

THEORETICAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF STATE REGULATION OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AS A COMPONENT OF THE SUCCESS OF THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE

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INTRODUCTION

Falling birth rates and rising mortality rates in recent years have led to a sharp deterioration in Ukraine's demographic situation. Given the consequences of military aggression by Russia, the forecast of the demographic situation due to physical losses and forced external migration processes is catastrophic¹.

In Ukraine, the war has forced about 13 million people, or one-third of the pre-war population, to flee their homes. According to experts, this is the largest displacement of people in Europe since World War II. Currently, there are 7.8 million Ukrainian refugees in Europe, of whom 4.8 million have been granted temporary protection. As of November 2023, 4.2 million Ukrainians who fled the war in the EU have benefited from the Temporary Protection Directive, which is valid until March 2025. 81% of Ukrainian refugees stated that they would like to return to Ukraine in the future, and 13% plan to return in the next three months².

Therefore, to ensure stable social development at the present time and in the post-war period, it is necessary to develop a state toolkit for measuring environmental safety in order to determine the permissible anthropogenic load, which should not disrupt the balance of the natural environment while ensuring the reproduction of its main components, and should not cause an increase in the incidence of the population.

The development of electronic systems and the latest technologies in the field of construction in the European Union encourage Ukraine to develop similar technologies for the digitalization of urban planning activities to accelerate the reconstruction processes and ensure sustainable socio-economic development of urban and rural territorial communities in the post-war period.

¹ Лібанова, Е. М. Про оцінювання масштабів і наслідків вимушених зовнішніх міграцій населення України: Visn. Nac. Akad. Nauk Ukr. 2022, 17-23.

² Як повернути українських біженців додому після війни / інтернет видання – газета «Українська правда», рубрика Економіка, від 28.12.2022 р., <https://www.epravda.com.ua/columns/2022/12/28/695503/>

1. State regulation in the field of construction and operation of industrial sector facilities as a factor influencing the environment and living conditions of the population

The assessment of risks to public health from existing air pollution in the territory of a settlement, which is formed due to industrial emissions, human activity and transformation processes, and health consequences (mortality and morbidity) allows solving both traditional and new tasks of public administration, taking into account a set of socio-economic and environmental problems³.

An analysis of air emissions in Ukraine according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine showed that in 2020, air pollutant emissions from stationary sources amounted to 2238.6 thousand tons, or 220.9 thousand tons (9.0%) less than in 2019. In 2020, stationary sources of pollution emitted 109.1 million tons of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that affects climate change, which is 8.99% lower than the same indicator in 2019. Mobile sources of pollution (road transport) released 1778.7 thousand of pollutants into the atmosphere, or 129.9 thousand tons more than in 2019. In total, emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary and mobile sources of pollution in 2019 amounted to 4017.3 thousand tons, of which 2238.6 thousand tons from stationary sources and 1778.7 thousand tons from mobile sources⁴.

The largest emissions from stationary sources in 2020 were observed in Donetsk region (750.9 thousand tons), Dnipropetrovsk region (534.6 thousand tons) and Zaporizhian region (155.4 thousand tons). In 2020, 53.6 kg of air pollutant emissions were accounted for per capita in Ukraine. Each square kilometer of the country's territory accounted for 3.8 tons of pollutants. Among the settlements, 4 cities of Ukraine (Burshtyn, Kurahove, Kryvyi Rih, and Mariupol) experienced the highest anthropogenic load (over 100 thousand tons of pollutants).

Analyzing the dynamics of pollutant emissions into the air of Ukraine from stationary and mobile sources of pollution in 1990-2020, it was found that over the 30-year period, the volume of pollutants from stationary and mobile sources of pollution decreased by 3.9 times (from 15.5 million tons to 4 million tons), including 4.2 times from stationary sources of pollution and 3.4 times from mobile sources of pollution. However, the percentage of pollutant emissions from mobile sources in total emissions increased from

³ Davis, A.P., Wieggers, T.C., Wieggers, J. and other, 2021. CTD anatomy: Analyzing chemical-induced phenotypes and exposures from an anatomical perspective, with implications for environmental health studies. *Curr. Res. Toxicol.* 2, 128–139. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crttox.2021.03.001>.

⁴ Дані Державної служби статистики України про викиди забруднюючих речовин в атмосферне повітря (1990-2021), https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/menu/menu_u/ns.htm

39.3% in 1990 to 44.3% in 2020, indicating a sharp increase in motorization of the Ukrainian population.

In 2020, the main toxic ingredients that polluted the air during the operation of mobile sources of pollution were: carbon monoxide (76.3% or 1358.4 thousand tons), nitrogen dioxide (10.6% or 189.9 thousand tons), non-methane volatile organic compounds (9.8% or 175.3 thousand tons), soot (1.5% or 27.7 thousand tons), and sulfur dioxide (1.1% or 20.8 thousand tons). In addition to these substances, 185.2 million tons of carbon dioxide were emitted into the atmosphere by stationary and mobile sources, which also contributes to climate change.

Analyzing the volume of pollutant emissions from stationary sources of pollution in 2020 by industry, it was found that the main air pollutants are the enterprises of the mining and processing industry, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning, whose pollutant emissions account for more than 90% of the total air emissions in Ukraine. By type of economic activity, the manufacturing industry accounts for the largest share of pollutant emissions – 38.8%. The second largest pollutant is the supply of electricity, gas, steam and conditioned air, accounting for 37.9% of emissions. In particular, the share of metallurgy in the country's total emissions is 32.6%. In turn, the mining and quarrying industry accounts for 16.3% of total air emissions. In 2020, the overall level of air pollution in Ukraine according to the Atmospheric Pollution Index was 7.0 and was assessed as high. Compared to the previous year, it decreased (it was 8.2) due to a slight decrease in the average annual content of formaldehyde, phenol, and hydrogen fluoride. Most of the cities with very high and high levels of air pollution are located in Dnipropetrovsk region (3 cities) and Donetsk region (2 cities). Other cities are six regional centers and the capital of Ukraine.

According to the results of comprehensive hygienic studies on the hygienic diagnosis of the environment in the context of growing man-made pollution by industrial toxicants, it has been established that heavy metals are a priority among them⁵.

Ukrainian scientists have determined the values of the total daily intake of lead and cadmium, as well as their concentrations in the blood and urine of pregnant women living in the industrial city of Dnipro, and calculated conversion factors to characterize the relationship between external and internal exposures to xenobiotics in the human body. The special role of lead among other heavy metals as an intergalactic indicator of anthropogenic environmental pollution, which has a tropism for human bone tissue and the ability to accumulate and destroy it, has been proven.

⁵ Кривич, І. П., Ю. Ю. Чумак, Г. М. Гусєва. «Сучасний стан здоров'я населення України». *Довідник та здоров'я*. 3.100 (2021): 4-12.

Clinical and hygienic studies conducted among residents of ecologically contrasting areas show that the concentration of lead in the bone tissue of residents of industrial areas is significantly higher by 2.2 times and is a factor in bone mineral density disorders and a risk factor for the development of osteopathies in the population of the Dnipropetrovsk region⁶.

It has been established that half of the residents of an industrial city have ventilatory function abnormalities due to the development of pathology of the bronchopulmonary apparatus of the upper respiratory tract (obstruction, restriction, obstruction with restriction). The nature of pre-existing conditions is determined by gender, age, and duration of residence in atmospheric air polluted by industrial emissions⁷.

The anthropogenic and technogenic air pollution load in Ukraine is several times higher than in developed countries, which requires the development of an action plan to improve air quality for the respective territories and meet the requirements of the EU's main document, Directive 2008/50/EC on Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe, which has been partially implemented in Ukrainian legislation as of January 2021.

Providing the population of Ukraine with quality drinking water is a complex social, economic, hygienic, epidemiological, environmental and economic problem. The provision of high-quality fresh water to the population of Ukraine is complicated by the poor water quality of water bodies. The water quality of most water bodies in Ukraine is defined as polluted and dirty (IV-V quality class). Moreover, the most critical condition is observed in the basins of the Dnipro, Siverskyi Donets, Azov rivers, some tributaries of the Dniester, and Western Bug, where water quality is classified as very dirty (class VI). In addition, the ecosystems of most Ukrainian water bodies are characterized by elements of ecological and metabolic regression. According to UNESCO, Ukraine ranks 5-th among 122 countries in terms of rational use of water resources and water quality, including the availability of water treatment facilities. It belongs to countries with low water availability and high water use⁸.

⁶ Е.М. Білецька, В.В. Калінічева, Н.М. Онул. Біомоніторинг вмісту свинцю у кістковій тканині мешканців екологіконтрастних територій Дніпропетровської області. *Український журнал медицини, біології та спорту*. 2020. Том 5, № 1 (23). С. 241–245.

⁷ Білецька, С.М., Онул, Н.М., Ніконенко, В.І. (2018). Металургійні підприємства як джерело забруднення атмосферного повітря та фактор ризику погіршення здоров'я населення. *Medicni Perspektivi*, 23 (3(part1), 17–22. [https://doi.org/10.26641/2307-0404.2018.3\(part1\).142329](https://doi.org/10.26641/2307-0404.2018.3(part1).142329)

⁸ Makhniuk V.M., Makhniuk V.V. Dyachenko S.V., Milimko L.V., Divchur I.D. Compliance with state regulation of economic activities for sanitary protection of water facilities in Ukraine by EU Directives: ecological and hygienic, architectural-planning and legal aspects, *Georgian Medical News / Тбилиси–New York*. № 10(295) 2019. P. 171–177.

According to the World Health Organization, a country is considered to have sufficient water resources if it has at least 1.5 thousand cubic meters of water per person per year. According to this criterion, Ukraine is inferior to many European countries, including the UK, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Austria, where the standard of natural water supply is 2-3 times higher than in our country. For example, in terms of local water resources per capita, Ukraine (1.7 thousand cubic meters) is one of the least well-supplied countries in Europe. For comparison, in Germany – 2.5 thousand m³ per capita, Sweden – 2.5 thousand m³; France – 3.5 thousand m³; Great Britain – 5.0 thousand m³; USA – 7.4 thousand m³ and only in Poland this figure is close to the figure for Ukraine – 1.6 thousand m³ per capita⁹.

The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC European Parliament and Council of October 23, 2000, establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy aims to achieve "good ecological status" of all groundwater and surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters) in the EU. According to this directive, the state of surface waters is assessed according to the following criteria: biological indicators (fish, benthic invertebrates, aquatic flora); hydromorphological indicators (river bank structure, river continuity); physicochemical indicators (temperature, oxygen saturation); chemical indicators (specific pollutants).

During the reporting period of 2021, there was a decrease in the number of people affected by water-related diseases, and 3 outbreaks of rotavirus infection, acute intestinal infections of established and unspecified etiology associated with the use of poor-quality drinking water were reported. Fifty-two people were affected, including 47 children. In the previous period, in 2018, 3 outbreaks of waterborne diseases (viral hepatitis A, rotavirus infection, one case of cholera (0.002 per 100 thousand people) in Zaporizhian region) were registered, 180 residents were affected, including 70 children. In recent years, access to centralized water supply in urban-type settlements has increased: from 87.2% in 2016 to 91.2% in 2020. In cities, the level of centralized water supply coverage has slightly decreased: from 99.3% in 2016 to 99.0% in 2020. The trend of further regression of rural access to centralized water supply is worrisome: in 2016, the coverage rate was 29.2%, in 2020 it decreased to 26.8% (excluding the territories occupied and annexed by the Russian Federation since 2014). In addition, as of 2020, 252.7 thousand people in 790 settlements in 8 regions used imported water, which needs to be addressed at the level of territorial communities. The

⁹ Національна доповідь про якість питної води та стан питного водопостачання та водовідведення в Україні у 2023 р. / Міністерство розвитку громад, територій та інфраструктури України, 2024 р. м. Київ. URL: <https://mtu.gov.ua/content/nacionalna-dopovid-pro-yakist-pitnoi-vodi-ta-stan-pitnogo-vodopostachannya-v-ukraini.html>

situation with access to centralized sewerage slightly improved in cities and urban-type settlements during the reporting period: in 2020, 96.6% of cities and 63.9% – had access to centralized sewerage, while in 2016 these figures were 94.1% and 60.4%, respectively. In villages, however, there has been further regression: in 2020, only 1.8% of villages had access to centralized sewage, compared to 2% in 2016. According to the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection and the Ministry of Education and Science, progress is being made in preschool and school institutions in terms of access to improved water sources – centralized water supply systems – by reducing the use of well and imported water, with greater progress being made in general and secondary education institutions (GSEI) compared to 2015. At the same time, according to the Ministry of Health, despite the improvement in access to centralized water supply in GSEI (from 91.3% in 2018 to 93.9% in 2021), there was a decrease in hot water supply in GSEI from 51.6% in 2018 to 48% in 2021.

In 2022, with the beginning of Russia's full-scale aggression in Ukraine, water and electricity supply networks, sewage systems and treatment facilities were destroyed in areas of active hostilities and rocket attacks. According to UNICEF, more than 4.6 million people have limited access to water, and more than 6 million people in Ukraine face problems with access to drinking water every day. The situation with water supply in cities is a crisis: Mariupol, Rubizhne, Lyman, Sievierodonetsk, Lysychansk, Volnovakha, Izyum, and significant problems in Mykolaiv and Kherson.

The total forecasted groundwater resources of Ukraine amount to 61689.2 thousand m³/day, of which 57458.1 thousand m³/day with mineralization up to 1.5 g/dm³. The availability of forecasted groundwater resources for the population of Ukraine by regions is in the range of 0.3–5.5 thousand m³/day, and on average – 1.3 thousand m³/day per capita. The projected groundwater resources are unevenly distributed across the regions due to the different geological, structural and physical geographical conditions of different regions of Ukraine. Most of the forecasted resources are concentrated in the northern and western regions of Ukraine, while the resources of the southern region are limited. The largest amount of forecasted resources is concentrated in Chernihiv region (8,326.7 thousand m³/day), the smallest – in Kirovograd (404.6 thousand m³/day), Chernivtsi (405.3 thousand m³/day) and Mykolaiv (441.6 thousand m³/day) regions. Groundwater extracted in Ukraine is used for domestic, industrial and agricultural needs, for irrigation of land and for industrial bottling and beverage production. Part of the extracted groundwater that is pumped out of the subsoil (mainly from mine workings during mining) is discharged without use. In 2022, the production of groundwater for drinking

and technical purposes from the balance sheet production reserves amounted to 955.390 thousand m³/day. Of this amount, 891.223 thousand m³/day (93.3%) of groundwater was used, including 796.344 thousand m³/day (83.3%) for domestic drinking needs, 88.250 thousand m³/day (9.2%) for production and technical needs, 0.538 thousand m³/day (0.06%) for land irrigation, and 6.091 thousand m³/day (0.6%) for industrial bottling and beverage production. The discharge of 64.182 thousand m³/day (5.4%) was discharged without use, mainly in the form of mine and drainage drainage¹⁰.

In order to improve the mechanism and system of state management of water use and water protection, Ukraine is implementing consistent decisions, in particular:

- since 2003, Ukraine has been a party to the Protocol on Water and Health (Law of Ukraine No. 1066-IV of 09.07.2003 "On Ratification of the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of 1992");

- in 2011, with the support of the Ukrainian-Norwegian international assistance project, 15 national targets and 32 indicators with deadlines for their achievement were set for 10 target areas, which were approved by the Order of the Ministry of Environment No. 324 of 14.09.2011. In 2017-2019, the national targets for the Protocol and the Action Plan for their achievement were reviewed and drafted with the assistance of the UNECE-Protocol Secretariat under the EU Water Initiative Plus project, and 40 national targets and 76 progress indicators were proposed for all 20 target areas of the Protocol, which are aligned with the sustainable development goals and objectives of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement;

- in 2020, the expert group updated the draft National targets for the Protocol on water and health and the draft Action Plan for Ukraine's implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health for 2019–2030;

- in 2022, the updated National Targets for the Protocol on Water and Health as Goal 1 "Ensure equal access to quality and safe drinking water and adequate sanitation" were included in the list of strategic goals and indicators for their achievement of the Water Strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2050 (hereinafter referred to as the Water Strategy) and the Operational Plan for the implementation of the said Water Strategy in 2022–2024, which were approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the water strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2050" of December 09, 2022 № 1134-p.

¹⁰ Кізілова Наталія, Ричак Наталія, Руднев Юрій. Підхід системної динаміки до контролю за якістю води на урбанізованих територіях. *Системи обробки інформації*. 2019. № 4(159). С. 87–92. <https://doi.org/10.30748/soi.2019.159.10>

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Land Protection" (as amended), the main principles of state policy in the field of land protection are: ensuring the protection of land as the main national wealth of the Ukrainian people; priority of environmental safety requirements in the use of land as a spatial basis, natural resource and main means of production; compensation for damages caused by violation of the legislation of Ukraine on land protection; regulation and systematic limitation of the impact of economic activity.

According to modern domestic and international research, the presence of a significant amount of pollutants such as As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Zn in soils is a cause for concern, as excessive amounts of these pollutants cause negative changes, both qualitative and quantitative, in the functioning of biota and, consequently, ecosystems in general. Ukrainian scientists have determined that the content of lead in soil (mobile form) exceeds the MPC in the study area – in the zone of influence of battery production and processing enterprises – by 1.9 times. These areas require restoration, in particular through bioremediation of man-made contaminated soils¹¹.

The concentration of zinc in the studied soils of different anthropogenic landscapes of the Dnipropetrovsk region, according to the average values, is 726.45 ± 2.50 mg/kg, which slightly exceeds the permissible level and, according to the criteria for assessing the levels of soil pollution in modern urban landscapes, characterizes them as "moderately hazardous". At the same time, the most polluted is the motor transport zone of industrial cities^{12,13}.

2. Regulatory and legal support of urban planning activities to create a safe living space for communities in the period of post-war reconstruction

In order to rebuild settlements in the postwar period, Ukraine created a modernized regulatory framework for urban planning, sanitary and environmental legislation.

The legislation of Ukraine defines public administration bodies in the urban development sector as a subject of urban development. In addition to the general legislation established for local self-government bodies and

¹¹ Бондар О.І., Риженко Н.О., Лаптев В.Е., Махнюк В.М. Біоаккумуляція Hg, Or, Zn, As, Cd, Pb, Cu у системі «грунт-рослина» в зоні впливу підприємств з виробництва і переробки акумуляторних батарей *Екологічні науки* (науково-практичний журнал). К. : Видавничий дім «Гельветика», 2022. Вип. 1 (40). С. 11–16.

¹² Диченко О.Ю., Писаренко П.В., Цьова Ю.А., Серeda М.С. Напрями біоремедіації техногенно забруднених ґрунтів. *Таврійський науковий вісник*. 2021 р. № 120. С. 282–292.

¹³ Писаренко П.В., Самойлік М.С., Тараненко А.О., Цьова Ю.А., Серeda М.С. Біоремедіація ґрунтів, забруднених нафтопродуктами. *Сільське господарство та лісівництво: Наукові журнали вінницького національного аграрного університету*. № 3 (22), 2021. С. 145–160. DOI: 10.37128/2707-5826-2021-3-12

officials, public administration in the field of urban development is regulated by the following laws.

The Constitution of Ukraine, adopted at the fifth session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 28.06.1996, No. 254к/96-BP (as amended by Law No. 2680-VIII of 07.02.2019), confirms the European identity of the Ukrainian people and the irreversibility of Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic course and defines the basic principles of: art. 3 – a person, his or her life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value; art. 42 – the right to entrepreneurship, including in the field of urban development, protection of consumer rights to quality and safe products and all types of services and works, including in the construction industry; art. 50 – the right to a safe environment for life and health and others¹⁴.

The Law of Ukraine "On the principles of town planning" of 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII (as amended by the Law of Ukraine of 13.12.2022 No. 2849-IX) defines the legal, economic, social and organizational principles of urban development in Ukraine and is aimed at creating a full-fledged living environment, while ensuring environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and preservation of cultural heritage; art. 1 – introduces the concept of "urban planning", art. 2 – forms the main directions of urban planning activities, art. 5 – defines the basic requirements for urban planning activities, art. 7 – defines the bodies that carry out state regulation in the field of urban planning, etc¹⁵.

The Law of Ukraine "On Architectural Activity" of 20.05.1999 No. 687-XIV defines the legal and organizational principles of architectural activity and is aimed at creating a favorable living environment, achieving aesthetic expressiveness, economic feasibility and reliability of buildings, structures and their complexes. The Law defines the main terms (art. 1): architectural activity; objects of architectural activity; architectural solution; project; design task; project approval; expertise; engineering activity; architect, etc. The Law also defines the authorized bodies of urban planning and architecture (art. 13), chief architects (art. 14); rights and obligations (articles 22-26) of the subjects of architectural activity who carry out work in the creation and operation of architectural objects¹⁶.

The Law of Ukraine "On regulation of city planning activity" of 17.02.2011 No. 3038-VI (as amended by the Law of Ukraine of 13.12.2022

¹⁴ Конституція України: Закон України від 28.06.1996 р. № 254к/96-BP. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>.

¹⁵ Про основи містобудування : Закон України від 16.11.1992 № 2780-XII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2780-12#Text>.

¹⁶ Про архітектурну діяльність : Закон України від 20.05.1999 р. № 687-XIV. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/687-14#Text>.

No. 2849-IX) is the main law in the field of urban development, which establishes the legal and organizational framework for urban development and is aimed at ensuring sustainable development of territories, taking into account state, public and private interests. In the context of public administration, the law defines the main terms (art. 1) in the field of urban planning: 1) the General Scheme of Planning of the Territory of Ukraine; 2) the General Plan of a settlement; 3) a detailed plan of the territory and others; establishes the procedure for the development and approval of architectural projects (art. 7); defines the competencies of village, settlement, city councils and their executive bodies in the field of urban planning (art. 12)¹⁷.

The Law of Ukraine "On construction regulations" dated 05.11.2009 No. 1704-VI (as amended by the Law of Ukraine dated 12.05.2022 No. 2254-IX) is the main law in the field of urban development, which regulates relations in the field of construction norms and defines the legal and organizational framework for the development, approval, registration and application of construction norms. In the context of state regulation in the field of construction norms, the law defines the main terms (art. 1) in the field of norms: 1) construction norms; 2) regulation in construction; 3) activities related to the development, approval, verification, approval, amendment, cancellation or invalidation of construction norms; 4) state construction norms; 5) sectoral construction norms, etc. The novelty of this law is the introduction of new terms "parametric method of regulation in construction", when requirements are set for the object of regulation in construction, which provides for the definition of goals and/or parameters of safety, functionality and quality of the object of regulation in construction (criteria, requirements for operational characteristics and/or its indicators); "target method of regulation in construction", when requirements are set for the object of regulation in construction, which provides for the definition of goals and specific criteria for assessing technical characteristics and quality of construction¹⁸.

Article 27 of the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care" of 19.11.1992 No. 2801-XII (as amended by the Law of Ukraine of 21.03.2024 No. 3622-IX) stipulates that "...Ukraine establishes unified sanitary and hygienic requirements for planning and development of settlements; construction and operation of industrial and

¹⁷ Про регулювання містобудівної діяльності : Закон України від 17.02.2011 № 3038-VI. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3038-17#Text>.

¹⁸ Про будівельні норми : Закон України від 05.11.2009 р. № 1704-VI. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1704-17#Text>

other facilities; maintenance and use of residential, industrial and office premises and the territories on which they are located;"¹⁹.

A novelty of the Law of Ukraine "On the public health system" is the requirements of Article 28 "Medical and sanitary requirements for safety of urban development activities for human health and life". According to this article

"1. In the regimes of development of territories designated for urban planning needs, established by master plans of settlements, zoning plans and detailed plans of territories, it should be provided for the creation of safe conditions for life and health of the population through the implementation of planning measures to prevent and eliminate the harmful effects of environmental factors on the population.

2. The normative regulation of planning and development of territories should take into account the requirements of state health standards and regulations."²⁰.

The Land Code of Ukraine dated 25.10.2001 No. 2768-III (as amended by the Law of Ukraine dated 06.02.2024 No. 3563-IX) Article 111 defines "...restrictions on the use of land, which are specified in land management schemes and feasibility studies for the use and protection of land of administrative-territorial units, land management projects for the organization and establishment of boundaries of territories of the nature reserve fund and other nature protection purposes, health, recreational, historical, cultural, forestry purposes, lands of the water fund and water protection zones, restrictions on the use of land and their regime-forming objects, land management projects for land allocation Information on such restrictions shall be entered into the State Land Cadaster." Articles 112, 113 and 114 of the Land Code of Ukraine introduce mandatory restrictions on the use of land around facilities, in particular, "protection zones" around electronic communications facilities, including mobile base stations, satellite earth stations, along lines of electronic communications networks, power transmission, transport lands, around industrial facilities to ensure normal conditions for their operation, prevent damage, and reduce their negative impact on people and the environment, adjacent lands and other natural resources. Sanitary protection zones (art. 113) are created around facilities with underground and open water sources, water intake and water treatment facilities, water pipelines, health facilities and others for their sanitary and epidemiological protection. Within the sanitary protection zones, any

¹⁹ Основи законодавства України про охорону здоров'я : Закон України від 19.11.1992 р. № 2801-XII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2801-12#Text>

²⁰ Про систему громадського здоров'я : Закон України від 06.09.2022 р. № 2573-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2573-20#top>

activity that may cause damage to these facilities is prohibited. Sanitary protection zones (art. 114) are created around facilities that are sources of harmful substances, odors, high noise levels, vibration, ultrasonic and electromagnetic waves, electronic fields, ionizing radiation, etc., in order to separate such facilities from residential areas. Within the sanitary protection zones, it is prohibited to build residential facilities, social infrastructure facilities and other facilities related to the permanent stay of people)²¹.

The Water Code of Ukraine dated 06.06.1995 No. 213/95-BP (as amended by the Law of Ukraine dated 08.11.2023 No. 3441-IX) duplicates the prohibitions on the use of the territories of coastal protection zones along rivers, around water bodies (Art. 89), along seas, bays and estuaries (art. 90), water bodies in areas of water intake for centralized water supply, medical and recreational needs (art. 93) in order to protect them from pollution. The regime of restricted activities (prohibition) on the territory of protective strips and sanitary protection zones of water bodies applies to the following types of economic activity:

- plowing land, as well as gardening and horticulture;
- storage and use of pesticides and fertilizers;
- organizing summer camps for cattle;
- construction of household and industrial waste landfills and wastewater storage facilities;
- construction of waste dumps, manure storage facilities, liquid and solid waste storage facilities, cemeteries, cattle cemeteries, filtration fields, and other facilities for liquid waste reception and disinfection, etc.;
- installation of cesspools for the accumulation of domestic wastewater with a volume of more than 1 cubic meter per day;
- construction of any structures, including recreation centers, summer cottages, garages and parking lots;
- washing and maintenance of vehicles and equipment;
- burning dry vegetation or its residues;

Structures that are not suitable for operation, as well as those that do not comply with the established management regimes, are subject to removal from the coastal protection zones²².

This domestic legislation implemented the requirements of EU directives, in particular:

- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC European Parliament and Council of October 23, 2000 establishing a framework for Community

²¹ Земельний кодекс: Закон України від 25.10.2001 р. № 2768-III URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2768-14#Text>.

²² Водний кодекс : Закон України від 06.06.1995 р. № 213/95-BP URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/213/95-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>

action in the field of water policy aimed at achieving "good ecological status" of all groundwater and surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters);

- The Framework Directive 2008/56/EC European Parliament and Council of June 17, 2008, concerns the requirements for environmental policy activities established for the marine environment and aims to achieve "good environmental status" of marine water bodies and ensure measures for their protection;

- Directive 98/83/EC European Parliament and Council of November 03, 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption and aimed at ensuring the protection of public health against the negative effects of any pollution of water intended for human consumption;

- Directive 2006/7/EC European Parliament and Council of February 15, 2006 on the management of the quality of bathing water and relating to the quality of water in water bodies;

- Directive 2008/105/EC European Parliament and Council of December 16, 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, 33 priority substances or their groups that pose a significant risk to health through the aquatic environment;

- Directive 91/271/EEC European Parliament and Council of May 21, 1991 on the treatment of urban wastewater;

- Directive 2006/118/EC 91/271/EEC European Parliament and Council of December 12, 2006 on the protection of groundwater from pollution and depletion;

- Directive 91/676/EEC European Parliament and Council of December 12, 1991 on the protection of groundwater and surface water against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources;

- Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 European Parliament and Council of March 31, 2004 on the protection of the aquatic environment from surface-active substances contained in detergents;

- Directive 2007/60/EC European Parliament and Council of November 26, 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks in the Member States and others.

3. Digitalization of the construction industry as an element of its transparent functioning in the post-war period and entry into the single EU information space

The Ministry of communities, territories and infrastructure development of Ukraine will be focused on ensuring the implementation of the tasks set out in the "Action plan for the implementation of the recommendations of the European Commission presented in the Report on Ukraine's Progress

under the 2023 EU Enlargement Package", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 09.02.2024 No. 133-p. This Action Plan of the European Commission envisages work to complete the approximation of Ukrainian legislation to EU law in various service sectors, including construction and infrastructure development²³.

The Ministry of Infrastructure's efforts to promote the digitization of urban planning are important and extremely relevant.

Similar to the European experience, a Unified State Electronic System in the Construction Sector (hereinafter referred to as the USES CS) will be created at the state level in Ukraine.

The purpose of the USES CS is to store and use geospatial data on the territory, administrative-territorial units, environmental, engineering and geological conditions, construction activities, information resources of building codes and regulations to meet information needs in territory planning and construction, and to form the sectoral component of state geoinformation resources.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 81 of 23.06.2021 "Some issues of ensuring the functioning of the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction"²⁴, will be integrated into the USES CS:

- Declarations of performance of construction products with information on hazardous or harmful chemicals and mixtures contained in construction products;

- Information from the Open Spatial Planning Project (<http://pmap.minregion.gov.ua>);

- Data from the Geportal of the Administrative and Territorial Structure of Ukraine (<https://atu.gki.com.ua/>);

- Data on the creation of inventory files, technical inventory materials, technical passports of completed objects and their parts (residential and non-residential premises), and objects under construction.

The possibility of using in the USES CS the developed geospatial datasets of master plans of settlements, zoning plans, detailed territory plans, orthophotographs, topographic maps and plans of the corresponding levels in the state geodetic coordinate system USK-2000, which are published as

²³ Про затвердження плану заходів з виконання рекомендацій Європейської Комісії, представлених у Звіті про прогрес України в рамках Пакета розширення Європейського Союзу 2023 року : розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України від 09.02.2024 р. № 133-р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/133-2024-%D1%80#Text>;

²⁴ Деякі питання забезпечення функціонування Єдиної державної електронної системи у сфері будівництва : постанова КМ України від 23.06.2021 р. № 681. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/681-2021-%D0%BF#Text>

geospatial data display services, will ensure transparent functioning of the construction industry.

To date, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has already adopted number of resolutions, including:

- "On approval of the procedure for the use of funds provided for in the state budget for the creation of urban planning cadaster at the state level" of 07.07.2021 No.700 (as amended by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 07.14.2023 No. 714)²⁵;

- "On urban planning cadaster" of 25.05.2011 No. 559²⁶;

- "On approval of the procedure for the development, updating, amendment and approval of urban planning documentation" of 01.09.2021 No. 926²⁷;

- "On determining the format of electronic documents of the comprehensive plan for the spatial development of the territory of the territorial community, the master plan of the settlement, the detailed plan of the territory" of 09.06.2021 No. 632;

- "On approval of the classification of restrictions on the use of land that may be established by a comprehensive plan for the spatial development of the territory of a territorial community, a Master plan of a settlement, a detailed Plan of a territory" of 02.06.2021 No. 654;

- "On approval of the procedure for holding public hearings on draft urban planning documents at the local level" of 25.05.2011 No. 555;

- "On approval of the procedure for examination of urban planning documentation" of 25.05.2011 No. 548;

- "On approval of the procedure for developing, conducting public discussion, approving programs for the comprehensive restoration of the region, territory of the territorial community (Part of it) and amending them" of 14.10.2022 No. 1159;

- "On approval of the regulation on data sets to be disclosed in the form of open data" of 21.10.2015 No. 835;

- "On approval of the procedure for the functioning of the national geospatial data infrastructure" of 26.05.2021, No. 532.

In order to ensure the development of the direction of digitalization and to fulfill the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On regulation of urban

²⁵ Про затвердження Порядку використання коштів, передбачених у державному бюджеті для створення містобудівного кадастру на державному рівні : постанова КМ України від 07.07.2021 №700 (із змінами). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/700-2021-%D0%BF#Text>

²⁶ Про містобудівний кадастр: постанова КМ України від 25.05.2011р. № 559. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/559-2011-%D0%BF#Text>

²⁷ Про затвердження Порядку розроблення, оновлення, внесення змін та затвердження містобудівної документації: постанова КМ України від 01.09.2021 р. № 926. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/926-2021-%D0%BF#Text>

planning activities” (article 16), Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated June 9, 2021 No.632 “On determining the format of electronic documents of the comprehensive spatial development plan of the territory of a territorial community, the general plan of a settlement, and the detailed plan of the territory”, the Ministry of development of communities and territories of Ukraine approved the structure of the geodatabase of urban planning documentation at the local level²⁸.

The Order of the Ministry of regional development, construction and causing and communal services of Ukraine “On approval of the procedure for urban planning monitoring” dated 01.09.2011 No. 170, registered with the Ministry of justice of Ukraine on 07.11.2011 under No. 1268/20006, approved the procedure for urban planning monitoring.

Monitoring is carried out for a specific territory in order to substantiate the need to make changes to the relevant urban planning documentation and update urban planning cadaster data based on a system of observations, analysis of the implementation of urban planning documentation, assessment and forecast of the state and changes of urban planning objects, which are carried out in accordance with the requirements of urban planning documentation and are aimed at ensuring sustainable development of territories taking into account state and public interests²⁹.

The Order of the Ministry of communities and territories development of Ukraine "On approval of the procedure for formation of the concept of integrated development of the territorial community" dated 22.09.2022 No. 172, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 16.11.2022 under No. 1421/38757, approved the procedure for formation of the concept of integrated development of the territorial community, which is carried out with the application of the following principles:

- participatory approach, which involves maximum public involvement and information at all stages of the process of drafting documents on the development of the territorial community and taking into account all relevant interests;

- interdisciplinarity, which involves taking into account all aspects of the socio-economic development of the territorial community and the mutual influence of factors from different sectors and areas of socio-economic processes, as well as risks of different levels;

²⁸ Про затвердження Порядку проведення містобудівного моніторингу : наказ Міністерства України від 01.09.2011 р. № 170. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1268-11#Text>

²⁹ Про затвердження Порядку формування Концепції інтегрованого розвитку території територіальної громади: наказ Міністерства України від 22.09.2022 № 172. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1421-22#Text>

– spatial representation, which involves displaying data, results of various types of analysis, components of the vision of the future in the form of a general idea, priorities and strategic goals, envisaged projects, programs and rules, taking into account the spatial mutual influences of factors from different industries and areas of socio-economic processes, in the form of geospatial data (using urban planning cadaster tools), as well as in the form of maps, diagrams, infographics of any scale.

The objectives of the concept of integrated development of the community are:

1) Ensuring transparency and openness of the planning process for local community residents, potential investors and other stakeholders;

2) improving the quality of life and ensuring equal opportunities for personal development through the introduction of modern approaches to spatial planning, transport mobility, inclusiveness of public space for different categories of society regardless of age, gender and social status, balancing migration processes and ensuring harmonious settlement of residents in administrative and territorial units of Ukraine;

3) promoting the implementation of sustainable development principles and technological innovations, including geographic information technologies, in the processes of spatial planning and socio-economic development of the community;

4) identifying priority areas of development and individual projects and programs that require the concentration of efforts and resources of the territorial community and will have a significant impact on its development;

5) facilitating the involvement of local community resources and external stakeholders in the joint process of local community development to form mixed-use areas with a high density of functions to meet the needs of residents and business activity;

6) rethinking the traditional environment to ensure the protection, preservation, and effective use of architectural and urban monuments to develop the potential of local communities;

7) improving the environmental situation through the introduction of modern approaches to resource, waste and emission management, preserving and improving access to green areas and water bodies, nature reserves, and increasing the resilience of local communities to climate change;

8) prospects for the development of the territorial community, taking into account current and future internal and external challenges; a comprehensive analysis of available and prospective resources, possible scenarios for community development, available and prospective resources, opportunities and requests of residents of territorial communities, local, regional and state

programs of socio-economic development, as well as international cooperation;

9) formation of an effective mechanism for monitoring the quality of life of residents of the territorial community for making management decisions based on the analysis of geospatial data and research³⁰.

In accordance with article 22 of the Law of Ukraine "On regulation of city planning activity", paragraph sixteen of clause 2 and clause 7 of the Regulation on urban development cadaster, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 559 dated May 25, 2011, the Order of the Ministry of regional development, construction, housing and communal services of Ukraine approved the "List of classes of urban development cadaster objects" dated 14.08.2015 No. 193, registered the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 23.10.2015 under No. 1293/27738.

The mentioned List of classes of objects of urban planning cadaster contains information on classes of objects of urban planning cadaster, group code, subgroup code, class code in the subgroup, object class code and object class name to be used in the development of the USES CS³¹.

In accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On the National geospatial data infrastructure" of 13.04.2020 No. 554-IX and the Annex to this law³², the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the procedure for the functioning of the National geospatial data infrastructure" of May 26, 2021 No. 532 (as amended by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 176 of 16.02.24³³ defines the legal and organizational framework for the creation, functioning and development of the national geospatial data infrastructure aimed at ensuring effective decision-making by public authorities and local governments, meeting the needs of society for all types of geographic information, and integrating geospatial data structures into the global and European geospatial infrastructure.

The urban planning cadaster includes geospatial data, metadata and services, which are published, otherwise handled and accessed on the Internet in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On national geospatial data

³⁰ Про затвердження структури Баз геоданих містобудівної документації на місцевому рівні : наказ Міністерства України від 22.02.2022 № 56. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0432-22#Text>

³¹ Про затвердження Переліку класів об'єктів містобудівного кадастру : наказ Міністерства України від 14.08.2015 № 193. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1293-15#Text>.

³² Про національну інфраструктуру геопросторових даних : Закону України від 13.04.2020 р. № 554-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/554-20#Text>.

³³ Про затвердження Порядку функціонування національної інфраструктури геопросторових даних : постанова КМ України від 26.05.2021 р. № 532. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/532-2021-%D0%BF#n11>

infrastructure" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On urban planning cadaster". Information resources of the urban planning cadaster system – approved urban planning, design and planning documentation, the composition and content of which is determined by the legislation of Ukraine in the field of urban planning and construction norms, state standards and regulations, metadata on this documentation and electronic copies of urban planning, design and planning documentation entered and stored in the databases of the information system of the urban planning cadaster, geospatial data base of the unified digital topographic base of the territory, address registers, etc.

When creating the Urban Planning Cadaster, it is proposed to take into account the requirements of the State building norms and Standards:

- SBN B.1.-16-2013 "Composition and Content of Urban Planning Cadaster";

- SSTU-N B B.1-18:2013 "Guidelines for the formation and maintenance of urban planning cadaster";

- SSTU 2226-93 "Automated systems. Terms and definitions";

- SSTU ISO 19136:2017 Geographic information. Geographic markup language GML (ISO 19136:2007, IDT);

- SSTU 8774:2018 "Geographic information. Rules for modeling geospatial data");

- SSTU ISO 19111:2017 "Geographic information. Spatial referencing by coordinates (ISO 19111:2007, IDT)";

- SSTU ISO 19112:2017 "Geographic information. Spatial referencing by geographic identifiers" (ISO 19112:2003, IDT);

- SSTU ISO 19110:2017 "Geographic information. Methodology for feature cataloguing" (ISO 19110:2016, IDT);

- SSTU ISO 19136:2017 Geographic information. Geography Markup Language GML (ISO 19136:2007, IDT);

- ISO 19157:2013 "Geographic information – Data quality" Part 1: General requirements ISO 19157-1:2023 (edition 2023);

- ISO 19115-1:2014 Geographic information – Metadata Part 1: Fundamentals (International Standard);

- ISO 19128:2005 "Geographic information – Web map server interface" is an international standard.

The Annex "Geospatial Data Sets (Types)" to the Law of Ukraine "On National Geospatial Data Infrastructure" in clause 24. "Territorial zones, regulation zones, land use restrictions and Accounting Units", which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Infrastructure, the following sets (types) of geospatial data are defined, namely:

- parts of the territory of Ukraine that are subject to special regulation and/or reporting at the international, pan-European, national, regional and local levels;

- waste management facilities; restrictions on land use (protection zones, sanitary protection zones, sanitary protection zones, special land use zones, water protection zones, coastal protection zones, beach zones, right-of-way, special development zones, radioactive contamination zones, environmental emergency zones, special raw material zones for agricultural production).

The procedure for the functioning of the National geospatial data infrastructure, provided for by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the procedure for the functioning of the national geospatial data infrastructure" of 26.05.2021 No. 532 (as amended), defines the mechanism for organizing the production, updating, processing, storage, publication, visualization, supply and use of geospatial data and metadata, other activities related to them, and establishes requirements for the production, updating, processing, storage, supply and use of geospatial data.

This Procedure applies to state authorities, local self-government bodies, legal entities and individuals whose activities are related to geospatial data and metadata that meet the following conditions:

- defined in article 5 and the Annex to the Law of Ukraine "On national geospatial data infrastructure";

- are available in digital format;

- created or received by the executive authority or local self-government body that holds such data, maintains and updates it to exercise its powers;

- belong to other data holders, to which access is provided on the national geoportal at the request of data holders and with the approval of the Stategeocadaster.

Holders of geospatial data of the national geospatial data infrastructure (hereinafter referred to as NGDI), in accordance with the procedure for the functioning of the national geospatial data infrastructure, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 532 of 26.05.2021, ensure the development of specifications harmonized with INSPIRE data specifications and their registration in the database of the register of specifications of NGDI geospatial data sets in the data warehouse of the national geoportal.

Geospatial data should be provided with a specification developed in accordance with the requirements of the Procedure and the national standard SSTU ISO 19131:2019 "Geographic information. Specification of a geographic information product (ISO 19131:2007; Amd 1:2011, IDT) and are harmonized with Commission Regulation (EU) No.1089/2010 of Novem-

ber 23, 2010 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC European Parliament and Council on the interoperability of spatial data sets and services^{34,35}.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, based on the foregoing, the current legislation regulates the main powers of public administration entities in the urban planning sphere to address issues related to the management of urban planning activities aimed at post-war reconstruction.

1. Excessive anthropogenic load on the atmosphere, water bodies, and soil indicates the imperfection of the economic mechanism and system of state regulation of water use and water protection. The lack of effective monitoring of atmospheric air, soil, and the quality of drinking and wastewater requires their improvement and standardization by establishing maximum permissible quantities of pollutants in the environment that would not cause negative environmental consequences for the environment and would not worsen the living conditions of the population.

2. The regulatory and legal support (urban planning, sanitary and environmental) of urban development activities is up-to-date, takes into account the requirements of the European Union Directives and is sufficient to create a safe living space for communities.

3. The creation in Ukraine of a Unified state electronic system in the field of construction, the Urban-planning cadaster and its corresponding Service, and the Geospatial Data Set to the national geospatial data infrastructure are important for Ukraine's prospective accession to the European Network (Sets) of Spatial Data and Services. This will ensure not only the transparency of the construction industry, but also contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of urban and rural communities in the post-war period.

SUMMARY

Falling birth rates and rising mortality rates in recent years have led to a sharp deterioration in Ukraine's demographic situation. Given the consequences of military aggression by Russia, the forecast of the

³⁴ Регламент Комісії (ЄС) № 1089/2010 від 23 листопада 2010 року про імплементацію Директиви 2007/2/ЄС Європейського Парламенту та Ради щодо сумісності наборів і послуг просторових даних (Commission Regulation (EU) № 1089/2010 of 23 November 2010 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and the Council as regards interoperability of spatial data sets and services). URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32010R1089>.

³⁵ Звіт за результатами проведення первинної оцінки стану імплементації актів права Європейського Союзу (Acquis ES). URL: https://eu-ua.kmu.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/Zvit_UA.pdf

demographic situation due to physical losses and forced external migration processes is catastrophic.

In Ukraine, the war has forced about 13 million people, or one-third of the pre-war population, to flee their homes. According to experts, this is the largest displacement of people in Europe since World War II. Currently, there are 7.8 million Ukrainian refugees in Europe, of whom 4.8 million have been granted temporary protection. As of November 2023, 4.2 million Ukrainians who fled the war in the EU have benefited from the Temporary Protection Directive, which is valid until March 2025. 81% of Ukrainian refugees stated that they would like to return to Ukraine in the future, and 13% plan to return in the next three months.

The purpose of the study is to substantiate the development of state support for the stable social development of territorial communities at present and in the post-war period, ensuring the restoration of environmental balance, ecological safety, and a tool for preserving the health of the population.

The section highlights the current state and problematic issues of state regulation in the field of construction and operation of industrial sector facilities as a factor of influence on the environment and living conditions of the population, and analyzes the regulatory and legal support for urban planning activities during the period of post-war reconstruction, taking into account European experience.

The need to strengthen state regulation by standardizing the maximum permissible amounts of pollutants in the environment, introducing effective monitoring of atmospheric air, soil, drinking water and wastewater quality is justified, which will prevent negative environmental consequences for the environment and improve the living conditions of the population.

It was determined that the creation in Ukraine of a Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction, the Urban-Planning Cadaster and its corresponding Service, will contribute to Ukraine's accession to the European Network of Spatial Data and Services, and will ensure not only the transparency of the construction industry, but also the achievement of national goals and cohesion at the regional and local levels in matters of territorial restoration, will accelerate the processes of urban development and the socio-economic development of urban and rural territorial communities in the post-war period.

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