

# SDGs Realization for the Renovation of Ukraine



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**Abstract** The chapter explores the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine and its integration into the European and global economy. It emphasizes the need for strategic planning to achieve peace and outlines steps for sustainable development until 2030. The paper discusses the necessity of rapid reforms to modernize the economy, prioritize clean and resource-efficient practices, and address environmental risks. Special attention is given to the management of post-war waste and the adoption of new principles for resource processing. The importance of harmonizing Ukrainian legislation with EU standards is highlighted, with a focus on reforms necessary for EU accession. The paper outlines a roadmap for achieving Sustainable Development Goals post-war. Key challenges include geopolitical shifts, the duration of the conflict, and the need for significant financial assistance. The chapter concludes with the potential for Ukraine to become a regional economic centre in case of SDG implementation with EU support and substantial financial aid for post-war recovery and integration.

In this section, the issue of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, its integration into the European and world economy, and an overview of the necessary steps that should be taken immediately after achieving the desired outcome of the war will be considered. It should be clearly understood that even the outcome of Ukrainian troops to the borders in 1991 is not yet a guarantee of the end of the war, because the aggressor country has long-term opportunities to support and incite a military conflict. However, even such a situation will allow the EU and NATO to make strategic decisions that will prevent further escalation. In such conditions, it will be possible to talk about a long-term peaceful coexistence, within which Ukraine will play a key role in the promotion of democratic values, the formation of a new circle

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of democratic countries in the Caucasus and in the future—on the remnants of the aggressor country.

Accordingly, it is necessary to understand what exactly awaits Ukraine, and what opportunities Ukraine itself and its partners can create. What should be the concept of sustainable development and post-war renovation until 2030 in Ukraine? What specific steps should Ukraine take for the fastest recovery after the war and what financial resources are needed for this?

Ending the war with the aggressor country requires further rapid strategic reforms, which will allow the modernisation of the Ukrainian economy, making it clean, resource-efficient, competitive and separating economic growth from resource consumption, protecting the health and well-being of citizens, reducing the impact of environmental risks. The task becomes especially important in the conditions of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, which as a result of the military operations has accumulated a huge amount of waste, used parts of weapons, destroyed buildings, etc. It is obvious that the restoration of the country requires the application of new principles, including the processing of resources.

The future fate of Ukraine will be inextricably linked with the European Union. As a result, the coming years will be used to harmonize EU and Ukrainian legislation, to resolve the main issues that precede joining this organization. First of all, it is necessary to guarantee the implementation of reforms in areas in which Ukraine is significantly behind the EU. This should be helped by the EUR 50 billion long-term support plan for Ukraine,<sup>1</sup> which is aimed at supporting macro-financial stability, promoting recovery, as well as modernization of the country during the implementation of key reforms on the way to joining the EU. It will support the transition to a green, digital and inclusive economy that will gradually move closer to EU rules and standards, one of the most important of which is the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Through a preliminary analysis, a road map for achieving these goals in Ukraine after the end of the war was developed (Table 1).

Summing up, it can be noted that Ukraine is conceptually facing a huge challenge that needs to be overcome after the war. It has to become the main geopolitical player in Eastern Europe. At the same time, Ukraine should provide a significant positive impetus to this region, because it is expected to restore economic and political control over about 20% of the territory, significant investments from the EU to restore the economy after the war, which will cause an increase in imports from neighbouring countries and the EU. The rate of growth of exports and imports from Ukraine will increase significantly at least during the next 3–4 years after the war due to the provision of various preferences and the demands of the reform of economic

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<sup>1</sup>Ukraine: Commission proposes that set up a dedicated Facility to support Ukraine's recovery, reconstruction and modernization. URL: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_23\\_3355](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3355).

**Table 1** Roadmap of the SDGs implementation in Ukraine at the current stage

Objectives	Necessary steps	Necessary projects	Impact on subgoals	Obstacles	Recommendations for implementation	Vision of the development of Ukraine
Goal 1. Overcoming poverty	After the war, Ukraine will face a significant level of unemployment, bankrupt firms and enterprises due to the return to the peaceful life of more than a million military personnel. In 2021, 1,956,248 economic entities were registered in Ukraine, of which 1,585,414 were natural persons-enterprises. On January 1, 2023, this number decreased to 1,464,953, that is, by 25.2%. <sup>a</sup> A state program to stimulate the development of small and medium-sized enterprises should be created, which will allow overcoming the consequences of military aggression and avoiding a catastrophic drop in the purchasing power of the population. An equally important part of the aid should be directed to the forcibly displaced people, as well as to migrants who have lost their homes. The state policy of reconstruction of cities and towns should overcome possible poverty in the country.	Small and medium-sized business development programs for 500,000 people. (Estimated cost of 3–5 billion euros). Program for restoration of private destroyed housing. (Estimated cost of 35–55 billion euros). Relocation program from affected regions (estimated cost 1–2 billion euros).	1.1, 1.5 1.3, 1.5 1.1, 1.2, 1.1.a, 1. b	The continuation of hostilities hampers recovery opportunities. Lack of funds to finance programs. The refusal of a significant number of displaced persons to return to Ukraine until the end of the war. Lack of reparations from Russia. A protracted period of war.	Develop a system for monitoring victims as a result of hostilities, which will allow for providing targeted compensation for recovery. Develop a monitoring system for the creation of small enterprises by persons receiving grants from European organizations for their better coordination. Conduct a series of trainings on initial steps for entrepreneurs.	After the war, Ukraine must not only restore the pre-war standard of living but also move quickly in the direction of growth at least to the level of its neighbours. Salary should become an adequate factor in assessing everyone's contribution to the country's development. The development of the restored real estate market should become a factor in restoring justice in society.

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Objectives	Necessary steps	Necessary projects	Impact on subgoals	Obstacles	Recommendations for implementation	Vision of the development of Ukraine
Goal 2. Overcoming hunger, development of agriculture	Ukraine has no serious problems with the development of agriculture. However, this industry suffered significant losses due to the destruction of crops, destruction of animals and birds. This requires restoring the animal population to pre-war levels. The supply of agricultural enterprises with equipment has worsened, which is associated with both a decrease in sales and physical losses of equipment as a result of hostilities or its theft by the occupiers. <sup>b</sup> However, one of the state programs should be aimed at demining rural lands and renovating the territories affected by the destruction of the Kakhovka HPP. Competition and opportunities in new markets will guarantee the absence of hunger in the country.	The program to restore the number of animals and birds on farms, in particular, the purchase of young animals, their vaccination, the construction of family-type live-stock farms. (Estimated cost of 1 billion euros). Program for demining rural lands and renovation of territories affected by the destruction of Kakhovskaya HPP. (Estimated cost of 3850 billion euros <sup>c</sup> ). The restoration program of the Kakhovka HPP and the Kakhovka reservoir. (Estimated cost of 3.8 billion euros).	2.1, 2.2, 2.3 2.4, 2.5 2.5, 2.a	Various lawsuits and conflicts between European countries and Ukraine regarding access to European markets. Demining takes a long time. Lack of funding or investment.	Determine the list of farms, poultry farms, agricultural enterprises affected by the destruction of animals. To involve the armies of NATO countries to clear the territories after the war. Apply public-private partnership to implement this project.	Ukraine should become a European leader in the introduction of new technologies to agriculture, which will provide not only the country itself, but also other food products. Ukraine effectively uses all rural land. The ecology of the Kherson region has been restored.

Goal 3. Strong health and Well-being	The consequences of the war will be a significant brake on Ukraine's economy for a long time to come. First of all, it is necessary to implement and finance a program for the rehabilitation and support of persons who were seriously injured or maimed during military operations. Mechanisms for the creation of state-of-the-art prostheses must be implemented, which will help such persons return to normal life. Secondly, a program of psychological rehabilitation of soldiers returning from the front has been created. It is necessary to achieve their full integration into peaceful life, restoration of family Well-being, observance of calm civil behaviour. The third direction should cover the implementation of a broad system of disease prevention in Ukraine, which will allow to significantly reduce mortality from diseases.	Program of bionic prosthetics. (Estimated cost of 1–2 billion euros). Military psychological rehabilitation program. (Estimated cost of 1–2 billion euros). Disease prevention system program. (Estimated cost of 1–2 billion euros).	3.8 3.4, 3.5 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 3.d	Lack of funding Lack of funding Indecision in reforms in the medical field.	Making investments in bionic prosthetics enterprises. Formation of groups of specialists for appropriate rehabilitation.	War veterans are fully integrated into public life. Life expectancy increases due to timely detection and treatment of diseases.
Goal 4. Quality education	First of all, it is necessary to approve a new modern classifier of professions in Ukraine, to develop all the necessary professional standards so that the requirements of the labor market can be brought	NUS implementation program (estimated cost 1–2 billion euros). Program for the development of	4.1 4.3 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 4.c	Bureaucratic obstacles and lack of wartime funding. The reluctance of many stakeholders to change their	Methodical assistance in the development of the strategy for the development of education in Ukraine until	Ukraine is becoming a leader in innovative education, digitization in education, attracting a

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Objectives	Necessary steps	Necessary projects	Impact on subgoals	Obstacles	Recommendations for implementation	Vision of the development of Ukraine
	<p>Necessary steps closer to education. The motivation of those seeking higher education should be increased through a change in the financial model in which the state and the student are partners in co-financing higher education. Ukraine needs full implementation of the concept of the New Ukrainian School, aimed at forming skills for modern life. Vocational education needs comprehensive reform, which should make working professions truly prestigious in society. Under such conditions, there will be a constant request from applicants to improve the quality of education.</p>	<p>Necessary projects professional and technical education (estimated cost of 2–3 billion euros). Adult education implementation program (estimated cost 2–3 billion euros). Higher education reform program aimed at its optimization and efficiency improvement (estimated cost of 10–15 billion euros).</p>	5.c	behaviour and funding directions.	205, synchronization of the EU legislation.	Vision of the development of Ukraine significant number of students from other countries, who may become permanent residents in the future.
Goal 5. Gender equality	<p>In general, the situation with gender equality in Ukraine is improving and is satisfactory, its level fully corresponds to the corresponding situation in neighbouring countries. For this reason, only cosmetic legislative changes will gradually improve the state of equality.</p>	<p>Program for the synchronization of legislation with the EU on gender equality. (Estimated cost of 0.1 billion euros).</p>	5.c	Insufficient initiative of women for active participation in public life.	Encouraging women's participation in public life through various programs and training.	Ukraine is a country of equal opportunities regardless of race, gender, religion, etc.

<p>Goal 6. Clean water and proper sanitation</p>	<p>Ukraine faced the practice of destroying not only entire cities during the war but also the destruction of critical infrastructure. It is very important to restore these facilities based on smart development, guaranteeing a completely new modern level of water, air and waste treatment, which will guarantee the improvement of drinking water in the country.</p> <p>It is necessary to overcome the consequences of the destruction of the Kakhovskaya HPP, which led not only to the flooding of large areas, but also to the destruction of the ecosystem of the Kherson region, pollution of the Dnipro and the Black Sea.</p>	<p>Program of new water filtration in big cities (estimated cost of 30–50 billion euros).</p> <p>Program to provide clean water to Ukrainian villages (estimated cost 5–6 billion euros).</p> <p>Program for cleaning water bodies in Ukraine as a result of hostilities (estimated cost 10–15 billion euros).</p> <p>Program for creation of water quality monitoring in reservoirs of Ukraine (estimated cost 2–3 billion euros).</p>	<p>6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 6.6</p>	<p>Lack of funding</p>	<p>Creation of a compatible program with the EU regarding the implementation of filtration, water purification in Ukraine, the formation of a water supply system and the purification of reservoirs.</p>	<p>Water in apartments and houses can be used for drinking without boiling. All reservoirs are suitable for swimming.</p>
<p>Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy</p>	<p>Ukraine should become an important link in ensuring the energy security of the whole of Europe. In April 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved and implemented the Energy Strategy of Ukraine for the period until 2050.<sup>9</sup> According to it, the goals by 2050 are:<sup>9</sup> achieving the</p>	<p>Alternative energy development program (estimated cost 30–45 billion euros).</p> <p>The program for the construction of new nuclear reactors. (Estimated cost of</p>	<p>7.2, 7.1, 7.1, 7.a, 7.3, 7.b, 7.b</p>	<p>Lack of sufficient funding Protests against the construction of new nuclear plants Competitive struggle in the EU regarding the energy market</p>	<p>Define legislative norms for the participation of companies in the relevant programs, stimulate their participation at the expense of partial compensation of</p>	<p>Ukraine is an energy-independent country, an important gas hub in Europe, new buildings comply with the principles of climate neutrality.</p>

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Objectives	Necessary steps	Necessary projects	Impact on subgoals	Obstacles	Recommendations for implementation	Vision of the development of Ukraine
	<p>maximum level of climate neutrality, the maximum reduction of the use of coal in the energy sector, renewal and modernization of the energy infrastructure, increasing the efficiency of the use of resources in the energy sector, comprehensive integration with the markets of the European Union and the effective functioning of internal markets.</p> <p>Provision of the energy sector with its own resources, taking into account economic feasibility, development of alternative energy sources, new products and innovative solutions in the energy sector.</p> <p>By 2050, the country has the potential to increase the capacity of wind generation—up to 140 GW, solar—up to 94 GW, energy storage storage)—up to 38 GW, nuclear generation—up to 30 GW, CHP and bioenergy capacities—up to 18 GW, hydro generation—up to 9 GW.<sup>i</sup></p>	<p>10–15 billion euros).</p> <p>Program for the creation of a gas hub in Ukraine (estimated cost 3–4 billion euros).</p> <p>Investment program for modification of energy networks to reduce losses during transportation (estimated cost 20–40 billion euros).</p> <p>Building energy efficiency program. (Estimated cost of 20–30 billion euros).</p>		<p>Unwillingness of certain energy companies to participate in the program.</p> <p>Not all buildings are maintained by certain companies, not all are ready to participate in the program</p>	<p>interest on investments and loans.</p>	<p>According to the strategy, natural gas consumption over the next 10 years will increase to 23 billion cubic meters of gas in 2035, and then decline to 10.4 billion cubic meters in 2050,<sup>g</sup> which will be achieved by gradually switching private consumers to electricity.</p> <p>Ukraine will increase its own gas production to 20 billion cubic meters in 2024. It is expected that industrial consumers will replace gas with hydrogen, in particular, by 2050 it is planned to produce up to 1.65 million tons</p>



Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth	It is necessary to fundamentally change the concept of the tax sphere. It's no secret that Ukraine has a fairly high level of shadow economy, which is associated with various types of abuse. Taxpayers participate in schemes, and businesses and ordinary Ukrainians avoid paying taxes. It will be impossible to become a full member of the EU if dozens of tax evasion schemes exist. Ukrainians should get used to the fact that	The draft of the new tax reform, which will significantly change tax administration, will reduce direct taxation in favor of indirect taxation. (Estimated cost of implementation together with compensatory mechanisms is 30–35	8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 10.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10	Lack of political will to make reforms due to the fear of a significant budget deficit. Insufficient speed of introduction of new technologies. Lack of reform of legislative acts regarding the impossibility of reconstruction of	Write down the terms of the tax reform during negotiations between Ukraine and the EU regarding accession. Conducting trainings for businesses on the possibilities of creating new jobs. Change the legislation that will allow the reconstruction of	of hydrogen per year. Also, part of the gas will be replaced with biomethane in the amount of up to 10 billion cubic meters per year. All coal-fired thermal power plants are planned to be decommissioned by 2035 and replaced by thermal power plants and thermal power plants based on natural gas and biomethane.
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Objectives	Necessary steps	Necessary projects	Impact on subgoals	Obstacles	Recommendations for implementation	Vision of the development of Ukraine
Goal 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	<p>Necessary taxes is a constitutional duty of every citizen.<sup>11</sup> The reform of the tax system should solve the issue of informal employment and improve the system of labour inspections. For this, changes should be made to the labor code, which will enable high mobility of workers, in particular, simple and understandable hiring of workers from other countries.</p> <p>According to the estimates of the Ministry of Finance, in 2022 Ukraine's GDP fell from more than \$200 billion to \$161 billion. However, Ukraine sets an ambitious goal<sup>1</sup> of increasing its dollar GDP by 6.2 times up to \$1 trillion in ten years.</p>	<p>billion euros). The program for the creation of new high-paying technological jobs. (Estimated cost of 10–20 billion euros). Program for the creation of tourist recreation facilities in the Republic of Crimea (estimated cost of 10–15 billion euros).</p>	<p>9.1, 9.2 9.1, 9.3 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 9.c</p>	<p>recreation facilities in certain regions.</p>	<p>all means of recreation without unnecessary bureaucratic procedures.</p>	<p>Ukraine has high-speed passenger services (with an average speed above 200 km/h) on the following routes: Warsaw-</p>
	<p>An important component of such support will be the laying of a new European-style railway track connecting Lviv, Lutsk, Uzhhorod and Chernivtsi with European hubs. Even before the start of the war, the Ukrainian leadership</p>	<p>The program of transition to the European railway communication (estimated cost 70–90 billion euros). Investment</p>	<p>Expensive cost of translation of paths. Weak profitability of the project at the first stage. The initial unwillingness of</p>	<p>The transition to the European railway should be written in the languages of Ukraine's accession to the EU. The first projects</p>		

<p>Goal 10. Reducing inequality</p>	<p>planned to gradually introduce European railway standards. During the military operations, this issue became even more urgent. First, since Russia blocks access to Ukrainian ports, the railway has become a key route for the movement of import and export goods, and therefore the economic condition of Ukraine depends on its capacity. Second, given the significant dependence of Russia's ability to conduct military operations on railways, the transition to European-wide railways will create another obstacle to future wars.</p>	<p>program for the creation of high-speed rail connections in Ukraine and with foreign countries. (Estimated cost of 30–50 billion euros). Investment program for the construction of autobahns. (Estimated cost of 50–60 billion euros). Program for the maximum distribution of high-speed internet throughout the territory. (estimated cost of 5–6 billion euros).</p>	<p>10.1, 10.2, 10.4.</p>	<p>Ukrainian citizens to widely use toll roads. Low profitability of the project in certain territories.</p>	<p>should be subsidized. It is necessary to carry out educational work among the citizens of Ukraine. The project may be partially subsidized.</p>	<p>Lviv-Kyiv-Poltava-Kharkiv, Luhansk-Dometsk-Zaporizhia-Dnipro-Kryvyi Rih-Odesa-Kyshniv, Chernihiv-Kyiv, Vinnytsia-Odesa-Simferopol-Sevastopol. All regional centres are connected by paid or free autobahns (at least 2 lanes in each direction). 5G technology has been introduced and is widely used in Ukraine.</p>
<p>By 2030, Ukraine has overcome the consequences of the war with Russia, ensured a decrease in the Gini coefficient to the level of neighboring countries.</p> <p>(continued)</p>						

Table 1 (continued)

Objectives	Necessary steps	Necessary projects	Impact on subgoals	Obstacles	Recommendations for implementation	Vision of the development of Ukraine
<p>Goal 11. Sustainable development of cities and communities</p>	<p>recommended to carry out a large-scale tax reform that will stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment.</p> <p>According to the KSE estimate, the total amount of direct material damage caused by Russia to the infrastructure of Ukraine in just one year of the full-scale war reached almost \$144 billion,<sup>1</sup> of which about \$102 billion are houses, infrastructure, and factories. In total, more than 150,000 residential buildings were destroyed buildings, including private, multi-apartment buildings, and dormitories, were damaged or destroyed. Taking into account the ferocity of the fighting in March–June 2023, the destruction of the Kakhovskaya HPP, the flooding of a large area, the amount of damage can be multiplied many times over.</p> <p>It is also very important to change the legislation, according to which the connection to power grids, roads, and water supply will be</p>	<p>The program of restoration of buildings, damaged infrastructure, creation of new technological infrastructure, development of public transport, development of recreation systems in cities. (Estimated cost of 75–100 billion euros).</p> <p>The program for the destruction of long-term buildings by disposal or commissioning. (Estimated cost of 10–13 billion euros).</p>	<p>11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.5, 11.7 11.2, 11.3</p>	<p>Absence of plans to restore cities and create new infrastructure. Available regulatory acts.</p>	<p>Obtaining technological assistance from the EU as part of Ukraine's preparation for accession.</p> <p>Change the legislation to encourage either the destruction or the commissioning of long-term buildings that have lost their owners.</p>	<p>In the cities of Ukraine, it is more convenient to use public transport than to drive your own car, the time for a full trip by public transport between two arbitrary points in the capital does not exceed 30 minutes, all residents have access to recreational areas within walking distance.</p>

Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production	significantly simplified, which will allow to promote the development of settlement communities in the first place.	Ukraine needs significant capital investments in the energy sector, which will allow to update energy supply networks and reduce electricity losses several times over. A huge amount of construction waste accumulated in Ukraine, because a significant number of cities are almost completely destroyed, this requires a special program for its processing. No less threatening are the remnants of military equipment, which not only pollute the environment but also carry the potential threat of explosions. For such regions, recovery should be based on the principles of the circular economy, using efficient technologies and methods of secondary use of materials. This will provide new opportunities for employment and support for economic development after the war. For example, the secondary use, repair and recycling sectors can be a source of jobs.	Smart waste recycling program. Before the war, about 420 million tons of industrial waste was generated in Ukraine every year, including 250 million tons of coal slag, 100 million tons of metallurgical slag, 11 million tons of household slag. <sup>k</sup> This means that the main emphasis should be placed on changing industrial production and the use of waste. Taking into account the fact that even before the war Ukraine accumulated 15 billion tons of waste, and the war significantly increased this amount, the	12.5, 12.6	The high cost of implementing the program. Implementing a circular economy after the war can be a difficult and rather expensive task due to the specifics of the situation, but taking these principles into account can contribute to a more sustainable and effective post-conflict recovery.	A change in legislation that will stimulate waste recycling.	In Ukraine, the level of waste recycling into new resources reaches at least 50%, energy production from waste processing ensures the functioning of small cities.
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Objectives	Necessary steps	Necessary projects	Impact on subgoals	Obstacles	Recommendations for implementation	Vision of the development of Ukraine
		only way out is the implementation of the state policy of regulating the circular economy. (Estimated cost of 20–30 billion euros).				
Goal 13. Mitigation of the consequences of climate change	Ukraine will require significant capital investments to restore the Kakhovka HPP, the ecosystem of the Kherson region, as well as other regions affected by military operations.	The program for the restoration of the ecosystem of the regions of Ukraine. (Estimated cost of 20–30 billion euros).	13.1, 13.2	Slow restoration of the ecology of the affected areas.	The goals of the program should be agreed upon during the accession negotiations between Ukraine and the EU.	Ukraine has achieved a steady trend to improve environmental standards of living.
Goal 14. Conservation of marine resources	After the war, Ukraine will face the need to overcome the consequences of the war in the Black and Azov Seas and coastal zones. It will also be necessary to restore the composition of the fauna in these seas. At the same time, we should hope for the implementation of joint projects with the countries of the Black Sea Basin.	Fauna restoration program of the Dnipro, Black and Azov seas. (Estimated cost of 2–5 billion euros).	14.1, 14.3	Reluctance to participate in the program of the countries of the Black Sea Basin	The goals of the program and its financing should be agreed upon during the accession negotiations between Ukraine and the EU.	Ukraine has clean water in the Dnieper, Black and Azov seas, the number of fish in the seas has increased by at least 30% compared to 2022.

<p>Goal 15. Protection and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems</p>	<p>Similar actions should be carried out throughout the territory of Ukraine, in particular: Demining the territory, cleaning the territory from the remnants of military actions, restoring the landscape, planting trees and other plantations, increasing the fauna in nature reserves. It should be noted that this process will not be quick and will take at least the next decade.</p>	<p>The program for the restoration of flora and fauna of war-affected regions of Ukraine (estimated cost of 1–3 billion euros).</p>	<p>15.1, 15.3, 15.9</p>	<p>Lack of funds for restoration.</p>	<p>The financing of the corresponding program should be secured in the state budget during the post-war reconstruction.</p>	<p>Ukraine has territories that are safe for people and animals to live in, and the presence of forests allows the oxygen level in the air to be restored.</p>
<p>Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions</p>	<p>Such state institutions as the constitutional court of Ukraine and the Supreme Court of Ukraine, which have acquired a negative reputation for corruption in recent years, should be strengthened. To this end, the real independence of NABU and other law enforcement agencies should be promoted, and the active citizenship of Ukrainians should be stimulated. The situation in Ukraine with state procurement is currently difficult. Even in the conditions of war, clearly dishonest and non-transparent procurements are carried out, which have no public benefit. Accordingly, a system of control and audit of public funds should be developed and</p>	<p>Draft legislation to strengthen the transparency of state bodies. (Estimated cost of 0.1 billion euros).</p>	<p>16.5, 16.6</p>	<p>Political resistance of certain forces.</p>	<p>Requirements for changes in legislation in this area must be agreed upon in order to receive financial assistance and loans.</p>	<p>Ukraine has transparent bodies with zero tolerance for corruption.</p>

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Table 1 (continued)

Objectives	Necessary steps	Necessary projects	Impact on subgoals	Obstacles	Recommendations for implementation	Vision of the development of Ukraine
	implemented, especially in the defence and security sectors. Solving this issue is directly related to the further strengthening of competition protection and the state's anti-monopoly policy, which should contribute to the de-oligarchization of the economy.					
Goal 17. Partnership for sustainable development	Ukraine should fully complete the transition to a digital state, which will significantly reduce the level of bureaucracy and corruption. It is necessary to significantly change the approach to the collection of statistical information, which requires a significant reform of the state statistics Service of Ukraine and its integration with the relevant bodies in the EU. It will also be obvious that there will be a movement towards the implementation of normative acts regarding the integration of Ukraine into the EU.	Program of full digitization of official document flow, banking, requests to public services, transition to a cashless economy. (Estimated cost of 3–5 billion euros).	17.1, 17.13, 17.17	Lack of desire to implement projects in certain areas.	Stimulate digitization in all spheres of life by influencing education.	Ukraine is a “smartphone country”, the transition to digital democracy is underway, the level of corruption and shadowing is falling due to the cashless economy.

Source: compiled by the author

<sup>a</sup> The number of economic entities in Ukraine. URL: [https://dostuppravda.com.ua/request/kilkist\\_subiektiv\\_ghospodariuvan\\_27#incoming-368906](https://dostuppravda.com.ua/request/kilkist_subiektiv_ghospodariuvan_27#incoming-368906)

<sup>b</sup> Sales of combine harvesters in Ukraine decreased by more than 2 times. URL: <https://agravery.com/uk/posts/show/prodazi-kombajniv-v-ukraini-znizilis...>

<sup>c</sup> Shmyhal told how much demining of Ukraine will cost. URL: <https://www.slovoidlo.ua/2023/04/05/novyna/finansy/shmyhal-rozpoviv-yaku-sumu-obijdetsya-rozminuvannya-ukrayiny>

<sup>d</sup> Decree of the CMU dated April 21, 2023 No. 373-r “On the approval of the Energy Strategy of Ukraine for the period until 2050”. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/373-2023-%D1%80#Text>

<sup>e</sup> Energy strategy. URL: <https://www.mev.gov.ua/reforma/energetychna-stratehiya>

<sup>f</sup> Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. URL: <https://mev.gov.ua/>



- <sup>g</sup> Davydenko B., Chaika O. Very strategic plans. URL: <https://forbes.ua/money/duzhe-strategichni-plani-spoznavannya-gazu-10-mlrd-vidobutok-215-mlrd-kubiv-forbes-oznayomivsya-z-chastinoyu-zasekrechenoi-energostrategii-2050-08052023-13493>
- <sup>h</sup> New rules await Ukrainians: in order to join the EU, it is necessary to get rid of shadow salaries, the European Commission is satisfied with only a few sectors. URL: <https://news.obozrevatel.com/ukr/abroad/putin-hrin-tobi-scho-mae-skazati-bajden-schob-zemlya-ne-zgorila-v-yademommu-vogni-intervyyu-z-fejginim.htm>
- <sup>i</sup> Ukraine aims to increase the dollar GDP by 6.2 times in ten years—a conference in London. URL: <https://www.epravda.com.ua/news/2023/06/21/701428/>
- <sup>j</sup> URL: <https://kse.ua/about-the-school/news/during-the-year-of-the-full-scale-war-the-total-amount-of-damages-caused-russia-to-ukraine-s-infrastructure-has-reached-almost-143-8-billion/>
- <sup>k</sup> Ruda M.V., Yaremchuk T.S., Bortnikova M.G. Circular economy in Ukraine: adaptation of European experience. URL: <https://science.lpnu.ua/sites/default/files/journal-paper/2021/jun/23807/menedzhment121-214-224.pdf>

relations. To strengthen economic growth, regulatory legislation should be modified and liberalized, which together with security guarantees (by NATO or other players) will lead to the emergence of a new European economic centre for the production, logistics and storage of goods, and especially energy. This will require Ukraine to change its policy from passive to proactive, becoming a full-fledged regional centre.

## Key Take-Aways

1. After Ukraine's victory in the war, geopolitics should change significantly. Instead of total globalization, a period of regionalization is expected, in which regional centres will play a key role. Due to the introduction of new technologies, the replacement of Russia in the energy market, and digitalization, Ukraine has a chance to become one of such centres in Eastern Europe. The result will depend on the political will of the country's leaders and the speed of liberal reforms.
2. As part of achieving the SDGs, a road map with specific goals and programs for implementation has been developed for Ukraine. In part, these programs can be financed by both Ukraine and the EU as part of pre-accession assistance, and these programs can also be of an investment nature. The implementation of these programs will allow Ukraine to make significant progress in achieving the SDGs by 2030. However, a significant obstacle may be the prolongation of the war, which will exhaust the population and kill the potential for reforms.
3. A significant level of financial assistance should be provided to Ukraine to restore the economy. Such financing should include reparations from the aggressor country and financial assistance from the EU and the USA. Private investment in Ukraine is very important, which will stimulate the development and introduction of new technologies, which means faster integration of citizens into the European community.

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