

## SCIENTIFIC QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ARTICLES SUBMITTED TO THE ECOSOEN JOURNAL

To ensure a high academic standard and international visibility, articles submitted in English must comply with the following requirements:

### Article Volume and Structure

- The article should not exceed 40,000–45,000 characters including spaces, which corresponds to approximately 12–14 pages (Times New Roman, font size 12 pt, line spacing 1.0).
- The structure of the article must include the following sections: Title, Author(s) with complete institutional affiliation, Abstract and Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusions, References, and, if applicable, Conflict of Interest Statement.

### Language and Style

- The article must be written in correct academic English, adhering to the grammatical and terminological norms of the relevant scientific field.
- The text should be coherent, well-structured, and clearly written, without stylistic or typographical errors.

### Use of Sources and Citation

- Authors are required to use relevant scholarly works published in prestigious scientific journals, preferably indexed in international databases.
- It is recommended to include sources published within the last 5 years, reflecting the most recent findings and developments in the field.
- Exclusive reliance on web pages as references is not acceptable, as these are not considered valid scientific sources. Such sources may be used only with proper justification and in addition to academic literature.

### Citation Format

- References must follow the author–year citation style, in accordance with a recognized international standard (APA, Harvard, or Chicago – author–year).
- In-text citations should be enclosed in round brackets: (*Popescu, 2022*).
- In the bibliographic list, references must be arranged alphabetically, including: author's surname, year of publication, title of the work (in italics), publisher or journal (in italics), volume, issue, and page numbers (as applicable).
- If the author's name appears directly in the text, use the format: *Popescu I. argues that...*
- The selected citation style must be applied consistently throughout the entire article.

### Article Conclusions

- The conclusions must result from a rigorous scientific analysis, offering well-argued original interpretations and contributions.
  - General, vague, or self-evident statements should be avoided.
  - Conclusions should not merely restate the aim or objectives of the article, but rather reflect its added scientific value.

### Institutional Affiliation

Each article must include the complete institutional affiliation of the author(s), clearly indicating:

- The full name of the institution
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- The institutional e-mail address

**UDC:**

**JEL Classification:**

## POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF XXXX: EVOLUTION OF STRATEGIC VISION AND TOOLS OF IMPLEMENTATION

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**Annotation:** The article outlines the key challenges caused by the war for Ukraine. It is indicated that in order to overcome them, the Recovery Plan of Ukraine has been developed, and changes have been made to regulatory and legal acts. It is indicated that in addition to direct damage, there are also collateral losses associated with the destruction, which include the outflow of investment and labor, a decrease in the tourist attractiveness of the country, an increase in risks for local business and many other factors. The functional types of territories are outlined, according to the current classification, and it is indicated that each of the specified types has specifics regarding the need to use various tools of territory development.

**Keywords:** public administration; martial law; post-war reconstruction; functional types of territories; instruments of territorial development; territorial development.

### **Conflict of interest**

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest

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## **Introduction**

Currently, due to the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the country, its residents, and decision-makers are constantly facing multifaceted challenges that require urgent and comprehensive solutions. These challenges include both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term economic, infrastructural, and institutional issues (Smith, 2023). Since February 2022, several complementary visions of Ukraine's reconstruction and recovery have emerged, ranging from sector-specific policies to national development strategies (Ivanov & Petrova, 2022). However, the practical implementation of these strategies remains an open question, primarily due to the uncertainty of the ongoing conflict and limited access to stable financial and human resources (OECD, 2023).

At the same time, the international community has played a critical role in shaping the strategic vision of Ukraine's recovery through technical assistance, financial support, and knowledge exchange platforms (UNDP, 2022). Yet, internal coordination and institutional capacity remain key determinants of success. The purpose of this article is to explore how strategic visions

for post-war reconstruction are translated into practical tools and how different categories of territories are affected by these approaches.

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### **Materials and methods of research**

The research adopted a qualitative methodology, incorporating structured interviews with policymakers, government officials, and experts directly involved in post-war recovery processes. A purposive sampling method was used to ensure representation across various governance levels and international stakeholders (Patton, 2015). Additionally, official government documents, presidential decrees, development plans, and NGO reports were reviewed and triangulated with interview data to increase reliability (Creswell, 2014).

Thematic analysis was employed to identify dominant patterns and evolving trends in strategic planning and implementation tools. All ethical research guidelines were strictly followed, ensuring informed consent and confidentiality for all participants.

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### **Results and considerations**

Developing a coherent strategic vision is essential for aligning recovery efforts with national development objectives. One of the most significant institutional steps was the creation of the National Council for the Restoration of Ukraine from the Consequences of War, established by Presidential Decree No. 266/2022. Its primary mandate is to design a comprehensive recovery plan addressing infrastructure, energy, economy, and social services (Office of the President of Ukraine, 2022).

Recent strategic documents emphasize a territory-based approach, recognizing that the needs and potentials of various regions differ substantially. For example, front-line territories require urgent reconstruction and security stabilization, while rear regions may focus on economic revitalization and integration of internally displaced populations (Tkachenko & Melnyk, 2023). The classification of territories into functional categories (critical, transitional, and stable) enables the targeted application of development tools, including fiscal incentives, special administrative regimes, and public-private partnerships (World Bank, 2023).

Collateral damages such as capital flight, brain drain, and declining tourism attractiveness are additional barriers to recovery. These are not limited to direct infrastructure losses but also include less tangible effects such as reduced investor confidence and institutional fragmentation (Kuznetsov, 2022).

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### **Conclusions**

The analysis highlights the importance of strategic planning not only as a formal exercise but as a dynamic process that adapts to the evolving realities of post-war reconstruction. While several robust policy documents and strategies have been developed, their success depends on effective coordination, transparent governance, and community-level implementation (UN-Habitat, 2023).

Each territory must be approached based on its specific functional profile, and tools of territorial development should include both immediate interventions and long-term capacity building. The dissemination of best practices, along with investments in human capital, infrastructure, and endogenous economic potential, are crucial for ensuring a resilient and inclusive recovery.

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