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### **International Legal Support for the Post-War Restoration of the State**

*The report analyzes the international legal support for the Post-War Restoration of Ukraine, paying attention into international norms and principles.*

The post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, which suffered from the armed conflict, is a complex and multifaceted process that requires effective international legal support. Given the scale of the destruction and humanitarian needs, it is important to coordinate the efforts of international organizations, states and non-governmental organizations.

International norms and principles:

1. Principles of International Humanitarian Law: International agreements, such as the Geneva Conventions, define the obligations of states to protect civilians and restore infrastructure.

2. Human rights: The restoration of human rights is a critical aspect. International treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, should be the basis for restoring citizens' rights.

3. Economic Law: Economic recovery requires adherence to the principles of international economic law, including attracting foreign investment and ensuring the stability of financial systems.

Role of international organizations

1. UN.

The United Nations plays a key role in coordinating international assistance. UN agencies, such as UNDP and UNHCR, are actively mobilizing resources to rebuild infrastructure and support refugees.

2. EU

The European Union offers funding and technical assistance programs to help rebuild the Ukrainian economy. The partnership with the EU also includes reforms in various sectors that meet European standards.

3. NGOs

Non-governmental organizations, such as the Red Cross, also play an important role in providing humanitarian aid, medical services, and support for social recovery.

It should be paid attention into political instability: The domestic political situation could complicate the recovery process. Stability is needed to attract international investment.

The European Union has played an important role in providing financial support to Ukraine, especially in the context of post-war reconstruction and reform. This support ranges from humanitarian aid to long-term investments in infrastructure, economic development and social programs.

## 1. Financial assistance

### a. Grants and loans

The EU provides significant financial assistance to Ukraine in the form of grants and concessional loans. This includes programmes financed from the EU budget as well as from funds such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Development Fund.

### b. Macro-financial assistance

EU macro-financial assistance is provided to stabilise Ukraine's economy. This funding includes conditions that encourage economic and structural reforms.

## 2. Investment in infrastructure

The EU supports projects to rehabilitate critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, energy networks and water supply systems. This includes:

- Reconstruction programs: financing projects that help rebuild damaged infrastructure.

- Environmental Initiatives: support for projects that promote the transition to green technologies and sustainable development.

## 3. Technical assistance and expertise

The EU provides technical assistance, including:

- Exchange of experience: providing experts for consultations in various fields such as health, education, energy and justice.

- Strategy development: assist in the development of strategies for reforms in line with European standards.

## 4. Support for reforms

The EU actively supports reform programmes in Ukraine, including:

- Judicial reform: support for the establishment of an independent judiciary.

- Anti-Corruption Initiatives: financing measures aimed at fighting corruption and increasing transparency in public administration.

- Economic reforms: Stimulating reforms in business, taxation and public finance.

## 5. Humanitarian support

The EU also provides humanitarian assistance to Ukraine, including:

- Refugee assistance: funding for programs that provide support to internally displaced persons and refugees.

- Medical assistance: support for medical facilities and healthcare programmes, in particular in relation to the consequences of the conflict.

The EU's financial support to Ukraine is multifaceted and covers various areas of life. This support not only helps in the country's post-war recovery, but also stimulates economic and social reforms, facilitating Ukraine's integration into the European community. Cooperation with the EU is an important step towards Ukraine's stability, security and prosperity.

It is worth noting that V. Hystynshchykov in his article 'Post-war reconstruction of Ukraine - main possible scenarios' notes that Ukraine's most active allies - primarily the United States and the European Union - have already begun planning what is likely to be the most ambitious post-war reconstruction in modern history. Experts believe that the efforts in Ukraine will be very different from recent post-war reconstruction initiatives in Iraq and Afghanistan. This reconstruction will

resemble the situation in Western Europe after the Second World War, as well as Eastern Europe after the Cold War and the Western Balkans after the collapse of Yugoslavia. Lessons from these episodes should inform the legislative framework for Ukraine's post-war reconstruction. Their basic and successful formula was created earlier. Thus, in those days, the United States provided money and security, while the Europeans provided the bulk of the funding and advanced the historic process of European integration [2].

Today, the most important and challenging task for the central and local authorities of Ukraine is to restore destroyed housing, industry and other infrastructure, as well as to ensure effective economic development of the regions in the process of overcoming the consequences of Russian armed aggression. As Ukraine is an urbanized country, with the majority of the population living in cities, an important part of this process is the organizational and legal support for urban recovery. As history shows, cities have always been the engine of economic development in all countries. Therefore, rebuilding Ukrainian cities will contribute to the sustainable development of the Ukrainian economy as a whole. Thus, the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine will be a serious challenge not only for our country but also for the entire world. The destruction is so enormous that it is clear that Ukraine will not be able to solve the problems of rebuilding its cities and modernizing its economy on its own. This complex and multifaceted process will require significant coordination between governments, international organizations, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders.

### **Conclusion**

International legal support for Ukraine's post-war reconstruction is crucial for the country's recovery, protection of human rights, and stabilization of the region. Effective cooperation between states, international organizations, and the civil society sector is key to the successful implementation of recovery programmes. Only by adhering to international norms and principles can Ukraine's sustainable development and recovery from the war be achieved.

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