions allowed South Korean businesses to quickly and effectively adapt to changes in global market conditions.

5. Flexible and effective industrial policy: The government regulated the economy while ensuring sufficient flexibility for private enterprises. This allowed businesses to quickly adapt to changes in global market conditions.

The main direction of action for the South Korean government was industrialization with planned GDP growth rates of up to 7% annually. Initially aiming for this ambitious target was scaled back to 5.4%, but actual GDP growth rates in South Korea exceeded even 7% [12]. Despite initial recommendations to orient the economy towards the agricultural sector, the government made the correct choice in favor of post-war industrialization, particularly in the active development

of the steel industry. The uniqueness of this approach lies in South Korea's lack of sufficient resources or an adequate number of skilled professionals for developing the steel industry, unlike modern-day Ukraine. The Korean economic miracle facilitated the transformation of South Korea from a low-development country into one of the world's leading industrial nations.

The economic recovery of West Germany after World War II deserves attention as it is also one of the most impressive examples of rapid and successful economic reconstruction in history. The main key aspects of this process are presented in Figure 3.

All these measures allowed West Germany to transform from a war-ravaged country into one of the leading industrial and economic powers in the world by the mid-1950s.

Today, Ukraine finds itself in quite difficult circumstances that have significantly undermined the country's economy. Considering the successful post-war reconstruction experiences of other countries, it would be appropriate for Ukraine to leverage this experience, adapting it to modern requirements and the current situation. In our opinion, the Marshall Plan was one of the most successful post-World War II recovery projects. It provided countries with the necessary financial resources, cutting-edge technical assistance at the time, and support in reforming economic and political systems. Adapting and refining this experience will be extremely valuable for Ukraine in developing

a post-war recovery strategy. The main provisions of a modernized Marshall Plan for Ukraine may include the directions presented in the figure 4.

As we can see, the Marshall Plan, which is over 75 years old, can be adapted to modern conditions in Ukraine. In implementing this plan, not only the USA but also European countries will participate, making it even more promising for our country.

Thus, if we consider the possibility of adapting modernized aspects of the Marshall Plan to Ukrainian realities, several potential directions and principles for rebuilding Ukraine after the conclusion of the war can be identified:

1) Economic Recovery and Infrastructure. This involves a comprehensive plan to rebuild infrastructure, industry, and agriculture, especially in the most affected regions of Ukraine.

2) Implementation of Economic and Administrative Reforms. These reforms aim to improve governance, reduce corruption, and ensure transparency in government procurement and financial operations.

3) Active Social Support for Ukraine's Population. Particularly focusing on vulnerable groups affected by the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation, including access to free medical services, education, and housing. Special attention should be given to combatants and their families.

4) International Cooperation and Support. This includes fostering trade development, attracting

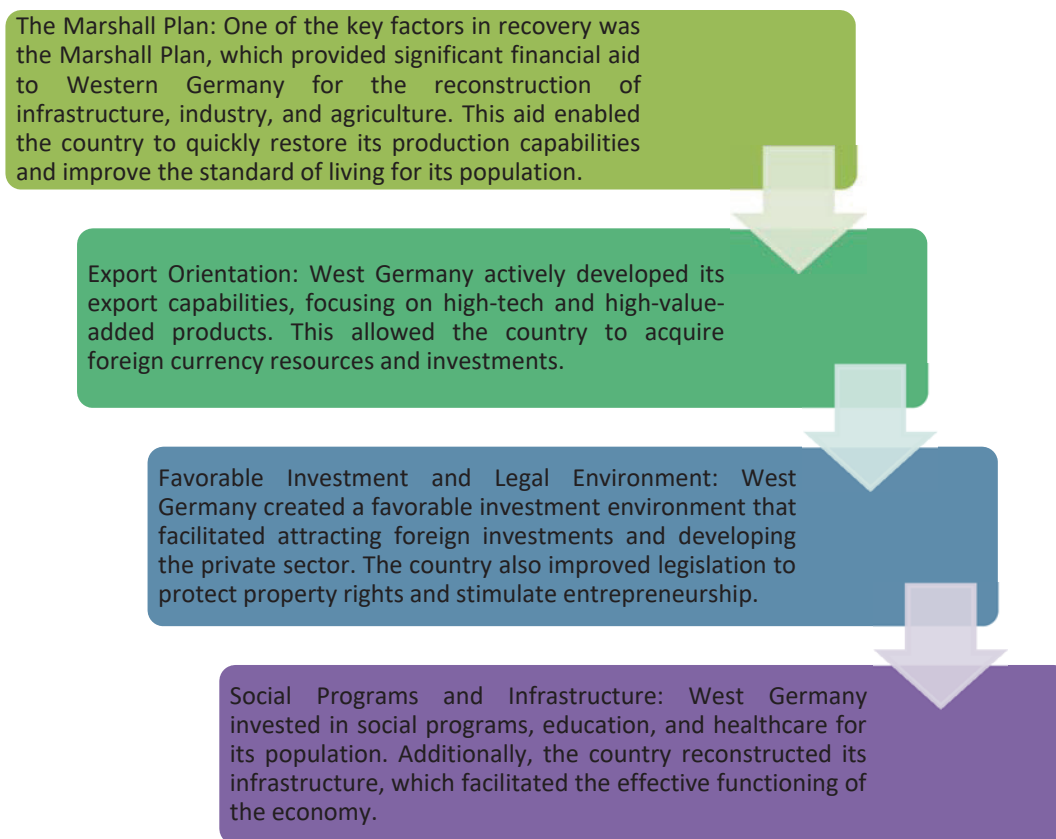


Figure 3. Key Aspects of West Germany's Development after World War II

Source: grouped by author



Figure 4. The main provisions of a modernized Marshall Plan for Ukraine

Source: grouped by author

investments for economic recovery, leveraging international organizations, government aid programs, and private sector engagement.

These directions could form the basis for developing and implementing a similar plan for Ukraine aimed at stimulating economic development and recovery after challenging economic conditions or conflict.

**Discussion.** The analyzed international experience of post-war economic development in various countries highlights the value of success factors for implementation in Ukraine. However, to successfully implement these factors, two main actions are necessary. Firstly, it is crucial to formulate the foundations for developing a programmatic document for the recovery and development of the Ukrainian economy, similar to the Marshall Plan. Secondly, it is important to construct a mechanism for implementing such a programmatic document that minimizes corruption risks, ensures

effective collaboration among all process participants in the recovery, and directs their actions towards achieving the set goals. Clearly, the recovery of the Ukrainian economy will be a lengthy process requiring strenuous coordination of efforts from all participants.

**Conclusions.** Summarizing the results of analyzing the experience of post-conflict recovery in countries and considering the transformations in the global system in the 21st century, several key directions for further economic development in Ukraine can be identified:

1. Creating a Stable Political Environment and Strengthening Institutions. This involves active reforms and developing effective mechanisms to prevent corruption and abuse of power. It requires establishing institutions that ensure the rule of law, protect property rights, and enforce contracts.

2. Transforming National Security Provision. This includes developing the military-industrial complex

(MIC) and supporting national identity to foster societal unity. Ensuring a sense of security is crucial for effective economic development and involves implementing policies to counter propaganda, including anti-propaganda measures at both national and international levels.

3. Preparing Educated and Qualified Workforce. This involves developing private educational institutions and collaborating with the private sector to align with labor market needs. A robust national education system is crucial for strengthening national identity and fostering the personal development of students.

4. Attracting Investments in Research and Development. Stimulating innovation and the development of new technologies through investments in scientific research and design work is essential. The government should facilitate private sector investments in these areas through tax incentives and other financial

stimuli, while also investing in state-funded research programs.

5. Creating a Favorable Business Environment. Promoting entrepreneurship, innovation, and investments requires simplifying regulatory norms, reducing bureaucracy, supporting a stable banking sector, ensuring access to capital markets, and providing financial support to businesses through credit guarantees and other mechanisms.

6. Transitioning from Raw Material Exports to Finished Product Exports. Administrative support for businesses entering foreign markets and the application of export incentives are crucial for shifting from raw material exports to finished product exports.

These directions define the key aspects of Ukraine's economic development strategy aimed at improving citizens' quality of life and strengthening the national economy.

### References:

- Judt, T. (2006). *Postwar: A history of Europe since 1945*. Penguin.
- Reinert, E. S. (2019). *How rich countries got rich... and why poor countries stay poor*. Hachette UK.
- Latysheva, O. V., & Chemerys, Y. T. (2018). Doslidzhennya stanu investytsiynoyi pidtrymky staloho rozvytku providnykh haluzey natsional'noyi ekonomiky Ukrainy [Investigation of the State of Investment Support of Sustainable Development of the Leading Branches of the National Economy of Ukraine]. *Ekonomichnyi visnyk Donbasu – Economic Herald of Donbass*, 4, 94–99.
- Ivanova, S. V. (2019). Ekonomichne vidnovlennia i rozvytok krain pislia zbroinykh konfliktiv ta voien: nevtracheni mozhlyvosti dlia Ukrainy [Economic recovery and development of countries after armed conflicts and wars: unmissable opportunities for Ukraine]. *Ekonomika Ukrainy – Ukraine economy*, 1 (686), 75–89.
- Kush O. (2023). “Marshall Plan-2”: What it can be. Ukrinform. Available at: <https://ecoaction.org.ua/sh-priorityety-stalykh-investytsij.html> (accessed 28 May 2024).
- The newspaper of the CMU “Government Courier” (2022). “Agriculture during the war: changing priorities”. Available at: <https://ukurier.gov.ua/uk/articles/silске-gospodarstvo-pid-chas-vijni-zmina-prioritet/> (accessed 28 May 2024).
- KMU (2023). Ministry of Economy: GDP fell by 29.2% at the end of 2022. Available at: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/news/minekonomiky-vvp-za-pidsumkom-2022-roku-vpav-na-292> (accessed 28 May 2024).
- Duka, A. P., & Starchenko, H. V. (2022). Svitovyi dosvid povoiennoho vidnovlennia ekonomiky: uroky dlia Ukrainy [World Experience of Post-War Economic Recovery: Lessons for Ukraine]. *Problemy suchasnykh transformatsii. Seriya: ekonomika ta upravlinnia – Problems of Modern Transformations. Series: Economics and Management*, 6. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54929/2786-5738-2022-6-03-06>.
- Prokopenko, N. S., Tymoshenko, A. O., Chyhrynets', S. V. (2023). Adaptatsiya zarubizhnogo dosvidu finansovoho zabezpechennya rozvytku sil's'kohospodars'kykh pidpryyemstv do vitchyznyanykh realiy [Adaptation of foreign experience of financial support for the development of agricultural enterprises to domestic realities]. *Ekonomika i upravlinnya*. № 3, 5–16.
- LB.ua “An adult view of life” (2022). “5 stories of economic success after the war: world experience for Ukraine”. Available at: [https://lb.ua/economics/2022/04/13/513199\\_5\\_istoriy\\_ekonomichnogo\\_ustpihu\\_pislya.html](https://lb.ua/economics/2022/04/13/513199_5_istoriy_ekonomichnogo_ustpihu_pislya.html) (accessed 28 May 2024).
- The free encyclopedia “Wikipedia”, Available at: [https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9F%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD\\_%D0%9C%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%88%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%BB%D0%B0](https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9F%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD_%D0%9C%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%88%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%BB%D0%B0) (accessed 28 May 2024).
- Novikov, V. (2022). What model for economic recovery after the war does Ukraine need. Available at: <https://www.epravda.com.ua/rus/columns/2022/03/16/684116/> (accessed 28 May 2024).

### МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД ПІСЛЯВОЄННОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ЕКОНОМІКИ

**Анотація.** Стаття присвячена аналізу досвіду країн, які успішно відновили свої економіки після збройних конфліктів. У статті було розглянуто різні стратегічні підходи, які були реалізованими зарубіжними країнами для підтримки економіки у складних умовах. Розглядаються ключові аспекти успішного відновлення, зокрема політичне керівництво, стратегічне планування, ефективне управління ресурсами та міжнародна співпраця. Стаття розглядає кейси Європи, Азії та інших регіонів, де вдалим чином були реалізовані програми економічного відновлення після воєнних криз. Висвітлено рушії та заходи післявоєнного економічного розвитку окремих країн, які постраждали від військових дій. Автором було проаналізовано основні уроки таких успішних досвідів і рекомендації щодо їх можливого застосування для України, особливо у контексті



поточних викликів воєнного і післявоєнного періоду та необхідності стабілізації національної економіки. Стаття має на меті допомогти формулюванню стратегій та програм, спрямованих на забезпечення сталого розвитку та зміцнення економічної стійкості України в умовах післявоєнної реконструкції. Узагальнено фактори успіху післявоєнного розвитку економік постраждалих від війни країн і на основі цього узагальнення запропоновано фактори успіху післявоєнного розвитку економіки України. Результати проведеного дослідження встановили основні напрями, які необхідно реалізувати в процесі подальшого розвитку економіки України, а саме: створення стабільного політичного середовища та потужних інституцій, що забезпечують верховенство права, захист прав власності та виконання контрактів; модернізація системи національної безпеки через розвиток військово-промислового комплексу та зміцнення національної ідентичності; підготовка кваліфікованої робочої сили через активний розвиток як державних, так і приватних освітніх закладів; залучення інвестицій у наукові дослідження для сприяння інноваціям та розвитку нових технологій; створення сприятливого бізнес-середовища, що підтримує підприємництво, інновації та інвестиції; перехід від експорту сировини до експорту готової продукції..

**Ключові слова:** повоєнне відновлення, адаптація плану Маршалла, розвиток економіки, аналіз досвіду повоєнної відбудови, сприятливе бізнес-середовище.