Inna Sviderska
Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadim Hetman
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7044-7359

Tetyana Kudyk
Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadim Hetman
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4200-6609

Roman Pidruchniak
Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadim Hetman
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0007-3630-0602

RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN WAR CONDITIONS

The article systematizes scholars' scientific views on the resilience of Ukraine's economy, namely providing definitions of the concept of resilience in the context of socio-economic systems and defining it as the ability of a system to withstand external shocks, adapt to new conditions, and restore functionality without losing the key characteristics of its identity. Resilience under wartime conditions involves the parallel resolution of tasks related to survival, defense capability, maintenance of the basic functions of the state, and laying the groundwork for future reconstruction. The article analyzes domestic macroeconomic preconditions for doing business and examines the dynamics of key indicators (changes in GDP, inflation, the discount rate, business activity, unemployment rate, etc.) under wartime conditions. It is determined that the modern conceptual paradigm of sustainable development is dominant in the country's economic revival during a prolonged war. Sustainable development under wartime conditions has its own peculiarities, with the specifics defined both in terms of terminology, goals, and participants, as well as the role of the state. ESG practices have a positive impact on the country's post-war recovery, on the condition that reconstruction occurs at a qualitatively new innovative level. The availability of international assistance and the pursuit of European integration significantly accelerate this process.

It is important to systematize the drivers of resilience and recovery of domestic corporate companies through strengthening their adaptability and overcoming the consequences of a prolonged war. Increasing attention is being paid to the social component of ESG criteria, in particular the financial inclusion of veterans, displaced persons, and other vulnerable population groups, to the uninterrupted provision of financial services, and to supporting defense capability and energy resilience as critical preconditions for economic growth and security. The necessity of integrating sustainable development goals into crisis management and the impossibility of postponing reconstruction even under conditions of distress represent an important experience for Ukraine.

Keywords: financial sector resilience, war risks, sustainable development, ESG criteria in corporate finance, exogenous and endogenous challenges, innovation, post-war reconstruction