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**INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
AS A DRIVER OF POST-WAR ECONOMIC RECOVERY.
THE CASE OF JAPAN**

**МІЖНАРОДНА ФІНАНСОВА ДОПОМОГА ЯК ДРАЙВЕР
ПОВОЄННОГО ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ.
ДОСВІД ЯПОНІЇ**

Summary. The article substantiates the necessity of analysing and accumulating global experience in post-war reconstruction in order to adapt it to the realities of Ukraine. Special attention is given to the role of international financing in post-war infrastructural modernisation and the rapid development of the Japanese economy after the Second World War. Based on correlation analysis, the relationship between the volume of U.S. assistance and Japan's GDP in 1946–1952 is examined. The study demonstrates that external support was vital at the early stage of the country's stabilisation. The exceptionally high growth rate of foreign direct investment in the Japanese economy in 1950–1956 is confirmed, indicating a rapid increase in the confidence of foreign investors. Key aspects of applying the Japanese experience to Ukraine's post-war recovery were identified.

Keywords: international financial assistance, economic recovery strategy, armed conflicts, post-conflict reconstruction, investment attractiveness, economic growth rates, post-war reconstruction, infrastructural modernisation.

Анотація. Повоєнна відбудова є одним із найскладніших і водночас найважливіших етапів у розвитку будь-якої країни, що зазнала масштабних руйнувань внаслідок збройного конфлікту. Вивчення успішних кейсів постконфліктної реконструкції країн світу становить важливу аналітичну базу для формування ефектної стратегії повоєнного відновлення України в умовах сучасних викликів. Високий потенціал адаптації до практики повоєнної відбудови України має досвід Японії, оскільки він є показовим прикладом ефективного поєднання міжнародної фінансової допомоги, державної координації та інституційних реформ. В статті акцентовано увагу на особливій ролі міжнародного фінансування в повоєнній інфраструктурній модернізації та стрімкому розвитку японської економіки після Другої світової війни. На підставі кореляційного аналізу досліджено взаємозв'язок між обсягами допомоги США та ВВП Японії у 1946–1952 рр. як періоду, під час якого країна перебувала під прямим управлінням американської адміністрації та отримувала найбільше зовнішнє цільове фінансування. Обґрунтовано, що зовнішня підтримка відіграла важливу роль на початковому етапі стабілізації країни, тоді як у подальшому розвитку Японії відіграли внутрішні чинники та

ефективна політика національного уряду, спрямована на всебічну інфраструктурну модернізацію економіки. Також підтверджено надзвичайно високий темп приросту прямих іноземних інвестицій в розвиток Японії після переходу до самостійної економічної політики у 1950–1956 рр., що свідчить про стрімке зростання довіри іноземних інвесторів. На підставі порівняльного аналізу визначено та систематизовано ключові аспекти адаптації японського досвіду повоєнного відновлення до впровадження в Україні, а саме: регіональна рівність, роль зовнішньої допомоги, внутрішня стабільність, адаптація моделі відбудови, унікальність національного контексту. Обґрунтовано, що ефективна повоєнна відбудова вимагає поєднання міжнародної фінансової допомоги з активною роллю держави у проведенні реформ і створенні сприятливих умов для прямих іноземних інвестицій.

Ключові слова: міжнародна фінансова допомога, стратегія економічного відновлення, збройні конфлікти, постконфліктна реконструкція, інвестиційна привабливість, темпи економічного зростання, повоєнна відбудова, інфраструктурна модернізація.

Problem statement. Post-war reconstruction is one of the most complex and, at the same time, most important stages in the development of any country that has suffered large-scale destruction as a result of armed conflict. World history offers numerous examples of the effective transformation of national economies that have experienced war, followed by rapid growth and modernisation. The study of cases such as the Marshall Plan for post-war Europe, the reconstruction of Japan and South Korea, as well as contemporary examples of recovery in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Georgia, enables analysis of effective recovery policy instruments, international assistance, economic reforms, and social reintegration. The experience of these countries constitutes an important analytical basis for developing an effective strategy for Ukraine's post-war recovery in the context of contemporary challenges and needs.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of analysing and adapting global experience in post-conflict reconstruction to Ukrainian realities is one of the unquestionable research priorities of the present day. O. Okhrimenko and R. Popov [1] emphasise that the generalisation of other countries' experience is a necessary prerequisite for post-war reconstruction, and that an important element of national recovery is the attraction of foreign investment in various forms. I. Pidoricheva's article [2] examines the European experience of restructuring the French economy after the Second World War through the lens of the implementation of the Marshall Plan and notes that it is of interest due to the similarity of the problems and challenges that arose in France in 1946 and in contemporary Ukraine. O. Sych and I. Pasinovich [3] analyse the experience of rebuilding cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina after the 1992–1995 war, emphasising the role of financial assistance from international organisations in the recovery of the Balkan state. In the collective monograph "Reconstruction for development: Foreign experience and Ukrainian prospects" [4], the authors provide a detailed analysis of the cases of specific countries and regions, in particular Italy (L. Didkivska, pp. 166–178), the countries of Western Europe (T. Bondarchuk, pp. 179–198), West Germany (O. Verbova, pp. 129–144), the Republic of Korea

(V. Nebrat, pp. 110–128), and Israel (K. Horditsa, pp. 199–211). In their work, I. Laska and K. Shapovalova [5] note that global cases of post-war reconstruction in Germany and Japan, as well as more recent examples from Syria and Iraq, can contribute not only to Ukraine's recovery but also to the creation of a new, more resilient economy. Concerning Japan, S. Korsunskyi [6] notes that its experience, as well as that of other East Asian countries that recovered from natural disasters and devastating wars (the Republic of Korea, China, and Vietnam) and that today serve as driving forces of the global economic system, demonstrates that the accumulation of global best practices and comprehensive international assistance constitute prerequisites for rapid recovery. A similar view is expressed by Yu. Pohuliako [7], who emphasises the special role of international financing in the post-war infrastructural modernisation of the Japanese economy. As we see it, Japan's experience has a high potential for adaptation to the practice of Ukraine's post-war reconstruction, as it demonstrates the effective combination of international financial assistance, state coordination, and institutional reforms in the process of post-war economic recovery.

The aim of the article is to analyse the role of international financial assistance in Japan's post-war economic reconstruction in order to outline directions for its adaptation to the realities of Ukraine.

Summary of the main research material. Japan's post-war economic reconstruction became one of the most notable examples of rapid national economic growth in the twentieth century. Between 1946 and 1973, Japan's real GDP increased at an average annual rate of 9.6%. The first stage of this growth was focused on overcoming the deep economic crisis caused by the devastating consequences of the Second World War. In 1946, real GDP per capita fell to 55% of its 1934–1936 level, and Japan managed to return to its pre-war level only by 1953. Despite the rapid pace of recovery, compared with the countries of Western Europe, Japanese society experienced a deeper economic deterioration, which complicated the stabilisation process. In 1951, per capita income in Japan amounted to 8.3% of the U.S. level and 40% of the level of West Germany. However, after the completion of the recovery phase, the country

entered a period of sustained high growth, which laid the foundation for the formation of one of the world's most powerful industrial centres [8]. The dynamics of Japan's GDP in 1935–1980 are illustrated in Fig. 1.

It is widely recognised that external support, primarily from the United States, played an important role in Japan's post-war reconstruction. After its surrender in 1945, Japan came under U.S. occupation, during which the United States exercised not only political control but also implemented a large-scale program of economic assistance. Between 1946 and 1952, Japan received approximately USD 2.2 billion in the form of financial aid, technical support, and supplies of food and industrial equipment [10].

U.S. assistance ensured the financial stabilisation of the country, created conditions for the restoration of infrastructure, facilitated industrial modernisation, and contributed to the development of effective institutions. An important component was the transfer of technologies and organisational practices from American businesses to the Japanese economy, which laid the foundation for subsequent innovative growth. Moreover, U.S. support helped reduce social tensions and avoid the threat of hyperinflation, which loomed over the devastated economy amid resource shortages.

For a deeper understanding of the relationship between the volume of U.S. assistance and Japan's economic growth rates, it is appropriate to employ statistical modelling tools, in particular correlation analysis. Such analysis allows for a quantitative assessment of the degree of dependence between external assistance and macroeconomic indicators, especially GDP. To construct the model, data on the volume of U.S. aid to Japan in 1946–1952 and the growth rates of real GDP over the same period are used (Table 1). The restriction of the analysis period

to 1946–1952 is due to the fact that during this time Japan was under the direct administration of the U.S. and received the largest amounts of external financial assistance. After 1952, with the transition to an independent economic policy, direct funding from the United States was significantly reduced. Therefore, to study the impact of external assistance specifically on the early stage of economic growth, it is appropriate to focus on this particular time frame.

Table 1 – Volumes of U.S. assistance and Japan's GDP growth rates in 1946–1952

Year	Japan's GDP growth, %	Volume of U.S. assistance, USD million (2006 prices)
1946	7,3%	106,7
1947	6,7%	389,3
1948	12,0%	483,7
1949	4,3%	501,5
1950	6,7%	365,4
1951	10,7%	290,3
1952	9,9%	63,7

Source: compiled by the authors based on data from [11]

To test for the presence of a statistically significant relationship between the volume of U.S. financial assistance to Japan and the growth rate of its real GDP, a correlation analysis using the Pearson correlation coefficient was conducted. The research hypotheses were formulated as follows: H_0 (null hypothesis) – the relationship between the variables is not statistically significant; H_1 (alternative hypothesis) – the relationship between the variables is statistically significant. The significance level was set at $\alpha = 0.05$. According to calculations performed in *SPSS Statistics*, the obtained correlation coefficient is $r = 0.205$, indicating a weak positive relationship

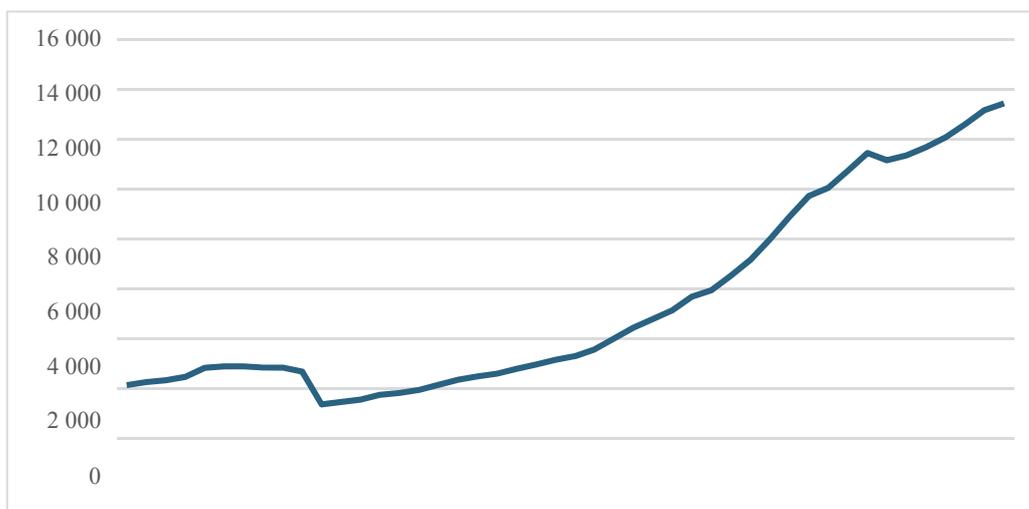


Figure 1 – Dynamics of Japan's GDP in 1935–1980, USD billion

Source: compiled by the author based on data from [9]

between the volume of assistance and GDP growth. The p-value is $p = 0.659$, which substantially exceeds the standard significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ (Fig. 2).

Since the significance level of $p > 0.05$, there are no grounds for rejecting the null hypothesis. This indicates that, based on the available data, no statistically significant relationship was identified between the volume of U.S. financial assistance and the growth rate of Japan's real GDP.

Thus, according to the results of the correlation analysis, it cannot be asserted that U.S. financial assistance had a direct impact on Japan's economic growth during the period under consideration. At the same time, despite the absence of a statistically significant correlation, external support played an important role in the initial stage of the country's stabilisation. U.S. assistance contributed to financial stability, the restoration of basic infrastructure, the provision of food to the population, and the launch of industrial production.

However, historical evidence indicates that Japan's subsequent economic growth was driven

primarily by domestic factors and effective national government policies. These included large-scale economic and institutional reforms, in particular land reform and the restructuring of the financial system and corporate governance; investments in human capital, science, and technology; the introduction of modern technologies and organisational practices, including Japanese production management methods; an export-oriented development model that stimulated productivity growth and investment inflows; and a state industrial policy that directed resources toward strategically important sectors. These measures, implemented by the Japanese government, formed the foundation for the country's rapid economic growth in the post-war period [12, 13].

In his article *"The Lessons from the Post-WW2 Occupation of Japan"*, R. Compel emphasises that, although General MacArthur's Headquarters achieved demilitarisation, democratisation, and economic growth through decentralisation and liberalisation, the success of this occupation cannot be considered unambiguous [14]. The author's

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.205 ^a	.042	-.150	2.90666

a. Predictors: (Constant), US_Assistance

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.851	1	1.851	.219	.659 ^b
	Residual	42.243	5	8.449		
	Total	44.094	6			

a. Dependent Variable: GDP_increase
b. Predictors: (Constant), US_Assistance

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.241	2.426		3.809	.013
	US_Assistance	-.003	.007	-.205	-.468	.659

a. Dependent Variable: GDP_increase

Figure 2 – Results of hypothesis testing regarding the presence of a statistical relationship between the variables

Source: compiled by the authors based on calculations performed using SPSS Statistics

main points and the potential for adapting the Japanese experience in Ukraine are presented in Table 2.

One of the key indicators of the effectiveness of Japan's post-war reconstruction is the exceptionally high growth rate of foreign direct investment:

$$CAGR = \left(\frac{124597}{3150} \right)^{1/6} - 1 = 0,885$$

Between 1950 and 1956, the average annual growth rate (CAGR) of foreign direct investment was approximately 88.5%, indicating a sharp increase in foreign investors' confidence in the Japanese economy. Such rapid growth was made possible by substantial American financial and technical assistance aimed at stabilising the macroeconomic situation, restoring industry, and modernising production capacities.

The reforms implemented included financial market liberalisation, land reform, and corporate governance reform, which created favourable conditions for capital inflows by removing administrative barriers and increasing the transparency of economic processes.

The dynamics of FDI flows between 1950 and 1956, shown in Fig. 3, clearly illustrate this process: the increase in capital inflows from USD 3.15 million in 1950 to USD 124.6 million in 1956 demonstrates fundamental changes in Japan's investment attractiveness [15]. This example confirms that effective post-war reconstruction is impossible without the active involvement of national institutions, strategic planning, and flexible adaptation to new global conditions, even in the presence of substantial external support.

Table 2 – Aspects of Applying Japanese Experience to the Practice of Ukraine's Post-War Recovery

Key Aspect	Japanese Experience	Possible Adaptation in Ukraine
Regional Equity	Okinawa was isolated from major reforms, which led to developmental lag	Ensure balanced regional recovery, especially in areas that suffered the greatest destruction
Role of External Assistance	U.S. aid was important but closely linked with domestic reforms	International assistance will be effective only under transparent governance and active participation of the Ukrainian side
Internal Stability	Stabilisation resulted from the deliberate actions of Japanese society, not solely external intervention	Reconstruction should be based on mobilisation of internal resources, community initiatives, and national unity
Adaptation of the Reconstruction Model	The "Japanese model" is not universal, as direct attempts to transfer it (e.g., in Iraq) were unsuccessful	Recovery strategies should take into account Ukrainian realities, mentality, political system, and social conditions
Uniqueness of National Context	Japan's success was determined by its specific historical and cultural conditions	Ukraine should develop its own reconstruction model, relying on the national context and its European integration course

Source: compiled by the authors based on [14]

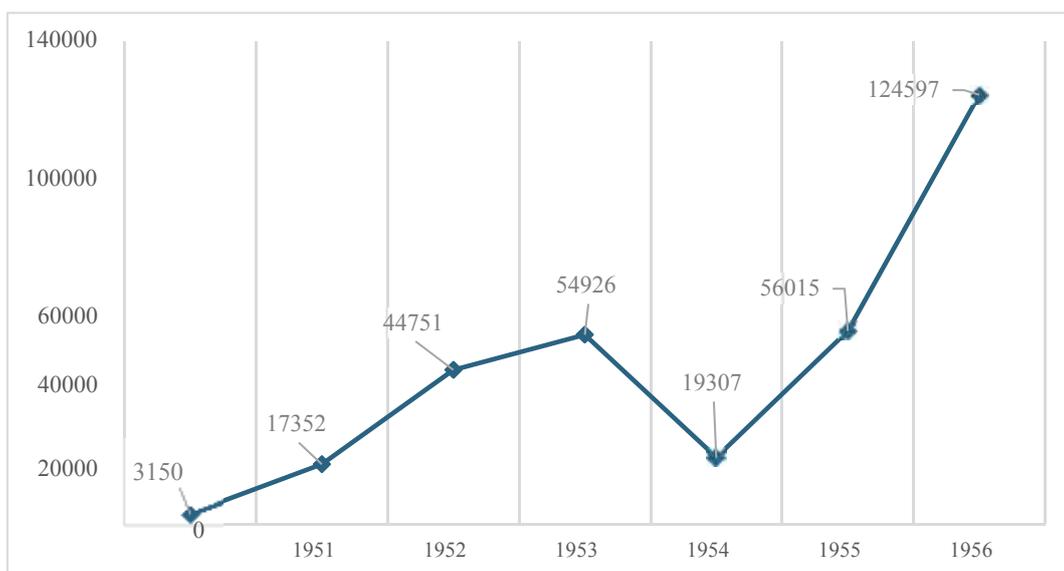


Fig. 3. Flow of foreign direct investment to Japan in 1950–1956, USD thousand

Source: compiled by the author based on data from [16]

As Japan's experience after the Second World War demonstrates, a purposeful policy of structural modernisation, supported by external assistance, enabled the country to quickly restore its economic potential. Japan invested in the development of industry, education, and technology, creating conditions for long-term growth. A similar path was followed by South Korea, which, within a few decades after the war, transformed from a poor agrarian country into a powerful industrial state through the active implementation of innovations and technologies. For Ukraine, it is important to take this experience into account and focus not only on the physical restoration of infrastructure but also on investing in human capital, scientific research, and technological development as a foundation for sustainable economic growth in the future.

Conclusions. The analysis of Japan's experience in post-war economic reconstruction confirms the importance of a comprehensive approach that

combines external financial assistance with internal structural reforms. Although correlation analysis did not reveal a statistically significant direct impact of American financial aid on Japan's GDP growth rates, external support played a key role in stabilising the economy, restoring infrastructure, and creating favourable conditions for further development. The foundation of long-term success was provided by effective national government policies, large-scale reforms, investments in human capital, and technological renewal, which facilitated the attraction of foreign direct investment and the development of a strong export-oriented economy. Therefore, effective post-war reconstruction requires the combination of external support with an active role of the state in implementing reforms and creating favourable conditions for foreign investment. International experience can serve as a reliable basis for developing strategic approaches to Ukraine's economic recovery in the context of contemporary challenges.

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