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Legal Support for Post-War Reconstruction of Ukraine: Current State, Challenges and Directions for Improving Legislation

Oleksandr Shevtsov  ¹ *¹ *Independent Researcher (Ukraine). Specialist in Law.** **Corresponding Author**, e-mail: Oleksandr78596482@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the current state of legal support for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine in the context of large-scale destruction caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation. The regulatory and institutional principles of the functioning of the reconstruction system are analyzed, in particular, the compensation mechanism, digital recovery-projects management platforms, the public investment management (PIM) system, public procurement mechanisms, anti-corruption control and international reparation compensation instruments. The features of the functioning of the State Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property, the DREAM system, the Ukraine Facility, the Ukraine Donor Platform and the international Register of Losses for Ukraine in the context of the formation of an integrated recovery-governance model are highlighted. Criminal, administrative and financial-legal risks in the implementation of reconstruction projects are considered, among which corruption abuses in procurement procedures, insufficient integration of state registers, the absence of a holistic mechanism of electronic evidence and fragmentation of regulatory regulation are highlighted. International legal approaches to the protection of housing and property rights of affected persons are characterized, as well as the relationship between the national compensation mechanism and the international reparations model. It is proven that the current system of legal support for reconstruction in Ukraine is characterized by a high level of functional adaptability, but remains normatively fragmented and insufficiently integrated in procedural and institutional aspects. The need to form a single digital legal mechanism for reconstruction management is substantiated, which will ensure the integration of state registers, procurement platforms, financial monitoring mechanisms, electronic evidence procedures and international compensation instruments. The normative consolidation of a special transparency regime for recovery-projects, improvement of anti-corruption control mechanisms, development of digital forensics procedures and harmonization of national legislation with the EU acquis and international standards for the restoration of the rights of victims are proposed. Conclusions are drawn on priority areas for improving legislation in the field of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.



KEYWORDS

post-war reconstruction of Ukraine; recovery-governance; legal support; compensation mechanism; international reparations; protection of property rights; digitization of governance; public investments; public procurement; anti-corruption control; electronic evidence.



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Олександр Б. Шевцов  ¹*

¹ Незалежний дослідник (Україна). Спеціаліст з права.

* Автор-кореспондент, e-mail: Oleksandr78596482@gmail.com

СТАТТЯ

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У статті досліджено сучасний стан правового забезпечення післявоєнної відбудови України в умовах масштабних руйнувань, спричинених збройною агресією Російської Федерації. Проаналізовано нормативно-правові та інституційні засади функціонування системи відбудови, зокрема компенсаційного механізму, цифрових платформ управління recovery-projects, системи public investment management (PIM), механізмів публічних закупівель, антикорупційного контролю та міжнародних інструментів репараційного відшкодування. Висвітлено особливості функціонування Державного реєстру пошкодженого та знищеного майна, системи DREAM, Ukraine Facility, Ukraine Donor Platform та міжнародного Реєстру збитків для України у контексті формування інтегрованої моделі recovery-governance. Розглянуто кримінально-правові, адміністративні та фінансово-правові ризики у сфері реалізації проєктів відбудови, серед яких виокремлено корупційні зловживання у закупівельних процедурах, недостатню інтегрованість державних реєстрів, відсутність цілісного механізму електронного доказування та фрагментарність нормативного регулювання. Охарактеризовано міжнародно-правові підходи до захисту житлових і майнових прав постраждалих осіб, а також співвідношення національного компенсаційного механізму та міжнародної репараційної моделі. Доведено, що чинна система правового забезпечення відбудови України характеризується високим рівнем функціональної адаптивності, однак залишається нормативно фрагментованою та недостатньо інтегрованою у процесуальному й інституційному аспектах. Обґрунтовано необхідність формування єдиного цифрово-правового механізму управління відбудовою, який забезпечуватиме інтеграцію державних реєстрів, закупівельних платформ, механізмів фінансового моніторингу, процедур електронного доказування та міжнародних компенсаційних інструментів. Запропоновано нормативне закріплення спеціального режиму прозорості recovery-projects, удосконалення механізмів антикорупційного контролю, розвиток процедур цифрової криміналістики та гармонізацію національного законодавства з acquis ЄС і міжнародними стандартами відновлення прав постраждалих осіб. Сформовано висновки щодо пріоритетних напрямів удосконалення законодавства у сфері післявоєнної відбудови України.



КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА

післявоєнна відбудова України; recovery-governance; правове забезпечення; компенсаційний механізм; міжнародні репарації; захист майнових прав; цифровізація врядування; публічні інвестиції; публічні закупівлі; антикорупційний контроль; електронне доказування.

1. Introduction

The post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is one of the most ambitious challenges for the modern system of public administration and legal regulation, as it includes the restoration of destroyed real estate and infrastructure and the development of new mechanisms to ensure transparency, accountability, and the effective use of public resources. The current state of the state's functioning necessitates integrating administrative-legal, financial-legal, constitutional and legal, international legal, and anti-corruption instruments into a single system of legal support for reconstruction processes.

The relevance of the study is due to the fact that the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is accompanied by the formation of a new model of legal regulation, within which compensation mechanisms, digital management systems, international financing instruments and reparation procedures are integrated. At the same time, the scale of reconstruction processes, a significant number of financial resources, multi-level public administration and the European integration orientation of state policy actualize the problem of forming an integral system of legal support for recovery-governance.

The scientific and practical significance of the study is enhanced by the fragmentation of the current regulatory framework, insufficient consistency between individual institutional mechanisms, as well as the need to adapt national legislation to the standards of the European Union in the areas of public administration, anti-corruption policy, public investment management and protection of property rights of victims.

2. Literature Review

The modern scientific discourse on the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is formed within the framework of two interrelated areas, in particular, normative-analytical and research. The first direction is represented by official international and national documents, which determine the scale of destruction, financial needs for recovery, institutional mechanisms for the implementation of reconstruction policy and requirements for transparency in the use of resources (RDNA) prepared by the World Bank, the Government of Ukraine, the European Union, and the United Nations contain a comprehensive assessment of Ukraine's losses and recovery needs in 2022–2025 [28–30]. The strategic directions of the state reconstruction policy are defined in *the Ukraine Plan 2024–2027* [5], while the legal and financial framework for the functioning of the Ukraine Facility mechanism is enshrined in EU Regulation 2024/792 [11].

The issues of integrity, anti-corruption policy and good public governance in the context of post-war reconstruction are covered in the OECD reports on integrity and anti-corruption policy in Ukraine [19]. A separate area is the NACP analytical materials dedicated to corruption risks in the field of reconstruction, digitalization of control and ensuring transparency in the use of public funds [15]. In addition, the international legal features of compensation for losses and fixation of damage caused as a result of armed aggression are disclosed in the documents of the Council of Europe on the functioning of the Register of Damages for Ukraine and the creation of international compensation mechanisms [9].

The second direction includes scientific works on certain legal, administrative and institutional aspects of post-war reconstruction. Thus, S. Komannyi investigated the legal and methodological problems of inspection of damaged and destroyed residential objects and damage assessment, and formed a conclusion on the need to unify the procedures for fixing damage and the formation of a proper evidentiary mechanism [12]. In addition, I. Semenov analyzed the legal foundations of the functioning of the unified system of accounting for damaged and destroyed property, as well as the peculiarities of the implementation of the state compensation mechanism [20].

The analysis of regulatory, analytical and scientific sources indicates the absence of a comprehensive legal study that would include administrative-legal, financial-legal, criminal and international legal mechanisms of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. Scientific works are mainly focused on certain sectoral, economic, or political features of recovery, leaving insufficiently developed the issues of institutional interaction, protection of property rights, financial and legal control and adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to the standards of the European Union, which actualizes the need to form a holistic concept of legal support for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

3. Problem Statement

The purpose of the article is to analyze the current state of legal support for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, to investigate the regulatory and institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the reconstruction policy, to identify the main legal and organizational challenges in the field of restoration of real estate and infrastructure, as well as to identify priority areas for improving legislation, taking into account European integration processes and international standards of public governance.

4. Methods and Materials

The methodology of the study of the formation of personnel policy of health care institutions is based on the use of systemic, strategic, institutional, competence and process approach to the analysis of personnel management in the field of healthcare. In the process of research, general scientific and special research methods were used, in particular methods of analysis and synthesis, comparison, generalization, systematization and structural-logical modeling.

The information basis of the study is the scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists on personnel policy, strategic personnel management and the functioning of the health care system, regulatory legal acts in the field of medical management, analytical materials, statistical data and the results of modern research on staffing of health care institutions. The application of an integrated approach to the study made it possible to identify the main factors influencing the formation of personnel policy, to generalize modern methodological approaches to personnel management and to develop an integrated model for the formation of personnel policy of health care institutions.

The theoretical basis of the study is formed based on works on strategic management of human resources [4; 16; 23], development of human resources of the health care system [7; 15; 25], motivation and professional well-being of medical personnel [10; 20; 22; 26], as well as digitalization of HR processes [8; 9; 17].

5. Results and Discussion

The system of legal support for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is being formed as a multi-level intersectoral mechanism, within which the norms of administrative, financial, budgetary, anti-corruption, criminal and international law are combined. Its development is due to the need to simultaneously solve several interrelated tasks: restoration of damaged real estate and infrastructure, provision of compensation mechanisms, organization of digital project management reconstruction, guaranteeing transparency in the use of public resources and forming legal grounds for future international compensation for damage caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

Analyzing the current legislation, it is necessary to single out several functionally interrelated regulatory blocks that form the modern architecture of legal regulation of reconstruction processes.

The first block consists of norms aimed at providing compensation for damaged and destroyed property, as well as keeping state records of damages. The regulatory basis of this mechanism is the Law of Ukraine "On Compensation for Damage and Destruction of Certain Categories of Real Estate Objects as a Result of Hostilities, Terrorist Acts, Sabotage Caused by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, and the State Register of Property Damaged and Destroyed as a Result of Hostilities, Terrorist Acts, Sabotage Caused by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine" dated 23.02.2023 No. 2923-IX [27], as well as by-laws of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the functioning of the State Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property, remote inspection of real estate and the implementation of the "eRecovery" service. As a result, a single digitalized mechanism for submitting applications, verifying information, fixing damages and making compensation decisions was formed. In addition, the current model is fragmentary, as it mainly includes certain categories of real estate objects and does not form a universal mechanism of reparations for all types of property and non-property damage caused by armed aggression.

The second regulatory block forms the legal basis for the digitalization of the post-war reconstruction process management system. Its key institutional and functional element is the Unified Digital Integrated Information and Analytical Management System for the Reconstruction Process

(DREAM), the legal regime of which is determined by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Implementation of the Pilot Project for the Creation, Implementation and Operation of the Unified Digital Integrated Information and Analytical System for Management of the Process of Reconstruction of Real Estate, Construction and Infrastructure” dated 15.11.2022 № 1286 [2].

The functional purpose of the system is to ensure the integration of state registers, monitor recovery-projects, coordinate public investments, and increase the transparency of the use of resources. At the same time, the legal nature of DREAM is largely based on the experimental regime of legal regulation, which reduces the level of regulatory certainty and complicates the formation of a stable long-term model of digital governance in the field of reconstruction.

Of particular importance is the public investment management unit, the regulatory design of which was carried out by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the Procedure for Development and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Medium-Term Plan of Priority Public Investments of the State” dated 28.02.2025 No. 294 [7]. The relevant regulatory act introduced unified approaches to planning, selection, evaluation and financing of investment projects in the field of reconstruction, as well as normatively fixed the mechanism of medium-term budget planning as a component of the recovery-governance system [6]. An important institutional element of the relevant model was the creation of the Strategic Investment Council, the functional purpose of which is to coordinate state investment policy and determine priorities for financing reconstruction projects. At the same time, the current model of public investment management is characterized by an insufficient level of integration with the mechanisms of anti-corruption monitoring, human rights assessment and procedures for the participation of local self-government bodies in the process of forming recovery priorities.

The contract-executive component of the legal support for post-war reconstruction is based on the Law of Ukraine “On Public Procurement” dated 25.12.2015 No. 922-VIII [26] and special rules for procurement under martial law. The current procurement model is characterized by a high level of digitalization due to the functioning of the Prozorro system, which ensures openness of procedures and competitive access to participation in tenders. At the same time, the simplified procurement procedures introduced during martial law, aimed at the prompt implementation of work, objectively increase the risks of non-transparent use of budget resources and require the introduction of additional compensatory control mechanisms in the field of recovery-projects.

The anti-corruption block of the system of legal support for reconstruction is based on the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption” dated 14.10.2014 No. 1700-VII [25], the State Anti-Corruption Program and the mechanisms of functioning of the whistleblower institute. The existing regulatory framework provides common tools for identifying conflicts of interest, conducting risk analysis and monitoring integrity in the use of public resources. However, the current legislation does not contain a specialized legal regime for anti-corruption support of post-war reconstruction projects, which would provide for mandatory ex ante analysis of corruption risks, special audit procedures for recovery-projects, and enhanced transparency standards for large infrastructure projects.

An independent regulatory and legal segment of the post-war reconstruction system is formed by the mechanisms of sanctions policy and forced recovery of assets of the aggressor state and sanctioned persons. The legal basis of the relevant mechanism is the Law of Ukraine “On Sanctions” dated 14.08.2014 No. 1644-VII [24], legislation in the field of forced seizure of assets of the Russian Federation, as well as by-laws of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine aimed at regulating the procedures for identifying, recovering and managing relevant assets.

The introduced mechanisms have made it possible to form a domestic system of asset recovery and management, but the current legislation does not provide a sufficiently clear regulatory integration between confiscated assets, long-term reconstruction financing and individual mechanisms for compensation to victims. Thus, the results of the analysis show that the national model of legal support for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine has already formed a functionally developed system of regulatory and institutional mechanisms capable of providing basic processes of compensation, digital governance, investment planning, procurement and anti-corruption control. In addition, a characteristic feature of the current system is its fragmentation and significant dependence on by-laws, primarily resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and experimental legal regimes, which ensures the prompt adaptation of reconstruction mechanisms to the conditions of martial law, but at the same time weakens the level of regulatory certainty, stability of procedures and effectiveness of parliamentary

control in the field of post-war reconstruction of the state. The institutional system of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine has a multi-level character and includes several interconnected control centers. The formation of state policy in the field of restoration of territories, construction and regional development is carried out by the Ministry of Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine [1]. Executive functions in the field of infrastructure projects are assigned to the State Agency for Reconstruction and Development of Infrastructure of Ukraine.

The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine ensures the integration of the Public Investment Management (PIM) reform into the budget process, while the Strategic Investment Council prioritizes reconstruction projects and coordinates investment policy. The digital basis of management is formed by DREAM and the Unified Project Portfolio, which provide project cycle monitoring, data integration, and increased transparency of reconstruction processes. In addition, the Ukraine Donor Platform performs the function of coordinating international funding and aligning Ukraine’s reform commitments with the expectations of international partners.

The OECD and the Council of Europe emphasize in their analytical documents that the effectiveness of post-war reconstruction directly depends on the institutional capacity of the regional and municipal levels of government, since it is local governments that ensure the practical implementation of a significant part of reconstruction projects. So, based on the analysis, we will present in Figure 1 the system of institutional coordination of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

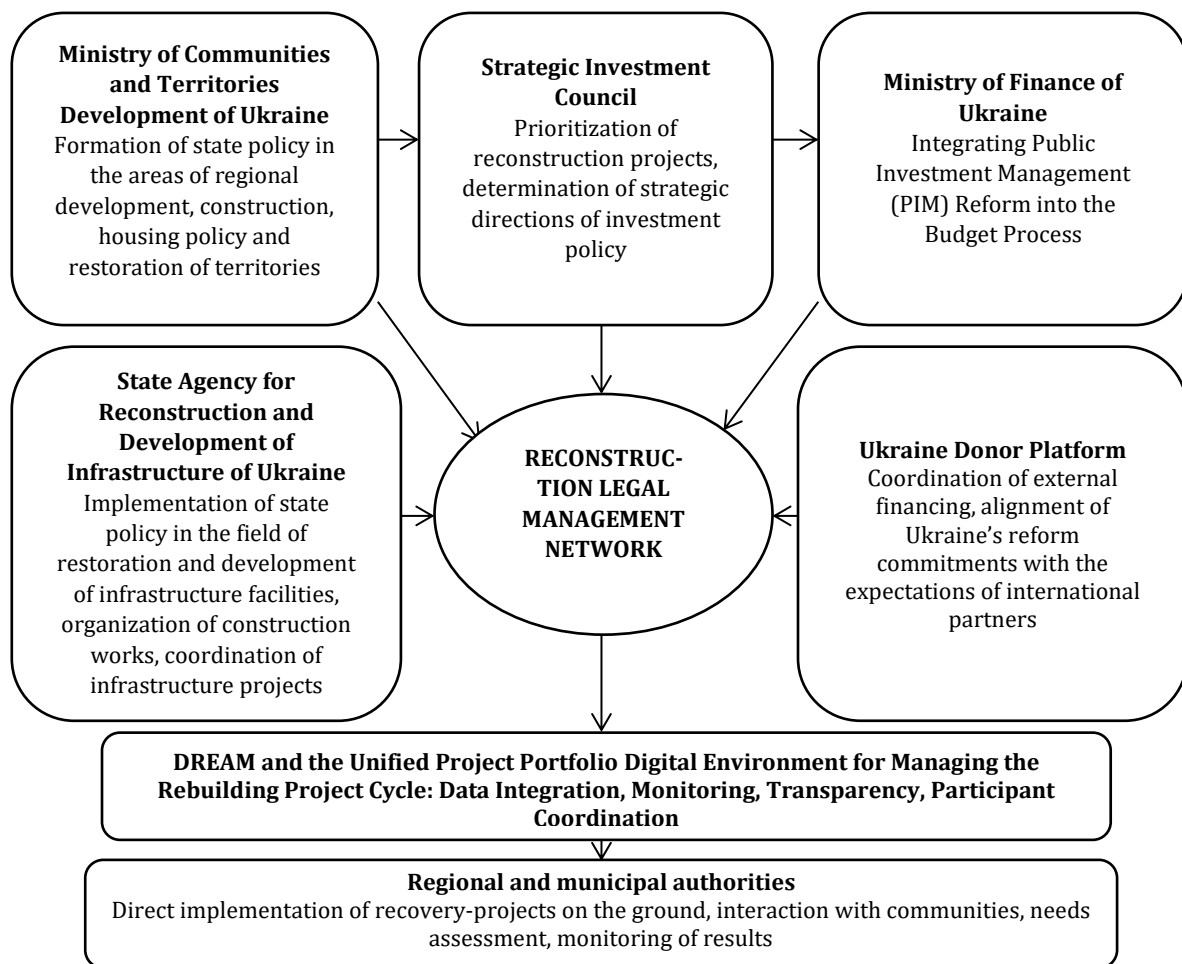


Figure 1. The system of institutional coordination of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine

The considered system has an organizational structure of the reconstruction process and the transformation of digital registers and platforms into an independent element of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation. In the modern model of reconstruction, digital systems are integrated into the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation as a tool for ensuring the fixation of damages, the formation of a project portfolio, the prioritization of financing, the implementation of procurement procedures, monitoring the implementation of work and information support for control over the use of public resources. The functioning of such a model is related to the legal regime of the

State Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property, the DREAM system, public investment management (PIM) mechanisms and tools for coordinating international donor support [3]. In this regard, the criminal law analysis of the functioning of the reconstruction system acquires systemic importance. The concentration of significant financial resources and the multi-level procedures create increased corruption risks at all stages of the implementation of recovery-projects, from the determination of the object of financing to the acceptance of completed works. In particular, the NACP in 2025 identified the main risks in the field of reconstruction, including: lack of clear criteria for the selection of projects, insufficient control of design and estimate documentation, overestimation of the cost of work, and anti-competitive concerted actions between participants in procurement procedures [16]. Similar trends are recorded in OECD materials, which emphasize an increase in the number of procurement procedures related to anticompetitive violations in the field of post-war recovery.

At the same time, the current criminal legislation of Ukraine contains sufficient regulatory tools to respond to the relevant offenses. In particular, the provisions of Articles 191, 209, 210, 255, 358, 364, 366 and 367 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which provide for liability for misappropriation of property, misuse of budget funds, abuse of office, official forgery, legalization of proceeds from crime, and other offenses in the field of official and financial activities [23]. Insufficient integration of state digital registers, construction information systems, public procurement platforms and financial monitoring mechanisms complicates the formation of a holistic, evidence-based and analytical mechanism for monitoring the implementation of recovery-projects. In this regard, electronic evidence mechanisms and digital forensics tools aimed at ensuring the proper collection, verification and procedural use of digital data in the field of post-war reconstruction are of particular importance. Of great importance in the development of electronic evidence mechanisms is the Council of Europe's CyberUA project, aimed at strengthening national capacity to collect, analyze and process electronic evidence in cases related to war crimes and gross human rights violations [8]. Thus, the modern reconstruction system in Ukraine is gradually acquiring the characteristics of a comprehensive digital and legal model of public administration, within which the effectiveness of state control is determined by the level of integration of information registers, procurement platforms, financial monitoring mechanisms, electronic evidence tools and interagency coordination. In this regard, the need to systematize the main corruption and criminal law risks that arise at different stages of the implementation of recovery-projects, as well as to determine the legal mechanisms for their minimization, is of particular importance. With this in mind, we systematize the key risks in the field of reconstruction, their typical forms of manifestation, regulatory bases for response and priority prevention tools, which are presented in Table 1.

Discussed in Table 1, risks indicate that criminal and administrative threats in the field of post-war reconstruction are complex and cover all stages of the implementation of recovery-projects from determining funding priorities to the implementation of work and the use of compensation mechanisms, which actualizes the need to strengthen legal guarantees for the protection of housing and property rights of victims as one of the key elements of the system of legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine. In the international legal dimension, the right to adequate housing is considered as one of the basic elements of the system of fundamental human rights, the legal significance of which remains both in the context of armed conflict and at the stage of post-conflict reconstruction.

In the national legal field, the relevant direction is implemented through the compensation mechanism formed by the Law of Ukraine No. 2923-IX dated 23.02.2023 and the eRecovery service [27]. The introduction of these tools ensured the regulatory formalization of the digitalized procedure for submitting applications, fixing damages, conducting a survey of real estate objects and making decisions on the provision of compensation. In addition, an important element of the current model was the regulatory consolidation of remote inspection forms, which created legal prerequisites for confirming losses in areas with limited access or an increased level of security risks.

At the same time, the analysis of national legislation and international compensation mechanisms shows that the current model of compensation in Ukraine is mainly stabilizing in nature and is aimed primarily at ensuring a prompt response in the field of housing rights of the affected population. By its legal nature, it does not include the full range of property and non-property losses caused as a result of armed aggression. In contrast to the national compensation mechanism, the international instruments of the Council of Europe, in particular the Register of Damages for Ukraine and the mechanism of the Claims Commission, are focused on the formation of a comprehensive system of reparations.

Table 1. Characteristics of methodological approaches to the formation of personnel policy

Reconstruction Risk	Typical forms of manifestation	Priority minimization mechanisms
Manipulation of procedures for the selection of restoration objects	Non-transparent inclusion of projects in the list of priority funding; politically or administratively motivated determination of the order of project implementation	Introduction of a public scoring system for projects; mandatory motivation of managerial decisions; conducting an ex-ante anti-corruption examination
Overestimation of the cost of design and estimate documentation	Artificial increase in the cost of work; unreasonable changes in project documentation; overestimation of materials and work	Mandatory publication of detailed estimate documentation; independent estimate audit; maintaining a digital log of changes to the project
Anti-competitive concerted actions in the field of public procurement	Procurement conspiracies (bid rigging); participation of related actors; Formation of discriminatory conditions for tenders	A special regime for transparency of procurement in the field of reconstruction; algorithmic risk analysis of procurement; strengthening control by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine and the public sector
Fictitious performance of work and violation of quality standards	Entering false information into the acts of work performed; use of low-quality or inappropriate building materials	Geotagged fixation of the stages of work; digital technical supervision; strengthening the institutional role of the independent consulting engineer
Money laundering through multi-level subcontracting schemes	The use of fictitious contractors; withdrawal of funds through offshore jurisdictions; Concealment of ultimate beneficiaries	Full digital tracing of the beneficiary structure; AML verification of high-value projects; Sanction screening of participants in recovery procedures
Fraud in the field of compensation mechanisms	Use of forged documents; entering false information about damage or ownership	Ensuring the interoperability of state registers; remote digital data verification; use of digital trace confirmation mechanisms

Thus, the interaction of national compensation mechanisms and international reparation instruments forms a multi-level system of protection of property rights in the process of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, the structural model of which is presented in Figure 2.

In the international legal dimension, the system of reconstruction of Ukraine is gradually acquiring its own institutional model of responsibility and compensation. An important stage in this process was the adoption of UN General Assembly Resolution ES-11/5, which recognized the need to provide mechanisms of legal protection and reparations in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine [22]. In view of the above, in 2023, the Council of Europe created the Register of Damages for Ukraine, which is officially defined as the first stage of the formation of an international compensation mechanism. Submission of applications to the Register began on April 2, 2024, and on April 30, 2026, 45 thousand applications were already recorded in the system. recorded requirements. In addition, on April 29, 2026, new categories of applications for legal entities and the state of Ukraine were opened. In addition, it should be taken into account that on January 19, 2026, the number of individual claims submitted exceeded 100 thousand, but this indicator characterizes the number of submitted, not registered claims.

A further stage in the institutionalization of the international compensation mechanism was the establishment in December 2025 of the Claims Commission for Ukraine, established on the basis of the Council of Europe Convention [10]. According to the official materials of the Council of Europe, this Commission is empowered to review, assess and resolve compensation claims, as well as to determine the amount of compensation in each specific case. Another element of the formation of an international accountability mechanism was the signing of an agreement between Ukraine and the Council of Europe on the establishment of a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine on June 25, 2025. In the context of post-war reconstruction, these institutional mechanisms are important as a tool for the implementation of the principle of international justice and a component of the gradual formation of an integral chain of international legal responsibility from the establishment of the fact of an internationally wrongful act to the implementation of the compensation mechanism.

Along with the development of international legal mechanisms, a multi-level financial and legal model of reconstruction is being formed, integrated into the legal and institutional space of the European Union. In particular, the Ukraine Donor Platform ensures the coordination of international financial support and the identification of recovery priorities [14], while the Ukraine Facility and Ukraine Plan consolidate Ukraine's long-term system of financing, reforms and investment priorities. An important role in the relevant structure is played by the Ukraine Investment Framework within the Pillar II Ukraine Facility, focused on mobilizing public and private investments.

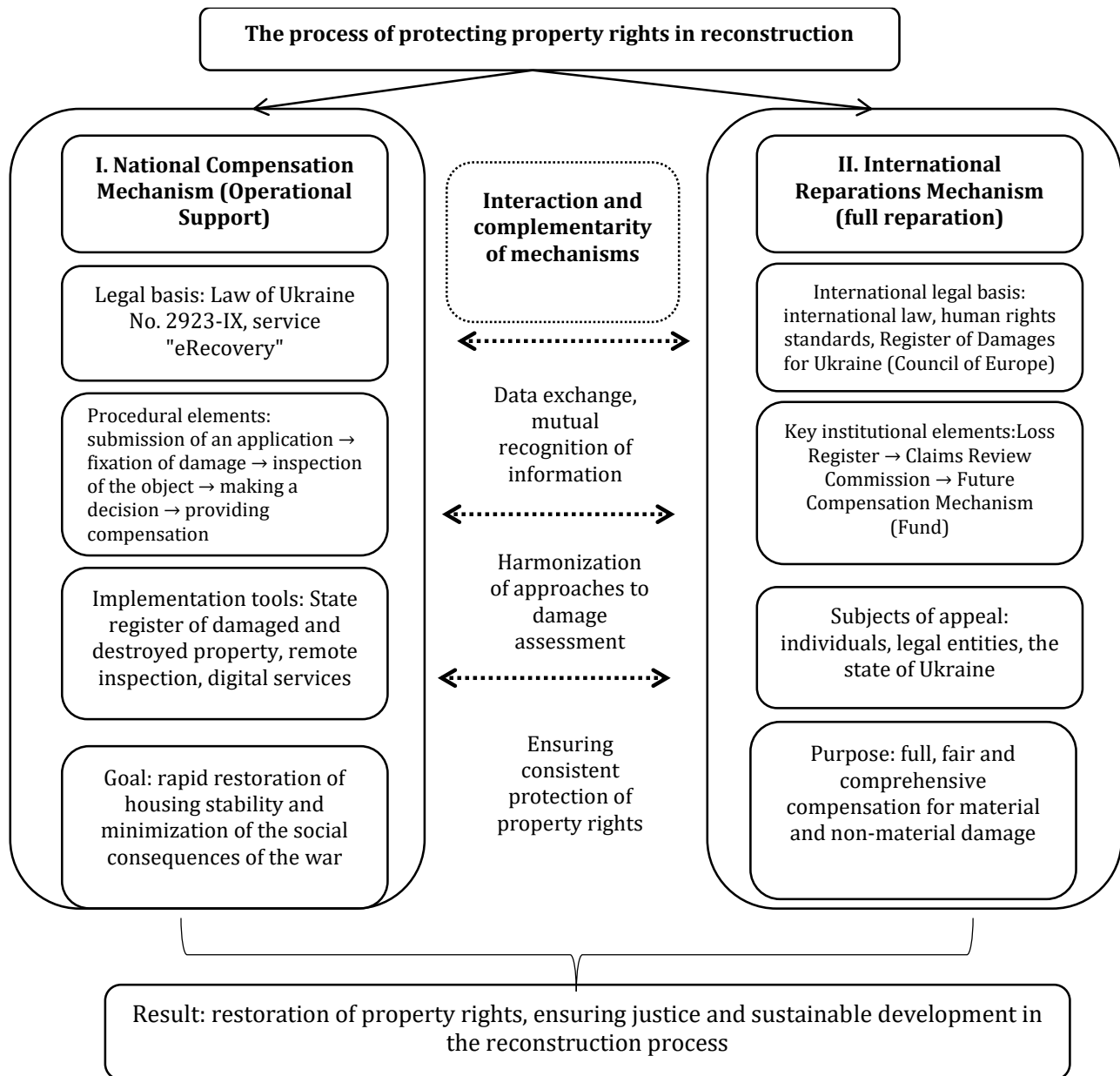


Figure 1. Model of protection of property rights in the system of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine

At the same time, the key problem of the current model of legal support for reconstruction remains the lack of coordination between compensation procedures, digital registers, budget planning mechanisms, the public procurement system, financial monitoring tools and international accountability mechanisms. The functioning of these elements within the framework of autonomous regulatory circuits complicates the formation of an integral procedural mechanism for fixing losses, verifying evidence and exercising the right to compensation. Under such conditions, the effectiveness of recovery governance is determined by the level of integration of digital, financial and law enforcement mechanisms.

One of the priority areas of improvement of legislation is the normative consolidation of a full-fledged regime of electronic evidence in cases of compensation for damaged or destroyed property. The addition of the Law of Ukraine No. 2923-IX with provisions on the possibility of confirming the loss of property based on a set of electronic evidence, in particular, data from remote sensing of the Earth, information from state registers, photo and video recording, as well as remote survey materials, seems promising. At the same time, the lack of physical access to the object should not be considered as an independent ground for refusal of compensation.

The normative consolidation of mandatory information interaction between national and international compensation mechanisms is also of fundamental importance. The introduction of

automated interaction of the Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property with the Register of Losses for Ukraine, state registers of property rights, the State Land Cadastre and the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction is justified. The legislative consolidation of such a model of interoperability should ensure the formation of a single digital evidentiary environment and minimize the risks of duplication of applications, fragmentation of the evidence base and high administrative costs in the process of exercising the right to compensation for damages.

The field of public procurement in the post-war reconstruction system needs independent regulatory improvement. One of the priority areas in this segment is the regulatory consolidation of a special procurement transparency regime recovery-projects, which will provide for the mandatory publication of tender documentation, project passport, justification of the need, consolidated estimates, information on the scope of work, information on the ultimate beneficial owners of participants and subcontractors, as well as all amendments to contracts with the appropriate financial and legal justification in a machine-readable format. The need to introduce such a regime is due to the fact that procurement procedures and the stage of formation of design and estimate documentation are among the most corruption-vulnerable segments of the post-war reconstruction system. The need to strengthen the transparency of procurement procedures is also confirmed by international analytical assessments. In particular, the OECD in a study on public procurement in the process of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, emphasizes that insufficient transparency of procurement, weak integration of digital control tools, and a significant level of discretionary powers when approving changes to project documentation create systemic prerequisites for corrupt and anti-competitive practices [13]. In this regard, the special regime of transparency of reconstruction procurement should be considered as a necessary element of the formation of a demonstrably verified and institutionally controlled post-war recovery system.

Improving the financial and legal mechanism of reconstruction requires the normative consolidation of an integral system of accumulation, distribution and control over the use of recovery resources. In view of the above, we propose to supplement the Budget Code of Ukraine with Article 24-4 "The State Fund for the Restoration of Ukraine", according to which a separate State Fund for the Restoration of Ukraine is formed as part of the special fund of the State Budget of Ukraine. It is assumed that the Fund's funds are used exclusively to finance priority programs and reconstruction projects identified in the medium-term plan of public investments of the state. The sources of the Fund's formation should be confiscated assets, international financial assistance, grant revenues, guarantee and compensation mechanisms, as well as other sources determined by law. It is proposed to allow the redistribution of the Fund's funds only based on a reasoned decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, with the mandatory publication of the financial and economic justification. The importance of legislative consolidation of such a mechanism is that the current system of financing reconstruction is based on a combination of budget instruments, international assistance, special funds and investment components of the Ukraine Facility, while the public investment management mechanism has already formed the prerequisites for the medium-term prioritization of public investments [13].

The integration of integrity mechanisms into the management system of post-war reconstruction projects requires a separate legal regulation. One of the priority areas for improving anti-corruption legislation is the regulatory consolidation of a mandatory procedure for assessing the integrity of recovery-projects before they are included in a single portfolio of public investments or the start of procurement procedures. The relevant mechanism should provide for the assessment of corruption risks of the project, verification of potential conflicts of interest of officials and members of competition commissions, identification of the ultimate beneficial owners of participants and subcontractors, as well as the functioning of procedures for reporting violations with guarantees of whistleblower protection.

In the criminal law dimension, a promising direction for improving legislation is to expand the list of circumstances that aggravate punishment by including in part one of Article 67 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine a provision on committing a criminal offense using financial resources, property, works, or services intended for the implementation of programs of reconstruction, compensation for damage, humanitarian or international technical assistance. The introduction of the relevant mechanism is aimed at strengthening the criminal law protection of resources related to the processes of post-war recovery, without constructing a separate special corpus delicti in the field of recovery-governance.

Further digitalization of the reconstruction management system actualizes the need to form a special procedural regime for electronic evidence. In this regard, the normative consolidation in the

Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine of the provisions on the recognition of data, event logs, digital traces, electronic documents and metadata formed in state information systems, registers and digital platforms used in the field of reconstruction as proper electronic evidence is justified, provided that the integrity of their origin and time of formation is confirmed.

The regulation of public-private partnerships in the field of post-war reconstruction requires a separate regulatory improvement. Priority in this segment is the regulatory consolidation of the requirements for the mandatory assessment of fiscal risks and long-term obligations of the state or territorial community, the publication of the results of the value for money assessment, as well as the definition of legal mechanisms for the distribution of war risks, insurance and replacement of a private partner.

At the same time, the transformation of the recovery-governance system has a significant impact on the content of law enforcement activities in the field of reconstruction. The integration of digital platforms into the public administration system, the use of international financial instruments, the multi-level structure of contracting relations and the growth of cross-border financial transactions lead to the formation of new categories of law enforcement risks. Accordingly, the subject of law enforcement activities in the field of reconstruction includes counteraction to individual corruption or economic offenses, and a complex of interrelated financial, legal, digital, technical and international legal mechanisms of control and law enforcement.

The main challenges in this area include the need to process significant arrays of electronic data formed in state information systems and registers; establishing the legal nature of complex estimate and construction and technical solutions; identification of related parties and ultimate beneficial owners in the system of subcontracting and subcontracting relations; support of proceedings related to international financing, sanctions restrictions and movement of assets; ensuring the protection of whistleblowers in the implementation of reconstruction projects; as well as countering interference in the functioning of state digital systems.

In view of the above, the modernization of the system of professional training of law enforcement agencies is of particular importance. The traditional departmental model of training does not provide an adequate level of professional capacity to work in the field of reconstruction, since the relevant category of offenses combines signs of economic, corruption, cybernetic and transnational activities. In this regard, professional training should be carried out on the basis of an interdepartmental and interdisciplinary approach.

The structure of such training should cover several interrelated areas. The first direction is related to digital forensics and the analysis of open sources of information, which is due to the growing role of electronic evidence in the field of control over reconstruction processes. The second direction concerns the analysis of public procurement procedures, the identification of anti-competitive concerted actions and the study of tender and subcontracting relations. The third direction includes estimates and engineering audit, since a significant part of the offenses in the field of reconstruction is related to the manipulation of design and estimate documentation and the volume of work performed. The fourth area should include international legal cooperation, establishment of the movement of assets and support of proceedings related to international financial assistance and sanctions mechanisms. Training in the field of ensuring integrity, protection of whistleblowers and the use of electronic evidence in criminal proceedings is also of particular importance.

The need to introduce these mechanisms is due to the fact that reconstruction projects operate in conditions of increased fiscal, investment and security uncertainty, which objectively requires the formation of specialized legal guarantees for the protection of public interest in the implementation of public-private partnership models.

In turn, the transformation of the reconstruction system significantly changes the functional workload of law enforcement agencies and the structure of law enforcement activities in the field of public administration. The integration of digital platforms into the mechanisms for administering reconstruction processes, the involvement of international financial instruments, the complication of the structure of contracting relations and the combination of national and international control mechanisms lead to the emergence of new categories of legal and organizational challenges. As a result, the subject of law enforcement activities in the field of reconstruction goes beyond the traditional criminal law response and covers a complex of interconnected digital, financial, technical and international legal components.

The main challenges include the processing of large amounts of electronic data generated in state information systems and digital registers; establishment of legal and economic validity of estimate and construction-technical solutions; identification of related parties and ultimate beneficial owners in the system of tender and subcontracting relations; procedural support of proceedings related to international financing, sanctions mechanisms and movement of assets; ensuring the protection of whistleblowers in the implementation of reconstruction projects; as well as countering interference in the functioning of state information systems used in recovery-governance processes.

The transformation of the recovery-governance system leads to the functional limitations of the traditional model of professional training of law enforcement agencies, which does not provide an adequate level of capacity for legal support of reconstruction processes. In this regard, training in the field of reconstruction should be carried out on an interagency and interdisciplinary basis, covering digital forensics, OSINT analysis, financial investigations, electronic evidence, procurement analytics, estimate audit, and mechanisms of international legal cooperation.

At the same time, certain institutional prerequisites for the formation of the relevant system have already been created within the framework of the programs of the Council of Europe, the NACP and the EUAM aimed at developing capacity in the field of digital forensics, financial investigations and ensuring integrity. However, the fragmentation of these initiatives actualizes the need to develop a separate National Professional Training Program in the field of investigation of offenses related to the implementation of recovery-projects, with a normative definition of its interdepartmental status and competence structure.

Thus, the systematized directions of normative and institutional improvement indicate that the modernization of the legal mechanism of reconstruction requires phased implementation, differentiated depending on the level of regulatory complexity, institutional readiness and the nature of the necessary organizational and financial changes.

At the initial stage, the introduction of local amendments to the legislation in the field of compensation mechanisms, public procurement, prevention of corruption, criminal law and criminal procedural regulation, as well as the formation of an interdepartmental system of professional training for law enforcement agencies, becomes a priority. The next stage should be related to the completion of the institutionalization of the digital infrastructure of reconstruction and the formation of a stable financial and legal mechanism through the improvement of budget regulation and public-private partnership mechanisms. At the same time, the strategic level of transformation provides for the codification of a holistic model of legal support for reconstruction and its adaptation to the acquis of the European Union, the provisions of the Ukraine Plan and international compensation mechanisms.

6. Conclusions

Thus, the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is gradually forming an independent comprehensive mechanism of legal regulation, within which compensatory, budgetary, procurement, anti-corruption, criminal and international legal instruments are combined. In addition, the current reconstruction model is characterized by an insufficient level of regulatory and procedural consistency between individual elements of the system, as a result of which compensation mechanisms, digital registers, budget planning, procurement procedures and international instruments of responsibility operate mainly within autonomous regulatory circuits.

It has been established that the key risks in the field of reconstruction are related to the fragmentation of digital interaction, insufficient transparency of procurement procedures, corruption threats and the lack of a specialized procedural regime for the use of electronic evidence. Under such conditions, the integration of digital systems, the improvement of compensation mechanisms, the strengthening of the special procurement transparency regime, the development of integrity procedures and the formation of a specialized system of professional training for law enforcement agencies are of primary importance.

The strategic development of the legal reconstruction mechanism should be aimed at moving from a fragmented and mostly adaptive regulatory model to an integrated digital legal system, aligned with the European Union acquis, Ukraine Facility and international compensation mechanisms. It is this model that creates the prerequisites for ensuring legal certainty, effective use of reconstruction resources and proper protection of the rights of persons affected by armed aggression.

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