

# The Role of Public Regulation in the Development of the National Economy of Ukraine and the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in the war and Post-war Period

Mykhailo Goncharenko<sup>1,\*</sup>, Yuliia Holovnia<sup>2</sup>, Iryna Svitlyshyna<sup>3</sup>, Nataliia Stativka<sup>4</sup> and Kostiantyn Kuzmenko<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Doctor of Economics, Professor, Department of Management, Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, Kyiv, Ukraine.*

<sup>2</sup>*Candidate of Economic Sciences (PhD in Economics), Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Economics, Management and Psychology, State University of Trade and Economics, Kyiv, Ukraine.*

<sup>3</sup>*Assistant, Department of Theory and History of the State and Law, Faculty of National Security, Law and International Relations, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine.*

<sup>4</sup>*Doctor of Public Administration, Professor, Department of Personnel Management and Entrepreneurship, Educational and scientific institute "Institute of Public Administration", V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv, Ukraine.*

<sup>5</sup>*Postgraduate, Department of Management and Administration, Faculty of Public Administration, Social and Natural Sciences, Ublc Higher Educational Establishment «Vinnytsia Academy of Continuing Education», Vinnytsia, Ukraine.*

**Abstract:** The article explores the importance of public regulation as a tool for achieving sustainable development in Ukraine and the world in the conditions of war and post-war recovery. The article analyzes the impact of the war on the economy of Ukraine and the world and the achievement of the UN's sustainable development goals. The authors argue that public regulation is necessary to ensure sustainable development in war and post-war recovery. The article also examines the impact of public regulation on the achievement of the UN sustainable development goals in Ukraine. The authors claim that public regulation can help ensure sustainable development in Ukraine, in particular by forming new sustainable development priorities that will take into account new challenges. The article develops a system of cause-and-effect relationships for the transformation of sustainable development priorities into separate blocks: economic, social, and environmental. At the same time, new challenges are emerging, structured in accordance with the classic UN Sustainable Development Concept. The article presents the results of mathematical modeling of the processes of evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of public management of economic projects, which made it possible to develop a system for evaluating the integral indicator. The indicator allows you to determine the level of efficiency of public management of an economic project and draw conclusions about the implementation of management influences and transformations within the project. The evaluation system will ensure the selection and management of post-war reconstruction projects at the level of public administration systems. The conclusions of the article confirm the importance of public regulation for ensuring sustainable development in Ukraine in the conditions of war and post-war recovery. The authors provide practical recommendations for improving public regulation in Ukraine in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Public administration, economic development, sustainable development, post-war reconstruction.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine has become a powerful challenge for the democratic community in the world. Sustainable development as a basic concept defined by the UN at the global level, among

the main priorities, noted peace and justice, but the imbalance of political, economic and social systems as a result of a full-scale war in the center of Europe defined new challenges for the civilized world. The Russian-Ukrainian war, which began in 2014, identified a number of problems for which the democratic community was unprepared, in particular, the problems of accommodation, adaptation, psychological rehabilitation of refugees, provision of medical assistance and rehabilitation of victims of the conflict. The population migration crisis, which caused socio-economic challenges for

\*Address correspondence to this author at the Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Department of Management, Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, Kyiv, Ukraine, E-mail: goncharenkomf@ukr.net

Europe, which was simultaneously trying to solve large-scale refugee crises related to political and military instability in the countries of Africa and the Middle East, Afghanistan and a number of countries in Southeast Asia. Social challenges are related to employment, the provision of an appropriate level of education, the burden on the social, in particular, the medical system, which is especially relevant in the conditions of the pandemic and the post-pandemic period. The economic burden on the EU countries is the influx of low-skilled labor from the countries of Africa and Asia, however, this ensures the filling of labor positions in those countries where the standard of living and education is high, so the local population does not consider employment opportunities for labor and low-skilled vacancies. The influx of Ukrainian refugees determines new opportunities for European countries to increase their own GDP, but significantly reduces Ukraine's potential for economic growth and determines a large demographic burden on one worker. This causes an economic imbalance, the need to provide Ukraine with economic support from the outside and, accordingly, creates an additional economic burden on the state budgets of non-EU countries, the USA and other countries that are on the side of the democratic coalition, supporting Ukraine. Also, it is necessary to consider the environmental problems associated with a full-scale military invasion. The Russian-Ukrainian war is the first example in history of the use of such a large number of powerful weapons, which, according to a number of scientists, leads to problems of a tectonic nature, heavy metal contamination of soils and surface and underground waters. This problem is of particular relevance, since Ukraine is one of the largest suppliers of agricultural products in the world, accordingly, military aggression affects the volume and quality of food that supplies the whole world. The blockade of Ukrainian ports, mining and artillery and missile attacks on Ukrainian fields lead to a shortage of food in the world, which determines its price increase, lack of food. Especially in poor countries, aggravation of hunger and political problems in poor countries resulting from imbalances in food supply. Consequently, the problems of the Russian-Ukrainian war exacerbated the challenges for the processes of sustainable development. Solving the problems of ensuring sustainable development both at the global and national levels is possible through the formation of long-term strategic plans after the end of the war, the formation of the conditions for the security architecture and post-war development not only of Ukraine but also of the European continent, which is a task for the public administration system as at the global level, as well as at the interstate and state level for Ukraine and democratic countries of the world.

## 2. THE PURPOSE OF THE ARTICLE

Therefore, taking into account the relevance and practical significance of the article, the purpose of this scientific article is to analyse and assess the impact of public regulation on the development of the national economy of Ukraine in the context of military actions and the period after them, with a special emphasis on achieving sustainable development. The study is aimed at identifying the role of public regulation as a tool that contributes to improving the economic condition of the country, solving problems related to the military conflict, and helping to achieve the goals of sustainable devel-

opment of Ukraine. The study considers institutional, political, social and economic factors that affect the process of public regulation, and also offers specific recommendations for improving the legislative framework and effective implementation of public regulation mechanisms in order to ensure the sustainable development of Ukraine in the conditions of the war and post-war period.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks were performed in the article:

- theoretical and methodological approaches to defining the concept of sustainable development and the place of the public management system in ensuring sustainable development at the global and national levels were analyzed,
- the problems of sustainable development and their specificity in the conditions of a full-scale military invasion have accumulated,
- the set of cause-and-effect relationships of ensuring public management of economic programs as an element of ensuring sustainable development is determined,
- developed an integral coefficient for assessing the level of efficiency of public management of economic programs as an element of ensuring sustainable development in the post-war period.

## 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The discussion of corporate purpose is an ongoing debate. What should be the main principles of business: the pursuit of profit or contribution to the general interest? A series of articles explores these questions by identifying key elements of this debate in Britain and America, from the interwar years, when John Maynard Keynes and Adolf Berle made important contributions, to the 1970s, when events led to a return to liberalism and the increasing dominance of the corporate governance model. and shareholder-oriented purpose until today. Both debates, past and present, focus on whether to see business institutions as purely private entities that enter into agreements with their suppliers, employees, and customers on terms agreeable to or appropriate to these groups, or as part of society at large and we expect them to contribute to what society considers their interests. Whether current events will lead to a shift in corporate purpose like that seen after World War II remains to be seen. But the parallels with the interwar debates and the uncertain economic, political, and social environments in which they took place suggest what can be discerned as an element of public administration in Ukraine in the postwar period (Konzelmann, S. J., Chick, V. & Fovargue-Davies, M., 2022).

An interesting article is one that examines the reasons for Croatia's delay in the process of adapting to European standards in the field of business and agriculture. Although the country has increased the area of agricultural land used since independence, production remains below pre-war levels. The delay in harmonization with the standards of the EU's common agricultural policy is causing problems. Most farmers still expect the state to organize production and guarantee the purchase price, as was the case in the former socialist sys-

tem. However, many of them see opportunities for their existence in rural areas, mainly through the development of unbranched types of activities. The experience of the country, as a former part of Yugoslavia that went through the conflict, can be applied to agricultural regulation in Ukraine (Franić, R. & Mikuš, O., 2013). It is necessary to take into account the international experience of national security in the conduct of public administration (Akimov, O., Troschinsky, V., Karpa, M., Ventsel, V. & Akimova, L., 2020), use adaptive management of enterprises for resource planning for the future (Akimova, L., Akimov, O., Maksymenko, T., Hbur, Z. & Orlova, V., 2020) and pay attention to the spatial approach of sustainable development for the management of engineering enterprises (Latysheva, O., Rovenska, V., Smyrnova, I., Nitsenko, V., Balezentis, T. & Streimikiene, D., 2020) during their reindustrialization. With the help of strategic planning in the field of national security, strengthen the state system in the conditions of informatization of society (Bondarenko, S., Bratko, A., Antonov, V., Kolisnichenko, R., Hubanov, O., & Mysyk, A., 2022), and applying innovative management approaches to the development of human potential (Semenets-Orlova, I., Shevchuk, R., Plish, B., Grydiushko, I., & Maistrenko, K., 2022) using a human-centered approach in the development of public management for the potential of education (Semenets-Orlova, I., Shevchuk, R., Plish, B., Moshnin, A., Chmyr, Y., & Poliuliakh, R., 2022) in the managerial activities of education managers in the conditions of training (Semenets-Orlova, I., Klochko, A., Tereshchuk, O., Denisova, L., Nestor, V., & Sadovy, S., 2022, Dmytro Boyarchuk 2022).

The scientific article is devoted to the issue of territorial planning and sustainable development of zones for refugees. The authors examine the problems associated with the organization of territories for temporary residence of refugees and provide recommendations for their effective use and development based on the principles of sustainable development. The article describes the key problems related to the temporary residence of refugees and indicates the role of territorial planning in ensuring the sustainable development of areas for refugees. The results of the study can be useful for authorities and regional institutions involved in spatial planning and development of refugee zones (Uhodnikova, O., Viatkin, K., Gordiienko, S. Viatkin, R. & Moroz, N., 2023).

Interesting are the articles that consider how hybrid organizations adapt to the challenges and opportunities associated with the combination of unusual logics. The authors use research into the history of closed workshops in the United States over 180 years to explain this process. According to the study, there is a link between the governance system, that is, the social norms and regulatory agreements of the country that define hybrids, and the agency that enables them to implement unusual combinations of logic. The chapter introduces the term "hybrid agency" to describe this relationship and identifies four types of agencies: spillover, middle, grassroots, and intersectional. The authors argue that different types of agencies allow hybrids to implement unusual combinations of logics in different settings (Dorado, S., 2020).

The book chapter "The Evolution of Western Agricultural Policy Since 1945" examines the development of agricultural

policy in Western Europe after World War II and the influence of the European Union and the United States on its evolution. The authors use historical sources and other supporting data to reveal this topic. The chapter demonstrates that the agricultural sector was never considered a normal industry but became the object of exclusive regulation by national governments. The chapter also explores the rise of productivity in the West, where increasing the quantity and decreasing cost of calories became the basis for increasing the scale of farming and adopting new technologies. In conclusion, the authors note that the influence of Brazil, China, and India in international trade negotiations, including those related to agriculture, is becoming more significant, which may explain the problems encountered in the Doha Round of the WTO. The study is interesting and original, as it complements the literature on this topic and provides a context for other studies in this field (Muirhead, B. & Almás, R., 2012).

During the years 1946-1962, the United States conducted 109 nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific Ocean's Pacific Proving Grounds area, mainly at the Enewetak and Bikini Atolls in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Similarly, the British nuclear testing program lasted from 1952-1963, involving 21 weapon detonations and several smaller-scale experiments in South Australia. The tests contaminated lands that were inhabited by indigenous people, and after the testing ended, these people wanted their lands returned in a condition that would allow them to resume their traditional lifestyles. The process of cleanup and reoccupation of contaminated lands raised questions of cultural identity, communication, and the importance of cultural understanding in establishing conditions for safe resettlement. The approaches taken to resolving these questions in the two situations have been different, with the Maralinga case featuring extensive stakeholder involvement in a technocratic decision-making process and the Marshall Islands case involving negotiations and claims under trust agreements with the US government. Nonetheless, both cases face similar questions regarding what constitutes a safe final condition and how safety will be maintained. The Australian case has reached a more definitive outcome, with a jointly drafted comprehensive environmental management plan that, if fully implemented and sustained, could facilitate a semblance of the outstation lifestyle that the aboriginal people desire. However, the agreed-upon plan may still prove challenging to live with given the levels of residual contamination and the many ways that traditional cultural practices put people in intimate contact with the land (Ballou Jennings, A., Seward, A. M. & Leschine, T. M., 2006).

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

The article uses the methods of literary analysis, which made it possible to accumulate approaches and describe the goals of sustainable development. By analyzing the current situation, statistical data, and scientific periodicals, a list of transformational processes in the system of ensuring sustainable development was formed according to each goal. By using the methods of induction and deduction, a system of cause-and-effect relationships of the transformation of blocks of sustainable development goals was determined: economic, social, and environmental. Mathematical methods were used in the article an integral criterion for evaluating the effec-

tiveness of public management of economic projects was developed, which is based on economic modeling methods by isolating functions of influence on the resulting indicator. The integral coefficient was derived by using the methods of discriminant analysis to separate the blocks of indicators that have the greatest influence on the integral coefficient, and the aggregation method to calculate the integral coefficient by reducing all indicators to one level using the scalar product method. A matrix for determining results based on the method of generalization and comparative analysis has been developed.

**5. RESULTS**

The creation of the UN was the result of political processes and the inability of such an organization as the League of Nations to ensure global security and peace. However, the lack of transformational mechanisms to ensure the quality of

global politics determined the unreadiness of the UN to perform several functions that are important for the development of humanity. By engaging in scientific and practical research and analysis of UN statistical data, 17 Sustainable Development Goals were formulated, which were combined into a global Concept, which ensured the formation of basic priorities for public management systems at the global, inter-state, and national levels. The beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war and the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine defined new challenges for the system of global provision of economic, social, and environmental problems at the global level.

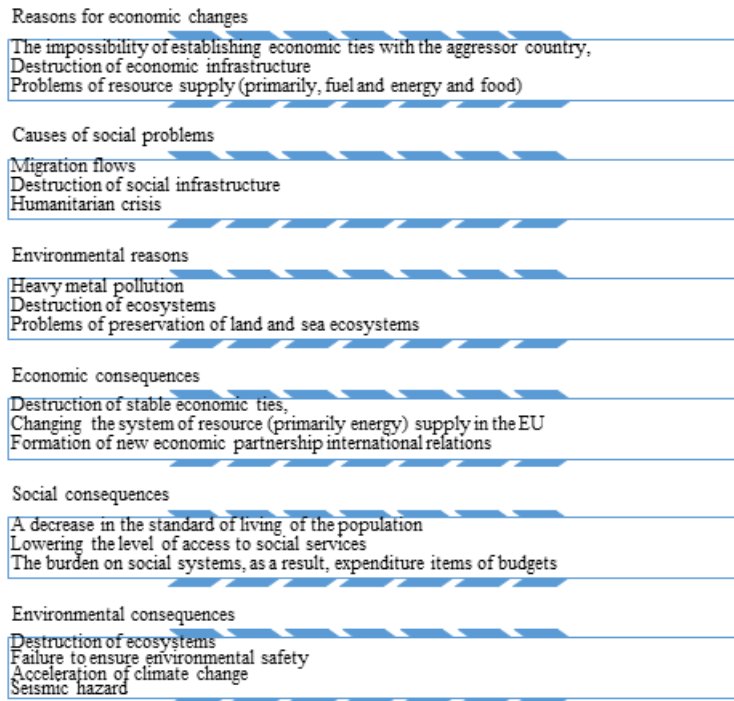
The article analyzes and defines the specifics of the aggravation of the problems of sustainable development in connection with a full-scale military invasion, which is presented in the form of Table 1.

**Table 1. Problems of Sustainable Development in Connection with a full-scale Military invasion.**

<b>Problems of sustainable development</b>	<b>Economic consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war</b>	<b>Social consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war</b>	<b>Environmental consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war</b>
Poverty	As a result of the war, many people lost their jobs, the incomes of the socially vulnerable strata of the population decreased in natural units, the closing of enterprises led to an increase in the number of poor people. The increase in the number of the poor in the world is also connected with the increase in food prices due to the shortage of agricultural products caused by the blockade of ports and the militarization of agricultural areas in Ukraine because of military aggression	A decrease in the standard of living and social security of the population, an increase in the number of the population in need of social benefits and social support, a humanitarian crisis	Worsening issues of access to clean drinking water, waste management, food quality
Famine	Rising food prices, shortages, and additional burdens on state budgets, especially those of poor countries. The inability of the population to buy for increasing number of hungry people in the world	Hunger among the poor population causes challenges to the life and health of people, including children. The humanitarian crisis in those territories of Ukraine where humanitarian aid cannot be delivered, in particular, food products (territories of active hostilities, front-line areas, gray zones)	Problems of chemical pollution of fertile lands and, as a result, a decrease in yield and a decrease in the quality of food
Medical support	An increase in the burden on the expenditure items of the state, regional and local budgets, both due to the increase in the burden on the EU medical systems due to the increase in the number of refugees, and due to the need to provide medical assistance and rehabilitation to military and civilian victims of the war	The need to maintain the appropriate level of quality of the provision of medical services in conditions of increased workload, the need to ensure the availability of medical services, which is limited or impossible in the areas of active hostilities, in the occupied territories, gray zones	Threats of epidemics and an increase in the mortality rate in the territories of active hostilities, gray zones, due to the lack of clean drinking water, chemical pollution of the territories, air pollution, lack of access to medicines and quality food
Quality education	Destabilization of the economic system in Europe due to the movement of highly skilled and laboring personnel.	The lack of opportunity to receive a low-quality education. A threat to the financial stability and development of educational institutions. destruction of the material and technical base of the education system	Lowering the level of environmental education and the formation of ecological priorities for children and youth
Gender equality	Increasing gender inequality in employment due to oversaturation of the labor market in the EU. Lack of jobs within the framework of gender equality in Ukraine	Gender-based violence causes psychological and physiological injuries. Decrease in the income level of women in natural units compared to the income	Reducing the level of women's access to ecological security programs

		level of men	
Sanitary conditions	An increase in the cost of ensuring proper sanitary conditions, an increase in the number of budget expenditures for sanitary needs, a decrease in the level of payment by the population for communal services, as a result, a decrease in the level of revenues to the budget for ensuring sanitary needs	Loss of access to sanitary services for a large population and the destruction of sanitary systems determine the need to find alternative sources. The threat of epidemics and the additional burden on the medical system	The epidemiological threat, the threat of sewage contamination of the soil, wave resources
Energy, renewable energy sources	The energy crisis due to Europe's withdrawal from Russian energy resources and the increase in the price of fuel and energy resources and goods related to these resources	Energy crisis in Ukraine was caused by missile attacks on energy infrastructure. Lack of stable electricity supply, including critical and social infrastructure facilities	Interruptions in the work of pumping stations, and sanitary facilities. Destruction of objects of alternative energy sources
Decent work and economic growth	The challenges of military production, the destruction of economic ties (primarily the energy dependence of the EU on the energy resources of the aggressor country), the reduction of the Ukrainian economy by 30%, the need for post-war reconstruction of the economy	Reduction of real incomes of the population, unemployment, lack of economic motivation, decrease in the standard of living of the population	Reduction of expenses for environmental needs, taking into account the growth of environmental problems
Innovation and infrastructure	Destruction of infrastructure because of military operations. Reduction of expenditures on innovative development (except for the military and defense complex)	Reduction of expenses for the development of social infrastructure, the need to restore the social infrastructure destroyed by the war, reducing the irregular provision of social services	Transfer of budget expenditures from the search for innovative solutions for environmental protection to the development of innovations in the military and defense complex
Reducing inequality	Economic inequality caused by the results of military aggression, growing economic inequality due to the increase in the number of refugees and the increase in the cost of energy and food	The growth of social inequality due to the reduction in the pace of economic development, the increase in the number of refugees, the destruction of housing, social infrastructure, real estate objects of other purposes	Lack of equal rights regarding the opportunity to live in ecologically safe areas and to protect the ecology of territories where active hostilities are taking place
Urbanization	Destruction of cities, including carpet bombing and the stagnation of the "excavated earth" technique. Destruction of economic infrastructure	Destruction of the social infrastructure of cities, primarily educational, cultural, and social security institutions. Decrease in the level of provision of municipal services, including the absence of the possibility of communal services in several territories	Ecological consequences of military aggression: pollution of soil, water sources, air, including the problems of construction debris from destroyed territories
Responsible consumption	Reconfiguration of the economy for military needs	Reduction in the level of social security	Environmental problems caused by unbalanced consumption and growing military needs
Climate changes	Economic transformations due to climate change, including problems caused by environmental consequences of military aggression: mining, heavy metal pollution, etc.	Social problems caused by environmental problems due to military aggression: mining of agricultural lands, bombing of farms and destruction of livestock, climatic changes due to man-made influence	The influence of military actions, including the use of missiles, in volumes that did not occur before the start of full-scale aggression, cause tectonic changes, changes in the composition of the air, soil and water pollution, including, according to the testimony of several experts, can affect the rate of reduction of glaciers at the Pole
Preservation of marine ecosystems	Problems of operation and environmental safety of ports. The danger of shipping, fishing, etc.	The danger of people being in the water, the threat of mines	Pollution of sea waters of the Black and Azov seas due to nuclear bombardment, launches of cruise missiles from the waters of the seas, presence of wax vessels, submarines. Pollution of rivers by heavy metals, in-

			cluding considering the threat of radiation leakage at the Zaporizhzhia NPP, which is temporarily occupied
Preservation of the land ecosystem	Destruction of ecosystems, which affects the development of agriculture and related sectors of the economy	Destruction of ecosystems, which affects the life activity of the population, household needs	Destruction of terrestrial ecosystems because of military operations: land mining, rocket attacks, carpet bombing, use of phosphorus bombs, heavy metal pollution, construction waste
Peace and Justice	Destruction of economic ties because of violation of the world security architecture, neglect of international law	The humanitarian crisis is caused number of refugees, forcibly displaced persons, and persons in dangerous areas	The threat to environmental security using number of powerful weapons, the destruction of the security architecture, as a result, obligations in the field of ecology, for example, the neglect of radiation safety issues and the threat from Russia to use nuclear weapons
Partnership	Destruction of permanent economic ties, reformatting of sales markets, resource markets, etc. Russia ceased to be a potential international partner and found itself in isolation	Destruction of social priorities. The need to create new social security systems due to excessive social burden	Changing the formats of cooperation in the field of ecology, which relates to the reformatting of partnership relations



**Fig. (1).** A set of cause-and-effect relationships of sustainable development problems as a result of the Russian Federation’s military aggression against Ukraine.

The analysis of the specifics of the reformatting of sustainable processes, considering the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, made it possible to identify the cause-and-effect relationships of the blocks of development problems, which is presented in the diagram in Fig. (1).

As a result of determining the cause-and-effect relationships of the problems of sustainable development because of the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, a mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of

programs in the field of public economic management in the post-war reconstruction system was developed. To implement the evaluation mechanism, a hierarchical calculation system was developed, represented by the following formulas:

$$I = \sum_n^i \begin{cases} E_n^i \\ S_n^i \\ EC_n^i \end{cases}$$

	An economic block of factors	Social block of factors	Ecological block of factors	Recommendations to the public administration system
I <sub>1</sub>	+	+	+	to continue the implementation of the project, ensure its completion, and accumulation of experience in the implementation of similar projects
I <sub>2</sub>	+	+	-	to continue the implementation of the project, to ensure its completion
I <sub>3</sub>	+	-	-	consider the feasibility of completing the project
I <sub>n</sub>	-	-	-	suspend the project, draw conclusions about the reasons for the failure of the project

Fig. (2). Matrix of assessment results.

Where I – integral coefficient of project efficiency assessment

i – i-project

n – n - implementation period

E – economic block of factors

S – social block of factors

Ec - ecological block of factors

To determine the economic efficiency of public administration during the implementation of a specific project, it is advisable to use the matrix of results – Fig. (2).

To decipher the matrix developed by the authors, the notation is used:

I<sub>1</sub> – high efficiency of the project, high Integral index of all blocks,

I<sub>2</sub> – average Integral indicator (positive for two blocks) that determines the average efficiency of project implementation,

I<sub>3</sub> - low Integral indicator (negative for two blocks), low efficiency of project implementation,

I<sub>n</sub> – lack of project implementation efficiency.

## 6. DISCUSSION

As a result of the research, the role of public regulation of the development of the national economy of Ukraine was determined. The elements of sustainable development were defined and a set of challenges to the system of sustainable development in the war and post-war period was developed:

- Poverty: the conflict had a serious negative impact on the country's economy, increasing the number of poor and lowering the general standard of living of the population.
- Famine: As a result of the war, the destruction or damage of agricultural land and infrastructure caused food shortages, which led to a worsening of the famine situation in certain areas of the country.
- Health: The war disrupted the health care system, reduced the availability of health care, and increased the number of injuries and illnesses.
- Education: the conflict has led to a decrease in the availability of education and an increase in the number of absences of classes for children in areas of hostilities.

- Gender equality: The conflict has also worsened the state of gender equality, especially for women and girls who have experienced discrimination and violence.
- Economic growth: the war had a negative impact on the economy of Ukraine, leading to a reduction in investment and a decrease in economic growth.
- Overcoming inequalities: the conflict has increased social gaps and levels of inequality in the country.
- Sustainable consumption and production: the conflict led to a decrease in production efficiency and the achievement of sustainable development goals.
- Innovation and Infrastructure: The war caused damage and destruction to roads, bridges and infrastructure, which disrupted the transportation system and reduced innovation opportunities.
- Reducing disparities between regions: the conflict has led to increased disparities between different regions of the world, particularly in terms of access to education, health care and infrastructure.
- Sustainable cities and communities: The war has led to environmental problems, particularly pollution in war zones, which has reduced the standard of living and health of the local population.
- Energy: the conflict led to a decrease in the availability of resources and energy, which reduced the efficiency of production and increased the prices of products, forcing the population to look for alternative sources of energy and resources.
- Climate protection: the war led to environmental pollution, to emissions and pollution of water resources, which worsened the climate in Ukraine.
- Marine Ecosystems: The conflict has had a negative impact on marine and riverine biodiversity, including fisheries and other marine fisheries, leading to ecological imbalances.
- Life on land: The war has led to the destruction of forests and soil pollution, leading to threats to biodiversity and soil productivity.
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: The war disrupted peace and stability in the region, destroyed and damaged infrastructure, and claimed many lives. In addition, it led to a decrease in trust in state

institutions, in particular in the judicial system, and to the spread of corruption.

- Partnerships to achieve goals: the war has led to the fragmentation of internal and external partnerships, including the growth of military conflicts in the region. She also emphasized the need for joint action at the level of the global community to achieve peace and sustainable development.

The article defines the leading role of public administration systems in ensuring economic growth in the conditions of the war and post-war periods. A system for assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of economic projects by the public administration system as an element of post-war reconstruction has been developed.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Based on the conducted scientific research, the following conclusions can be drawn. Public regulation is an important tool that can contribute to the development of the national economy of Ukraine and the achievement of sustainable development goals. This is achieved by ensuring the stability and transparency of the economic environment, protecting consumer rights, and supporting innovation and investment. In the war and post-war period, government regulation is of particular importance, as it can help create stability in the economy, ensure the security of national production, and rebuild the economy after conflict. At the same time, the effectiveness of state regulation depends on the effectiveness of the implementation of state management mechanisms, firstly, in the implementation of priority economic projects and programs. In addition, state regulation must be adapted to specific country conditions, considering the challenges of military conflict and changes in the security architecture. It is also important to consider global trends in economic development and sustainable development. Public regulation is a necessary tool for ensuring the stability and development of the national economy in conditions of military conflict. Effective regulation can help solve the complex economic problems associated with military action, ensure resource security, restore damaged infrastructure, and stimulate economic growth. Public regulation plays an important role in achieving the goals of sustainable development. Military conflict and its consequences can significantly worsen the state of the environment, undermine social stability, and threaten economic growth. Public regulation can contribute to balanced development, considering environmental, social and economic aspects, and contribute to the achievement of Ukraine's sustainable development goals. The institutional base of public regulation needs further improvement. The legal framework should be clear and transparent, with control and accountability mechanisms. Additional attention should be paid to the development of mechanisms for public participation, the involvement of public organizations and experts in the process of adoption of regulation, which needs further improvement. The legal framework should be clear and transparent, with control and accountability mechanisms. Additional attention should be paid to the development of public participation mechanisms, the involvement of public organizations and experts in the regulatory decision-making

process. This will contribute to ensuring greater legitimacy and efficiency of public regulation.

Successful implementation of sustainable development in the conditions of the war and post-war period requires a comprehensive approach. Public regulation must interact with economic policies, social programs and environmental initiatives. It is necessary to promote the development of sustainable economic sectors, create new jobs, support entrepreneurship and attract investments, which will contribute to the restoration of the country's economic potential.

It is important to ensure broad public awareness and education about the role of public regulation and sustainable development. Conscious and active participation of citizens in the decision-making process is a key factor in the successful implementation of regulatory policies and the achievement of sustainable development.

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